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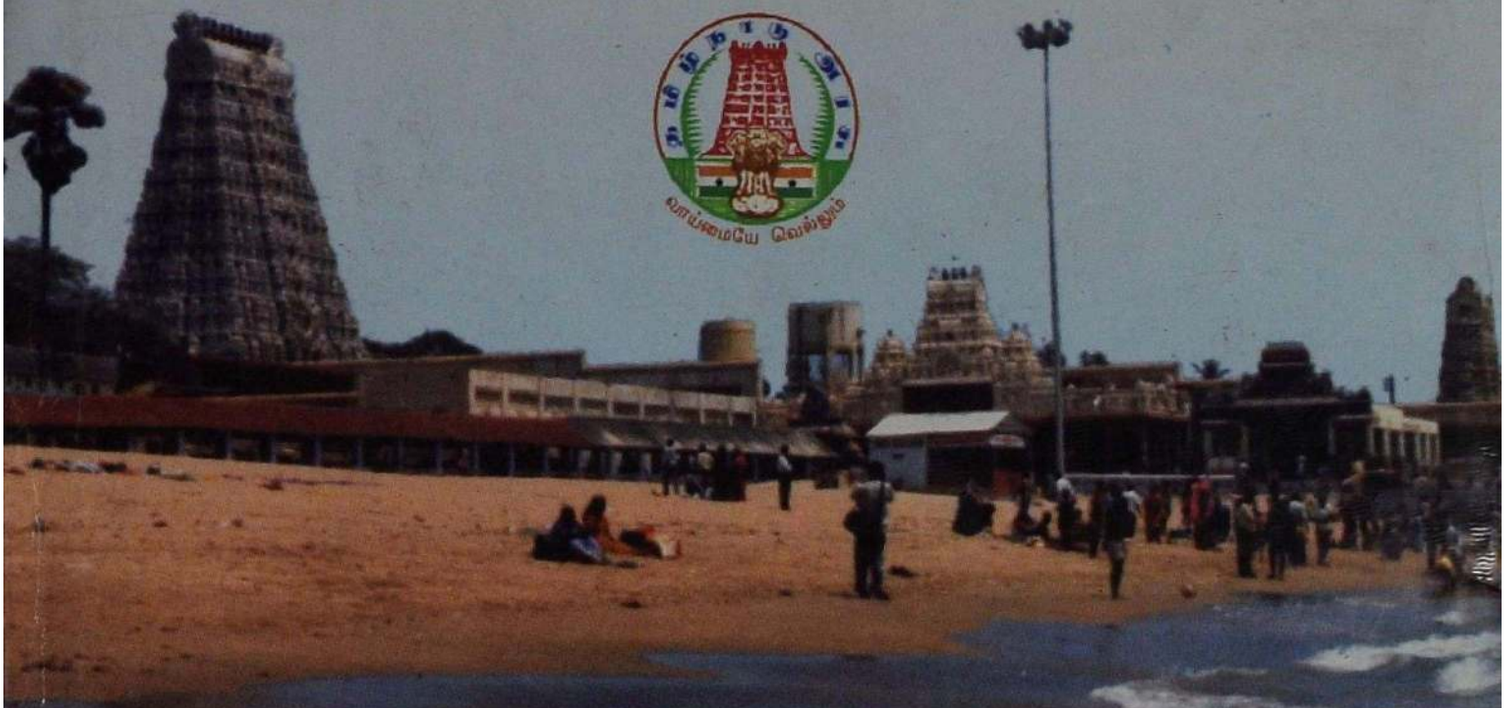
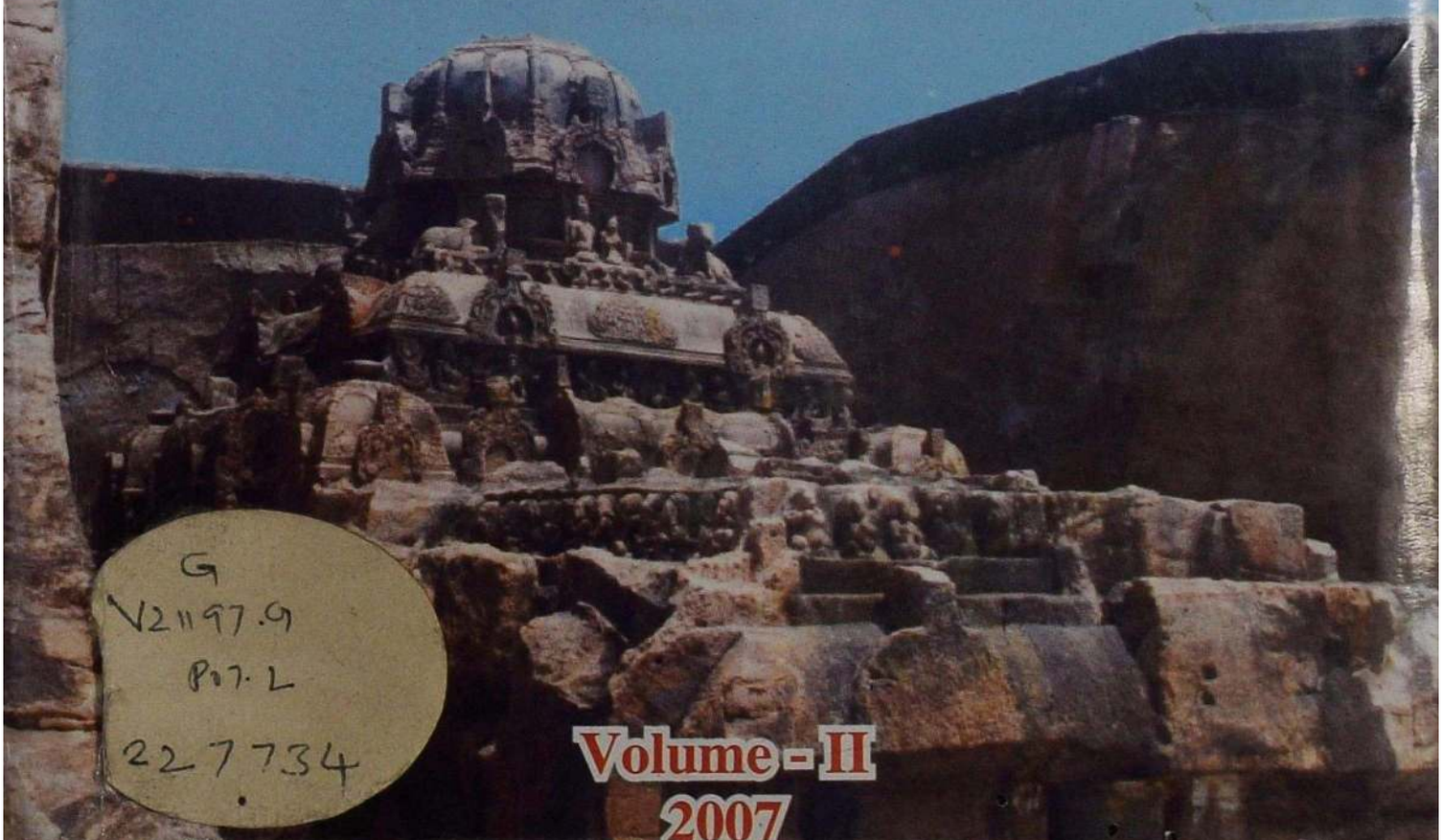


TAMIL NADU STATE

THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT



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Volume - II

2007

GAZETTEERS OF INDIA

TAMIL NADU STATE

THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT

Volume - II

Editor

R . SINNAKANI, M.A.,

2007

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CHAPTER - 8

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Thoothukudi, blessed with the growing major port, SPIC, Thoothukudi Alkali Chemicals, Thermal Power Station, Sterlite Industries, Dharangadara Chemical Works Ltd., (DCW Ltd.) and allied industries sows the seeds of development in the economic front. The great potential of the district on trade and industry ushers in an era of greater prosperity in the future. Salt manufacture, match units, marine fishing, spinning and textile industry, palmyrah units, etc., provide great employment opportunities and bring income to the people by way of exports. Barring the areas irrigated by the Tamiraparani river, the other areas are dry and rainfed. But, the good infrastructural facilities and connectivity with Thoothukudi port, by railways and roads determine the pace of economic development of the district.

Livelihood Pattern

Working Population

For the purposes of economic activity, the population is divided into three categories, viz., main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. A person who works for a major part of the year, i.e. six months (183 days) or more during the reference period of one year belongs to the first category; a person who has not worked for the major part of the year; but works for less than six months or 183 days belongs to the second category; and a person who has not at all worked even for a day during year belongs to non-worker's category.

Out of the total population of 1,455,920 in the district as per 1991 census, 10,73,760 are workers consisting of 1, 94,718 main workers and 28706 marginal workers. The rest, i.e. 850336 are non-workers. The per centage of total workers to the total population of the district is 41.59 per cent in 1991, while 58.41 per cent of the population are non-workers. The main workers and marginal workers form 39.62 per cent and 1.97 percent of the total population respectively.

The males, work participation rate, which was 53.80 per cent in 1981, has slightly gone down to 53.73 per cent in 1991, while female work participation rate has considerably increased from 28.08 per cent in 1981 to 30.05 percent in 1991. There has been decline in the proportion of marginal workers among males from 6.64 per cent in 1981 to 0.29 per cent in 1991. This decrease in marginal workers among males has resulted in an overall decline in the ratio of total workers among males from 53.80 per cent in 1981 to 53.73 per cent in 1991, though there is an increase in the ratio of main workers among

males in 1991 than in 1981. For females, the proportion of main workers as well as marginal workers has shown increase in 1991 over those of 1981.

In the rural areas of the district, nearly half of the population are workers, whereas only one third among the urban population are workers. The number of non-workers is obviously much higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The rural work participation rate has increased by 1.96 per cent to 47.58 per cent during the decade 1981-1991, while the urban work participation rate has increased to 33.05 per cent (an increase of 0.11 points) during the same decade. The work participation rate for males in rural areas is 55.20 per cent and it is 51.69 per cent in urban areas. The male work participation rate in rural areas has witnessed a slight drop during the decade 1981-1991, but in urban areas, there is a marginal increase. The female work participation rate in rural areas (46.49 per cent) is nearly three times more than that of urban areas. (14.77 per cent). The female work participation rate has considerably increased from 36.27 per cent in 1981 to 40-.49 per cent in 1991. Though the corresponding rate in urban areas has also increased during the period, the hike is lower when compared with the increase in the rural areas.

The main activity of workers has been classified under nine broad categories, viz., i) Cultivators, ii) Agricultural labourers, iii) those working in Livestock, Forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities, iv) those engaged in mining and Quarrying v) a) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household industries. b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than household industries; vi)Construction; vii) Trade and Commerce; viii) Transport, storage and communication; and ix) Other services.

A person is considered working as cultivator, if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from the Government or held from the private persons or institution for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation. It involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugar cane, groundnuts, tapioca, pulses, raw jute, and kindered fibre crop, cotton, etc., and does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working on plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, chinchona and other medicinal plantations.

The term *Agricultural labourer* refers to a person who works on another person's land for wages in money, kind or share, has no risk in

the cultivation but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he/she works for wages.[1]

The total main workers by nine broad categories already referred to are given in **Appendix-1.** Detailed analysis of the work participation rates in the district and the previous Census rates that prevailed in 1981 are given in **Appendix-2.** District and Taluk wise distribution of total workers (main and marginal) as cultivators, agricultural Labourers, workers in household industry, other workers and non-workers as per 2001 Census are furnished in **Appendix - 2A.**

Household Industry

"Household industry" refers to an industry conducted by the head of the household and or by the members of household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. Most of the members should consist of members of the family including the head. It should not be a registered factory, but should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing or making and selling of articles or goods. But, mere selling of goods or articles should not be regarded as household industry.

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their food from a common kitchen. There may be one member household, two members households or multi member households. The number of households per 1000 residential houses in the district is 1009 in 1991. The ratio is the same in rural area (1009) and it is lowered in urban area (1008). The total number of residential houses in the district is 331,734 and total number of households is 334570. The density of households per square km. in the district is 72 in 1991. In rural areas, it has 47 and in urban areas it is 384.[2]

Houses by Types of Uses

According to 1991 Census, there were 4,31,225 houses in the district comprising 2,60,165 or more than 60 per cent of the houses in the rural areas and 1,70,060 or less than 40 per cent of the houses in the urban areas. Out of every 1000 houses, 754 are used for residential purposes only. There are five houses per 1000 houses which are used as shop-cum-residence. Nineteen houses are used as workshop/factory-cum-residence and three houses are used as residence in combination with other uses. Thus, in all, 781 houses are used for residential purposes of which, 27 are used combinedly for certain other purposes also besides being residence.

The extent of houses used for residence only is slightly lower in urban areas (747 per1000 houses) than in rural areas(759 per 1000 houses). In urban areas, more houses are used for business and commercial purposes besides industries, offices, hotels, shops, educational and medical institutions, etc. Hence, houses under non-residential uses always constitute a higher ratio among total houses in urban areas than in the rural areas. Houses by types of uses in the district in total, rural and urban are given below.[3]

Types of houses	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*
1. Total number of houses	260165	171060	431225
2. Vacant houses	29430	14430	43860
3. Residence	197385	127785	325170
4. Shop-cum-residence	1495	850	2345
5. Workshop/Factory-cum- residence	4200	4205	8405
6. Residence in combination with other uses	760	405	1165
7. Hotels,Sarais, Dharmasalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	375	685	1060
8. Shops excluding eating houses	4035	7655	11690
9. Business houses and offices	1330	1545	2875
10. Factories,workshops and worksheds	2760	5010	7770
11. Restaurants,sweat-meat shops	745	1140	1885
12. Places of entertainment and Community gathering	650	390	1040
13. Places of worship (Temples, Churches, Mosques.Gurduvara etc).	4250	1210	5460
14. Other non-residential houses	12750	5750	18500

Households According to Number of Rooms Occupied

Majority of the households in the district occupy just a single room for living purposes (1991 Census) i.e. 37 per cent. The number of households having two living rooms constitute, 34.83 per cent and those with three rooms form 17.04 per cent. The households having three rooms and above, may, perhaps be considered as living in comparatively better comfort. Such households having three rooms and above constitute nearly 11.33 per cent of the total households of

the district. There are 38.36 per cent of households in the rural areas having only one living room. In the towns of the district, the ratio of the households with single room is less, namely, 34.61 per cent. In the rural areas, 38.01 per cent of the households has two rooms while this is 29.96 per cent in the urban areas. The Households enjoying three rooms constitute a considerably higher ratio among urban households (19.62 per cent), as compared to rural households (15.36 per cent). Nearly, 15.8 per cent of urban households can be considered to enjoy very good accommodation as these households occupy four and more rooms. Similar ratio in the rural areas is just around eight per cent of households. Households by number of rooms occupied in total, rural, urban and Thoothukudi Urban Agglomeration (U.A.) are given below:[4]

Type of rooms	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Thoothukudi U.A*
Total No.of house holds	338690	204920	133770	61670
No. of exclusive Rooms	-	-	-	-
One Room	125310	79020	46290	23710
Two Rooms	117975	77895	40080	7440
Three Rooms	7725	31475	26250	11965
Four Rooms	22500	10685	11815	5030
Five Rooms	8330	3330	5000	1800
Six Rooms and above	6790	2510	4280	1690
Unspecified rooms	60	5	55	35

Households

Most of the households (50.74 per cent) in the district are medium sized with an average number of members between three and five. Smaller households with one or two members alone constitute 19.79 per cent, while big sized families consisting of 6-8 persons form 24.71 per cent of all the house holds. Very big households of nine persons and above form a small ratio of 4.76 per cent. In the urban areas, it is generally seen that smaller households of 1-2 persons constitute a lower ratio, namely, 16.59 per cent as against 21.88 per cent in rural areas. However the urban ratios are slightly higher than the respective ratios in the rural areas for all other household sizes.[5]

Sl.No.	Household size Nos.	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Total No.of house holds	100.00	100.00	100.00
2.	1-2	21.88	16.59	19.79
3.	3-5	49.05	53.32	50.74
4.	6-8	24.50	25.04	24.71
5.	9 and above	4.57	5.05	4.76

Predominant Material of Wall

It is generally known that many of the houses in the rural areas, are built with flimsy materials like mud, stone, etc. Most of the houses in the urban areas are built with pucca materials like burnt bricks, cement concrete and the like. There are majority of the houses in the rural areas built with 'mud' as the predominant construction material of wall, accounting for 51.41 per cent of all houses, House built with burnt bricks accounts for 26.47 per cent of houses in the rural areas. The other materials in the rural areas which have been used in reasonably good number of houses are stone (11.86 per cent), grass leaves, reeds or bamboo (4.3 per cent), and unburnt bricks (4.51 per cent). The other wall materials like wood, cement, concrete, GI sheets or other metal sheets, etc., are used in fewer houses, constituting a very small ratio in the rural areas. Thus, in the rural areas kutcha materials put together account for 60.28 per cent of the houses.

In the urban areas, the largest number of houses have burnt bricks as wall materials and they account for 52.52 per cent of the total houses. Houses in urban areas, with pucca materials like cement concrete account for 2.97 per cent, stone 10.92 per cent and GI sheets or other metal sheets 0.32 per cent. Nearly one third (32.10 per cent) of urban houses are built with kutcha materials such as grass, leaves etc. as against 67.90 per cent of the houses with pucca materials of wall. Predominant materials of wall in houses are tabled below:[6]

Sl.No.	Type of Materials	Rural	Urban
1.	Grass, leaves,reeds or bamboo	4.36	7.81
2.	Mud	51.41	21.41
3.	Unburnt bricks	4.51	2.88
4	Wood	0.18	0.42
5.	Burnt bricks	26.47	52.52
6.	GI Sheets or other metal sheets	0.12	0.32
7.	Stone	11.86	10.92
8 .	Cement concrete	0.80	2.97
9.	Ekra	-	0.01
10.	All other materials not stated	0.29	0.74
	All Materials	100.00	100.00

Predominant Materials of Roof in Houses

'Tiles, slate or shingle', which are slightly stronger and better materials for withstanding the onslaughts of weather, are used for roof both in rural and urban areas in the district and constitute the highest percentages, namely, 52.15 per cent and 40.25 per cent respectively of the total houses. The second largest group of materials used for roof in the rural areas are grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks, or bamboo, covering 22.85 per cent of the houses. In the urban areas, bricks stone and lime are the second highest roof material covering 22.34 per cent of the total houses. 15.69 per cent of the houses in the urban areas,grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo are used for the roof. Brickstone and lime is the third largest ratio of roof materials used in the rural areas (15.18 per cent of the houses). The percentage of predominant materials of roof in houses both rural and urban are tabled below.[7]

Sl.No.	*Type of materials*	*Rural* (Percentage)	*Urban* (Percentage)
1.	Grass, leaves, thatch, reeds,wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo.	22.85	15.69
2.	Tiles, slate or shingle	52.15	40.25
3.	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	0.43	0.54
4.	Asbestos cement sheets	0.92	1.72
5.	Brickstone and lime	15.18	22.34
6.	Stone	0.16	0.71
7.	Concrete, RBC/RCC	6.29	15.80
8.	All other materials and materials not stated.	2.02	2.95
	All materials	100.00	100.00

Predominant material of Floor in Houses

In the rural areas, 50.88 per cent of the houses have *cement* as the predominant floor material. This is closely followed by *mud* which is used in 44.05 per cent of houses. Thus nearly 95 per cent of rural houses have either *mud* or *cement* as floor material. Houses using 'cement' as the predominant floor material in urban areas form the highest and constitute 72.47 per cent in the district. Mud-floored houses in the urban areas are sizeable per centage (21.12 per cent). The per centage of floor material both rural and urban are given below.[8] Mosaic tiles and porcelain tiles are also used as flooring materials in the newly built concrete houses both in rural and in urban areas.

Sl.No.	*Type of Materials*	*Rural*	*Urban*
1.	Total No.of houses	100.00	100.00
2.	Mud	57.92	19.10
3.	Wood/Planks	1.18	0.90
4.	Bamboo/logs	0.07	0.11
5.	Brickstone and lime	2.64	2.59
6.	Cement	37.27	70.40
7.	Mosaic/Tiles	0.58	6.30
8.	Others & materials not stated	0.34	0.60

Households by Tenure Status

The households living in own houses constitute a high ratio, namely, 74.41 per cent in the district. About 24.28 per cent of the total houses are used as Rental accomodation. In the rural areas of the district, 87.51 per cent of the people live in own houses as against 54.33 per cent in the urban areas. The per centage of households by tenure status both rural and urban are tabled below:[9]

No.	*Tenure status*	*Rural*	*Urban* (Percentage)	*Total*
1.	Owned	87.51	54.33	74.41
2.	Rented	11.29	44.19	24.28
3.	Others	1.20	1.48	1.31
4.	Total No.of households	100.00	100.00	100.00

Type of Fuel Used for Cooking

In the district, more than four-fifths of the households (84.87 per cent) use only firewood for cooking purposes. Cooking gas (Liquified Petroleum Gas) is used only by 4.37 per cent of households and occupies the third important place among the different types of fuel. Kerosene, which again is a scarce commodity is used by 9.37 per cent of the total households and is the second important fuel. Cow-dung cake is yet another source of fuel used by 1.25 per cent of the district's households. The other type of fuel like bio-gas (0.52 per cent), electricity (0.37 per cent), charcoal (0.03 per cent), coal/coke/lignite (0.02 per cent) are all found to be used by fewer households at district level. The residuary category of other fuels is also used by 0.38 per cent of the households.

In the urban areas of the district, the usage of wood accounts for 67.70 per cent of households. The other fuel used in the urban areas are cow-dung cake 0.13 per cent, electricity 0.76 per cent, coal/coke/ lignite 0.02 per cent, charcoal 0.05 per cent, cooking gas 9.89 per cent, Bio-gas 0.96 per cent, kerosene 20.22 per cent and others 0.27 per cent.

In the rural areas alone, firewood is used by 96.08 per cent of the households. The other important types used in the rural areas are, kerosene 2.29 per cent, cow-dung cake 0.09 per cent and cooking gas 0.77 per cent. It is clear from those figures that wood is the only well known type of fuel in the rural areas. The distribution of households by type of fuel used for cooking both rural and urban areas at district, taluk, and town levels are given in the **Appendix-3**.[10]

Houses with Electricity Connection

In the district, out of every 1000 population, 617 are enjoying electricity connection. This is the fifth highest ratio among the districts of Tamil Nadu. Chennai (837 per 1000), Coimbatore (675 per 1000), Tirunelveli (655 per 1000) and the composite Chengalpattu (641 per 1000). In urban areas, this ratio is higher (754 per 1000 population) than in rural areas (524 per 1000 population).[11]

Availability of Toilet Facility

There are 25 per cent of the population which have toilet facilities in their households. About 10 lakh people or75 per cent of population depend on open spaces and probably some public conveniences, as separate toilet facility is not available in their households. This facility enjoyed by a larger ratio of population in the urban (488 per 1000) than in the rural (72 per 1000).[12]

Sources of Drinking Water to Households

The total number of households that use 'tap' as source of drinking water in 1991 is 132703 out of 263855 households in the district, which works out to 50.29 per cent of the total households. 'Well' is the second prominent source of drinking water and it serves the needs of 32.61 per cent of the total households. Put together, these two sources, namely, tap and well, account for 83 per cent of the total households and this signifies the importance of these two sources of drinking water. During 1981 Census, the largest households depended on well (55 per cent) and 'tap' was then only second important source with 24.69 per cent of households depending on it.

The drinking water sources within the premises constitute 22.12 per cent and the rest, namely 77.88 per cent of the households have the source of drinking water away from their premises. Of the various sources that are available within the premises, the contribution of 'tap' is naturally the largest, followed by well and hand pump, tubewell in the same order of ranking.

A little over 90 per cent (90.32 per cent) of households in rural areas have the drinking water sources outside their premises and only 9.68 per cent have the source within the premises. In the rural areas, more people fetch water from, the nearby common well of Panchayat water supply points installed in the streets or the colonies. The cross classification of households by source of drinking water supply and availability of electricity and toilet facilities for total, rural and urban are furnished in the **Appendix - 4.**[13]

Public Distribution System

The Public Distribution System (PDS) has been a permanent tool of the supply-management strategy adopted by the Government to moderate inflation and contribute for price stability. In fact, this system has been so effective that it ensures availability of essential commodities to the people, especially to the weaker sections and fixed income groups of society inspite of continued rise in the general price level since March 1979. This increase in price level is due to a combination of factors - higher import prices, upward adjustments in administered prices, infrastructural inadequacies, growing liquidity in the monetary system and severe drought conditions which is beyond the control of the Government.

The State Government by supplying the essential commodities like rice, wheat, maida, rava, sugar, kerosene etc., through Public Distribution System insulate the weaker sections of the society from the backlash effects of the inflationary spiral. During the year 1998-99, there were 672 Fair Price Shops serving 3,87,010 family card-holders in the district. Of the 672 Fair Price Shops, 591 were functioning under cooperative fold, 76 were managed by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and five were run other societies. Besides, 112 part time fair price shops were also functioning in the district.

The scale of rice distribution to the family card holders per month is at the rate of four kilograms per adult and two kilograms per child subject to a maximum of 12 kg.and as maximum of 20 kg. The scale of supply of essential commodities under public distribution system during 1998-99 are given below: [14]

Name of the Commodity	*Price Per Kg. / Litre* Rs. Ps.	*Scale of Supply*
1. Rice (Superfine)	3.75	4 kg.per adult and
Rice (Fine)	3.75	2 kg.per child.
Rice (common)	2.00	minimum 12 kg. maximum 20 kg.
2. Wheat	7.30	10 kg.per card in district headquarters 5 kg. per card in other areas.
3. Sugar	12.00	500 grams per head per month - max. 2 kg. per card.
4. Palmolein oil(1 ltr.pouche)	26.00	Scale of supply is
Palmolein oil (1 ltr. loose)	22.50	decided according to availability.
5. Sooji	10.50	Max.5 kg.per card per month.
6. Maida	10.00	Maximum5 kg.per card per month.
7. Kerosene	2.80 or 3.10	

Rice for Rs. 2 per kilogram Scheme, 2006

The Government of Tamil Nadu has launched a popular scheme of selling rice to the public at the rate of Rs.2 per kilogram since May 2006. By the scheme a family card holder can buy upto 20 kilogram of rice per month.

Wages

No reliable information is available regarding the wages of agricultural and other labourers in early times, but from the documented materials available, it is clear that wages appear to have been generally paid in kind (grain). A considerable portion of the wages also appears to have been disbursed in the shape of perquisites or other advantages such as huts and small allotments of land for cultivation, free of rent, etc., and these additional allowances have been adjusted from time to time with reference to the demand for labour, the prices of food grains, the efficiency of labour, the constancy of employment, etc.

Agricultural labourers were of two categories : those who were engaged for the year and those who performed occasional labour during busy seasons like harvesting and transplanting when extra hands were required. While casual labour was free to transfer his services to any master, the yearly labourers could leave their masters only on the discharge of all debts and advances. Whenever the yearly labourer left his old master the new master discharges all his debts.[15] Women were largely deployed in less strenuous agricultural pursuits like weeding and transplanting. The wages paid to workers amounted to a monthly allowance of grain and a periodical supply of some quantities of consumer items just sufficient for the bare existence of the worker and his family, few hundred rupees per year (and in addition two pieces of cloth), Trifling presents were given on the occasion of festivals and ceremonies. Wages in villages situated near towns were a little higher than in the interior. Women everywhere were paid considerably less than men, usually half and some times two thirds.[16]

In the Second half of the nineteenth century, generally for agricultural labourers, the wages were given in money, in kind or in food and clothing with a small cash payment at the end of the year. The rise in price of food grains and other necessaries of life, the steadily increasing demand for work, the development of trade, etc., all undoubtedly enhanced the rate of wages, not only for the skilled, but also for the unskilled labours to a considerable extent. The average rates of wages in 1883-84 for unskilled labour in the towns in the district were annas 2-10 per day and in villages it was annas 2-4 per day. As regards skilled labour, around 1883, the rate of value of labour per day of brick layers was between annas 8 and 12; that of carpenters between annas 6 and 12; of the smiths, it was between annas 7 and 12.

In the middle of 19th century, a male agricultural labourer in the district was given in grain the equivalent of four annas or during harvest upto six annas a day. Agricultural wages which were mainly paid in kind during the closing years of 19th century were in the early part of the twentieth century, paid partly in cash and partly in kind. They were better fed, housed and clothed than similar classes elsewhere. In the greater part of the district, at the beginning part of the twentieth century, there was difficulty in procuring labour at the above old rates. Exodos from the land did not affect the best irrigated lands. It was in Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur and in the valleys of many of small rivers that the labourers were fully mobile and were in a better position to dictate terms. It was from this region that the members of labouring classes then migrated in thousands every year to the tea rappan estates of Sri Lanka. To these distractions was added employment in the then growing cotton and sugar factories of the district. In Thoothukudi,

labourers were, therefore, generally better off than their fellowmen in most of the other districts of Tamil Nadu at the beginning of the twentieth century.

As we approach modern times, the wage level has been raised considerably in the decades following independence. The ordinary day labourer in the district who earned about 25 to 50 paise per day during the early years of the Century, reached the average daily wages paid to agricultural labourer in the district in 1964, as shown in the table below:

Classes of labour	*District*	*State*
Field labour	Rs. Ps	Rs.Ps.
Men	1.17	1.45
Women	0.84	1.04
Non-Adults	0.72	0.82
Herdmen		
Men	1.25	1.25
Women	1.00	0.78
Non-adults	0.75	0.84
Other agricultural labourers		
Men	1.25	1.45
Women	0.87	0.99
Non-adults	0.75	0.80

Payment of wages to certain classes of persons employed in industrial establishments such as motor transport services, quarries, plantations, workshops, construction, development or maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, power generation and distribution, etc.,were initially regulated by the Payment of Wages Act 1936 which came into force from 1 April 1937. The Act was then amended from time to time. For fixing minimum rates of wages in certain employment the Minimum Wages Act 1948 covering the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir State was passed. The Government fixes the minimum rates of wages payable to employees employed in scheduled employment, review the minimum rates of wages so fixed and the condition at such intervals not exceeding five years, and revise the minimum rates, if necessary for different scheduled employment, for different classes of work in different locations taking into consideration of wage periods, namely, by the hour, by the day, by the month or by such other larger wage period as may be prescribed. Any minimum rates of wages fixed or revised by Government in respect of scheduled employment consists of basic rate of wages and a special allowance fixed by Government from time to time. The minimum rates of wages fixed by the Government

to certain classes of persons employed in different industries are also applicable to the district.[17]

The Government of Tamil Nadu revise the minimum rates of wages periodically from time to time. The minimum rates of wages fixed to the labourers engaged in different occupations such as agriculture and allied works (1998)[18], public motor transport (1995),[19] beedi rollers (1995)[20], bricks and tiles manufactory (1994),[21] handloom weaving industry (1994)[22], powerloom industry (1991),[23] automobile workshop (1996)[24], rice mill, flour mill and dhall mills (1994),[25] soap manufactory (1995)[26] and salt pans (1994)[27] are given in **Appendixes-5-14.**

Prices

Prices of commodities appear to have varied greatly in different parts of the country in early times due to difficulty in communication and the general state of insecurity. Generally, the coastal districts which carried on foreign trade, prices were high. In the districts in the interior, prices were exceedingly low. From the letters of Jesuit Missionary in 1713, we learn that in Ramanathapuram district, which is neighbouring region to the Thoothukudi district, eight markals of excellent husked rice could be purchased for one *fanam (*money) and this rate has been compared to equivalent to 512 seers of 80 tolas for 1 rupee.

Fluctuation in the prices of food grains was a marked feature during the first half of the century. These variations were highlighted by fluctuations in harvest and by the lack of transport facilities for the movement of produce. Though short period fluctuations in prices were caused by temporary shortages and mal-distributions of food grains over a long period of 50 years from 1801 to 1850, the prices of food grains showed unmistakable tendency for a decline. In the Madras Presidency in 1801-1802, the average price of paddy of first sort was Rs.109/- per Madras Garce (a Garce-3200 measures); it declined by various stages to Rs.77/- in 1850-1851. The average price of paddy of second sort started from Rs.98/- per Madras Garce in 1801-1802 and by slow degree it declined to Rs.66/- in 1850-51. The fall was almost steady except for few sudden spurts during famine years like 1806, 1812, 1824, 1825 and 1833.[28]

The data below which show the prices of second sort rice in the district in terms of seers (of 80 tolas) per rupee during the period of 1809 to 1853 average of quinquennial prices (excluding famine years) would also go to illustrate the trend of decline in prices of food grains during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Period	*Price seers per rupee (average for quinquennial periods)*
1809-1813	31.4
1819-1823	28.7
1828-1832	28.4
1849-1853	28.1

The steady decline in prices was brought about both by monetary and nonmonetary factors. Towards the end of eighteenth century, export of textiles resulted in a flow of bullion from abroad and also in sizeable investment activities by the company. These amounts entered into circulation and tended to keep the prices high. With the decline of the textile trade from the early years of the 19th century, the amount of money in circulation declined and in turn has tended the fall of prices. Payments due to the Presidency were made through bills rather than in bullion, contrary to the practice obtaining in earlier period. Besides, there was an increasing flow of bullion and treasures due to mounting home charges and remittances of private fortunes accumulated by the 'Nabobs of Madras', mostly the company servants.

The monetary stringency occasioned by the outflow of bullion and the resultant fall of prices was further aggravated by the Currency Act of 1835. As a result of the Act, gold was demonetised and a uniformity of currency in circulation was brought about by discharging several local currencies. All these measures brought about a contraction of money in circulation and a fall of price. There were also other non-monetary causes which hastened the fall of prices. The decay of Zamindars and chieftains who spent lavishly caused a shortage in the demand for goods. The disbandment of troops and the retainers formerly maintained by the poligar chieftains resulted in a general curtailment of purchasing power and fall in the demand for goods and services. The decline of handloom industry and consequent unemployment of weavers also caused a slump in the demand for goods. The steady increase in the import of Arakan rice, caused a general fall in the prices of food grains. The slump in the prices, promoted a vicious circle of depression in agriculture and industry.[29] The following table which shows the prices of rice of second sort, in terms of seer of 0.80 tolas per rupee during the period 1849 - 1888 (average for quinquennial periods excluding famine years) will illustrate the trend of prices of food grains during the second half of the nineteenth century.

	Average of 5 years			
	1849 to 1853	*1861 to 1865*	*1870 to 1874*	*1883-84 to1887-88*
	(in seers of 0.80 tolas per rupee)			
Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi districts	28.1	11.5	13.1	13.4
Average for the Presidency	34.1	13.2	16.1	14.9
Index number	100	264	216	213

representing average prices, taking the average for the year (1849-1853 = 100)

Generally speaking, it may be seen from the table above, that the prices prevalent in the district were higher than the Presidency average over the entire period. The table also clearly brings out that prices rose rapidly after 1853 till they reached their culmination in the five years ending 1865, when they were nearly 2½ times what they were prior to 1853. Among the causes of this sudden rise were following; the gold discoveries of America and Australia in 1848 led to the large influx of gold into Europe raising prices and creating a demand for Indian products. The Cremean war during the period also led to the development of trade of India in jute and oil seeds. The Indian Mutiny also necessitated large remittances in silver for expenditure in India and the construction of public works, especially railways, had also the same effect. The American war and consequent famine in England developed an enormous trade in the somewhat hitherto despised Indian cotton. Though after 1870, prices fell by about 20 per cent from the level they had attained in 1865, they were nevertheless twice as high as in 1853.

Prices were generally stable during the closing of the 19th century. There were no doubt high prices prevailing during 1897-98 and 1900-01 as they were famine years. From 1903-1912, there was an upward trend of prices and the movement was kept up during the war years of 1914-1918 and in the immediate post-war years. This rising trend of prices is also noticed with reference to other food grains and agricultural products. Thus, the 20th century marked the beginning of an era of steady rise in prices. The following figures which show the price of rice of second sort during the period 1891 to 1921 in the district will illustrate that the general price trend in the district was the same as that relating to the State as a whole.

Period	*Average price (Rs. per Imperial mound of 3200 tolas)*
For the ten years ending	
June 1891	2.98
June 1901	3.68
June 1911	4.21
June 1921	6.30

Wholesale and retail prices of selected commodities prevailed in the district from 1986-1987 to 1996-1997.

Cumbu, bengalgram, redgram, blackgram, cotton seed, cangur, palmgur, sugar, chillies, coriander, tamarind, salt, etc., are the main commodities in the district.

An analysis of the general price trend for the period between 1986-87 and 1996-97 reveals that the prices of the various commodities showed a fluctuating trend during the intervening years. The price of one quintal of cumbu was Rs. 206.27 in 1986 - 87 which showed an increasing trend upto 1989 - 90, i.e. Rs. 234.35 per quintal. Between 1990 - 91 and 1992 - 93 was fluctuations in price levels., i.e. Rs. 222.47 in 1990 - 91, Rs. 315.42 in 1991 - 92 and Rs. 259.56 in 1992 - 93. There was an upward trend from 1993 - 94 (Rs. 284.56) to 1995 - 96 (Rs. 470.54). It registered a downward trend and stood at Rs. 439.79 per quintal in 1996 - 97. The price of bengalgram was Rs. 437.88 per quintal in 1986 - 87, which showed an increasing trend upto 1989 - 90 (Rs. 908.34). This price came down to Rs. 905.20 in 1990 - 91 and Rs. 760.05 in 1991 - 1992. Between 1992 - 93 and 1996 - 97, there was a mixed trend.

In the price of redgram dhall, between 1986 - 87 and 1990 - 91, there was a mixed trend. From 1991 - 92 to 1996 - 97, the price level was increasing. The price of cotton seed showed an upward trend in 1987 - 88 when compared to 1986-87. Similar trend was noticed in the prices of groundnut oil, cangur, palmgur, sugar, chillies, coriander, onion (bellary), onion (Kar) and salt. The price of tamarind declined to Rs. 730.35 per quintal in 1987 - 88 from Rs. 880.95 in 1986 - 87.

The price level of palmgur (Udangudi) from 1988 - 89 to 1996 -97 experienced fluctuations. The price of salt was Rs.32.80 per quintal in 1990 - 91. It was registered an increasing trend in 1991 - 92, Rs. 30.92 per quintal. This price level decreased to Rs. 30.58 in 1992 -93. The price of salt was Rs. 32/- in 1993 - 94, Rs. 104.33 in

1995 - 96 and Rs. 86.42 in 1996 - 97. Details of wholesale and retail prices of selected commodities such as cumbu, bengalgram, redgram dhall, cangur, sugar, chillies, coriander, tamarind, onion, salt, etc., from 1986 - 87 to 1996 - 97, are tabled in the **Appendixes - 15 and 16**.[30]

Employment Trends

The District Employment Office at Thoothukudi is one of the 49 Employment Offices in the State which registers the qualified job seekers. The District Employment Office in Thoothukudi was first started as a Sub Employment Office on 1st July 1982 and was later upgraded as District Employment Office from 16 February 1983. The Cell created to help the physically handicapped started functioning from 23 November 1991.[31]

People who seek employment register their names in the exchange which keeps a Register of seniority based on which one is nominated against vacancies notified by the employer for interview and selection for the job. The Registrant needs to renew his/her registration once in three years to keep his/her name alive in the register.

Number of persons registered each year from 1981, who have number of persons got employment and number of persons who are in the live register are presented in the table below.

Year	*No.of persons unemployed*	*No.of persons got employment*	*No.of persons registered during the year*	*No.of persons who seek employment at the end of the year*
1981	60166	348	9364	60166
1982	61206	466	9687	61206
1983	62114	288	9432	62114
1984	63107	367	9864	63107
1985	63408	466	10134	63408
1986	64006	342	8897	64006
1987	64165	441	10047	64165
1988	66201	301	9942	66201
1989	73950	298	11103	73909
1990	84269	335	10215	84269
1991	94375	438	11366	94375
1992	105124	401	10808	105124
1993	106216	436	11213	106216
1994	116218	477	11367	116218
1995	117317	506	10521	117317

1996	116218	608	11129	116218
1997	126262	731	16678	126262
1998	128079	794	19463	128079
1999	136099	714	21254	136039

Unemployment Relief Scheme

The Government evolved a scheme to provide some relief to the unemployed. Through this unemployment Relief Scheme, the Government provided relief from 1980 to nine selected categories of job seekers (in the district) Graduates/Post Graduates; Secondary Grade Teachers, Higher Grade Teachers (Lower/Higher), Tamil Pandits and other Language Teachers, Physical Education Teachers (Lower/Higher grade), Craft Instructors, Diploma Holders and in 1984 extended the schemes to SSLC, PUC / Plus Two passed candidates, waiting on the Live Register for more than five years and whose parental monthly income was less than Rs.2000/-. The Government of Tamil Nadu, subsequently wound up the scheme from the year 1993. This scheme was discontinued from 1 October 1993. Details of un employment relief sanctioned by the District Employment Office, Thoothukudi from 1987 to 1993 are given in **Appendix-17.**[32]

In 2006 the scheme was revived and unemployment doles have been disbursed to the eligible candidates as per the rules framed. (G.O.No.72, Labour and Employment Department, dated 25th August 2006.) Accordingly the eligible candidates who have passed SSLC, Plus Two and Degree are granted the monthly doles of Rs. 150/-, Rs. 200/- & Rs. 300/- respectively.

The blind registrants who were in the Live Register of the Employment Exchange for more than a year continued to be covered under a scheme which is in vogue since 1st October 1988.[33]

The amount of relief to the Graduates/Postgraduates was initially fixed at Rs.100/- per mensem; Rs.75/- to unemployed PUC/+2 passed candidates and Rs.50/- to SSLC candidates. Subsequently, the relief paid to the blind beneficiaries has been enhanced as detailed below:

	Category	*Enhanced Rate with effect from* 26 .2. 1990 per mensem[34]	1.5.1992 per mensem[35]	1.4.1998 per mensem
1.	Matric and below	Rs.100/-	Rs.150/-	Rs.200/-
2.	Pre-University Course Higher Secondary/ Undergraduates	Rs.150/-	Rs.200/-	Rs.250/-
3.	Graduates/Postgraduates	Rs.200/-	Rs.250/-	Rs.300/-

The conditions under which the relief was paid were that, they should be in the Live Register for not less than one year;the parentalinome should not exceed Rs. 2000/- per month; should not be more than 40 years (45 years in the case of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes), Parent or guardian should be resident of Tamil Nadu atleast for 15 years; monthly earning of the person should not exceed Rs.50/- per month and who should not be a student. The scheme is extended for a maximum of five years.

By the end of September 1996, in the district, a total number of 146 unemployed blind persons were benefited under the scheme and an amount of rupees 5.08 lakh had been sanctioned for this purpose. Details of unemployment relief for the blind persons are given below:[36]

Year	*SSLC &below*	*PUC/HSC*	*Degree*	*Total No. of benefi--ciaries*	*Total amount disbursed*
1988-89	11	5	1	17	4450
1989-90	11	5	1	17	10350
1990-91	14	6	1	21	30675
1991-92	16	6	4	26	29900
1992-93	16	6	4	26	49993
1993-94	15	6	4	25	58178
1994-95	15	6	4	25	51924
1995-96	16	6	4	26	51457
1996-97	16	6	3	25	51520
1997-98	16	6	3	25	47130
1998-99	19	7	2	28	65040

Unemployment (Registration and Placement)

Unemployment is a common problem everywhere in the country and it could be reckoned based on the data available in the employment exchange of the district concerned. During 1999 (January to December) 21254 persons were registered with the District Employment Exchange, Thoothukudi and the total number placed in Employment was 714.

Details of registration and placing in the District during 1980 to 1999 are as below:[37]

Year	*Registration*	*Placement*
1980	9102	269
1981	9364	348
1982	9687	466
1983	9432	288
1984	9864	367
1985	10134	466
1986	8897	342
1987	10047	441
1988	9942	301
1989	11103	298
1990	10215	335
1991	11366	438
1992	10808	401
1993	11213	436
1994	11367	477
1995	10521	506
1996	11129	608
1997	16678	731
1998	19443	794
1999	21254	714

It may be seen from the above table that the number registered and placed increased to 21254 and 714 in 1999 from 9102 and 269 in 1980 respectively. However the registration and placement between 1983 and 1991 showed a mixed trend in the district. There has been a uniform increasing trend between 1992 and 1999.

Employment in Public Sector

Public Sector Employment had gone up to 38465 in March 2000 from 21766 in March 1986. Public Sector employment between 1986 and 2000 showed an increasing trend. The agency-wise break up of public sector employment during 1986-87 to 1999-2000 is given in **Appendix-18.**

The appendix reveals an upward trend in employment level over the years for the district. The total number of persons employed in the Central Government Offices were 3240 in 1999. The level of employment under Quasi Central Government also shows an increasing trend between the years 1986 and 1995 and has decreased from 1996 onwards. In 2000 there were 17309 persons employed under State

Government. The employment level under Quasi State Government between 1986 and 2000 too shows an increasing trend. Under the Local Bodies too, the number of employees has increased.[38]

Private Sector Employment

In 1986, the number of employment in private sector was 19824. This figure was increased to 25297 in 1999-2000. But, in 1988, the number of employment was reduced to 20110. The largest employment is found in the private sector. There was a steady increase in the number of those employees in the private sector. Details of private sector employment from 1986 to 2000 are given below:[39]

Year	*No.of persons employed in private sector*
1986	19824
1987	20851
1988	20110
1989	20296
1990	20080
1991	21534
1992	23610
1993	24308
1994	23315
1995	22485
1996	24545
1997	24710
1998	24766
1999	25511
2000	25297

Women Employment

Women Employment in the district from 31 March 1993 to 31 March 2000 is given below:

Group	*Description*	*Number of Employment as on 31 March*							
		1993	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
1.	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	34	31	32	31	39	48	51	48
2.	Mining &Quarrying	542	502	587	665	677	665	811	788
3.	Manufacturing	6177	5970	5507	5479	5034	5178	5107	4919
4.	Electricity, Gas&water, Sanitary Services etc.	240	224	233	240	263	290	286	351

5. Construction	176	192	156	140	138	142	144	160
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurant and Hotels	344	403	413	497	487	462	614	383
7. Transport, Storage and communication	574	644	612	657	663	494	503	521
8. Financing Insurance Real Estate and Business services.	411	373	408	412	405	414	424	452
9. Community, Social and Personnel services	8873	11342	11744	11771	11769	11956	1422	4231
Total	**17371**	**19681**	**19692**	**19892**	**19475**	**19649**	**22162**	**21853**

Government Schemes

The Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu have launched many programmes, such as Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana, Self-Financing Scheme, etc., which are being implemented through District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). These programmes are aimed at raising the standard of living of the rural poor who are below the poverty line, and improving their economic condition on a lasting basis. This is attempted by generating assets through subsidy and credit and arranging employment opportunities. The following programmes are implemented in the district.[40]

1. Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
2. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)
3. Employment Assurance Schemes (EAS)
4. M.P.'s Local Area Development Programme (M.P's LADP)
5. M.L.A.Constituncy Development Scheme
6. Bio-Gas Programme
7. Chulah
8. Anna Marumalarchi Thittam (AMT)
9. Namakku Name Thittam (NNT)

Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana

The Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Scheme was introduced on 1 April 1999 by merging the earlier self employment and allied programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWACRA), Supply of Improved Tool kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), Gange-Kalyan Yojana

(GKY) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) which were in operations in the district in various years.

The objective of the programme is to identify the families who are living below povertyline in rural areas and to assist them to get a regular income of at least Rs.2000/- per month in a period of three years. The expenditure for the scheme is shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 3:1 (75% : 25%) respectively.

Under this scheme 50 per cent of the beneficiaries are scheduled caste/Scheduled Tribe families; forty per cent are women and three per cent are physically handicapped persons. This scheme provides 50 per cent of the project cost or Rs. 10,000/- as subsidy for SC/ST families and 30 per cent of the project cost or Rs.7500/- for others. For Group activities the scheme provides 50 per cent of the cost of the project as subsidy to the ceiling of Rs.1.25 lakhs. However, for irrigation projects there is no monetary limit on subsidy. A sum of Rs.10,000 per group is provided towards the cost of Group formation development.[41]

The target and achievement under SGSY scheme in the district for the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 are given below:[42]

Year	*Target*		*Achievement*	
	Physical	*Financial*	*Physical*	*Financial*
	No.	Rs. in lakhs.	*No.*	Rs. in lakhs.
1999-2000	420	226.556	429	135.738
2000-2001	500	212.865	515	175.601

Since SGSY was introduced only in 1999 replacing the other schemes. The achievement details of earlier similar schemes such as IRDP, TRYSEM and DWCRA in the district are given below:

The Target and Achievement under IRDP in the district for the years 1991 - 1992 to 1998 - 1999. [43]

Year	*Target*		*Achievement*	
	No.	Rs.(in lakhs)	*No.*	Rs. (in lakhs)
1991-92	4722	147.569	8087	162.99
1992-93	3936	137.110	4378	151.36
1993-94	5855	241.524	7938	272.82
1994-95	4789	239.200	8108	283.89
1995-96	4798	239.280	3425	154.92
1996-97	6020	239.260	6020	239.260
1997-98	5124	243.400	5124	243.400
1998-99	5245	213.776	5245	213.776

The Financial and Physical Progress Under TRYSEM in the district for the years 1991 - 1992 to 1998 - 1999:[44]

Year	*Achievements*	
	Physical (Number of trainees)	*Finance* (Rupees in lakhs)
1991-92	420	5.94
1992-93	556	13.75
1993-94	772	6.82
1994-95	662	18.54
1995-96	507	18.54
1996-97	504	18.54
1997-98	520	18.54
1998-99	407	12.59

Target and achievements under DWCRA in this district for the year 1996 - 97 to 1998 - 99:[45]

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Target*		*Achievement*	
		No.	(Rs.in lakhs)	*No.*	(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1996-97	45	11.340	45	11.340
2.	1997-98	60	15.120	60	15.120
3.	1998-99	60	15.120	60	15.120

Jawahar Grama Samridhi Yojana

The Jawahar Grama Samridhi Yojana is a scheme introduced by the Government of India from 1 April 1999 after streamlining and restructuring the earlier Jawahar Rozgar Yojana(JRY) or Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam (JVVT). This is a Centrally sponsored demand driven community and village infrastructure development programme. The objective of the programme is to create durable assets in rural areas. Creation of assets should enable the rural poor to increase the opportunity for sustained employment. Expenditure of this programme is shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25.The entire allocation under the scheme is distributed to the development of rural infrastructure at the village level and to be implemented by the village panchayats. They will have the sole authority for preparation for annual action plan and their implementation, including the power executed works with approval of Village Panchayat. This programme also provides for special works to be taken up for the benefit of the weaker section of society. The following works are given priority :

1. Infrastructure to scheduled castes / scheduled tribes habitations.
2. Infrastructure support for Swarnajayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana.
3. Community infrastructure for education, health and roads.
4. Other social, economic and physical infrastructure needed for the society/community.
5. Infrastructure required for supporting agricultural activities in the village panchayats.

From the allocation, 22.5 per cent is earmarked for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Thirty per cent of the employment opportunities is earmarked for women and three per cent for disabled persons. Achivements of JGSY during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 in the district are given below :[46]

Year	*Target*		*Achivement*	
	Physical *No.*	*Financial* Rs.in lakhs	*Physical* *No.*	*Financial* Rs. in lakhs
1999-2000	1200	392.687	1200	377.239
2000-2001	1209	351.683	1209	343.000

JVVT or JRY

Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam or Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which was in operations in the district till 1998. Achievements of the earlier JVVT during 1991-1992 to 1995-1996 are given in **Appendix-19.** Target and achievements under JVVT for the year 1996-1997 to 1998-1999 are given below :[47]

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Target*		*Achievement*	
		No.	(Rs.in lakhs)	*No.*	(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1996-97	1626	478.850	1626	478.850
2.	1997-98	1468	588.740	1468	588.740
3.	1998-99	1488	411.900	1488	411.900

Employment Assistance Scheme (EAS)

This Centrally sponsored scheme shared on 80:20 basis between the Central and the State Governments strives to provide assured employment for 100 days in a year, of unskilled manual work to adults between 18 and 60 years. This is for those who are in need of employment especially during lean agricultural season. A maximum of two adults per family are to be provided employment under the scheme.

This scheme was introduced in the district in 1993-94. In the year 1996-97, Rs.800.60 lakhs were allocated for this scheme for being implemented in all 12 blocks. The DRDA have received Rs.640 lakhs and Rs.160 lakhs from Central and State Governments respectively. The details of the implementation of EAS in the district during the years1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 are given in **Appendix-20.**[48] The details from 1996-97 to 1998-99 are as follows :

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Target*		*Achievement*	
		No.	(Rs.in lakhs)	*No.*	(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1996-97	802	800.00	802	800.00
2.	1997-98	482	800.00	482	800.00
3.	1998-99	754	800.00	754	800.00

District Decentralised Plan (DDP)

The Government of Tamil nadu introduced this scheme in all the districts of Tamil Nadu in the year 1993-94. Through this scheme, several works were executed which provided employment to raise the standard of living of the people in the district. The works executed and the amount spent on them are detailed in **Appendix-21.**[49] Target and achievement under DDP in this district for the year 1996-97 to 1998-99 are given below : This scheme was wound up by the Government of Tamilnadu.

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Target*		*Achievement*	
		No.	(Rs.in lakhs)	*No.*	(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1996-97	160	263.960	160	263.960
2.	1997-98	78	137.470	78	137.470
3.	1998-99	110	137.470	110	137.470

Member of Parliament's Local Area Development Programme (M.P.'s LADP)

The Government of India introduced this scheme in March 1993, in which each Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha) is eligible for a grant of rupees one crore per year for taking up development schemes in his constituency. From 1998-99 this has been enhanced to rupees two crores per Parliamentary Constituency. Under this scheme, each Member of Parliament has to suggest a list of works to be taken

up within the frame work of guidelines in his constituency area. The works will be executed by the concerned departments after obtaining administrative sanction from the Collector of the district following the tender system. The Government of India will release the funds in instalments of Rs.50 lakhs each. The District Rural Development Agency will send periodic claims after utilising the funds already received and send progress reports to Government of India every month.

In the district, the scheme was implemented during 1993-94 with an allotment of Rs.9.80 lakhs. The details of Members of Parliament Local Areas Development Programme during the years 1993 - 94 to 1998 - 99 are given below :[50]

Year	*No.of works*	(Rupees in Lakh)
1993-94	13	9.80
1994-95	73	130.43
1995-96	64	101.43
1996-97	119	203.15
1997-98	107	450.25
1998-99	136	354.25

Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme

This scheme was introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu during 1997-98. Under the scheme each M.L.A. identifies the work needed to bridge infrastructural gaps that should be executed in his constituency. The allocation per M.L.A was increased to Rs.82 lakhs during 2000-2001 from 50 lakhs. The works under this scheme which are being implemented in the district are monitored by District Rural Development Agency. The implementing agencies are Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Municipalities, Panchayat Unions, Electricity Board, Public Works Department, Highways, Town Panchayats, etc. Twenty five per cent of the total allocation is earmarked to take up roads for converting metal surface to bituminous surface, 24 per cent for taking up school buildings particularly for the construction of computer class rooms and 50 per cent of the total allocation for any work suggested by the M.L.As.

During the year 1999-2000 a sum of Rs.350 lakhs has been provided at the rate of Rs.50 lakhs for each of the M.L.A. of seven constituencies and 148 works have taken up and completed under this scheme in the district[51].

Sl. No.	Year	Target		Achievement	
		No.	(Rs.in lakh)	No.	(Rs. in lakh)
1.	1998-1999	168	245.000	168	245.000
2.	1999-2000	148	350.000	148	349.992
3.	2000-2001	408	539.000	378	506.379

Bio-gas Programme (Gobar Gas)

The programme is implemented by the District Rural Development Agency. It aims at having clean environment, reducing deforestation and augmenting the natural fertilizers. At block level, it is implemented through Additional Block Development Officer and Extension Officer (social forestry) and at village level it is Rural Welfare Officer, who executes this scheme. So far, 853 bio-gas plants have been provided in the district. The cost of the medium size plant is about Rs.6500/-, of which, Rs.2500/- as subsidy is available to all. During the year 1995-96, 75 plants were installed against the target of 210. In the year 1996-97, 55 plants were installed. The details from 1991-92 to 1996-97 are as follows.[52]

Year	Target	Achievement	
	No.	No.	(Rs. in lakh)
1991-92	150	71	2.030
1992-93	180	180	5.235
1993-94	270	272	6.522
1994-95	200	200	6.033
1995-96	210	75	2.288
1996-97	100	55	1.320
1997-98	45	45	1.080
1998-99	17	17	0.391

Chulahs

Conversion and optimization of the use of fuel wood and elimination of smoke from kitchen, prevention of deforestation and drudgery of rural women are the few objectives of installing improved chulahs in the houses for the families which live below Poverty line. The entire fund under the scheme is met by the Government of India.

This scheme is implemented by the Block Development Officer. Economically weaker sections are benefited substantially by this programme. During the year 1998-99, 3125 chulahs were installed in the district. The details for other years are as below :[53]

Year	*Target (No.)*	*Physical* (No.)	*Achievement Financial* (Rs.in Lakh)
1991-92	6000	4235	2.758
1992-93	4000	5441	3.570
1993-94	5400	5400	3.608
1994-95	8000	6000	4.125
1995-96	12000	11332	4.440
1996-97	750	6750	2.700
1997-98	3125	3125	1.250
1998-99	31.25	31.25	1.250

Programme for Assured Employment

The scheme was introduced in the district in 1993-94. The details of number of workmen executed and cost of works are given as follows (1993 - 94 and 1994 - 95).[54]

Sl.No.	*Name of the work*	*No.of works*	Rs in lakh	*No.of works*	Rs.in lakh
		1993-94		*1994-95*	
1.	Roads	30	36.90	52	38.00
2.	Minor Irrigation Tanks	26	26.40	13	6.40
3.	Retaining Wall	10	2.00	6	3.90
4.	Building works	5	5.40	2	2.50
5.	Others	9	1.30	9	1.20
	Total	80	72.00	82	52.00

The details from 1996-97 to 1998-99 are as follows :

Sl.No.	*Year*	*Target*	*No.*	*Achivement* Rs. in lakh
1.	1996-97	482	482	800.000
2.	1997-98	754	754	800.000
3.	1998-99	59	59	274.490

Anna Marumalarchi Thittam

This scheme was introduced in 1997-98 by the State Government. Anna Marumalarchi Thittam aims at convergence of all basic minimum services and infrastructures in the village panchayats selected by the MLA's representing the constituency area to fulfil the necessary basic needs and make the village a model, self reliant, self sustained and modern village. This village will be a model for grass root level democracy

in so far as, village planning, public grievances redressal, participatory approach in rural development etc., are concerned. Thus the village benefited under Anna Marumalarchi Thittam will have many basic urban facilities.

The objective was to develop the village panchayats in a phased manner, that each MLA in the rural constituency will select the Village Panchayat of his choice for implementation in every financial year and that the basic minimum services namely drinking water, primary education, public health, nutrition, shelter, rural roads and connectivity and fair price shops and will be kept.

In the year 1999-2000, 629 works have been taken up and completed at a cost of Rs.282.154 lakhs[55].

Year	*Target*		*Achievement*	
	No.	Rs.(in lakh)	*No.*	Rs. (in lakh)
1998-1999	617	274.026	617	247.653
1999-2000	634	282.630	629	282.154
2000-2001	499	249.946	499	243.626

Namakku Naame Thittam

This scheme was introduced by Government of Tamil Nadu during the year 1997-98. The objective of the programme is that the village and the Government functionaries should coordinate as a team in planning, implementing and supervising development works benefiting the community. Village Panchayat being the grass root level democratic institution, it was necessary to implement such participatory works through the village level institutions. Different Government programmes and their fund availability are discussed by the officers with the village panchayats. The villagers are given an opportunity to identify their own community needs. The Village Panchayat identifies programmes and activities in which the villagers will participate and contribute in the form of kind or labour, community assets etc. For this scheme, a contribution of 25 per cent and above, either in the form of cash or labour, or in kind, may be accepted from the people.[56]

i. Namakku Naame Thittam is applicable to both urban and rural areas. The objective is that the local people identify the activity, contribute and carry out the work by involving themselves.

ii. This scheme is executed for the creation of new assets and maintenance of old assets of the community through various departments. The Rural Development department implements this

scheme using funds from Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam, Employment Assurance Scheme, Central Rural Sanitation programme, Member of Parliament Local Area Development Programme, District Decentralised Planning etc.

The achievement of the Namakku Naame Thittam in the district from 1998-99 to 2000-2001 is as follows.

Year	*Target*		*Achievement*	
	No.	Rs.(in lakh)	*No.*	Rs. (in lakh)
1998-99	79	48.815	79	48.815
1999-00	254	149.960	254	147.280
2000-01	192	245.250	170	279.133

Consumption Pattern of the Rural and Urban Households

In the 47th round of National Sample Survey (July 1991 December 1991), a total of 472 and 462 households were contacted in rural and urban sectors respectively. The estimated total number of households were 86. 80 lakhs in rural and 41.06 lakhs in urban sectors. The average number of persons per household is 4.31 for rural and 4.60 for urban sectors. The average monthly per capita expenditure is Rs.205.27 and Rs.,403.15 for rural and urban sectors respectively. Distribution of population households and average number of persons per households over monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) classes are given below.[57] The National Sample Survey was conducted collectively for all the districts of Tamil Nadu. Hence, the findings verily applies to Thoothukudi district also.

MPCE	*Per 1000 distribution of*				*Average number of persons per household*		*Average MPCE*	
	Households		*Persons*					
	Rural	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Less than 110	71	8	92	8	5. 64	4.32	97.11	80.72
110-215	640	315	659	374	4.44	5.47	158.60	163.30
215-385	255	424	224	416	3.79	4.52	269.35	279.01
385 and above	34	253	25	202	3.03	3.67	298.65	558.12
All classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	4.31	4.60	205.27	403.15

In rural sector, the average size of households in the higher expenditure classes (i.e.), MPCE of Rs.215/- to Rs.385/- and above is below the State level size (3.79 and 3.03); whereas, it is above the State level (5.64 and 4.44) in the lower expenditure classes (i.e.) MPCE below Rs.110 and Rs.110-215 class.

In urban sector, it is notable that the average size of household for lower expenditure class i.e. MPCE below Rs.110/-, is below the State level, apart from other two higher expenditure classes (4.52 for MPCE Rs.215-385 and 3.67 for MPCE Rs. 385/- and above). It is above the State level size only in the MPCE class Rs.110-215 i.e. 5.47.

Details as per 1000 distribution of estimated households and persons by sex over monthly per capita expenditure classes are presented in **Appendix-22** for rural and urban sectors.[58]

Consumption of Cereals

In the rural sector, the average monthly per capita consumption of total cereals is 11.55 kg. for State sample whereas it is 12.04 kg. for central sample and 13.77 kg.for India. The consumption of rice in rural, for State and Central samples is 10.20 kg. and 9.92 kg. respectively. Regarding food habits, rice is the major cereal being consumed by the people of Tamil Nadu. But, for all India, rice and wheat constitute the major cereals being consumed by the people of various parts of the country. The quantity of rice and wheat consumed by the people in the rural area as per the sample results of the State, Central and all India was 10.57 kg., 0.35 kg. and 11.72 kg. respectively.

in respect of urban areas, the monthly per capita consumption of rice is 8.91 kg. and 9.03 kg. for State and Central samples. The consumption of rice and wheat for State, Central and all India samples is 11.41 kg, 9.84 kg. and 10.13 kg. respectively. Thus, it is seen that consumption of rice and wheat together amount to more than 85 per cent in rural sector and more than 95 per cent in urban sector. A comparative statement on quantity and value of consumption of cereals per person for a period of 30 days is given in **Appendix-23**.[59]

In rural sector, the *per capita* total expenditure is Rs.205.27, out of which, Rs.136.02, i.e. 66 per cent is incurred on food groups and Rs.69.25, i.e. 34 per cent on non-food groups. In urban sector, the per capita total expenditure is Rs. 403.15, out of which Rs.232.28, i.e. 58 per cent is incurred in food groups and remaining Rs.170.37 i.e. 42 per cent on non-food groups. The per capita consumer expenditure by scheduled items under food and non-food groups is presented in **Appendix - 24.**

In rural sector, total MPCE has increased from Rs.185.93 in 46th round to Rs.205.27 in 47th round. It is clear that the estimate to total MPCE is increased by 10.4 per cent in 47th round than in 46th round. Similar trend is seen in many food and non-food items i.e. pulses (20 per cent) edible oil (25 per cent) vegetable (26 per cent) miscellaneous goods and services (25 per cent). Like rural sector the average MPCE is found to be high for pulse (43 per cent) edible oil (41 per cent) vegetable (65 per cent) and miscellaneous goods and services (23 per cent).

There is also abnormal price hike in some food and non-food items like spices and clothing. One major reason for price hike in general could be attributed to the increase in price of the group of items. A comparative statement showing the average monthly per capita expenditure on Scheduled items and per centage of distribution of total MPCE over the same group of item by sector for 46th and 47th rounds is given in the **Appendix - 25.**

The Ratio of Expenditure on Food and Non-Food Groups by MPCE Class

An analysis of consumption expenditure pattern clearly reveals that percentage of persons who spend 65 rupees and less in their income on food is more in MPCE class (92 per cent). It is more or less the same as that of the Rs.125-140 to Rs.180-215,category. Then, the percentage consumption expenditure on food decreases in the MPCE class Rs.215-280 (68 percent) and low in the MPCE class 385 and above (28 per cent). The pattern here indicates that the major consumption expenditure in the lower MPCE class is on food items. As the income of the MPCE class increases, there is also a change in the consumption pattern. The expenditure on non-food items slowly increases and reaches the maximum in the MPCE class 385 and above (72 per cent). However for all MPCE classes, the ratio of expenditure on food and non-food group is 66.34 for rural sector. Unlike in rural sector the pattern of consumption expenditure in urban sector *(Appendix-10)* indicates that a balance in the percentage distribution of expenditure on food and non food items is maintained from the MPCE less than Rs.90/- to Rs.160-185/-. The percentage distribution of consumption expenditure on food and non-food items is almost the same in the MPCE Rs.385/- and above. The ratio of expenditure on food and non-food items is 58.42.[60] The ratio of expenditure on food and non-food groups by MPCE class wise (rural and urban) is furnished in **Appendixes - 26 and 27.**

APPENDIX - 1

Total main workers by nine broad Industrial categories, marginal workers and non-workers in Thoothukkudi District of total population. (1991 Census)

Industrial categories of main workers	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
I. Cultivators	108824	5267	33557	99517	67352	32165	9307	7915	1312
II. Agricultural labourers	192836	98385	94451	174384	86133	88251	18452	12252	6200
III. Livestock, Forestry Fishing, Hunting and and Plantation	17351	16314	1037	10160	9359	801	7191	6955	236
IV. Mining and Quarying.	1310	818	492	1165	684	481	145	134	11
V.a) Manufacturing, Processing, servicing, repairs, in other than household Industries.	80041	51238	28803	31213	15707	15506	48828	35531	13297
b) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing, repairs in household Industries	21321	6288	15033	13432	3661	9771	7889	2627	5262
VI. Constructions	12920	11894	1026	3836	3655	181	9084	8239	845
VII. Trade & Commerce	60215	56663	3552	19594	18108	1486	40621	38555	2066
VIII. Transport & Communications	22070	21261	809	5982	5845	137	16088	15416	672
IX. Other Services	59990	41203	18787	25242	15894	9348	34748	25309	439
Total Main Workers (I to IX)	**76878**	**379331**	**197547**	**384525**	**226398**	**158127**	**92353**	**152933**	**9420**
Marginal Workers	*28706*	*2026*	*26680*	*22853*	*1453*	*21400*	*5853*	*573*	*5280*
Non-Workers	850336	328403	521933	448851	184983	263898	401485	143450	258035

APPENDIX - 2

Total Main Workers by Nine Broad Industrial Categories, Marginal Workers and Non Workers as Percentage of Total Population. (Thoothukudi District)

Industrial categories of main workers	*Year*	*Total*			*Rural*			*Urban*		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
I	1991	11.62	16.32	7.25	1.55	2.67	0.46	7.47	10.60	4.50
II.	1991	20.37	20.86	19.90	3.08	4.13	2.05	13.24	13.86	12.66
III.	1991	1.19	2.27	0.18	1.20	2.34	0.08	1.19	2.30	0.14
IV.	1991	0.13	0.17	0.11	0.02	0.05	N	0.09	0.11	0.06
V. (a)	1991	1.57	0.89	2.20	1.32	0.88	1.74	1.46	0.89	2.01
V. (b)	1991	3.64	3.80	3.50	8.14	11.97	4.39	5.50	7.22	3.86
VI.	1991	0.45	0.88	0.04	1.52	2.77	0.28	0.89	1.68	0.14
VII.	1991	2.29	4.39	0.34	6.77	12.98	0.68	4.14	7.98	0.47
VIII.	1991	0.70	1.42	0.03	2.68	5.19	0.22	1.52	3.00	0.11
IX.	1991	2.95	3.85	2.11	5.79	8.52	3.12	4.12	5.80	2.52
Total main	1981	42.90	54.94	31.77	31.87	50.53	13.50	38,53	53.16	24.66
workers (I-IX)	1991	44.91	54.85	35.66	32.07	51.50	13.02	39.62	53.44	26.47
Marginal	1981	2.72	0.79	4.50	1.07	0.43	1.71	2.07	0.64	3.42
workers	1991	2.67	0.35	4.83	0.98	0.19	1.75	1.97	0.29	3.58
Total workers										
(Main workers +	1981	45.62	55.73	36.27	32.94	50.96	15.21	40.60	53.80	28.08
Marginal										
workers)	1991	47.58	55.20	40.49	33.05	51.69	14.77	41.59	53.73	30.05
Non-	1981	54.38	44.27	63.73	67.06	49.04	84.79	59.40	46.20	71.92
workers	1991	52.42	44.80	59.51	66.95	48.31	85.23	58.41	46.27	69.95

APPENDIX - 2 A

Talukwise distribution of total workers (main and marginal) as cultivators, agricultural Labourers, workers in household industry, other workers and non-workers. (As per 2001 Census)

Categories of workers	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Thoothukudi District									
1. Total Population	1572273	766823	805450	907500	439254	468246	664773	327569	337204
2. Total Workers	678811	431784	247027	432127	250023	182104	246684	181761	64923
3. Main Workers	588596	395937	192659	359947	222024	137923	228649	173913	54736
a) Cultivators	67307	44665	22642	63351	41575	21776	3956	3090	866
b) Agricultural labourers	123988	65921	58067	110884	58164	52720	13104	7757	5347
c) Workers in household industry	35483	9497	25986	23106	5404	17702	12377	4093	8284
d) Other Workers	361818	275854	85964	162606	116881	45725	199212	158973	40239
4. Marginal Workers	90215	35847	54368	72180	27999	44181	18035	7848	10187
a) Cultivators	6511	2882	3629	6362	2811	3551	149	71	78
b) Agricultural labourers	43914	15984	27930	40811	14719	26092	3103	1265	1838
c) Workers in household industry	11657	1148	10509	7095	816	6279	4562	332	4230
d) Other Workers	28133	15833	12300	17912	9653	8259	10221	6180	4041
5. Non-Workers	893462	335039	558423	475373	189231	286142	418089	145808	272281

APPENDIX - 2 A (Contd...)

Talukwise distribution of total workers (main and marginal) as cultivators, agricultural Labourers, workers in household industry, other workers and non-workers. (As per 2001 Census)

Categories of workers	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Kovilpatti Taluk									
1. Total Population	262249	128711	133518	135122	66077	69045	127127	62634	64493
2. Total Workers	132516	75376	57140	72979	38926	34053	59537	36450	23087
3. Main Workers	120699	71448	49251	64310	35812	28498	56389	35636	20753
a) Cultivators	12899	8053	4846	12176	7574	4602	723	479	244
b) Agricultural labourers	22650	11191	11459	20198	9983	10215	2452	1208	1244
c) Workers in household industry	6392	1361	5031	1857	501	1356	4535	860	3675
d) Other Workers	78758	50843	27915	30079	17754	12325	48679	33089	15590
4. Marginal Workers	11817	3928	7889	8669	3114	5555	3148	814	2334
a) Cultivators	676	244	432	644	234	410	32	10	22
b) Agricultural labourers	5041	1891	3150	4789	1760	3029	252	131	121
c) Workers in household industry	2033	112	1921	365	59	306	1668	53	1615
d) Other Workers	4067	1681	2386	2871	1061	1810	1196	620	575
5. Non-Workers	129733	53335	76398	62143	27151	34992	67590	26184	41406

APPENDIX - 2 A (Contd...)

Talukwise distribution of total workers (main and marginal) as cultivators, agricultural Labourers, workers in household industry, other workers and non-workers. (As per 2001 Census)

Categories of workers	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Ettayapuram Taluk									
1. Total Population	73991	35596	38395	61197	29472	31725	12794	6124	6670
2. Total Workers	42812	21691	21121	37057	18158	18899	5755	3533	2222
3. Main Workers	34264	18494	15770	28977	15140	13837	5287	3354	1933
a) Cultivators	5872	3572	2300	5766	3508	2258	106	64	42
b) Agricultural labourers	10231	4856	5375	9923	4689	5234	308	167	141
c) Workers in household industry	3296	646	2650	2498	391	2107	798	255	543
d) Other Workers	14865	9420	5445	10790	6552	4238	4075	2868	1207
4. Marginal Workers	8548	3197	5351	8080	3018	5062	468	179	289
a) Cultivators	586	320	266	586	320	266	-	-	-
b) Agricultural labourers	4251	1494	2757	4073	1406	2667	178	88	90
c) Workers in household industry	1107	113	994	969	103	866	138	10	128
d) Other Workers	2604	1270	1334	2452	1189	1263	152	81	71
5. Non-Workers	31179	13905	17274	24140	11314	12826	7039	2591	4448

APPENDIX - 2 A (Contd...)

Talukwise distribution of total workers (main and marginal) as cultivators, agricultural Labourers, workers in household industry, other workers and non-workers. (As per 2001 Census)

Categories of workers	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Vilathikulam Taluk									
1. Total Population	135285	66743	68542	113652	55972	57680	21633	10771	10862
2. Total Workers	74272	40897	33375	64643	34752	29891	9629	6145	3484
3. Main Workers	58550	35147	23403	50370	29436	20934	8180	5711	2469
a) Cultivators	14012	8351	5661	13540	8024	5516	472	327	145
b) Agricultural labourers	20648	9794	10854	18862	8972	9890	1786	822	964
c) Workers in household industry	1645	531	1114	1231	398	833	414	133	281
d) Other Workers	22245	16471	5774	16737	12042	4695	5508	4429	1079
4. Marginal Workers	15722	5750	9972	14273	5316	8957	1449	434	1015
a) Cultivators	2260	1039	1221	2244	1033	1211	16	6	10
b) Agricultural labourers	10248	3304	6944	9501	3124	6377	747	180	567
c) Workers in household industry	776	150	626	624	119	505	152	31	121
d) Other Workers	2438	1257	1181	1904	1040	864	534	217	317
5. Non-Workers	61013	25846	35167	49009	21220	27789	12004	4626	7378

APPENDIX - 2 A (Contd...)

Talukwise distribution of total workers (main and marginal) as cultivators, agricultural Labourers, workers in household industry, other workers and non-workers. (As per 2001 Census)

Categories of workers	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Ottapidaram Taluk									
1. Total Population	115254	57201	58053	115254	57201	58053	--	--	--
2. Total Workers	57525	32575	24950	57525	32575	24950	--	--	--
3. Main Workers	44047	27418	16629	44047	27418	16629	--	--	--
a) Cultivators	9817	5895	3922	9817	5895	3922	--	--	--
b) Agricultural labourers	15517	7698	7819	15517	7698	7819	--	--	--
c) Workers in household industry	2050	1212	838	2050	1212	838	---	---	---
d) Other Workers	16663	12613	4050	16663	12613	4050	--	--	--
4. Marginal Workers	13478	5157	8321	13478	5157	8321	--	--	--
a) Cultivators	1038	371	667	1038	371	667	--	--	--
b) Agricultural labourers	9619	3175	6444	9619	3175	6444	--	--	--
c) Workers in household industry	492	119	373	492	119	373	--	--	--
d) Other Workers	2329	1492	837	2329	1492	837	--	--	--
5. Non-Workers	57729	24626	33103	57729	24626	33103	--	--	--

APPENDIX - 2 A (Contd...)

Talukwise distribution of total workers (main and marginal) as cultivators, agricultural Labourers, workers in household industry, other workers and non-workers. (As per 2001 Census)

Categories of workers	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Thoothukudi Taluk									
1. Total Population	405363	203368	201995	111368	56007	55361	293995	147361	146634
2. Total Workers	143241	113177	30064	43077	30818	12259	100164	82359	17805
3. Main Workers	132969	107647	25322	38604	28729	9875	94365	78918	15447
a) Cultivators	3170	2345	825	2827	2110	717	343	235	108
b) Agricultural labourers	6372	3803	2569	5574	3191	2383	798	612	186
c) Workers in household industry	3360	1348	2012	1163	559	604	219*7	789	1408
d) Other Workers	120067	100151	19916	29040	22869	6171	91027	77282	13745
4. Marginal Workers	10272	5530	4742	4473	2089	2384	5799	3441	2358
a) Cultivators	782	245	537	748	225	523	34	20	14
b) Agricultural labourers	1352	503	849	1128	387	741	224	116	108
c) Workers in household industry	868	132	736	372	86	286	496	46	450
d) Other Workers	7270	4650	2620	2225	1391	834	5045	3258	1786
5. Non-Workers	262122	90191	171931	68291	25189	43102	193831	65002	128829

APPENDIX - 2 A (Contd...)

Talukwise distribution of total workers (main and marginal) as cultivators, agricultural Labourers, workers in household industry, other workers and non-workers. (As per 2001 Census)

Categories of workers	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Srivaikuntam Taluk									
1. Total Population	191883	93472	98411	147160	71622	75538	44723	21850	22873
2. Total Workers	82651	52256	30395	66656	40583	26073	15995	11673	4322
3. Main Workers	72012	47728	24284	57610	36877	20733	14402	10851	3551
a) Cultivators	11778	8563	3215	11072	7917	3155	706	646	60
b) Agricultural labourers	24040	13677	10363	20843	11648	9195	3197	2029	1168
c) Workers in household industry	5389	1185	4204	4349	853	3496	1040	332	708
d) Other Workers	30805	24303	6502	21346	16459	4887	9459	7844	1615
4. Marginal Workers	10639	4528	6111	9046	3706	5340	1593	822	771
a) Cultivators	642	344	298	615	331	284	27	13	14
b) Agricultural labourers	6405	2558	3847	5599	2162	3437	806	396	410
c) Workers in household industry	1132	137	995	936	100	836	196	37	159
d) Other Workers	2460	1489	971	1896	1113	783	564	376	188
5. Non-Workers	109232	41216	68016	80504	31039	49465	28728	10177	18551

APPENDIX - 2 A (Contd...)

Talukwise distribution of total workers (main and marginal) as cultivators, agricultural Labourers, workers in household industry, other workers and non-workers. (As per 2001 Census)

Categories of workers	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Tiruchendur Taluk									
1. Total Population	291428	138040	153388	141133	66140	74993	150295	71900	78395
2. Total Workers	106251	72967	33284	55627	35145	20482	50624	37822	12802
3. Main Workers	92443	67692	24751	47162	31898	15264	45281	35794	9487
a) Cultivators	6525	5254	1271	4976	3966	1010	1549	1288	261
b) Agricultural labourers	17240	10731	6509	13243	8145	5098	3997	2586	1411
c) Workers in household industry	7364	2025	5339	5002	1033	3969	2362	992	1370
d) Other Workers	61314	49682	11632	23941	18754	5187	37373	30928	6445
4. Marginal Workers	13808	5275	8533	8465	3247	5218	5343	2028	3315
a) Cultivators	345	206	139	306	185	121	39	21	18
b) Agricultural labourers	4687	2048	2639	3807	1697	2110	880	351	529
c) Workers in household industry	3863	272	3591	2061	156	1905	1802	116	1686
d) Other Workers	4913	2749	2164	2291	1209	1082	2622	1540	1082
5. Non-Workers	185177	65073	120104	85506	30995	54511	99671	34078	65593

APPENDIX - 2 A (Contd...)

Talukwise distribution of total workers (main and marginal) as cultivators, agricultural Labourers, workers in household industry, other workers and non-workers. (As per 2001 Census)

Categories of workers	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Sattankulam Taluk									
1. Total Population	96820	43692	53128	82614	36763	45851	14206	6926	7277
2. Total Workers	39543	22845	16698	34563	19066	15497	4980	3779	1201
3. Main Workers	33612	20363	13249	28867	16714	12153	4745	3649	1096
a) Cultivators	3234	2632	602	3177	2581	596	57	51	6
b) Agricultural labourers	7290	4171	3119	6724	3838	2886	566	333	233
c) Workers in household industry	5987	1189	4798	4956	457	4499	1031	732	299
d) Other Workers	17101	12371	4730	14010	9838	4172	3091	2533	558
4. Marginal Workers	5931	2482	3449	5696	2352	3344	235	130	103
a) Cultivators	182	113	69	181	112	69	1	1	--
b) Agricultural labourers	2311	1011	1300	2295	1008	1287	16	3	13
c) Workers in household industry	1386	113	1273	1276	74	1202	110	39	71
d) Other Workers	2052	1245	807	1944	1158	786	108	87	21
5. Non-Workers	57277	20847	36430	48051	17697	30354	9226	3150	6076

APPENDIX - 3

Type of Fuel used for cooking in Households of Thoothukudi District

Sl. No	Name of the taluk	Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Cowdung cake	Electri-city	Coal/cake/ lignite	Char-coal	Cooking gas
1.	District	Rural/	204950	175	135	30	15	1585
		Urban	133775	170	1010	25	70	13225
2.	Kovilpatti taluk	Rural	42485	10	25	5	5	400
3.	Vilathikulam taluk	Rural	36825	30	5	20	5	45
4.	Ottapidaram taluk	Rural	25865	10	80	-	-	115
5.	Thoothukudi taluk	Rural	11280	10	5	-	-	200
6.	Srivaikuntam taluk	Rural	36520	75	10	-	-	245
7.	Tiruchendur taluk	Rural	32545	35	10	-	5	450
8.	Sattankulam taluk	Rural	19430	5	5	-	-	130
9.	Thoothukudi (UA)	Urban	61670	105	980	15	45	8010
10.	Kovilpatti (M)	Urban	18205	10	10	5	5	1350
11.	Ettayapuram (TP)	Urban	2920	-	-	-	-	75
12.	Kalugumalai (TP)	Urban	3100	-	10	-	-	45
13.	Kayattar (TP)	Urban	1755	-	-	-	-	10
14.	Vilathikulam (TP)	Urban	2520	15	-	-	-	25
15.	Sawyerpuram (TP)	Urban	2640	-	-	-	-	110
16.	Eral (TP)	Urban	2095	-	-	-	-	25
17.	Srivaikuntam (TP)	Urban	3980	10	-	-	-	535
18.	Paramankurichi (VP)	Urban	2355	-	-	-	-	10
19.	Udankudi (TP)	Urban	3850	-	5	-	5	65
20.	Kulasekarapattinam (VP)	Urban	1760	-	-	-	-	15
21.	Nazareth (TP)	Urban	3445	-	-	-	-	10
22.	Alwarthirunagari (TP)	Urban	2120	10	-	-	-	65
23.	Sattankulam (TP)	Urban	3120	-	-	-	-	75
24.	Mudalur (VP)	Urban	1475	-	5	-	-	5
25.	Tiruchendur (UA)	Urban	16765	20	-	-	-	2675

APPENDIX - 3 (Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Rural/ Urban	Wood	Bio-Gas	Kerosene	Others
1.	District	Rural	196915	485	4700	905
		Urban	90565	1285	27050	365
2.	Kovilpatti Taluk	Rural	39515	120	2080	325
3.	Vilathikulam Taluk	Rural	35875	50	520	275
4.	Ottapidaram taluk	Rural	25225	10	290	325
5.	Thoothukudi taluk	Rural	10770	20	260	15
6.	Srivaikuntam taluk	Rural	35545	85	470	90
7.	Tiruchendur taluk	Rural	31010	165	820	45
8.	Sattankulam taluk	Rural	18975	35	260	20
9.	Thoothukudi taluk	Urban	37055	645	14600	215
10	Kovilpatti (M)	Urban	9205	285	7255	80
11.	Ettayapuram (M)	Urban	2475	15	355	-
12.	Kalugumalai (TP)	Urban	2715	25	305	-
13.	Kayattar (TP)	Urban	1280	15	450	-
14.	Vilathikulam (TP)	Urban	2015	40	425	-
15.	Sawyerpuram (TP)	Urban	410	25	95	-
16.	Eral (TP)	Urban	1920	10	140	-
17.	Srivaikuntam (TP)	Urban	3090	40	300	5
18.	Paramankurichi (VP)	Urban	2325	10	10	-
19	Udankudi (TP)	Urban	3570	-	205	-
20	Kulasekarapattinam(VP)	Urban	1710	5	30	-
21	Nazareth (TP)	Urban	2725	45	490	-
22	Alwarthirunagari (TP)	Urban	1880	15	160	5
23.	Sattankulam (TP)	Urban	2625	10	325	30
24.	Mudalur (UP)	Urban	1425	5	35	-
25.	Tiruchendur (UA)	Urban	12070	95	1890	30

APPENDIX - 4

The Ross Classification of Households by Source of Drinking Water Supply and Availability of Electricity and Toilet Facilities for Total, Rural and Urban

		Total Number of Households	Total (Rural & Urban)			
			Electricity Available		Electricity Not Available	
			Toilet Available	Toilet Not Available	Toilet Available	Toilet Not Available
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All sources	Within Premises	74870	53925	15925	740	4280
	Outside Premises	263855	18330	109955	2585	132985
Well	Within Premises	12515	6420	3930	160	2005
	Outside Premises	69535	2380	28410	390	38355
Tap	Within Premises	5248	41580	8665	475	1760
	Outside Premises	127455	11830	53795	1460	60370
Handpump/ Tube well	Within Premises	9200	5610	3080	105	405
	Outside Premises	46835	2590	19810	655	23780
River/ Canal	Within Premises	130	90	20	-	20
	Outside Premises	7495	500	2800	30	4165
Tank	Within Premises	20	5	15	-	-
	Outside Premises	3915	40	1485	10	2380
Others	Within Premises	525	220	215	-	90
	Outside Premises	8620	990	3655	40	3935

APPENDIX - 4 (Contd...)

		Total Number of Households	RURAL			
			Electricity Available		Electricity Not Available	
			Toilet Available	Toilet Not Available	Toilet Available	Toilet Not Available
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All sources	Within Premises	15955	6255	7890	70	1740
	Outside Premises	188995	5905	80435	1060	101595
Well	Within Premises	4830	1415	2530	30	855
	Outside Premises	59775	1185	25085	160	33345
Tap	Within Premises	6205	2385	3150	40	630
	Outside Premises	79145	3265	34770	435	40675
Hand pump Tube well	Within Premises	4670	2400	2080	-	190
	Outside Premises	36920	980	15535	460	19945
River/ Canal	Within Premises	40	10	10	-	20
	Outside Premises	6010	185	2245	-	3580
Tank	Within Premises	20	5	15	-	-
	Outside Premises	3125	10	1030	-	2085
Others	Within Premises	190	40	105	-	45
	Outside Premises	4020	280	1770	5	1965

APPENDIX - 4 (Contd...)

		Total Number of Households	URBAN			
			Electricity Available		Electricity Not Available	
			Toilet Available	Toilet Not Available	Toilet Available	Toilet Not Available
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All sources	Within Premises	58915	47670	8035	670	2540
	Outside Premises	74860	12425	29520	1525	31390
Well	Within Premises	7685	5005	1400	130	1150
	Outside Premises	9760	1195	3325	230	5010
Tap	Within Premises	46275	39195	5515	435	1130
	Outside Premises	48310	8565	1925	1025	19695
Hand pump Tube well	Within Premises	4530	3210	1000	105	215
	Outside Premises	9915	1610	4275	195	3835
River/ Canal	Within Premises	90	80	10	-	-
	Outside Premises	1485	315	555	30	585
Tank	Within Premises	-	-	-	-	-
	Outside Premises	790	30	455	10	295
Others	Within Premises	335	180	110	-	45
	Outside Premises	4600	710	1885	35	1970

APPENDIX - 5

Wages for Employment in Agriculture and work ancillary to agriculture

The wages of the labourers engaged in agriculture and work ancillary to agriculture all governed by the Minimum Wages Act 1948 (Central Act IX of 1948) under Clause (b) of sub section of the Minimum Wages Act, the State Government have been empowered to revise from time to time the daily wages for these categories. Accordingly, the minimum wages of the labourers engaged in agriculture and allied works have been revised from 8 April 1993. The following are, in general, the minimum wages for the different categories of agricultural labourer in the State of Tamil Nadu, which is applicable to the district as well.[21]

Classes of Employees	*Minimum rates of wages per day*
1. Employees engaged in plouging with bullocks and ploughs supplied by him.	Rs.100/- per day
2. Employees engaged in ploughing with bullocks and ploughs not supplied by him.	Rs.54/-per day.
3. Employees engaged in harvest of floor, paddy reaping, carrying to workers, thrashing, thrashing, winnowing, day measuring and bagging.	Rs.54/- per day for men who do the work for six hours and Rs.45/- per for women workers, who do the work for five hours (or) in kind to the extent of 1/8th of the gross yield of produce, whichever in higher per day.
4. Employees engaged in harvest of crops other than paddy.	Rs.54/- per day for men workers who do the work for six hours and Rs.45/perday for women workers who do work for five hours.
5. Employees engaged in sowing, plucking of weedlings, replanting of seedling and for weeding operations.	Rs.54/- per day for men workers who do the work for six hours and Rs.45/- per day for women workers who do the work for five hours.
6. Employees engaged in other agricultural operations, namely, trimming for bunds and fields, bee-keeping, poultry farming, dairy farming and climbing trees.	Rs.54/-perday for men workers who do the work six hours and Rs.45/- per day for women workers who do the work for five hours.

APPENDIX - 6

Employment in Public Motor Transport

The minimum rates of wages for the employment in Public Motor Transport were last revised from 10 April 1991. These minimum rates of wages were further revised and revised wage rates came into force with effect from 25 May 1995.

In addition to the minimum wages, the dearness allowance shall be linked to the average consumer Price Index Number for Chennai city for the year 1991 (i.e. 1951 points with base 1960-100). The revision shall be effective from the first of April of every year on the basics of averages of indices of the preceding twelve months i.e. January to December.

Sl. No.	*Classes of Employees*	*Minimum rates of wages per mensem* (in Rupees)
1.	Mechanic	1465.00
2.	Driver including those employed by Tourist Car Operators	1340.00
3.	Assistant Mechanic	1340.00
4.	Fitter	1290.00
5.	Electrician	1290.00
6.	Inspector	1290.00
7.	Clerk	1340.00
8.	Conductor	1240.00
9.	Assistant Fitter	1240.00
10.	Hammer Man	1115.00
11.	Greaser	1115.00
12.	Peon	1060.00
13.	Scavenger	1060.00
14.	Watchman	1060.00
15.	Sweeper	1060.00
16.	Blacksmith	1340.00
17.	Carpenter	1340.00
18.	Tinker	1340.00
19.	Turner	1340.00

APPENDIX - 6 (Contd...)

Sl. No.	*Classes of Employees*	*Minimum Rates of Wages Per Mensem* (in Rupees)
20.	Liner	1340.00
21.	Spray Painter	1340.00
22.	Welder	1340.00
23.	Tailor	1340.00
24.	Moulder	1340.00
25.	Painter	1290.00
26.	Tyreman	1240.00
27.	Batteryman	1240.00
28.	Vulcaniser and the like	1240.00
29.	Floor Supervisor i Regulation of parking of vehicles ii. Cleanliness of vehicles and workyard iii. Supervision of washing and lubrication of vehicles iv. Road testing of vehicles in which defect is reported.	1465.00
30.	Typist (a) for qualified typist that is those who have passed the Government Technical Examination in the Typewriting by higher grade.	1465.00
31.	Typist (b) for those who have passed the Government Technical Examination in Typewriting in lower grade	1400.00
32.	Storekeeper	
33.	Shroff or Cashier	1400.00
34.	Depot Starter	
35.	Bench Fitter	
36.	Parking Controller (Regulation of parking vehicles, supervision, washing and lubrication)	1340.00
37.	Mechanist	
38.	Ticket Checking clerk or Booking Clerk	1290.00
39.	Lubricating Inspector	

APPENDIX - 6 (Contd...)

Sl. No.	*Classes of Employees Per Mensem*	*Minimum Rates of Wages* (in Rupees)
40.	Radiator Fitter	
41.	Electroplater	1290.00
42.	Workshop time-keeper	
43	Winder	
44.	Time keeper and Stand Agent	
45.	Assistant Blacksmith	
46.	Assistant Tyreman	1240.00
47.	Assistant Tinker	
48.	Attender	
49.	Assistant Electrician	
50.	Controller	
51.	Assistant Mechinist	1240.00
52.	Assistant Welder	
53.	Assistant Tailor	
54.	Workshop Tool keeper	
55.	Assistant Painter	1175.00
56.	Lubricating Assistant	1115.00
57.	Fitter Helper	
58.	Charcoal man	
59.	Helper	
60.	Mazdoor and the like	
61.	Cleaner (Ordinary)	1060.00
62.	Cleaner (Special and stand)	
63.	Water carrier	
64.	Petrol Pump Operator	

APPENDIX - 7

Employment in Beedi Manufactory

The minimum rates of wages for the employment in tobacco manufactory (Beedi rolling) were revised in March 1993 and these wage rates further revised and came into force with effect from 21 July 1995. The minimum rates of wages payable to the employees engaged in classes of work in tobacco (Beedi rolling) are furnished below.

The minimum rates of wages for rolling 1000 jadi beedies irrespective of size is Rs.27/-, and for rolling1000 ordinary beedies irrespective of size (including Mukkudal type of beedies) is Rs.27.70. The dearness allowances for beedi rolling is linked to 1301 points, i.e. the Average Madras city consumer price Index number for the year 1993 (with base; 1960-100) and for any future rise of every point over and above 1301 points, an increase of 2 paise per 1000 beedies shall be paid as dearness allowance.

APPENDIX - 8

Bricks and Tiles Manufactory

The minimum rates of wages for employment in Bricks and Tiles manufacturing were revised on 6th June 1990 and these rates further revised and came into force with effect from 23 February 1994. The minimum rates of wages payable to the employees engaged in classes of work in Bricks and Tiles Manufactory are given below.

The dearness allowance shall be linked to the average consumer price index numbers for Madras city for 1991 (i.e.1051 points with base 1960-100) and every rise of one point over and above 1051 points an increase of 57 paise per month shall be paid.

Sl.No.	*Classes of employees*	*Minimum rates of basic wages* (in Rupees)
1	*2*	*3*
	Group - I (Skilled Employees)	
1.	Blacksmiths	735.00 per month
2.	Carpenters	
3.	Fitters	770.00 "
4.	Electricians	
5.	Mechanic	
6.	Masons	
7.	Operators	735.00 "
8.	Engine Drivers	
9.	Welders	
10.	Die Makers	770.00 "
	Group - II (Grade - I Employees)	
1.	Mould Helpers	
2.	Press Man	
3.	Bricks Maker (or) Tile Makers	
4.	Die pullers	
5.	Clay slicer and Tramplers	
6.	Clay mixers	
7.	Klin loaders and un-loaders	25.00 per day

APPENDIX - 8 (Contd...)

1	2	3
8.	Burnt goods sorters and packers (including stacking)	
9.	Wheel turners	
10.	Tile trimmers	
11.	Artificial drying fire attenders	
12.	Klin burners	
13.	Security Guard or Watchman	
Group-III (Grade-II Employees)		
1.	Material Handling Workers	
2.	Material carriers	21.50 per day
3.	Helpers	
4.	Tile carrier	
5.	Fuel carrier	21.50 per day
6.	Clay transporters and Carriers	
7.	Loading and Unloading Helpers	
8.	Slab cutters and slab carriers	
9.	Clay feaders	
10.	General coolies	
11.	Slab placers	
12.	Sweepers	
13.	Raw tiles removers from frame	
14	Raw Bricks and tiles carriers	
15.	Pallet Suppliers	
16.	Pallet Collectors	
17.	Water carriers	
18.	Sand and Cement Mixers (Mosaic)	
19.	Head Load workers (Mosaic)	
20.	Sand suppliers (Mosaic)	
21.	Tile Plasters (Mosaic)	
22.	Box Removers (Mosaic)	
23.	Colour Mixers (Mosaic)	
24.	Chips Screamers (Mosaic)	
25.	Other Workers not specified in Group-I, II and IV.	

APPENDIX - 8 (Contd...)

1	2	3
Group - IV (Staff)		(Rupees per month)
1.	Foreman	1115.00
2.	Technical Supervisor	980.00
3.	Supervisors	840.00
4.	Clerk	805.00
5	Accountant	980.00
6.	Store-Keeper	840.00
7.	Office Boy	600.00
8.	Maistry (Maistries who have put in more than 12 years as Maistry shall be placed at Rs.865/-).	805.00
Wages for bricks works		Rs. Ps.
1.	Chamber Bricks 1000 numbers	75.20
2.	Country Bricks 1000 numbers	56.40
3.	Table Mould Bricks 1000 numbers	94.00
4.	Loading and unloading from Kiln 1000 numbers	945.00
5.	To bring sand to Kiln aspread/Chamber	22.40
6.	To bring firewood or coal/ton	19.20
8.	a.Fireman Kiln (per day)	32.25
	b. For cutting and arranging tale mould bricks (1000 Nos)	78.20
	c Chamber Bricks (1000 Nos)	78.20
	d. Bricks standard Bricks size (1000 Nos) 9" x 4 1/2" x 3" 22.5 cm. x 11.25 cm. x 7.5 cm. Load to be fixed within 100 feet; beyond 100 feet, the pay ment will be made on mutual arrangements.	56.40

APPENDIX -9

Handloom Weaving Industry - Thoothukudi District Tirunelveli Circle

The minimum rates of wages for employment in handloom weaving industry were revised under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act 1948. in 1974 and 1975. These wages were revised and came into force, from 26 June 1989. The minimum rates of wages for employment in handloom weaving industry were further revised and came into force with effect from 25 February 1994. Details of wages for the employment in the above industry in Tirunelveli circle (Tirunelveli and Thoothukkudi) are given below. Dearness allowance shall be paid at the rate of 10 per cent of the basic wages plus extra wages linked with the productivity from 25 February 1994.

Sl.No.	*Items*	*Rupees per unit/ per metre*
1.	Pat Saree (40s x 40s) 5.00 mtr.	Rs. 13.25 (per unit)
2.	Pat Saree (60s x 60s) 6.00 mtr.	Rs. 19.54 "
3.	Art Silk Sarees (75D x 80s) 5.00 mtrs.	Rs. 39.93 "
4.	Art Silk Sarees (75D x 100s) 6.00 mtrs.	Rs. 47.19 "
5.	Diamond towel (2/40s x 20s)	Rs. 02.40 "
6.	Bed sheet (50"k x 90") 2/17s x 2/17s)	Rs. 20.29 "
7.	Bed sheet (60: x 90" 2/17s x 2/17s (150k x 225 cm)	Rs. 34.36 "
8.	Lungis 72" 2/60s x 40/s (180 cm	Rs. 07.15 "
9.	Lungis 72" 40s x 40s (180 cm)	Rs. 06.60 "
10.	Boys Lungies 2/60s x 2/60s	Rs. 03.77 "
11.	Season towel 26s x 26s	Rs. 01.60 "
12.	Colour Kattum towel 26s x 26s	Rs. 01.82 "
13.	Chithra Towel 26s x 26s	Rs. 01.92 "
14.	Dhothy 60s x 60s 3.66 mt	Rs. 13.27 "
15.	Dhothy 26s x 26s 1.83 mt.	Rs. 04.49 "
16.	Cradle Dhothy 26s x 26s 2.34 mt.	Rs. 06.00 "
17.	Janatha Saree 40s x 40s 5.5 mt.	Rs. 16.35 "
18.	Colour Gada 26s x 26s 10 mtr.	Rs. 01.75 (per metre)
19.	White Gada 26s x 26s	Rs. 02.77 "
20.	TN 26 Gada 2/40s x 20s	Rs. 02.50 "
21.	TN 24 Gada/2/60s x 40s	Rs. 02.80 "
22.	Polyester 750	Rs. 04.50 "

APPENDIX - 10

Employment in Powerloom Industry

Government fixed minimum rates of wages for employment in powerloom industry with effect from 1st July 1983, as per the recommendations of the Committee constituted by the Government in 1981 and these wages rates further revised and came into force with effect from 12 March 1996. Details of wages rates in powerloom industry are furnished given below. The dearness allowance is linked to the average Madras City Consumer Price Index for the year 1988. (that is 808 points with base 1960-100) and for every rise of one point an increase of 70 paise per month shall be paid as dearness allowance.

Sl. No.	*Class of Employees / Class of Work*	*Minimum Rates of Wages (in Rupees)*	
1	*2*	*3*	
I.	**Weavers - cotton**		
1.	Pick 36	0.25	per metre
2.	Pick 40	0.26	"
3.	Pick 42	0.26	"
4.	Pick 44	0.26	"
5.	Pick 46	0.30	"
6.	Pick 48	0.30	"
7.	Pick 50	0.30	"
8.	Pick 52	0.30	"
9.	Pick 56	0.35	"
10.	Pick 60	0.36	"
11.	Pick 64	0.41	"
12.	Pick 68	0.44	"
13.	Pick 70	0.45	"
14.	Pick 44 Dhoties	0.27	"
15.	Pick 52	0.35	"
16.	Pick 56	0.41	"
17.	Pick 68-72		
	Special Dhoties (Double Loom)	0.68	per metre
	Special Dhoties (Single Loom)	1.35	"
18.	Coarse Bedsheets 36-40 Plain	0.63	"
	" " 36-40 Design	0.81	"
19.	Drill varieties - 31, 36, 38-38-40 picks	0.49	"
20.	Derry varieties 60, 28, 30, 32, picks	1.08	"
21.	Jacquard varieties 48,54,60-30, 32 picks	1.08	"

APPENDIX -10 (contd...)

1	2	3	
II	**Synthetic**		
22.	Pick 36 plain	0.36	"
23.	Pick 56 Jari	0.45	"
24.	Pick 36 Kottari	0.53	"
25.	Pick 36/44 Nagpuri Kottari	0.62	"
26.	Pick 36 Jacquard	0.63	"
27.	Pick 36/42 Dhoti	0.45	"
28.	Pick 36/52 Dhoti	0.54	"
29.	Pick 36/56/60 Dhoti	0.68	"
30.	Pick 36 to 38 Saree variety	0.62	"
31.	Pick 36/40 Saree variety	0.62	"
32.	Pick 36/42 Fine Saree variety	0.71	"
33.	Pick 36/42 Art silk	0.90	"
34.	Pick 52/56 Art silk	0.99	"
III	**Other Workers**		
1.	Winder	145.00	"
2.	Warper	177.00	"
3.	Warper Helper	158.00	"
4.	Sizer	224.00	"
5.	Cooker	250.00	"
6.	Back Sizer	187.00	"
7.	Calender Man	214.00	"
8.	Boiler Attender	177.00	"
9.	Calender Helper	177.00	"
10.	Drawer and Reacher (together) per 1000 ends	5.65	
11.	Weaver Helper per 23 looms	19.10	
12.	Cleaner Oiler (Piece checking Bolding Bearing)	13.33	per day
13.	பாவு பிளைத்தல் டெரி / ஜாக்கட்ரகம் 1500 முதல் 2000 இழைகள் உள்ள பாவுக்கு முதல் 1000 இழைகளுக்கு	15.00 18.00	per day per day
14.	Clerk / Maistry	745.00	per month

APPENDIX - 11

Employment in Automobile Workshop

The Government of Tamil Nadu fixed the minimum rates of wages for employment in Automobile workshop with effect from 24 August 1988 and these wage rates are further revised and implemented from 18 March 1996. Details of wages in different categories in Automobile workshop are furnished given below.

The dearness allowance shall be linked to the average Madras City consumer price index numbers for the year 1991 (i.e.1051 points with base 1960-100) and any future rise of every point over and above 1051 points, an increase of 75 paise per month shall be paid as dearness allowance.

Classes of Employees	*Minimum Rates of Wages Per Month*			
	Zone-A Corporations	*Zone-B All types of Municipalities)*	*Zone-C (Townships, Town Panchayats and Cantonments)*	*Zone-D Other Places*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
I. ADMINISTRATIVE		(In Rs.)		
1. Manager	1550.00	1430.00	1320.00	1200.00
2. Asst.Manager	1430.00	1335.00	1225.00	1130.00
3. Accountant				
4. Cashier				
5. Storekeeper	1365.00	1270.00	1170.00	1075.00
6. Typist				
7. Clerk	1290.00	1200.00	1115.00	1025.00
8. Time Keeper	1175.00	1105.00	1025.00	945.00
9. Attender				
10. Watchman	1010.00	945.00	885.0	830.00
11. Peon				
II. SUPERVISORY				
1. Foreman	1550.00	1430.00	1320.00	1200.00
2. Supervisor	1430.00	1335.00	1225.00	1130.00
3. Chargeman				
4. Workshop-Tool keeper	1175.00	1105.00	1025.00	945.00

APPENDIX - 11 (Contd...)

1	2	3	4	5
III. SKILLED				
1. Mechanic	1430.00	1335.00	1225.00	1130.00
2. Bench Fitter	1365.00	1270.00	1170.00	1075.00
3. Chargeman				
4. Fitter				
5. Electrician				
6. Blacksmith				
7. Carpenter	1290.00	1200.00	1115.00	1025.00
8. Tinker				
9. Turner				
10. Liner				
11. Spray Paintings				
12. Assistant Foreman	1290.00	1200.00	1115.00	1025.00
13. Welder				
14. Machinist				
15. Tailor				
16. Paulder	1190.00	1119.00	1030.00	955.00
17. Painter	1290.00	1200.00	1115.00	1025.00
18. Tyreman				
19. Batteryman				
20. Culcaniser				
21. Assistant Machinist	1175.00	1105.00	1025.00	945.00
22. Assistant Welder				
23. Workshop Driver				
24. Greaser	1050.00	985.00	915.00	850.00
IV. SEMI - SKILLED				
1. Assistant Fitter				
2. Assistant Blacksmith				
3. Assistant Tinker	1215.00	1140.00	1060.00	980.00
4. Assistant Electrician				
5. Assistant Painter	1140.00	1065.00	990.00	915.00
6. Hammerman				
7. Lubricating Assistant	1080.00	1015.00	945.00	980.00
8. Fitter Helper				
V. UN-SKILLED				
1. Scavenger				
2. Sweeper				
3. Cleaner	1010.00	945.00	885.00	830.00
4. Helper				
5. Water Carrier				
6. Petrol Pump Operator				

APPENDIX - 12

Employment in Rice Mills, Flour Mills and Dhall Mills

The minimum rates of wages for employment in rice mills, flour mills, dhall mills were revised with effect from 11 July 1990 and these rates were further revised and came into force with effect from 14 July 1994. The dearness allowance shall be linked to the average consumer price index numbers for Madras city for 1991 (i.e.1051 points with base 1960-100) and every rise of one point over and above 1051 points an increase of 2 paise per month shall be paid. Details of wages rates are given in below.

Sl. No.	*Classes of Employees*	*Minimum Rates of Wages per day (in Rupees)*
1.	Mamalis (Bag Carriers)	27.50
2.	Bag Weighter or Kata Mazdoors	26.50
3.	Bag Stitchers	26.50
4.	Carriers of Husk	24.00
5.	Mazdoors including Miscellaneous workers	24.00
6.	Carriers of Rice	24.00
7.	Engine Driver	31.00
8.	Electrician	31.00
9.	Fireman	24.50
10.	Fitters	26.50
11.	Huller Man	24.50
12.	Maistries	27.50
13.	Mechanic	27.50
14.	Oilers	24.00
15.	Paddy boilers	26.50
16.	Paddy drivers	
17.	Paddy Millers	
18.	Sweepers	24.00
19.	Shellerman	
20.	Winnowers	
21.	Paddy Soakers	

APPENDIX - 12 (Contd...)

Sl. No.	*Classes of Employees*	*Minimum Rates of Wages per day (in Rupees)*
22.	Water carriers	
23.	Watchman	
24.	Mazdoors employed in polishing	24.50
25.	Rice Measurers	
26.	Mazdoors in Griding Grain	
27.	Dhall Manufacturers	24.00
28.	Loadman	
29.	Peons	
30.	Carpenters	26.50
31.	Varukadalai workers	27.50
32.	Clerk (Rupees per month)	770.00
33.	Attenders (Rupees per month)	675.00

APPENDIX - 13

Soap Manufactory

The minimum rates of wages for employment in soap manufactory was fixed and came into force with effect from 6 September 1995. The wage rates are furnished below.

The dearness allowance shall be linked to the average consumer price index numbers for Madras city for 1991 (i.e.1051 points with base 1960-100) and every rise of one point over and above 1051 points an increase of 90 paise per month shall be paid.[29]

Sl. No.	*Classes of Employees*	*Basic Rates of Wages*	
		Rs.	
1.	Foreman/ Supervision/ Chemist	42.00	per day
2.	Boiler/Mixer/Chemist	38.00	"
3.	Cutter	35.00	"
4.	Stamping	34.00	"
5.	Packing : a) Case	33.50	"
	b) Label		
	Gross subject to guaranteed time rate for Rs.32.50 per day	1.38	
6.	Miscellaneous workers		
	a) Inside	33.50	"
	b) Outside	33.50	"
7.	Office boy	33.50	"
8.	Van driver	1065.00	per month
9.	Clerk	975.00	"
10.	Accountant		
11.	Typist		
12.	Cashier	1065.00	"
13.	Salesmen		

APPENDIX - 14

Employment in Salt Pans

The Government fixed minimum rates of wages for employment in Salt pans with effect from 20 May 1992 and these wage rates are further revised and implemented from 28 March 1996.The dearness allowance shall be linked to the Average Consumer Price Index for Madras City for the year 1991 (i.e. 1051 points with base 1960-100) and for every rise of one point over and above 1051 points 65 paise shall be paid.

Sl. No.	*Classes of Employees*	*Minimum rates of wages per mensem* (in Rupees)	
1.	Scraping	26.00	per day
2.	Transporting from Crystalliser bunds to drying platform		
	i. Guaranteed minimum basic rates of wages	24.00	per day
	ii. Piece rate:		
	a. Per metric tonne for a load of 45 metres		4.20
	b. Per metric tonne for a load of 45 metres and upto105 metres	2.55	
	c. For every additional load of 60 metres over and above 105 metres	2.55	
3.	Maramath	24.00	per day
4.	Pumping Man	25.00	per day
5.	Pump Attender	24.00	per day
6.	Maistries	835,00	per mensem
7.	Watchman	700.00	per mensem
8.	Tractor Driver (including Krishi Tractor) Pump Mechanic (Diesel or electrical) Salt Crushing Machine	835.00	per mensem
9.	Clerk	835.00	per mensem
10.	Removal, weighing and filling up of bags	28.15	per 100bags

APPENDIX - 14 (Cond...)

Sl. No.	*Classes of Employees*	*Minimum rates of wages per mensem* (in Rupees)
11.	Removal, weighing, filling up of bags, stiching and transporting of salt bags (75 kg. to 80 kg. with a load of per 100 bags 30 metres)	79.50
12.	General categories (not covered under any of the above categories	Suitable piece rates subject to a guaranteed. Minimum Basic wages of Rs. 24.00 per day of Rs.24.00 per day.

APPENDIX - 15

Wholesale prices of certain commodities prevailed in Thoothukudi (District) Centre during 1986-1987 to 1996-1997 (Prices in rupees per quintal)

Commodities 1	*1986-87* 2	*1987-88* 3	*1988-89* 4	*1989-90* 5	*1990-91* 6
Cumbu	206.87	208.08	214.90	234.35	222.47
Bengalgram	437.88	485.01	901.34	908.92	905.20
Bengalgram dhall	494.69	564.39	1080.63	916.50	970.22
Redgram dhall	752.86	1077.94	846.00	1046.04	1427.64
Blackgram dhall	697.13	753.53	960.00	1009.09	1096.46
Cotton seed	373.86	399.00	-	497.72	538.71
Groundnut oil cake	2879.77	3470..83	2761.08	3478.13	4245.57
Cangur-Sort-I	425.83	515.00	472.50	589.17	652.00
Cangur-Sort-II	404.17	494.00	436.67	555.00	613.33
Palmgur (Udangudi)	632.73	647.50	880.00	826.00	964.01
Palmgur (Nadu)	545.83	527.78	555.83	709.17	901.45
Sugar	578.67	604.33	648.67	816.75	901.83
Chillies-I	757.07	1309.09	2516.33	2525.00	1454.17
Chillies-II	628.28	1208.08	2211.11	2311.00	1037.50
Coriander	1297.39	1401.68	-	-	1012.96
Tamarind-I	880.55	730.55	650.00	750.00	1119.06
Tamarind-II	1670.96	-	-	-	905.80
Onion (Bellary)	180.76	275.50	180.10	147.00	325.77
Onion (Kar)	190.11	274.74	193.00	203.00	399.53
Salt	-	-	-	-	32.80

APPENDIX - 15 (Contd...)

Commodities 1	*1991-92* 7	*1992-93* 8	*1993-94* 9	*1994-95* 10	*1995-96* 11	*1996-97* 12
Cumbu	206.87	208.08	214.90	234.35	222.47	
Cumbu	315.42	259.56	284.56	398.20	470.54	439.79
Bengalgram	760..05	919.22	1471.82	1403.70	1103.49	1063.10
Bengalgram dhall	896.80	1031.10	1540.06	1584.27	1099.33	1500.04
Redgram dhall	1724.21	1736.82	1896.67	2028.96	2071.38	2907.92
Blackgram dhall	1223.95	1191.91	-	2319.42	-	2429.29
Cotton seed	412.13	462.27	605.50	606.08	2719.26	770.26
Groundnut oil cake	3706.48	4116.43	-	6440.44	7737.21	1044.88
Cangur - Sort-I	605.83	806.87	1089.17	932.50	865.83	1365.83
Congur-Sort-II	570.83	766.77	1326.67	871.67	809.17	1287.50
Palmgur (Udangudi)	950.83	1018.33	1326.07	1273.33	1357.50	2412.50
Palmgur (Nadu)	741.67	901.67	1220.00	1345.42	1235.42	2200.00
Sugar	829.25	926.01	1217.33	1252.92	1197.92	1294.47
Chillies-I	3900.00	8350.00	1708.33	2991.67	4183.33	3266.47
Chillies-II	3513.00	3375.00	1583.33	2375.00	3800.00	3707.04
Coriander	1215.00	1449.20	1425.10	1575.00	2031.14	3205.39
Tamarind-I	912.00	1100.00	1833.00	1622.00	2425.00	2675.00
Tamarind-II	1100.00	-	-	1700.00	1450.00	1766.67
Onion (Bellary)	303.33	268.33	508.00	362.50	514.88	579.17
Onion (Kar)	377.50	355.42	562.00	529.00	741.67	912.50
Salt	30.92	30.58	32.00	33.58	104.33	86.42

APPENDIX - 16

Retail prices of certain commodities prevailed in Thoothukudi Centre (District) during 1986-87 to 1996-97

Commodities	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*	*1994-95*	*1995-96*	*1996-97*
Cumbu	2.30	2.40	2.52	2.80	3.00	4.30	3.20	3.60	4.36	5.14	5.17
Bengalgram	5.00	5.83	7.75	10.00	11.00	12.00	12.50	16.00	15.27	12.27	18.26
Bengalgram dhall	5.20	6.45	9.88	9.89	10.00	10.00	12.00	16.00	16.92	12.26	16.35
Redgram dhall-II	9.50	11.00	8.40	12.00	13.00	17.00	19.00	19.00	21.96	29.17	30.17
Blackgram dhall	7.80	8.00	10.22	10.86	11.20	12.50	11.50	18.00	24.34	29.83	26.69
Cangur Sort-I	4.20	5.00	4.46	6.48	7.20	5.70	9.50	10.50	10.42	9.66	14.63
Cangur - Sort-II	4.00	4.80	4.02	6.22	6.50	5.50	9.00	10.00	9.65	9.05	13.71
Sugar	6.18	6.40	6.74	8.42	8.49	8.70	12.00	13.00	12.90	12.61	13.61
Chillies	7.38	15.50	21.60	12.60	13.10	15.00	28.00	26.00	24.92	39.32	34.73
Coriander	6.00	14.50	20.13	9.40	0.80	30.00	20.00	24.00	25.00	21.75	35.68
Tamarind-I	9.25	10.00	11.80	12.60	13.01	14.00	15.00	15.00	17.00	25.63	29.50
Tamarind-II	-	-	-	10.80	11.20	13.00	16.00	20.00	23.00	15.79	19.71
Onion (Bellary)	1.60	2.00	3.00	1.60	2.00	10.00	13.00	18.00	19.30	6.20	6.96
Onion (Kar)	2.58	2.45	3.00	3.20	3.50	2.50	3.50	4.00	4.48	8.90	10.50
Salt	0.21	0.30	0.40	0.70	0.75	3.50	6.00	7.00	6.12	-	-

APPENDIX - 17

Details of Unemployment Relief sanctioned at District Employment Office, Thoothukudi during 1987 to 1993 are given:

Year	*No. of beneficiaries*			*Amount spent (Rs.)*		
	Graduates	*PUC*	*SSLC*	*Graduates*	*PUC*	*SSLC*
01.01.87 to 31.03.87	437	1007	2116	739800	945779	1894779
30.06.87	427	877	2178	801550	1034048	2069479
30.09.87	403	1050	2179	882550	1219936	2296604
31.12.87	445	943	2407	959275	1405223	2479529
Total	1702	3877	8880	3383175	4604986	8740391
31.03.88	462	1024	2547	1041425	1603898	2677804
30.06.88	490	1106	2714	1108075	1765973	2808191
30.09.88	490	1106	2714	1176000	1939361	2884666
31.12.88	577	1486	3135	1278550	2203511	3209591
Total	2019	4722	11110	4604030	7512743	11600591
31.03.89	602	1604	3271	1344075	2415048	3434416
30.06.89	636	1729	3479	1474600	2751085	3639141
30.09.89	658	1981	3673	1577050	3052285	3873791
31.12.89	722	2190	4160	1643950	3299860	4173791
Total	2618	7504	14583	6039675	11518278	1512113
31.03.90	761	2280	4305	1834750	3615010	4334391
30.06.90	794	2375	4487	1989775	3814885	4553391
30.09.90	899	2603	4630	2084425	4421222	5042716
31.12.90	581	2734	5000	2084425	4421222	5042716
Total	3255	9992	18422	7913375	16272339	18973214

APPENDIX - 17 (Contd...)

31.3.91	374	1257	1726	152325	500063	266375
30.6.91	349	1439	1923	111950	283300	258175
30.9.91	459	1497	2182	77250	210150	193850
31.12.91	475	1486	2252	44600	117900	92850
Total	1657	5679	8083	386129	1111413	811250
31.3.92	366	1059	1701	96175	335700	338700
30.6.92	402	1413	2026	155850	241425	255500
30.9.92	445	1403	2023	120800	318750	303750
31.12.92	433	1387	2094	134400	317100	319650
Total	1646	5272	7844	507225	1212975	1217600
31.3.93	236	827	1166	130100	310322	315300
30.6.93	233	818	1099	71100	186150	174900
30.6.93	233	818	1099	69989	184172	164893
Total	702	2463	3364	271189	680644	655093

APPENDIX - 18

Employment in Central Government, State Government, Central Quasi, State Quasi and Local body during 1986-1995

Year	*Central Government*	*State Government*	*Central Quasi*	*State Quasi*	*Localbody*
1986	2561	3965	7477	4725	3038
1987	2700	4014	8599	7276	2973
1988	2747	4148	9251	6250	3458
1989	2759	4195	9223	6462	3154
1990	2834	4208	9407	6697	3649
1991	3004	4469	11564	7453	3990
1992	3020	4473	12147	7280	3958
1993	3099	4494	15005	7537	4080
1994	3135	4433	15121	7369	4239
1995	3229	4411	15050	7427	4239
1996	3237	14229	4326	7472	4146
1997	3184	14716	4299	7989	4159
1998	3203	15897	4270	8127	5319
1999	3240	16416	4296	8134	5470
Up to March 2000	3209	17309	4310	8167	5470

APPENDIX - 19

Achievements of J.V.V.T. during 1991-92 to 1993-94

Sl. No.	Name of work	Achievements (Rupees in lakh)					
		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Physical (Nos)	Financial	Physical (Nos)	Financial	Physical (Nos)	Financial
1.	Group Houses	1840	316.26	360	119.887	559	118.943
2.	School buildings	20	27.60	21	25.200	23	34.800
3.	Noon-meal centre	65	45.50	66	44.220	25	22.750
4.	Metal road (road works)	122.7 km.	168.78	164.6 km.	192.823	65 km.	157.120
5.	Panchayat works	731	92.78	102	18.730	665	183.410
6.	Social Forestry	12.01 Hec	20.47	700	20.050	700	20.050
7.	Jeevantara Wells	100	28.57	50	29.600	105	44.100
8.	Minor Irrigations	48	43.00	126	58.520	73	16.260
9.	Percolation Ponds	4	5.00	12	14.000	10	36.500
10.	Panchayat buildings	-	-	12	8.400	75	47.700
11.	Maintenance works	-	-	82	10.850	-	-
12.	Public Distribution outlet	-	-	-	-	10	8.950
13.	Temple Tanks	-	-	-	-	7	8.000
14.	Veterinary Dispensary	-	-	-	-	12	7.200
15.	SC/ST Benefiting works	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Commnunity hall	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Road to Adidravidar colony	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Basic amenities	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Construction of Fair Price shop	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX - 19 (Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of work	Achievements (Rupees in lakh)			
		1991-92		1992-93	
		Physical(Nos)	Financial	Physical(Nos)	Financial
1.	Group Houses	850	191.290	-	-
2.	School buildings	27	40.50	-	-
3.	Noon-meal centre	8	6.75	-	-
4.	Metal road (road works)	52.6 km	68.70	53.6 km	76.55
5.	Panchayat works	671	122.61	461	75.60
6.	Social Forestry	8.88 hec	22.51	651	48.29
7.	Jeevantara Wells	525	141.96	269	84.00
8.	Minor Irrigation	46	41.50	-	-
9.	Percolation Ponds	25	44.30	-	-
10.	Panchayat buildings	13	11.05	-	-
11.	Maintenance works	166	18.01	96	15.07
12.	Public Distribution outlet	-	-	-	-
13.	Temple Tanks	8	8.00	12	6.91
14.	Veterinary Dispensary	-	-	-	-
15.	SC/ST Benefiting works	195	39.16	48	19.83
16.	Community hall	-	-	55	117.24
17.	Road to Adidravidar colony	-	-	126 km	48.00
18.	Basic amenities	-	-	86	15.67
19.	Construction of Fair Price Shop	-	-	11	11.00

APPENDIX - 20
Employment Assurance Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of work	Achievements (Rupees in lakh)					
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Physical (in Nos)	Financial (in lakh)	Physical (in Nos)	Financial (in lakh)	Physical (in Nos)	Financial (in lakh)
1.	Roads	58.16 km	96.15	163	490.03	70 km	78.75
2.	Buildings	18	25.90	15	35.47	13	16.50
3.	Protection wall	8	1.00	-	-	-	-
4.	M.I. Tanks maintenance (Minor Irrigation)	6	2.40	60	228.09	151	66.92
5.	Other works *	86	7.30	35	10.75	87	88.50
6.	Noon Meal Centre	-	-	5	6.75	7	6.40
7.	Drainage	-	-	11	8.00	3	6.00
8.	Culvert/ Causeway	-	-	2	0.90	30	22.60
9.	Water harvesting structure	-	-	62	15.00	20	9.50
10.	Check dam	-	-	147	29.00	-	-
11.	Supply Channel	-	-	6	5.00	15	6.50
12.	Retaining Wall	-	-	24	2.40	28	16.70
13.	Kitchen Shed	-	-	12	2.40	35	5.00
14.	Water in Soil conservation	-	-	-	-	16	15.00
15.	Repair to buildings	-	-	121	16.21	1	0.80

* Others including village shandy, Additional Godown, Veterinary Dispensary, Shopping complex, Bus shelter. Community work shed, Cremation shed, Surplus wire and percolation pond.

APPENDIX - 21

District Decentralised Plan

Sl. No.	Name of work	Amount spent for the years (Rupees in lakh)		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Road	32.30	11.750	55.65
2.	Retaining hall	4.60	0.870	--
3.	Small bridges	5.98	9.00	--
4.	Water supply	16.30	61.365	53.82
5.	Other works	3.87	-	113.20
6.	Tanks		24.100	-
7.	Building works	-	12.220	-
8.	Culvert/Causeway	-	13.550	
9.	Drainage	-	1.000	-
10.	Thrashing floor	-	2.000	-
11.	Street light	-	145	-
12.	Noon meal centre	-	-	5.15
13.	Llibrary building	-	-	1.00
14.	Community hall	-	-	3.50
15.	Additional school building	-	-	5.98
16.	Town Panchayat Council hall	-	-	22.00
17.	Primary health centre	-	-	3.00

APPENDIX - 22

Per 1000 Distribution of Estimated Households and Persons by sex over monthly per capita expenditure Class.

Sl.No.	MPCE Class	Sector: Rural Households	Males	Females	Persons
1.	< - 65	4	3	8	6
2.	65 - 80	5	1	4	2
3.	80 - 95	11	16	13	14
4.	95 -110	51	65	75	70
5.	110	71	85	100	92
6.	110-125	84	95	101	98
7.	125-140	82	93	88	91
8.	140-160	139	157	149	153
9.	160-180	152	155	155	155
10.	180-215	183	158	167	163
11.	110-215	640	658	660	660
12.	215-280	169	152	150	151
13.	280-385	86	81	65	73
14.	215-385	255	233	215	224
15.	385 & above	34	24	25	24
	All Classes	1000	1000	1000	1000
		Sector :Urban			
1.	Less than 90	7 8	3	6	367
2.	90 - 100	1 2	2	2	1000
3.	Less than 110	8 10	5	8	482
4.	110 - 135	60 80	76	78	903
5.	135 - 160	81 103	105	104	965
6.	160 - 185	82 90	90	90	941
7.	185 - 215	92 92	115	108	1153
8.	110 - 215	315 365	334	374	993
9.	215 - 255	155 159	160	160	956
10.	255 - 310	150 146	142	144	915
11.	310 - 385	119 116	109	112	982
12.	215 - 385	424 421	411	416	921
13.	385 - 520	126 110	108	109	918
14.	520 - 700	77 58	65	61	1059
15.	700 & above	50 36	27	32	726
16.	385 & above	253 204	200	202	925
17.	All Classes	1000 1000	1000	1000	914

APPENDIX - 23

Comparative statement on quantity and value of consumption of cereals for person for a period of 30 days.

(Value in Rs./Quantity in Kg.)

Sl. No.	Commodity	State Sample				Central Sample				All India			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1.	Rice	10.20	8.91	51.13	47.87	9.92	9.03	48.36	49.49	7.11	5.24	35.64	29.74
2.	Wheat	0.37	2.50	1.24	4.14	0.43	0.81	1.88	3.72	4.61	4.89	15.96	19.78
3.	Jower	0.09	0.01	0.27	0.03	0.44	0.02	1.44	0.06	0.83	0.33	2.74	1.34
4.	Bajra	0.24	0.02	0.72	0.06	0.40	0.00	1.21	0.00	0.53	0.08	1.91	0.30
5.	Maiza	0.04	-	0.12	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.39	0.04	1.22	0.15
	Total Cereals	11.55	11.62	55.58	52.71	12.04	9.93	55.40	53.50	13.77	10.66	58.16	51.53

APPENDIX - 24

Consumer Expenditure per person for 30 days by Scheduled items in Rupees (000)

Sl.No.	*Items*	*Rural*	*Urban*
1.	Cereals	55.49	64.92
2.	Grams	0.55	0.91
3.	Cereal Substitutes	0.08	0.12
4.	Pulses	9.36	15.91
5.	Milk and Milk Products	9.73	29.56
6.	Edible oils	12.34	20.64
7.	Meat, Fish, Egg	9.29	20.61
8.	Vegetables	11.70	22.49
9.	Fruits and Nuts	4.26	10.56
10.	Sugar	3.03	5.93
11.	Salt	0.55	0.62
12.	Spices	10.75	15.67
13.	Beverages, Refreshment	8.89	26.33
14.	Food Total (1 to 13)	136.02	232.28
15.	Pan, etc.	3.93	6.49
16.	Fuel and Light	14.36	27.64
17.	Clothing	8.14	29.65
18.	Foot wear	0.76	1.60
19.	Miscellaneous	28.36	68.60
20.	Rent	1.65	32.32
21.	Taxes	0.17	0.68
22.	Durable Goods	11.90	3.89
23.	Non-food Total (15 to 22)	69.25	170.87
24.	Total Expenditure (14 + 23)	205.27	403.15

APPENDIX - 25

Comparison of Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) on Scheduled items and percentage Distribution of Total MPCE over the same groups of items by Sector for 46th and 47th Rounds of National Sample Survey

Sl.No.	Items	Rural				Urban			
		MPCE (Rs.)		% distribution of total MPCE over the groups of items		MPCE (Rs.)		% distribution of total MPCE over the groups of items	
		46th round	47th round	46th round	47th round	46th round	47th round	46th round	47th round
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Cereals	51.65	55.49	27.78	27.03	50.01	64.92	16.42	16.10
2.	Gram	0.58	0.55	0.31	0.27	0.49	0.91	0.16	0.23
3.	Cereal Substitutes	0.28	0.08	0.15	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.04	0.03
4.	Pulses and Products	7.83	9.36	4.21	4.56	11.13	15.91	3.66	3.95
5.	Milk & Milk Products	7.97	9.73	4.29	4.74	19.16	27.56	6.29	6.84
6.	Edible Oil	9.81	12.34	5.28	6.01	14.64	20.64	4.81	5.12
7.	Meat, fish & egg	8.59	9.29	4.62	4.53	13.33	20.61	4.38	5.11
8.	Vegetables	9.25	11.70	4.97	5.70	13.62	22.49	4.47	5.58
9.	Fruits and Nuts	4.07	4.26	2.19	2.12	6.88	10.56	2.26	2.62
10.	Sugar	2.68	3.03	1.44	1.48	4.45	5.93	1.46	1.47
11.	Salt	0.44	0.55	0.24	0.27	0.44	0.62	0.14	0.15
12.	Spices	9.46	10.75	5.09	5.24	9.08	15.67	2.98	3.89

APPENDIX - 25 (Contd...)

1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Beverage and refreshment	13.91	8.89	7.48	4.33	23.25	26.33	7.64	6.53
14. Food: Total	126.52	136.02	68.05	66.26	166.59	232.28	54.71	57.62
15. Pan,tobacco & intoxicants	6.11	3.93	3.29	1.91	7.50	6.49	2.46	1.61
16. Fuel and Light	12.44	14.36	6.69	6.99	20.24	27.64	6.65	6.86
17. Clothing	11.08	8.14	5.96	3.96	13.58	29.65	4.46	7.36
18. Foot-wear	0.55	0.76	0.29	0.37	1.52	1.60	0.50	0.40
19. Misc.goods &services	22.67	28.36	12.19	13.82	55.75	68.60	18.31	17.02
20. Rent	1.88	1.65	1.01	0.80	17.13	32.32	5.63	8.02
21. Taxes	0.09	0.17	0.05	0.08	0.79	0.68	0.26	0.17
22. Durable goods	4.59	11.90	2.47	5.80	21.41	3.89	7.03	0.96
23. Noon-food :Total	59.41	69.25	31.95	33.74	137.92	170.87	45.29	42.38
24. Total Expenditure	185.93	205.27	100.00	100.00	304.51	403.15	100.00	100.00

APPENDIX - 26

Ratio of Expenditure on Food and Non-Food Groups by Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class-Sector : Rural

Sl.No	*MPCE Class*	*Food (Rs)*	*Non-food(Rs)*	*Total(Rs)*	*Food(%)*	*Non-Food (%)*
1.	Less than 65	45.57	3.86	49.43	92.19	7.81
2.	65 - 80	54,08	14,.46	68.54	78.90	21.10
3.	80 - 95	63.37	25.14	88.51	71.59	28.41
4.	95 - 110	81.30	22.44	103.74	78.37	21.63
5.	Less than 110	75.59	21.52	97.11	77.84	22.16
6.	110 - 125	94.40	23.17	117.57	80.29	19.71
7.	125 - 140	101.77	30.49	132.27	76.94	23.06
8.	140 - 160	113.94	36.53	150.47	75.72	24.28
9.	160 - 180	129-16	41.23	170.39	75.80	24.20
10.	180 - 215	144.77	49.65	194.42	74.46	25.54
11.	110 - 215	120.55	38.06	158.60	76.00	24.00
12.	215 - 280	167.25	78.35	245.59	68.10	31.90
13.	280 - 385	213.54	105.86	318.40	67.07	32.93
14.	215 - 385	182.35	87.00	269.35	67.70	32.30
15.	385 & above	358.98	939.67	1298.65	27.64	72.26
16.	All Classe s	136.02	69.25	205.27	66.26	33.74

APPENDIX - 27

Ratio of Expenditure on Food and Non-Food Groups By Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class - Sector : Urban

Sl. No.	*MPCE Class*	*Food (Rs)*	*Non-Food (Rs)*	*Total (Rs)*	*Food (%)*	*Non-Food (%)*
1.	Less than 90	55.63	18.46	74.09	75.08	24.92
2.	90 - 110	74.67	26.50	101.17	73.81	26.19
3.	Less than 110	60.29	20.43	80.72	74.69	25.31
4.	110 - 135	97.40	29.95	127.35	76.48	23.52
5.	135 - 160	109.69	37.54	147.23	74.50	25.50
6.	160 - 185	128.97	44.68	173.65	74.27	25.73
7.	185 - 215	127.57	70.34	197.90	64.46	35.54
8.	110 - 215	116.66	46.64	163.30	71.44	28.56
9.	215 - 255	162.09	71.13	233.23	69.50	30.50
10.	255 - 310	177.32	104.64	281.96	62.89	37.11
11.	310 - 385	199.08	141.07	340.14	58.53	41.47
12.	215 - 385	177.36	101.64	279.01	63.57	36.43
13.	385 - 520	245.74	198.97	444.71	55.26	44.74
14.	520 - 700	299.58	268.21	567.79	52.76	47.24
15.	700 and above	380.78	548.75	929.53	40.96	59.04
16.	385 and above	283.27	274.86	558.12	50.75	49.25
17.	All Classes	232.28	170.87	403.15	57.62	42.38

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5. *Ibid.*, pp. 153-155.
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7. *Ibid.*, pp. 1149-1151.
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CHAPTER - 9

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The composite Tirunelveli district had been ruled by various local chieftains who were vassals of the Pandyas, Cholas, Nayaks, Travancore Kings and Arcot Nawabs. Subsequently the East India Company acquired the entire Tamilnadu excepting the pro-British native states including the area of the present Thoothukudi district. The Company divided its acquisition into districts, taluks and villages. Inscriptional evidences say that the names of the political administrative division often changed when the area was conquered by one dynasty from the other. The different names of the area included in the present Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi districts were Rajaraja Valanadu, Rajaraja Mandalam and Mudigonda Cholapuram. The province was further divided into Valanadu, Nadu, Koortam etc. The district was subdivided into numerous villages called Gramams, Samudrams, Urs or Pattis. The names of the smaller administrative divisions that the existed between the 9th to 12th centuries in the area now Thoothukudi district were Kudanadu, Murappanadu, Amirthagunavalanadu, Manaviravalanadu, Parantaka-valanadu, Kilvembunadu, Murattayanadu, Tenkarainadu, Soorankudi-nadu, Vempaikudinadu etc. These have been gleaned from the inscriptions found in the area. Except a few which carries the present names also like Soorankudinadu (Soorankudi), Tenkarainadu (Tenkarai), Vembaikudinadu (Vembar), etc., the exact jurisdictions and the corresponding modern names of the villages are not able to be identified.

The one more distinct and significant factor in the history of the general administration of the district was the creation of Palayams which existed right from 14th century. Palayams were the separate units of administration under the Nayaks. Most of the pro-British Palayams became Zamins and Mittas under the British, which were parellel to the districts in terms of administration. Ettayapuram, Panchalankurichi, Kollapatti and Kadambur, were the Palayams in the district which except Panchalankurichi, became Zamins after 1801.

In 1781 Nawab of Arcot assigned a greater portion in the south including the present Thoothukudi district to the East India Company who immediately appointed one Proctor with the designation of Collector to administer the area. He is regarded as first collector of the district. After the end of the Palayakar wars, in 1801 East India Company divided the Madras Presidency in to administrative units called districts which in turn were divided into taluks, firkas and revenue villages. The taluks demarcated in the area now Thoothukudi district in 1801 were

Alwarthirunagari, Srivaikuntam and Panchamahal. Numerous changes have taken place in the course of time between the old district. General administration, management of public affairs within the area demarcated for the administrative purposes.

Apart from the Governors of the Presidencies/States, there were a number of heads of administrative units bearing various official designations indicative of their positions in the general administrative set up. Their powers, responsibilities and general relations with the Centre must have varied from time to time. When administration of various districts became the job of civil servants, the Collector, who invariably was an Englishman continued to have the final say in all matters of general administration. All the other departments were practically subordinates to the Collector who could have his ideas implemented without any inhibition or restraint. Increasing Indian participation in civil service in the first half of the 20th century necessitated some internal adjustments within the civil service. After the Independence, there have been gradually a remarkable progress in the several spheres of governmental activities. The District Collector continues to occupy a very important position in general administration of the district. His responsibilities have become more arduous and delicate in matters. He is expected to provide constructive leadership and see that a number of developmental projects were carried on successfully. He has the responsibility of maintaining law and order and peace in the district without being dictatorial in attitude. He has got to enlist the co-operation of several experts and officials who are not directly subordinates to him. The changed meaning of general administration thus reflects vividly on the nature of functions of the District Collector though it is equally relevant to all public servants.

Thoothukudi District, formerly V.O. Chidambaranar district, was formed on the 20th October 1986.[1] The history of the revenue division, prior to the formation of the district is that Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks which constituted Thoothukudi division were under the charge of a Sub-Collector stationed at Thoothukudi. In 1951, Kovilpatti, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks were part of Thoothukudi division.[2] On the recommendations of the Revenue Reorganisation Committee, Kovilpatti division came into existance on 1st April 1959[3] with Sankarankoil, Ottapidaram and Kovilpatti taluks.[4] In 1979, Thoothukudi revenue division comprised of Srivaikuntam, Tiruchendur and Sattankulam taluks.[5] Tiruchendur revenue division was formed on 22 March, 1996 comprising Tiruchendur and Sattankulam taluks. Till 1986 the above taluks and revenue divisions formed part of former Tirunelveli district. After bifurcation the newly formed Thoothukudi district named after V.O. Chidambaranar a great freedom fighter which later was

renamed as Thoothukudi district comprises the following divisions and taluks.

Revenue Divisions	*Headquarters*	*Jurisdiction*	*Taluk Headquarters*
Thoothukudi	Thoothukudi	1. Thoothukudi	Thoothukudi
		2. Srivaikuntam	Srivaikuntam
Tiruchendur	Tiruchendur	1. Tiruchendur	Tiruchendur
		2. Sattankulam	Sattankulam
Kovilpatti	Kovilpatti	1. Kovilpatti	Kovilpatti
		2. Vilathikulam	Vilathikulam
		3. Ottapidaram	Ottapidaram
		4. Ettaiyapuram	Ettaiyapuram

The revenue divisions are administered by the Sub-Collectors/ Deputy Collectors who are in turn assisted by the taluk Tahsildars. The taluks have been divided into zones which in turn are divided into revenue firkas. The Deputy Tahsildars are posted for each Zone with the designation zonal Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors for firkas. The district now comprises of eight taluks, 38 firkas and 465 revenue villages.

Kovilpatti taluk was formed in 1914 and now comprises, 104 villages, seven firkas, one municipality with thirty six wards and four Town panchayats at Ettayapuram, Kalugumalai, Kadambur and Kayathar.

The old Srivaikuntam taluk was bifurcated into two taluks, viz., Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur in 1911, Ottapidaram, Vilathikulam and Thoothukudi were previously formed part of Srivaikuntam taluk. In the newly formed Thoothukudi district, the Srivaikuntam taluk comprises six firkas and sixty nine villages.

In 1933 Vilathikulam sub-taluk was under a deputy tahsildar. There were 74 village headmen, 90 village karnams, 124 talayaries and 39 village servants in the old pattern of village administration. The present Vilathikulam taluk comprises of eight firkas and 116 revenue villages. There are one hundred village administrative officers.

Prior to bifurcation of Tirunelveli district, Ottapidaram taluk was under Kovilpatti division.[6] The same position continues after the bifurcation also. It comprises of six firkas and 63 revenue villages.

In 1931, the Kovilpatti Revenue Division and the Sattankulam sub-taluk were abolished as a measure of retrenchment.[7] From 1 April 1953, the Sattankulam sub-taluk which was abolished in 1949, was restored with the whole of the Sattankulam Revenue firka and also villages of Kattarimangalam, Mirankulam (Thenkankulam), Sri Venkatesapuram, Karungadal, Inam Pirandakulam and Inam Karuvelampadu in Alwarthirunagiri firka, Chettiapathu, Lakshmipuram, Meignanapuram, Nangaimozhi, Semmarikulam, Venkataramaneyapuram, Inam Vagaivilai in Udangudi firka.[8] Sattankulam sub taluk was upgraded into a full fledged taluk with effect from 28 July 1979.[9] It comprises of three firkas and twenty five Revenue Villages.

In 1910, Srivaikuntam taluk was bifurcated into Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks and formed part of Thoothukudi revenue division along with the Sattankulam Sub-Taluk. The Tiruchendur taluk came under the jurisdiction of newly formed Tiruchendur Revenue Division with effect from 22 March 1996.[10] It comprises of four firkas namely Tiruchendur, Udangudy, Alwarthirunagari and Authoor and fifty eight Revenue villages.

After Independence, Thoothukudi Revenue Division had Thoothukudi, Srivaikuntam, Tiruchendur and Sattankulam taluks of Tirunelveli district. In 1951, Kovilpatti, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur (including Sattankulam) taluks were included in Thoothukudi division. Then Kovilpatti taluk was separated from the Thoothukudi division to form a new Kovilpatti Revenue Division. Thoothukudi taluk now comprises of four firkas and 33 Revenue villages. Srivaikuntam and Thoothukudi taluks formed Thoothukudi Revenue Division.

Thoothukudi is the headquarters of the District Collector, District Revenue Officer, Sub-collector of the Revenue Department. Other departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu have their district, regional or zonal headquarters in this town. With a view to avoid difficulties to the public, who have to trek several kilometres together to taluk offices for getting pattas, various certificates, etc., and to streamline the revenue administration, two or more firkas have been joined together to form a zone under the charge of a zonal deputy Tahsildar. In official hierarchy, below the Revenue Inspectors are Village Administrative officers who have replaced the village Headman and Karnam since 14 November 1980. Thalayaris and Vettians who were assisting Headman and Karnam have been redesignated as Village Assistants with the time scale of pay with effect from 1, June 1995.

All the Governmental activities in the State are discharged on behalf of the Governor of the State. As far as the Revenue Department

is concerned, the Chief Minister and the Minister for Revenue are the highest decision making authorities in the State. They are assisted by the Chief Secretary and the Revenue Secretary, who in turn are assisted by a number of Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and other attached staff of the Revenue Department of the Secretariat. Next to the Government level at Secretariat, there are the heads of Department viz., the Principal Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration, the Commissioner of Land Reforms, the Commissioner of Land Administration and the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise which were created on the abolition of the erstwhile Board of Revenue on 1st December 1980 have the administrative and supervisory control over the activities of the District Collector.[11] The district level officers of these departments are responsible to the District Collector.

Revenue Department and General Administration

The district administration of India was originally created for collecting *Land Revenue*. The division of the provinces of India into districts was on account of it. The District Revenue administration is responsible for discharging a multitude of functions, mostly regulatory in matter. The Revenue authorities in the districts have been nominated as statutory authorities for the implementation of large number of enactments. They fully administer the provisions contained in several Codes, Manuals, Standing Orders, Acts, etc. After Independence, with the enactment of several progressive laws and also the introduction of a number of welfare and developmental programmes, the responsibilities of the Revenue authorities have increased manifold. There is also increasing demand for the grant of permits and licences under various enactments and concessions under several welfare schemes. In view of the nature and content of work being discharged by the Revenue Officials, people in the district has to approach the District Revenue Administration at various levels.

There are wide range of functions mainly covering land, water management, levy and collection of Government dues, land reforms, tenancy reforms, survey and maintenance of land records, control and distribution of essential commodities, welfare of economically and socially weaker sections, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, emergency relief on account of flood and drought, grant of various licences, permits, control of arms and ammunitions, control of elections, census and maintenance of law and order. Any residual work, which cannot be brought within the purview of any other department is generally made the responsibility of the Revenue Department.

The Collector's Office, Thoothukudi

Thre District Collector has been regarded as the representative of the Government in the district. The office has always commanded great respect within the district. Apart from his ability to co-ordinate all developmental activities in the district and to control and direct revenue officials towards efficient performance, the Collector should be able to get the co-operation of the people and their leaders in all walks of activities. The District Collector has to concentrate on developmental activities in respect of Panchayat administration.

The names of Collectors of the Thoothukudi District and the list of district level officers of Revenue and other departments who are responsible for the General Administration of this district are given in **Appendixes 1 and 2** respectively.

Collector's Development Wing

At the district level, the Collector functions as the Chief Development Officer. He co-ordinates the activities of the various technical officers at the district level. He is assisted by the Additional Collector (Development) who also functions as Project Officer (DRDA) Next in the hierarchy comes the Block Development Officer and at the base is village level worker who is multipurpose administrative and social worker. The technical officers in each Development Block are the Block Development Officers, Extention Officers (for Agriuclture and Animal Husbandry, Co-operatives and Panchayats). Social Education Organisers in both sex, Overseer and village level workers named as Rural Welfare Officers.

Alongside the official organisation, there is at every level, People's Organisation to plan and advise the officers in the implementation of the development programmes. At the village level there is village panchayat, at the block level the Panchayat Union Council and Block Advisory Committee consisting of the representatives of the village committees, local members of the legislature and the parliament and representatives of cooperative societies and progressive farmers; and at district level is the District Panchayat and District Rural Development Agency.

With the establishment of Panchayat Raj, the system of administrative organisation at the block level is now becoming effective instruments of development. The administration and the block level government staff are coming under their supervision and control. At the district level also there is a popular body called as District Panchayat. The District Panchayat would exercise supervisory powers over activities of the Panchayat Unions in the district and the Collector would be an executive agent. The scheme when adopted in full, would bring about

complete democratic decentralisation in our administration and would thus fulfil the long cherished national goal of autonomous villages.[12]

The District Collector, who is responsible for coordinating all development and welfare activities in the distrtict is obliged to be the ex-officio Chairperson or the President of a large number of official and non-official committees viz., the District Employment Council, the District Welfare Committee, etc., are listed in **Appendix-3**.

In addition to the Committee meetings, the Collector and other Divisional Officials also convene a number of staff meetings to review the progress of works. Most of these meetings are held once in a month. Revenue Divisional Officers also conduct review meetings every month. Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars attend monthly review meetings on different subjects conducted by the Collector.

Grievance Day and Mass Contact Programme

Grievance Day and Mass Contact Programme were instituted by the Government in order to expedite the disposal of representations and grievances of the rural public and also give them an opportunity to meet the Revene Officials at different levels on prescribed dates and express their grievances in person.

Every Monday is observed as 'Grievance Day'. The Collector, the Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars are to remain at their respective head quarters on this day to receive representations and petitions from the public and to take prompt action to redress their grievances then and there.

Under the Mass Contact Programme, Collector and District Revenue Officers along with the officials of various Government department visit each division under their jurisdiction by rotations on the 5th of every month for disposal of grievances of the people in the villages on the spot, while Revenue Divisional Officers visit a village in each taluk under their jurisdiction for the similar purpose. An Officer, not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar goes to the village six days in advance to the proposed date of visit, collect petitions from the public and send them to the concerned officials for redressel. On the day of Mass Contact Programme, the Officer concerned visits the village alongwith all the district officials and gives final replies to the concerned petitioners. The petitions received on that day are also processed and replies given.

The Collectorate

The Collector is assisted by the District Revenue Officer, Project Officer (DRDA) and Personal Assistants in his multifarious duties. The Asst. Director, Town Panchayats, the District Social Welfare Officer,

the District Supply Officer, the Public Relations Officer, the District Adi-dravidar and Tribal Welfare Officer, the Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Officer, the Assistant Director of Survey and other district level officers, who exercise authorities under the powers delegated to them by general or special orders. The staff of the Collectorate include the Deputy Tahsildars, the Huzur Sarishtadar, Revenue Inspectors, Head Assistants and Assistants, Junior Assistants, Typists and other supporting staff.

Revenue Divisional Officers (RDOs) or the Sub Collectors at the Divisional Level and the Tahsildars at the taluk level are implementing schemes under the instructions of the Collector. The Revenue Divisional officers of Thoothukudi, Tiruchendur, and Kovilpatti are implementing several schemes and projects for which they are responsible. Likewise, the Tahsildars occupy a very important position in the general administration of the taluks. They are incharge of revenue and general administration at taluk level who are assisted by the Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars, Zonal Deputy Tahsildars, Taluk Supply Officers, Taluk Surveyors, other Deputy Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, Assistants, Junior Assistants and other supporting staff. The efficiency of the general administration depends very much on the speed with which work in the taluk office is completed. The Tahsildars supervise the work of the Deputy Tahsildars and also assist Deputy Collectors in general administration. The Revenue Inspectors prepare field enquiry reports and submit them to the Deputy Tahsildars. They are incharge of firkas. Their principal functions are to supervise the works of the Village Administrative Officers of the revenue villages.[13] These posts were created on 1st December 1980 as a consequence on the abolition of the erstwhile Board of Revenue.[14]

The Village Administrative Officers are responsible for collection of revenue, maintenance of village accounts, recommending the issue of various certificates, the maintenance of law and order, prevention of crimes, transmission of information on crimes to the police, registration of births and deaths, protecting railway lines, maintaining survey marks, looking after government buildings and irrigation works, handling emergencies like floods, epidemics, civil commotion, etc.

When the district began to function as a new district, the collector's office was located in the former sub-collector's office and other district level offices were located in the various government office buildings wherever accommodations were avilable. Now a new building for the collectorate has been built and named after K.V.K. Swamy, a Dravidian Movement leader hailed from the District. The Collectorate complex has been named as Sivakami Ammal Valagam after the mother

of K. Kamaraj, freedom fighter and former of Chief Minister of Tamilnadu who has been affectionately called as '*Karmaveerar*' by the people of Tamilnadu. Most of the district level offices are functioning in the collectorate building located in Korampallam.[15]

APPENDIX - 1

List of Collectors of Thoothukudi District

Sl.No.	*Name*	*From*	*To*
1.	R.Arumugam, I.A.S.,	20.10.1986	23.02.1989
2.	M.Kanagasabapathy,I.A.S.,	21.02.1989	20.05.1990
3.	P.Sivakami.I.A.S.,	21.05.1990	28.11.1990
4.	S.Ansar Ali, I.A.S.,	29.11.1990	15.03.1992
5.	K.M.Subramanian,I.A.S.,	16.03.1992	20.12.1992
6.	Hemand Kumar Sinha,I.A.S.,	21.12.1992	16.04.1995
7.	A.Panneerselvam,I.A.S.,	17.04.1995	26.10.1995
8.	R.Rajagopal,I.A.S.,	30.10.1995	11.12.1995
9.	D.Jothi Jagarajan,I.A.S.,	11.12.1995	06.05.1996
10.	Swaran Singh,I.A.S.,	06.05.1996	04.03.1997
11.	C.Muthukumarasamy,I.A.S.,	05.03.1997	07.12.1997
12.	V.Moorthy,I.A.S.,	08.12.1997	10.05.1998
13.	M.Malik Feroz Khan,I.A.S.,	13.05.1998	10.06.2001
14.	Kumar Jayant, I.A.S.,	11.06.2001	24.03.2002
15.	R . Theagarajan, I.A.S.,	25.03.2002	04.03.2003
16.	K. Rajaraman, I.A.S.,	05.03.2003	01.06.2004
17.	V. Chandrasekaran, I.A.S.,	02.06.2004	24.05.2006
18.	Dr. R. Palaniyandi, I.A.S.,	24.05.2006	---

APPENDIX - 2

Officials functioning under the district Collector, in the general administration:

The Collectorate, Thoothukudi

1. District Revenue Officer
2. Personal Assistant to Collector (General)
3. Personal Assistant to Collector (Panchayat Development)
4. District Adi Dravidar Welfare Officer
5. District Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Officer
6. Information and Public Relations Officer
7. District Supply Officer
8. Sub - Collector
9. Assistant Commissioner (Excise)
10. Assistant Director of Small Savings
11. Project Officer- District Rural Development Agency
12. Project Officer Drought Prone Area Programme
13. Assistant Commissioner (Urban LandTax)
14. Husur Sherishtadar (General)
15. Special Deputy Collector (Stamps)
16. Tahsildar

ther Officials of the revenue department at the divisional and taluk Level

1. Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovilpatti.
2. Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruchendur.
3. Tahsildar, Kovilpatti.
4. Tahsildar, Tiruchendur.
5. Tahsildar, Sattankulam.
6. Tahsildar, Srivaikuntam
7. Tahsildar, Ottapidaram.
8. Tahsildar, Vilathikulam.
9. Tahsildar, Ettayapuram.
10. Tahsildar, Thoothukudi.

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Agriculture Department

1. Joint Director of Agriculture, Thoothukudi
2. Assistant Director ofAgriculture (Training and Visit System) Tiruchendur.
3. Assistant Director of Agriculture (Training and Visit System) Kovilpatti.

Animal Husbandry Department

Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry, Thoothukudi.

Commercial Taxes Department

1. Assistant Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, Thoothukudi
2. Commercial Tax Officer, Thoothukudi
3. Commercial Tax Officer (Enforcement), Thoothukudi
4. Joint Commercial Tax Officer, Kovilpatti
5. Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Thoothukudi
6. Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Tiruchendur
7. Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Kovilpatti
8. Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Ettayapuram

Co - operative Department

1. Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Thoothukudi
2. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Thoothukudi
3. District Co-operative Audit Officer, Thoothukudi
4. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tiruchendur
5. District Co-operative Audit Officer, Kovilpatti

Electricity Department

1. Superintending Engineer, CNR Electricity Distribution circle, Thoothukudi
2. Divisional Engineer (TNEB), General, Thoothukudi
3. Executive Engineers Urban, O & M Rural, Thoothukudi
4. Divisional Engineer (O & M), Tiruchendur
5. Executive Engineer, TNEB, Kovilpatti

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Employment and Training Department

District Employment Officer,Thoothukudi

Ex-Servicemen Welfare Department,

Assistant Director, Ex-Servicemen's Welfare, Thoothukudi

Fire Service Department

1. Divisional Fire Officer, Thoothukudi
2. Divisional Fire Officer, Kovilpatti

Fisheries Department

1. Tamilnadu Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd, Thoothukudi.
2. Deputy Director of Fisheries (Regional), Thoothukudi
3. Assistant Director of Fisheries (Regional) Thoothukudi

Highways and Rural Works Department

Divisional Engineer, Highways and Rural Works, Thoothukudi.

Industries and Commerce Department.

1. General Manager, District Industries Centre, Thoothukudi.
2. Manager, SIPCOT, Sipcot Industrial Complex
3. Assistant Director, Khadi & Village Industries, Thoothukudi.

Labour Department.

1. Inspector of Factories, Thoothukudi.
2. Deputy Inspector (Labour) Kovilpatti,
3. Inspector, Kovilpatti.

Medical and Public Health Department

1. Joint Director of Health Services, Thoothukudi
2. Deputy Director of Health Services, Thoothukudi
3. Deputy Director of Health Services, Kovilpatti
4. Deputy Director of Family Welfare, Thoothukudi
5. Deputy Director of Tuberculosis, Thoothukudi
6. Deputy Director of Leprosy Control, Thoothukudi.

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Municipal Administration Department

1. Municipal Commissioner, Thoothukudi,
2. Municipal Commissioner, Kovilpatti
3. Municipal Health Officers, Kovilpatti and Thoothukudi
4. Municipal Engineers, Kovilpatti and Thoothukudi

Police Department

1. Superintendent of Police, Thoothukudi
2. Additional Superintendent of Police,Prohibition & Excise Wing
3. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Coastal Security
4. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Vigilance and Anti Corruption

Public Works Department

1. Executive Engineer, P.W.D, Thoothukudi.,

Registration Department

1. District Registrar, Thoothukudi

   Sub- Registrars, Thoothukudi (four offices), Ottapidaram, Vilathikulam, Pudukkottai, Perungulam, Eral, Kayalpattinam, Tiruchendur and Udankudi

2. District Registrar, Palayamkottai (has jurisdiction over a part of Thoothukudi District)

   Sub- Registrars, Kovilpatti, Kalugumalai, Kayathar, Sattankulam, Morappanadu, Srivaikuntam, Ettayapuram, Nazareth, Kommadikottai, Kadambur and Alwarthirunagari

Social Welfare Department

1. District Social Welfare Officer, Thoothukudi
2. District Project Nutrition Officer, Thoothukudi
3. Project Officer, Child Development, Thoothukudi

Tourism Department

Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, Tiruchendur

Transport Department

1. Regional Transport Officer, Thoothukudi
2. Divisional Manager, Government Transport Corporation

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Treasury Department

Treasury Officer, District Treasury, Thoothukudi

Rural Department

1. Commissioners, Panchayat Unions

Town Panchayat Department

2. Executive Officers, Town Panchayats

Education Department (Secondary and Elementary)

1. Chief Educational Officer, Thoothukudi
2. District Educational Officer, Thoothukudi
3. District Educational Officer, Kovilpatti
4. District Elementary Education Officer, Thoothukudi
5. Assistant Education Officers, Panchayat Unions

Judicial Department

1. District Sessions Judge, Thoothukudi
2. Principal Sub-ordinate Judge, Thoothukudi
3. District Munsiff, Thoothukudi

Directorate of Libraries

1. District Library Officer,Thoothukudi

National Cadet Corps

1. National Cadet Corps, Commanding Officer,TN Battalion
2. National Cadet Corps, Commanding Officer, Naval Unit

Government Undertakings / Corporations / Boards

1. Tamilnadu Warehousing Corporation, Thoothukudi, Kovilpatti.
2. Regional Manager, Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd, Kovilpatti.
3. District Sports Council, Sports Development Authority, Thoothukudi.
4. Executive Engineer, Urban Division, TWAD Board, Thoothukudi, Kovilpatti.
5. Executive Engineer, Rural Water Supply, TWAD Board.

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

6. Branch Manager, Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., Thoothukudi.
7. Regional Manager, Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd.,Thoothukudi.
8. Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation Ltd, Thoothukudi.
9. District Development Officer, Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing & Development Corporation, Thoothukudi.
10. Regional Officer, Tamil Naldu Text Book Society, Kovilpatti.
11. Senior Regional Manager, Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, Kovilpatti.
12. Tiruchendur Cooperative Land Development Bank, Kovilpatti.
13. Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Thoothukudi.
14. Manager, Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation.

Central Government Offices

1. Chairman, Thoothukudi Port Trust
2. Plant Protection Officer, Agriculture and Cooperative Department, Thoothukudi.
3. Senior Marketing Officer, Agmark unit, Thoothukudi
4. Indian Rare Earths, Ltd., Atomic Energy Department
5. Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise & Customs
6. Assistant Central Intelligence Officer, Central Intelligence Bureau.
7. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Thoothukudi
8. National Airport Authority, (Control Tower) Airport
9. Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Anti Smugglings, Thoothukudi.
10. Superintendent of Customs and Central Excise.
11. Deputy Commandant, Coast Guard Station Thoothukudi
12. District Manager, Food Corporation of India
13. Regional Officer, Export Inspection Agency
14. Income Tax Officer, Thoothukudi
15. Small Industries Service Institute

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

16. Station Director, All India Radio
17. T.V.Relay Centre, Thoothukudi
18. Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Thoothukudi.
19. Employees State Insurance Corporation
20. Marine Products Export Development Authority
21. State Trading Corporation of India.
22. National Informatics Centre (Planning Commission)
23. Superintendent of Post Offices, Thoothukudi
24. Senior Divisional Traffic Superintendent Southern Railway, Thoothukudi.
25. Deputy Director, Revenue Intelligence, Thoothukudi.
26. Assistant Salt Commissioner, Thoothukudi
27. Telecom District Manager, Telecommunication Department, Thoothukudi.
28. Superintendent of Central Excise and Customs, Tiruchendur.
29. General Manager, Heavy Water Project, Atomic Energy, Thoothukudi.
30. Central Electro Chemical Research Institute, Thoothukudi.
31. Central Mercantile Marine Department.
32. Assistant Director,(Dock Safety), Labour Department, Thoothukudi.
33. Manager, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Kovilpatti.
34. Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Kovilpatti.
35. Thoothukudi Alkali Chemicals, Thoothukudi.

APPENDIX - 3

District Local Committees Under the Chairmanship of Collector, Thoothukudi [A]

I. Committees Convened Monthly

1. Family Welfare Review Committee
2. Rural Development Transport Advisory Committee
3. Water Supply Co-ordination Committee
4. District Rural Development Agency Governing Body
5. Executive Sub-Committee (Ex-Serviceman)
6. Agricultural Production Committee
7. District Industries Centre Advisory Committee
8. District Transport Advisory Committee
9. Traffic Development Committee
10. Local Planning Authority Committee
12. Roche Park Committee
13. The District Local Monitoring Committee
14. National Blindness Control Committee
15. District Industries Centre Single Window Committee
16. District Industries Centre Consultative Committee
17. Eradication of Child Labour Committee
18. Scavenger's Rehabilitation Monitoring Committee
19. THADCO District Level Screening Committee
20. Review Committee for Small Criminals

II. Committees Convened Quarterly

1. District Development Council
2. Hospital Advisory Committee
3. District Employment Committee
4. District Social Forestry Committee
5. Sales Tax Advisory Committee
6. Consumer Protection Committee
7. Prime Minister's 15 points Programme Committee

III. Committees Convened Half yearly

1. Children Welfare Fund Committee
2. District Level Review Committee (Lead Bank)
3. District Propaganda Committee against the evils of Drinking.

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)

4. Examination Vigilance Committee
5. Compulsory Retirement Review Committee
6. District Employment Fairness Committee
7. Committee on National Employment Service.
8. District Soldiers, Sailors and Airman's Board.

IV. Committees Convened Annually

1. Appointment Committee for Schools and Hostels for Adi Dravidar Welfare Department.
2. Appointment Committee for Schools and Hostels for Backward Class Welfare Department.
3. Uniform Stitching Committee.

V. Committees Seasonally Convened

1. Drought Prone Area Project.
2. Excise Co-ordination Committee
3. T.B.Association Committee.
4. Blood Bank Committee
5. District Sports Council
6. Regional Transport Authority Committee
7. C.G.M.P Meeting
8. Broad Based Extension Committee

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7. V.S. Padmanabha Ayyar, *A Short Account of the Tinnevelly District*, 1933, p.12.
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14. Tamil Nadu Board of Revenue Abolition Act 1980, (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1980) and G.O.Ms.No.2615, Revenue Dept, dated 24, November 1980.
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CHAPTER - 10

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Revenue is very much essential for governing the government. The most important and legitimate means to acquire revenue for the States is by taxation. According to Dharmasastras the king was authorised to levy taxes. In the ancient Tamil literature, it is said that taxes were the prime source of income to the kingdom. Taxation was considered as the royal prerogative and the king had every right to demand taxes from his subjects. Even in a Democratic country like ours it proves to be true and the Government is having all the right to impose taxes on its people both to derive revenue to run the government machinery and also to bring out equal distribution of wealth. The main sources of revenue for the government, both the for Centre and the State are taxes. Various kinds of taxes are levied of which Central Excise, Income tax, Commercial tax, Registration fee, revenue derived from Prohibition and Excise, Vehicle and Road tax and Land Revenue are the major sources of income. In the case of Thoothukudi district apart from these sources, revenue was also derived by levying tax on palmyra trees and on salt. This is one of the peculiar features of revenue collection of this district. Once, pearl fishing also earned good revenue to the exchequer. In the year 1587 AD, the revenue derived from the pearl fishery consisted of 161 quintals of seed pearls and light pearls. But in 1596 AD the pearl banks were not prosperous and due to heavy taxation by the Pandya Chieftain Alagan Perumal Athiviraraman alias Sri Vallabha II (1564-1606), the fisherman abandoned the trade and left Thoothukudi. Once again, pearl fishing was resumed in 1621 and fetched a revenue of 12,000 Xerafins. At present, due to the active industrialisation in the coast line, the environmental conditions fail to provide conducive atmosphere for the growth of pearl fishing here.[1] The revenue derived from all these sources are explained in this chapter. The impact of Land Reform Acts, Bhoodan Movement, progress made by conducting agricultural grievances days, conditions of agricultural labourers in this district are also portrayed in this chapter.

When this district was under the Nawab of Arcot during 1739 - 1800 dry lands contributed a very small proportion of the revenue. Such type of land was usually handed over to the ryots of the Village for a lumpsum called *Kattukuthagai*, and apportioned the tax among themselves according to the extent of each man's cultivation. Whereas in the case of wet lands from 1739 to 1800 the produce was divided between Sirkar and the cultivators. But there was an exception to the rate and in the period from 1760 to 1763, Mohammad Yusuf Khan instructed his officials to collect the assessment in the form of money as per the prevailing prices in the market.

The authorities of that period were very keen on raising the revenue without any proper justification. In 1739 a smaller measuring rod was introduced for land measurement. In 1745 the rate of seven *kottais* for a *seed kottai* of land was raised to eight. In 1746 *yavana* a new additional cess was introduced and added to the demand on wet lands. In 1758 a much smaller rod was used to measure the lands. *Yavana* was increased and a new impost, *the channel cess* was created. In 1764 the *Yavana* was doubled and the *Nuzzer* invented. For six years, 1770-75, the Sirkar's share was fixed at 60 per cent of the produce and to offset the increase the *yavana* was temporarily abolished. At this time Sirkar grain was thrust on the ryots at a rate of commutation which was higher than the current selling price. In order to redress the dissatisfaction among the people slightly longer measuring rod was used.

A treaty was signed between the Nawab and the East India Company and according to that, the revenues of the Carnatic were assigned to the Company. Accordingly the *Receiver of Assigned Revenue* was appointed and sent to this district in 1781. But the Nawabs renters dominated the revenue collection and paid scant respect to the orders of their superiors.

The district was divided into *Villages* and *Mittas* and was leased to renters. In 1783 by Mr. Irwin, when he took up the administration as per the direction of the company, Mr. Torin, his successor too followed the same procedure in 1790. In the period from 1793 to 1799 the country was under *Amani system*. In 1800 the Nawab rented the district for three years to seven renters and this ended abruptly due to change of the Government in 1801. The land revenue collected from the composite Tirunelveli district varied between 16 and 30 lakh of rupees for the above years.

Lushington took charge as collector of the district in August 1801. At that time, the *Kar* crop was ready to be harvested. He wanted to collect all possible information on the out turn and prices to keep the crop under amani. He revived the method that had been followed from 1793 to 1799. The Pisanam crop was dealt with in the same way. With regard to the dry lands, money collections were made in accordance with the numerous rates and measurements which had existed earlier. Their treatment was from the outset different from that of the wet land and the demand was roughly one third of the gross produce.

Dry lands were divided into four classes in descending order of fertility as *Karisal*, *Veppal, Pottal* and *Sevval* and different rates were fixed for them. Lushington accepted this classification and rates and the ryots were made to apportion the amount depending on the quality of the land each man cultivated.

In 1802, rates were raised to five in number but later they were reduced. The ryots of one village were asked to classify the lands of the other village and there the ryots classified the best lands in the lowest tarams. In 1804 the Collector interferred and the rates were increased and in 1808 final figures were arrived and it remained unaltered. They varied between Rs.2-5 annas and 0-10 annas an acre. To this, a number of miscellaneous charges, professional taxes and village dues of all kinds were added. *Yavana* was abolished in 1807.

Even though many attempts were made to improve the revenue system it remained unsatisfactory. There were too many wet rates in form for *Kar* and Pisanam. In 1855, it was calculated that one third of the cultivable wet land was permanently waste either because the cultivation was unremunerative or the classification was wrongly made. In the river valley a second crop on double crop lands often paid as much as 80 per cent of the first crop charge and in the case of lands registered as single crop, the assessment due on a second crop varied according to the caprice of local custom. As a result of the arrangement by which the ryots themselves apportioned the assessment, gross irregularities disfigured the accounts. The poor man's land was at a disadvantage with that of the rich and scarcely a trace of the ryotwari system was to be found. The *Olungu* system was based on a sound principle. There were more than 146 *Olungu* rates in existence in this district. Since the market price was fixed only at the end of April the ryot never knew what the demand against him would be until he was called upon to pay it.

Amani management continued for the first fifty years of the nineteenth century. From 1843 the price of grain showed an upward trend but it did not curtail the benefits which the ryots enjoyed by the Olungu principle. In 1857, the prices increased by 40 percent. Because of the extraordinary rise in the prices, the *Olungu* system was given up in 1860 and a new settlement called *Mottafaisal* was introduced.

If the lands were irrigated by private wells the old practice of levying assessment on the basis of the nature of the crop continued. In 1841 it was decided that the lands irrigated by privately owned wells should pay only Punjai rates. This new rate was charged for the wells sunk after the fasli 1251. For the lands irrigated by the old wells the old rate was followed.

The assessment levied on lands classed as *wet* but fit to produce only *dry* crops such as ragi, onions, and senna, was often confused with the charges levied under the names *Bagayat* or *Vanpayar* on certain crops grown on wet lands such as betel, sugar-cane, tobacco, turmeric

and plantains. So a crop classed in one village as *Vanpayar* was registered in another village as *Nanjai mel Punjai.* Under the Amani system it had been impossible with most of these crops to divide the produce. Because of this, money rents differed from village to village and if the Nanjai rates were higher that was asked to be paid. In case of betel gardens, apart from assessment the cultivator had to pay a transit duty before he might pluck a single leaf. The average taxation including assessment and duty amounted to Rs.40 an acre. In 1842 a rule was introduced that all Nanjai Mel Punjai lands if irrigated should pay ordinary wet assessment. In 1855 eight specified kinds of cultivation which fell properly under the class of *Vanpayar* or *Bagayat* were declared liable to two full wet rates.

The *Pattam* and *Poruppu* were the other charges imposed on lands. They had the character of quasi-rents. *Desakaval* tax was another charge introduced both on wet and dry lands. It was levied by the Poligars on the lands of the Sirkar Villages as *Watching fees*, but there was no proper method followed for levying this. Many proposals were made for the abolition of the same and in the 1874-1878 settlement, this tax was abolished. *Nilavari* an additional tax was levied on dry and wet lands. This tax included fees paid to the village servants, charges incurred by the villager in buying limes when the headman went out to receive persons in authority, presents given to the huzur accountants at the time of Jamabandi, travelling allowances for village headmen, fees paid by the *Mahajanams* to the taluk office gumastas in order that they might be given their proper titles in the accounts fees to shroffs, fees to Sastries, poets, musicians, etc., for performances they gave when high officials came to the village and a host of other payments. The tax was abolished in 1857. By 1859, the revenue system succeeded in getting rid of many of its vices. A and B registers were made perfect. The B register was the most important one and it exhibited the total extent of land in the occupation of each ryot. The register was completed in 1864 and in that each ryot name was entered, the extent of land assessed and patta was issued and it showed the demand against his name. In the case of wet lands this sum was calculated at the commutation rate with reference to the standard *Melvaram* rate of the village. In the case of the dry lands the taram rates were adopted.

Mirasi tenure which crippled the growth of cultivation was also abolished at this juncture. The *mirasdars* claimed right on lands including wasteland in the village and the cultivator was treated only as *Purakudi*. This tended to restrict assignment of waste land in a large scale as mirasdars demanded Swamibogam on waste lands brought under the plough. But their demand was negatived by the court.

A resurvey of the district took place in 1904 under the direction of the Settlement officer D.T.Chadwick. For wet lands it was decided to limit the actual enhancement of the rates to 12½ per cent. The difficulties confronted in applying this general increase to individual fields were got over by suitable adjustment.

In 1937, under the Premier C.Rajagopalachari, the Congress Government of Madras Presidency decided to abolish all future Resettlements.[2] The main reason for this action was the whole country was under the grip of recession and agriculturists in particular were worst by this. This had affected the dry Thoothukudi district. It took some time for them to limp back to normalcy. Thereafter, the land revenue assessment of the State consisted of mere jumble of adhoc decisions taken to meet the situations that arose then and there.[3]

Palmyras

Palmyras had been assessed separately from the land and the Government had all the rights to the timber of the trees. Under the Nawabs, these trees were leased out over large tracts for a lumpsum to the *head inhabitants* who were left to collect the amounts from the inferior ryots. The *Palmyra tax* was an important item of the revenue in the company's administration. These were classified as items under *ready money collections*.

The tax collected from palmyra was little over a lakh during the beginning of 20th Century. Apart from palmyra, there are 38 other kinds of trees subjected for taxation and the yield of revenue from these trees amounted to Rs.27,000/- during this period. Mr. Puckle in 1843 divided palmyras for revenue purposes into two classes namely sasvatham and *other item* of trees. Palmyras belonging to the owner of a survey field in which there were not also trees belonging to other persons were declared to be sasvatham and for these the land owner was given complete ownership on payment of a tax in addition to the land assesment. This tax which was based on the figures recorded in the existing accounts was consolidated in the land patta with the land assessment and was unalterable during the currency of the settlement. The pattadar might cut and sell his trees or plant new ones without incurring any further charge. In this way government parted with its right to the timber of nearly six million trees, including seedlings.

Other item of trees included all trees for which separate pattas were issued viz.,

(1) Trees which stood on patta land and would have been *sasvatham* but, for the fact that one or more persons other than the land pattadars also possessed trees on the same survey field.

(2) Trees standing on patta land and enjoyed not by the land pattadar but by some one else.

(3) Trees standing on poramboke land and enjoyed by a ryot who had a tree patta for them.

(4) Trees which were similarly, held on patta and stood on unoccupied assesed land.

All these four kinds of *other item* of trees were at the settlement divided in the accounts into five *botanical* classes. *Paruvam* a female tree which has been tapped, *kay* a female tree which has not been tapped but bears fruit. *kattu*, a male tree which has been tapped *Olaivettu* a tree of either sex which has served no purpose but to provide leaves. *Vadali* a young tree not more than six feet high. In all these *other item* of trees Government continued to have the full right to the timber and anyone who cut a tree without permission was liable to a penalty. Before settlement the taxes imposed on palmyras had varied according to the sex, age and usefulness of the trees and the rates too varied from village to village. Puckle fixed a uniform rate for these for a *Paruvam* one Anna. *Kay* and *kattu* six pies, *olaivettu* three pies for *Vadalis* no pattas were issued and so they were not charged. The number of trees for which *other items* of pattas were issued at the settlement was about six millions for the undivided Tirunelveli district. But majority of trees were found in Tiruchendur and Alwarthirunagari areas. There were difficulties in making periodical inspection of trees. It was impossible to determine the pattadars responsible for missing of trees in the *other items* in the mixed holding. There was also confusion in imposing penalty for missing of trees. *Other items of* trees sometimes passed to the enjoyment of the land pattadar and it was uncertain in such cases whether their new owner should not pay their value before he was to be allowed to enjoy them. Fortunately, the tendency for the ownership of trees and land to become merged progressed so far during thirty years that at the resettlement, the number of trees held on separate patta was about one third of the number so held in Mr. Puckle's time.

In resettlement many changes were incorporated. The trees were classified depending on age and sex in the old classification. This method was given up in the resettlement. All palmyras irrespective of the lands, patta lands, porambokes or assessed wastes were counted and divided into two classes namely *smooth* trees-those which had been prepared for tapping, the evidence of this fact being that the bark had been smoothed and *rough* trees, those which had not been so treated. Vadalis were ignored. The district was divided up into *groups* according to the general quality and value of the palmyras which each contained and a uniform scale of rates was imposed on all palmyras on whatever kind of land they stood.

	Taluks	*Rates for* *Smooth trees* (pies)	*Rough trees* (pies)
1.	First group - 33 villages in the palmyra forest of Tiruchendur	8	3
2.	Second group - 37 villages in Tiruchendur	6	3
3.	Third group - Villages in Kovilpatti and 16 villages of Srivaikuntam	4	2

Regarding the palmyras standing on patta lands Government waived their right to the timber. To meet the problem of *mixed holdings i.e* holdings in which there were trees held on patta by a person other than the land pattadar, it was decided that separate tree pattas for *other item* trees on occupied land should no longer be issued and that such trees as well as any *sasvatham* trees which might exist in a survey field, should be entered in the patta of the land owner only.

The assessment fixed on all trees found at the resettlement to exist on patta lands was consolidated with the land assessment and declared unalterable during the currency of the settlement. Thus, all *other item* palmyras standing on occupied land become *sasvatham* trees and the policy started by Puckle was driven to its logical conclusion.

Pattas showing a consolidated assessment both for the land and trees were issued to the tree pattadars for trees standing on assessed waste land. Joint pattas were issued if the trees were confined to a portion of the assessed waste field. For palmyras found on poramboke lands and on assessed waste lands if pattas were not issued, Government retained their right to the timber and for these trees alone, the issue of tree pattas were continued. Then they were recounted every third year.

To terminate the system of mixed holdings transfer of rights by mutual arrangement was introduced. At the resettlement special officers were appointed and they acted as mediators at the instructions of the settlement officer. These officers succeeded in making agreements between the pattadars of land and trees. As a rule, the land pattadar bought the palmyras from the tree pattadars, in other cases, the tree pattadar bought the land, in a few instances joint pattas were issued in the names of the pattadar of the land and the former pattadar of the trees. In the district, in the case of issuing tree pattas, the consent of the adjoining *pattadar* was obtained and position of the land with trees was sub-divided and tree patta is issued. Tree pattadars were allowed

to cut and remove his trees provided he paid the Government its share of the timber. Due to the personal efforts of Mr.Chadwick remarkable progress was made in the resettlement. Apart from palmyrah, coconut, illuppai, tamarind and mango were also subjected to taxation from, 1851 onwards. Puckle fixed various charges for the fruit trees growing on patta lands, poramboke land and assessed waste lands. *Other item* pattas were issued for trees like coconut, illuppai, tamarind and mango found on poramboke and assessed waste land. Resettlement pattas issued for fruit trees on patta land were cancelled. In 1910, the Ottapidaram taluk after bequeathing some villages on south, underwent a change of its border on the north and became the modern taluk of Kovilpatti. The Srivaikuntam taluk, enlarged on the north by the addition of a strip of country from Ottapidaram and was divided into two existing taluks of Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur. With the introduction of the new ratio into the two taluks of Kovilpatti and Sankarankovil in 1911-12 (fasli 1321) the resettlement of the then modern Tirunelveli district was completed.

Effects of Re- Settlement

Because of this change the financial increase in percentage on occupied lands and palmyras in the taluk of Srivaikuntam for the fasli 1319 for wet land was 12.04, dry 3.70, palmyras 4.52, dry land and palmyras together 4.01 and the total amounted to 10.00. In the case of Tiruchendur for the fasli 1319 wet land 11.92, dry lands 4.55, palmyras 7.52, dry lands and palmyras 6.49 and the total was 9.96. In Kovilpatti taluk for the fasli 1321 wet land 12.41, dry land 9.90, palmyras 23.71, dry lands and palmyras together 10.10 and total amounted to 10.29. In 1906, some modifications were made in the revenue registry and efforts were made in such a way that the registry must agree with the enjoyment and this in turn must agree with the survey records. In the previous survey, cart-tracks and main irrigation channels were measured in with patta lands and in the resurvey these were sub-divided and termed these as porambokes. The old fishery pattas were continued. The settlement charge was enhanced by 12.50 per cent.

A register was prepared in 1814 under the orders of Cotton to deal with the inam lands of the district. Dittam was a deduction of a fixed extent and the *ivu* is a percentage from the annual cultivation of the village. The proportionate collection of cash on the revenue demand is paid to the inam holder. Village servants enjoyed these inams predominantly.

The *pattam* lands were wet lands, and paid a low assessment in grain. The *poruppu* include both wet and dry lands which paid a low assessment in money in proportion to the extent of the actual cultivation

of the village. Deduction and remissions were granted to *Chaturbagam panguvalis* or mirasidars and the *mahajana shrotriyam*.

Revenue from the lands allotted for temples served as an important source of revenue. There are two types of revenues namely *devastanam* consisting of *dastik* and of maniyam and the other *tiruppani*. The amount collected was deducted from land revenue collections and this was apportioned among the temples. This was the *dastik* and *maniyam* allowance. The *tiruppani* was the income derived mainly from a payment known as *porpichai alms from the heap* i.e a deduction made from the gross produce of wet lands before the division was effected between the ryot and Government. In 1841, the temples then under Government management were divided into two classes *Village temples* and district temples. The payment of the dastik allowances continued. *Porpichai* and *khetwari* payments were the major ones constituting *tiruppani* and there were voluntary contributions by the ryots. In 1860, the Government decided to give up this collection and if any trustees who were also willing to do so were provided with compensation. In 1864 two district committees, one for Saivite and the other for Vaishnavite temples were created.

Karnam or Village accountant was as a rule selected from certain families and it remained as a hereditary post. Village headman and munsif were appointed on the nomination of the people by the magistrate and depended for their remuneration entirely on fees and inams.[4]

Present Revenue Administration in Thoothukudi District

At present Thoothukudi is headquarters of the district and there are three revenue divisions namely Thoothukudi, Tiruchendur and Kovilpatti. Thoothukudi Revenue division has two taluks Thoothukudi and Srivaikuntam. Thoothukudi taluk consists of 33 villages and Srivaikuntam has 69 villages. Tiruchendur Revenue division includes Tiruchendur and Sattankulam taluks. Tiruchendur taluk has 58 villages where as Sattankulam taluk consists of 24 villages. Kovilpatti revenue division's jurisdiction is spread on Kovilpatti, Vilathikulam, Ottapidaram and Ettayapuram taluks. Kovilpatti taluk has 75 villages, Vilathikulam has 89 villages, Ottapidaram has 63 villages and Ettayapuram taluk has 56 villages. The district consists of eight taluks and 467 revenue villages.[5] Different kinds of soils and their extent in hectares and Land Revenue collection in this district from the fasli 1404 to 1409 are provided in the **Appendix - 1.**

Natham Survey in the District

Natham Survey was introduced in the district during 1987(6) in seven taluks covering 451 villages namely Kovilpatti taluk (100 villages),

Tiruchendur taluk (57 villages), Vilathikulam taluk(111 villages), Srivaikuntam taluk (67 villages), Thoothukudi taluk (31 villages), Sattankulam taluk (22 villages) and Ottapidaram taluk (64 villages). The district consists of 467 revenue villages and in that 451 villages are covered by Natham survey and only 17 inhabitations were left.

Before this survey the cultivable dry or wet and AWD or AWW survey fields were sub-divided and pattas were issued for separate holdings. There was no proper maintenance of compact records for village natham either in survey offices or in revenue offices.

By this scheme dwelling houses and vacant places in the survey fields or sub divisions of the village sites and kudiyiruppu portion of dry or wet lands have been measured. Separate survey numbers are given and pattas are issued to every holding. Records like Natham Field Measurement Book (FMB), Adangal and Chitta etc. have been prepared and kept in safe custody in taluk offices for future reference. The enhanced rates of assessment has led to an increase of revenue to the Government.

The pattadars having Natham pattas are in a position to get loans and other financial aids from the banks for developing the constructions of their houses etc. The Natham survey operations were done under the directions of an Inspector of Survey and in this he is assisted by sufficient surveyors. Natham settlement is carried out by Special Tahsildar with the help of 20 surveyors in each taluk in the district. So far 2,52,967 pattas were issued and 2,98,576 members were benefited under this.[7]

Issue of Natham Pattas and community wise beneficiaries as on 1st, December 1996 is furnished below.

Taluk	*No.of Pattas Issued*	*Beneficiaries*			
		SC/ST	*BC*	*MBC*	*Others*
Kovilpatti	49379	14786/60	1822	2531	40206
Tiruchendur	56695	10380	53875	1200	5057
Vilathikulam	43500	9720	36481	3008	2116
Srivaikuntam	45639	10847	32244	6036	2551
Thoothukudi	26734	7383	17422	4796	1798
Ottapidaram	12635	4516	7544	1388	680
Sattankulam	18385	1794/2	16327	1219	783
	252967	59430/62	165715	20178	53191

Peasant Organisations

107 farmers societies along with the District Agricultural Farmers Federation are functioning in this district. The main functions of these societies are to regulate the irrigation water in such a way that it should be utilised by farmers without any wastage, and it also approaches the Public Works Department. Officials for doing repairs in the irrigation channels, drainage channels, sluices and for maintenance of rainfed tanks. Apart from this they also involve themselves in Kudimaramathu works with 60 percent farmers' and 40 per cent government contributions. Under this scheme, they desilt the irrigation channels and undertake minor repairs. They also attend to the agricultural grievances day meetings and express their grievances to the district Collector for speedy remedy. Among 107 societies, the Perikulam Society situated at Iruvappapuram was established in 1872.

Conditions of Agricultural Labourers

Agricultural sector gives employment only for 200 days in a year. If they have bumper harvest of crop the agricultural labourers could stay in their villages and they would not have pressing necessity to search for employment. If there is any drought or flood they are placed in the worst situation and are forced to search for employment in some other industries to feed their families. Moreover the agriculturists are also not in a position to pay higher wages on par with industrial wages. Due to these factors migration of agriculture labour to industries occur in this district.

Spic,Tuticorin Alkali and Chemical (TAC), Tuticorin Thermal Project and the Harbour paved way for absorbing a large number of unskilled labour in these industries. Thus thousands of agricultural labourers have been converted into industrial labourers in this district. The socio economic conditions of agricultural labourers are not very enviable. Their dwelling conditions are not up to the mark. They are not educated enough to understand the ways of savings for their future.

In the dry areas, well water is utilised. In most of the cases land owners themselves attend to the agricultural operation. In some cases, the land owners who reside outside the taluk appoint *Neerpatchis* to irrigate the crops and they will be paid. The Neerpatchi may apply to the Record Officer (Tahsildar) to include his name as tenant in the draft record of tenancy rights and thereby create disputes between the land owners and tenants. Orders will be issued only after making enquiry and verification of records and documents. Maximum efforts are made to avert the disputes between the two. The disputes regarding payment

of rent etc., are solved in the Rent Court at Tirunelveli.[8] Wages paid for agricultural labourers for various activities are provided in **Appendix-2.**

Land Reforms

The land revenue system itself is considered as regular sources of revenue. It has become necessary to have a systematic and up to date maintenance of land records incorporating the latest changes in ownership and tenancy rights. Every measure taken in the land revenue administration throughout the history included land reform measures. Every legislation implemented by different rules and elected members of this country aimed at the welfare of the tiller of the soil since he is the backbone for prosperity of the economy of this agricultural land. Aimed at these, several Land Reform Acts have been implemented in this district.

Land Reforms Acts Implemented in the district

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58/ 61) came into force from 6, April 1960.Under this Act, the ceiling area for an individual or a family of 5 members or Company, firm or society was fixed at 30 standard acres. Each additional person in the family was eligible for 5 standard acres subject to a maximum of 60 standard acres for a family. This Act, was amended in the year 1970. It fixed the ceiling for a family of 5 members and less, at 15 standard acres, reducing from 30 standard acres. The overall ceiling of a family was reduced from 60 standard acres to 30 standard acres through the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (FCL) Amended Act 1972. The female member of the family can hold 10 standard acres in addition to the family ceiling limit as Sridhana property. (Sridhana property is a property held by a female member of the family on the date of commencement of the Act).

The total exemption originally granted in the Principal Act, in favour of Public Trusts was withdrawn through the Tamil Nadu land Reforms (FCL) Amended Act 1972. Religious institutions and religious trusts of public nature alone were allowed to retain the lands held by them as on 1st March 1972. Trusts have been prohibited from acquiring agricultural lands after 1st March 1972. Educational institutions have been allowed to hold as on 1st March, 1972 lands ranging from 10 standard acres to 40 standard acres depending upon the nature of the institutions. The ceiling for public trusts of charitable nature was fixed at five standard acres.One standard acre varies from 0.8 ordinary acre for the best quality of irrigated wet land to four ordinary acres for the lowest quality of unirrigated dry lands. The Act provides exemption for certain categories of lands namely government lands, plantation orchards, topes and lands exclusively used as fuel trees (Sec.73).

Any industrial or commercial undertaking may hold lands in excess of the ceiling area on permission from the Government with conditions stipulated by it (Sec.37 A) Public Trusts created after 1st March 1972 may also enjoy such facilities on permission from the Government (Sec.37B).

The Assistant Commissioner (Land Reforms), Tirunelveli, implements the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Act and deals with four Revenue districts namely Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Virudhunagar and Kanniyakumari. The Government declares surplus lands from the holdings of land holders under 18(1) of Land Reforms Act and publish it in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette. The Assistant Commissioner (Land Reforms), Tirunelveli, will publish Notice in Form 'B' under Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (DSL) Rules inviting applications for the assignment of surplus lands at various proper places and the applications in Form C will be received within 30 days from the date of publication.

On receipt of applications from the public, landless poor, agriculturists and service personnels as well as ex-service men, proper enquiry will be made by the Revenue officials under section 8(3) of the Rules. After the enquiry the assignment orders will be issued to the eligible persons not exceeding 3 acres if dry or half acre if wet. After the issue of assignment orders, the land value will be fixed at the rate of 240 times of the assessment of the land and E notice will be issued directing the assignees, to remit the land value fixed along with sub-divisional fees. After remitting the land value and sub-divisional fees by the assignees, patta will be issued by the Assistant Commissioner (Land Reforms) Tirunelveli and the assignees.

The Special Sub-Inspector of Survey (Land Reforms) will prepare the sub division records on the basis of the assignment orders and carry over the changes in the village and taluk accounts and then he will hand over the possession of the assigned surplus lands to the assignees.

If aggrieved with the orders of the Assistant Commissioner (Land Reforms) regarding the surplus lands, aggrieved persons will have a chance to go on appeal before the Land Tribunal Chennai and Land Commissioner Chennai and Special Appellate Tribunal Chennai.

From the inception of the Land Reforms Act and Rules from the year 1961 an extent of more than 30,000 acres were declared as surplus and assigned to the eligible assignees. The details of the lands assigned from 1997-98 to 1999-2000 in this district are furnished below :[9]

(acres in hectares)

Year	Assignment of Land to					
	SC		OC		Total	
	Nos.	Extent	Nos.	Extent	Nos.	Extent
1997-1998	86	136.96	77	129.59	163	266.55
1998-1999	35	59.36	98	200.96	133	260.32
1999-2000	15	41.54	71	193.97	86	235.51

Free House Pattas and Land Pattas

Free house pattas and land pattas are issued to people below poverty line and they belong to scheduled tribes, scheduled caste, most backward classes, backward classes and to others. The details on issue of house site pattas and land pattas are provided separately from 1986-87 to 1998-99[10] in **Appendix - 3.**

Bhoodan and Gramdhan Movement in the district

Vinobaji wanted to help the landless poor through his Bhoodan Movement which tried to persuade the landlords to donate the excess land in their possession for the landless poor. In Tamil Nadu this movement was started in 1952. When the people started to donate the lands, Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act 1958 was passed to legalise those donations. The donation was effected in some villages in the district. The donation of these lands were approved by the Bhoodan Board. The allottees were given *Dhana Patram* by the local committee of the Board in respect of the lands allotted to them. Financial assistance was provided by voluntary organisations for reclamation and cultivation of the assigned lands. There are compact blocks of Bhoodan lands in Padmanabamangalam village in Srivaikuntam taluk and Eluvaraimukki in Tiruchendur taluk. Sarva Seva Farms were formed in these lands. An agricultural farm has been started to an extent of 21.94 acres at Padmanabamangalam at a cost of rupees four lakhs received from a philanthropist from Italy. The Eluvarimukki farm is also functioning successfully.

Gramdhan movement was started in 1956. Gramdhan is the voluntary donation either by one of the total pattadars, two third of the pattadars or people who own more than half of the total area of a village. These pattadars would sign the gramdhan declaration form and then these pattadars would be legally accepted and listed in the gazette. After due enquiry by the Revenue officials these lands would be accepted as gramdhan lands. Srivaikuntam has 11 pattadars with 45.34 acres of lands. In Kovilpatti 1528 pattadars were offered with 6782.04 acres of lands. In Ottapidaram it was 975 pattadars with 5350.48 acres and in Sattankulam 114.43 acres of land was distributed to 50 pattadars.

Agriculturist's Grievance Day

The agriculturists, the backbone of the Indian economy, have to face several problems in the course of their profession. Finance, storage facilities, labour, inadequate water supply, improper distribution of water, lack of communication facilities and sufferings due to natural calamities are some of the problems which they have to encounter. They approach the government for the redressal of these problems which the District Collector, as the representative of the government hears and tries to solve them.

Details of number of petitions received, action taken and action pending from the year 1994 to 1999

Year	*Number of Petitions received*	*Number of Petitions on which actions were taken*	*Number of petitions pending disposal*
1994	156	156	--
1995	197	197	--
1996	197	197	--
1997	284	284	--
1998	358	358	--
1999	366	361	5

In the district they have succeeded in securing road from the bus stand at Thenthirupperai to channel. They were provided with shutters in ten channels in Thenkarai tank. The Korampakkam primary co-operative bank has started a branch fertiliser sales depot at Athimarappatti. Most of the petitions from the agriculturists are for improving the water resources, construction and improvement of irrigation channels with shutter facilities and other requests for public work. To combat natural calamities the plantain cultivators were provided with a financial assistance of Rs.54.04 lakhs in the year 1995. They also succeeded in getting 205 percolation ponds at a cost of Rs.319.6 lakhs. Agriculturists petitions resulted in the improvement of roads at Nagalapuram and Melakkaranthai. Under drought relief programme they got 100 deep wells, distributed in Kovilpatti, Vilathikulam and Ottapidaram as 20,30 and 50 respectively in 1996. In 1997 the problem of less voltage in electricity supply at Kalankarai village was rectified. A new transformer was installed here at a cost of Rs.5,23,020/-. This is another achievement of the aggrieved farmers. Many channels were deepened; encroachments were removed and sheep were protected from blue tongue diseases (நீலநாக்கு நோய்)

which is widespread in this area. Direct procurement depots were established to help the farmers to get proper profit for their paddy. At Eruvappuram and Kurumbur villages these depots were functioning with great success. During 1998 at Eppothumvendran a new transformer was erected in order to ensure the proper supply of electricity. At Nazereth an agricultural extention centre has been formed for the wellbeing of the agriculturists.[11]

Revenue from Salt

Salt is the basic necessity of all human beings. It remained as an important and powerfull tool for Mahatma Gandhi to break the foreign rule in India. A rich slice of revenue is earned through the levies and royalties laid on this commodity. Levies are made on the salt manufacturers in the district which occupy second place next to Gujarat in India, in salt production. Royalty is collected for the lease of salt pans. The taluks of Thoothukudi, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur are nerve centres for salt production and they contribute a major revenue to the government exchequer.[12] The royalty collected from fasli 1398 to fasli 1409 in these 3 taluks are provided in **Appendix - 4**

Central Excise

The district consists of two Central Excise Divisions one at Thoothukudi and another at Kovilpatti. The Thoothukudi division was formed in 1981. When Sterlite Industry became involved in manufacturing copper in 1994, it led to increase in the excise revenue. This division deals with 61 commodities namely branded beedies, snuff, gypsum calcium sulphate, bituminus coal tar black, furnace oil, light diesel oil, low sulphur high flash hig, pre fabricated building, naptha, aluminium flouride, ammonia, black ash, carbondioxide, caustic soda, ferrous sulphate, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluosilic acid, iron oxide pigment, liquid chlorine oxygen, phospho gypsum, phosphoric acid, potassium bromide, soda ash, sodium bi-carbonate, sulphate of aluminairo, sulphuric acid, titanium dioxide, sodium sulphate, sodium hypochloride, ilmenite, acetylene, perchloroethylene, trychloroethylene, paints and varnishes, safety matches, activated carbon, copper oxy chloride, gromin, HDPE PP sachs, polythene bags, caprolactum, FRP ductings of fittings, HDPE bags, PVC Resin, colour paper, duplex board, grey board, triplex board, cotton yarn, sewing thread, RCC poles, fabrication of M.S.pipes, GI. ducts, grids, hoods, M.S.ducts, M.S.pipes, metal containers and water heaters.[13] Central Excise duty collected by Thoothukudi division from the year 1985-86 to 1995-96 are provided in **Appendix - 5.**

Kovilpatti is another central excise division. The major revenue yielding commodities of this division are matches, cotton yarn and non

cellulosic spun yarn and pottasium chlorate. The scope for the increase in the incidence of central excise in this division is not much.

Reduction of rates of duty on matches in the 1998' budget, dwindling market conditions for cotton yarn and NCS yarn, increase in the value of clearance for SSI units i.e from Rs.30 lakhs to Rs.50 lakhs, duty foregone on export of goods manufactured by one of the major cotton yarn unit namely Loyal Textile Mills Ltd and increase in availment of Modvat credit facility (under Rule 57 A and Rule 57 Q of Central Excise Rules 1944), considerably reduced the collection of central excise duty in this division.

The consideration and method of apportionment of revenue between Central and State governments is decided by the Finance Commission. At present the central excise duty is shared between states and centre in the ratio of 45 : 55 respectively.[14] The revenue collected in this division is provided in **Appendix - 6.**

Commercial Taxes

It is a major source of income to the Government. Commercial tax collected under various acts[15] from the year 1989-90 to 1998-1999 are provided in the **Appendix-7.**

Registration Department

There are 23 Sub-Registrar offices in the Revenue District of which 12 are under the control of the District Registrar, Thoothukudi and 11 under the District Registrar, Palayamkottai (Tirunelveli district). Of the 12 Sub-Registries within the jurisdiction of the District Registrar, Thoothukudi, four are in Thoothukudi, i.e. Thoothukudi (Original Registration, Joint Registrar-I), Thoothukudi, (Joint-Registrar-II)), Thoothukudi (Melur),and Thoothukudi (Keezhur) and the remaining are functioning at Ottapidaram, Vilathikulam, Pudukkottai, Perungulam, Eral, Kayalpattinam, Tiruchendur and Udankudi. The other eleven Sub-Registrar offices in the district under the control of the District Registrar, Palayamkottai are located at Kovilpatti, Kalugumalai, Kayathar, Sattankulam, Morappanadu, Srivaikuntam, Ettayapuram, Nazereth, Kommadikottai, Kadambur and Alwarthirunagari.

The Indian Registration Act (Tamil Nadu Amendment Act 1982), the Indian Stamps Act 1961 (Tamil Nadu Amendment), Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act 1961, Central Chit Funds Act 1982, Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975, the Hindu Marriages Act (Tamil Nadu Amendment Act 1967), the Special Marriage Act 1954, Indian Partnership Act (Tamil Nadu Amendment Act 1965), Tamil Nadu Registration of Births and

Deaths Act are implemented in this district and the revenue derived under these heads in Thoothukudi Registration District are given in **Appendix - 8.**[16]

Income Tax

Income tax is one of the vital source of revenue to the government and it also shows the gradual increase of the standard of living of the people. It also serves as a barometer to measure the improvement of the society in general. Being a nerve point for the overseas trade the district remains a fertile field for levy of this tax.[17] The number of assessees, demand and collectionfrom1980-81 to 1995-96 are given in **Appendix - 9.**

Revenue derived from Prohibition and Excise Department

There are two Divisional Excise Offices functioning at Thoothukudi and Kovilpatti. The office of the Assistant Commissioner (Excise), Thoothukudi is functioning as a part of the Collectorate. The Assistant Commissioner (Excise) is exercising certain statutory powers independently and is assisting the Collector and District Revenue Officer in respect of certain cases for which Collector / District Revenue Officer is the licensing authority. All other administrative functions are inter associated with the general branch of the Collectorate.

The Assistant Commissioner (Excise) is the licensing authority for the issue of Indian Made Foreign Liquor under Tamil Nadu Liquor (retail vending) Rules 1989. For the year 1995-96, 95 shops were notified in this district for sale. All the shops were sold by public auction on 31, May 1995. The total price for 95 shops was fixed as Rs.1,57,12,500/-. The total amount fetched for 95 shops was Rs.5,64,71,800/-. In the year 1996-97 the license fees collected from the 77 licensees who applied for renewal amounted to Rs.5,36,91,745/-. During the year 1998-99, 98 shops were notified for auction and in that 97 shops were sold through public auction in 31, May 1998. As against the total expected price of Rs.5,82,000/- for these 98 shops the amount received from the 97 shops was Rs.9,72,43,000/-. For the year 1999-2000, 80 shops were renewed and two shops were sold through public auction. The total amount collected from the sale of 82 shops was Rs.8,61,76,750/-.[18]

Revenue collected by Regional Transport Office

Among various revenues, revenue through transport is not of less importance. Transport is a vital link for all the economic developments. In this road plays a key role by supplementing most of the needs of the people since it is utilised by buses, lorries, tourist

taxis, autorickshaws, cycles and rickshaws etc. Of course, we can witness bullock carts and horse carts in the district. Motor vehicles tax and fees such as registration fees, licence fees and permit fees are the major sources of income collected by the Regional Transport Office in Thoothukudi.[19] The revenue collected through these items for the years 1990-91 to 1998-99 are provided in **Appendix - 10.**

APPENDIX - 1

Different Soils and their extent in hectares

	Type of soil	*Extent in Ha.*	*Location*
1.	Black cotton soil	1,78,341	Kovilpatti, Ettayapuram, Vilathikulam, Ottapidaram and part of Srivaikuntam and Thoothukudi
2.	Coastal sand including Theri land	61,232	Vilathikulam, Ottapidaram, Sattankulam, Srivaikuntam, Thoothukudi and Tiruchendur.
3.	Deep red loam	37,483	Kovilpatti, Vilathikulam, Srivaikuntam, Thoothukudi and Tiruchendur
4.	Shallow red soil	25,403	Sattankulam, Srivaikuntam, Thoothukudi and Tiruchendur.
5.	Brown soil	24,197	Sattankulam, Srivaikuntam, Thoothukudi and Tiruchendur
6.	Tank fed Alluvial soil	7,616	Srivaikuntam, Thoothukudi and Tiruchendur.
7.	Alluvial soil	23,968	Vilathikulam and Ottapidaram taluks.

Report from the Deputy Director of Agriculture and P.A to Collector, Thoothukudi, dated, 16.12.99.

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd...)

Land Revenue Collection (Arrears) in the district

(Rupees in lakh)

Fasli 1	*Arrear (Rs.)*				
	Demand 2	*Collection* 3	*Excess Collection* 4	*Net Collection* 5	*Balance* 6
1404	47,88,633.10	37,42,536.75	2,38,853.39	35,03,683.36	12,84,949.24
1405	43,73,925.94	29,38,203.90	1,60,378.36	27,77,825.54	15,96,100.40
1406	38,68,065.95	22,59,363.86	89,337.67	21,70,026.19	16,98,039.76
1407	57,38,907.63	25,75,071.20	94,956.39	24,80,114.81	26,58,792.82
1408	59,86,936.79	89,44,837.86	56,31,360.97	33,13,476.87	26,73,459.90
1409	29,15,564.37	16,29,467.84	3,13,765.92	13,15,701.92	15,99,862.45
(Excess collection during fasli 1407 is adjusted in Fasli 1408)					

*Based on the Report of the Collector of Thoothukudi, dated 6, December 1999.

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd...)

Land Revenue collection in Thoothukudi district

(Rupees in lakh)

Fasli 1	*Current*				
	Demand 2	*Collection* 3	*Excess Collection* 4	*Net Collection* 5	*Balance* 6
1404	1,15,76,827.28	91,36,202.49	1,89,425.91	89,46,776.58	26,30,050.70
1405	1,13,85,235.31	39,97,844.52	--	39,97,844.52	73,87,390.79
1406	1,15,40,860.12	81,61,595.75	1,25,980.91	80,35,614.84	35,05,245.28
1407	--	57,01,751.02	56,25,833.34	--	--
1408	1,13,27,584.36	59,75,037.50	14,76,047.34	44,98,990.16	12,02,760.86
1409	--	--	--	--	14,96,742.35
(Excess collection during fasli 1407 is adjusted in Fasli 1408)					

*Based on the Report of the Collector of Thoothukudi District, dated 6, December 1999.

Appendix - 2
Wages paid for Agricultural Labourers

	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
Description of the work	Govt. rate in Rs.	Wages paid in Rs.	Govt. rate in Rs.	Wages paid in Rs.	Govt. rate in Rs.	Wages paid in Rs.	Govt. rate in Rs.	Wages paid in Rs.	Govt. rate in Rs.	Wages paid in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ploughing										
With own ox	35	50 to 60	38	36 to 80	38	50 to 80	38	50 to 100	38	60 to100
Without ox	20	20 to 30	22	14 to 30	22	20 to 35	22	25 to 60	22	30 to 70
2. Seeds sowing										
Men	15	25	21	25 to 29	22	25 to 30	22	35 to 45	22	45 to 70
Women	15	10	21	20	22	25	22	25	22	25
3. Pulling out Seedlings										
Men	15	18	21	35	21	20 to 35	21	18 to 35	21	20 to 35
Women	15	18	21	15 to 28	21	20 to 30	21	18 to 30	21	20 to 35
Non-Adult	15	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. Transplanting										
Men	15	--	21	--	21	--	21	--	21	--
Women	15	21	21	15 to 25	21	20 to 30	21	18 to 30	21	28 to 35
5. Weeding										
Men	15	15 to 17.50	20	15 to 22	21	--	21	--	21	--
Women	15	15 to 21	--	15 to 22	21	14 to 25	21	18 to 28	21	20 to 30
Non-Adult	15	15	20	14 to 19	21	10 to 17	21		21	

APPENDIX - 2 (Contd...)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6. Other Agricultural operation										
Men	30	17.50 to 42	21	25 to 50	22	23 to 60	22	45 to 60	22	40 to 70
Women	30	12 to 21	21	22 to 23	22	23 to 25	22	20 to 30	22	25 to 35
7. Paddy harvest										
Men	15	17.50 to 45	21	10 to 35	22	36 to 40	22	40 to 75	22	42 to 90
Women	15	17.50 to 35	21	20 to 25	22	25 to 30	22	25 to 68	22	30 to 72
8. Other than paddy harvest										
Men	15	15 to 25	21	22	22	22 to 42	22	30 to 50	22	35 to 70
Women	15	13 to 23.40	21	15	22	12 to 24	22	25 to 35	22	25 to 42

Report from the Collector, Thoothukudi District, Thoothukudi dated 20, June 1997.

APPENDIX - 3

Issue of free House Pattas from 1986-87 to 1998-99

Year	No. of house pattas issued	Area in hectares	No.of ST	No.of SC	No.of MBC	No.of BC	Others
1986-87	4,694	46.94	--	1340	750	1400	1204
1987-88	5,967	59.67	--	1555	900	1605	1907
1988-89	8,221	82.21	--	1455	1300	2650	2816
1989-90	12,129	121.29	--	3102	2800	3020	3207
1990-91	10,064	100.64	--	2525	2550	2705	2284
1991-92	15,650	156.50	--	3974	3950	4250	3476
1992-93	8,751	87.51	--	2305	2565	1850	2031
1993-94	10,109	101.09	--	2535	2325	2149	3100
1994-95	10,189	101.89	--	2940	2900	2325	2024
1995-96	10,826	108.26	--	3175	2400	2839	2412
1996-97	4,639	46.39	--	1450	1225	485	1479
1997-98	5,003	50.03	--	1750	1822	495	936
1998-99	9,618	90.18	--	2650	2950	1500	1918

Issue of free Land Pattas1986-87 to 1998 - 99

Year	No. of house pattas issued	Area in hectares	No.of ST	No.of SC	No.of MBC	No.of BC	Others
1986-87	23	37.05	--	8	2	5	8
1987-88	56	85.30	--	9	5	12	30
1988-89	15	17.88	--	3	6	--	6
1989-90	21	35.75	--	5	3	7	6
1990-91	176	115.07	--	18	15	105	38
1991-92	257	264.47	--	25	18	50	164
1992-93	102	147.24	--	12	20	25	45
1993-94	185	263.50	--	19	25	44	97
1994-95	150	209.10	--	10	25	27	88
1995-96	140	186.57	--	15	32	29	64
1996-97	184	165.03	--	22	29	42	91
1997-98	203	184.88	--	28	35	75	65
1998-99	285	303.26	--	18	40	90	137

APPENDIX - 4

Collection of Royalty by leasing the Salt Pans for the Fasli 1398 to1409

Name of the taluk	*Fasli 1398 Rs.*	*Fasli 1399 Rs.*	*Fasli 1400 Rs.*	*Fasli 1401 Rs.*	*Fasli 1402 Rs.*	*Fasli 1403 Rs.*	*Fasli 1404 Rs.*	*Fasli 1405 Rs.*	*Fasli 1406 Rs.*	*Fasli 1407 Rs.*	*Fasli 1408 Rs.*	*Fasli 1409 Rs.*	*Total Rs.*
Thoothukudi	5521	5521	5521	5521	7986	7986	7986	7986	7986	7986	7986	7986	85972
Srivaikuntam	--	--	2126	1063	1063	1063	2130	--	1065	2130	--	4250	14890
Tiruchendur	--	--	321	344	654	949	576	377	214	310	432	1238	5415
	5521	5521	7968	6928	9703	9998	10692	8363	9265	10426	8418	13474	106277

Based on the Report of the Collector, Thoothukudi District, dated 22, February 2000.

APPENDIX - 5

Central Excise duty collected by Thoothukudi division from the year 1985-86 to 1995-96.

Year	*Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)*
1985-86	1772.00
1986-87	2159.00
1987-88	2592.00
1988-89	2981.00
1989-90	3395.00
1990-91	3793.00
1991-92	4878.00
1992-93	5351.00
1993-94	5187.00
1994-95	5229.40
1995-96	5527.80

APPENDIX - 6

The Central Excise revenue collected in Kovilpatti Division from 1988 - 89 to 1998 - 99

Year	*Revenue Collection (Rs. in crores)*
1988-89	9.3619
1989-90	7.3605
1990-91	8.6158
1991-92	10.3901
1992-93	9.8660
1993-94	8.6600
1994-95	9.7683
1995-96	10.5892
1996-97	11.9995
1997-98	12.2535
1998-99	11.5567

APPENDIX - 7

Revenue collected from the year 1989-90 to 1998-99 under various Acts by Commercial Taxes Department

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Description of the Acts								
Year	*TNGST Act 1959*	*CST Act 1956*	*Entertain-ment tax Act 1939 and Local bodies Fund Act 1961*	*Luxury Tax Act 1981*	*Entry tax Act 1990*	*Advertisement Tax Act 1983*	*Betting Tax Act 1935*	*Total*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
1989-90	1426	240	69	18	--	--	6	1759
1990-91	1779	276	70	17	20	--	5	2167
1991-92	2130	330	69	17	25	--	5	2576
1992-93	2507	363	77	23	42	--	5	3017
1993-94	2819	394	82	28	70	--	6	3399
1994-95	3453	487	88	36	106	--	5	4165
1995-96	4118	591	99	50	158	--	7	5023
1996-97	4718	672	108	61	186	--	6	5751
1997-98	4963	707	108	65	213	--	7	6063
1998-99	5455	779	91	69	183	--	6	6583

Report from Principal Commissioner and Commissioner of Commercial Taxes dated 3.1.2000, Chepauk, Chennai.

APPENDIX - 8

Amount of revenue collected in Thoothukudi Registration District from 1960-61 to 1995-96

Year	*Amount of Revenue Collected (Rs. in lakhs)*
1960-61	1.64
1961-62	1.78
1962-63	2.02
1963-64	2.40
1964-65	2.59
1965-66	2.71
1966-67	2.88
1967-68	3.49
1968-69	3.35
1969-70	7.43
1970-71	4,22
1971-72	4.39
1972-73	4.42
1973-74	7.01
1974-75	8.69
1975-76	6.83
1976-77	5.93
1977-78	7.72
1978-79	9.35
1979-80	8.95
1980-81	10.89
1981-82	13.21
1982-83	13.82
1983-84	14.21
1984-85	16.69
1985-86	19.35
1986-87	23.37
1987-88	27.65
1988-89	34.28
1989-90	44.91
1990-91	51.40
1991-92	63.09
1992-93	63.41
1993-94	71.42
1994-95	83.26
1995-96	95.17

APPENDIX - 9

The number of assessees, demand and collection under Income tax.

Assessment year.	*Number of assessees.*	*Demand (Rs. in 000s)*	*Collection (Rs. in 000s).*
1980-81	5796	23631	21595
1981-82	6101	24875	22732
1982-83	6422	26184	23929
1983-84	6760	27562	25188
1984-85	7116	29013	26514
1985-86	7491	30540	27909
1986-87	7723	31485	28772
1987-88	7962	32459	29661
1988-89	8209	33463	30579
1989-90	8463	34498	31525
1990-91	8725	35565	32500
1991-92	9038	33742	30365
1992-93	2035	58426	54889
1993-94	12799	41802	37831
1994-95	10910	36425	31143
1995-96	11277	38197	26966

APPENDIX - 10

The Revenue collected by Regional Transport Office from 1990-91 to 1998-99

Year	*Amount of Motor vehicles tax collected*	*Fees Collected (Registration fees, Licence fees, Permit fees etc.,*
	(in Rupees)	
1990-91	4,95,47,678	28,85,177
1991-92	5,22,92,666	35,01,967
1992-93	6,35,55,393	37,04,899
1993-94	6,90,89,931	42,24,883
1994-95	7,44,62,585	54,71,515
1995-96	8,02,44,083	56,04,805
1996-97	8,71,60,431	69,63,701
1997-98	9,61,01,814	95,22,685
1998-99	10,27,27,767	1,01,18,529

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17. Report of the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, Tirunelveli range, Tirunelveli, dated, 5, December, 1996.
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19. Report of the Regional Transport Officer, Thoothukudi, dated 22, December, 1999.

CHAPTER - 11

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

The basis of the ancient police system of the district was the *kudikaval* or *sthalakaval* the "village watch". Dating perhaps from the time of the formation of the village community itself is the simple and effective device of a self –contained habitants for protecting their lives and property from the aggression of hostile or jealous neighbours. Theft was the commonest and most dangerous form of crime in a primitive community; and should a theft occur in the village, it was the duty of *kavalkarar*, (the people's watchman)., to trace and to recover the stolen property or ,if he failed in this , to recompense the owner from his own resources. The office of *kavalkar* was generally hereditary, and the watchman was paid by contributions made at the time harvest by all the villagers. Though primarily a servant of the villagers and responsible to them, his value was recognised by the *sircar*, a central authority, and in recognition of this fact he was often allowed to enjoy lands of favourable tenure.

With the institution of the poligar system popularly ascribed to Viswanatha Nayakkar (1559-1563) the innocent and peaceful institutions of *sthalakaval* suffered a blow from which it never subsequently recovered. Whatever may have been the intensions of their founder, there is no doubt that the poligars soon usurped most of the authority of the government to which they were nominally subject and terrorised the country to a degree which in those days it was scarcely possible to realise. The strongest engine of their power was an institution invented by them which came to be known as *desakkaval*. The earliest enquiries as to its origin (made in 1797 by Mr. Lushington) went to show that the system originated in the early years of the eighteenth century, when anarchy had reached its highest pitch and that during the convulsions which followed, it had developed and extended its power. It is quite possible, however, that the institution was a good deal older than this and that, from having been in its origin harmless and possibly necessary, it had by the eighteenth century degenerated to a system of plunder and extortion, in which it was impossible to recognise its original purpose.

The *desakakaval* was maintained by the levy of fees from the inhabitants of villages, whether belonging to poligars or sircar. Theoretically for the performance by the poligars or their nominees of those duties of watching which it was beyond the power of the village watchers to execute. The high roads, the jungles, tracts of uninhabited country., the district borders - in all these places gangs of marauders might be found; and so deal with these law breakers of this kind the

poligars instituted their special constabulary. Like so many institutions of its kind the *desakaval* soon lost its good features and developed its worst. The collections were made by armed peons and when the demands were most quietly submitted to, "torture and the whip are applied, the whole village put into confinement, every occupation interdicted, the cattle pounded, the inhabitants taken captive to, and not infrequently, murdered in the Pollams and in short outrage and violence and cruelty committed until the purposes are obtained". The contributions consisted of fees, fixed in lump on a village, "the people suffering considerably if the village is declining in its tillage, or population, because it then becomes divided upon fewer persons than the village was in a thriving condition". Fees were levied also on ploughs, looms, shops and labourers; the Poligar had allotments of land in the sircar villages, on which he received the government share or assessment, a rival in extortion, the *sircar's* renter. The poligar's methods were ingenious. Discontented *sircar* riots were easy enough to find; and if they choose to fly from the renter to the *poligar*, as a later encouraged them to do, the poligar would pose as the champion of the sircar village in question and demand from the renter the recognition of his *madisum,* or self imposed duty of protecting the village from any breech of faith on the part of the *sircar* servants. If this were denied the poligar, discontented villages would be settled in the Palayam or the village bodily annexed and the renter would lose a years' revenue. The madisum was recognised, the renters demands were modified, and *desakaval* of the poligar was fortified. In the hands of men, who exercised, within their palayams atleast, the powers of life and death, the *desakaval* was a weapon of incalculable savagery.

On 12th of July 1792, a treaty was signed between the Nawab and the East India Company which provided that the whole country should be garrisoned by British troops, for the expenses of which the Nawab should make an adequate contribution. The treaty of 1792 placed the Poligars under the Company's authority, but, when it was realised that the Poligars dominated the sircar villages only in a slightly less degree than their own, differences naturally arose between the parties to the agreement as the interpretation of its terms. In eighteenth century, Bishop Robert Caldwell wrote that in Tirunelveli, the *Kaval* Fees were levied by the *Poligars* from the defenceless villagers as the price of their forebearing to plunder them' and that this rapacious appropriation was confirmed by the strength of the Poligars and the inability of the Nawab's government to enforce due authority over them. In 1806, Munro in his report on the Police of the Ceded Districts expressed great sympathy and appreciation of *Talaiyaris*, who discharged the real duty of the Police, but he condemned the *Kavalkars* as performing no useful service, being too little accustomed to subordination and constituting the remains of a race of men who have

always been dangerous to the tranquillity of the country.

Beginning of the Police Force

By Madras Regulation XXXV of 1802 a police force was created and a number of peons, roughly at the rate of one peon to ten villages, were appointed under a few Tanadars.[1] The Collector was the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, whilst Tahsildars received in the first instance all criminal complaints. The *Kavalkar* performed both revenue and police duties. It was his task to guard the growing crops from theft and after harvest, to protect the share of government and of the ryots. He received payment from the government, sometimes money, more often in the shape of rent free land. At the same time, he was the servant of the people themselves, receiving fees from them, guarded their property from theft and made restitution if a theft occurred. In 1806 the powers of the Magistrate was transferred to the Judge; criminal complaints were forwarded to him, and the police establishment with its newly appointed *Darogas* who replaced the Tahsildars for a time were placed under the Judge's direction. Confusion naturally ensued in regard to the position of *Kavalkar*, the Collector claiming their services for revenue duties. The situation improved in 1816, when the Collector once again became the Magistrate and the immediate control of the subordinate police was retransferred to the Tahsildars, as *heads of the police* the Darogas were abolished. But a serious change had occurred in the status of the *Kudikavalkar*. Particularly all the posts of *Kavalkars* were held by *Maravars*, who inherited traditionally. They were skilled in tracing and recovering the stolen property. The Madras Regulation XI of 1816 entirely upset the contractual basis on which the system depended for its success; the *Kavalkars* were no longer to be held responsible for the value of property stolen within the limits of their charges, and the special qualifications of the Maravar Watchmen were thus set free. Inspite of the Regulations, it was found necessary to enforce the liability of the *Kavalkar*, and on one occasion at least (in 1816) a proclamation to this effect was issued by the Magistrate. With a view to check crime some Magistrates required all *Kavalkars* and *Maravars* to pass muster daily before the Village Headman and to obtain permissions to leave their villages. Failure to do this meant punishment with stripes or imprisonment. These methods continued, apparently, till about 1825, when they were discontinued *as inconsistent with the Regulations*.

In 1830, attempts to reconstitute the police system were made. F.Hall, the Joint Magistrate of Tirunelveli suggested the resumption of *kaval fees* and the establishment of a competent village police on fixed monthly salary out of the proceeds of the fees. The Board of Revenue

also approved these suggestions. But the Government of India did not approve this scheme.

Till 1843 the supervision of the police had been entrusted to the Courts of Circuit and then transferred to Zillah Indejis. The disadvantages and dangers of this system were obvious. The state of the police in the districts in 1855 was reported to be most unsatisfactory, the want of an efficient, preventive and detective police force calling badly for a remedy. The inability of the police establishment to cope with the prevailing amount of crime or to ensure protection to person or property was more than even marked and notorious. In Madras Presidency the disclosure of the Torture Commission sounded the doom of the old village and revenue system of police.

In 1859 a new police system was framed in the district as in other districts of the State. Under this new system, a separate police department was established for the whole State. An Inspector General was appointed as the Head of the Department, assisted by a few Deputy Inspectors General, who were in control of the police in a group of districts. The District Superintendents of Police were controlled by the District Magistrates, except in matters of discipline which was placed under the Inspector General of Police. Each District Superintendents of Police in turn was assisted by a police staff which included Inspectors, Constables and Village Police Officials. In 1862, the new system was introduced in the erstwhile Tirunelveli district, and the first District Superintendent of Police was appointed. Under this system, the police force in the district was controlled by the Superintendent of Police at Palayamkottai.The Superintendent of Police was under the supervisory authority of the District Collector and Magistrate. He was assisted by two Assistant Superintendents of Police, one at Thoothukudi and the other at Courtallam. The erstwhile Tirunelveli district was divided into seven circles, viz., Tirunelveli, Ambasamudram, Sankarankoil, Kovilpatti, Thoothukudi, Srivaikuntam and Nanguneri. Each of the circles was put under the charge of an Inspector of Police. Sub Inspectors were in charge of local police stations.Besides the regular police force, there were also special forces existing in the district from 1908 at places like Palayamkottai and Thoothukudi. The Personnel of the Reserve Police were mostly recruited from the Mapillahs and Hindu Malayalis of the West Coast.

In 1861, the Government of India appointed a Commission to enquire into the whole question of police administration. This Commission recommended the abolition of the military police wherever it existed and the formation of a civil centralised and specialised police organisation. But care was to be taken that the general responsibility of

the Collector and Magistrate for the maintenance of peace and order was not to be impaired. The recommendations of the Commission were passed into Law in 1861. The district police which had its humble beginnings in 1802 was entirely reconstituted. In 1861, Superintendents were appointed to relieve the district Magistrates of the police duties they had hitherto performed; and in 1862 the first Superintendent of Police for the erstwhile Tirunelveli district took charge. And the present police organisation in almost all the Provinces dates from that time. The police system was reorganised in Madras in 1865. A separate railway police put under the head of the police in each Province was formed in 1867.

In 1873, the appointment of the new *Vettis* and *Talaiyaris* (as the Village Police men were called) commenced. The services of the *Kavalkars* were no longer required by the government. But the *Kavalkar* still remained, and the two services known as *Kudikaval and Sirkar kaval* existed side by side.

The results of the new system were alarming. In the existing system the *Kavalkars* were not able to prevent the thefts and robberies in the district. The new village police could neither prevent nor detect. In 1881, realising the impracticability of entirely suppressing the *kaval* system, government laid down policies ensuing to punish terrorism and exaction. The *kaval* system was responsible for most of the serious crimes that occurred in the district. The introduction of the railways and the consequent incursions of alien thieves perhaps, tended to make matters worse. In 1899, an effort was made in Srivaikuntam to put an end to the *Maravar kaval* system. In 1908 at Kayalpattinam, when the villagers wanted to oust their *Kavalkar* owing to his inefficiency and wanted to replace another man, belonged to another community, it was objected to by the *Maravars*, which led to assaults and related riots in that village. *Nadars* or *Panikkars* and *Muslim kaval* existed in a few places in the district. Most numerous were the *Kambalattu Naickar Kavals*, found chiefly in the Ettayapuram Zamindari. Dacoities were common in Thoothukudi circle, robberies and burglaries in Kovilpatti and Srivaikuntam, due to the fact that the burglars and robbers generally preferred to exploit more distant and richer territory. Women were attacked and stripped of the ornaments which they often wore in heavy clusters in their ears. Since 1860, the most common crime in the district were decoity, robbery and housebreaking.

Organisation set up

In the early years of 1900's the controlling officers were entirely European. The district was divided for police purposes into circles or sections placed under Inspectors. The Inspector's circle was divided

into smaller sections in each of which was a police station with a subordinate officer in charge.[2] In 1902 on the recommendations of Police Commission changes were introduced in the police organisation which gave the police in the Provinces still greater striking force. The remuneration of the subordinate grade of police officers was increased, a new class of Deputy Superintendents mostly held by Indians was created who were to exercise functions similar to those of the European Assistant Superintendent and to whom the post of District Superintendent of Police was open. The year 1919 saw further reforms in the police organisation. The police in the erstwhile Tirunelveli district was placed under the general control and jurisdiction was vested in the District Superintendent of Police who was assisted by an Assistant District Superintendent. The District police officials were under the direct control of the District Magistrate. Further reforms in the police department was taken up in 1938. The head of the department was designated as Inspector General of Police instead of Commissioner. The District Superintendent of Police was put incharge of maintaining law and order in the district and to effectively conduct the police administraion with in the area.

The Tirunelveli district was bifurcated into Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi with effect from 20, October 1986[3]. Consequent on the above bifurcation of the Tirunelveli Revenue District, the Director General of Police sent proposals for bifurcating Tirunelveli East and Tirunelveli West Police districts into two police districts viz., Tirunelveli Police District with headquarters at Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi Police District with headquarters at Thoothukudi. The Government approved the proposal for forming Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi police districts coterminus with that of the revenue districts. Subsequently, the Tirunelveli west became the Tirunelveli police district and the Tirunelveli east became the Thoothukudi police district. The changes effected was the detachment of the following three police stations with three mother villages including 23 hamlets of Kovilpatti sub division in the existing Tirunelveli east district and attaching them to the newly created Tirunelveli district. (i) Talayuthu (ii) Gangaikondan (iii) Tiruvengadam (iv) 13 mother villages with 23 hamlets from Kalugumalai police station limits. Subsequently for Thoothukudi district a new sub division viz., Thoothukudi rural and a new circle viz., Muthaiapuram were created. Additional staff for the district headquarters, units, viz., Crime, Record Bureau, Crime branch, Special branch, Protection of Civil Rights, Prohibition and Enforcement Wing, Home Guards Control Room, Anti Dowry Cell, Coastal Police, Dog Squad etc., were created. An Armoury Wing with a Reserve Sub Inspector, two Head constables and four Constables was newly created for the district. Consequent to the bifurcation one Armed Reserve and a Headquarter Platoon were also

established in the district with two Reserve Sub Inspectors, six Head Constables and 78 other Policemen.[4]

During 1997, district consists of seven Police Sub-Divisions, seven Circles, 39 Police Stations, five Out-Posts, four Traffic Wings, besides special units like the District Armed Reserve having five platoons, as well as the Special Departments, such as District Special Branch, District Crime Branch, District Crime Records Bureau, Protection of Civil Rights Wing, two all Women Police Stations (one each at Thoothukudi and Kovilpatti) Airport Security, Single Digit Finger Print Bureau, Photo Section, Police Radio Branch, Highway Patrol and Check Post.

The District Police Office is headed by the District Superintendent of Police, Thoothukudi, who is assisted by Sub-Divisional Officers. The Sub-Divisions are as follows : (i) Thoothukudi Town (ii) Thoothukudi Rural (iii) Maniyachi (iv) Kovilpatti (v) Vilathikulam (vi) Srivaikuntam and (vii) Tiruchendur. These Sub-Divisional Offices are controlled by the Officers in the cadre of Indian Police Service or in the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. The territorial jurisdiction of a Sub-Divisional Officer is two or three taluks and usually co-terminus with the Revenue Divisional Officer. The Sub-Divisional Officers have supervisory control over the Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Police Constables who are in close contact with the public. What has been emphasised in the case of duties of Circle Inspectors would apply to the Sub-Divisional Officers vis-a-vis his subordinates. He maintains a good liaison with Magistrates, both executive and judicial and with appropriate level of other government agencies and departments, maintains good relationship with the members of the public also. To ensure that his men are in alert and perform their duties perfectly, he pays surprise visits to police stations. It is his duty to make necessary arrangements to obtain thorough intelligence; necessary prehand information on any developments on the law and order side. It is his responsibility to take personal interest in detecting serious major crimes and aquittals.

The next lower level unit is the police station which is under the control of an Inspector, who is assisted by the Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Police Constables. A Circle Inspector of Police performs, apart from that of the Station House Officer, a few other duties such as enforcement of social legislation framed under Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, registers cases against civil supplies frauds, forest offences, etc. and ensures proper law and order in that area. It is viewed that the Inspector of Police is the key figure post or rather the hub of the wheel of police force.

The lowest level unit in the police administration is the out posts, manned by a head-constable and four to six Police Constables. The out posts are empowered to receive complaints, make entries in the general diary and forward them to the police station for taking further action. The powers and functions of the police and the responsibilities of the police can be categorised as *protective, preventive, detective* and *regulatory*. The protective function means and includes protection of life, liberty and property of the people; protection of peace and tranquillity in society i.e. maintenance of law and order. The preventive function is prevention of crime, collection of intelligence in advance by duly gauging the gravity of situation arising out of communal , industrial, labour or students unrest and other causes and taking action to prevent, control and defuse them.

The detective role consists of prompt registration, investigation and detection of crimes, arrest of the accused and arrangement for successful prosecution of cases. These functions have to contend with a great number of constraints created on account of the accelerated growth of industrialisation, vast expansion of urban centres, movement of people from rural to urban areas, changes of moral values among people in general, change of *modus operandi* of criminals, non-involvement of the public in the process of investigation, etc. The police view that under these circumstances, the task of investigation and detection has become extremely difficult and the police have to employ modern tools and techniques to aid them in the detection of crimes.

The regulatory duties comprise enforcement of laws of the land, regulation of traffic, providing security to VIPs, banks, industries, institutions, vital installations, etc. The enforcement of social laws like the Prohibition Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, Goondas Act, National Security Act, also falls within this category. Through these Acts, the interests of the downtrodden and weaker sections of the society are protected, while the activities of the anti-social elements are curbed and prevented.[5]

Special Departments

Single Digit Finger Print Bureau

As finger prints play a vital role in the detection of crime and apprehending criminals, this unit plays a great role in crime detection and helps investigation. This unit is functioning in this district since 20 October 1994 and comes under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police, Thoothukudi. The unit consists of one Assistant Director, three Finger Print Experts and three Finger Print Searchers. This unit renders its services in various ways to the Investigation Officer in crime

detection to visit the scenes of crimes like house break, theft, murder, murder for gain and collects finger print clues, through which the criminals concerned with that crime are fixed. The finger prints of arrested persons in the police stations are recorded daily and are later compared with unidentified chance prints and transmitted to Finger Print Bureau, Chennai, from which the antecedents of the arrested persons may be known.

The conviction memos along with finger prints of the convicted persons, prepared by the police stations are received and transmitted to Finger Print Bureau, Chennai, where they are recorded and assigned a serial number, and are communicated to the concerned police stations. To achieve the best result in the chance print identification, the finger prints of potential criminals, convicted under cognizable offences, are classified under Battley System and are arranged fingerwar. The unidentified prints lifted from crime scenes from all the other districts are received, and compared with the finger prints of potential criminals of this district. The unidentified chance prints are compared with those available in the bordering districts and States for fixing the criminals.A statement throwing light on the performance of this unit in the district during 1995 and 1996 is furnished in **Appendix-1**.

Control Room

The Police Control Rooms are functioning at Thoothukudi and Kovilpatti. In Thoothukudi the control room situated in the premises of the District Police Office, is provided with a direct line telephone and three "100" call telephones. The Control Room covers the jurisdiction of all the four police stations of Thoothukudi town and Muthaiapuram. The five vehicles that are allotted to the Control Room, go round the city for patrolling and deal with the law and order problems. During 1988 about 1214 calls were attended by the Control Room. The number of calls received during 1989, 1990 and 1991 were 844, 861 and 173, respectively.

All Women Police Stations

The first All Women Police Station started its functions at Thoothukudi from 10, October 1993. Another All Women Police Station was opened at Kovilpatti on 15 November 1995. Apart from these two exclusive women police stations, a police station each at Thoothukudi and Tiruchendur have women police wings. The sanctioned strength of the women police stations and women police wings in the district are women Inspectors-2, Women Sub-Inspectors-8 and Constables-74.

Economic Offences Wing

Since December 1999, government have created an Economic Offences Wing, to deal with the cases relating to non-banking financial companies and unincorporated financial institutions[6]. The Wing is headed by the Inspector General of Police at the State level and at the district level under the control of the Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent is assisted by one Deputy Superintendent of Police, two Inspectors, four Sub Inspectors and sufficient number of Head Constables and Police Constables. After the formation of this Wing two cases, one in Kovilpatti Police station and other in Thoothukudi Police Station were registered in January 2000. In the above two cases two financial institutions collected deposits from the public and defaulted in repayment of the deposit after the maturity date.[7]

Prohibition Enforcement Wing

Previously the Prohibition and Enforcement Wing was functioning separately with selective police staff in the district. Consequent on the abolition and merger of prohibition and enforcement wing with the regular police force in August 1996 the work was entrusted to the regular police. A Central Investigation Unit with a Superintendent of Police and other subordinate staff is functioning under the control of the Inspector General of Police (Enforcement) with Statewide jurisdiction for monitoring and keeping of the collection of intelligence of prohibition offences, enforcement of Prohibition Act by the local police, maintenance of statistics etc,. The Collector also reviews the performance of this unit and the Additional Superintendent of Police also assist him in the matter.[8] Thoothukudi, being a big district, three units of prohibition enforcement wings are functioning here. Each unit has an Inspector, two Sub Inspectors, two Head Constables and 15 Police Constables.

Sub-Divisions / Police Stations / Out-Posts

Sub-Divisions

The sub-divisions are Thoothukudi Town, Thoothukudi Rural, Maniyachi, Kovilpatti, Vilathikulam, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur.

Police Stations

1. Thoothukudi Central	2. Thoothukudi North	3. Thoothukudi South
4. Muthaiahpuram	5. Thermal Nagar	6. Pudukottai
7. Murappanadu	8. Thattaparai	9. Puthiamputhur
10. Maniyachi	11. Naraikinaru @ Puliampatti	12. Ottapidaram
13. Pasuvanthanai	14. Kadambur	15. Kovilpatti East
16. Kovilpatti West	17. Koppampatti	18. Nalattinpudur

19. Kalugumalai 20. Kayathar 21. Vilathikulam
22. Soorangudi 23. Pudur 24. Kulathur
25. Eppodumvendran 26. Ettayapuram 27. Masarpatti
28. Srivaikuntam 29. Seidunganallur 30. Alwarthirunagari
31. Eral 32. Sawyerpuram 33. Tiruchendur Temple,
34. Tiruchendur 35. Arumuganeri 36. Kulasekarapattinam
37. Thattarmadam 38. Sattankulam 39. Nazareth
40. Meignanapuram and All Women Police Station at
41. Thoothukudi and 42. Kovilpatti

Circles

1. Thattaparai 2. Ottapidaram 3. Kovilpatti
4. Nalattinpudur 5. Vilathikulam 6. Kulathur
7. Srivaikuntam 8. Tiruchendur.

Police Stations Manned by Inspectors as Station House Officers

1. Thoothukudi Central 2. Thoothukudi North 3. Thoothukudi South
4. Muthiahpuram 5. Thermal Nagar 6. Pudukkottai
7. Murappanadu 8. Maniyachi 9. Naraikinaru
10. Kadambur 11. Kovilpatti East 12. Kayathar
13. Pudur 14. Ettaypuram 15. Masarpatti
16. Alwarthirunagari 17. Eral 18. Sawyerpuram
19. Arumuganeri 20. Kulasekara Pattinam 21. Thatarmadam
22. Sattankulam 23. Nazareth 24. Meignanapuram

Police Stations manned by Sub-Inspectors as Station House Officers

1. Thattapparai 2. Puthiyamputhur 3. Pasuvanthanai
4. Kovilpatti West 5. Koppampatti 6. Nalattinpudur
7. Kalugumalai 8. Vilathikulam 9. Surangudi
10. Kulathur 11. Eppodumvendran 12. Srivaikuntam
13. Seithunganallur 14. Tiruchendur 15. Tiruchendur Temple

Police out posts are functioning in Vanaramutti, Kadalkudi, Tharuvaikulam and Serakulam.

The strength of Police Personnel (as on 30 November 1996) is as follows : Superintendent of Police - one, Addl. Superintendent of Police-one, Deputy Superintendents of Police-8, Inspectors-39, Sub Inspectors-87, Head Constables-185, Constables-1172.

The Armed Reserve force of the district consists of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, Reserve Inspector, 36 Sub Inspectors, 17 Head Constables, 265 Constables.

Training

A Police Training College started in 1986 is functioning at Vallanadu.

Grave Crimes

An analysis of the chart on grave crimes indicates that murder and murder for gain are more in the district, the reason for which has not been adequately explained. More incidents of housebreaking are found during the year 1979, 1980, 1983, 1984 and 1985 but it has scaled down all of a sudden, almost to less than 50. Similarly, ordinary theft had occurred more in 1979 (1545 cases) 1983 (1608 cases), 1984 (621) and 1985 (643). This phenomenon has also not been explained. Cattle theft which was 77 in 1979 and 82 in 1983 drops to single digit after 1986. The grave crimes committed during 1980-1990, murder cases during 1974-1995 and crime statistics have been provided in the **Appendices 1, 2 and 3** respectively.

Law and Order Problems in the District

Law and order problem in the Southern part of Tamil Nadu is not new to this State. Even the British had to face and quell the ones which arose not only due to patriotic fervour but also due to communal clashes. It is history that there were communal clashes among the popular communities of the district.

The *Nadars* upsurge and their attempts to raise their status over the other castes which was resulted in friction between *Nadars* and other communities either singly or in combination. The dispute between the *Nadars* and the other castes began with the claim put forward by the *Nadars* to be *Kshatriyas*. This created a severe discontent among the non Nadars and other caste people who were a powerful and influential caste in the erstwhile Tirunelveli district by the end of the nineteenth century[8].

Lawlessness prevailed in the areas of the present Thoothukudi and previously Tirunelveli district, caused by communal clashes between the various castes. There were disturbances, earlier to this, in Srivaikuntam and Nazareth, over anti-kaval movements. In these two incidents attempts were made to discharge the Maravar Watchmen and to employ Muhammadans and other castes in their place. The situation was brought under control by the police and District Magistrate.

The Kalugumalai Riot

The Kalugumalai riot during the last decade of the 19th century was considered to be one of the worst communal clashes in the district.

In Kalugumalai, a village in the then Ettayapuram Zamindari, extreme ill feeling had existed between the Nadars and the other Hindu castes owing to the claim of the former to ride in procession along the main street of the village. The question was tried in the civil court which decided against the Nadars who in a body, then, joined the Roman Catholic Church and purchased a site abutting the main street in order to provide themselves with a church, and built a church upon it. This created fresh ill feelings between the Nadars and the other Hindu castes.

On the 7th April 1895, the Hindus celebrated a car festival in which the car had to pass the new Nadar church. It was found that the *Nadars* had erected a pandal (shed) projecting into the street and blocking the progress of the car. The Manager of the Ettayapuram Zamin, who was present, attempted to negotiate with the Nadars offering to re-erect the pandal after the procession if it was pulled down for the present. But he was suddenly attacked by a crowd of Nadars and was stabbed to death. The village magistrate of a neighbouring village and one of the by-standers were also stabbed. Stone-throwing began on both sides, and the Hindus, enraged by the attack made by the Nadars, burnt the Church, causing considerable damage to the Church property. It was reported that the total loss of life was seven while 36 Nadars and five men of the other castes were wounded in the riot.[9]

In 1937, a riot in Tiruchendur taluk was of great consequence and posed a challenge to the British administration. The riot was because of a dispute between the people of Vellanvilai and Thandupathu, the two hamlets of Manaduthandupathu in Tiruchendur taluk. The village was not easily accessible by motor car while Vellalanvilai was inhabited by mostly Christian Nadars, Thandupathu was inhabited by Hindu Nadars. The toddy shop at Narayanapuram was for long in the hands of Hindu Nadars but it came to the hands of Christian Nadar of Vellalanvilai when he was leased the shop for Rs.90/- per mensem. The Hindu Nadars were since then demanding from him a contribution of Rs.500/- to their village fund as they still looked upon the shop as their own. When he refused to comply with their demand, the Hindu Nadars decided to intimidate him. Therefore, on 17th June, 1937, the Hindus went in great numbers and attacked men working in the toddy shop and opened fire from two licensed muzzle loading guns apparently to frighten the customers. Several persons were injured. The Deputy Superintendent of Police brought the situation under control.[10]

Another riot in the same year (1937) owing to communal clash between Nadars of Kulathoor and Naickers of Kallurani village in Kovilpatti taluk, created law and order problem in the district as a result of which one man on either side was killed and others injured.[11] The cause for

the rioting is said to be due to a long standing dispute between the two parties over a question of land. In the clash that took some days later, one Nadar and one Naicker were killed, two Nadars were injured severely and some others got injured. As soon as the death occurred the antagonists on either side were frightened and took to their heels.

In March 1938, a clash occurred between Naickers and Maravars of Sundarapuram village in Kovilpatti taluk which resulted in the death of two Maravars and injuries to three Naickers. In this, country made bombs were used by the Maravars. The clash did not, however, spread to other areas.[12]

A riot in July 1938 took place between some Nadars and some Naickers of Adanoor Village, Kovilpatti taluk. The rioting was due to long standing enmity between the two communities. The Nadars, nine in number, with an adherent Panicker caste armed themselves with sickles and sticks, way laid three *Naickers*, who were returning from a weekly shandy in an adjoining village. A *Nadar* threw a country bomb at one of the *Naicker* and injured his right arm. Then the situation was brought under control and no further clash occurred.[13]

These law and order problems were clashes between or among castes. Apart from these, there were several law and order problems that were principally due to the uprise of the natives against the British rule. Motivated by several leaders to fight against the tyranny of the British and to come out of the British yoke, as it was elsewhere in the country. People of this district too staunchly opposed the British rule. This, on several occasion caused severe problems to the British and even their capacity was in question. These freedom struggles, which were thorns in the British administration, should not be termed as lawlessness as they were purely out of patriotic fervour and against alien rule.

In the beginning of the year 1908, several *Swadeshi* lecturers stumped the district, preaching Swadeshi propaganda. Two of the most prominent orators were V.O. Chidambaram Pillai and Subramanya Siva, who delivered series of lectures against the British at Thoothukudi. A riot which occurred at Thoothukudi in which Ashe, the Joint Magistrate and the Police were assaulted by a large and enraged volunteers. Order was given to fire and few persons were shot dead. The seeds of patriotism sown in the district in the year 1908 were not allowed to die down. On the 17th June, 1911, Mr.Ashe, the then Collector of Tirunelveli was murdered at Maniyachi Railway Junction, by a brahmin youth called Vanchinathan of Shencottah, who used an automatic revolver to shoot the Collector and immediately afterwards shot himself dead with the same weapon.

Law and Order Problems in Thoothukudi after Independence

Thoothukudi district was once a district with a few law and order problems. The area that was very peaceful has of late become one of the worst affected districts where lawlessness has become a general feature. The police report however did not highlight the intensity of the problems or rather the seriousness with which it is viewed by the people. The law and order problem could generally be caused by political parties, religious fanatics or fundamentalists, labourers, students and various castes people. Albeit police gather intelligence on the activities of these categories and act suitably to prevent such occurrences, occasionally law and problems show their nasty heads.

Between 1950 and 1956 there is nothing noteworthy in the district on the law and order side. In 1956 a dispute arose between the Nadars of Alwarthope and the Adi Dravidars of Kulasekaranatham due to a agricultural labour agitation. As an aftermath, the Nadars set fire to the Adi Dravidar houses and assaulted them. However, this did not spread to other areas and was prevented before it could develop in to a major law and order problem.

In 1957 there was an agitation initiated by the Socialist Party which putforth several demands. But this did not go out of control. In the same year, a few agitations were launched by the same Party along with Hindu Mazdoor Sabha, INTUC, etc. There were also several other strikes which were petty in nature but could not trouble the law enforcing authorities much.

The year 1958 went peacefully. Similarly the succeeding year save that of a great burglary which caused a few hiccup but not alarming. The years 1960, 1961, 1962,1963, and 1964 were not of much consequence as except for a few agitations, processions and minor clashes. Nothing serious occurred to cause worry to the police and the district administration.

The year 1965 witnessed a wide spread agitation in the State. Thoothukudi area was not an exemption. The compulsory introduction of Hindi as an official language in the State infuriated the people of all the districts who resorted to strikes and agitations against this policy of the government. This resulted in law and order problem and arrest of several persons besides the police resorting to lathi charge. There was a small problem in the succeeding couple of years also. But after 1967 up to 1986 no law and order problem, which actually caused concern to the public tranquility could be noticed. Of course, a few agitations, minor clashes between different communities, processions by political parties and strikes were witnessed but these did not turn into violence that may be described as breakdown of law and order.

In 1987, when Adi Dravidars of Pandarampatty village, on their way to attend a meeting in Peivilaikottai, raised slogans praising their community. The Thevars of Maniyachi who witnessed this got infuriated and enraged and attacked the Adi Dravidars, when they returned from the meeting at Maniyachi which resulted in the death of one Adi dravidar and injury to sixteen others. In retaliation, Thevars were attacked by the Adi Dravidars of Kombai village on 2 November 1987, Thevars too retaliated and caused injury to the other party. However before developing into a major law and order problem this was curtailed.

The year 1988 witnessed several processions, meetings and protests by various political parties but these did not cause any law and order problem. The labour force, the students, the youth wing and some religious groups, to their part, voiced their grievances, made protests, took processions and ventilated their feelings. But none of them developed into serious law and order problem.[14] The district was not, however, tension free as it had to experience communal problems at Maniyachi and Punnaikayal. The police report states that they were suppressed effectively through proper actions.

A perusal of the Police Administration Reports would subscribe to the theory that the district was almost free from communal problems from 1988 to 1993. The reports state that there were only two cases of communal incidents in 1988, and nil in 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993. In 1994 the only incident that occurred was not very serious enough to cause much concern and alarm to the authorities. In this incident, the clash was between the people belonging to Naicker community and Thevar community. It was due to a dispute in the enjoyment of a Temple *Mandapam* (Hall) and Choultry situated nearby. Even in 1993 there was a clash between these two communities over this matter. Then, damages, to properties of either group were caused. The simmering discontent had to surface next year in the month of May 1994. Again the Kalmandapam was the focal point where both groups attacked each other and sustained injuries. Properties were damaged. The police intervened and brought the people to their sense.

The years 1991 and 1992 appeared to be quite calm and tranquil except one communal problem. Nalumoolaikinaru and Paramankurichi were greatly affected by communal clashes. General law and order situation in the district during 1993 and 1994 was not bad save for the few incidents caused due to caste clashes that occurred in Sattankulam and Vilathikulam.

The law and order situation was under control till the year 1995 when communal incidents that took place in certain villages of Alandha, Poovani, Singathakurichy, Sevalaperi Vallanadu, and Kasilingapuram of Srivaikuntam taluk and Puliampatti and Kodiankulam village of

Ottapidaram taluk. The incidents that took place on 26 December 1994 near Kothali village of Ottappidaram taluk, stand as permanent scar.

Due to a sudden provocation, both Adi Dravidars and Thevars caused damage to each others in the surrounding villages of Puliampatti, Akkanayakkanpatti and Naraikinaru in Ottapidaram taluk and also in Sivalaperi, Alandha, Singathakurichi, Nanalkadu, Vallanadu in Srivaikuntam taluk and in Murappanadu in Maniyachi and surrounding villages. They also damaged State owned buses. Five persons were murdered of whom two belonged to Adi-dravidar community and three belonged to Thevar community who were the residents of the village of Alandha, Vallanadu, and Singathakurichi of Srivaikuntam taluk.

Thevars of Maniyachi and its surrounding villages grew rich and migrated to towns to commence other business including money lending. So, the cultivation of fields and the rearing of the cattles of Thevars had to be done by the Adi Dravidars which they did with great discontent. The wide economic disparity that was created between these two castes developed hatred in the minds of the latter and led to causing damage to the Thevar statue at Veerasigamani village in 1995.There were 33 cases which occurred between July and November 1995 in various places. Six cases of murder were registered till that date.

Combing Operations at Kodiankulam

On information about storing of country bombs and harbouring of an accused in Kodiankulam village, in Ottappidaram taluk, on 31 August 1995 the Superintendent of Police, Thoothukudi and the Superintendent of Police, Prohibition and Enforcement Wing, Tirunelveli Zone with sufficient police strength conducted a combing operation in Kodiankulam village. The villagers blocked the road and threw country made bombs at the police. In self defence the police opened nine rounds of fire in the air after giving due warning. In connection with the communal clash, 188 were arrested by the police, out of which 137 under specific offences and 51 under preventive measures.

Condemning the alleged police action against the people of Kodiankulam village, about 3100 members of *Devendrakula Vellalar Makkal Peravai* took a procession from *Theradi Thidal* to Ottappidaram taluk office on 6 September 1995. A meeting was also held in front of the taluk office. While the meeting was in progress some of the Adi Dravidars caused damages to the government vehicles, Tahsildars' quarters and telephone cables and also injured the police officials. To maintain law and order and communal harmony a Peace Committee Meeting was arranged at Tirunelveli Collector's office on 28 August 1995, in which the representatives of both the communities, the

Collectors of Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli districts participated. The government also arranged a Peace Committee Meeting on 20 September 1995, in which the Ministers of Tamil Nadu participated.

As requested by the people of Kodiankulam village, relief measures were taken up immediately. Drinking water, street lights, medical facilities and free supply of essential commodities, were restored. A sum of Rs.17.40 lakhs was also sanctioned by the government from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund as a first phase to the affected villagers of Srivaikuntam and Ottappidaram taluks, for the damages caused to them. The villagers of Kodiankulam refused to receive the amount, sanctioned to the tune of Rs.10.06 lakhs pleading for Central Bureau of Investigation into the incident and enhancement of compensation. The 137 claimants in this village have applied for the grant and payment of higher compensation.

After assessing the damages (by a Committee), the Collector also recommended a sum of Rs.15 lakhs and the amount was sanctioned from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund[15] was again distributed among the villagers. But, the villagers demanded the release of some of the persons who were arrested by the police near Kovilpatti. The Government appointed One Man Inquiry Commission[16] (headed by Justice V.K. Thirunavukkarasu, District Judge) to inquire into the incidents. Subsequently, on 28 November 1995, at Kodiankulam, an Adi-dravidar was murdered while he was grazing his cattle. The family of the deceased refused to receive the relief granted by the government as a means to rehabilitate it.

There was a dispute between mechanised boat owners and country boat owners at Thoothukudi condemning fishing by the katamaran fishing into the area exceeding three nautical miles. Since 27 November 1995, 358 mechanised boats refused to enter into the sea for fishing. After great efforts by the personnel from the Fisheries Department and the Thoothukudi Sub-Collector, the mechanised boat owners called off their strike and started fishing from 5 December 1995.

The year 1995 was altogether different from the previous years for, the year witnessed several caste clashes, created communal tension and thus caused law and order problems. Kodiankulam, Alantha, Sevalaperi, Ottadampatti, Puliyampatti, Kasilingapuram, Vallanadu, Chengathakurichi, Sattankulam, North Athoor and Thoothukudi were the seats of these clashes where several people were injured apart from the damages that were caused to property. After these incidents the district has become one of the areas prone to communal problems.

Repercussions of the clashes were severe as each clash resulted in a multiplicity of clashes, proportionate increase in damages which automatically caused embarrassment to the district administration.

In the same year the police had to resort to firing in Kodiankulam village when a police team was prevented from arresting an accused involved in a communal clash by a group of about 500 Adi Dravidars under the leadership of a retired Railway Guard. But none was injured nor was there any death caused. On 3, December 1996, four persons belonging to Thevar community were murdered which forced some political parties to engage in widespread agitations, hunger fasts, etc. But this did not develop in to any uncontrollable law and order problems.

In the year 1996, the district authorities had to face some law and order problems that were caused by the communal clashes. Kovilpatti, Thoothukudi and surrounding villages were the scene of occurrence of these clashes which resulted in few deaths, loss of limbs and heavy loss of property. It could be easily perceived that after the year 1995, tranquillity in the district gradually vanished and unlawful elements seized the opportunity to exploit the passion of the people. It is after 1995 that unlawful elements did not have any inhibition in using explosives either to threaten, to scare away or to do away with the opponents.

The political parties, labour front, students force, communal and other associations though had, as usual, their processions, protests and other activities, were not instrumental in creating uncontrollable law and order problems to the authorities in the year 1995.[17]

In January 1996, a wordy quarrel broke out between Nadars and Fishermen, when the fishermen engaged in vandalism and started causing damage to government and private properties. The police, unable to find no other course to control the violence, started firing and caused death to four and injured six fishermen. The issue which started initially as a Nadar-Fishermen problem ultimately turned out to be an affair between the police and the fishermen.

In the 1996 General Elections, a candidate from the fishermen community contested in Thoothukudi constituency as an Independent candidate. The fishermen, strongly supporting their candidate raised strong objection to other candidates, to canvass in their area. Besides, they created all sorts of disturbances to other candidates and created law and order problems. To put an end to this, the district administration, convened a series of Peace Committee Meetings and enabled smooth conduct of the elections. After the elections, the Fishermen and Nadars

clashed at several places in Thoothukudi between 9th and 13th May 1996, causing heavy damages to commercial buildings (worth about rupees two crores) dwelling houses and household articles (worth about by Rs.70,000/-) and two vehicles (worth about Rs.64,000/-). The government deputed the Ministers, for Law and Fisheries, as Emissaries, to bring calm and tranquility to the town and arranged several peace talks which ultimately brought tranquility to the town. Later, the government constituted a Singleman Commission of Enquiry to enquire into the causes and circumstances that led to the opening of fire by police on 11 May 1996 and to suggest the quantum of compensation to be paid to the victims.[18] The Commission's recommendation in the form of report submitted in October 1997, were accepted and compensation paid as recommended.[19]

Caste Clashes in Kovilpatti Town

Shenbagavalliamman temple in Kovilpatti is one of the famous temples in the district. A eleven day festival is celebrated in this temple during the month of April (Panguni) during which time each community except Adi-dravidar is entrusted with *Mandagapadi* for each day festival. The car festival which falls on the 9th day, and attracts thousands of people, is allotted to the *Naicker* community. On this day, the temple deity is placed on a chariot (car) and taken in procession, around the temple. Traditionally the Adi Dravidars of Moopanpatti village, have the right of pulling the car by using 'wooden logs' throughout the procession of the car, for which they are rewarded by the temple authorities and the *Naicker* community people.

Contrary to traditional customs, in 1997, the Devendrakula Vellalars laid a claim to conduct the 9th day celebration by themselves. As the Naickers totally opposed this,there was tension and commotion which might have culminated in severe law and order break down. To avert an imminent clash, peace committee meetings were conducted in which it was agreed that the 9th day celebrations including the car festival by the Naickers would be completed before 8.30 p.m. and after 8.30 p.m. the Adi Dravidars would commence their celebrations and complete their worship and pooja before 10.30 p.m. on that day. A Monitoring Committee, to ensure due observance of the agreements was also constituted.

Ignoring the agreement that was made, the Devendrakula Vellalars numbering about 30, gathered in strength and objected to the pulling of the temple car by the Naickers and started attacking them with sticks and stones and caused injuries to a few. The Naickers who retaliated too, caused injuries to three persons of the other group. Consequent to this, some untoward incidents occurred at various areas

in Kovilpatti on 13 April 1997. In these incidents, four persons from Adi Dravidars and nine from non-Adi Dravidars were injured and one died. The Adi Dravidars damaged several lakhs rupees worth of properties of the non-Adi Dravidars. The situation was later brought under control. During May, 1997 the Devendrakula Vellalars forming a formidable force of 400 in strength attacked an express train passing through, Ilavelangal village, by pelting stones and caused damage to several windows and few carriages. The district administrators, who rushed to the scene of occurrence, had to pass several hurdles on the road formed by boulders, felled trees, electric concrete posts, etc. A few government buses had been damaged by the miscreants.

In Kovilpatti, in May 1997, Adi-dravidar people threw bombs at the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was stationed in Bharathi Nagar, to prevent any clash between these people and the rest of the community. In the combing operation that followed, several country bombs, petrol bombs, sickles, swords, etc. were seized. Murder of two people of Thevar Community by the Adi-dravidar, in Alwarkalkulam village created a severe law and order problem in the area but was brought to normalcy without causing much damage either to property or life. To ensure communal peace and harmony, peace committee meetings were arranged inviting both the Thevar and Adi dravidar community people but both of these groups declined to attend the meeting. However, the district administration took serious, sincere and severe steps to quell the violence from erupting.

The following villages have been identified as hyper sensitive and sensitive villages in the district.

1. Governagiri	2. Muppilipatti	3. Kulasekaranallur
4. Keela Mudiman	5. K.Dalavoipuram	6. Keelamangalam
7. Pasuvanthanai	8. Nagampatti	9. Maniyachi
10. Akkanaickenpatti	11. Kodiankulam	12. Muramban
13. Kombadi-Thalavoipuram	14. Naraikinar	15. Maruthanvalavu
16. Kalappaipatti	17. Veppankulam	18. Ammalpatti
19. Kothali	20. Malaipatti	21. Parivillikottai
22. Onamkulam	23. Eppodumvendran	24. Tharuvaikulam,
25. Veppalodai	26. Vellore	27. Vallanadu
28. Padmanabhamangalam	29. Manakkarai	30. Therkukaraseri
31. Keelpadagaiappankoil	32. Nanalkadu	33. Kalvoi
34. Kolappanpannai	35. Kudankulam	36. Kalingapuram
37. Melapoovani	38. Vadakkukariseri	39. Alanda
40. Sevalaperi	41. Pazhayakayal	42. Singathakurichi
43. South Thittankulam	44. Kadambur.	

Other sensitive villages :

1. Threspuram
2. Fathima nagar
3. Lions Town
4. Alangarathattu
5. Arokiapuram
6. Nandagopalapuram
7. Mattakadai
8. Shanmugapuram
9. Pudukudi
10. Pudukottai
11. Korampallam
12. Kulayankarisal
13. Kootampuzhi
14. Mullakadu
15. Ottudanpatti
16. Sangampatti
17. Vellalankottai
18. Thirumalapuram
19. Kappulingampatti
20. South Mailodai
21. Usilankulam
22. North Thittankulam
23. Keelapandavarmangalam
24. Kulattur
25. Sippikulam
26. Jakammalpuram
27. Keela Vaippar
28. A.Kumarapuram
29. Sivagnanapuram
30. Athanoor
31. Cholapuram
32. Milagunatham
33. Manjanaickenpatti
34. Vembur
35. Ramachandrapuram
36. Periasamypuram
37. Soorangudi
38. Thangammalpuram
39. Vilathikulam
40. Pudur
41. Nagalapuram
42. Kandasamypuram
43. Thappathi
44. Mela Karanthai
45. Vedapatti
46. Raguramapuram
47. Keela Karanthai
48. Ettayapuram
49. Keezha Eral
50. Muthalapuram
51. Srivaikuntam
52. Alwarkalkulam
53. Puthukkudi
54. Kongarayakurichi
55. Alwarthirunagari
56. Palkulam
57. Kurangani
58. Kurumbur
59. Angamangalam
60. Seidunganallur
61. Karungulam
62. Ramanujampudur
63. Mukkani
64. Umarikadu
65. Arumugamangalam
66. Sebathiapuram
67. Koozalipatti
68. Inam Maniyachi
69. Kalugumalai
70. Tiruchendur
71. Paramankurichi
72. Poochikadu
73. Arumuganeri
74. Koolakkarai
75. South Authoor
76. North Authoor
77. Kayal Pattinam
78. Manappadu
79. Udangudi
80. Poonamparai
81. Peikulam
82. Sattankulam
83. Padukkapathu
84. Periathalai
85. Puthantharuvai
86. Nazareth
87. Udayarkulam
88. Punnakayal
89. Anavarathanallur.

Organisation of Civil and Criminal Courts

Justice was delivered at village sabhas and king's courts and the law was natural justice. The Pandyas who ruled the district had great regard for justice. The Madurai kandam of Silappathikaram and the episode of Porkai Pandyan herald their concern for justice. In the pre-British times, courts of justice were occasionally held by the local Poligars. Torture, mutilation and execution by the most savage methods were amongst the means employed by these mock tribunals. The suspicion of being implicted in the plots of an enemy entailed the most horrible consequences. *A circle of peons armed with spears formed the ring into which the poor creatures were brought and they were put to death.*

Administration of Justice in the district was thoroughly altered under the British Administration. In the beginning of the British Rule there were no regular courts in the district and ordinary disputes were heard and decided by the District Collector.

On the establishment in 1802 of Courts of Circuit, erstwhile Tirunelveli district came under the jurisdiction of Ramanathapuram Court, which was shortly afterwards transferred to Madurai. The Collector of the district assisted by a 'Registrar' exercised the powers of a Magistrate and Criminal Court of first instance until 1806. In that year a Zillah Court was established in Tirunelveli under which came Thoothukudi and the powers of the Magistrate were transferred to the Judge. In 1816, the Collector once again became the Magistrate. The Zillah Court was abolished in 1822, its functions being transferred to a similar Court at Madurai. In 1827 an Ancillary Court was established in Tirunelveli, presided over by a Civilian Judge, who was assisted by a Sadr Amin, and continued in subordination to the Madurai Court, until the rehabilitation, in 1843 of the Tiruneveli District Court under the title of *Civil and Sessions Court.* By the Civil Courts Act of 1873 this Court received the title of *District and Sessions Court*. The authority of the District Court extended as elsewhere over the whole district. In subordination to this court were two Sub-Judges, one at Thoothukudi and the other being at Tirunelveli. The erstwhile Tirunelveli district had six District Munsifs' Courts, one at Ambasamudhram, two at Tirunelveli, one each at Srivaikuntam, Thoothukudi and Kovilpatti.

The District Munsif Court, Srivaikuntam had jurisdiction over Kasba firka of Srivaikuntam and the whole of Tiruchendur taluk. The Thoothukudi District Munsif Court had jurisdiction over the remainder of Srivaikuntam and Ottapidaram and Vilathikulam firkas of Kovilpatti taluk, while the Kovilpatti Court had control over the remaining portions of Kovilpatti and the whole of Sankarankoil taluks.

More suits were filed in this district before the Village Munsifs than in any other district of the Presidency. Next to Thanjavur, the erstwhile Tirunelveli district was the most litigious of the districts, contributing in a year as much as six per cent of the total number of suits and appeals filed within the Presidency.

The criminal tribunals consisted, in ascending scale, of the Courts of Village Magistrates, Sub-Magistrates, the Divisional Magistrates, and District Magistrate, and the Sessions Court. In addition to this, Special Magistrates were appointed at Perumkulam (Srivaikuntam taluk) Alwarthirunagari (Tiruchendur taluk) Kovilpatti and Kayathar (Kovilpatti taluk) and other places for the trial of offences under Special and local

laws. In Thoothukudi a Bench Magistrate Court existed, which dealt with minor offences.

The Village Magistrates rarely exercised their powers. The class of Sub-Magistrates on whom falls the bulk of the second and third class cases, dates its creation from 1861. Eight such appointments were made to relieve the Tahsildars, who assisted by Peshkars and Head Gumastas, had till that time performed the functions of Subordinate Police Magistrates. The Tahsildar dropped the title which he had hither to borne, of *Head of the Police,* and, when acting in his Magisterial capacity, came to be known as the "Taluk Magistrate" Though invested, as a rule, with second class Magistral powers, Tahsildars seldom exercised them. Thoothukudi, Sattankulam and Vilathikulam taluks were headed by Sub-Magistrates or otherwise called Deputy Tahsildars.

The District Munsif Courts were functioning at Thoothukudi, Kovilpatti and Srivaikuntam. These courts tried original suits, small cause suits, original petitions, insolvency petitions and other miscellaneous cases. The Judicial II Class Magistrate Courts at Thoothukudi, Kovilpatti, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur were also functioning in the distrtict. These Officers were formally called as Sub-Magistrates and as per the new Criminal Procedure Code they were called as Judicial Second Class Magistrates. The Judicial Second Class Magistrates, Tiruchendur and Kovilpatti were holding Camp Courts fortnightly in Sattankulam and Vilathikulam, respectively.

The Honorary First Class Magistrate Courts were functioning in Kovilpatti and Thoothukudi and these courts were abolished with effect from 1 April 1974 on the introduction of the new Criminal Procedure Code. After the bifurcation of Tirunelveli district into Tirunelveli Kattabomman (now Tirunelveli) and V.O.Chidambaranar (now Thoothukudi) district a separate District and Sessions Court for the Thoothukudi district with Headquarters at Thoothukudi was constituted on 18 January 1991. This court began its functions from 18 September 1992 onwards.[20]

Civil Courts

The administration of civil justice in the district is headed by the District Judge. He presides over the District Court, which is the principal court of original jurisdiction. The District Judge also controls the Civil Courts like the Subordinate Judge Courts, Munsif Courts, etc., and inspects them at the regular intervals. All appeals against the decisions of the District Judge lie only before the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court. The District Judge is entitled to admit or dismiss appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Judges.

The following courts are functioning in the district:

1. Principal District and Sessions Court, Thoothukudi
2. Sub-Court, Thoothukudi
3. District Munsif's Court, Kovilpatti
4. Principal District Munsif's Court, Srivaikuntam
5. Additional District Munsif's Court, Srivaikuntam
6. Principal District Munsif's Court, Thoothukudi
7. Additional District Munsif's Court, Thoothukudi

Criminal courts

1. Additional District Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court, Thoothukudi
2. Judicial Magistrate's Court, No.1, Kovilpatti
3. Judicial Magistrate's Court. No.2, Kovilpatti
4. Judicial Magistrate's Court, No.1, Thoothukudi
5. Judicial Magistrate's Court, No.2,Thoothukudi
6. Judicial Magistrate's Court, Srivaikuntam
7. District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate`s Court,Tiruchendur
8. District Munsif cum-Judicial Magistrate`s Court, Vilathikulam.

The Additional District Munsif's Court, Thoothukudi was started functioning since 4 November 1988[21]. The District Munsif's Court Tiruchendur started functioning from 27 January 1995, and the District Munsif's Court, Vilathikulam began its functions since 31 January 1995[22]. The Additional District Munsif's Court, Srivaikuntam was started on 1 December 1995.[23]

Jurisdiction of each Civil and Sessions Court

The Principal and Additional District and Sessions Court, Thoothukudi has got territorial jurisdiction over the district. The Sub-Court, Thoothukudi is also designated as Assistant Sessions Court, has territorial jurisdiction over the entire district. The District Munsif's Court, Kovilpatti is having territorial jurisdiction over the Kovilpatti taluk. The Principal and Additional District Munsif Courts, Srivaikuntam are having territorial jurisdiction over the entire Srivaikuntam taluk, Alwarthirunagari firka in Tiruchendur taluk and also Srivenkatesvara-puram firka in Sattankulam taluk. The Principal and Additional Munsif's Court, Thoothukudi has territorial jurisdiction over the entire Thoothukudi taluk, Ottappidaram taluk and a part of Srivaikuntam taluk viz., Arumuganeri, Perungulam, Vallanadu, Murrappanadu, Keelaputhaneri Kovilpatti, Seithunganallur and Deivacheyalpuram.

The District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate's Court, Tiruchendur is having territorial jurisdiction over the entire Tiruchendur taluk, except the firkas of Alwarthirunagari in Tiruchendur taluk and Srivenkatesvarapuram in Sattankulam taluk. The District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate's Court, Vilathikulam has jurisdiction over the entire Vilathikulam taluk.

Pecuniary Jurisdiction

The Principal District and Sessions Court, Thoothukudi, the Additional District Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court, Thoothukudi and the Sub-Court, Thoothukudi have unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction over the entire district. Whereas, the District Munsif Courts, Kovilpatti and Vilathikulam and Principal and Additional District Munsif's Courts, Srivaikuntam and Thoothukudi and District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrates Court, Tiruchendur have got the pecuniary jurisdiction upto Rs. 30000/-.

Cases Handled

All the criminal cases admitted by the Judicial Magistrate of the District under section 207. Criminal Procedure Code are tried and disposed of by the Principal and Additional Sessions Judge Thoothukudi. The Principal District and Sessions Judge also tries cases filed under the Protection of Civil Rights Act. As far as the civil cases are concerned the cases under Motor Accident Claim Original Petitions, Industrial Disputes Original Petitions and other Original Petitions are filed and tried in the Principal District Court, Thoothukudi. The appeals preferred against the decree and judgement of the Sub-Judge, Thoothukudi and District Munsif's are also being filed and disposed of by the Principal and Additional District Judge, Thoothukudi.

The Sub-Court, Thoothukudi also exercises powers to conduct civil and criminal cases. Sessions cases as well as civil cases, original suits, original petitions. insolvency petitions, rent control appeals, etc. are being tried and disposed of by him. The Principal District Judge, Thoothukudi transfers civil appeals and civil miscellaneous appeals preferred against the Decree and judgement of the District Munsiffs of this district to this Sub-Court, for disposal according to law.

The District Munsif's Court, Kovilpatti, Srivaikuntam and Thoothukudi are exercising pecuniary jurisdiction up to Rs. 30,000/- as far as original suits are concerned, and upto Rs. 5000/- as far as small cause suits are concerned. The District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate's Courts Tiruchendur and Vilathikulam exercise pecuniary jurisdiction up to Rs. 30000/- for original suits, and Rs. 5000/- for small cause suits. In addition, the District Munsif is empowered to dispose of the criminal cases also.

The Principal District Judge, Thoothukudi is the judiciary head of both Civil and Criminal Courts of the district. He has inherent powers. He inspects all the Civil Courts, Sub-Courts, District Munsif's Courts, the Court of Additional District Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate, situated in the district. He is the appointing authority of staff for all the Civil Courts. The statement, furnished below shows the particulars of institution, disposal and pendency of cases in the Principal District and Sessions Courts in the district as in 1995.

Sl. No.	*Nature of Cases*	*Pending*	*Insti-tution*	*Total*	*Disposed*	*Pending as on 31.12.95*
1.	Original Suits	1	--	1	--	1
2.	Civil Appeals	150	206A	356	276B	80
3.	C.M.As.	19	119C	138	55D	83
4.	M.A.C.O.Ps.	379	597	976	554	422
5.	Other O.Ps. under Matrimonial and Guardian & Wards Act, etc.,	71	161	232	143	89
6.	Sessions Cases	206	119	325	63 E	262
7.	Criminal Appeals	55	57	112	87	25
8.	Criminal Revision Cases	24	61	85	69	16

The jurisdiction of each criminal court and the extent of power of each court, and statistics of various classes of criminal cases/civil cases instituted/disposed of and pending in various courts in the district are furnished in the **Appendixes- 5 to 16.**

Jails and Lockups

During the early years of the British Administration there was no regular District Jail, and prisoners were accommodated within the Fort at Palayamkottai. A jail was subsequently provided in the town of Tirunelveli and was under the supervision of the District Judge, whose court, in 1890, exchanged places with the Collector's office and moved from the riverside at Kokkirakulam to the old building which existed just south of Tirunelveli temple. There were other sub-jails located at the

taluk headquarter stations of the district placed under the control of the Revenue Department. They were looked after by the Deputy Tahsildars of the respective taluks. All the sub-jails in the district were taken over by the Government from the Revenue Department and placed under the Jail Administration Department from 10 August 1983.

This district has sub jails at Kovilpatti, Thoothukudi, Tiruchendur and Srivaikuntam. The authorised accommodating capacity of the Kovilpatti sub jail is 37 prisoners, Thoothukudi and Tiruchendur are 35 prisoners each and the Srivaikuntam jail is 21 prisoners. Every sub jail is placed under the control of one Assistant Jailor as Superintendent, and two First Grade Warders and eight Second Grade Warders, wherever there is no treasury attached. If treasury is attached four more additional Warders are provided. The Superintendent, Central Prison, Palayamkottai is the controlling officer of the sub-jails of the district who is placed under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Prisons, Madurai Range The Inspector General of Prisons is the head of the department.[24] As there is no central prison exclusively for the district, the Central Prison Palayamkottai admits the prisoners who are committed to this prison. The Sub Jail prisoners enjoy the benefit of listening to radio and reading tamil newspapers. They are allowed to play indoor games such as carrom board as recreation.

Government Juvenile Home, Thattapparai

Juvenile Delinquency is a problem that confronts social reformers, custodians of law and order, parents, teachers and the society at large. Various studies and reports show that incidents of Juvenile anti-social behaviour have tremendously increased in intensity and magnitude in recent years. Criminologists like Glueck and Glueck and Psychologists like Eyseck speak of various factors which influence the juveniles to deviate from their normal behaviour. Modern society, change of attitude towards parents teachers, elders, etc and the influence of media which glorifies violence are some of the causative factors for juvenile delinquency.

The Juvenile Delinquents are those children who commit anti-social criminal 'acts'. They violate the social norm and law of the land. Sir Cyril Burts says that, "a child is to be regarded as technically delinquent when his anti social tendencies appear so grave that he becomes or ought to become the subject of official action. The offences committed comprise of such breaches of law as would be punishable in an adult by penal servitude of imprisonment."

Environmental factor also contributes towards delinquency in children. As a part of environment, ecology plays an important role in the development of children. Children coming from densely populated areas or highly industrialised areas or slums of the city are prone to delinquency. The Government Juvenile Home was established in 1958, for the Juvenile delinquents for the southern districts, viz., Thoothukudi, Kanniyakumari, Tirunelveli, Virudhunagar, Sivagangai, Madurai, Dindigul, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Tiruchirappalli and the Nilgiris. The home was formerly the quarantine camp for the travellers' from Sri Lanka. Children between the age of 8 and 18 committed by competent courts in the districts concerned under the provision of Section 23(1) and 24(D) of the Tamil Nadu Children Act 1920,are retained, until they attain the age of 21 years. This institution is intended for their training and rehabilitation. The buildings are situated in a vast area of about 26 acres. The dormitories, school, work-shops, office-room, store-room, hospital and the staff quarters are in the campus. Consequent on the decrease in strength, this institution was converted as Juvenile Home from 4 June 1992.

The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 has been introduced in the State with effect from 2 October 1987. The neglected children between the age of 8 and 16 committed by the Juvenile Welfare Boards in Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Karaikkudi, Kanniyakumari, Dindigul, and Ramanathapuram districts are admitted in the Juvenile Home, Thattaparai. The sanctioned strength of the institution is 300 and the number of inmates as in February 1997 was 107. The school attached with the Home has I to VIII standards. Besides, education, training in tailoring, weaving, carpentry, gardening and agriculture, masonry and hair dressing are given by the trained Instructors. There is a troup of band music players among the children. The inmates who intend to continue their education, are transferred to the high school attached to the Government Juvenile Home, Ranipet.

The inmates are properly fed and clothed. Dietary articles are purchased from the Co-operative Stores and clothes from Khadi Craft and Co-optex, which are stitched by the school tailoring section. Pupil are handed over to their parents on expiry of their deputation period on recommendation of the Probation Officers.

A dispensary is functioning for the benefit of the children. A part time Medical Officer from Ottapidaram government hospital visits this dispensary once in a week. Besides, a Pharmacist and Male Nursing Assistant are attached to this dispensary. Children who need specialised treatment are taken to government head quarters hospital, Thoothukudi for emergency treatment. The inmates of the home are to attend morning

exercises and participate in the evening games conducted by the Physical Training Teachers. They participate in the inter school sports, cultural programmes, etc. Moral instructions are imparted regularly. Radio, Television and tape-recorders are also provided to them.[25] For the maintenance of the home an amount of Rs.3.61 lakh was spent during 1995-96. An interesting feature of this institution is that it has produced several Band Masters who earn good reputation to the Home and to themselves as well. A few of them excel even outside and receive appreciation and appointment as Band Masters.

APPENDIX - 1

Statement on various works performed by the Finger Print Unit in the district during 1995 and 1996.

Sl. No.	*Category*	*1995*	*1996*
1.	Number of cases undertaken	190	179
2.	Number of cases in which prints were developed.	70	84
3.	Number of cases in which prints were identified with inmates.	18	12
4.	Number of cases detected as the result of identifications made	36	21
5.	Number of cases in which FP slips were recorded.	178	184
6.	Number of arrest slips received for comparison.	588	561
7.	Number of conviction memos scrutinised and sent to FPB Chennai.	460	326

APPENDIX - 2

Grave Crimes of the years 1980 - 1990

Sl. No.	Name of the Offence	YEARS										
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1.	Murder and Murder for Gain	161	163	173	149	75	91	77	93	69	75	91
2.	Decoity	5	2	3	5	2	2	5	2	2	-	7
3.	Robbery	45	28	37	55	19	28	21	29	20	25	33
4.	House Breaking	602	57	51	735	377	250	11	28	26	38	51
5.	Theft (Ordinary)	28	15	36	1608	621	643	16	19	29	32	35
6.	Cattle Theft	--	--	--	82	23	38	4	--	--	--	--

APPENDIX - 3

Murder Cases of the Years 1979 to 1995

Head of Offence	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Faction	8	11	10	9	10	2	8	22	16	9	3	21	21	6	21	5	25
Family Disputes	36	27	21	30	32	15	26	13	19	19	132	13	18	20	17	12	14
Sexual Causes	11	9	10	17	14	4	5	11	6	4	5	16	17	16	14	17	11
Robbery and Murder for Gain	3	6	4	3	7	2	7	7	3	2	3	4	5	3	8	3	2
Other Causes	51	108	118	114	86	52	45	24	49	35	51	37	41	52	45	65	63

APPENDIX - 4

Statement of Crimes 1979 to 1986

Classification	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Class-I	716	338	405	328	451	145	139	69
Class-II	2088	2521	2397	2522	2596	1114	1093	965
Class-III	2253	1000	1036	1039	1201	543	394	325
Class-IV	1165	1027	964	1065	149	543	530	432
Class-V	2188	2304	2080	1983	2358	870	941	754
Class-VI	53867	1049	1067	3149	1097	285	600	912
Special and Local Laws		30465	20522	21389	15879	12438	17614	21360

APPENDIX - 5

The Jurisdiction and the extent of power of each Criminal Court

Sl. No.	*Name of Court*	*Jurisdiction*	*Megistrial Powers.*
1.	Additional District Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Thoothukudi	Entire Thoothukudi District	1. Powers of the Sessions Judge 28(2) of Cr.P.C. 2. Special powers to try offences under Vigilance and Anti Corruption Act. 3. All civil powers of a District Judge 4. Powers to try complaints under Human Rights Act. 5. Tribunal to try cases under Motor Accident Claims
2.	Judicial Magistrate, No.I Thoothukudi	Thoothukudi South, Pudukkottai, Sawerpuram, Pudhiyamputhur, Thattapparai P.S. Limits, D.C.R.B. Thoothukudi.	29.12.1951 to till date. I Class Power. The Judicial Magistrate is empowered to try P.F.A.Act cases,

APPENDIX - 5 (contd...)

Sl. No.	*Name of Court*	*Jurisdiction*	*Megistrial Powers*
3.	Judicial Magistrate, No.II Thoothukudi	Thoothukudi North, Thoothukudi Central, Thermal Nagar, and Muthiahpuram P.S.Limits	29.12.51 to 5.10.88 II class power 6.10.88 to till date I class power The Judicial Magistrate is empowered. to try P.F.A.Act cases.
4.	Judicial Magistrate, No.I Kovilpatti	Kovilpatti East, Nalattinputhur, Kalugumalai, Kayathar, and Maniyachi P.S. Limits.	29.12.51 to till date I- class power He is empowered to try P.F.A.Act cases.
5.	Judicial Magistrate, No.II Kovilpatti	Kovilpatti West, Ettayapuram, Pasuvandhanai, Kadambur and Koppampatti P.S. Limits	29.12.51 to 5.10.88 II clas power 6.10.1988 to till date. Ist class Power.He is empowered to try PFA. Act cases.
6.	Judicial Magistrate, Srivaikuntam,	Srivaikuntam Alwarthirunagari Eral, Nazereth and Manappad PS limits Seithunganallur	29.12.51 to 5.10.88 II Class Power 6.10.88 to till date. I Class Power He is empowered to try PFA Act cases.

APPENDIX - 5 (contd...)

Sl. No.	*Name of Court*	*Jurisdiction*	*Megistrial Powers*
7.	District Munsif cum judicial Magistrate, Vilathikulam	Vilathikulam Kulathur Ottapidaram Eppodumvendran and Pudur PS limits	29.12.51 to 5.10.1988 II Class power 6.10.88 to till date. I Class power He is empowered to try PFA Act cases.
8.	District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Tiruchendur.	Tiruchendur Arumuganeri Kulasekarapattinam Meignanapuram Thattarmadam and Sattankulam P.S. Limits	29.12.51 to 5.10.88 II Class power 6.10.88 to till date I Class power He is empowered to try PFA Act cases.

APPENDIX - 6

Statistics of various Classes of Criminal Cases, Appeals and Revisions Filed, Disposed of and Pending for the Years 1985 to 1995.

Sl. No.	Name of Court	1985			1986			1987			1988		
	1	2			3			4			5		
		Instituted	Disposed of	Pending	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending
1.	Addl.Dist.Judge-cum CJM, Thoothukudi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Judicial Magistrate, No.I, Thoothukudi.	2428	1242	1434	3219	2618	2035	4226	5106	1155	6214	5843	1526
3.	Judicial Magistrate, No.II, Thoothukudi.	6545	6101	1632	9071	9187	1616	9565	10003	1078	6903	7071	970
4.	Judicial Magistrate, No.I, Kovilpatti.	1204	884	900	1216	1249	867	1116	1192	775	4085	1034	842
5.	Judicial Magistrate, No.II, Kovilpatti.	2893	2435	458	4485	4052	433	3936	3476	460	1609	813	796
6.	Judicial Magistrate, Srivaikuntam	3014	3040	152	2903	2767	293	2815	3019	89	3056	3018	127
7.	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Tiruchendur.	2343	2392	266	1847	1892	297	1676	1770	233	1637	1590	280
8.	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Vilathikulam.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX - 5 (contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of Court	1989 6			1990 7			1991 8			1992 9		
		Insti-tuted	Disposed of	Pending	Insti-tuted	Disposed of	Pending	Insti-tuted	Disposed of	Pending	Insti-tuted	Disposed of	Pending
1.	Addl.Dist.Judge-cum CJM, Thoothukudi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Judicial Magistrate, No.I, Thoothukudi.	4256	6481	1301	2816	3232	885	3214	2986	1113	2826	2998	941
3.	Judicial Magistrate, No.II, Thoothukudi.	5072	5062	980	4963	4953	990	4235	4060	1165	6885	7036	1014
4.	Judicial Magistrate, No.I, Kovilpatti.	3045	2013	909	3833	4194	548	3147	3073	622	3347	5486	481
5.	Judicial Magistrate, No.II, Kovilpatti.	1895	1455	440	2813	2446	567	2501	2006	495	2624	2244	380
6.	Judicial Magistrate, Srivaikuntam	2805	2267	665	2673	2556	782	2717	3001	498	3724	3616	606
7.	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Tiruchendur.	3414	3133	236	4187	4066	143	3794	2530	844	6669	7438	1187
8.	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Vilathikulam.	2932	2769	503	2375	2475	403	2642	2660	396	2308	2315	389

APPENDIX - 5 (contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of Court	1993 10			1994 11			1995 12		
		Instituted	Disposed of	Pending	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending
1.	Addl.Dist.Judge-cum CJM, Thoothukudi	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	201	44
2.	Judicial Magistrate, No.I, Thoothukudi.	3206	3346	801	2914	2998	817	2679	2734	62
3.	Judicial Magistrate, No.II, Thoothukudi.	5697	6001	980	5325	4913	1402	4337	4405	334
4.	Judicial Magistrate, No.I, Kovilpatti.	3636	3637	480	4068	3923	625	2402	2389	648
5.	Judicial Magistrate, No.II, Kovilpatti.	2014	1751	263	3222	2878	344	3889	3576	343
6.	Judicial Magistrate, Srivaikuntam	2399	2452	553	3224	3073	704	3888	3761	33
7.	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Tiruchendur.	4950	5440	748	5154	5295	647	3755	3758	64
8.	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Vilathikulam.	2454	2406	437	2380	2536	281	1914	1865	330

APPENDIX - 7

Statement showing the fines imposed and realised and refunded and compensation paid for the years 1985 to 1995.

Name of Court	1985			1986			1987	
	Imposed	Realised	Refunded	Imposed	Realised	Compen-sation	Imposed	Realised
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Addl.Dist.Judge-cum CJM, Thoothukudi.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Judicial Magistrate, No.I, Thoothukudi	162800	162800	-	183650	183650	-	168240	168240
3. Judl. Magistrate, No.II, Thoothukudi	306225	305225	-	374406	374256	-	541380	54038
4. Judicial Magistrate, No.I, Kovilpatti	61075	61075	-	155270	154145	-	266540	261540
5. Judicial Magistrate, No.II, Kovilpatti	105226	103716	300	136165	135695	-	142091	141541
6. Judicial Magistrate, Srivaikuntam	80275	80275	-	78085	78010	-	88850	88245
7. District Munsif-cum Judicial Magistrate, Tiruchendur	64155	64155	480	69460	69460	175	62115	62115
8. District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Vilathikulam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX - 7 (Contd...)

1988		1989		1990		1991		1992			
Impo-sed	Reali-sed.	Imposed	Reali-sed.	Imposed	Reali sed.	Imposed	Reali-sed.	Imposed	Reali-sed.	Refund	Compen-sation
192610	192610	176320	176320	152760	152760	132480	132480	146560	142560	-	-
354055	354055	419025	419025	513030	513030	348691	348691	584740	584740	-	-
245285	245285	285295	282945	269825	269825	273550	273550	552990	552990	-	-
103716	103716	58080	58080	194250	194250	192605	192605	192505	192505	2500	-
107265	106880	201130	199630	197070	196830	158765	158765	348290	303290	-	45000
72625	72625	68145	67145	370380	370380	110165	110165	565250	560500	-	-
-	-	138890	138890	211620	211620	230325	230325	209325	209325	-	-

APPENDIX - 7 (Contd...)

1993				1994				1995			
Impo-sed	Reali-sed.	Refund	Compen-sation	Imposed	Reali sed.	Refund	Compen-sation	Imposed	Reali-sed.	Refund	Compen-sation
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12400	12400	-	-
161320	161320	-	-	133540	133540	-	-	151460	151460	-	-
625195	618195	-	-	629235	628935	-	-	575550	575550	-	-
520960	520960	-	-	622330	622330	-	-	409135	409135	-	-
218970	218970	750	12750	396815	396815	4200	15000	478855	478855	1300	8200
257805	257805	-	-	601860	601860	-	-	542350	542350	-	-
492260	492260	-	-	911175	911175	-	-	796425	797225	-	-
229815	229815	-	-	276975	276975	-	-	260995	260995	-	-

APPENDIX - 8

Principal District and Session's Court, Thoothukudi - 1995

Sl. No.	*Nature of cases*	*Pending as on 1.1.95*	*Institution. as on 31.12.95*	*Total*	*Disposed of*	*Pending*
1.	Original Suits	1	-	1	-	1
2.	Civil Appeals	150	206 A	356	276 B	80
3.	Civil Miscellaneous Appeals.	19	119 C	138	55 D	83
4.	Accident compensation of Official Petitions.	379	597 E	976	554	422
5.	Other O.Ps. under Matrimonial and Guardian & Wards Acts	71	161	232	143	89
6.	Sessions Cases	206	119	325	63 B	262
7.	Criminal Appeals	55	57	112	87	25
8.	Criminal Revision Cases	24	61	85	69	16

A This includes 3 Civil Appeals were restored to file and 1 Appeal received by transfer from Sub- Court, Thoothukudi

B This includes 169 Civil Appeals transferred to Sub-Court, Thoothukudi.

C This includes 3 C.M.As. were restored to file and 52 C.M.As. were received by transfer from District Court, Madurai on abolition of the Special Tribunal for Co-operative cases and 2 C.M.As. were received by transfer from Sub-Court, Thoothukudi.

D This includes 21 C.M.As. were transferred to Sub-Court, Thoothukudi

E 21 cases transferred to Additional District Judge cum Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court, Thoothukudi and 1 case charge abated are included in the disposal column.

APPENDIX - 9

Statement showing the particulars of Institution, disposal and pendency of cases for the years 1993 to 1996 in the Principal District Court, Thoothukudi

Nature of proceedings	*Pending at the beginning of the year*	*Instituted*	*Restored and received by transfer*	*Disposal*		*Transferred*	*Pending at the end of the year*
				Total	*AFT*		
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*	*5.*	*6.*	*7.*	*8.*
YEAR 1993							
1. Original Suits	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Civil Appeals	38	269	8	36	28	253	26
3. Civil Miscellaneous Appeals	25	107	4	39	30	84	13
4. Motor Accident Original Petitions.	277	541	63	179	63	350	352
5. Execution Petitions.	2	5	-	7	-	-	-
6. Original Petitions.	44	124	1	136	26	1	32
7. Sessions Cases	210	214	-	222	222	1	201
8. Criminal Appeals	114	123	-	148	148	-	89
9. Criminal Revision	33	88	-	93	93	-	28
10. Civil Revision Petition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Employees State Insurance-Original Petitions.	22	-	-	-	-	-	22
12. Misc.Petitions	78	1344	1	1331	163	20	72

APPENDIX - 9 (Contd...)

Nature of proceedings	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted	Restored and received by transfer	Disposal		Transferred	Pending at the end of the year
				Total	AFT		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
YEAR 1994							
1. Original Suits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Civil Appeals	26	305	104	75	66	210	150
3. Civil Miscellaneous Appeals	13	61	3	18	10	40	19
4. Motor Accident Original Petitions	352	599	77	183	68	466	379
5. Execution Petitions.	-	44	-	21	-	-	23
6. Original Petitions	32	176	-	159	21	-	49
7. Sessions Cases	201	74	-	67	67	2	206
8. Criminal Appeals	89	95	-	129	129	-	55
9. Criminal Revision	28	69	-	73	73	-	24
10. Civil Revision Petition	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
11. Employee's State Insurance Original Petitions	22	-	-	-	-	-	22
12. Misc.Petitions	72	1704	19	1610	170	15	170

APPENDIX - 9 (Contd...)

Nature of proceedings *1.*	*Pending at the beginning of the year* *2.*	*Instituted* *3.*	*Restored and received by transfer* *4.*	*Disposal*		*Transferred* *7.*	*Pending at the end of the year* *8.*
				Total *5.*	*AFT* *6.*		
YEAR 1995							
1. Original Suits	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
2. Civil Appeals	150	202	4	107	95	169	80
3. C.M.A.	19	62	57	34	17	21	83
4. M.C.O.Ps.	379	556	41	176	73	378	422
5. E.Ps.	23	33	-	48	-	-	8
6. O.Ps.	49	158	3	142	19	1	67
7. Sessions Cases	206	119	-	41	41	22	262
8. Criminal Appeals	55	57	-	72	72	-	40
9. Criminal Revision	28	60	-	69	69	-	1
10. Civil Revision Petition	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
11. E.S.I.O.P.	22	-	-	-	-	-	22
12. Misc.Petitions	170	1429	46	1444	109	26	175

APPENDIX - 9 (Contd...)

Nature of proceedings	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted	Restored and received by transfer	Disposal		Transferred	Pending at the end of the year
				Total	AFT		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
YEAR 1996							
1. Original Suits	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
2. Civil Appeals	80	291	55	109	92	251	66
3. C.M.A.	83	50	8	65	52	32	44
4. M.C.O.Ps.	422	589	76	178	101	572	337
5. E.Ps.	8	67	-	56	-	-	19
6. O.Ps.	67	222	3	187	48	-	105
7. Sessions Cases	262	137	-	42	42	10	347
8. Criminal Appeals	40	68	-	56	56	15	37
9. Criminal Revision Cases	19	52	-	55	55	6	10
10. Civil Revision Petition	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
11. E.S.I.O.Ps.	22	-	-	-	-	-	22
12. Misc.Petitions	175	1534	38	1519	123	69	159

APPENDIX - 10

Statement showing the particulars of Institution, disposal and pendency of cases for the years 1993 to 1996 in the Sub Court, Thoothukudi

Nature of proceedings	*Pending at the beginning of the year*	*Institution*	*Restored and received by transfer*	*Disposal*		*Transferred*	*Pending at the end of the year*
				Total	*AFT*		
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*	*5.*	*6.*	*7.*	*8.*
YEAR 1993							
1.Original Suits	991	413	76	422	70	-	1058
2. Small Cause Suits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Civil Apeals	773	1	256	99	72	-	931
4. C.M.A.	34	-	85	13	11	-	106
5. R.C.A.	158	64	2	64	46	-160	
6. L.A.O.Ps.	141	199	-	33	18	-	307
7. O.Ps.	96	125	-	91	12	-	130
8. E.Ps.	153	196	2	160	-	-	191
9. M.C.O.Ps.	874	210	164	201	39	76	971
10. I.Ps.	16	17	-	7	-	-	26
11. Sessions Cases	341	116	-	59	-	-	398
12. Misc.Petitions	1314	3974	193	4220	596	-	1261
13. F.R.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

APPENDIX - 10 (Contd...)

Nature of proceedings	*Pending at the beginning of the year*	*Instituted*	*Restored and received by transfer*	*Disposal*		*Transferred*	*Pending at the end of the year*
				Total	*AFT*		
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*	*5.*	*6.*	*7.*	*8.*
YEAR 1994							
1. Original Suits	1058	347	69	265	50	-	1209
2. Small Cause Suits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Civil Appeals	931	-	220	51	33	98	1002
4. C.M.As.	106	24	40	52	44	2	116
5. R.C.As.	160	50	2	18	13	-	194
6. L.A.O.Ps.	826	177	-	553	3	-	450
7. O.Ps.	355	102	2	316	8	3	140
8. E.Ps.	191	155	1	125	-	-	222
9. M.C.O.Ps.	971	-	469	129	40	66	1245
10. I.Ps.	76	8	-	7	-	-	77
11. Sessions Cases	398	98	-	44	44	2	450
12. Misc.Petitions	1761	3089	17	2788	444	5	2074
13. F.R.A.	1	-	-	--	-	-	1

APPENDIX - 10 (Contd...)

Nature of proceedings	*Pending at the beginning of the year*	*Instituted*	*Restored and received by transfer*	*Disposal*		*Transferred*	*Pending at the end of the year*
				Total	*AFT*		
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*	*5.*	*6.*	*7.*	*8.*
YEAR 1995							
1. Original Suits	1209	392	71	286	68	-	1386
2. Small Cause Suits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Civil Appeals	1002	-	170	209	169	1	962
4. C.M.As.	116	29	21	5	2	-	161
5. R.C.As.	194	65	1	23	12	-	237
6. L.A.O.Ps.	450	156	-	109	6	-	497
7. O.Ps.	140	125	-	52	7	2	211
8. E.Ps.	222	148	-	80	-	-	290
9. M.C.O.Ps.	1245	-	381	139	27	13	1474
10. I.Ps.	27	12	-	1	-	-	38
11. Sessions Cases	450	100	-	36	36	4	510
12. Misc.Petitions	2074	3104	12	2366	127	-	2824
13. F.R.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

APPENDIX - 10 (Contd...)

Nature of proceedings	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted	Restored and received by transfer	Disposal		Transferred	Pending at the end of the year
				Total	AFT		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
YEAR 1996							
1. Original Suits	1387	249	50	224	56	586	876
2. Small Cause Suits	-	140	-	20	-	-	120
3. Civil Appeals	962	-	254	212	168	152	852
4. C.M.As.	161	20	27	12	2	1	195
5. R.C.As.	237	54	-	19	7	-	272
6. L.A.O.Ps.	497	4	-	13	1	-	488
7. O.Ps.	211	98	-	70	7	-	239
8. E.Ps.	290	128	-	130	-	-	288
9. M.C.O.Ps.	1474	-	439	184	19	55	1674
10. I.Ps.	38	16	-	6	-	-	48
11. Sessions cases	510	82	-	32	32	6	554
12. M isc.petitions	2734	2638	4	2150	63	391	2835
13. F.R.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

APPENDIX - 11

Statement showing the particulars of Institution, disposal and pendency of cases 1993 to 1996 in the District Munsif's Court, Thoothukudi.

Nature of proceedings	*Pending at the beginning of the year*	*Instituted*	*Restored and received by transfer*	*Disposal*		*Transferred*	*Pending at the end of the year*
				Total	*AFT*		
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*	*5.*	*6.*	*7.*	*8.*
I. YEAR 1993							
1. Original Suits	492	468	130	695	286	4	391
2. Small Cause Suits	5	3	3	11	2	-	-
3. R.C.O.Ps.	75	81	6	91	38	-	71
4. O.Ps.	4	177	-	179	4	-	2
5. E.Ps.	113	301	-	223	-	-	191
6. I.Ps.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Misc. Petitions	363	3604	36	3627	917	3	373
II. YEAR 1994							
1. Original Suits	391	684	74	580	207	-	569
2. Small Cause Suits	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
3. R.C.O.Ps.	71	146	19	103	26	-	133
4. O.Ps.	2	194	-	194	2	-	2
5. E.Ps.	191	399	-	382	-	-	208
6. I.Ps.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Misc.Cases	373	3293	12	3218	609	-	460

APPENDIX - 11 (Contd...)

Nature of proceedings	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted	Restored and received by transfer	Disposal		Transferred	Pending at the end of the year
				Total	AFT		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
III. YEAR 1995							
1. Original Suits	569	518	78	562	244	8	595
2. Small Cause Suits	-	3	-	1	-	-	2
3. R.C.O.Ps.	133	87	10	133	54	-	97
4. O.Ps.	2	192	-	192	1	-	2
5. E.Ps.	208	232	-	264	-	-	176
6. I.Ps.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Misc.Petitions	460	3123	26	3114	253	7	488
IV. YEAR 1996							
1. Original Suits	595	422	371	668	291	3	717
2. Small Cause Suits	2	29	-	20	-	-	11
3. R.C.O.Ps.	97	100	11	110	54	-	98
4. O.Ps.	2	190	-	189	1	-	3
5. E.Ps.	176	171	-	248	-	-	99
6. I.Ps.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Misc.Petitions	488	3721	178	3976	395	1	410

APPENDIX - 12

Statement showing the particulars of Institution, disposal and pendency of cases for the years 1993 to 1996 in the District Munsif's Court, Kovilpatti

Nature of proceedings	*Pending at the beginning of the year*	*Instituted*	*Restored and received by transfer*	*Disposal*		*Transferred*	*Pending at the end of the year*
				Total	*AFT*		
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*	*5.*	*6.*	*7.*	*8.*
I. YEAR 1993							
1. Original Suits	603	234	28	357	131	15	493
2. Small Cause Suits	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
3. R.C.O.Ps.	29	22	2	26	16	-	27
4. O.Ps.	-	70	-	70	-	-	-
5. E.Ps.	213	132	1	138	-	-	208
6. I.Ps.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Misc.Petitions	721	2938	21	2996	239	4	680
II. YEAR 1994							
1. Original Suits	493	247	46	317	133	1	468
2. Small Cause Suits	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
3. R.C.O.Ps.	27	20	-	17	9	1	29
4. O.Ps.	-	100	-	97	2	-	3
5. E.Ps.	208	120	-	117	-	-	211
6. I.Ps.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Misc. Petitions.	680	2309	-	2557	222	1	431

APPENDIX - 12 (Contd...)

Nature of proceedings	*Pending at the beginning of the year*	*Instituted*	*Restored and received by transfer*	*Disposal*		*Transferred*	*Pending at the end of the year*
				Total	*AFT*		
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*	*5.*	*6.*	*7.*	*8.*
III. YEAR 1995							
1. Original Suits	468	173	38	224	68	174	281
2. Small Cause Suits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. R.C.O.Ps.	29	16	-	21	8	-	24
4. O.Ps.	3	106		108	1	-	1
5. E.Ps.	211	93	1	105	-	39	161
6. I.Ps.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Misc.Petitions	431	1180	2	1323	259	120	170
IV. YEAR 1996							
1. Original Suits	281	257	133	126	3	376	
2. Small Cause Suits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. R.C.O.Ps.	24	27	-	23	12	-	28
4. O.Ps.	1	96	-	94	-	-	3
5. E.Ps.	161	91	2	89	-	-	165
6. I.Ps.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Misc.petitions	170	1778	56	1703	227	-	301

APPENDIX - 13

Statement showing the particulars of Institution, disposal and pendency of cases for the years 1993 to 1996 in the District Munsif's Court, Srivaikuntam

Nature of proceedings	*Pending at the beginning of the year*	*Instituted*	*Restored and received by transfer*	*Disposal*		*Transferred*	*Pending at the end of the year*
				Total	*AFT*		
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*	*5.*	*6.*	*7.*	*8.*
I. Year 1993							
1. Original Suits	1493	681	54	597	163	12	1619
2. Small Cause Suits	1	2	-	3	-	-	-
3. R.C.O.Ps.	31	46	7	30	16	-	54
4. O.Ps.	7	178	1	185	5	-	1
5. E.Ps.	249	184	-	278	-	-	155
6. I.Ps.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Misc. Petitions	1243	3242	13	3209	326	1	1288
II. Year 1994							
1. Original Suits	1619	573	40	602	166	-	1630
2. Small Cause Suits	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
3. R.C.O.Ps.	54	34	2	49	30	-	41
4. O.Ps.	1	182	1	180	1	-	4
5. E.Ps.	155	319	-	368	-	-	106
6. I.Ps.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
7. Misc. Petitions	1288	3144	7	3508	354	-	931

APPENDIX - 13 (Contd...)

Nature of proceedings	*Pending at the beginning of the year*	*Instituted*	*Restored and received by transfer*	*Disposal*		*Transferred*	*Pending at the end of the year*
				Total	*AFT*		
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*	*5.*	*6.*	*7.*	*8.*
III. Year 1995							
1. Original Suits	1630	305	118	481	151	1166	406
2. Small Cause Suits	-	1	6	2	-	-	5
3. R.C.O.Ps.	41	11	-	12	4	36	4
4. O.Ps.	4	93	-	93	3	3	1
5. E.Ps.	106	80	1	88	-	50	49
6. I.Ps.	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
7. Misc.Petitions	931	1744	32	1767	175	616	324
IV. Year 1996							
1. Original Suits	308	135	383	333	127	108	385
2. Small Cause Suits	5	9	1	13	3	-	2
3. R.C.O.Ps.	4	1	-	4	2	-	1
4. O.Ps.	1	35	-	36	2	-	-
5. E.Ps.	49	148	-	118	-	-	79
6. I.Ps.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
7. Misc.Petitions	304	1241	29	1301	128	28	245

APPENDIX - 14

Statement showing the particulars of Institution, disposal and pendency of cases 1995 to 1996 in the District Munsif's Court, Tiruchendur

Nature of proceedings	*Pending at the beginning of the year*	*Instituted*	*Restored and received by transfer*	*Disposal*		*Transferred*	*Pending at the end of the year*
				Total	*AFT*		
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*	*5.*	*6.*	*7.*	*8.*
I. Year 1995							
1. Original Suits	-	223	1073	144	50	2	1150
2. Small Cause Suits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. R.C.O.Ps.	-	16	38	20	9	-	34
4. O.Ps.	-	122	3	119	-	-	6
5. E.ps.	-	31	49	24	-	1	55
6. I.ps.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Misc.petitions	-	872	597	618	157	1	850
II. Year 1996							
1. Original Suits	1210	225	152	239	48	395	953
2. Small Cause Suits	-	5	-	1	-	-	4
3. R.C.O.Ps.	34	34	-	26	15	-	42
4. O.Ps.	6	107	-	109	-	-	4
5. E.Ps.	55	71	-	41	-	-	85
6. Misc.petitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Misc.petitions	908	1160	2	1050	247	136	84

APPENDIX - 15

Statement showing the particulars of Institution, disposal and pendency of cases from 1995 to 1996 in the District Munsif's Court, Vilathikulam

Nature of proceedings	*Pending at the beginning of the year*	*Instituted*	*Restored and received by transfer*	*Disposal*		*Transferred*	*Pending at the end of the year*
				Total	*AFT*		
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*	*5.*	*6.*	*7.*	*8.*
I. Year 1995							
1. Original Suits	-	55	163	97	7	-	121
2. Small Cause Suits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. R.C.O.Ps.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. O.Ps.	-	25	-	25	-	-	-
5. E.Ps.	-	10	39	20	-	-	29
6. I.Ps.	-	--	-	-	-	-	-
7. Misc. petitions	-	395	115	380	13	-	130
II. Year 1996							
1. Original Suits	121	43	45	132	30	3	74
2. Small Cause Suits	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
3. R.c.O.Ps.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. O.Ps.	-	26	-	26	-	-	-
5. E.Ps.	29	10	-	11	-	-	28
6. I.Ps.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Misc. petitions	130	488	36	518	105	-	136

APPENDIX-16

The Number of Members of various Bar Association in Thoothukudi District

Sl.No.	*Name of the Court*	*No. of Bar Members in the year*			
		1993	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*
1.	Principal District and Sessions Court, Sub-Courts District Munsifs Courts at Thoothukudi	100	105	110	110
2.	District Munsif's Court, Kovilpatti	37	38	39	42
3.	District Munsif's Court, Srivaikuntam	17	18	19	19
4.	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate's Court, Tiruchendur	10	12	15	15
5.	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate's Court, Vilathikulam	5	5	5	5

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CHAPTER - 12

OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

The activities of both the central and state governments have increased significantly since Independence and many development plans and schemes are launched. The existing departments were expanded and reorganised and several new ones were created, and a number of public undertakings were brought into existence to meet the new manifold needs of the people. Their profiles are necessary in order to know the widening spectrum of their numerous features. In some of the earlier and also later chapters of this volume, the functions, general activities and also achievements of some of the important administrative, welfare and development departments in the district have been dealt with. In this chapter, brief accounts of mainly administrative set up and organisational aspects, etc., of various departments and public undertakings like Agriculture, Backward classes and Minorities welfare, Ex-servicemen's welfare, Inspectorate of Factories, Forensic Science, Highways and Rural works, Labour, Registration, Fire and Rescue Services, Sports, Warehousing Corporation, TAHDCO, Housing Board, Pollution Control Board, Social Welfare Board, Integrated Child Development Programme etc., are given.

Agriculture Department

The Agriculture Department of this district is headed by the Joint Director of Agriculture. He is assisted by the Deputy Director (Seeds), Deputy Director (Training and Visit), Assistant Director, Agricultural Officers for Seeds, Extension, Information and Training, Agromony and Assistant Agricultural officers.

The district is divided into subdivisions comprising one or two taluks. Each sub-division is headed by an Assistant Director of Agriculture who is in-charge of all extension activities. He is assisted by three specialists in the cadre of Agricultural Officers specialised in Agronomy, Plant Protection and Information and Training. There are seven agricultural divisions in the district. One Soil Testing Laboratory, Pesticide Testing Laboratory and Fertiliser Control Laboratory are also available in this district.

At Block level, Agricultural Development Officers are incharge of development activities in their blocks. One to three Agricultural Officers (Training and Visit), Assistant Seed Officers, Assistant Agricultural Officers and Field Demonstration Officers in each block are under his control. There are twelve blocks in this district.[1]

The Joint Director of Agriculture conceives and executes the programmes for the district. Being the top officer of his departments in the district, he has control over the administrative and technical matters in the district and also responsible for the implementation of the extensive programme of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. The Deputy Director (Training and Visit) co-ordinates with Tamil Nadu Agricultural Developmental Programme activities at the district level, with sister departments like Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering and other departments like Animal Husbandry, Agro Forestry and Sericulture to help the Joint Director of Agriculture in implementing the programmes. The Deputy Director of Agriculture (Seeds) co-ordinates all the seed activities at the district level. At taluk level, the Assistant Director of Agriculture draws out a production programme for his area and see that to be executed and he is also responsible for implementation of the Extension and Seed programmes in his jurisdiction and exercise full technical financial and administrative control over the entire staff in his area. Agricultural officer (Information and Training) Agricultural Officer (Plant Protection) Agricultural Development Officer and Deputy Agricultural Officer (Extension) are in charge of their area covered under different crops, rice, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane etc.

In this district, the department concentrates on Seed Multiplication Scheme, Pulses Development Scheme, Cotton Development Scheme, Green Manure Production and Distribution, Vegetable Seeds Pocket Distribution, Plant Protection Chemical Purchase Scheme, Integrated Plant Protection Scheme, Integrated Dry Land Development Scheme, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste Farmers, Fallow Land Development, Adaptive Research Trials Programme on Farm Trials Flood Relief Programme, Fodder Development Programme, Chief Ministers Colonal Seedling Distribution, Integrated Plant Protection - Farmers Field School in Paddy, Integrated Cereals Developoment Scheme, Farmers Seminar and Information and Publicity. Under the central sector schemes the following works are implemented in this district; National Pulses Development Project, Minikit Programme - Paddy and Millets, Maize and Millets Demonstration in Scheduled caste Farmers Holding, Oilseeds Production Programme, Integrated Rice Production Programme, Special Food Production Programme for Cholam, Ragi, Summer pulses, Minikit and Umbrella Plant Protection, Intensive Cotton Development programme, and Coconut Development and Nursery Schemes.

Under various welfare schemes, the department supplies to the small farmers and medium farmers agricultural implements, tarpaulins, improved tyre cast, small tractor with trailer, biological pesticides, mini tractor, power tiller and power thrasher.[2]

Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department

The department headed by a Director has the responsibility in implementing the welfare schemes for the upliftment of members of the backward classes, most backward classes and denotified communities of the State. The District Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Officers function under the Director in each district. In Thoothukudi distrtict, the District Collector, assisted by the District Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare, implements various schemes for the welfare of the backward classes. The Director of Backward Classes and Minority Welfare Officer with the help of the complementary staff attached to him, executes the schemes which are aimed at the social, educational and economic advancement of these classes. The reservation policy of Tamil Nadu provides for 30 per cent for Backward Classes and 20 per cent for Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities admission to educational institutions and appointments in Government services.

Education has been made free to students belonging to Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities up to B.A., B.Sc., B.Com and other equivalent three year degree courses regardless of their parental annual income. Free education has been offered to the students of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities pursuing professional courses in Engineering, Medical, Agriculture, Veterinary and Law subject to the conditions that the parent or guardian's annual income does not exceed Rs.25000/- and the student should hail from a family which has no graduate hitherto. The government have extended this free education scheme to students belonging to Backward Classes studying in three year degree courses and other professional degree courses whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs.25,000/- and in whose family there is no graduate. Another benefit that the Most Backward Casses derive is the age relaxation up to 30 years for recruitment to the posts which prescribe S.S.L.C. or below as minimum educational qualification at entry level. This came into force from 20 October 1993.

The Backward Classes students who have secured 40 per cent of marks in aggregate in the preceding year's annual examination and whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs.25000/- are eligible for the scholarship benefits from ninth standard onwards and up to research studies level. They are covered under prematric scheme and supplied with selected text books free of cost, special fees and examination fees. The Most Backward Classes students up to degree level are eligible for scholarships and free education irrespective of their parental income with effect from 1989-90 onwards. For their

professional courses the annual parental income should not exceed Rs.25,000/- with no graduate in his family and should be a first person to study professional degree course in his family are eligible for free education. The Backward, Most Backward and Denotified Communities students whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs.1500/-, studying in post matric courses are eligible for full fee concession under Rule 92 of the Tamil Nadu Educational Rules. The students studying in professional courses and staying in hostels are alone granted interest free loan scholarship of Rs.750/- per annum.

Perarignar Anna Memorial Award is granted a fresh every year for four fresh and twelve renewal awards at the rate of Rs.3000/- per annum to the students joined in the Professional Colleges. Another award in the name of Thanthai Periyar is also granted for four fresh (includes two Boys' and two Girls') and eight renewals to the students with top ranks who joined Polytechnic.

Free tools like brass,Iron boxes are supplied to Dhobies and Barber kits to Barbers (Hair dressers) to enable them to undertake their traditional occupation to improve their livelihood. A subsidy of Rs.1500/- and a bank loan of Rs.3,500/- for setting up Saloons costing Rs.5,000/- are given in the Town Panchayat areas. With the Government subsidy of 75 percent, local body contribution of 20 percent and the beneficiary contribution of 5 percent to a limit of Rs.80,000/- is granted by this Department for construction of Dhobikanas (cloth washing centre).

This department conducts special training for recruitment to Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and other related categories covered by the Union Public Service Commission. Special coaching scheme for admission to Tamil Nadu Professional Course Entrance Examination is also imparted through 72 centres all over the State .

In Thoothukudi out of 25 hostels, run by this department, 18 hostels are meant for Backward Classes, four for Most Backward Classes and three for denotified communities as shown below :

Name and place of hostels	*Sanctioned strength*	*Taluk in which the hostel is situated*
1	*2*	*3*
Backward Classes Hostels		
1. Govt.College Boys' Hostel Gandhi Nagar, Thoothukudi	50	Thoothukudi
2. Govt. Girls' Hostel, Thoothukudi	50	"

1	2	3
3. Govt.Boys' Hostel, Panickanadarkudiruppu	150	Tiruchendur
4. Govt.Boys' Hostel, Kayamozhi	50	"
5. Govt.Girls' Hostel, Arumuganeri	50	"
6. Govt.Girls' Hostel, Kayamozhi	50	"
7. Govt.Girls' Hostel, Panickanadar-kudiruppu	50	"
8. Govt.Girls' Hostel, Tiruchendur	50	"
9. Govt.Boys' Hostel,Ettayapuram	50	Kovilpatti
10. Govt.Girls' Hostel, Kalugumalai	50	"
11. Govt.Boys' Hostel, Kalugumalai	50	"
12. Govt.Boys' Hostel,Ottapidaram	50	Ottapidaram
13. Govt.Boys' Hostel,Subbammalpuram	50	"
14. Govt.Boys' Hostel,Vilathikulam	40	Vilathikulam
15. Govt.Girls' Hostel, Pudur	75	"
16. Govt.Boys' Hostel, Sattankulam	50	Sattankulam
17. Govt.Girls' Hostel, Kommidikottai	50	"
18. Govt.Girls' Hostel, Karungulam	50	Srivaikuntam
Most Backward Classes Hostels		
1. Govt.Boys' Hostel for Fishermen, Thoothukudi	150	Thoothukudi
2. Govt.Boys' Hostel, Manappadu	70	Tiruchendur
3. Govt.Boys' Hostel, Kommadikottai	50	Sattankulam
4. Govt.Girls' Hostel, Subbammalpuram	50	Ottapidaram
Denotified Communities Hostel		
1. Govt.Boys' Hostel, Kayathar	50	Kovilpatti
2. Govt.Boys' Hostel, Kovilpatti	60	Kovilpatti
3. Govt.Girls' Hostel, Ettayapuram	50	Kovilpatti

Under the pre-matric scholarship 11810 students studying were benefitted in the year 1995-96 and the total expenditure incurred on this was Rs.6,40,000/- Students of XI and XII standards numbering 7604 obtained post matric scholarship for which the total expenditure in 1995-96 was Rs.18,28,000/-. For the degree level free education in 1995-96, 1452 students were the beneficiaries and the total expenditure was Rs.9,99,000/-. For 153 students a total sum of Rs.89,000/- was sanctioned for studying in technical education.[3]

Department of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare

In 1919, the Soldiers' Board was constituted by the Government of India throughout the Union. Madras Soldiers Board was constituted in order to deal with the questions affecting the interests of serving, discharged and deceased Indian Soldiers and non-combatants and their dependents, deceased soldiers as well as formulating plans for their rehabilitation. Subsequently the Boards were made responsible to look after the Naval and Air Force personnel also and the nomenclature of the Soldiers' Board was changed to Soldiers', Sailors and Airmen's Boards. At the outbreak of World War II, the volume and complexity of the Soldiers' Boards needed reorganisation. Accordingly in 1943, the Government of Madras constituted Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Board in each district, with branches of Taluk Soldiers' Committee in each taluk with the Collector and other Head of offices in the districts as President and members of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Board. Tahsildars and other officers including ex-viceroys commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers acted as presidents and members of the Taluk Soldiers' Committee.[4]

On the cessation of World War, II on account of the demobilization of a large number of personnel from the armed forces, various problems like settlement of accounts, grant of disability/family/service pensions, restoration of lands, medical treatment, distribution of several thousands of medals/stars etc., arose. Therefore, the Government of India proposed to the State Governments that the expenditure on the maintenance of District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Boards should be shared equally between the Central and State Governments. On 5 June 1948, the Soldiers, Sailors' and Airmens' Board was reorganised by appointing the Deputy Director of Employment and the District Employment Officers as ex-officio Secretary of the Madras State Soldiers, Sailors' and Airmens' Board and DSS & A Boards respectively by declaring the Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment as the Head of the SS & A Board Organisation.[(1)] With effect from 1 April 1957. *The Government of India* agreed to share the expenditure on 50:50 basis on the maintenance of the Boards. This system of administering the SS & A Boards continued till 26th February 1965, when a fulltime Secretary, assumed charge of the post of Secretary, Tamil Nadu Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen Board at Chennai. At the Government level, the Joint Secretary to Government of the Public Department is the Ex-Officio Director. Each district has a DSS & A Board and administered by a Deputy / Assistant Director of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare.

The Assistant Director at the District office is directly responsible to implement the policies and programmes as directed by the Directorate

of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare, Chennai and responsible for disseminating information to the general public regarding the Armed Forces in the country. He is supervising the welfare schemes of families of servicemen and of Ex-servicemen in all matters and is giving proper guidance to the public who intend to join the forces. He is communicating information regarding employment on civilian vocations and similar concessions to discharged men; ascertaining and intimating the whereabouts of absent servicemen to their dependents, procuring legal advice in case a suit is brought against absent servicemen and assisting ex-servicemen families in all matters when necessary. He is also helping the invalidated Ex-service men in obtaining proper treatment in case of chronic diseases; investigating applications for relief from various military and civil charitable funds and making suitable recommendations and granting financial relief to Ex-servicemen and their dependents from funds at their disposal. He is sponsoring of Ex-servicemen against reserved vacancies; and conducting of special coaching classes for Ex-servicemen for various competitive examinations. Apart from the above activities in the district level, the District Soldiers, Sailors' and Airmen's Board appoint Taluk Soldiers Committees to assist in discharging the welfare functions in all taluks. The number of beneficiaries of various funds in this district is detailed in the table below.[5] The Assistant Director in the district is assisted by the Superintendent, Welfare Engineer, Assistants, Junior Assistant and a Typist.

Achievements of the Department of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare, Thoothukudi District

I. Tamil Nadu Ex-Service Personnel Benevolent Fund:

Sl.No.	*Particulars*	*No.of beneficiaries*	*Amount (in Rs.)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Marriage Grant	284	4,08,800/-
2.	Funeral Grant	393	3,27,750/-
3.	Immediate Relief Grant	288	64,220/-
4.	Old Age Pensions	9	3,11,720/-
5.	Blind Relief Grant	3	11,775/-
6.	Monthly Grant	339	2,32,755/-
7.	Lumpsum Grant	13	32,260/-
8.	Cancer Relief Grant	3	4,950/-
9.	Life Time Destitute Grant	47	1,12,056/-
10.	Paralysis Relief Grant	2	7,680/-

1	2	3	4
11.	Leprosy Relief Grant	3	9,920/-
12.	House Tax Reimbursement	3	657/-
13.	Medical After Care Fund Matching Grant	1	800/-
14.	Flag Day prizes to School Boy	1	175/-
15.	Artificial Limb Grant	1	175/-
16.	Scholarship to children	192	19,125/-
17.	Financial assistance Petty business	5	7,250/-
18.	Sarees to Widows	6	346/-
19.	II World War Life Time Assistance	100	33,900/-
20.	War Jagir Allowance	4	1,800/-
II. Amalgamated Fund			
1.	1.1.64 Financial Assistance	6	16,448/-
2.	Destitute Grant	21	1,54,834/-
3.	Annual Maintenance Grant	9	43,650/-
4.	Bank Loan Interest subsidy	82	44,623/-
5.	Educational Grant	40	10,330/-
6.	Marriage Grant	1	5,000/-
III. Other Benevolent Fund			
1.	Army Control Welfare Fund	11	11,700/-
2.	Disabled Army Personnel Widow & Orphan Fund	39	50,400/-
3.	Thiruvathira Fund	13	14,000/-
4.	Medical After Care Fund	1	600/-
IV. Grants-in-Aid			
	War Service Incentives for parents (who have sent their only son to the armed forces)	18	15,750/-
	Placement in Special employment cell	192	
V. Self Employment for Ex-Servicemen			
1.	SEMFEX I	5	15.97 lakhs
2.	SEMFEX II	31	31,327,200/-

Department of Chief Inspectorate of Factories

The Chief Inspector of Factories is the Head of the Department for enforcement of the Factories Act 1948 and allied Acts in respect of registered factories in this State. He is enforcing the following 13 other important labour enactments.[6]

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

The Contract Labour (Regulations and Abolition) Act, 1970.

The Tamilnadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent status to Workmen) Act, 1981.

The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972.

Tamil Nadu Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958

The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation)Act, 1986.

Labour Laws Exemption from furnishing Returns and maintaining register by certain Establishment Act, 1988.

Tamil Nadu payment of Subsistence Allowance Act, 1981.

Under the Factories Act, 1948 about 15978 men and 12240 women are working in the 620 registered factories in the district. There are two offices of Inspector of Factories in this district, one located at Thoothukudi and the other at Kovilpatti. In Kovilpatti the Inspector of Factories is assisted by three Assistant Inspectors of Factories and nine staff members and in Thoothukudi the Inspector of Factories is assisted by nine staff members. These Inspectors of Factories are also licencing officers under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970 in respect of factories in their area. They are the authorities to specify the festival holidays. The Assistant Inspector of Factories are allotted to factories employing fifty workers and below for regular inspection.

A welfare fund scheme for the workers of match and fire works factories has been instituted to provide education, recreation, medical aid and other amenities to the workers and their families. Under this scheme employers shall contribute rupees ten for each worker per annum and the government contribute equal share. For employing children below 14 years of age in the factories, the Chief Inspector of Factories has launched prosecution on the occupiers and managers of 50 factories up to 1995-96. The Acts that were referred to above deal with the subjects of health, safety and welfare of workers. For such an act the occupier and manager of the factory shall each be guilty of such an

offence be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both. In the event of serious accident and fatal accidents remedial measures are sugested to prevent such accident in future. Workers are educated on' safe working' in the factories. Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for the workers in Match and Fire works Factories is designed to give relief against death or loss of limbs or loss of sight of the insured persons. A worker covered under this scheme is entitled to get the maximum benefit of Rs.50,000/- as compensation[7]

Forensic Science Department

A comprehensive scientific service is made available at the district level in the form of Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory of this department, housed at the District Police Office campus in Thoothukudi. This unit is under the disciplinary control of Superintendent of Police of this district and under the administrative control of the Director of Forensic Science Department at Chennai. A scientist in the cadre of Scientific Assistant Grade-I trained in various disciplines of Forensic Science at Forensic Sciences Department is posted to man the unit in this district. He plays a vital role in assisting the investigating police officers to locate, collect, preserve and forward the scientific material clues made available at scene of crime to the department of Police, Medical and Judiciary. This unit is provided with a type-designed vehicle with all necessary equipments and apparatus permanently fitted in the vehicle so that they can conduct routine preliminary tests on the spot to arrive on the spot opinion about the occurance of crime.

The fruitful service of Mobile Forensic Laboratory depends upon the utility of their service by investigating officer. The Scientific Assistants visit the occurance place of crime for a thorough search and evidential materials are located. He gives certain guidelines to investigating officer as to how those material clues should be put to use. The activities of this department are vital for detecting the crimes which occurs frequently.[8]

Highways and Rural Works Department

This department is incharge of planning, construction and maintenance of Government roads and bridges in Tamil Nadu and offer technical guidance to the Panchayat unions.The Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural works) is in overall control of all establishment matters, co-ordinates the policy decisions of the department, monitors the plan scheme works of State Highways, major district roads, other district roads, other roads (Panchayat and panchayat union Roads), over / under bridges, National Highways (urban) within Chennai city

limits, avenues etc., and also looks after the maintenance of all Government roads coming under non-plan schemes. He is also incharge of the centrally sponsored schemes (viz) Hill Area Development programme and Western Ghats Development Programme.

This department in respect of Thoothukudi district is functioning under the over all control of the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) Tirunelveli. The Divisional Engineer, Thoothukudi is incharge of the upkeep and maintenance of entire road network in this district. In each taluk a sub-division headed by an Assistant Divisional Engineer is responsible for maintenance of all roads vested with the Government and also for the construction of new bridges and formation of roads. He is also the technical officer to supervise and control the various developmental programmes implemented in the Panchayat unions. He is assisted by an Assistant Engineer, Junior Engineers and Union Engineers. Road maintenance requires the services of gang mazdoors and the Government have liberalised their appointments. On the basis of the existing norm two gang mazdoors per eight kilometers have been appointed in 1997-98.[9]

(i) East Coast Road and Rural Roads

Besides the Chief Engineer, the State is divided into four Regional circles at Chengalpattu, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. In Tirunelveli circle, the offices of the Superintending Engineer, Rural Roads and Divisional Engineers, Rural Roads are located in Tirunelveli. The Divisional Engineer, Rural Roads Tirunelveli is in charge of rural roads works in Thoothukudi district. To assist the Divisional Engineer, Rural Roads, Tirunelveli one Assistant Divisional Engineer is functioning at Kovilpatti. The Assistant Divisional Engineer is directly in charge of works in Kayathar, Kovilpatti, Vilathikulam, Pudur, Ottapidaram and Thoothukudi panchayat union areas. Works in other unions such as Srivaikuntam, Karungulam, Alwarthirunagari and Tiruchendur unions are attended to by another Assistant Divisional Engineer functioning from Palayamkottai. The remaining Sattankulam and Udangudy union areas are under the control of Assistant Divisional Engineer, Rural Roads, Nanguneri. The distribution of works among the Assistant Divisional Engineers is made for administrative convenience. Assistant Engineer and Junior Engineers are the field officers in Thoothukudi district.

The activities of this department are to collect the details of roads, their length, population, hamlets involved, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe communities, bus plying roads, non bus plying roads etc., from the Panchayat Union Commissioners. With these basic data, list of roads that need immediate attention for improvement up to black topping

level are selected in a phased manner under three different categories namely Bus Route Scheme, Special Component Plan schemes (to benefit scheduled caste population exclusively) and Rural Roads Scheme works and proposals are submitted to Government for sanction. After preparing detailed estimates to obtain technical sanction from competent authorities, the works are carried out under open tender system, then completed rural works are handed over to the Regular Highways and Rural Works Wing Engineers for future maintenance from their resources. The Chief Engineer, Chennai is the administrative head of the Department answerable to Government in all matters connected with execution of works under his charge in the state. Estimates costing more than Rupees ten lakh are sanctioned by the Chief Engineer, but he will neither invite tenders nor exercise agreements with contractors. All those agreements are concluded by the Sup[erintending Engineer. The Chief Engineer (East Coast Roads and Rural Roads) Chennai finalises and submits budget proposals at state level to Government. In Thoothukudi district, 255 villages had been connected by all weather roads up to 1995-96 for a total length of 342 k.m.[10]

(ii) Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project Wing of Highways and Rural Works Department (TNUDP)

This wing is headed by one Chief Engineer with headquarters at Chennai as State Head. He is assisted by three Superintending Engineers as regional officers with headquarters at Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai. There are three Divisional Engineers one at Coimbatore, the other at Madurai and the third one at Tirunelveli. The works at Thoothukudi are looked after by one Assistant Divisional Engineer and three section level officers in the cadre of either Assistant Engineer or Junior Engineer of the department with the head quarters at Thoothukudi.

The TNUDP Wing is in charge of execution of the project works, which are of original nature and are approved by the World Bank. These works contemplate strengthening of existing surface, widening the carriage way to multi lane, separate track for slow moving vehicles, segregation of centre with medians providing sign boards and improving the junctions of the road with main roads ahead. The over bridges, under bridges, pedestrian subways as the case may be are also newly constructed or widened along with the improvement of the concerned roads. The town limits of the road stretch is also provided with lighting facilities to facilitate acceleration and safe traffic in that regions.

Under this TNUDP scheme the following works were executed at the cost noted against each and are completed in this district with the loan assistance of world bank.[11]

(i) Widening and improving Thoothukudi-Tiruchendur Road at Thoothukudi in km. 1/4 - 8/4 - Rs. 325 lakh.

(ii) Improvements to Thoothukudi - Quilon Road at Thoothukudi in km. 0/0 - 6/4 including Railway bridge - Rs. 314 lakh.

Labour Department

Apart from being responsible for the enforcement of various labour legislations which safeguard the intersts of the workers the main function of the officials of the Labour Department is maintenance of industrial peace and harmony.

The Commissioner of Labour is the head of this department which consists of Labour and Legal Metrology Department. He is assisted by Joint Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Administrative Officers at the headquarters and at the Regions in Chennai, Madurai, and Coimbatore, by the Regional Joint Commissioners. He is the Chief Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, with State-wide jurisdiction and he is the Commissioner for Workmen's compensation for the State of Tamil Nadu under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. The Regional Joint Commissioner at Madurai has jurisdiction over the Thoothukudi district. The Regional Joint Commissioner is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner, eight Assistant Commissioners, 20 Labour Officers, Inspector of Labour and Inspectress of Labour. The Inspectress of Labour looks after the Welfare of the Women and Child Labourers in establishments other than factories. An Inspectress of Labour, located at Tirunelveli, has jurisdiction over such establishments in Thoothukudi district.[12]

In Thoothukudi district the activities of this department is under the control of Inspector of Labour, Thoothukudi. He has jurisdiction over Thoothukudi district except Vilathikulam and Kovilpatti taluks but inclusive of Kanniyakumari district. Under his control one Deputy Inspector of Labour, three Assistant Inspectors of Labour one each for three circles and one Stamping Inspector are incharge of Tiruchendur taluk; one office of the Assistant Inspector of Labour is located at Sattankulam and another at Srivaikuntam.

The Inspector of Labour, Deputy Inspector of Labour and Assistant Inspector of Labour are assigned with the following labour enactments;

(i) Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947

(ii) Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958

(iii) Minimum Wages Act, 1948

(iv) Payment of Wages Act, 1936

(v) National and Festival Holidays Act, 1958

(vi) Beedi and Cigar Workers, (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

(vii) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

(ix) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

(x) The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955

(xi) Standards of Weights and Measures Act 1976

(xii) Standards of Weights and Measures (Packed Commodities) Rules, 1977

These officers are also empowered to conduct dependent enquiry on the directions of the Commissioner for the Workmens' Compensation under the Workmens' Compensation Act, 1923. By enforcing the above Acts the welfare of the labourers are safeguarded. Actions for construction of houses for beedi workers and educational concessions for the children of the labourers are also taken up by this department.[13]

Registration Department

Prior to 1 July 1974, all the sub registrar offices in the present Thoothukudi revenue district were functioning under the Palayamkottai Registration District and subsequently this registeration district was bifurcated into Palayamkottai and Thoothukudi Registration Districts. The Thoothukudi registration district had the jurisdiction over 12 Sub-Registrar offices. But, later four other Sub-Registrar offices Viz., Keezhur, Meignanapuram, Melur and Nagalapuram were brought under its supervision and control.

Presently, the Thoothukudi revenue district has thirty Sub-Registrar Offices, of which, eighteen offices are functioning under the overall supervision of the Registrar, Thoothukudi Registration District and twelve others fall under the jurisdiction of the Registrar, Palayamkottai, Registration District. The following offices are under the jurisdiction of Thoothukudi Registration District - 1. Joint Sub Registration Office, (Original document division) 2. Joint Sub Registrar Office, Thoothukudi, 3. Tiruchendur, 4. Perunkulam, 5. Ottapidaram, 6. Vilathikulam, 7. Pudukottai, 8. Yeral, 9. Kayalpattinam, 10. Kurumpur, 11. Udankudi, 12. Puthoor, 13. Melur 14. Keezhoor, 15. Meignanapuram and 16. Nagalapuram.

The twelve offices mentioned below fall under the jurisdiction of Palayamkottai Registration District. They are 1. Ettayapuram, 2. Kovilpatti, 3. Kayathaar, 4. Kadambur, 5. Alwarthirunagari,

6. Srivaikundam, 7. Murappanadu, 8. Srivaikundam, 9. Nazareth, 10. Sattankulam, 11. Padukkapattu and 12. Kommadikottai.

Of the total thirty Sub-Registrar Offices functioning in Thoothukudi revenue district, Ottapidaram, Vilathikulam, Tiruchendur and Perunkulam offices are in Government buildings and all the others are in private buildings. The Sub-Registrars are in-charge of 1. Document registration, 2. Registration under Hindu Marriage Act, 3. Registration under Special Marriage Act, 4. Registering Chits, 5. Selling Stamp papers, 6. Maintaining birth and death registers, 7. Registration under Prevention of Dowry Act and 8. Registering rain measurement and maintaining rainfall stations (only Sub-Registrar, Ottapidaram).

The following duties are undertaken by the district registrars, Palayamkottai and Thoothukudi in their respective jurisdiction. They are 1. Registration of Societies, 2. Registration of Indian Joint Stock Companies, 3. Registration of Chits, 4. Field Survey, 5. Site Valuation, 6. Inspection of Chits and Societies, 7. Annual Inspection, 8. Instant Inspection and 9. Inspection of Copy and Document writers.

Activities of Registration Department

The Registration department is an old institution which is vested with Registering the deeds, collecting the thumb impression of the deed executor (the Seller of the Immovable Property) maintaining register of birth and death by getting such records from the concerned revenue Tahsildars and registering marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, by acting as Registrar of Marriages.

Besides these, the registration department is entrusted with the duties like preservation of records, issuing copies of the documents to the needy persons, issuing encumbrance certificates, executing and maintaining will documents, lease documents, contract documents and deeds documents are the other duties assigned to the department.

In each Sub-registrar office, each type of document is kept as different volumes. All the documents pertaining to immovable properties are compiled in 250 pages and kept as I Volume book, General Power documents are compiled in 300 pages and kept as volume III books and the documents like will are compiled in 120 pages and maintained as III volume books.

In all the Sub-Registrar's offices, the revenue district, as a whole, 13707 records are kept and preserved. All these records are used at the needful circumstances. During the financial year 1998, the registration department of Thoothukudi had earned Rs.8,23,92,140/- as gross income.[14]

Fire and Rescue Service Department

The Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Service Department is functioning with Chennai as its headquarters. Activities of the department rest with its district Head Offices, named as divisions. In Tamil Nadu, as a whole, the department has 29 divisions, functioning under the Divisional Officers. In each revenue district, the divisional office is located at its district headquarters. In divisional headquarters, the administration is carried out by the Divisional Fire Officer with the assistance of his subordinate ministerial service officers. To have proper field survey in each division, firing stations are located in different places. Each firing station comes under leading offices who is assisted by fire service drivers, machine operators and subordinate fire servicemen.

In Thoothukudi district, there are nine sub-divisional offices which are acting under the guidance of Thoothukudi Divisional Fire Ofificer. Each sub-division is functioning with a Superintendent and required number of ministerial service subordinate officers. The field work is carried out under the captain of the respective fire service offices.

The men of this department instantly carry out the needy work, when they get the call up regarding fire accident, rescue work and all the others. During flood, cyclone and all the other natural calamities affected situations, they engage in life saving rescue works.

The men of the department of Thoothukudi Division rescued more than 4000 people by boat service, when Aattoor area of the district was affected by flood calamity on 14 November 1992. On the same day, many uprooted trees enblocked the roads and other public utility places were vacated by men of this department. Water logging in low lying areas of the district due to flood during 1993, 1994 and 1997 were also cleared off by this department. So far, the district has experienced only one flood and cyclone loss.[15]

Statistics on fire accidents in the district is provided in the statement below :

Year	*No.of Fire* accidents	*Total Protected* properties(Rs.)	*No.of deaths*
1987	257	5,98,05,000	NIL
1988	326	93,38,000	5
1989	348	1,89,56,000	6
1990	428	2,27,55,000	5
1991	380	4,10,00,875	2
1992	475	6,35,96,140	1

1993	532	9,59,74,697	NIL
1994	441	4,81,35,700	1
1995	386	2,30,38,750	4
1996	528	27,47,40,525	8
1997	421	1,70,14,250	3

Department of Sports Development

The Government of Tamil Nadu have introduced the sports as a compulsory activity in the School. Sports Authority of India, established by the Government of India in January 1984 has a number of Sports Schemes under implementation. The various schemes formulated by the Sports Authority of India, executed by State Government, have had a significant impact in bringing about some sports consciousness at national, state and district levels.

To encourage sports activities, sports stadia are built at the headquarters of every district. In Thoothukudi such a stadium was opened on 5th February 1995 with the financial help of the Central and State Governments and the donation of private individuals and organisations. Daily about 450 athelets take training at this stadium. School level, college level, organisations level, district level, state level and national level competitions are conducted at this stadium.

In the district, separate sports organisations for each sport are there. These organisations conduct the competitions coordinating with the district sport development organisation. Besides the district sport centre, rural sports centres are functioning with proper instruments in all the twelve blocks of the district. The interested youth are allowed to take training in the respective centres. Games like foot ball, basket ball, hockey and volley ball have earned proper affinity among the people of Thoothukudi. The general public and students of the district participate actively in the athletic events like running, long jump, high jump, weight-lifting and sillambam. Many athelets of the district have made record at district, state and national and international competitions. Mr. Mookan of Thoothukudi was placed sixth in weight-lifting event at the Melbourn Olympic Competition in 1956. Many former award winners of the district including Mr. Mookan are provided with the pension benefit by the government. The students of Kovilpatti are giving topmost priority for athletic events. They are well versed in Yoga training also. The sports development authority of the district conducts various sports competitions by getting separate funds for each. Summer training camps are conducted during April and May. Participants are supplied with free food. At the end of the training camp, certificates are issued to the

participants. Thus the sports development authority is well placed to produce energetic sportsmen in the district.[16]

Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Limited

This Corporation is known as TAHDCO in short, formerly called as Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing Development Corporation, came into existence on 15th February 1974 with its head office at Chennai. This Corporation is managed by a Board of Directors, consists of twelve Directors of which nine Directors are officers of the State Government, two are officers of Central Government and one nominee Director is from NSFDC, New Delhi. Six Divisional offices have been formed with headquarters of Coimbatore, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Villupuram, Madurai and Chennai, each under the control of an Executive Engineer; one Assistant Engineer for each district with minimum complement of staff has also been placed to execute the construction activities.

The District Manager's Office, TAHDCO is functioning with the Headquarter at Thoothukudi with effect from 18, Decemberr 1987. The District Manager is assisted by two Assistant Managers and supporting clerical staff. This office is supervised and monitered by the Regional Manager, TAHDCO, Madurai. The Managing Director, TAHDCO, Chennai is the head of the department and controlling the district.

In the earlier years, TAHDCO was releasing margin money to the Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries as supplementary to the IRDP subsidy. From 1987-88, TAHDCO implemented housing schemes for poor Adi Dravidar beneficiaries at a cost of Rs.6000/- per house. From 1988 the Housing Scheme for Adi Dravidars has been implemented through *Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam* (Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Scheme) by District Rural Development Agency. Apart from the Housing scheme, TAHDCO is implementing welfare schemes such as Self Employment Scheme, Self Employment Training in Agricultural and allied schemes. 1990-91 onwards, Individual Adi-Dravidar Entrepreneur scheme has been implemented to those who have aptitute for establishing mini industries, purchase of tractor and trailers, starting clinics, purchase of transport vehicles, etc. The entrepreneurs are identified and assisted with a maximum subsidy of Rs.25,000/- and Margin Money at 20 per cent of the total cost of the project with a maximum of Rs.1.25 lakh from TAHDCO and the balance amount is met by Bank loan.

Scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers and their dependents (SLRS)

The Government of India have selected TAHDCO as nodal agency and the District Manager of TAHDCO is the sub nodal agency for

implementing this scheme (SLRS). Out of the total number of 26604 scavenger families surveyed in the State, 1010 families are from the district. Out of this 826 scavenger families were assisted with loan as detailed below :

1993-94	126	persons	Rs.	27,625
1994-95	300	"		14,23,000
1995-96	400	"		41,15,000

The target fixed for this district had been achieved in the year 1996-97 and 138 scavengers received loan of Rs.14,20,000/-. The scavengers who applied for starting their new life by opening a cycle shop, grocery shop, cow or goat breeding, etc., are granted loan under this scheme.

Of all the economic development schemes implemented by TAHDCO, preference has been given to agriculture and agro-oriented projects. This is done with the intention of improving the first condition of poor rural Adi Dravidars who predominantly depend on agriculture for their livelihood. TAHDCO provides a package of assistance to help the above category. The package schemes implemented are:

i) For deepening of wells, six persons were sanctioned a sum of Rs.45,000/- in 1993-94.

ii) Seventy Adi-Dravidar Agriculturist families provided with pneumatic tyre-cart with pair of bullocks. For this maximum of Rs.9750/- as subsidy and Rs.19,500/- as loan, per family was sanctioned in 1996-97.

iii) Similarly, the Adi Dravidar agriculturist families were supplied with one pair of plough bullocks at Rs.3000/- as subsidy and Rs. 3000/- as bank loan. Fifty five families were benefited by this scheme in this district in 1996-97.

iv) Power sprayer with bicycle for two families who engaged in agriculture were supplied with Rs.3000/- as subsidy and Rs.3000/- as bank loan in 1996-97.

Individual entrepreneur scheme or margin money loan is one among others to give priority for creation of assets to raise the standard of living of Adi Dravidar entrepreneurs. TAHDCO gives maximum of Rs. 25,000/- as subsidy and bank loan from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 6,25,000/- with margin money of 20 per cent or Rs. 1,25,000/- maximum, for the entrepreneurs to purchase autorickshaw, power tiller, tractor, van, tourist taxi, lorry, small dairy, poultry etc. Sixty two Adi

Dravida entrepreneurs of this district were benefited by this scheme in 1996-97 and Rs.1.3 lakh as subsidy and Rs.15.27 lakh as margin money was spent by TAHDCO.

Petty trade like vegetable vending, tea stall, tiffin shop, bunk stall, etc. are provided for Adi Dravidar with financial assistance of Rs. 2000/- as 50 per cent subsidy and the remaining 50 per cent as bank loan. To receive this assistance the annual income of the applicant should be less than Rs.11,000/-. Twenty beneficiaries utilised this scheme in 1996-97. This is one of the schemes covered under 20 Point Programme for upliftment of Adi Dravidars.[17]

Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation

The Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation was established during December 1957 and commenced its activities with effect from 2 May 1958 in the State with the main objectives of providing scientific storage facility for agricultural produce, seeds, fertilisers, agricultural implements and notified commodities and to help the depositors, particularly, primary producers to obtain credit facilities from the bank through warehouse receipts issued against commodities stored by them. The main functions of the Corporation as laid down in the Warehousing Central Act 1962 are to acquire sites, build godowns and warehouses at suitable places within the State with the prior approval of the Central Warehousing Corporation and State Government for storage and distribution of agricultural and notified commodities. This Corporation is headed by the Chairman-cum-Managing Director at Chennai.

This Corporation has sixty two warehouses mostly in rural areas in Tamil Nadu with a total storage capacity of 6.04 lakh metric tonnes which includes hired capacity of 23,464 metric tonnes. The average utilisation stood at 80 per cent in the year 1994-95. The following warehouses owned by this Corporation are functioning in the district.

	Storage capacity	*Date of opening*
1. Thoothukudi Port	42300 Mt.	16-7-80
2. Meelavittan	6800 "	1.2.90
3. Kovilpatti	4000 "	3.9.73
4. Thoothukudi Town	5000 "	30.3.60

Farmers, depositors, private traders etc., are availing the scientific storage facilities of this Corporation. Apart from providing storage

facilities, Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation has also diversified its activities in pest control operations in public utility places like hotels, cinema theatres, private godowns, hospitals, government offices etc., as an anti-termite treatment to government buildings. This Corporation is imparting training on scientific storage and preservation of stocks to its employees and other organisations.[18]

Tamil Nadu Housing Board

Tamil Nadu Housing Board was established in 1961. It has jurisdiction over the entire state. The Board is headed by the Chairman appointed by the Government. The Managing Director, Secretary and Personnel Officer, Financial Adviser, Chief Revenue Officer and Senior Planner serve in this Board on deputation from Government Departments. The technical staff of the Board consists of three Chief Engineers together with normal supporting staff.

The Superintending Engineer (Madurai circle) is in charge of execution of general housing schemes in the district. The Superintending Engineer, Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme) circle is incharge of execution of World Bank assisted sites and services scheme in this district. The Executive Engineer Ramanathapuram unit and the Executive Engineer Tiruchirappalli TNUDP circle are assisting the Superintending Engineer. The Executive Engineers are assisted by the Assistant Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers.

In this district various housing schemes are implemented by this Board. Under Low Income Groups Scheme 933 families are allotted plots / houses. Middle Income Group and Higher Income Group categories are provided with 532 plots/houses. One hundred and sixty eight flats in Thoothukudi and 30 flats in Kovilpatti are constructed to provide housing facilities for government servants. The World Bank has provided financial assistance to major sites and service projects at Milavittan and Sankaraperi. Under these two schemes 1273 economically weaker families have been allotted flats.[19]

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board

The TNLWF Act, enacted in the year 1972, makes provision for raising Labour Welfare Fund. As per this Act, while the employee contributes rupees two, the employers share is rupees four per employee. The Fund so got is utilised by the Board for Workers' Welfare amenities and help their children in their education through scholarships. This Welfare Board, is headed by Secretary, the Commissioner of Labour is a Member.

This Board is running two Labour Welfare Centres with child care centres at Arumuganeri and Thoothukudi. In each tailoring centre fifty women dependents of the workers are being admitted. The students are trained in tailoring and are sent to appear for government examinations conducted by the Director of Technical Education. A stipend of Rs.80/- per month is given to each trainee. In each child care centre run along with the tailoring centres, fifty children of workers are being admitted. Two sets of uniforms in a year nutritious meals and free medical check-up are provided to these children. Tailoring centres at Nazareth and Thermal Nagar are also functioning in this district.[20]

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board established on 27 February 1982 is headed by the Chairman and assisted by a technical wing at the headquarters and the five regional officers located at Colimbatore, Chennai, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Vellore and sixteen district officers and two offices of the Assistant Environmental Engineers.[21] The Regional Offices are headed by Joint Chief Environmental Engineers and the District Offices by District Environmental Engineers. The district office at Thoothukudi functions under the administrative control of the regional office located at Madurai. The administrative set up in the district office consists of one district environmental Engineer and two Assistant Engineers. This office at Thoothukudi was upgraded to that of a district office from the office of Assistant Environmental Engineer with a view to closely monitor the highly polluting industries located in Thoothukudi region.

The Industrial Complex located at Thoothukudi houses chemical, fertilizers and petrochemical industries which emit gaseous pollutants. These inevitable emissions from industries affect the quality of air. The ambient air quality of the industrial complex are assessed continuously to study the level and impact of air pollution arising out of these industries. Through this the Board assesses the adequacy of Air Pollution Control measures provided by the various industries and instructs the industries to improve these measures whenever the level exceed the standards.

The district comprises two sections for close monitoring of all the industries, and in each section an Assistant Engineer is working for effective monitoring by inspecting all the units and taking samples of track effluent arising from the units periodically. The Assistant Engineer attends to all the complaints in his jurisdiction, investigates the complaints and furnishes detailed investigation reports to the head office at Chennai.[22]

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board

The Executive Engineer, Tirunelveli Division located at Tirunelveli looks after the implementation of various schemes of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in the district. Thoothukudi, Kovilpatti, Srivaikuntam, and Tiruchendur towns of this district are covered by this Board with effect from 1987.

Under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP) scheme of this Board which was introduced with World Bank's assistance a sum of Rs.0.63 lakh was spent till October 1995 in Thoothukudi Town, to provide one bath and one toilet for ten families; one public fountain for twenty families. The Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme (ASIS) which started in 1987 met the expenditure of Rs.73.44 lakhs till October 1995. Under this Scheme 5545 families were benefited. The number of beneficiaries on townwise is Thoothukudi 4220, Kovilpatti 328, Tiruchendur 847 and Srivaikuntam 150 families. The object of this scheme is to improve general environment of unhygienic slum through provisions of basic amenities like bath, toilet, public fountain, street light, roads, access pathways, drains, etc., at an average cost of Rs.1500/- per family. This scheme is generally implemented in slum areas in Non-TNUDP towns. The Cash Loan Scheme (CLS) envisages provision of Rs.8000/- as loan assistance to slum families for construction of houses by themselves and recoverable over a period of 20 years. This programme is financed by Housing Urban Development Corporation. In Thoothukudi 180 families have been benefited. Under Nehru Employment Scheme (Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)) an amount of Rs.4150/- is disbursed to each family, which includes a grant of Rs.800/- from Government of India a grant of Rs.200/- from Government of Tamil Nadu and a loan of Rs.3150/- from HUDCO. This upgradation loan is repayable in easy monthly instalments spread over 10 years and 54 families got benefited in this district. Under the Shelter for Shelterless (SSL) programme houses are constructed with HUDCO loan on serviced plots. Adoption of low cost techniques and utilisation of locally available materials are salient features of this programme. The houses are given to eligible slum families on hire purchase basis. A sum of Rs.112.03 lakhs was spent till October 1995 in Thoothukudi under this scheme. From inception (1987) upto 1995 under the Mass Housing (Higher Income Group) scheme of this Board, 7631 families in Thoothukudi and 268 families in Kovilpatti were benefited.[23]

Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board

This is an advisory Board of Central Social Welfare Board and is functioning with its headquarters at Chennai. The field offices of the Central Social Welfare Board attached to State Boards are monitoring the programmes in the districts.

The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board has access to the beneficiaries through local voluntary organisations. It is said that it has achieved promising results in the field of voluntary workers in each district. They made them understand the recent developments in welfare schemes, tracing to adult women to start self employment schemes and also given leadership Training, to rural women to develop self confidence. Through various departments they availed the benefits of the schemes and know their legal rights in day to day life. Family counselling centre has been working in this district from 1991 to give counselling on marital problems, broken family and to fight against dowry evil. The Voluntary Organisations maintains creche, conduct Vocational Training Programme and also condensed course. Organisations of this kind are situated in Thoothukudi. Naraikkinar in Ottapidaram Taluk, Sivagnanapuram in Vilathikulam taluk, Kalugumalai, Udangudi, Tiruchendur, Kovilpatti, Nazareth, Kayathar, Kayalpattinam and Deivachayalpuram.[24]

Agricultural Marketing

With the aim of ensuring remunerative price to farmers and producers and to regulate the agricultural marketing in an efficient wing, an independent Agricultural Marketing Department was formed in the year 1977. Prior to this, the activities of Agricultural Marketing were looked after by the Directorate of Agriculture as part of their work. The Agricultural Marketing Department is helping the farmers in selling their agricultural produce to the licenced traders, for better remunerative price with genuine weighment and immediate payment. This Directorate which was headed by an Additional Director of Agriculture upto 1993, is now headed by an Indian Administrative Service Cadre Officer.

The 14 market committees that function at district level have 270 regulated markets and 15 submarkets to offer facilities such as drying yards, transaction sheds, godowns, rest sheds, payment counters, sanitary arrangements, drinking water cattle shed, cycle shed etc., which are the basic infrastructural facilities required for marketing under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Producer Marketing (Regulation) Act 1987 and Rules 1991, brought into force from 1 February, 1991, almost all the important agricultural commodities like paddy, cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, turmeric, chillies, sugarcane, jaggery, cashew, etc., in all totally thirty commodities have been notified for this market.[25]

Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board

This Board is constituted to govern the activities of market committees headed by a president. The Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department, the Director of Agricultural Marketing, the

Chairman of Market Committees, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Managing Director of State Ware Housing Corporation, the Agricultural Marketing Adviser Government of India, the President of Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation, are the members of this Board. This Board is an apex body of the marketing commodities, and links the market committees with the Government and the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing, so that they could coordinate their activities.

The administrative head of this Board. The Chief Executive Officer is assisted by an Assistant Secretary in the cadre of Assistant Director of Agriculture and an Agricultural Officer. The farmers, it is expected, to derive benefit through publicity, propaganda Training and information about the market for their agricultural produce. A disability fund of Rs.25,000/- is granted to a farmer who sells his agricultural produce of one metric tonne or more through regulated markets in a financial year, when his produce is dead or becomes permanently disabled. This welfare fund is made over from the Tamil Nadu Farmers Development and Welfare Fund. For every farmer or tenant the market committee contributes rupees five per annum and an equal amount is contributed from the Market Development Fund of the Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Board.

Under the Tirunelveli Market Committee, the following eight Regulated Markets are functioning at Kovilpatti, Thoothukudi, Pudur, Kadambur, Kalugumalai, Srivaikuntam, Vilathikulam and Ettayapuram.[26]

Integrated Child Development Programme

The ICDP, a joint venture of the Central and State Governments, was started in the district in October 1993 in Thoothukudi urban areas with 67 centres. In the year 1997, it had been functioning with 93 centres. The main objectives with which it was started were, to improve the nutrition and health condition of the children below six years of age; to protect the physical, mental and social growth of the children from birth, to reduce infant mortality rate, illness and to eradicate nutrition deficiency, to properly plan the child development activities and to educate the mothers in child care, etc.

For every thousand population, a centre, called Anganwadi, has been formed and each centre is manned by a worker, an assistant and an additional assistant. For every 25 centres, a supervisor and a nursing assistant, supervises and executes the scheme. A medical officer and an Integrated Child Development Officer look after the work in the district.

The works that include in the scheme are providing nutritious food, health check up, inoculation, health care for mothers and children non-formal pre-primary education, for children and midday meals to children. On the Scheme, the Government had spent Rs.2,27,838/- for the year 1996-1997.[27]

Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project

In consequence to an agreement, on 14 September 1990, between the World Bank and the Government of India the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project TINP-II covering 317 blocks out of 385 blocks in Tamil Nadu was started. It includes 122 blocks of TINP-I and 194 blocks which are not covered either by TINP-I or Integrated Child Development Scheme. This scheme covers sixteen districts one of which is Thoothukudi.

The unique feature of this project is to identify and monitor the growth of the beneficiary children through nutrition surveillance and selective food implementation to the eligible children which continue only as long as is required for achieving adequate nutritional recovery. This project covers ante-natal and post natal care of mothers, and children in the age group of 6 to 36 months. The Community Nutrition Worker is so chosen that she is a mother having atleast one child and studied upto school final and is service minded. These workers are trained for 50 days to carry out their job. They serve as a living link forming an integrated part of both the community and services. In every community nutrition centre, village women's working groups, involving the women folk of the villages in the project, are formed to have a community oriented programme. For every 1000 population a community nutrition centre is formed. Adolescent women working group and children working group have also been formed in each and every village. These groups weigh the children and teach the mothers about the importance of breast-feeding, the domicilliary diarrhoea management techniques; administering vitamin 'A' solution, deworming and immunisation. The school children are taught about personal hygiene, nutrition, health education and preventive methods of diseases. After weighing the children supplementary food is provided according to the nutritional status of the child. (Classified as normal, Grade-I, Grade-II, Grade-III and Grade-IV) which is in the form of 50 to 150 grams weight of nutrition made of locally available pulses and cereals sweatened and vitamin mixed.

The medical officer attached to the primary health centre suggests solutions for the nutritional problems. At district level, a monitoring committee is functioning under the chairmanship of the Collector. In

the district there are 593 Community Nutrition Centres. The statement below shows the number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred for the project:

Year	*No.of children benefited (6-36 months)*	*No.of mothers benefited*	*Expenditure (in rupees)*
1992-93	12,149	3821	12431963
1993-94	9,716	4496	16613387
1994-95	9,985	7730	15911508
1995-96	10,091	7859	17300041

The District Project Officer in the grade of Joint Director of Health Services, Assistant District Project Officer, District Communication Officer and Statistical Inspector are entrusted with the responsibility of implementing this project in this district with their staff.[28]

Social Welfare

For many years, programmes for Women have been essentially welfare oriented and only recently more attention is being paid to the developmental aspect through employment oriented programmes. To improve literacy among women, new scheme has been drawn up. Realising the need to provide supplemental income to women, particularly to those below the poverty line, many co-operative societies were formed during 1987-88. The products manufactured through these societies are supplied to Government departments and its agencies.

The district has a tailoring cooperative society, which is provided with an automatic cloth cutting machine by the Government, at free of cost. Clothes are supplied to the women tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies for stitching. Thus women members are provided with employment opportunities and earn around Rs.400/- to Rs.500/-. per month for a period of three to four months in a year. There is one Tailoring Training Centre in Thoothukudi town and 15 women are trained with a monthly stipend of Rs.30/-. Cloth Doll Training Centre, at Tiruchendur run by this department imparts training for ten women with a stipend of Rs.50/- per month. Training in tailoring, knitting, cutting, needle work, dress making and crafts are meant only for women between 16 and 33 years of age. One palm leaf training centre at Tiruchendur impart training for ten women, in making palm leaf articles and craft with a stipend of Rs.50/- per month.[29]

Marriage Assistance Schemes

The women's welfare wing of this department executes the following marriage assistance schemes :

1. Widow Daughter's Marriage Assistance Scheme

To lend a hand to the socially and economically depressed widows in performing the marriage of their daughters, an amount of Rs.2000/- is granted as financial assistance under this scheme. The conditions stipulated are that the bride should have completed 18 years of age and widows' annual income should be less than Rs.12000/- and only one member in each family was eligible to derive benefit under this scheme. The number of beneficiaries during the year 1996-97 was 27 in this district.

2. Orphan Girls' Marriage Assistance Scheme

This Scheme was applicable only to orphans completed 18 years of age with their annual income less than Rs.12,000/- A sum of Rs.2000/ was paid as assistance to each beneficiary. The marriage should be registered.

3. Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar's Memorial Marriage Assistance Scheme

Under this scheme poor Girls below the poverty line, who have passed 8th standard and completed 18 years of age, with the family income below Rs.12000/- per annum were eligible to have a cash payment of Rs.10,000/- each. This scheme covers rural as well as urban areas encourages the parents to send their children to schools and to obtain the benefit at the time of their marriage. By this scheme 314 girls of this district were benefited during 1996-97.

4. Anjugam Ammaiyar Memorial Inter-caste Marriage Assistance Scheme

This scheme was started with the main objective of removing untouchability and eradicating caste system, benefits the following categories of couple, who are the natives of Tamil Nadu; (i) one belongs to Adi-Dravidar or Tribal Community and the other belongs to other castes from Backward Community or Most Backward Community; (ii) one belongs to forward community and other belongs to Backward Community or Most Backward Community; and (iii) the annual income should be below Rs.12000/- The assistance was in the form of National Savings Certificate for Rs.7000/- and cash payment of Rs.3000/- as marriage expenses. Thirteen couples of this district were benefited in 1996-97 and a sum of Rs.130000/- was spent at the rate of Rs.10000/-

5. Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyar Memorial Widow Remarriage Assistance Scheme

To encourage the widow remarriage a sum of Rs.5000/- in the form of National Savings Certificate is provided to the widows who have planned their remarriage. The income of the couple should be less than Rs.12000/- per annum and it should be the first marriage for the bridegroom. In this district four couples were benefited by this scheme in 1995-96, and a similar number in 1996-97.

6. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Ammaiyar Memorial Maternity Assistance Scheme (1989-90)

To help the pregnant woman, below poverty line, to improve her nutritional status the Government have implemented a scheme of cash assistance of Rs.500/- per beneficiary which is given to her to look after herself during the most vulnerable period. This scheme is thus a direct intervention to reduce infant mortality as well as maternal mortality rates. The cash assistance which was Rs.300/- in 1989-90 was enhanced to Rs.500/- during 1996-97. Through this scheme 6680, women of this district were benefited during 1996-97.

Marriage Assistance to the normal person Marrying Blind and Physically Handicapped Person

To encourage marriages between a blind or handicapped and a normal person government have introduced this scheme which facilitates a financial assistance of Rs.5600/- by way of National Savings Certificate to each couple. By this scheme 145 persons were benefited in 1997-98 in Tamil Nadu.

Free Supply of Books and Note Books to the Children of Widows

To help and impart good education to the issues of poor widows, destitutes and deserted women, government have introduced this scheme. The children of these widows studying in I to VIII standard and whose parental income is below Rs.12000/- per annum are eligible to receive books and note books free of cost. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme in this district in 1996-97 was 150.

Mahalir Mandrams

In each Township 30 Mahalir Mandrams are functioning to promote the awareness among the widows. Organisers are nominated and paid Rs.90/- for every three months. In addition to this Rs.200 for organising exhibition for children and Rs.400/- for educational tour are sanctioned. A sum of Rs.360/- per annum is provided to purchase

books and periodicals for the development of social education. 360 Mahalir Mandrams which functioned in this district in1996-97 incurred an expenditure of Rs.1,56,000/-

Protection of Girl Child Scheme

In the beginning, this scheme was started for the benefit of a female child to have two grams of gold on its first birth day and Rs.2000/- on condition of keeping it in the fixed deposit, upto higher secondary studies various assistances are extended to the child. When the child attains the marriageable age a sum of Rs.10,000/- is sanctioned either for her marriage or for continuance of further studies. Later the Government have revised the scheme for protection of the girl child and allowed the benefits to cover two girl children from one girl child. Under this scheme up to December 2001, 92 children were benefited in the district.

Government Child Care Centre

The Government Child Care Centre at Srivaikuntam provides free boarding and lodging to 24 boys and 160 girls studying from standard I to standard XII in town panchayat school and Kumaraguruparar Swamigal Government Higher Secondary School for girls. The District Social Welfare officer sanctions the expenditure for this Centre.

Working Women Hostel

For the middle income group of women working in Government offices this department is running a hostel in Thoothukudi town. The electrical charges, rent and expenditure on food are divided among the occupants of the hostel.

Women Development Co-operative Societies

In order to help the socially and economically weaker women in distress, the department of Social Welfare has opened five societies especially for women of this district. They are admitted as members in the societies and provided with funds. The following societies are functioning in this district.

1) Muthunagar Women Development Tailoring Co-operative Society, Thoothukudi.

2) Krishnarayapuram Printing and Stationery Co-opertive Society, Thoothukudi.

3) Bharathiar Garment Dress Manufacturing Co-operative Society, Thoothukudi.

4) Rani Anna Women Development Tailoring Co-operative Society, Kongarayakurichi, (via) Vallanad.

5) Veerapandianpattinam Supplementary Food Manufacturing Co- operative Society, Veerapandianpattinam in Tiruchendur Taluk.

6) Pudukottai Foot Wear Co-operative Society.

7) Tiruchendur Foot Wear Co-operative Society.

Uniforms are stitched for the nutritious noon meal school students in the above two foot wear co-operative societies.

Supply of Sewing Machines free of cost

Widows, destitutes, deserted and physically handicapped women who know tailoring and in the age groups of 20 to 40 years are eligible to receive free sewing machines under this scheme. 200 beneficiaries of this district received this aid in 1995-96.

Vocational Training in Typewriting and Shorthand

The girls belonging to the age group of 18 to 30 are given vocational training in typewriting and shorthand every year, through the Government recognised typewriting institutes. Each beneficiary is sanctioned a sum of Rs.15/- for typewriting and Rs.10/- for shorthand every month. In 1995-96, 50 girls in typewriting and 25 girls in shorthand were imparted trained under this scheme.

Government Welfare Schemes

Many welfare schemes and developmental programmes have been implemented in the district during 2006-07. They include 1kg.rice for Rs.2/- scheme; the writing off of cooperative loans of farmers; the reduction of interest rate for cooperative loans; the two eggs a week for school children; the marriage assistance scheme and enhancement of the amount under the scheme to Rs.15,000/-; the Rs.6000/- assistance to poor pregnant women; the establishment of separate welfare board for those working in the unorganised sector; new welfare boards for fishermen; the doubling of the monthly financial aid to the old, widows, handicapped and indigent artists; the distribution of free television sets to the poor; the distribution of land to landless farmers; the monthly financial aid scheme for unemployed youth; and the free LPG stoves and conection scheme.

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CHAPTER-13
LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The history of the local self Government of the district dates back to the Pandyas and the Cholas. The Manur inscriptions of the Pandya Maran Chadayan (800 A.D.) and the Uttiramerur inscription of the Chola Parantaka I (931 A.D.) are the Magna Carta to decipher the nature of the local self government of the time. The Manur inscription dwells on the qualifications prescribed for the candidates to contest in the elections of the office bearers of a Brahmadaya Village in Kalakadu nadu. It may be inferred that similar village sabhas might have functioned in the village polity of the present Thoothukudi district. Successively during the Nayak's period the village autonomy was not much encouraged. The passing of the Towns Improvement Act, 1867 and the Lord Ripon's Resolution on the Local Self Government (1882) are the first milestones in the modern history of the Local Self Government of Tamil Nadu.

It was pointed out in the Sangam literature that Mantram (a gathering of matured people under a shady tree) used to decide and settle matters of dispute connected with civil, purchase and sale of land, and punishment of crime etc. This is the primitive origin of the local self government and was known as Village Assemblies or Sabhas in Pandya and Pallava Kingdoms in Tamil Nadu. The Sabha or Mahasabha was the assembly composed of Brahmin villages which usually had names ending in Chaturvedimangalam. There were also assemblies called the *Ur* which appears to have been a kind of primitive organisation of the local people probably the descendent of the earlier *Mantram* existing in some cases side by side with the Sabha. *Nagarathar* was an assembly of the mercantile classes and *Nattar* is another local body larger than the village but smaller than Mandalam existed side by side with Sabhas and *Ur.* In the tenth century A.D. Village Assemblies appeared to have consisted of all the residents of a village without distinction of caste[1] including cultivators, professionals and merchants as a body seemed to have managed their affairs.[2] Mutual consultation with other bodies was in practice before a decision was taken.

More light is thrown on this subject by Uttaramerur inscriptions belonging to the tenth century A.D. These inscriptions point out the existence of several small Committees for local administration of the village. Six Committees namely Annual Committee, Garden Committee, Tank Committee, Gold Committee, Committee of Justice and famine Committee were the most important among them. The Panchavara Committee was connected with a levy meant to provide against famine.[3]

(Panjam) It also mentions about the division of the village into wards and method of casting votes. Stringent qualifications were prescribed for membership to the committee namely ownership of a quarter veli (1 2/3 acres) of tax-paying land and of a house built on his own site, age must be below 70 and above 35 years, knowledge of Matrabrahamana, conversant with business, being virtuous and honest were the required qualifications prescribed for the members who wished to be elected to the committee. There were also references to women in the committee and this shows women were not absolutely prohibited.[4]

As to the actual working of the village assembly, into which a unique insight is given by the Manur inscription in the Tirunelveli District, it is seen that the general body was summoned by the beating of a large drum and the Mahasabha met at the appointed hour in a public place and at Tirunelveli it was Govardana temple and though all landowners were represented in the assembly importance was given to those whose property did not fall below a prescribed minimum and a certain standard of education and possessed good character. No kind of Variyam (executive work) was to be assigned to a person who did not possess a full share in the lands of the village. The word [5] Variyam generally means *Committee . Variyars* were individual officers carrying out the orders of the Sabha. But these qualifications insisted mainly to the executive of the assembly. But as a rule members of all classes comprising everybody took part in the general meeting of the assembly. This shows that it was not an exclusively Brahmin assembly. The inference is that either the Manur rule laying down a high qualification in property and education not only for the Variyam but also for taking part in the general assembly was an exception or what looks more probable that in course of time the exclusiveness of the Sabha broke down in part.[6] Thus the village assembly in short was the authority responsible not only for the punishment of local offences but was the great moral force in the village, controlling and guiding the religous social and moral conduct of the villagers generally.[7]

The decline of the village organisation seems to have begun during the Muslim invasions of the earlier part of the fourteenth century and the conquests of the Vijayanagar monarchs in the latter half of the same century. But the ancient community spirit does not seem to have disappeared altogether inspite of these changes, for even as late as in the 18 century we hear of an instance of a village meeting to consider the case of desecrating a village temple *in which people of all castes, took part.*[8]

During the 19th century the village communities were getting disintegrated and the various economic and administrative changes

introduced by the British rule hastened the decay of these institutions. In time however the British administrators realised the significance of village panchayats and Monstuart Elphistone expressed his appreciation for the village panchayats which he felt as an excellent tool to rectify the imperfections of a bad form of Government. Lord Ripon passed a resolution in 1882 in this regard and passed the Madras Local Boards Act in 1884. Accordingly *unions* in small towns and large villages were constituted to look after village roads, sanitation and lighting.

The erstwhile Tirunelveli district which included Thoothukudi was divided into two circles namely Tirunelveli and Cheramadevi. A board was constituted for each circle. The Tirunelveli circle comprised the six taluks namely Tirunelveli, Tenkarai (Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur) Ottapidaram (including Kovilpatti) and Sankarankovil. The Collector was the President of both the boards. The divisional officers at the headquarters of these two boards were Vice - Presidents. In 1884 the Local Boards Act was passed and in 1886 District Board and Taluk Boards were created. Provision for the formation of union panchayats was made in 1886. District Board had jurisdiction over the whole revenue district. It comprised of the Collector as ex-officio President and twenty eight members, elected and nominated. One half of the members were elected by the Taluk Boards. The power of electing a Vice - President was granted to the Taluk Boards in 1908 and the system of electing a proportion of members by popular vote was introduced in 1909. The main sources of income for the District and Taluk boards were the land tax and tolls and in the unions the house tax. In 1915 the incidence of taxation was Anna 3- paise 3 per head.

The Royal Commission on Decentralisation laid stress on the necessity for the district officers looking after panchayats and considered that panchayats should have no connection with the district or taluk boards and also suggested that the panchayats must be kept away from the control of district staff and other administrative bodies. Keeping these in view the Madras Village Panchayats Act was passed and brought into force in 1920. This Act granted franchise for all men over 25 years of age and provided for the election of all members of the panchayats. The *unions* constituted under the Local Boards Act of 1884 and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 also continued to function.

The number of panchayats increased and the Registrar General found it difficult to supervise these village bodies and so he transferred the well established panchayats under the control of the Collectors. The Madras Village Panchayats Act of 1920 was replaced by the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act of 1930. Under this Act the supervision and control of panchayats was divided between Taluk Boards where

they existed and subsequently between District Board and the Government through the Inspector of Municipal councils and Local Boards. The Collector was given power to deal with emergencies. District Panchayat Officers and Assistant Panchayat Officers were appointed to manage the business of the Panchayats.

In 1950 the Madras Village Panchayat Act was passed and came into force from 1st April 1951. A village with a population of 500 and above was provided with a Panchayat. Village with a population of less than 500 was included within the jurisdiction of an adjoining panchayat. A provision was made in this Act, for reservation of seats for the members of the scheduled castes for a period of ten years from 1st April 1951 to 1st April 1961.[9] As per this Act every panchayat was divided into wards subject to a minimum of two for the purpose of election of members. All the membes were elected by voters whose names are included in the Legislative Assembly rolls pertaining to the area comprised in the panchayat. The President was elected directly by the entire electorate of the village and he was the ex-officio member. The Vice President was elected from among the members of the panchayat.

The position of the panchayats was reviewed and it was found that the performance of panchayats were not impressive. This led to enactment of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 repealing the Village Panchayat Act, 1950, which came into force on 1 January 1960 throughout the State except the areas transferred from the former Travancore Cochin State and the areas transferred from Andhra Pradesh State. The Act of 1958 introduced Panchayat Union councils in three batches, the first batch from 2nd October 1960, the second batch from 13 April 1961 and the third from 2 October 1961. Till 2 October 1961, both the Madras Village Panchayat Act and the Madras Panchayat Act 1958 continued to be in force in the State.[10] The Madras Panchayats Act 1958 was implemented in 1959[11] and accordingly 75 panchayat unions were inagurated on 2 October 1960. Of that 75 panchayat unions Thoothukudi and Kovilpatti fall under Thoothukudi district. In the second phase 131 panchayat unions were inagurated on 14th April 1961. Under this Ottapidaram, Pudur, Karungulam, Sattankulam and Udangudi were made as panchayat unions. The rest of the panchayat unions, namely Kayathar, Vilathikulam, Srivaikuntam, Alwarthirunagari, Tiruchendur were constituted as panchayat unions on 2 October 1961.[12]

In 1999, there were 12 panchayat unions in the district. Details regarding number of village and town panchayats, present grade, number of habitants, area, number of wards, number of seats reserved for SC/ ST, women, details of drinking water facilities, street lights, length of

roads, educational facilities, hospitals, veterinary hospitals, markets, co-operative societies, bus terminus, televisions, radios, cinema theatres, libraries, youth clubs etc are given in the **Appendix -1.**

73 and 74 Amendments

The Balwantrai Mehta Committee which was constituted in 1957, recommended the participation of the people in the development of the Panchayat Raj. Ashok Mehta Committee was constituted and it submitted its report in 1978 on panchayats. By the end of 1988 a sub-committee of the consultative committee of the Parliament, under the Chairmanship of P.K.Thengon, made recommendations for strengthening the Panchayat Raj System and recommended that Panchayat Raj bodies should be constitutionally recognised. On May 15, 1989 the Constitution (64 Amendment) Bill was introduced in Parliament by the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. It was modelled on the bill appended to the Ashok Mehta Committee Report. The 1989 Bill in itself was opposed on two grounds. It was felt that the bill overlooked the States and was seen as an instrument of the centre to deal directly with Panchayat Raj institutions. Secondly it imposed a uniform pattern throughout the country instead of permitting individual States to legislate the details, keeping in mind the local circumstances. But there was opposition to this bill also.

The basic unit for local government in any area wheather rural or urban is the ward. Every panchayat is divided into wards subject to a minimum of two for the purpose of election of members. The area of the ward is also not very big and it is possible for a candidate to meet almost all the voters in his ward. There is provision for reservation of seats for the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and women.

The Tamil Nadu Government have also decided that the elections in respect of the Members and President of village panchayat shall be held on a non-party basis. But in respect of the panchayat union councils, district panchayats, town panchayats, municipalities and corporations, elections will be held on a party basis.

So, the Government appointed a committee under the headship of S.R.Bommai for preparing an alternative legislation. The report of this Committee which was released on July 10, 1989 gave the much focus to the issues and generated an intense debate and this sixty fourth Amendment Bill failed to meet the mandatory requirement by two votes even though it got a two third majority in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The Cental Government introduced the 74 Amendment

Bill (combined bill on panchayats and municipalities) on September 7, 1990 during its short tenure in office but it failed to have a discussion. In September 1991, the Centàl Government introduced the 72nd (Panchayats) and 73 (Nagarpalikas-Municipalities) Constitutional amendment Bills. They were referred to Joint Select committees of the Parliament which submitted its recommendations on July 10, 1992 and it was passed in the Lok Sabha on December 22, 1992 while the Raja Sabha passed it on the next day and the Act came in force by a government Notification on April 24, 1993 as the Constitution (Seventy third Amendment) Act 1992. The Constitution (Seventy fourth Amendment) Act 1992 (The Municipalities) came into force on June 1, 1993. Now Panchayats and Municipalities are the institutioins of *Local Self Government*.

With the involvement of the weaker sections of people, the District Rural Development Agency makes a holistic approach for rural development and poverty eradication. Their targets and achievements in the panchayat unions are provided in the **Appendix - 2.**

Village Panchayat

In Thoothukudi District there are 408 Village Panchayats each headed by a President elected directly by the people. All the villages are divided into wards represented by ward members in the village panchayats. Reservation policy is adopted in the election to the village panchayat wards and the Presidentships (i.e) reserved for SCs, STs and women the details of which have been provided in the **Appendix-3.** For the Village Panchayat elections political parties are excluded for fielding their candidates. The contestants file nominations as individuals.

Panchyat Unions

Groups of village panchayats have been constituted as panchayat unions as per the Panchayat Act., 1958. There are 12 panchayat unions in the district. They are (the total number of constituent village panchayats in brackets) Alwarthirunagari (30), Karungulam (31), Sattankulam (24), Srivaikuntam (30),Tiruchendur (11), Thoothukudi (25), Udangudi (17), Kayatar (45), Kovilpatti (38), Ottapidaram (61),Pudur (44) and Vilathikulam (51).

Prior to the implementation of the new Panchayat Raj Act, 1989 all the Village and Town Panchayat Presidents were the Members of the respective Panchayat Union Councils who would elect the Panchyat Union Chairpersons. As per the new Act, each panchayat

union area has been demarcated into wards which in most cases co-terimins to that of one or two village panchayat area and from each such ward, a panchayat union councillor is elected and all the elected panchayat union councillors indirectly elect the chairperson of the panchayat union council. The total number of the panchayat union councillor wards in each panchayat union in the district are Thoothukudi-25, Karungulam-16, Srivaikuntam-14, Alwarthirunagri-15, Tiruchendur-5, Udangudi-11, Sattankulam-14, Kovilpatti-19, Kayathar-16, Vilathikulam-16, Pudur-13, and Ottapidaram-22. Totally in 12 Panchayat Unions there are 186 councillors representing each one ward. According to the sources of income of the panchayat unions they have been divided into I, II, III, and IV grades for sanctioning matching grants by the government. Reservation for SCs, STs and woman (General, SCs, ST) are followed for electing the union councillors andthe Chairperson and details of the reservation in respect of the district is given in the **Appendix-3.**

The Chairpersons of the panchayat union councils in the former two local body elections were elected directly by the electorate. But the Act was amended in 2006 making the post of the panchayat union chairperson to be elected indirectly. In the local body election, October 2006, the Chairpersons of the panchayat unions were elected by indirect election.Among the contestants for the post of panchayat union Chairperson who are the directly elected councillors, observing the reservation rules, one who is polled majority of the votes of the councillors are declared elected. For the elections of the panchayat union councillors and District Panchayat ward members, political parties are permitted to field their candidates and for the candidates symbols of the political parties which fields the candidate is allotted.

District Panchayats

As per the Panchayat Raj Act, 1989, directly elected District Panchayats have been constituted. Formerly there was District Development Council represented by the Panchayat Union Chairperson, Members of Legislative Assembly and the Members of the Parliament of the district and other district level officials as ex-officio members and headed by the District Collector as the ex-officio chairperson. The new Act replaced the Council with District panchayats represented by the directly elected members from the panchayat wards demarcated in most cases co-termius with that of panchayat unions. Thus in a local body election a voter in a village has to elect one or multi ward members, the village panchayat president, a Panchayat Union councillor and a district panchayat member, directly. The Thoothukudi District Panchayat consist of 18 wards and the election was held for it in October 2006.

The political parties are permitted to field their candidates for the District Panchayat election. Observing the reservation proceedures, among the candidates who contested for the post of District Panchayat President, one who is polled the majority of the votes of the district panchayat ward members will be declared elected. For all the local civic bodies such as village panchayats, panchayat unions, District Panchayat and town panchayats, a Vice President / Vice Chairman will be elected by the representatives.

Town Panchayats

In the district there were 20 Town panchayats. Government took a policy decision to re-convert them as village panchayats and due to some practical difficulty they were re-christened as special village panchayats except Kayalpattinam which has subsequently been constituted as third grade municipality. Later as most of the panchayats wanted to keep the status of Town panchayats, the Government made all of the special village panchayats into Town panchayats again. They are Tiruchendur, Arumuganeri, Authoor, Eral, Ettayapuram, Kalugumalai, Nazareth, Sattankulam, Sawerpuram, Srivaikuntam, Udangudi, Vilathikulam, Alwarthirunagari, Kayathar, Puthur, Kanam, Perungulam, Thenthiruperai and Kadambur. The Town Panchayats consists of ward members who electe the President and Vice President of the Town Panchayats. Political parties are permitted to field the candidates in the elections for the town panchayats. In October 2006 for all the town panchayats in the district elections were held and the ward members, Presidents and Vice Presidents were elected observing the reservation norms.

Panchayat Administratrion

The District Collector is the inspector of Panchayats. He is vested with many statutory powers by the Panchayat Raj Act, 1989, Formerly there was a post of Personal Assistant to the Collector in the cadre of a Deputy Collector to look after the Panchayat Development and administration and for each development division, there was one post of District Development Officer. After the introduction of the new Act, a District Rural Development Agency has been constituted for the district and placed under the head of a project officer. He is assisted by Assistant Project Officers.

The head of a Panchayat union council is the chairperson. The head of office of the panchayat union is Commissioner / Block Development Officer assisted by Extension Officers, Agricultural Officer, Union Engineer and others. In the state level the Head of Department is the Commisioner of Rural Development, Chennai.

For the administration of Town Panchayats of the district there is an Assistant Director, (Town Panchayat) in Tirunelveli who has jurisdiction over the districts of Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi.

In the State level the head of the Department of the Town Panchayat administration is the Director of Town Panchayats Chennai.

The President is the head of Town Panchayats. The panchayat council consists of the ward members. The official head of the town panchayat is an executive officer assisted by ministarial staff.

The status of Town Panchayats is in between Panchayat Unions and Municipalities. Indeed they are the connecting link either with Panchayat Unions or with Municipalities. The number of Town Panchayats, their grades, number of street lights, schools, libraries, hospitals, markets and other details are furnished in **Appendix - 3.**

Development of Municipal Administration

Municipal Administration in Tamil Nadu commenced with the introduction of the Improvement in Towns Act (India Act XXVI of 1850). This Act authorised the Government to introduce Municipal Administration in any town in which the inhabitants were desirous of making better provision for constructing, repairing, cleaning, lighting or watering any public streets, roads, drains or tanks or for the prevention of nuisances or for improving the town in any manner. But this Act was never enforced. The next step was the passing of the Towns Improvement Act (X of 1865) by which Municipalities were constituted. Funds compulsorily raised under the Act were at first utilised to meet the charges of maintaining police in towns. But later on it was extended to cover construction, repairing and cleaning of drainages forming and repairing of roads, keeping of streets and cleaning of tanks doing such things as may be necessary for the preservation of the public health. The District Magistrate who was the ex-officio President appointed the Vice-Presidents of all the Municipalities within the district. The Councils were to consist of not less than five inhabitants of the town appointed by the government. Their term of office was one year.

By the Towns Improvement Act of 1871, additional functions were given to municipalities namely, maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, schools, birth and death registration and vaccination. The term of office of the members was raised to three years. The District Collector was the President of the Municipal Council. The Vice-President was appointed by the Government. Provision was made for the election of the Councillors by the tax payers. Provision was also made for the appointment by the Government of Inspecting Officers to supervise the working of the Act. The Municipalities were no longer required to

contribute to the Police charge. But due to the financial pressure on account of frequent natural calamities, the government once more went back to the policy of taking the people for the maintenance of the town police. Hence the Act VII of 1878 required the Municipalities to bear 75 per cent of the police charges.

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, marked an important step forward in Municipal Legislation. The Municipal Council consisted of not less than 12 persons and their term of office was three years. The Revenue Divisional Officer in-charge of the sub-division of the district in which the Municipality was situated, was made as an ex-officio Chairman. The Councillors might be appointed by the government or with the permission of the government, any portion not exceeding threefourths of total number of councillors might be elected by the tax payers. The Chairman was appointed by the Government or elected by the Councillors from among themselves with the permission of the government. He was the Executive Officer of the Council and was responsible for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act. The government had the power to remove the chairman or any Municipal Councillor at any time. The District Collector was vested with emergency powers.

The 1884 Act was replaced by the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act of 1920. The new Act abolished the system of nominations, provided for creation and appointment of the posts of Health Officers and Municipal Engineers and granted larger powers to the Council to levy local taxes to open schools and dispensaries and to fix the strength of the staff. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act 1920 is still in operation, though it has undergone quite a few changes.

Prior to 1933, the Chairman was exercising the functions of the Executive Authority. The institution of Municipal Commissioners came into existence in the year 1933. This position was changed by an amendment to the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act in the year 1955, by which the Commissioner of the Municipality was made the Executive Authority.[14]

An important amendment was made in 1993 when the system of appointing Municipal Commissioners by the State Government was introduced. The other important amendment was the vesting of powers in the State Government to fix or alter the number, designations and grades of officers of the Municipalities. Several amendments have been made subsequently from time to time.

All persons who have attained the age of 18 and who have been enrolled as voters in the Municipal Electoral Roll are entitled to exercise

their franchise to elect their representatives to the Municipal Councils. Reservations are provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women respectively both in the offices of Chairman and Councillors.

Thoothukudi Municipality

Thoothukudi Municipality was constituted on 1, November 1866.[15] The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council at that time was 16. It was upgraded as selection grade in 1965 and remained so till 16, April 1984. It attained the status of special grade municipality on 17, April 1984. The total area of the municipality is 13.47 sq.km. Thoothukudi town is situated in the Gulf of Mannar and it has jurisdiction over Meelavittan and Sankaraperi revenue villages.

The system of appointing of Municipal Councillor by election was introduced in the Municipality in 1883.[16] The election of 10 out of 16 total members was sanctioned in 1886.[17] At that time this municipality was divided into five wards. During 1930 Thoothukudi Municipal Council was comprised of one elected Chairman and 32 members, all non-officials and elected by the tax payers and of the seven members represent the minority communities and women. On 23, February 1986 elections were held for 36 wards and these councillors along with their Municipal Chairman held their office till 2, March 1991.[18] Afterwards it was dissolved[19] and from 3, March 1991, Municipal Commissioner functioned as Special Officer and from 25, July 1996 District Collector was made as the Special Officer for the Municipality.

On 9, October 1996, Municipal elections were held and on 25, October 1996, the Councillors of 51 wards along with the Municipal Chairman were sworn in. The Ward Councillor selected one among them as their Vice-Chairman of this Municipality. The wards 2 and 41 are reserved for Scheduled caste / Scheduled tribe and wards 44 and 45 are reserved for SC/ST women. The wards 3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 22, 24, 29, 34, 36, 37, 42 and 49 amounting to 15 wards are allotted for women and for the year 1998-99 they held 12 ordinary and 8 urgent meetings and they decided 960 matters. During 1999-2000 the Council conducted 12 ordinary, 13 urgent and 2 special urgent meetings and it has decided 1152 subjects.

Drinking Water Facilities

In 1873 an open channel of 6.4 Km. length was excavated by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs.4,000/- for diverting the water of the Korampallam irrigation tank to a reservoir in the outskirts of the town. From this reservoir water was distributed to several wells

in the town by means of conduits and earthernware pipes laid by the Municipal Council at a cost of Rs.9380/-. In 1896 a comprehensive water supply scheme was recommended by the Sanitary Board. It consisted of two portions and the execution of the first portion took place in 1906 at a cost of Rs.1,17,780/- and the second in April 1908. Later, it was found that the improvement of the Korampallam tank interfered with the irrigation interests of the ryots. But due to contamination in the drinking water cholera and other water borne diseases occurred frequently and affected hundreds of people. In order to control these epidemic diseases, Cruz Fernandez who was the Chairman of the Municipality during 1909, 1910, 1912, 1915 and 1925 introduced a novel scheme. It was a joint water supply scheme for the three towns namely Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli and Palayamkottai from the Tamiraparani river near Vallanadu which is 38 Kms. from Thoothukudi at a cost of Rs.18,23,275 in 1932. Both these municipalities and the Public Works Department plunged in action during 1914 and 1915. But the break of World War I affected its further progress and the work was kept in abeyance. In 1925 and 1926 the expenses of the project was escalated to Rs.27,83,765. Cruz Fernando got this amount as grant and as loan and completed the scheme in 1938 and enabled the people of Thoothukudi, to get good drinking water. Before the completion of this scheme when there was scarcity of water, Cruz Fernando arranged bringing of water to this town by train from Kadambur and by ship from Sri Lanka. Water tax was also levied on the people. Though initially it was criticised by the people, the success of the programme changed their mind to accept it without opposition. Later on seeing the achievement of, Cruz Fernandez, he was affectionately called as the *Father of the town* by the people of the Thoothukudi.

The third line of the Thoothukudi Municipal Water Supply Scheme from Vallanadu to Thoothukudi was sanctioned by the Government[19] in 1991 at a cost of Rs.1770.96 lakhs is a milestone in the history of Thoothukudi Municipality. The work is in progress and is executed by the TWAD Board. The head work is at Vallanad and the reservoirs are at Millerpuram, Levingipuram, Subbiah Park and Cruzpuram with a capacity of 15 lakh, 15 lakh, 20 lakh and 10 lakh litres respectively.

At present drinking water is supplied to the town from the Tamiraparani river bed in between Vallanadu and Murappanadu which is 42 km. away from the town. The water is drawn through infilteration canals and pumped to the four reservoirs situated at Rajaji Park, V.V.D Park ground level reservoir, Bolnaickenpettai and South Cotton

Road with a capacity of 17 lakh litres, 11.25 lakh litres (20 lakh litres) 15.75 lakh litres and 14.85 lakh litres respectively. In this town drinking water is distributed through 117.579 km. length of polymer pipes. It is also decicded to remove the iron rusted pipes and replace them with polymer pipes in all the areas of the town.

The town is divided into four zones and water is supplied in alternative days. At present, the daily water supply in the town is 160 lakh litres supplied at a rate of 75 litres of water per family. There are 24995 domestic service connections, 1077 commercial service connections and 5 industrial service connections in the municipality. Apart from these there are 659 public fountains. Minimum of Rs.36/- for domestic connection Rs.75/- for commercial connections and Rs.110/- for industrial connections are collected as water charges in the municipality. In the water scarcity area, water is distributed through water lorries.

Drainage and Sanitation

For drainage maintenance and improvement Thoothukudi town is divided into five zones. Open drainages are found in a few places. The drainage water is collected in a well at Tharuvai. Later it is pumped in to a waste land. There are 2300 drainage pipes and 1760 septic tanks found in this town. Underground drainage schemes are implemented in the town, with the help of loan amounting to Rs.150 lakhs provided by Life Insurance Corporation of India Limited and Rs.208 lakh was spent for this scheme. 2147 houses are provided with underground drainage facilities in this town.

Thirty three public conveniences are provided by this municipality with enough water with the help of World Bank, during 1990 - 91. Three lorries, four tractors and two trailors are purchased for the municipality. In the year 1998-1999, Rs.1,62,14,018/- was spent for this purposes. Through taxes it earned Rs.14,77,663/- for the year 1998-99. In the previous year it was Rs.16,27,509/- The streets are cleaned twice in a day. The wastes are collected in a compost yard and manure is produced with it. There are 20 supervisors and 420 scavengers working in the municipality to keep the town neat and clean.

Public Health

More importance is given to public health. Apart from the hospital run by the Catholic Mission, this municipality is proud of having a Government Hospital, E.S.I Hospital, and Municipal hospital for women and children. This Municipal Hospital is under the charge of a Medical

Officer. It is situated at Chatram street in the municipal building. Enough medicines are provided for treating the out patients. An emergency ward is functioning here. This municipality is maintaining three maternity houses and four maternity centres with the help of 3 medical officers, maternity assistants, eleven aayahs and three health visitors. There are ten beds in the maternity houses. School children are brought under medical check up. Mid-wives attended 1234 delivery cases in the year 1998-99. Rs.4,60,435/-was spent for the hospital for the year 1998-99 and 11848 patients were treated in this municipality.In the last year 11545 persons were treated. For the year 1999-2000, 1405 deliveries were attended by the midwives and Rs.9,70,330 was spent and 12,426 patients were treated. Much care is taken for prevention of communicable diseases like Cholera, Malaria and Tuberculosis etc. Propaganda is carried out to create awareness of these diseases among the people. The municipality implements maternal and child care programme, providing advice on couple regarding family planning, ante-natal care and immunisation to children. 9406 births and 1733 deaths were registered during 1998-99 whereas for 1999-2000, the corresponding figures were 9400 births and 1706 deaths, respectively. During floods, droughts and other natural calamities, immediate steps are taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic diseases and also carry out immunisation of the infected people. The municipal health wing has been grouped into four who visit all the affected areas and give treatment. Special camps have been conducted for treating the patients affected by the sexually transmitted diseases. One veterinary hospital is located in this town near new colony.

Education

There are five Government High Schools. Among them, two are for boys and three are co-educational schools. 17 Government Higher Secondary Schools are functioning in the municipality, among these seven are for boys, eight are for girls and the rest two are co-educational schools. Before 1990 the municipality maintained nine middle schools and six elementary schools. But now they are under the control of the education department of the government. 10853 boys and 12549 girls are studying in these institutions.

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Centres are functioning in 15 schools. During 1998-99 Rs.6,29,603/- was spent for this scheme and Rs.7,50,876/- for the year 1999-2000. Once in a week each child is provided with an egg. But, since 2001, instead of egg, the children are provided with potatoes and vegetables. Since July 2006 two eggs per child has been provided. For each rupee collected by the Municipality as property tax, 10 paise is collected for library improvement. This amounted to Rs.18,32,322/- for the year 1998-99 and for 1999-2000

it was Rs.20,15,000/-. The Municipality maintains 15 reading rooms, of which six are provided with radios.

Roads

The Municipality maintains roads to the length of 142.741 km. Of this earthern road, amounts to 10.00 km. metal road 30.00 km. black topped surface road 85.00 km. and cement concrete road 17.741 km. For the maintenance work, like black topping, spreading gravel and filling the bumpy roads with mud etc., Rs.70,32,460/- was spent for the year 1998-99. For the previous year it was Rs.20,20,398/- and for 1999-2000 it was Rs.1,35,52,000/-.

Bus Terminals

There are two bus terminals in the municipality, one at Palayamkottai road and the other at Ettayapuram road called Aringnar Anna Bus Terminus. The shops around this terminus fetched Rs.7,22,464/- for the year 1998-99 and Rs.10,34,510.00 during 1999-2000. Municipal guest houses are constructed around this bus terminals and the municipality earned Rs.53,550 for the year 1998-99 while for the previous year, the earnings were Rs.60,490/-. For double bed room Rs.50/- and for single bed room Rs.30/- were collected per day as tariff. In Anna Bus Terminal Rs.2/- was collected per bus and in the new bus terminal it is Rs.4/- for entering into this bus terminus.

In the Sivan koil street, a choultry is maintained by the municipality. Rent is collected for the stay. During 1974-75 a Kalyana mandapam was constructed in this choultry and it is rented for the public. During the years 1998-99 a sum of Rs. 59,600/- was collected as rent from the Kalyana mandapam and in 1999 - 2000 this amounted to Rs. 36,250/-.

Lights

All the streets are provided with street lights. The total lights maintained is 5820. It includes 140 mercury lights, 504 sodium lights and 5176 tube lights.

Other Civic Amenities

For the disposal of the dead persons the municipality maintains three burning and burial ghats. Apart from these there are separate burial grounds for Protestants, Catholics and Muslims.

Markets

There are six daily markets situated at S.S.Pillai street, Victoria road, East car road, Gopalsami Nayakkar street, Carpenters street and

at Chidambaram nagar. These daily markets are leased out to private persons for the year 1997-98 it received Rs.13,225.65. In the year 1998-99 this municipality received Rs.15,32,934/- from this. In the year 1999-2000, it was Rs.16,61,900/- by leasing. Apart from these, there are three private vegetable markets functioning at West car road, Ettayapuram road and at Palayamkottai road. Licence fees are collected for this. For the year 1998-99 it amounts to Rs.26,278/- and in the previous year it was Rs.25,471/- and for the year 2000-2001 it amounts to Rs.25,000/-. Similarly a slaughter house is well maintained at Bolepettai and it too is leased out for Rs.59,858/- for the year 1998-99, for the year 1999-2000 it was Rs.1,40,706/-, for the year 2000-2001 it amounted to Rs.1,83,400/-, whereas during 1998-98 it was Rs.1,31,585/-. For slaughtering a goat, a fee of Rs.2/- and for cattle, a fee of Rs.5/- is collected.

Food adulteration checkings are carried out periodically. Licences were issued for dangerous and offensive trades giving due care for manufacture and storage facilities of dangerous nature.Through licences, it earned Rs.1,45,618/- for the year 1998-99 and for 1999-2000 it was Rs.1,38,069/-.

The Municipality maintains 12 parks in different parts of the town. In order to attract more people during Sundays and other holidays more facilities have been provided in Roche park and in other parks. For the maintenance of these parks Rs.54,360/- was spent in the year 1998-99. In the earlier years it was Rs.4,39,193/-. During 1999-2000 Rs.2,50,000/- was spent for improving and for maintenance of the parks. There is one play ground at Tharuvai approved by Government. It is under the maintenance of Sports Development Authority.

People use to gather during the month of April for Chittirai festival, in June for Visakam festival and in October for Dasara festival. Every year in August Lady of Snow festival is celebrated with great pomp and gaiety. During these festivals the crowd swells from 4500 to 25000 and the municipality provides extra lights and drinking water facilities. It also maintains the hygiene of the place with the spray of D.T.T.[20]

Income

Property tax, water charges, profession tax, dangerous and offensive trade licence fees, slaughter house fees, encrochment tax, bus terminus lease and collection and grant from the government for various schemes are the major sources of income to the municipality. It also gets loans from government, and L.I.C for undertaking improvement and expansion of water works and drainage. 15348 families are living below the poverty line here, the municipality has created seven

community development organisations to achieve the goal of raising their standard of living.[21]

Thoothukudi Municipality's Annual Income from 1970-71 to 1999-2000:

Years		*Income* (Rs. in Lakhs)
1970 - 71	---	65.92
1971 - 72	---	78.19
1972 - 73	---	113.18
1973 - 74	---	110.35
1974 - 75	---	122.89
1975 - 76	---	125.89
1976 - 77	---	130.86
1977 - 78	---	183.62
1978 - 79	---	203.23
1979 - 80	---	122.03
1980 - 81	---	144.99
1981 - 82	---	189.77
1982 - 83	---	217.56
1983 - 84	---	362.88
1984 - 85	---	194.73
1985 - 86	---	230.45
1986 - 87	---	255.41
1987 - 88	---	280.71
1988 - 89	---	334.26
1989 - 90	---	425.26
1990 - 91	---	422.35
1991 - 92	---	400.36
1992 - 93	---	530.77
1993 - 94	---	537.87
1994 - 95	---	619.66
1995 - 96	---	678.01
1996 - 97	---	848.85
1997 - 98	---	890.16
1998 - 99	---	789.26
1999- 2000	---	924.80

Kovilpatti Municipality

Kovilpatti was constituted as a Grade III municipality on 1 April 1964.[22] Subsequently it was upgraded as Grade II from 8 August 1971.[23] It became Grade I on 28 June 1983 and continues to be the same till now.[24] The total area of this municipality is 12.50 sq.km. It is divided into 36 wards of which 11 are reserved for women (General) one for SC/ST women and two for SC/ST and the rest 22 are general wards.

Drinking Water Facilities

Water is drawn from the Thamiraparani river bed situated at Sivalaperi about 56 km from Kovilpatti and this scheme was sanctioned on 14 October 1970 at a cost of Rs.108.45 lakhs but it was later in 1979 revised to a cost of Rs.162.50 lakhs.[25] The scheme was executed by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board till 1976[26]. From 1976 onwards the distribution of water to this municipal limits is done by the municipality itself. There are three over head tanks for storage of water at Ramasamy Doss Park, Kadalaiyoor road and at taluk office with the capacity of 7.25 lakh litres, 7.25 and 5.75 lakh litres respectively. There are five booster stations along with the pumping mains of who two are located at Sivalaperi and others at Rajaputhukudi, Salaiputhur and Kovilpatti. Improvements are made to these motor and pumps spending Rs.132.20 lakhs. The Kovilpatti Municipal Water Supply Scheme is a combined one by which 31 way side villages and Sattur municipality are benefited. The total quantity of water pumped from headworks is about 85 lakh litres per day. Per day 20 to 25 lakhs litres of water is supplied by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. There are 62 public fountains and 7002 house service connections. Of these, 6413 are domestic and 589 are non domestic connections. The municipality levies water charges for 10,000 litres of water Rs.20/- at the rate of domestic connection and Re.1/- is collected for meter maintenance. For every additional 1000 litres, Rs.2/- is charged. Under non domestic connection up to 10,000 litres for commercial purposes Rs.60/- is charged as water tax and Re.1/- is collected for meter maintenance. For every additional 1000 litres Rs.4/- is collected as water tax. The annual income from excess water charges amounts to Rs.24 lakhs. In addition to this the municipality maintains 170 hand pumps and 62 public taps.

Drainage and Sanitation

A lorry, 12 bullock carts and 11 other vehicles are utilised for collecting rubbish, sullege and sewage in this municipality. It also has

a compost yard. For sweeping the streets, cleaning the drains, removing the rubbish and drain silt, for the maintenance of compost yard and for anti mosquito spraying etc., 146 sanitary workers are engaged. These sanitary workers are supervised by a sanitary officer, five sanitary inspectors and six supervisors. Almost all the houses in the municipality are provided with flushout latrines. The municipality engages one truck, five mini lorries and 12 bullock carts for the removal of rubbish and drain silts. This town has 19 public conveniences and 15 public urinals. One compost yard is maintained by this municipality.

Public Health

One government hospital, one Employees State Insurance hospital, eighteen private hospitals and a number of private dispensaries are in the town. Three maternity assistants with four ayahs are working in the municipal maternity centre. Pre-natal care is provided to the pregnant women. Mass universal immunisation for children under one year is also carried out in this centre. Immunisation against DPT, Polio, BCG, Measles and TT are done here.

The municipality keeps sufficient stock of bleaching powder, phenol, lime powder and medicines to take immediate action against the spread of epidemics. It also stocks anti-cholera vaccine and salt solution with a view to control the diarrhoea diseases. The public health sanitary inspectors check the hotels, tea stalls and sweet meat stalls, etc. periodically in order to avert the spreading of the epidemic diseases.

Education

The Municipality maintains five municipal elementary schools and one Middle school buildings. Within the municipal limits there are two Government Higher Secondary Schools. Apart from this there are, 10 elementary schools, five higher elementary schools and four higher secondary schools under private management.

Noon - Meal Programme

There are 21 noon meal centres in the municipality area feeding 797 children in the age group of 2 to 4 years. About 1070 children in the age group of 5 to 9 years are benefited by the six noon meal centres in this town.

Roads

The muncipality maintains 14.490 Km. of cement road, 25.532 km. of black topped road, 1.726 km. of W.B.M. road and 7.226 km. of earthern road.

Bus Terminal

There is one municipal bus terminal and it has been classified as 'C' grade with 13 bays, which fetches an income of Rs.11,600/- per annum.

Travellers's Bunglow

One travellers' bungalow and one guest house provide accommodation to the travelling public.

Street Lights

There are 1,903 street lights in this municipality of which include 1746 tube lights, 55 mercury vapour lamps, four focus lights and 99 sodium vapour lights.

Burial and Burning Grounds

The municipality has 3 private and 4 municipal burial grounds and one private and one municipal burning ghats within its limit.

Food Adulteration

Food Adulteration and Dangerous and Offensive Trades are checked regularly and licences are issued after verifying the basic requirements. The Sanitary Inspectors assess the trades after inspecting the spot every year and prepare Dangerous and Offensive Trade lists. Licences are issued accordingly collecting the licence fees. Failure to renew the licence will attract penal action and prosecution. Many 'C' class match industries which are also functioning in this municipal area fall under Dangerous and Offensive Trades.

Markets

One daily market, and a weekly market are here. Daily market fetches Rs. 2,05,281/- per annum and weekly market earns Rs. 60,400/- per annum. A slaughter house is located in the municipal market. Nearly 100 sheeps and goats are slaughtered daily under the supervision of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.Two parks serve as the lungs of this municipality.

During the Shenbagavalli Amman koil festival and other local festivals, arrangements for proper sanitation and protected drinking water supply are made by the municipality.[27]

Income

Property tax, water charges, professional tax, dangerous and offensive trade licence fees, encroachment tax, bus terminal lease,

slaughter house fees, market lease and the government grants are the major sources of income to this municipality.

Kovilpatti Municipality's Annual Income from 1975-1976 to 1994-1995

Sl.No.	*Year*	*Total Income (in Rupees)*
1.	1975-76	1462146
2.	1976-77	1595900
3.	1977-78	2623859
4.	1978-79	1678527
5.	1979-80	2040137
6.	1980-81	2022861
7.	1981-82	2086807
8.	1982-83	2520033
9.	1983-84	2854240
10.	1984-85	3612654
11.	1985-86	3357966
12.	1986-87	4138849
13.	1987-88	3882896
14.	1988-89	8353255
15.	1989-90	9899206
16.	1990-91	6504833
17.	1991-92	7837818
18.	1992-93	11483086
19.	1993-94	13216044
20.	1994-95	12518195

Town and Country Planning in the district

As an offshoot of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, the Town and Country Planning Department was created in the State, headed by a Director with headquarters at Chennai. Eight Regional Offices have been formed in different parts of Tamil Nadu and each office is placed under the control of a Deputy Director. One of these Regional Offices is located at Tirunelveli and it has jurisdiction over Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari districts.

The Regional Office prepares Master Plans and detailed Development Plans for urban centres to regulate the land developments

for various urban uses. It also assists the local authorities in implementing the land use and development plan, in identifying and formulating urban development projects and in conducting periodical meetings under the Chairmanship of the District Collector to monitor the progress of the urban development projects (Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme) funded by the World Bank, Integrated Urban Development Programme (IUDP), and Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT). It identifies the cyclone prone areas and proposes comprehensive protection measures. Similarly it identifies and approves areas exclusively for industrial developments. It helps the TamilNadu Housing Board, Tamil Nadu Slum clearance Board and private developers and other agencies in preparing residential and industrial lay outs.

Master Plan (MP)

Master Plans showing the major land use classifications like residential, industrial, commercial, public and semi public, educational, transportation and agricultural uses are prepared by this department for Thoothukudi municipal town, Thoothukudi local planning area excluding Thoothukudi town and including 29 surrounding villages and Kovilpatti. Based on the Master plan, short term measures for solving the immediate urban development problems Growth Town Report has been prepared for Thoothukudi.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP)

Under World Bank assistance, the Project Management Group (PMG) Chennai, have selected Thoothukudi and Kovilpatti urban centres for implementing development projects both remunerative and non-remunerative projects such as development of shopping complexes, marriage hall, maternity centre, provision of street lights, purchase of equipments for service schemes etc. shelter components (site and service schemes), tramp components, slum improvement schemes etc. The following works have been undertaken in this district.

Schemes under TNUDP

Name of the Work	*Amount Spent* (Rs.in lakh)
A. Municipal Urban Development Fund component (MUDF) Thoothukudi Municipality	
1. Construction of shopping complex at conservancy depot at Palayamkottai road.	16.00
2. Construction of shopping complex at Sick bull site on Jebaraj Road.	13.50

3.	Construction of shopping complex at 10th ward on South Cotton Road.	6.00
4.	Construction of Marriage hall at Seventhakulam road	12.00
5.	Improvements to V.O.C.Market	70.00
6.	Burial ground improvement at Palayamkottai road.	6.00
7.	Construction of Maternity home at State Bank colony.	2.00
8.	Construction of Maternity centre at Cruzpuram.	3.00
9.	Road improvement	45.00
10.	Public Health Equipment	3.00

Kovilpatti Municipality

1.	Construction of shopping complex in daily market.	6.06
2.	Improvement to roads.	13.16
3.	Improvements to Burial grounds	3.50
4.	Solid Waste Management	16.00
5.	Water Supply (Purchase of tanker lorry)	5.00
6.	Street Lights Purchase of Sodium Vapour lamps.	20.00

B. Shelter Component

1.	Site and service scheme at Sankaraperi village.	286.13
2.	Site and service Milavittan village	203.17

C. Tramp Component

	Widening and improving Thoothukudi, Tiruchendur Road from km. 1/0 to 8/4 to three lanes with slow moving vehicles, track including widening the road, over bridge and bridge across upper river in Thoothukudi.	305.00

D. Slum Improvement

1.	Siluvaipatti (Part-I)	3.86
2.	Siluvaipatti (Part-2)	42.69
3.	Sudalai colony	1.91

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Integrated Urban Development Programme (IUDP)

With a view to assist the local bodies to implement development projects of remunerative nature such as bus stands, shopping complexes

markets etc., and to generate income to the local bodies, the Director of Town and Country Planning sanctions loan assistance to local bodies in this district under IDSMT and IUDP programmes. The beneficiary towns under these programmes are Thoothukudi, Kovilpatti, Alwarthirunagari, Tiruchendur, Vilathikulam, Sattankulam, Nazareth, Udangudi, Kayalpattinam, Eral, Srivaikuntam, Ettayapuram and Kalugumalai.

Schemes Under IDSMT

Name of Project		*Amount* (Rs.in lakh)
Thoothukudi Municipality		
Construction of New Bus Stand		
Part-I	Phase I	25.00
	Phase II	24.00
	Phase III	24.00
Part-2	Phase I	26.00
	Phase II	21.00
Kovilpatti Municipality		
Constrcution of bus stand	Phase II	19.21

Schemes under I.U.D.P.

1.	Alwarthirunagari Town Panchayat construction of shopping complex.		6.00
2.	Tiruchendur Town Panchayt construction of bus stand	Phase I	10.00
		Phase II	10.00
3.	Vilathikulam Town Panchayt construction of shopping complex		3.50
	Construction of new bus stand		14.00
4.	Sattankulam Town Panchayat construction of bus stand.		12.82
5.	Nazareth Town Panchayat construction of Bus Stand		9.65
6.	Udangudi Town Panchayat construction of bus stand		15.00
7.	Kayalpattinam Town Panchayat construction of bus stand		16.50
8.	Eral Town Panchayat construction of weekly shandy		15.15

9.	Srivaikuntam Town Panchayat construction of bus stand and Pay and use toilet.	10.00 1.81
10.	Ettayapuram Town Panchayat construction of Bus stand	10.00
11.	Kalugumalai Town Panchayat construction of bus stand	11.50

This office has prepared civic design for projects like bus stand, shopping complex etc. to avail loan assistance under TNUDP, IDSMT, IUDP programme. Mappillaiyurani, Punnakayal, Pazhayakayal, Tharuvaikulam, Veerapandyanpattinam, Authoor Kayalpattinam, Kulasekarapattinam, Manappadu and Keelavaippar, villages sites were selected for the construction of cyclone shelter.[28]

APPENDIX - 1
Details of Village Panchayats - Thoothukudi District

Name of Block 1		*Name of Village Panchayats* 2
Alwarthirunagari	1.	Adinathapuram
	2.	Alagappapuram
	3.	Alagiamanavalapuram
	4.	Angamangalam
	5.	Campbellabad
	6.	Kadaianodai
	7.	Karungadal
	8.	Karuvelampadu
	9.	Katchinavilai
	10.	Kattarimangalam
	11.	Kurangani
	12.	Kurippankulam
	13.	Kurukatoor
	14.	Malavarayanattham
	15.	Meerankulam
	16.	Mela Authoor
	17.	Mookuperi
	18.	Naalumavadi
	19.	Punnakayal
	20.	Puraiyoor
	21.	Rajapathi
	22.	Senthamangalam
	23.	Sethukkuvaithan
	24.	Suganthalai
	25.	Themankulam
	26.	Thirukalur
	27.	Udaiyarkulam
	28.	Varandiavel
	29.	Vellamadam
	30.	Venkateswarapuram
Karungulam	1.	Aarampannai
	2.	Aazhikudi
	3.	Alandha

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Name of Block 1		*Name of Village Panchayats* 2
	4.	Alwarkarkulam
	5.	Ellainaickanpatti
	6.	Kaliyavur
	7.	Kalvai
	8.	Karungulam
	9.	Kizhapuddhaneri
	10.	Kizhavallanadu
	11.	Kongarayankurichi
	12.	Manakkarai
	13.	Murappanadu Kovilpathu
	14.	Murappanadu Pudhugrama
	15.	Mutthalangurichi
	16.	Naanalkadu
	17.	North Karachery
	18.	Poovani
	19.	Ramanujam Pudhur
	20.	Seithunganallur
	21.	Sekkarakudi
	22.	Serakulam
	23.	Singathakurichi
	24.	South Karachery
	25.	Thadhankulam
	26.	Vadavallanadu
	27.	Vallakulam
	28.	Vallanadu
	29.	Vasavappapuram
	30.	Vittilapuram
	31.	Vittilapuram Kovilparthu
Sattankulam	1.	Alagappapuram
	2.	Amuthunnakudi
	3.	Arasoor
	4.	Chettykulam
	5.	Eluvaraimukki
	6.	Komaneri

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Name of Block 1	*Name of Village Panchayats* 2
	7. Kombankulam
	8. Kommadikottai
	9. Mudaloor
	10. Naduvakurichi
	11. Nedunkulam
	12. Padukkapathu
	13. Palangulam
	14. Pallakkurichi
	15. Pandarapuram
	16. Pannamparai
	17. Periathalai
	18. Pidaneri
	19. Pudukulam
	20. Puththantharuvai
	21. Sasthavinallur
	22. Subbarayapuram
	23. Thachamozhi
	24. Thamaraimozhi
Srivaikuntam	1. Akaram
	2. Aniabaranallur
	3. Arumugamangalam
	4. Ediyarkadu
	5. Kilpidagai Kaspa
	6. Kilpidakai Varatharajapuram
	7. Korkai
	8. Kottarakurichi
	9. Kovankadu
	10. Mangalakurichi
	11. Manjaneerkayal
	12. Maramangalam
	13. Mukkani
	14. Nattathi
	15. Parakkiramanpandi
	16. Pathmanbamangalam

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Name of Block 1		*Name of Village Panchayats* 2
	17.	Pazhyakayal
	18.	Perur
	19.	Siruthondanallur
	20.	Sivagalai
	21.	Sivaramamangalam
	22.	Soolaivaikal
	23.	Srimoolakarai
	24.	Sriparasanganallur
	25.	Thiruupanichettikulam
	26.	Tholappanpannai
	27.	Tiruppuliankudi
	28.	Umarikadu
	29.	V.Athithanallur
	30.	Valavallan
	31.	Valuvur
Tiruchendur	1.	Ammanpuram
	2.	Kayamozhi
	3.	Mela Tiruchendur
	4.	Melapudukudi
	5.	Moolakkarai
	6.	Nallur
	7.	Pallippathu
	8.	Pitchivilai
	9.	Veeramanikam
	10.	Veerapandian Pattanam Rural
	11.	Veerapandiayan Pattanam
Thoothukudi	1.	Allikulam
	2.	Athimarapatti
	3.	Ayyanadaippu
	4.	Kattalankulam
	5.	Kizhathattapparai
	6.	Koram Pallam

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Name of Block 1	*Name of Village Panchayats* 2
	7. Kottudankadu
	8. Kulayan Karisal
	9. Kumaragiri
	10. Mallakkadu
	11. Mappillaiyurani
	12. Maravanmadam
	13. Meelavittan
	14. Mela Thattapparai
	15. Mudivaithanendal
	16. Muthiapuram
	17. Sangaraperi
	18. Servaikaranmadam
	19. South Silukkonpatti
	20. Thalavaipuram
	21. Thimarajaburam
	22. Thoothukudi Rural
	23. Umaraikottai
	24. Vadakku Silukkan Patti
	25. Varthagaretti Patti
Udangudi	1. Athiyakkurichi
	2. Kulasekaranpattinam
	3. Kuthiraimozhi
	4. Lakshmipuram
	5. Madavankurichi
	6. Manaduthandapathu
	7. Manapadu
	8. Meignanapuram
	9. Nainapathu
	10. Nangaimozhi
	11. Paramankurichi
	12. Seerukatchi
	13. Semmarikulam
	14. Settiyapathu
	15. Sirunadarkudiyruppu

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Name of Block 1		*Name of Village Panchayats* 2
	16.	Vellanvilai
	17.	Venkataramanujapuram
Kayathar	1.	Achankulam
	2.	Ahilandapuram
	3.	Asoor
	4.	Ayanaroothu
	5.	Chettikurichi
	6.	Chidamparapatti
	7.	Cholapuram
	8.	K. Chidambarapuram
	9.	K. Duraisamipuram
	10.	K. Kumarattayapuram
	11.	K. Kupunapuram
	12.	K. Subramaniyapuram
	13.	K.Venkateshpuram
	14.	Kalampatti
	15.	Kalankaraipatti
	16.	Kamanaickanpatti
	17.	Kannakkattai
	18.	Kappalingampatti
	19.	Karadikulam
	20.	Kattalangulam
	21.	Koppanpatti
	22.	Kurumalai
	23.	Kuruvinatham
	24.	Mudukkunlankulam
	25.	North Ilandhaikulam
	26.	Panikkarkulam
	27.	Pannirkulam
	28.	Puduppatti
	29.	Pungavarnatham
	30.	Rajapudukkudi
	31.	Sannathuputhukkudi
	32.	Sevalaperi

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Name of Block 1		*Name of Village Panchayats* 2
	33.	Sivagnanapuram
	34.	South Ilanthakulam
	35.	South Kazhugumalai
	36.	South Mayilodai
	37.	South Vandanam
	38.	Theethampatti
	39.	Thottampatti
	40.	Tirumalapuram
	41.	Tirumangalakurichi
	42.	Usilangulam
	43.	Vadakku Vandanam
	44.	Vanaramutti
	45.	Vellankottai
Kovilpatti	1.	Avalnatham
	2.	Ayyakkottaiyur
	3.	Chatrapatti
	4.	Chidambarapuram
	5.	Chinnamalaikkundru
	6.	Eratchi
	7.	Idaiseval
	8.	Illampuvanam
	9.	Illuppaiyoorani
	10.	Inam Maniyatchi
	11.	Kadalaiyur
	12.	Keela Eral
	13.	Kilavi Patti
	14.	Kodukamparai
	15.	Kovilpatti
	16.	Lingampatti
	17.	Manjanayakkan Patti
	18.	Manthithoppu
	19.	Meenachipuram
	20.	Mela Eral
	21.	Mooppanpatti

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Name of Block 1		*Name of Village Panchayats* 2
	22.	Mudukku Meendanpatti
	23.	Nalatinputhur
	24.	Pandavarmangalam
	25.	Sanmugapuram. T
	26.	Semmaputhur
	27.	Sindalakarai
	28.	Sivanthipatti
	29.	Surakkaipatti
	30.	Theetampatti
	31.	Thittankulam
	32.	Thonukal
	33.	Thuraiur
	34.	Urulaikudi
	35.	Uthuppatti
	36.	Vankateshwarapuram. R
	37.	Varathampatti
	38.	Villiseri
Ottapidaram	1.	Ahilandapuram
	2.	Akkanaickenpatti
	3.	Araikulam
	4.	Athanoor
	5.	Chandrakiri
	6.	Elavelangal
	7.	Eppothum Vendran
	8.	Governagiri
	9.	Jagaveerapandiapuram
	10.	Jambulingapuram
	11.	K. Shanmugapuram
	12.	K. Thalavaipuram
	13.	Kalappaipatti
	14.	Kattunaickenpatti
	15.	Keela Arasadi
	16.	Keela Kottai
	17.	Keela Mangalam

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Name of Block 1	*Name of Village Panchayats* 2
	18. Keelamudiman
	19. Kelagulam
	20. Kodiyankulam
	21. Kollamparambu
	22. Kollankinaru
	23. Kothali
	24. Kulasekaranallur
	25. Kumarettiyapuram
	26. Kurukkusalai
	27. Kuthiraikulam
	28. Malaarasaradi
	29. Malaipatti
	30. Malapatiyapuram
	31. Maniyachi
	32. Maruthanvalvoo
	33. Menatchipuram
	34. Mullur
	35. Murampan
	36. Nagampatti
	37. Onamakulam
	38. Ottanatham
	39. Ottappidaram
	40. P. Duraisamipuram
	41. Panchalamkurichi
	42. Parikkuttam
	43. Parivallikottai
	44. Pasuvanthanai
	45. Puthiyamputhur
	46. Puthurpandiyapuram
	47. Rajavin Kovil
	48. S. Kailasapuram
	49. Samynatham
	50. Sankampatti
	51. Sillanatham
	52. South Kalmedu

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Name of Block 1		*Name of Village Panchayats* 2
	53.	South Verapandaiapuram
	54.	Tharuvaikulam
	55.	Tharuvaikulam Post
	56.	Thennampatti
	57.	Valasamudhiram
	58.	Vallinayagipuram
	59.	Vedanatham
	60.	Vellaram
	61.	Veppalodai
Pudur	1.	Ayankarisalkulam
	2.	Ayanrajapatti
	3.	Ayanvadamalapuram
	4.	Boodhalapuram
	5.	Chinnavanayakanpatti
	6.	Inam Arunachalapuram
	7.	Kadalkudi
	8.	Kandaswamypuram
	9.	Karuppur
	10.	Keelanattukurichi
	11.	Kizhaarunachalapuram
	12.	Kizhakaranthai
	13.	Koundanpatti
	14.	Lakshmipuram
	15.	Maavillodai
	16.	Maavilpatti
	17.	Maniyakaranpatti
	18.	Masarpatti
	19.	Mathalapuram
	20.	Mela Arunachalapuram
	21.	Melakalloorani
	22.	Melakaranthai
	23.	Mettil Patti
	24.	Mittavadamalapuram
	25.	Muthaiyapuram
	26.	Muthalapuram

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Name of Block 1		*Name of Village Panchayats* 2
	27.	Muthusamypuram
	28.	N.Jegaveerapuram
	29.	Nagalapuram
	30.	Nambipuram
	31.	Patti Thevanpatti
	32.	Puthalapuram
	33.	Ramachandrapuram
	34.	Sankaralingapuram
	35.	Sennammarettypatti
	36.	Sennampatti
	37.	Shenkottai
	38.	Sivalarpatti
	39.	Thapathi
	40.	Vathalakarai
	41.	Vedapatti
	42.	Veerapatti
	43.	Vembur
	44.	Vowvalthotti
Vilathikulam	1.	Ariyanayagipuram
	2.	Arungulam
	3.	Atrangarai
	4.	Ayanbommiyapuram
	5.	Ayansengalpadai
	6.	Chakkammalpuram
	7.	Chakkanapuram
	8.	Chithavanaickanpatti
	9.	Inamsubramaniyapuram
	10.	Inamvedappatti
	11.	K. Kumarareddiyapuram
	12.	Kamalapuram
	13.	Kazhukasalapuram
	14.	Keela Vaippar
	15.	Keela Vilathikulam
	16.	Kulathur

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Name of Block 1	*Name of Village Panchayats* 2
	17. Kuruvarpatti
	18. M. Shanmugapuram
	19. Manthikulam
	20. Marthandampatti
	21. Melmanthai
	22. Nadunkulam
	23. Namachivayapuram
	24. Niraviputhupatti
	25. P. Meenakchipuram
	26. Padarnthapuli
	27. Perilovanpatti
	28. Periyasamipuram
	29. Pillaiyarnatham
	30. Poosanur
	31. Puliyangulam
	32. Ramanuthu
	33. Sivagnanapuram
	34. South Vembar
	35. Sundereshwarapuram
	36. Suranggudi
	37. T. Subbaiapuram
	38. Thaliakkattupuram
	39. Thangammalpuram
	40. Thatthaneri
	41. Vaippar
	42. Vallinayagipuram
	43. Veerapandianpuram
	44. Velidupatti
	45. Vellaiammalpuram
	46. Vembar
	47. Vilvamarathuppatti
	48. Virusampatti
	49. Zamin Karisalkulam
	50. Zamin Kodangipatti
	51. Zamin Sengelpadai

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Thoothukudi District

General Information on Panchayat Unions

Population

S.No.	Name of Panchayat Union	Date of Consti-tution	Number of Village Panchayats	Number of Town Panchayats	Pre-sent Grade	Population		
						Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Kovilpatti	28.2.1956	38	1	IV	1,84,372	91,217	93,155
2.	Kayathar	2.10.1961	45	3	V	1,05,270	51,464	53,806
3.	Ottapidaram	14.4.1961	61	–	III	1,08,458	53,446	55,012
4.	Vilathikulam	2.10.1961	51	1	IV	88,091	43,404	44,687
5.	Pudur	13.4.1961	44	1	IV	73,256	35,653	37,603
6.	Thoothukudi	2.10.1960	25	1	III	3,22,680	1,62,671	1,60,009
7.	Srivaikuntam	2.10.1961	31	4	III	1,17,594	56,894	60,700
8.	Karungulam	2.10.1960	31	–	III	77,546	37,395	40,151
9.	Alwarthirunagari	9.10.1960	30	4	III	1,15,344	54,722	60,622
10.	Tiruchendur	2.10.1961	11	4	IV	1,06,034	49,779	56,255
11.	Udangudi	2.10.1961	17	1	IV	73,552	34,927	38,625
12.	Sattankulam	2.10.1961	24	1	IV	83,723	38,188	45,535

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

S.No.	Name of Panchayat Unions	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	No.of habita-tions	Area in sq.kilo metres	No.of wards	Number of wards reserved		
							SC/ ST	Wom-en	Gen. eral
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Kovilpatti	31,091	822	116	419.00	19	2	7	10
2.	Kayathar	25,534	220	144	570.80	16	2	6	8
3.	Ottapidaram	40,083	340	163	739.00	22	5	8	9
4.	Vilathikulam	18,982	54	139	623.00	16	1	7	8
5.	Pudur	12,390	24	110	490.00	13	1	5	7
6.	Thoothukudi	37,729	712	128	366.00	25	2	9	14
7.	Srivaikuntam	20,195	518	182	244.00	14	1	6	7
8.	Karungulam	19,360	111	17	349.00	16	1	6	8
9.	Alwarthirunagari	17,720	248	226	213.30	15	1	5	9
10.	Tiruchendur	14,998	52	89	136.00	5	1	2	2
11.	Udangudi	5,957	26	127	197.00	11	1	4	6
12.	Sattankulam	6,032	7	192	276.00	14	–	5	9

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Drinking Water Supply

Sl.No.	*Name of Panchayat Unions*	*Over head tanks*	*Hand pumps*	*Power pumps*	*Ground level Reser-viors*	*Bore wells*	*Open wells*	*Number of water connections to the houses*
1.	Kovilpatti	73	595	100	16	595	–	218
2.	Kayathar	63	418	63	2	418	88	1340
3.	Ottapidaram	53	603	53	–	603	227	1156
4.	Vilathikulam	30	411	301	–	411	230	321
5.	Pudur	–	438	63	–	438	–	1041
6.	Thoothukudi	80	242	79	–	242	–	844
7.	Srivaikuntam	48	262	52	8	262	–	644
8.	Karungulam	54	411	58	–	411	–	492
9.	Alwarthirunagari	71	421	81	12	421	–	952
10.	Tiruchendur	43	154	44	–	154	–	646
11.	Udangudi	47	504	82	–	504	–	1345
12.	Sattankulam	–	602	103	54	602	341	1276

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)
Total length of roads in Kilometres

Names of Panchayat Unions	*Panchayat Union Roads*	*Village Panchayat Roads*	*Link Roads*	*Tar Roads*	*Metal Roads*	*Gravel Roads*	*Earth Roads*	*WBM Roads*
1. Kovilpatti	73.20	27.70	25.5	69.20	3.60	3.00	0.00	1.00
2. Kayathar	102.40	146.55	–	78.00	48.20	6.40	0.00	18.00
3. Ottapidaram	35.60	218.35	–	30.60	19.80	3.00	0.00	2.00
4. Vilathikulam	137.60	95.80	185.60	90.60	17.20	40.80	0.00	5.80
5. Pudur	71.20	76.92	–	55.00	–	5.00	0.00	10.20
6. Thoothukudi	80.60	123.50	–	72.00	27.50	0.00	0.00	8.60
7. Srivaikuntam	55.90	67.70	–	46.50	–	4.20	0.00	5.20
8. Karungulam	94.50	63.70	–	71.30	–	10.20	4.20	8.80
9. Alwarthirunagari	54.20	67.20	–	51.70	14.95	0.00	0.00	2.35
10. Tiruchendur	49.80	12.90	–	41.00	31.70	1.00	0.00	7.80
11. Udangudi	59.90	102.60	–	48.90	26.80	3.60	0.00	7.40
12. Sattankulam	77.00	57.20	–	59.60	–	1.40	0.00	16.00

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Street Lights

Sl.No.	*Name of the Panchayat Unions*	*Number of tube lights*	*Number of Sodium vapour lights*	*Total*
1.	Kovilpatti	3355	22	3377
2.	Kayathar	2136	26	2162
3.	Ottapidaram	3569	30	3599
4.	Vilathikulam	2831	23	2854
5.	Pudur	2241	23	2264
6.	Thoothukudi	7360	62	7422
7.	Srivaikuntam	3037	27	3064
8.	Karungulam	3726	26	3752
9.	Alwarthirunagari	3316	28	3344
10.	Tiruchendur	1496	16	1512
11.	Udangudi	1784	20	1804
12.	Sattankulam	3344	30	3374

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Education facilities available in the Panchayat Unions

Sl. No.	*Name of the Panchayat Unions*	*Number of Primary Schools*	*Number of Middle Schools*	*Number of High schools*	*Number of Higher Secondary Schools*	*Social Education Centres*	*Libraries*	*Noon Meal Centres*	*Number of children fed in noon meal centres*
1.	Kovilpatti	90	19	7	5	38	28	119	16,996
2.	Kayathar	107	18	5	5	45	45	137	16,069
3.	Ottapidaram	110	24	7	6	61	61	144	16,852
4.	Vilathikulam	89	18	9	3	51	51	113	13,936
5.	Pudur	74	22	7	2	44	44	100	9,728
6.	Thoothukudi	66	18	3	4	25	25	154	29,364
7.	Srivaikuntam	88	26	6	9	31	31	124	15,284
8.	Alwarthirunagari	76	14	4	3	31	31	98	10,202
9.	Karungulam	90	32	3	7	30	30	131	15,497
10.	Tiruchendur	67	23	10	13	11	11	100	13,521
11.	Udangudi	77	14	1	5	17	17	102	10,506
12.	Sattankulam	101	29	7	9	24	10	142	13,293

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Public Health

Sl.No.	*Name of the Panchayat Unions*	*Number of Rural Dispensaries*	*Number of Primary Health Centres*	*Number of Maternity Centres*
1.	Kovilpatti	1	3	19
2.	Kayathar	1	4	24
3.	Ottapidaram	1	7	26
4.	Vilathikulam	1	3	20
5.	Pudur	–	3	16
6.	Thoothukudi	1	4	22
7.	Srivaikuntam	1	5	23
8.	Karungulam	1	3	19
9.	Alwarthirunagari	–	6	22
10.	Tiruchendur	–	3	23
11.	Udangudi	–	3	16
12.	Sattankulam	–	3	19

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Particulars regarding Veterinary Hospitals and Clinics

Sl. No.	*Name of the Panchayat Unions*	*Number of veterinary Hospitals*	*Number of veterinary dispensaries*	*Number of veterinary clinical centres*	*Number of veterinary sub centres*	*Number of animal diseases investigating units*
1.	Kovilpatti	1	1	–	12	–
2.	Kayathar	–	2	–	8	–
3.	Ottapidaram	–	2	–	6	–
4.	Vilathikulam	–	2	–	5	–
5.	Pudur	–	2	–	6	–
6.	Thoothukudi	1	3	1	7	1
7.	Srivaikuntam	1	2	–	8	–
8.	Karungulam	–	2	–	4	–
9.	Alwarthirunagari	–	2	–	4	–
10.	Tiruchendur	–	2	–	3	–
11.	Udangudi	–	1	–	8	–
12.	Sattankulam	–	2	–	5	–

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

General Information about the Panchayat unions

Sl. No.	*Name of the Panchayat Union*	*Bus Terminus*	*Villages with town bus facilities*	*T.V sets Installed*	*Radios Supplied*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Kovilpatti	1	38	130	80
2.	Kayathar	1	35	104	118
3.	Ottapidaram	--	65	112	128
4.	Vilathikulam	1	102	108	98
5.	Pudur	1	80	104	88
6.	Thoothukudi	1	29	211	56
7.	Srivaikuntam	2	165	141	118
8.	Karungulam	1	35	149	80
9.	Alwarthirunagari	1	36	150	91
10.	Tiruchendur	1	196	61	103
11.	Udangudi		143	83	81
12.	Sattankulam	1	19	127	70

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Income of the Panchayat Unions from 1989-90 to 1999-2000 *(in Rupees)*

Sl. No. 1	*Name of the Panchayat unions* 2	*1989-90* 3	*1990-91* 4	*1991-92* 5	*1992-93* 6	*1993-94* 7	*1994-95* 8	*1995-96* 9
1.	Kovilpatti	20,22,955	26,04,996	28,72,513	54,93,986	60,35,438	60,02,508	96,30,040
2.	Kayathar	25,28,895	13,56,412	27,48,857	60,39,230	58,26,110	64,97,357	81,31,757
3.	Ottapidaram	52,25,536	34,09,245	41,87,893	76,56,210	77,70,316	70,85,523	93,45,495
4.	Vilathikulam	34,58,978	28,15,470	38,96,494	63,21,838	74,07,827	62,47,492	82,30,102
5.	Pudur	23,11,458	29,33,590	35,84,410	44,03,060	61,86,735	46,14,547	58,58,505
6.	Thoothukudi	39,36,233	29,76,539	66,14,705	1,75,85,394	1,35,52,886	1,49,08,100	1,58,91,200
7.	Srivaikuntam	18,27,063	15,20,883	25,53,550	23,09,083	36,76,584	35,77,228	31,34,765
8.	Karungulam	19,55,371	27,62,272	34,98,057	56,31,161	72,65,736	53,90,097	80,01,097
9.	Alwarthirunagari	40,30,275	27,50,739	45,11,538	68,54,481	76,20,848	80,10,712	1,17,13,037
10.	Tiruchendur	21,17,509	20,99,389	24,08,619	42,90,714	67,73,275	47,78,074	63,68,541
11.	Udangudi	13,04,913	15,25,401	23,47,574	49,82,705	49,21,101	48,82,153	51,89,247
12.	Sattankulam	21,82,883	25,38,180	27,77,748	49,89,977	90,27,680	61,04,960	71,21,910

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Income of the Panchayat Unions from 1989-90 to 1999-2000 ***(in Rupees)***

Sl.No.	*Name of the Panchayat Unions*	*1996-97*	*1997-98*	*1998-99*	*1999-2000*
1	*2*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
1.	Kovilpatti	1,18,10,729	91,21,958	88,88,711	75,76,400
2.	Kayathar	81,69,823	98,79,339	71,26,573	1,07,22,759
3.	Ottapidaram	1,17,82,275	1,13,40,717	82,76,728	88,10,444
4.	Vilathikulam	102,27,201	1,43,13,759	72,28,732	70,74,822
5.	Pudur	81,03,127	56,76,996	66,63,375	59,35,987
6.	Thoothukudi	2,52,44,155	1,44,67,488	92,60,583	99,61,456
7.	Srivaikuntam	41,83,835	34,74,122	51,74,044	54,31,986
8.	Karungulam	1,22,35,881	86,96,301	73,53,043	66,52,010
9.	Alwarthirunagari	1,27,51,312	1,09,99,971	81,79,241	52,84,116
10.	Thiruchendur	94,92,751	52,53,823	41,53,831	24,51,808
11.	Udangudi	81,93,767	90,23,844	33,22,056	34,16,820
12.	Sattankulam	1,50,81,191	1,04,27,317	73,08,567	68,50,815

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Expenditure of the Panchayat Unions from 1989-90 to 1999-2000

(in Rupees)

Sl No. 1	*Name of the Panchayat Unions* 2	*1989-90* 3	*1990-91* 4	*1991-92* 5	*1992-93* 6	*1993-94* 7	*1994-95* 8
1.	Kovilpatti	23,30,496	28,95,702	22,09,315	40,05,635	68,44,254	50,07,321
2.	Kayathar	23,80,065	28,79,230	20,81,371	45,53,648	67,84,904	53,80,027
3.	Ottapidaram	53,41,116	34,36,007	28,51,087	62,88,908	95,53,318	49,04,548
4.	Vilathikulam	38,52,865	32,97,060	33,84,086	60,13,358	60,97,729	62,65,648
5.	Pudur	22,79,307	32,73,640	32,61,303	37,79,074	56,83,367	42,44,152
6.	Thoothukudi	44,05,069	32,00,538	68,21,708	1,11,84,624	75,75,179	1,62,08,400
7.	Srivaikuntam	14,35,139	16,38,929	15,50,688	24,90,142	17,18,344	23,13,296
8.	Karungulam	19,54,969	31,75,427	22,39,604	49,24,706	72,54,671	56,87,378
9.	Alwarthirunagari	38,89,153	40,74,905	59,10,574	63,75,234	95,05,701	98,74,983
10.	Tiruchendur	24,01,742	21,97,146	21,34,657	36,37,522	66,97,994	39,99,723
11.	Udangudi	12,59,647	13,96,747	19,88,617	47,43,315	46,00,883	42,23,896
12.	Sattankulam	22,53,350	26,66,499	21,75,074	36,58,520	,00,98,235	61,47,327

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

Expenditure of the Panchayat Unions from 1989-90 to 1999-2000

(in Rupees)

Sl. No. 1	*Name of the Panchayat Unions* 2	*1995-96* 9	*1996-97* 10	*1997-98* 11	*1998-99* 12	*1999-2000* 13
1.	Kovilpatti	69,98,424	1,33,95,407	86,04,766	43,93,972	56,00,368
2.	Kayathar	74,47,386	93,64,903	85,54,840	52,00,340	1,02,14,668
3.	Ottapidaram	79,73,412	1,33,26,690	1,09,47,161	55,49,736	70,84,823
4.	Vilathikulam	70,48,716	80,20,510	1,45,15,832	60,97,888	50,89,938
5.	Pudur	54,77,132	75,34,094	52,25,122	53,73,474	55,18,586
6.	Thoothukudi	2,01,33,886	2,54,88,693	1,30,48,075	58,59,140	74,83,362
7.	Srivaikuntam	20,64,904	31,65,627	40,92,516	41,84,325	46,40,367
8.	Karungulam	78,58,308	1,27,71,571	76,58,661	38,79,878	52,02,055
9.	Alwarthirunagari	1,15,79,157	1,20,20,803	1,06,79,008	73,96,897	62,23,201
10.	Tiruchendur	45,58,916	91,23,313	71,61,529	40,94,058	34.43.675
11.	Udangudi	53,65,087	78,80,372	83,33,598	20,42,464	29,07,085
12.	Sattankulam	66,10,182	1,40,08,816	1,08,40,190	66,23,480	63,13,850

APPENDIX - 2

Impact of I.R.D.P Programme from 1985-86 to 1998-99 in block areas, amount spent, and number of SCs and women benefited by the programme.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	For the year 1985-86			For the yer 1986-87		
		Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of SCs benefited	Number of women benefited	Amount spent (Rs in lakhs)	Number of SCs benefited	Number of women benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Thoothukudi	7.25	138	187	8.56	142	183
2.	Karungulam	7.43	132	86	9.07	162	121
3.	Srivaikuntam	3.04	35	37	4.17	36	40
4.	Alwarthirunagari	3.18	–	89	5.47	93	112
5.	Tiruchendur	13.02	108	104	12.03	121	168
6.	Udangudi	8.01	105	165	7.38	90	128
7.	Sattankulam	5.10	129	47	7.30	203	80
8.	Kovilpatti	9.35	210	130	10.25	225	140
9.	Kayathar	6.39	142	115	13.15	267	150
10.	Ottapidaram	7.00	115	160	7.00	120	150
11.	Vilathikulam	12.40	260	300	14.21	323	290
12.	Pudur	3.75	67	18	4.17	76	27

Appendix - 2 (Contd...)

Impact of I.R.D.P Programme from 1985-86 to 1998-99 in 12 blocks, amount spent, and number of SCs and women benefited by the programme.

Sl. No.	*Name of the Block*	*For the year 1987-88*			*For the yer 1988-89*		
		Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	*Number of SCs benefited*	*Number of women benefited*	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Number of SCs benefited*	*Number of women benefited*
1	*2*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
1.	Thoothukudi	12.83	481	576	8.30	261	281
2.	Karungulam	14.57	542	386	8.83	136	76
3.	Srivaikuntam	3.13	40	50	5.73	47	40
4.	Alwarthirunagari	9.19	246	341	5.61	124	135
5.	Tiruchendur	11.80	128	285	11.00	142	328
6.	Udangudi	6.89	110	210	7.57	155	205
7.	Sattankulam	9.20	227	93	9.36	233	327
8.	Kovilpatti	11.56	232	152	10.23	215	142
9.	Kayathar	9.85	247	196	12.24	302	241
10.	Ottapidaram	7.50	125	150	8.50	120	180
11.	Vilathikulam	13.60	310	278	14.26	326	315
12.	Pudur	4.93	81	19	5.14	94	34

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Impact of I.R.D.P Programme from 1985-86 to 1998-99 in block areas, amount spent, and number of SCs and women benefited by the programme.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	For the year 1989-90			For the yer 1990-91			
		Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of SCs benefited	Number of women benefited	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of SCs benefited	Number of women benefited	Total number of beneficiaries including others
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Thoothukudi	6.70	191	231	7.90	212	250	462
2.	Karungulam	9.44	176	92	8.83	168	129	387
3.	Srivaikuntam	4.87	32	40	6.95	41	38	482
4.	Alwarthirunagari	10.02	218	236	12.24	195	187	449
5.	Tiruchendur	10.80	137	357	10.29	132	34.8	740
6.	Udangudi	7.28	120	160	7.59	95	165	539
7.	Sattankulam	5.32	210	52	2.34	201	80	561
8.	Kovilpatti	11.16	232	172	12.82	245	182	486
9.	Kayathar	11.39	262	211	8.08	189	154	362
10.	Ottapidaram	11.20	120	150	12.58	130	143	273
11.	Vilathikulam	14.29	336	338	12.40	160	215	325
12.	Pudur	5.85	97	36	6.21	102	42	350

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Impact of I.R.D.P Programme from 1985-86 to 1998-99 in block areas, amount spent, and number of SCs and women benefited by the programme.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	For the year 1991-92				For the yer 1992-93			
		Amount spent (Rs in lakhs)	Number of SCs benefited	Number of women benefited	Total number of beneficia-ries including others	Amount spent (Rs in lakhs)	Number of SCs benefitted	Number of women benefited	Total number of beneficiaries including others
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1.	Thoothukudi	13.30	227	235	462	10.98	185	190	375
2.	Karungulam	14.50	174	107	377	9.17	189	116	392
3.	Srivaikuntam	4.54	37	33	350	3.33	39	37	370
4.	Alwarthirunagari	7.46	186	209	420	12.20	158	173	454
5.	Tiruchendur	8.61	142	250	485	8.02	185	272	487
6.	Udangudi	4.73	65	127	327	6.36	75	180	313
7.	Sattankulam	8.37	248	241	1320	1.24	28	40	86
8.	Kovilpatti	11.42	215	143	438	11.79	238	152	471
9.	Kayathar	11.27	215	172	424	11.60	291	267	576
10.	Ottapidaram	12.99	135	165	300	13.00	140	170	310
11.	Vilathikulam	14.66	145	180	340	18.80	188	170	382
12.	Pudur	4.01	80	13	187	5.23	100	32	265
	Total	115.86	1869	1875	5430	111.72	1816	1799	4481

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Impact of I.R.D.P Programme from 1985-86 to 1998-99 in block areas, amount spent, and number of SCs and women benefited by the programme.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	For the year 1993-94				For the year 1994-95			
		Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of SCs benefited	Number of women benefited	Total number of beneficia-ries including others	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of SCs benefited	Number of women benefited	Total number of beneficiaries including others
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1.	Thoothukudi	10.10	237	345	582	23.91	219	236	458
2.	Karungulam	13.91	199	128	417	15.44	168	109	352
3.	Srivaikuntam	4.32	38	34	343	3.06	38	40	360
4.	Alwarthirunagari	25.37	549	614	1389	14.95	288	317	677
5.	Tiruchendur	17.61	250	290	932	11.61	122	249	515
6.	Udangudi	7.01	118	190	426	6.13	95	110	309
7.	Sattankulam	2.13	41	50	126	2.64	52	78	153
8.	Kovilpatti	17.46	282	182	545	18.15	410	210	620
9.	Kayathar	29.00	387	307	764	34.00	432	348	860
10.	Ottapidaram	15.00	140	172	312	15.50	145	180	325
11.	Vilathikulam	16.80	198	163	376	20.10	250	306	503
12.	Pudur	17.32	243	100	607	22.64	260	131	782
	Total	176.05	2674	2575	6799	188.03	2479	2315	5971

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Impact of I.R.D.P Programme from 1985-86 to 1998-99 in block areas, amount spent, and number of SCs and women benefited by the programme.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	For the year 1995-96				For the yer 1996-97			
		Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of SCs benefited	Number of women benefited	Total number of beneficia-ries including others	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of SCs benefited	Number of women benefited	Total number of beneficiaries including others
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1.	Kovilpatti	0.000	258	206	516	18.790	217	174	435
2.	Kayathar	31.560	413	330	827	26.500	280	224	561
3.	Ottapidaram	23.720	357	286	715	24.450	274	219	548
4.	Vilathikulam	16.030	243	194	487	22.200	263	210	526
5.	Pudur	25.690	494	395	988	17.990	432	345	864
6.	Thoothukudi	20.820	318	254	636	13.840	176	141	353
7.	Srivaikuntam	12.000	162	129	324	12.500	163	130	326
8.	Karungulam	7.520	0	0	0	13.610	0	0	0
9.	Alwarthirunagari	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10.	Tiruchendur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11.	Udangudi	12.040	269	215	538	11.120	300	240	601
12.	Sattankulam	1.580	381	305	763	1.540	268	214	537
	Total	150.960	2895	2314	5794	162.540	2373	1897	4751

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Impact of I.R.D.P Programme from 1985-86 to 1998-99 in block areas, amount spent, and number of SCs and women benefited by the programme.

Sl.	Name of the Block	For the year 1997-98				For the yer 1998-99			
		Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of SCs benefited	Number of women benefited	Total number of beneficia-ries including others	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of SCs benefited	Number of women benefited	Total number of beneficiaries including others
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1.	Kovilpatti	18.070	210	168	420	28.210	238	190	476
2.	Kayathar	29.600	333	266	667	17.240	255	204	511
3.	Ottapidaram	18.080	204	163	409	19.150	216	172	432
4.	Vilathikulam	25.400	321	257	643	36.000	359	287	719
5.	Pudur	15.740	176	140	352	23.530	252	201	504
6.	Thoothukudi	17.650	258	206	516	20.450	201	160	402
7.	Srivaikuntam	14.020	190	152	380	16.000	201	160	402
8.	Karungulam	11.700	206	164	412	13.900	181	144	362
9.	Alwarthirunagari	12.150	247	198	495	--	169	135	339
10.	Tiruchendur	5.150	97	77	194	--	153	122	307
11.	Udangudi	11.400	174	139	348	11.700	201	161	403
12.	Sattankulam	4.100	144	115	288	0.300	194	155	388
	Total	183.060	2560	2045	5124	186.480	2620	2091	5245

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Social Forestry under (NREP & RLEGP) from 1985-86 to 1994-95

Sl.	Name of the Block	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Fund allotted for planting the seedlings (Rs in lakhs)	Finance utilised for planting seedlings (Rs.in lakhs)	Fund allotted for planting the seedlings (Rs in lakhs)	Finance utilised for planting seedlings (Rs.in lakhs)	Fund allotted for planting the seedlings (Rs in lakhs)	Finance utilised for planting seedlings (Rs.in lakhs)	Fund allotted for planting the seedlings (Rs in lakhs)	Finance utilised for planting seedlings (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Thoothukudi	--	--	6.15	2.62	0.64	3.80	--	--
2.	Karungulam	--	--	2.86	1.89	1.75	5.12	0.80	2.12
3.	Srivaikuntam	1.59	1.07	1.85	1.00	1.85	6.60	1.22	4.33
4.	Alwarthirunagari	0.25	0.24	2.10	1.14	--	--	--	--
5.	Tiruchendur	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.50	2.35
6.	Udangudi	0.25	0.24	0.50	0.14	1.00	4.84	0.60	0.99
7.	Sattankulam	--	--	2.75	1.74	0.16	2.00	0.51	1.51
8.	Kovilpatti	--	1.01	5.43	3.55	0.10	1.47	0.47	2.38
9.	Kayathar	1.00	0.38	4.00	2.20	--	--	--	--
10.	Ottapidaram	--	--	8.40	4.62	--	--	--	--
11.	Vilathikulam	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.40	2.32
12.	Pudur	--	2.94	4.96	2.10	--	--	--	--
	Total	3.09	2.94	39.00	21.00	5.50	23.83	5.50	16.00

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)
Social Forestry under (NREP & RLEGP) from 1985-86 to 1994-95

Sl.	Name of the Block	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Fund allotted for planting the seedlings (Rs in lakhs)	Finance utilised for planting seedlings (Rs.in lakhs)	Fund allotted for planting the seedlings (Rs in lakhs)	Finance utilised for planting seedlings (Rs.in lakhs)	Fund allotted for planting the seedlings (Rs in lakhs)	Finance utilised for planting seedlings (Rs.in lakhs)	Fund allotted for planting the seedlings (Rs in lakhs)	Finance utilised for planting seedlings (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Thoothukudi	1.70	2.58	1.00	2.15	0.50	1.50	--	--
2.	Karungulam	--	2.25	0.34	1.77	0.62	--	0.95	1.86
3.	Srivaikuntam	0.97	0.91	0.88	2.72	0.75	1.57	2.51	2.01
4.	Alwarthirunagari	1.07	2.25	--	--	--	--	--	--
5.	Tiruchendur	1.10	2.25	1.51	2.16	1.00	2.78	1.05	2.80
6.	Udangudi	1.32	2.05	1.00	1.52	0.50	0.11	1.77	2.33
7.	Sattankulam	1.17	1.14	3.50	3.95	5.50	10.50	4.35	4.31
8.	Kovilpatti	0.74	1.26	0.21	1.55	0.64	1.64	0.42	1.00
9.	Kayathar	--	--	--	--	1.00	2.90	1.00	0.95
10.	Ottapidaram	2.82	3.68	--	--	--	--	--	--
11.	Vilathikulam	1.00	1.32	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.40	1.20	1.60
12.	Pudur	1.39	2.05	0.50	1.85	0.49	0.50	--	--
	Total	14.78	22.44	10.00	80.07	12.00	22.90	13.25	16.86

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Social Forestry under (NREP & RLEGP) from 1985-86 to 1994-95

Sl.	*Name of the Block*	*1993-94*		*1994-95*	
		Fund allotted for planting the seedlings (Rs in lakhs)	*Finance utilised for planting seedlings (Rs.in lakhs)*	*Fund allotted for planting the seedlings (Rs in lakhs)*	*Finance utilised for planting seedlings (Rs.in lakhs)*
1	*2*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*
1.	Thoothukudi	10.80	20.05	8.88	22.51
2.	Karungulam	0.45	0.75	0.72	1.50
3.	Srivaikuntam	1.21	0.91	3.71	2.41
4.	Alwarthirunagari	–	–	–	–
5.	Tiruchendur	1.85	3.29	0.49	2.08
6.	Udangudi	1.00	1.90	1.75	0.50
7.	Sattankulam	2.54	1.93	0.79	–
8.	Kovilpatti	–	–	–	–
9.	Kayathar	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.95
10.	Ottapidaram	–	–	–	–
11.	Vilathikulam	1.17	1.55	0.50	0.88
12.	Pudur	–	–	–	–
	Total	20.02	31.39	17.84	32.89

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Progress under N.R.E Programme from 1985-86 to 1994-95

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Panchayat Union	1985-86		1986-87	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Thoothukudi	38	18.035	83	23.1500
2.	Karungulam	24	5.440	84	12.0600
3.	Srivaikuntam	65	12.280	68	11.5300
4.	Alwarthirunagari	75	10.880	–	–
5.	Tiruchendur	–	–	–	–
6.	Udangudi	–	24.816	–	1.2011
7.	Sattankulam	–	124.994	–	2.9800
8.	Kovilpatti	110	9.080	189	11.5000
9.	Kayathar	101	5.730	271	8.8100
10.	Ottapidaram	–	–	–	–
11.	Vilathikulam	42	9.000	107	12.6700
12.	Pudur	–	–	–	–
	Total	455	100.61	802	83.9011

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Progress under N.R.E.P. from 1985-86 to 1994-95

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Panchayat Union	1987-88		1988-89	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Thoothukudi	120	25.37	58	20.00
2.	Karungulam	206	29.58	176	17.66
3.	Srivaikuntam	65	8.90	66	7.12
4.	Alwarthirunagari	74	8.67	54	4.05
5.	Tiruchendur	–	–	–	–
6.	Udangudi	–	5.42	–	5.42
7.	Sattankulam	–	34.060	–	54.01
8.	Kovilpatti	91	5.20	102	5.08
9.	Kayathar	103	8.49	–	–
10.	Ottapidaram	–	–	–	–
11.	Vilathikulam	86	13.63	127	8.00
12.	Pudur	–	–	–	–
	Total	745	139.32	583	121.34

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Progress under N.R.E.P. from 1985-86 to 1994-95

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Panchayat Union	1989-90		1990-91	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2	11	12	13	14
1.	Thoothukudi	261	46.33	104	30.686
2.	Karungulam	347	38.28	147	42.580
3.	Srivaikuntam	70	17.32	65	16.700
4.	Alwarthirunagari	12	0.72	67	3.900
5.	Tiruchendur	–	–	83	52.950
6.	Udangudi	–	11.37	13	21.000
7.	Sattankulam	–	–	45	19.000
8.	Kovilpatti	124	11.48	12	4.000
9.	Kayathar	–	–	140	28.110
10.	Ottapidaram	–	–	160	25.110
11.	Vilathikulam	–	–	256	23.650
12.	Pudur	–	–	37	–
	Total	814	125.50	1129	287.086

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Progress under N.R.E.P. from 1985-86 to 1994-95

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Panchayat Union	1991-92		1992-93	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2	15	16	17	18
1.	Thoothukudi	179	44.770	35	21.772
2.	Karungulam	256	91.410	31	37.070
3.	Srivaikuntam	88	31.200	69	19.330
4.	Alwarthirunagari	94	8.750	62	6.400
5.	Tiruchendur	54	49.180	33	30.40
6.	Udangudi	9	23.640	4	12.210
7.	Sattankulam	152	8.280	39	18.640
8.	Kovilpatti	103	20.540	60	23.500
9.	Kayathar	206	38.380	53	26.290
10.	Ottapidaram	103	34.200	133	8.380
11.	Vilathikulam	216	41.800	20	7.100
12.	Pudur	41	36.476	18	33.215
	Total	1501	428.636	557	243.907

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Progress under N.R.E.P. from 1985-86 to 1994-95

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Panchayat Union	1993-94		1994-95	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2	19	20	21	22
1.	Thoothukudi	56	40.899	180	49.080
2.	Karungulam	52	30.970	210	61.050
3.	Srivaikuntam	92	32.860	98	38.740
4.	Alwarthirunagari	20	13.020	75	28.640
5.	Tiruchendur	54	33.020	93	25.160
6.	Udangudi	24	50.800	53	18.160
7.	Sattankulam	139	18.000	133	17.180
8.	Kovilpatti	15	16.200	86	38.350
9.	Kayathar	117	43.770	166	50.860
10.	Ottapidaram	148	48.160	172	24.080
11.	Vilathikulam	170	55.820	137	50.730
12.	Pudur	19	39.923	13	26.245
	Total	906	423.441	1416	429.055

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)
Performance under TRYSEM 1985-86 to 1991-92

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	*Name of the Panchayat Union*	*1985-86*		*1996-87*	
		Number of persons trained	*Expenditure / stipend allotted*	*Number of persons trained*	*Expenditure / stipend allotted*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Thoothukudi	32	0.48	37	0.55
2.	Karungulam	25	0.52	21	0.46
3.	Srivaikuntam	18	0.54	30	0.90
4.	Alwarthirunagari	3	0.05	–	–
5.	Tiruchendur	31	0.23	40	0.30
6.	Udangudi	15	0.13	19	0.18
7.	Sattankulam	10	0.02	35	0.08
8.	Kovilpatti	39	0.468	34	0.408
9.	Kayathar	29	0.473	26	0.448
10.	Ottapidaram	40	0.48	40	0.48
11.	Vilathikulam	26	0.88	26	0.84
12.	Pudur	22	0.04	22	0.04
	Total	290	4.311	330	4.686

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Performance under TRYSEM 1985-86 to 1991-92

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	*Name of the Panchayat Union*	*1987-88*		*1988-89*	
		Number of persons trained	*Expenditure / stipend allotted*	*Number of persons trained*	*Expenditure / stipend allotted*
1	*2*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
1.	Thoothukudi	30	0.45	35	0.52
2.	Karungulam	29	0.57	35	0.83
3.	Srivaikuntam	33	0.99	36	1.08
4.	Alwarthirunagari	26	0.39	34	0.50
5.	Tiruchendur	50	0.37	26	0.19
6.	Udangudi	29	0.25	32	0.26
7.	Sattankulam	35	0.08	35	0.08
8.	Kovilpatti	36	0.432	34	0.558
9.	Kayathar	35	0.543	31	0.641
10.	Ottapidaram	32	0.38	40	0.48
11.	Vilathikulam	26	0.88	26	0.88
12.	Pudur	26	0.05	26	0.05
	Total	387	5.385	390	6.069

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Performance under TRYSEM 1985-86 to 1991-92

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	*Name of the Panchayat Union*	*1989-90*		*1990-91*	
		Number of persons trained	*Expenditure / stipend allotted*	*Number of persons trained*	*Expenditure / stipend allotted*
1	*2*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
1.	Thoothukudi	38	0.57	32	0.380
2.	Karungulam	34	0.82	34	0.770
3.	Srivaikuntam	30	0.90	27	0.810
4.	Alwarthirunagari	35	0.53	15	0.360
5.	Tiruchendur	33	0.24	11	0.080
6.	Udangudi	38	0.35	37	0.280
7.	Sattankulam	35	0.08	48	0.190
8.	Kovilpatti	35	0.57	37	0.705
9.	Kayathar	34	0.742	34	0.742
10.	Ottapidaram	35	0.42	10	0.120
11.	Vilathikulam	26	0.88	26	0.880
12.	Pudur	27	0.08	27	0.080
	Total	400	6.182	338	5.397

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Performance under TRYSEM 1985-86 to 1997-98

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	*Name of the Panchayat Union*	*1991-92*	
		Number of persons trained	*Expenditure / stipend allotted*
1	*2*	*15*	*16*
1.	Thoothukudi	35	0.210
2.	Karungulam	40	0.460
3.	Srivaikuntam	18	0.540
4.	Alwarthirunagari	35	0.840
5.	Tiruchendur	32	0.250
6.	Udangudi	30	0.350
7.	Sattankulam	41	0.160
8.	Kovilpatti	34	0.558
9.	Kayathar	36	0.778
10.	Ottapidaram	35	0.420
11.	Vilathikulam	26	0.840
12.	Pudur	27	0.080
	Total	389	5.486

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Performance under TRYSEM 1992-93 to 1997-98

Sl. No.	*Name of Panchayat Union*	*1992-93*		*1993-94*		*1994-95*	
		Number of persons trained	*Expenditure/ stipend allotted*	*Number of persons trained*	*Expenditure/ stipend allotted*	*Number of persons trained*	*Expenditure/ stipend allotted*
1	*2*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*
1.	Kovilpatti	60	0.540	70	–	60	1.580
2.	Kayathar	35	0.381	136	0.832	40	1.440
3.	Ottapidaram	39	0.170	55	0.300	60	1.460
4.	Vilathikulam	40	0.630	50	1.060	50	1.630
5.	Pudur	38	0.055	48	0.130	44	1.540
6.	Thoothukudi	49	1.054	65	1.128	98	1.620
7.	Srivaikuntam	40	0.070	37	0.200	40	1.530
8.	Karungulam	38	1.725	47	0.840	40	1.550
9.	Alwarthirunagari	47	0.430	50	0.370	50	1.570
10.	Tiruchendur	40	0.460	55	–	49	1.630
11.	Udangudi	76	0.060	45	0.200	50	1.480
12.	Sattankulam	54	0.100	114	0.200	81	1.510
	Total	556	5.675	772	5.260	662	18.540

APPENDIX - 2 (Contd...)

Performance under TRYSEM 1992-93 to 1997-98

Sl. No.	*Name of Panchayat Union*	*1995-96*		*1996-97*		*1997-98*	
		Number of persons trained	*Expenditure/ stipend allotted*	*Number of persons trained*	*Expenditure/ stipend allotted*	*Number of persons trained*	*Expenditure/ stipend allotted*
1	*2*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*
1.	Kovilpatti	50	0.000	35	1.000	42	0.780
2.	Kayathar	40	0.930	29	0.850	48	0.862
3.	Ottapidaram	40	0.600	61	1.100	40	0.790
4.	Vilathikulam	30	0.580	30	0.920	36	1.060
5.	Pudur	49	0.110	37	0.110	52	0.040
6.	Thoothukudi	69	–	57	–	49	0.441
7.	Srivaikuntam	30	0.160	34	0.180	38	0.160
8.	Karungulam	19	–	28	–	47	0.423
9.	Alwarthirunagari	–	–	–	–	38	0.342
10.	Tiruchendur	–	–	–	–	27	0.243
11.	Udangudi	60	0.300	40	0.240	45	0.140
12.	Sattankulam	62	0.240	59	0.220	58	0.220
	Total	449	2.920	410	4.626	520	5.501

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)
Bio-Gas 1985-86 to 1998-99

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	*Name of the Panchayat Union*	*1985-86*		*1986-87*	
		Target for the year	*Achievement*	*Target for the year*	*Achievement*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Thoothukudi	15	15	25	50
2.	Karungulam	25	11	25	60
3.	Srivaikuntam	20	20	25	73
4.	Alwarthirunagari	25	4	150	66
5.	Tiruchendur	20	6	40	15
6.	Udangudi	15	7	55	54
7.	Sattankulam	10	10	15	15
8.	Kovilpatti	45	7	112	16
9.	Kayathar	150	50	150	89
10.	Ottapidaram	50	20	40	21
11.	Vilathikulam	30	30	30	30
12.	Pudur	20	4	50	34
	Total	425	184	712	518

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)
Bio-Gas 1985-86 to 1998-99

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	*Name of the Panchayat Union*	*1987-88*		*1988-89*	
		Target for the year	*Achievement*	*Target for the year*	*Achievement*
1	*2*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
1.	Thoothukudi	15	–	15	15
2.	Karungulam	15	–	15	27
3.	Srivaikuntam	15	17	20	25
4.	Alwarthirunagari	50	–	25	23
5.	Tiruchendur	45	15	30	17
6.	Udangudi	50	–	15	3
7.	Sattankulam	5	–	10	7
8.	Kovilpatti	150	42	50	24
9.	Kayathar	100	90	50	29
10.	Ottapidaram	50	15	40	12
11.	Vilathikulam	28	28	28	28
12.	Pudur	30	–	50	25
	Total	553	207	348	235

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Bio-Gas 1985-86 to 1998-99

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	*Name of the Panchayat Union*	*1989-90*		*1990-91*	
		Target for the year	*Achievement*	*Target for the year*	*Achievement*
1	*2*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
1.	Thoothukudi	15	4	15	13
2.	Karungulam	15	15	15	13
3.	Srivaikuntam	15	14	12	12
4.	Alwarthirunagari	50	10	20	8
5.	Tiruchendur	25	12	20	7
6.	Udangudi	15	3	15	7
7.	Sattankulam	10	4	10	7
8.	Kovilpatti	50	19	12	3
9.	Kayathar	50	24	13	5
10.	Ottapidaram	40	5	10	1
11.	Vilathikulam	26	26	25	25
12.	Pudur	10	1	20	7
	Total	321	137	217	100

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)
Bio-Gas 1985-86 to 1998-99

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	*Name of the Panchayat Union*	*1991-92*	
		Target for the Year	*Achievement*
1	*2*	*15*	*16*
1.	Thoothukudi	10	13
2.	Karungulam	15	7
3.	Srivaikuntam	10	10
4.	Alwarthirunagari	25	13
5.	Tiruchendur	20	5
6.	Udangudi	15	3
7.	Sattankulam	10	1
8.	Kovilpatti	13	13
9.	Kayathar	20	14
10.	Ottapidaram	40	5
11.	Vilathikulam	25	25
12.	Pudur	10	1
	Total	213	110

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)
Bio-Gas 1985-86 to 1998-99

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayat Union	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Target for the year	Achieve-ment	Target for the year	Achieve ment	Target for the year	Achieve ment	Target for the year	Achieve ment
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.	Thoothukudi	25	25	26	26	46	46	45	20
2.	Karungulam	17	17	17	17	37	37	30	3
3.	Srivaikuntam	6	6	42	42	10	10	20	1
4.	Alwarthirunagari	10	10	19	19	8	8	10	6
5.	Tiruchendur	11	11	12	12	10	10	12	1
6.	Udangudi	16	16	25	25	13	13	14	5
7.	Sattankulam	17	17	23	23	6	6	9	4
8.	Koilpatti	16	16	23	23	15	15	16	6
9.	Kayathar	16	16	27	27	17	17	19	11
10.	Ottapidaram	17	17	15	15	5	5	5	–
11.	Vilathikulam	15	15	25	25	16	16	16	11
12.	Pudur	14	14	18	18	17	17	14	7
	Total	180	180	272	272	200	200	210	75

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)
Bio-Gas 1985-86 to 1998-99

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Name of the Panchayat Union*	*1996-97*		*1997-98*		*1998-99*	
		Target for the Year	*Achieve-ment*	*Target for the Year*	*Achieve-ment*	*Target for the Year*	*Achieve-ment*
1	*2*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*
1.	Thoothukudi	30	6	15	2	4	2
2.	Karungulam	20	3	10	10	4	1
3.	Srivaikuntam	15	5	10	4	4	2
4.	Alwarthirunagari	25	–	15	–	4	–
5.	Tiruchendur	15	–	10	3	4	2
6.	Udangudi	15	9	10	1	4	–
7.	Sattankulam	25	–	10	2	5	–
8.	Kovilpatti	25	5	15	5	4	–
9.	Kayathar	20	1	15	7	4	4
10.	Ottapidaram	15	10	15	–	4	–
11.	Vilathikulam	25	–	15	10	4	1
12.	Pudur	20	1	10	1	5	5
	Total	250	40	150	45	50	17

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Chulahs - 1985-86 to 1999-2000

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	*Name of the Panchayat Union*	*1985-86*		*1986-87*	
		Target for the year	*Achievement*	*Target for the year*	*Achievement*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Thoothukudi	100	100	74	74
2.	Karungulam	260	260	260	260
3.	Srivaikuntam	150	150	200	200
4.	Alwarthirunagari	250	250	113	113
5.	Tiruchendur	460	460	–	–
6.	Udangudi	460	460	–	–
7.	Sattankulam	–	–	110	110
8.	Kovilpatti	–	–	–	–
9.	Kayathar	–	–	–	–
10.	Ottapidaram	–	–	200	167
11.	Vilathikulam	360	360	400	400
12.	Pudur	105	105	113	113
	Total	2145	2145	1470	1437

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)
Chulahs - 1985-86 to 1999 - 2000

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	*Name of the Panchayat union*	*1987-88*		*1988-89*	
		Target for the year	*Achievement*	*Target for the year*	*Achievement*
1	*2*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
1.	Thoothukudi	167	167	80	80
2.	Karungulam	260	260	260	260
3.	Srivaikuntam	200	200	250	250
4.	Alwarthirunagari	250	250	250	250
5.	Tiruchendur	250	250	300	300
6.	Udangudi	250	250	300	300
7.	Sattankulam	250	250	250	250
8.	Kovilpatti	175	175	325	325
9.	Kayathar	167	167	383	383
10.	Ottapidaram	250	250	300	300
11.	Vilathikulam	415	415	320	320
12.	Pudur	246	246	318	318
	Total	2880	2890	3336	3336

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)
Chulahs - 1985-86 to 1999-2000

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	*Name of the Panchayat Union*	*1989-90*		*1990-91*	
		Target for the year	*Achievement*	*Target for the year*	*Achievement*
1	*2*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
1.	Thoothukudi	250	250	250	250
2.	Karungulam	260	260	260	260
3.	Srivaikuntam	250	251	250	250
4.	Alwarthirunagari	250	250	320	320
5.	Tiruchendur	250	250	140	140
6.	Udangudi	250	250	140	140
7.	Sattankulam	300	300	250	250
8.	Kovilpatti	250	250	250	250
9.	Kayathar	–	–	123	123
10.	Ottapidaram	250	250	250	87
11.	Vilathikulam	320	320	300	300
12.	Pudur	279	279	294	294
	Total	2909	2910	2827	2664

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Chulahs - 1985-86 to 1999 - 2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	*Name of the Panchayat Union*	*1991-92*	
		Target for the Year	*Achievement*
1	*2*	*15*	*16*
1.	Thoothukudi	426	426
2.	Karungulam	260	260
3.	Srivaikuntam	400	407
4.	Alwarthirunagari	850	850
5.	Tiruchendur	125	125
6.	Udangudi	300	300
7.	Sattankulam	300	300
8.	Kovilpatti	750	750
9.	Kayathar	300	300
10.	Ottapidaram	250	91
11.	Vilathikulam	300	300
12.	Pudur	250	250
	Total	4511	4359

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)
Chulahs - 1985-86 to 1999-2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Name of the Panchayat Union*	*1992-93*		*1993-94*		*1994-95*		*1995-96*	
		Target for the year	*Achieve-ment*	*Target for the year*	*Achieve ment*	*Target for the year*	*Achieve ment*	*Target for the year*	*Achieve ment*
1	*2*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
1.	Thoothukudi	250	250	230	230	375	375	1080	944
2.	Karungulam	250	250	230	230	375	375	1180	946
3.	Srivaikuntam	250	250	210	210	300	300	960	944
4.	Alwarthirunagari	210	210	225	225	375	375	1080	946
5.	Tiruchendur	41	41	200	200	300	300	960	944
6.	Udangudi	250	250	230	230	375	375	960	944
7.	Sattankulam	322	322	230	230	450	450	960	944
8.	Kovilpatti	250	250	230	230	450	450	980	944
9.	Kayathar	250	250	230	230	375	375	960	944
10.	Ottapidaram	234	234	230	230	375	375	960	944
11.	Vilathikulam	275	275	230	230	375	375	960	944
12.	Pudur	245	245	235	235	375	375	960	944
	Total	2827	2827	2710	2710	4500	4500	12000	11332

APPENDIX - 2 (contd...)

Chulahs - 1985-86 to 1999-2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Name of the Panchayat Union*	*1996-97*		*1997-98*		*1998-99*		*1999-2000*	
		Target for the year	*Achieve-ment*	*Target for the year*	*Achieve ment*	*Target for the year*	*Achieve ment*	*Target for the year*	*Achieve ment*
1	*2*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*
1.	Thoothukudi	562	562	260	260	260	260	260	260
2.	Karungulam	562	562	265	265	260	260	260	260
3.	Srivaikuntam	562	562	260	260	260	260	260	260
4.	Alwarthirunagari	562	562	260	260	265	265	260	260
5.	Tiruchendur	562	562	260	260	260	260	265	265
6.	Udangudi	562	562	260	260	260	260	260	260
7.	Sattankulam	563	563	260	260	260	260	260	260
8.	Kovilpatti	563	563	260	260	260	260	260	260
9.	Kayathar	563	563	260	260	260	260	260	260
10.	Ottapidaram	563	563	260	260	260	260	260	260
11.	Vilathikulam	563	563	260	260	260	260	260	260
12.	Pudur	563	563	260	260	260	260	260	260
	Total	6750	6750	3125	3125	3125	3125	3125	3125

APPENDIX - 3

General Information on the Town Panchayats

Sl. No	Name of the Town Panchayat	Date of Constitution	Area of Town Panchayat	Total number of wards with reservation details				Total
				Chairman	SC/ST Member	Women Member	General Member	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Tiruchendur	Town Panchayat -- 1943 Selection Grade --1986 Special Grade --1996	10.5 Sq. kms.	1	2	8	11	22
2.	Arumuganeri	II Grade Town Panchayat - 13.12.1949 I Grade Town Panchayat 24.4.1952 Selection Grade Town Panchayat 31.8.1984	30 Sq.kms.	1	2	5	11	18

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Authoor	II Grade Town Panchayat 1.4.1963 I Grade 20.6.1976 Selection Grade 19.6.1989	25.60 Sq.kms.	1	1	4	10	15
4.	Eral	Town Panchayat 18.4.1946 Selection Grade 19.6.87	1.5 Sq.kms.	1	1	5	9	15
5.	Ettayapuram	II Grade Town Panchayat 27.1.1946 Selection Grade Town Panchayat 14.12.1984	12 Sq.kms.	1	1	5	9	15
6.	Kalugumalai	Selection Grade Town Panchayat 21.8.1984	4.42 Sq.kms.	1	2	5	8	15

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Kayalpattinam	Selection Grade Town Panchayat 15.10.1982	12.05 Sq.kms.	1	1	5	12	18
8.	Nazareth	I Grade Town Panchayat 25.3.1963 Selection Grade Town Panchayat 21.8.84	11.3 Sq.kms.	1	1	5	12	18
9.	Sattankulam	Town Panchayat 11.12.63	5.25 Sq.kms.	1 women	2	5	8	15
10.	Sawyerpuram	Town Panchayat 1.4.1967	8.24 Sq.kms.	1	5	5	5	15
11.	Srivaikuntam	I Grade Panchayat 29.3.1944 Selection grade Town Panchayat 15.10.82	5.55 Sq.kms.	1 women	2	5	11	18
12.	Udangudi	Town Panchayat 11.12.1963	i0.8 Sq.kms.	1	1	5	12	18

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Vilathikulam	I Grade Town Panchayat from 19.6.1969 Selection grade Town Panchayat from 21.8.1984	17.92 Sq.kms.	1	3	5	7	15
14.	Alwarthirunagari	Panchayat from 29.3.1944 1st Grade from 17.4.1961	8 Sq.kms	1	2	5	8	15
15.	Kadambur	Panchayat from 24.3.1960 I Grade 20.6.1975	14.53 Sq.kms	1	3	4	5	12
16.	Kayathar	Town Panchayat 1.4.1950 II Grade Town Panchayat 24.4.1952 I Grade Town Panchayat from 29.6.1963	2.89 Sq.kms.	1	1	5	9	15

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Pudur(V)	I Grade Town Panchayat from 11.9.84	5.6 Sq.kms	1	1	5	9	15
18.	Kanam	II Grade Town Panchayat 1.4.1968	2.45 Sq.kms	1	1	3	8	12
19.	Perungulam	II Grade Town Panchayat 28.3.1968	20.48 Sq.kms	1	2	5	8	15
20.	Thenthiruperai	II Grade Town Panchayat 12.7.1950	8.6 Sq.kms.	1	3	4	5	12

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)
Water Supply in Town Panchayats

Sl. No.	Name of the Town Panchayat	Private tap or House connections	Street tap or public connections	Non - domestic connect-ions	Amount of water distri-buted in litres	No. of Tube wells	No.of Bore wells / wells	Hand pumps/ power pumps
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Tiruchendur	2432	68	–	16.50	–	–	–
2.	Arumuganeri	1279	116	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Authoor	16	56	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Eral	600	58	–	2.50	14	–	–
5.	Ettayapuram	900	69	–	4.60	–	63	29
6.	Kalugumalai	903	49	–	3.95	–	64	–
7.	Kayalpattinam*	5031	36	69	12.10	–	–	–
8.	Nazareth	1415	19	15	4.00	–	–	–
9.	Sattankulam	186	83	–	–	–	–	83
10.	Sawyerpuram	375	160	–	–	–	–	–
11.	Srivaikuntam	1200	74	54	8.15	–	–	–
12.	Udangudi	1650	67	–	–	–	–	162
13.	Vilathikulam	529	134	–	1.75	–	36/3	–
14.	Alwarthirunagari	675	47	–	–	–	–	–
15.	Kadambur	368	51	–	–	–	4/1	39
16.	Kayathar	1350	43	–	–	–	43/5	23
17.	Pudur (v)	61	56	–	–	–	–	–
18.	Kanam	–	72	–	–	–	49	–
19.	Perungulam	396	72	–	2.00	–	–	–
20.	Thenthiruperai	–	29	–	–	–	–	–

* *Upgraded as Municipality* Grade III

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)
Roads in Town Panchayats

Sl. 1	*Name of the Town Panchayats* 2	*Metal roads or W.B.M roads in k.m.* 3	*Gravel or roads in k.m.* 4	*Earthern or mud roads in k.m* 5	*Black topped in k.m.* 6	*Concrete roads in k.ms* 7
1.	Tiruchendur	5.38	4.00	1.00	–	–
2.	Arumuganeri	14.80	17.43	10.00	4.00	0.01
3.	Authoor	12.51	–	–	8.80	1.303
4.	Eral	15.00	4.92	0.954	0.90	5.08
5.	Ettayapuram	1.270	6.00	1.0	3.120	3.210
6.	Kalugumalai	2.601	1.490	3.956	4.475	3.101
7.	Kayalpattinam	8.236	1.560	1.477	15.200	7.275
8.	Nazareth	6.568	0.470	–	1.643	–
9.	Sattankulam	0.445	10.110	–	3.015	3.940
10.	Sawyerpuram	16.279	0.911	–	1.720	1.711
11.	Srivaikuntam	0.470	9.00	5.380	0.270	–
12.	Udangudi	11.245	3.400	–	1.700	2.400
13.	Vilathikulam	–	2.060	2.225	3.665	4.100
14.	Alwarthirunagari	3.935	–	2.105	2.760	–
15.	Kadambur	0.051	–	0.848	0.507	0.896
16.	Kayathar	3.500	3.025	–	3.900	0.875
17.	Pudur (v)	2.390	–	3.622	3.715	2.520
18.	Kanam	1.262	0.600	1.100	2.550	1.648
19.	Perungulam	16.278	–	0.065	0.450	1.830
20.	Thenthiruperai	–	6.884	1.045	0.516	1.155

* *Upgraded as Municipality* Grade III

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)

Remunerative Enterprises in the Town Panchayats

Sl.No.	*Name of the Town Panchayat*	*Markets*	*Bus stand*	*Cart stand*	*Guest*	*Auditorium*	*Community Hall*
1.	Tiruchendur	1	1	–	–	–	1
2.	Arumuganeri	--	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Authoor	–	1	–	–	–	–
4.	Eral	1	1	–	–	–	–
5.	Ettayapuram	1	1	–	1	–	–
6.	Kalugumalai	–	1	–	–	–	–
7.	Kayalpattinam	1	1	–	–	–	7
8.	Nazareth	1	1	–	–	–	–
9.	Sattankulam	1	1	–	–	–	–
10.	Sawyerpuram	–	–	–	–	–	–
11.	Srivaikuntam	–	1	1	–	–	–
12.	Udangudi	1	1	–	–	–	–
13.	Vilathikulam	–	1	–	–	–	–
14.	Alwarthirunagari	–	–	–		–	–
15.	Kadambur	–	–	–	–	–	–
16.	Kayathar	1	1	–	–	1	1
17.	Puthur (v)	–	–	–	–	6	–
18.	Kanam	–	–	–	–	–	–
19.	Perungulam	–	–	–	–	–	–
20.	Thenthiruperai	–	–	–	–	–	–

* *Upgraded as Municipality* Grade III

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)
Street lights in Town Panchayats

Sl. No.	*Name of the Town Panchayat*	*Tube Lights*	*Sodium Lights*	*Mercury Lights*	*Total*
1.	Tiruchendur	386	217	25	628
2.	Arumuganeri	800	19	34	853
3.	Authoor	251	9	–	260
4.	Eral	270	12	5	287
5.	Ettayapuram	338	3	6	357
6.	Kalugumalai	354	24	3	381
7.	Kayalpattinam	645	190	–	835
8.	Nazareth	596	23	5	624
9.	Sattankulam	457	10	15	482
10.	Sawyerpuram	510	37	4	551
11.	Srivaikuntam	554	16	–	570
12.	Udangudi	650	20	16	686
13.	Vilathikulam	410	27	–	437
14.	Alwarthirunagari	349	8	–	357
15.	Kadambur	169	12	2	183
16.	Kayathar	344	15	10	369
17.	Puthur	216	10	–	226
18.	Kanam	175	15	–	190
19.	Perungulam	210	14	–	224
20.	Thenthiruperai	219	10	–	229

* *Upgraded as Municipality* Grade III

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)
Public Health and Sanitation

Sl No. 1	Name of the Town Panchayat 2	Number of Government Hospitals 3	Primary Health Centres 4	Number of conser-vancy staff 5	Number of Sanitary workers 6	Private dispen-saries 7	Panchayat union Dispensaries 8	Length of Drainage in k.m. 9	Ayurvedic Hospital 10
1.	Tiruchendur	1	2	6	--	10	10	7.80	1
2.	Arumuganeri	1	2	23	--	--	--	--	1
3.	Authoor	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
4.	Eral	--	1	12	--	--	--	--	--
5.	Ettayapuram	1	--	20	--	--	--	13.215	--
6.	Kalugumalai	--	1	12	5	--	--	13.00	--
7.	Kayalpattinam	1	--	37	--	4	--	--	1
8.	Nazareth	--	--	21	--	1	--	--	1
9.	Sattankulam	1	--	--	22	6	--	2.750	--
10.	Sawyerpuram	--	1	9	--	--	--	--	--
11.	Srivaikuntam	1	2	26	--	--	--	--	1
12.	Udangudi	1	--	31	--	2	--	--	--
13.	Vilathikulam	1	--	17	--	--	--	--	1
14.	Alwarthirunagari	1	1	12	--	4	--	4.00	1
15.	Kadambiur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16.	Kayathar	--	1	9	--	1	--	5.00	1
17.	Puthur (v)	1	1	15	--	--	--	--	1
18.	Kanam	--	1	7	--	5	--	6.00	1
19.	Peprungulam	--	1	--	5	--	--	4.00	1
20.	Thenthiruperai	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1

* *Upgraded as Municipality* Grade III

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)
Education

Sl. No.	*Name of the Town Panchayat*	*Number of primary schools*	*Number of children studying*	*Number of middle schools*	*Number of children studying*	*Number of high schools*	*Number of children studying*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
1.	Tiruchendur	9	1434	5	2541	1	75
2.	Arumuganeri	16	1942	6	2199	1	220
3.	Authoor	6	729	1	835	–	–
4.	Eral	5	467	2	1535	1	300
5.	Ettayapuram	3	897	2	661	1	900
6.	Kalugumalai	2	–	2	–	2	–
7.	Kayalpattinam	8	–	4	–	12	–
8.	Nazareth	11	1050	3	1175	–	–
9.	Sattankulam	4	1245	2	392	2	554
10.	Sawyerpuram	9	1068	4	1422	–	–
11.	Srivaikuntam	6	1424	3	850	–	–
12.	Udangudi	8	1599	3	939	–	–
13.	Vilathikulam	3	677	1	709	1	229
14.	Alwarthirunagari	3	584	3	1670	–	–
15.	Kadambur	1	121	1	1280	–	–
16.	Kayathar	1	–	6	–	1	–
17.	Puthur	2	295	2	305	1	602
18.	Kanam	5	322	3	522	–	–
19.	Perungulam	2	257	3	675	–	–
20.	Thenthiruperai	5	1155	–	–	–	–

* *Upgraded as Municipality* Grade III

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)
Education

Sl. No.	Name of the Town Panchayat	Number of higher secondary schools	Number of children studying	Number of public libraries	Number of reading rooms	Number of adult education centres	Number of noon-meal centres	Number of beneficiaries in these centres
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Tiruchendur	2	1838	1	3	1	27	3092
2.	Arumuganeri	2	1692	1	--	--	12	510
3.	Authoor	1	325	1	--	--	2	510
4.	Eral	--	--	1	--	--	2	--
5.	Ettayapuram	1	1554	1	2	--	7	--
6.	Kalugumalai	2	--	1	--	--	9	--
7.	Kayalpattinam	--	--	1	--	--	4	510
8.	Nazareth	3	3638	1	--	--	3	90
9.	Sattankulam	3	1996	1	--	1	4	--
10.	Sawyerpuram	3	2504	--	1	--	5	155
11.	Srivaikuntam	3	2428	1	--	--	4	323
12.	Udangudi	2	1578	1	--	--	5	383
13.	Vilathikulam	1	1494	1	--	--	7	--
14.	Alwarthirunagari	1	707	1	--	--	3	80
15.	Kadambur	1	626	1	--	--	6	1228
16.	Kayathar	1	--	1	1	--	8	--
17.	Puthur	1	1005	1	--	--	2	55
18.	Kanam	--	--	1	--	--	6	190
19.	Perungulam	1	655	1	--	--	5	357
20.	Thenthiruperai	1	374	--	1	--	3	132

* *Upgraded as Municipality* Grade III

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)
Other details about Town Panchayats

Sl. No. 1	*Name of the Town Panchayat* 2	*Number of Televisions* 3	*Number of Radios* 4	*Parks* 5	*Play Ground* 6	*Siren* 7	*Slaughter houses* 8
1.	Tiruchendur	–	–	–	–	–	1
2.	Arumuganeri	5	–	1	–	–	–
3.	Authoor	–	3	–	–	–	–
4.	Eral	1	–	–	–	–	1
5.	Ettayapuram	1	–	–	–	–	–
6.	Kalugumalai	1	–	–	–	–	–
7.	Kayalpattinam	–	–	1	–	–	1
8.	Nazareth	–	–	–	–	–	1
9.	Sattankulam	1	–	2	–	1	–
10.	Sawyerpuram	2	–	–	–	–	1
11.	Srivaikuntam	1	–	1	–	1	1
12.	Udangudi	–	–	–	–	–	–
13.	Vilathikulam	1	1	–	–	1	–
14.	Alwarthirunagari	2	–	–	–	–	–
15.	Kadambur	–	–	–	–	–	–
16.	Kayathar	1	6	–	–	–	–
17.	Puthur (v)	1	1	–	–	1	–
18.	Kanam	1	–	–	–	–	1
19.	Perungulam	2	–	–	–	–	–
20.	Thenthiruperai	1	–	–	–	–	–

* *Upgraded as Municipality* Grade III

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)
Other details about Town Panchayats

Sl. No.	Name of the Town Panchayat	Burial or Burning Ground			Cinema theatres	Number of licences issued for dangerous and offensive trades	Amount collected as licence fee in Rupees
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian			
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Tiruchendur	–	10	–	2	756	13480
2.	Arumuganeri	1	1	1	–	327	18340
3.	Authoor	31	6	3	–	–	7079
4.	Eral	33	7	10	–	–	12881
5.	Ettayapuram	–	–	–	1	103	–
6.	Kalugumalai	–	–	–	1	127	–
7.	Kayalpattinam	2	1	1	–	279	–
8.	Nazareth	2	–	1	–	299	8200
9.	Sattankulam	–	–	–	2	11	–
10.	Sawyerpuram	1	–	1	1	234	–
11.	Srivaikuntam	1	1	1	–	–	–
12.	Udangudi	1	1	1	1	443	24666
13.	Vilathikulam	1	1	1	1	430	11750
14.	Alwarthirunagari	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	210	–
15.	Kadambur	1	1	1	–	–	–
16.	Kayathar	1	–	1	–	181	–
17.	Puthur (v)	1	1	1	1	424	7935
18.	Kanam	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	139	–
19.	Perungulam	–	–	–	–	–	–
20.	Thenthiruperai	5	–	3	–	60	2034

(*) -- Private community burrial and burning ground are found here.

* *Upgraded as Municipality* Grade III

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)

Income of the each Town Panchayat in the district from 1988-89 to 1998-99

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No. 1	*Name of the Town Panchayat* 2	*1988-89* 3	*1989-90* 4	*1990-91* 5	*1991-92* 6	*1992-93* 7	*1993-94* 8
1.	Tiruchendur	31.860	32.730	31.840	31.900	36.720	35.830
2.	Arumuganeri	6.250	8.390	11.050	11.810	14.490	15.840
3.	Authoor	3.440	3.680	4.510	4.280	4.210	6.100
4.	Eral	3.970	4.570	5.250	5.230	9.460	12.070
5.	Ettayapuram	36.370	10.420	10.860	11.890	26.940	26.060
6.	Kalugumalai	6.360	6.190	6.810	6.210	7.290	16.370
7.	Nazareth	8.680	9.370	8.400	9.450	15.080	15.750
8.	Sattankulam	18.600	22.460	13.170	11.080	19.500	5.670
9.	Sawyerpuram	3.820	3.990	6.950	8.110	5.670	8.830
10.	Srivaikuntam	15.000	16.850	17.920	16.910	19.900	20.440
11.	Udangudi	11.300	11.390	13.980	13.010	15.690	26.150
12.	Vilathikulam	5.980	3.710	4.230	9.590	4.140	7.420
13.	Alwarthirunagari	4.070	4.090	3.500	4.080	4.310	6.320
14.	Kayathar	4.070	2.960	6.140	5.440	11.850	12.540
15.	Puthur	5.120	5.720	5.650	5.620	5.610	10.430
16.	Kanam	0.830	1.060	1.400	1.220	2.070	1.910
17.	Perungulam	1.150	1.730	1.150	1.610	4.290	4.190
18.	Thenthiruperai	0.930	1.180	1.690	1.810	5.100	4.770
19.	Kayalpattinam	18.000	18.800	19.000	21.010	21.980	25.860
20.	Kadambur	3.280	2.360	3.550	3.640	5.240	5.210

* *Upgraded as Municipality* Grade III

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)

Income of the each Town Panchayat in the district from 1988-89 to 1998-99

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No. 1	*Name of the Town Panchayat* 2	*1994-95* 9	*1995-96* 10	*1996-97* 11	*1997-1998* 12	*1998-99* 13
1.	Tiruchendur	37.690	43.040	45.380	67.760	54.930
2.	Arumuganeri	14.660	20.180	31.910	33.260	39.290
3.	Authoor	4.220	6.180	10.210	16.220	18.310
4.	Eral	11.370	10.390	13.850	21.270	18.150
5.	Ettayapuram	4.910	9.250	22.720	32.660	36.410
6.	Kalugumalai	9.310	12.770	19.590	31.450	29.340
7.	Nazareth	15.500	16.550	22.120	33.400	27.990
8.	Sattankulam	46.160	22.870	27.920	44.160	79.440
9.	Sawyerpuram	7.400	8.020	21.600	14.280	21.780
10.	Srivaikuntam	21.360	21.650	23.620	31.730	32.480
11.	Udangudi	19.240	26.680	39.990	43.220	39.920
12.	Vilathikulam	6.000	9.180	10.220	10.410	10.220
13.	Alwarthirunagari	5.130	7.400	10.670	10.750	11.540
14.	Kayathar	92.980	11.810	12.790	31.480	30.120
15.	Puthur	11.200	6.360	6.570	10.980	14.280
16.	Kanam	2.420	2.340	4.060	6.850	10.140
17.	Perungulam	2.210	2.120	3.930	7.560	8.550
18.	Thenthiruperai	3.810	3.570	5.630	11.650	14.950
19.	Kayalpattinam	24.160	29.940	36.200	52.280	46.780
20.	Kadambur	8.950	6.060	11.040	18.700	12.430

* *Upgraded as Municipality* Grade III

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)

Expenditure of the each Town Panchayat in the district from 1988-89 to 1998-1999

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No. 1	*Name of the Town Panchayats* 2	*1988-89* 3	*1989-90* 4	*1990-91* 5	*1991-92* 6	*1992-93* 7	*1993-94* 8
1.	Tiruchendur	18.390	28.850	26.350	20.530	29.350	47.160
2.	Arumuganeri	6.660	9.920	11.140	11.740	13.340	16.820
3.	Authoor	3.520	3.760	5.140	4.430	4.620	4.690
4.	Eral	4.590	4.790	5.560	6.540	7.550	15.580
5.	Ettayapuram	36.500	10.440	9.990	12.940	17.240	36.390
6.	Kalugumalai	6.430	7.390	7.230	7.140	7.150	21.810
7.	Nazareth	8.260	10.520	11.170	12.150	14.660	24.330
8.	Sattankulam	17.140	19.060	17.850	14.230	18.910	43.445
9.	Sawyerpuram	3.970	3.740	3.690	5.590	5.900	7.220
10.	Srivaikuntam	13.800	15.920	17.900	17.880	18.700	19.750
11.	Udangudi	9.720	13.160	12.640	13.050	14.680	26.630
12.	Vilathikulam	4.910	6.700	7.410	17.920	37.140	35.690
13.	Alwarthirunagari	3.260	3.880	3.770	4.710	4.960	6.160
14.	Kayathar	3.380	5.340	6.310	5.040	7.220	7.940
15.	Puthur	5.320	5.730	3.290	5.430	5.520	8.740
16.	Kanam	0.900	1.130	0.900	1.470	2.260	2.570
17.	Perungulam	1.130	1.860	1.290	1.620	2.280	6.210
18.	Thenthiruperai	0.910	1.140	1.740	1.740	2.690	5.110
19.	Kayalpattinam	17.420	19.280	20.040	19.420	23.830	24.210
20.	Kadambur	3.710	2.490	3.390	3.590	4.640	5.180

* *Upgraded as Municipality* Grade III

APPENDIX - 3 (contd...)

Expenditure of the each Town Panchayat in the District from 1988-89 to 1998-99

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No. 1	Name of the Town Panchayats 2	1994-95 9	1995-96 10	1996-97 11	1997-1998 12	1998-99 13
1.	Tiruchendur	27.490	29.550	36.460	57.100	18.390
2.	Arumuganeri	15.910	17.710	35.080	33.510	44.670
3.	Authoor	3.830	8.180	10.890	15.930	20.540
4.	Eral	9.620	11.000	18.020	16.580	27.140
5.	Ettayapuram	45.780	21.070	18.930	33.210	33.970
6.	Kalugumalai	10.370	12.280	17.040	31.340	35.550
7.	Nazareth	19.250	18.370	25.510	28.120	38.250
8.	Sattankulam	45.710	22.020	29.410	41.280	90.050
9.	Sawyerpuram	7.290	7.710	11.140	17.160	14.980
10.	Srivaikuntam	17.790	19.490	21.610	27.280	31.760
11.	Udangudi	21.210	26.780	41.280	40.250	41.170
12.	Vilathikulam	28.560	22.060	28.640	39.160	62.120
13.	Alwarthirunagari	4.780	7.730	11.550	14.00	16.590
14.	Kayathar	8.060	8.830	11.640	20.610	20.280
15.	Puthur	12.660	5.470	6.490	11.280	13.190
16.	Kanam	2.230	2.890	4.070	6.950	7.410
17.	Perungulam	2.490	3.920	3.530	7.560	8.360
18.	Thenthiruperai	2.210	3.580	5.970	9.550	15.740
19.	Kayalpattinam	27.620	30.300	34.430	48.600	49.000
20.	Kadambur	5.750	9.480	9.850	14.040	11.060

Based on the report of Assistant Director of Town Panchayats, Tirunelveli Zone, Tirunelveli, dated, 23.2.2000.

* *Upgraded as Municipality* Grade III

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26. G.O.Ms.No.515, (Rural Development and Local Administration Department), dated, 23, March, 1979.

27. Report of the Commissioner of Kovilpatti Municipality, January, 1997.

28. Report from Deputy Director, Town and Country Planning incharge, Tirunelveli, August 1996.

CHAPTER - 14

EDUCATION

Historical Background

In ancient Tamil Nadu, temples served as the centres of learning. Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur have the famous temples in the district, from time immemorial and it is in these places that education was imparted. Thoothukudi district is the homeland of many authors of Bakthi literature including Nammalwar, one of the twelve Alwars who composed *Nalayira Divya Prabandham* and a native of Alwarthirunagari, Kumaragurubarar, the author of *Meenatchi Amman Pillai Thamil* and other Tamil works, who hailed from Srivaikuntam; Parimelazhagar who wrote a commentary on Tirukkural, belonged to Eral; Senavarayar, a commentator of *Tolkappiam* belonged to Authoor and Umarupulavar, the author of *Seerappuranam* belonged to Nagalapuram in the district. Ettayapuram, a Palayam, which became a Zamin later, patronised many Tamil scholars and poets. Poet Subramanya Bharathy, the Lord Byron of India, whose Nationalistic songs awakened the patriotic spirit had Ettayapuram as his place of birth. V.O.Chidambaranar who shone both as a national leader and as a writer had Ottapidaram as his home town. The role of the Christian Missionaries right from the late 16th century, in imparting education to the masses of the district is highly commendable. G.U.Pope, an English scholar, who felt high by calling himself as a 'student of Tamil' and who contributed many works for the development of Tamil language and literature served the people with Sawyerpuram as his headquarters where he started model schools and taught Tamil literature and grammar along with other subjects.[1] Veeramamunivar (Joseph Constantine Bezhi) also itinerated the district spreading knowledge and education.He served as the Vice-Chancellor of the *Collegium Ore Prisariae* founded in Manappadu during the early 18th century.

Bishop Caldwell, a European Missionary and an unparalleled writer and scholar did his services with Idayangudi as his headquarters. He was a prolific author and his *magnum opus*. The History of Tinnevelly; written in 1879, is an immortal wealth left by him for the posterity. It may also be seen that in the modern field of Tamil journalism, there have been many stalwarts who hailed from the district.

Indigenous System of Education

Before the British Government introduced their system of education in the country, the indigenous system of education was universal in Madras Presidency at the beginning of the 19th century.

Except a few centres of higher learning, there were only Pial schools (Pial refers to low veranda or Thinnai) in large villages and towns.

The instruction given in these institutions, was of practical type and mostly limited to the three R's (reading, writing and arithmetic). In the Hindu elementary schools, first a student would learn to write the compounds or the manner of embodying the symbols of the vowels in the consonants and formation of syllabus etc. Then he learns to write the names of men, animals, villages etc., and lastly arithmetical signs. They were trained to read popular versions of religious books and other Tamil literature, the Ramayana, the Mahabharatha and the Panchathantra were instructed to decipher up - country letters and to draw up ordinary legal documents, deeds etc. which played no small part in the village transactions. Usually, the books used in almost every Hindu Tamil school were the Kural of Thiruvalluvar, Attichudi of Avvaiyar, Krishnan Toothu, Kamba Ramayanam and Katachindamani. The grammatical portion of the study was drawn from the Nannul and Nikandu.[2]

The education of the Hindu children commenced at the age of four. On reaching this age, the master and scholars of the school to which the boy was to be sent, were invited to the house of his parents, the whole were seated in a circle round an image of Ganesa, and the child to be invited was placed exactly opposite to it. The school master sitting by his side, after having burnt incense and presented offerings, had to cause the child to repeat a prayer to Ganesa entreating wisdom. The child was then guided to write with its finger in rice the mystic name of the deity, and the master was offered with a gift from the parents according to their economic conditions. The child next day started the great work of his education.[3]

In these schools, usually there were only three or four classes and the scholars rose from one to the other according to their capacity and progress. The lower ones were under the care and control of the monitors whereas the higher ones were directly under the control of the masters who at the same time had an eye on the lower ones.

The internal routine duty for each school was the same in all the schools. Generally the schools opened at 6 'o' clock in the morning. The first child that entered school had the name of Saraswathi written on his palm as a sign of honour, the second a cypher to show neither writing of praise nor censure; the third a gentle stripe, the fourth, two and every succeeding scholar an additional one.

The equipment of these schools was very simple, they had no buildings but were generally held in the pials of the masters or in a local temple or even under large trees. Printed books were almost unknown

and the scholars used pencils and slates, which being made locally were crude and shabby. There was no regular school.

Muslim elementary schools were universally religious in character. The course of study of Muhammedan indigenous schools consisted almost exclusively of instruction in religious works. First the pupil was taught the rudiments of the Arabic language and then immediately he started on the Kuran, when this was finished he received instructions in Hindustani in such books as Sirathul Islam. Siratham Naiyat and Zanajeer, all of which deal with religion. No instruction was given in the history, geography or arithmetic.

In the Muslim schools of these classes, no monthly fee was charged and the teacher was entirely dependent upon presentations. The father of each child was charged with an entrance donation of a large a sum as the circumstance would permit. Whenever a new chapter of kuran was started, the people gave four annas to four rupees according to the means of family. At the commencement of every principal festival such as Moharram, Ramzan and Bakrid, presentations varying from one *fanam* (money) to four annas were given to the teacher. When the teaching Kuran was finished, the teacher received a handsome reward as per the circumstances of the parents allowed.[4]

Missionary Education

The Christian missionaries took a pioneering interest in the promotion of education in the district. Perhaps religious motives might have forced them to take such a large interest but it did a lot for the upliftment of the society especially the poor. It is they who devised a liberal system of education open to all the inhabitants irrespective of caste creed or religion.

A.J.Stuart views the role of missionaries in education in the district thus: "The impulse given to education in this district is partly owing to the exertions and influence of missionaries whose schools intended chiefly for Christian converts who usually belong to the lower castes are also largely attended by boys of higher castes attracted by the superior instruction afforded, it is also partly due to the intelligence and appreciation of civilisation shown by that large part of the population which consists of Brahmins and Vellalas."[5]

In the 16th century the Jesuits, led by St.Francis Xavier, the superior of the Jesuit mission in India were very active in setting up schools in the whole of India including South India for the propagation of their faith. He started the first school in the fishery coast. In 1567, Father A.Henrique Henriquez established a Tamil School at Punnaikayal

for young ones who were sent there as catechists and he himself taught the pupils in the schools.[6]

The oldest educational institution in Thoothukudi is the Jesuit run St.Xaviers School. Its origin can be traced as far back as 1600 during the Portuguese period when the missionaries started it as a Parish elementary school and Seminary. During the Dutch period spanning almost a century and half due to the suppression of the Society of Jesus, it functioned sporadically and without real growth. The school reopened in 1823 under the superintendance of the French Jesuits of new Madura Mission after the restoration of the Society of Jesus. It was raised to the status of a middle school in 1872 and a high school in 1884. In 1978-79, this school was upgraded into higher secondary school.

In 1842, there were four schools for boys two at Thoothukudi and one each at Meignanapuram and Ettayapuram. Christian missionary societies played a great role in imparting elementary education. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (SPG) supported various schools in the Madras Presidency. Most of the schools were in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli Districts. The society spent nearly Rs.40,000 for its educational activities in 1852 and Rs.30,000 in 1853. It also maintained two Teacher Training Schools one each at Sawyerpuram in Thoothukudi district and Vediapuram in Thanjavur District. The Portuguese mission Ornells school was started in 1875 and became a middle school in 1929.[7]

The Holy Cross School for girls was started in 1906 and was raised up to high school in 1941. The year 1906 witnessed the birth of another school for girls, *viz.*, Viagula Matha Convent School, the forerunner of present St.Aloysios Girls School. In fact it is reported that even before 1906 the school functioned within the convent and in 1905 the sisters had opened another school in the north of the town. The Bon Secours Convent established in 1895 within the precincts of Our Lady of a Snows Church had its own school for girls. By 1909 the nuns of Holy Cross Convent had two schools to take care of one for the European or Eurasian (Anglo-Indian) girls and the other for Indian girls. St.Mary's College for women was started in year 1948, immediately after the independence.

The author of 'La Mission Du Madura' records the existence of several other parochial schools in Thoothukudi in the first decade of the 20th century. Thekkur School (Southern side of the town), Vadakkur school (Northern side of the town), St.Antony's school at V.E.Road for the benefit of scheduled caste children and Puckle channel school started

in 1911 for the children of the ward. Besides St.Mary's College, a pioneer institution for the cause of women higher education, the Holy Cross High School was subsequently upgraded as Holy Cross Home Science College in the year 1975, created new grounds in the diversification of womens education into more practical vocational areas. In higher secondary education too, priority was given to women's educational institutions as the church could count five higher secondary schools for girls in the town as compared to four for boys. St.Thomas Matriculation is the latest addition to the list. Besides these, 17 elementary and middle schools to complete the network of the educational institutions also maintained by the Catholic church in Thoothukudi.

A missionary known to posterity as a scholar, historian and linguist, was Bishop Caldwell who has associated himself with various villages of this district for morethan 50 years. He and his wife laboured hard for the betterment of people of this area. Incidentally he produced a lot of research materials connected with this area and languages of the people of the entire south India. His contribution to the betterment of the people, their culture and their language are highly regarded.

He started many schools for boys and girls in and around Idayangudi. Eliza Caldwell's female Boarding School was the first of its kind in the Diocese of Madras and the teaching of the girls in those days caused great amazement among the parents who exclaimed, "what she may teach the cows next". She also gave the school the character of an industrial school by teaching them to make lace which became a flourishing branch of manufacture and source of considerable and increasing profit to the school. Though it began functioning only with eight girls, it had rapid growth with 100 boarders. The educated girls set an example to their uneducated neighbours and they became models to the rest of the people of what a Christian women ought to be. She was a pioneer of Women's education. In 1887 when Caldwell was appointed as the Bishop in SPG in Thoothukudi, he transferred the girls' boarding school to Thoothukudi as Victoria Girls School which was inaugurated on 8th November 1887. It was named after Queen Victoria to mark the fifty years of her reign.

When Caldwell was appointed as the Bishop of Thoothukudi, since Sawyerpuram was an insignificant village, Caldwell transferred the high school and a second grade college oiginally functioning there to Thoothukudi and classes were conducted to obtain First Degree in Arts and Bachelor of Arts degree courses. Th e college functioned well for ten years. However financial problems led to the closure of the college in 1891. The college was converted as a high school thereafter. The college was revived in 1962 at Sawyerpuram.

Literacy

The census reports are the standing sources which provide statistics on the literacy of a district. Census reports use different yardsticks to determine literacy level. As per 1991 census, the yardstick used in determining the literacy level is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is, however, not a literate as mentioned earlier. In this Census, the literacy level was determined only for those aged seven years and above, as against five years and above in the earlier census. The population of less than seven years of age has been treated as illiterates in this census. The details of literate persons in the district, based on the Census reports of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981,1991 and 2001 are given below:[8]

Year	*Total population*		*Literate persons*		*Literacy* (Per cent)	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*District*	*State*
1951	454227	487977	113888	148735	27.87	-
1961	501683	534018	266330	149585	40.15	36.39
1971	588865	619919	351142	236814	48.64	45.40
1981	657303	693278	430964	326563	56.08	54.39
1991	709760	746160	500796	420091	73.02	62.66
2001	764087	801656	598669	542290	81.96	73.47

Though 1991 census is the first one after the formation of the district, statistics of the earlier census reports on the taluks which formed the area now Thoothukudi district have been completed to arrive at this statement.

Growth of Elementary Education

The Government of Tamil Nadu have taken several efforts to create a system of education, at the grass - root level, for achieving the constitutional objectives of providing free and compulsory education to all under the age of 14 years. The concept of universalisation of Primary Education lays great emphasis on the elimination of discrimination amongst various strata of society through high quality of education in public funded schools to enable the poor, girls and deprived classes of society to get education in their locality itself.

The eighth point of the 15 point programme of the State Government pronounced on the Children's day of 1993, relates to the universalization of primary education ensuring a minimum of five years

primary education to every child. Even prior to this, the State has a wide network of Government funded local body primay schools. In this district, the role of the missionaries in setting up such schools is also significant.

Elementary Education: Administration

The Director of Elementary Education is the Head of the Department in respect of elementary education in the State. Before the formation of a separate District Elementary Educational office. Elementary education was under the control of the District Educational Officers in each educational district. After the reorganisation of the elementary education set up, the office of the District Educational Officer at the Revenue Headquarters has been changed as District Elementary Educational Office. The District Elementary Educational Officer, Thoothukudi has control over the primary and middle schools.

There are 12 panchayat unions. For administrative convenience, the Panchayat Union is divided into two blocks and each block is headed by an officer called Assistant Elementary Educational Officer and Additional Assistant Elementary Educational Officer. The Assistant Elementary Educational Officers and Additional Assistant Elementary Educational Officers are the drawing officers to their staff in respect of their block. The drawal and disbursement of the salary of the Panchayat Union in primary and middle schools Teachers, and grant-in-aid in respect of the recognised aided primary / middle schools. They conduct overall annual inspection of the Panchayat Union Schools and aided recognised primary / middle schools. Apart from the Panchayat Union and aided schools the Assistant Elementary Education Officers in the Municipal areas draw and disburse the salary of the municipal school teachers also. To each of the District Elementary Educational Officers, two mobile science vans are attached to tour the entire Revenue District so as to enable students of primary / middle schools to conduct experiments.[9]

Middle Schools (including Primary Section) from 1947 to 1980

The number of middle schools (including primary section) has been steadily increasing. The total number of primary and middle schools rose from 800 in 1947 to 1000 in 1954 and to 1259 in 1979. The following table shows the number of primary and middle schools in the district from 1947 to 1980:

Year	*No.of primary schools*	*Year*	*No.of primary schools*
1947	800	1964	1185
1948	850	1965	1190

1949	900	1966	1298
1950	910	1967	1201
1951	920	1968	1204
1952	925	1969	1210
1953	975	1970	1215
1954	1000	1971	1219
1955	1020	1972	1224
1956	1050	1973	1229
1957	1100	1974	1234
1958	1150	1975	1239
1959	1155	1976	1244
1960	1160	1977	1249
1961	1170	1978	1254
1962	1175	1979	1259
1963	1180	1980	1259

Elementary Education 1980-2000

In the year 1999, there were 1074 primary schools with 4335 teachers in the district. The number of pupils who studied there was 75159 Boys and 70947 girls. Details of the school agencywise and blockwise are given below:

Sl. No.	*Name of the Block*	*Govt.*	*Municipal* *A.D. Welfare*	*Panchayat Union*	*Aided*
1.	Thoothukudi	-	6	-	31
2.	Pudukkottai	2	-	23	41
3.	Karungulam	-	-	47	-
4.	Udangudi	-	-	30	44
5.	Tiruchendur	2	-	31	43
6.	Sattankulam	-	-	32	73
7.	Vilathikulam	-	-	59	31
8.	Pudur	-	-	48	27
9.	Kayathar	-	-	73	34
10.	Alwarthirunagari	-	-	23	67
11.	Ottapidaram	-	-	64	58
12.	Kovilpatti	1	5	44	44
13.	Srivaikuntam	-	-	35	52

The total number of primary schools, teachers worked and pupils studied in each year in the district from 1980 to 1999 are given in the table below :

Year	*Total No.of Schools*	*Total No.of Pupils*		*Total No.of Teachers*	
		Boys	*Girls*	*Men*	*Women*
1980	1005	62532	59056	1596	2548
1981	1011	63227	60451	1620	2544
1982	1016	63456	61092	1513	2558
1983	1022	63570	61401	1614	2590
1984	1032	65771	62582	1621	2626
1985	1037	65907	64372	1622	2630
1986	1037	67491	64842	1612	2604
1987	1044	68124	64340	1612	2625
1988	1044	67884	65068	1621	2617
1989	1059	69416	66292	1630	2675
1990	1064	69848	66877	1617	2707
1991	1066	69989	65691	1616	2739
1992	1066	71006	65058	1614	2816
1993	1069	70276	66175	1594	2833
1994	1075	69810	65655	1547	2896
1995	1077	65052	66877	1536	2948
1996	1076	70539	67196	1416	2981
1997	1077	71883	68408	1529	3001
1998	1075	73343	69109	1519	3032
1999	1074	75159	70947	1448	2887

Middle Schools

The upper primary schools during British period became higher elementary schools later and now they are called Middle Schools. These schools are those which have class I to VIII (or in rare cases, classes VI to VIII). There is a public examination called E.S.L.C. (Elementary School Leaving Certificate) examination which the Director of Government Examinations conducts for the private candidates who need not have formal education in various classes. The students could appear for the examination directly and the only condition is that they should have attained a prescribed age. But for regular middle school pupils common E.S.L.C. examinations are conducted districtwise. During 1998-99, there were 284 schools teaching about 36079 boys and

34422 girls with a total number of 2432 teachers (820 Men and 1612 women). The details of the schools agencywise and blockwise in the district are given below :

Name of the Block	*Category of Schools*			
	Government	*Municipality*	*Panchayat Union*	*Aided*
1. Thoothukudi	-	9	-	16
2. Pudukkottai	-	-	5	13
3. Karungulam	-	-	7	-
4. Udangudi	-	-	3	13
5. Tiruchendur	-	-	3	13
6. Sattankulam	-	-	5	20
7. Vilathikulam	-	-	4	13
8. Pudur	-	-	17	3
9. Kayathar	2	-	5	11
10. Alwartirunagari	-	-	5	27
11. Ottapidaram	-	-	8	12
12. Kovilpatti	1	1	8	12
13. Srivaikuntam	-	-	5	21

Table showing the total number of middle schools, pupils and teachers in each year in the district from 1980 to 1999:

Year	*Total No.of Schools*	*Total No.of Students*		*Total No.of Teachers*	
		Boys	*Girls*	*Men*	*Women*
1980	272	35293	32121	964	1709
1981	272	35581	32492	965	1725
1982	272	36277	33346	972	1723
1983	274	36679	34036	983	1737
1984	275	37321	31503	976	1726
1985	275	37685	34570	973	1747

Year	Total No.of Schools	Total No.of Students		Total No.of Teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Men	Women
1986	279	40031	36777	973	1760
1987	278	40341	35267	961	1770
1988	278	40509	37752	948	1798
1989	282	40741	38083	952	1831
1990	281	40164	37206	893	1869
1991	282	39904	31575	889	1884
1992	283	40227	37637	901	1889
1993	282	38560	36263	926	1823
1994	279	38915	36368	887	1867
1995	276	40218	36511	881	1844
1996	278	38773	35926	874	1810
1997	280	37469	34291	867	1827
1998	282	35135	34634	850	1793
1999	284	36079	34422	820	1612

The names of elementary and middle schools functioning in the district as in 1998-1999 along with location and year of inception are given in the **Appendix-1.**

High Schools

The secondary schools became the high schools in 1960. The duration of the high school study was three years. (i.e. IX, X and XI) until the introduction of the higher secondary course in 1978 when the pattern of duration of education has been changed to two years i.e.(IX and X standard) the Public examinations are conducted at the completion of the high school study by the Director of Government Examinations. Then the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu issues Secondary School Leaving Certificate (S.S.L.C.) to the passed candidates. The certificate still bears the name *Secondary School Leaving Certificate* though the nomenclature of the secondary school was changed to 'High School'.

Administration of School Education

In 1854 the Directorate of Public Instructions was formed and all the educational institutions in the then Madras Presidency were brought under the administrative control of the department. For the regional administration the office of the Divisional Inspectors were created and

the educational institutions in the then district of Tirunelveli along with the neighbouring districts were brought under the control of Divisonal Inspector of Schools stationed at Madurai. The educational arrangements continued in *mutatis mutandis* up to1972 when the posts of Chief Educational Officers for each revenue district were created. All the educational institutions in the composite Tirunelveli district were under the control of the Chief Education Officer,Tirunelveli. In 1983 the posts of the Inspectress of Girls Schools, were created for a group of two or more revenue districts. All the girls high schools and higher secondary schools in the composite Tirunelveli district, were brought under the administrative control of the Inspectress of Girls, schools at Nagercoil. But since 1995 the posts of Inspectress of Girls schools were abolished and the brought under the control of Chief Educational Officer.

When Thoothukudi district was carved out in 1986 a post of Chief Educational Officer for Thoothukudi revenue district was created.[11] The Thoothukudi revenue district has been divided into two educational districts of Kovilpatti and Thoothukudi (the posts of which were created in 1922). The educational districts are headed by a District Educational Officer who is incharge of the administration of all high schools in the educational district.

The District Educational Officers are the inspecting officers of the all the high schools in the district. The Chief Educational Officer is the inspecting officer of all the higher secondary schools in the district.

During 1998-99, there were 74 high schools in the district of which 29 schools were run by the Government and 45 by the aided management. Of the 74 schools, eight were exclusively for girls while most of the remaining schools were co educational institutions. In these schools totally there were 754 teachers, teaching 11967 boys and 12384 girls.The details of the high schools agencywise in the district are given below (as on 03-09-2000):

Type of institution	*No. of Schools*	*No. of Pupils*		*No.of Teachears*	
		Boys	*Girls*	*Men*	*Women*
Government	27	3906	4398	328	203
Aided	42	6992	8371	143	104
Unaided	4	620	1046	--	--
Matriculation	23	11732	5332	--	--
CBSC	2	1130	852	48	10

The total number of high schools, teachers and students in the district in each year from 1978 to 1999 are given in the table below : The names of high schools functioning in the district as in 1998-99, along with location are given in **Appendix - 2.**

Year	*No. of Schools*	*No. of Students Studying*		*No.of Teachers Working*	
		Boys	*Girls*	*Men*	*Women*
1978	53	10785	6695	383	232
1979	54	11011	6757	385	235
1980	55	10945	6942	385	236
1981	55	10699	6802	387	237
1982	55	10744	6733	387	237
1983	56	11040	6635	390	238
1984	56	10102	6832	391	236
1985	56	10005	6743	391	237
1986	57	10432	6842	393	240
1987	59	11001	7054	403	219
1988	59	10385	6944	388	307
1989	61	10493	6853	388	307
1990	61	10672	7919	388	307
1991	61	11503	7464	388	307
1992	63	11454	7784	388	307
1993	64	11684	7583	389	325
1994	70	11598	8542	399	329
1995	71	9519	9541	313	300
1996	69	9585	9458	306	324
1997	69	9471	9922	311	347
1998	73	10951	11087	326	388
1999	74	10967	12384	330	424

At the high school level, throughout the State, three types of syllabi are followed. They are the State Board syllabus (which is generally followed by the Government school and government aided schools in the rural areas) Matriculation syllabus and Anglo-Indian syllabus. The last two types of syllabi are taught in Engish medium while the State Board syllabus is taught mostly through Tamil medium except in some urban high schools where the syllabus is taught in English medium also.

Central Board of Secondary Education (C.B.S.C.)

There are two CBSE schools in the district, the Kamalavathi Higher Secondary School at Sahupuram, Arumuganeri and the Sakthi Vinayakar Higher Secondary School at Chidambaram Nagar, Thoothukudi.[12]

Anglo-Indian Schools

The only Anglo-Indian School that functions in the district is the Holycross Anglo-Indian Higher Secondary School, at Thoothukudi.[13]

Matriculation Schools

The Matriculation Schools in the State impart education through the medium of English. During the year 1998-99 ten matriculation schools functioned in the district. They are:[14]

1. St.Thomas Matriculation Higher Secondary School,Thoothukudi.
2. Mohaideen Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Kayalpattinam.
3. James Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Pragasapuram.
4. S.D.A.Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Kovilpatti.
5. St.Pauls Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Kovilpatti.
6. Kamaraj Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Kovilpatti.
7. Don Bosco Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Kovilpatti.
8. Henry Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Sattankulam.
9. Star Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi.
10. Kamak Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi.

Higher Secondary Education

Higher Secondary Course was introduced in Tamil Nadu in 1978 by merging the XI Standard of the high school and the Pre-University Course of the college making its duration for two years. Hitherto XI years study up to high school level has been changed to 10 years and the Pre-University courses in the colleges were abolished. The two year's higher secondary education forms a sandwich course between school education and collegiate education (The first year is called XI standard or +1 and the second year as XII standard or +2). The introduction of higher secondary education in the State, has achieved the goal to certain extent. The Government policy of extending the higher educational facility to rural areas, is that atleast two higher secondary schools should be in each taluk. The higher secondary schools were opened by upgrading the select high schools and while doing so, due care was taken to locate at least one higher secondary school in a Development Block.

The syllabus framed for the course is an improved one over the erstwhile Pre-University syllabus and grouped into I, II, III and Vocational. Normally Group I, consists of Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics, Computer Science and Group II consists of Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology or Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Siddha. The third group consists of the subjects like history, economics, commerce, accountancy, politics, geography, logic, etc. Under vocational system, subjects like, mechanical, and civil draughtsmanship electrical wiring, rewinding, typewriting, general insurance, general machinist, office secretaryship, auditing and accountancy, agriculture, nursing, and other courses are taught. For science subjects, laboratory and practical works also from part of curriculum. The Higher Secondary Examinatioin are conducted by the Director of Government Examinations. Selecting the subjects in the Higher Secondary Course is a vital factor to a student as it is deciding factor the his future career.

In Thoothukudi district, when the 10 + 2 + 3 (10 year high school + 2 year higher secondary course + 3 year college studies i.e., Bachelor degree) system was introduced, 50 high schools were upgraded as higher secondary schools. Thenceforward, there was an increase in the number of higher secondary schools in this district every year and the number crossed 75 during 1989-90. In the year 1999, there were 86 higher secondary schools, having 2841 teachers and 81728 students (41296 boys and 40432 girls). Of the 86 higher secondary schools in the district 22 are Government schools including six schools for girls and 64 are private aided schools, of which 13 are exclusively for girls.

The details of the higher secondary schools agencywise in the district are given below (as on 03-09-2000):

Type of institution	*No. of Schools*	*No. of Pupils*		*No.of Teachers*	
		Boys	*Girls*	*Men*	*Women*
Government	25	8034	11040	573	309
Aided	70	35631	30305	997	463
Unaided	2	2064	1935	--	--
Matriculation	14	7155	3760	427	15

A list of the higher secondary schools in the district as in 1998-99 is given in **Appendix - 3**. The statistics showing the number of schools, teachers and students in the schools in the district between 1978 and 1999 are given below:[15]

Total No.of Higher Secondary Schools - Students - Teachers

Year	*No. of Schools*	*Students*		*Teachers*	
		Boys	*Girls*	*Males*	*Females*
1978	53	10785	6695	383	232
1978	50	18020	16955	1262	878
1979	51	19085	17042	1264	887
1980	51	18472	17004	1264	887
1981	53	19954	17613	1270	896
1982	54	21787	21415	1272	898
1983	54	21985	20312	1272	898
1984	56	23437	20945	1282	901
1985	60	25972	22811	1294	911
1986	62	27469	24311	1294	911
1987	67	29765	27546	1299	927
1988	69	31519	30507	1290	1037
1989	70	32414	29987	1292	1076
1990	76	34428	31506	1292	1026
1991	77	34976	31411	1292	1070
1992	78	35211	32094	1292	1070
1993	79	37409	31063	1296	1117
1994	81	40348	36588	1379	1269
1995	83	40844	37716	1250	1283
1996	83	39029	31200	1358	1319
1997	83	40611	39940	1348	1357
1998	85	41235	39942	1391	1450
1999	86	41296	40432	1391	1450

Higher Education

Collegiate Education is well spread over in the district.Private agencies especially the Christian Missionaries have played a prominent role in its development.

In the 20th Century, the first institution of higher education in the district was the second grade college started by the Servite Sisters in the name of St.Mary and called the St.Mary's College For Women. It is the first College for women in the district, started in 1948 and it became a first grade college in 1951. Another college for higher

education in the district, V.O.Chidambaranar College, was founded in 1951 and in 1955, V.O.Chidambaranar College of Education was started. In the Sixties, seven colleges were started in the district. They were Sri Kumara Gurupara Swamigal Arts College in 1961, Pope's College in 1962, Annammal College of Education For Women in 1962, Aditanar College of Arts and Science in 1965, Kamaraj College and G.Venkitasamy Naidu College in 1966 and Nazareth Margoschis College in 1967. The third College for Women for higher studies, namely, A.P.C.Mahalaxmi College was started in 1973.

It is not an easy task for the government to start many colleges to enable all the successful students who pass higher secondary examination to obtain collegiate education. The Government thought that this formidable task could be shared by other agencies who have the will and money. To provide opportunities to learn at higher level, the Government have given permission to start self-financing educational institutions in Engineering, Medicine and Arts/Science. In these circumstances, many self-financing colleges, especially in the field of engineering which are sought after by many students have sprang up. In this district, there are six self-financing (Arts and Science) Colleges. They are, K.R. College of Arts and Science (1984-85), Aditanar College for Women (1987), Dr. Sivanthi Aditanar College of Physical Education (1993), Dr. Sivanthi Aditanar College of Education (1995-96), Bishop Caldwell College (1996-97) and S.S.Duraisamy Nadar - Mariammal College (1996-97).

There are 17 Arts and Science colleges in the district. Among them, 11 are aided and six are unaided colleges. Of the 17 colleges, 11 are co-educational institutions, four are exclusively for girls and two are exclusively for boys. The colleges in Thoothukudi district were first affiliated to the University of Madras. But, after the creation of the Madurai Kamaraj University in 1966, they were affiliated to that University. These colleges had, again transferred their affiliation to the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli in 1990 when that University was created.

Collegiate Administration

Prior to 1956, the Director of Public Instructions was the Head of the Department at State Level for all Colleges in the State. In the year 1965, a separate Department of Collegiate Education was created to look after exclusively the administration of colleges. Since then, all colleges in the State have come under the administrative control of the Director of Collegiate Education who is the authority to sanction teacher posts, aids and other grants for the aided colleges. The Director is

assisted by the Regional Administrative Officers designated as Regional Joint Director. The six regions are Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Vellore and Tirunelveli.

The Regional Directorate of Collegiate Education, Tirunelveli which is functioning from 10 September 1979, exercises control over the colleges in Tirunelveli, Kanniyakumari and Thoothukudi districts. Total number of institutions, students enrolment and teachers from 1990-1991 to 1998-1999 are given in **Appendix-4.**[16]

BRIEF PROFILES OF COLLEGES

St.Mary's College, Thoothukudi

St. Mary's College for Women, Thoothukudi began functioning on 1 July 1948 by the combined efforts of Rev.Fr.B.S.Susainathar (former Manager of the College) and the Servite Sisters, mainly for the higher education of the women of the area. The college had its beginning with just 25 girls as the first set of students and was first housed in the premises of St.Aloysius High School managed by the Servite Sisters. In 1950 the college was shifted to the present permanent buildings.

This aided college got affiliation for intermediate in Part I-English, Part II Tamil, Part III, Ancient History, Modern History and logic in 1948. In 1950 further affiliation was granted in the subjects of Part II Malayalam and Part III Mathematics and Indian History; Part III Subjects, namely, Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science in P.U.C. were introduced in 1951. The B.A. degree course was also started in 1951 with the subjects Mathematics, Economics and History.

The sanctioned strength for intermediate course was 100 which was increased to 120 in 1954. For B.A.degree courses, the sanctioned strength was 60. Permanent affiliation was granted by the University of Madras in the year 1960. The college was upgraded to the Post-Graduate level in the year 1967 and M.A. English was started in collaboration with V.O.Chidambaranar College from the year 1967-68.

Sanctioned Strength of each Course and the Year of Affiliation

Name of the Degree	*Subjects*	*Sanctioned Strength*	*Year of affiliation*
B.A.	History	60	1963
B.A.	Economics	60	1951
B.A.	English	60	1963
B.Sc.	Mathematics	40	1957

B.Sc.	Physics	40	1979
B.Sc.	Chemistry	40	1957
B.Sc.	Botany	40	1957
B.Sc.	Zoology	40	1963
B.Sc.	Computer Science	24	1989
B.Com.	Commerce	60	1975
M.A.	History	20	1976
M.A.	English	20	1967
M.Sc.	Botany	15	1972
M.Sc.	Zoology	15	1984
M.Com.	Commerce	25	1980
M.Phil.	Botany	8	1987
M.Phil.	English	4	1991
M.Phil.	Zoology	4	1989
Ph.D.	Zoology	-	1991

There are two NSS Units with a strength of 100 students in each, which was started in the year 1977-78. N.C.C. was started in 1960-61. The library has a collection of nearly 38,000 books besides several magazines and journals. Approximately, 1000 books are available in the Book Bank. The college has good laboratories. The college can accommodate 400 students in its two hostels, viz. Ethel Harvey Hostel and New Hostel.[17]

V.O.Chidambaranar College, Thoothukudi

V.O.Chidambaranar college was started in the year 1951 by the V.O.Chidambaranar Educational Society founded by Late Kulapathi Thiru A.P.C. Veerabahu, on 20th August 1947. The College was named after the great patriot and freedom fighter of Thoothukudi, Thiru V.O.Chidambaranar Pillai. Noted Scholar and Poet Thiru A.Srinivasa Raghavan was the first Principal of the College.

The college offers eleven undergraduate courses, nine post graduate courses and three Master of Philosophy courses. The Departments of Geology, Zoology and Chemistry are the recognised research centres where Scholars undertake research programmes leading to the Ph.D. Degree. Courses offered at the time of inception of the college and subsequent introduction of new courses with years are given in the table below. Though only boys are admitted to the undergraduate courses, girls are also admitted to the postgraduate courses.

Courses and the year of their commencement in V.O.C.College

Sl.No.	*Name of the Course*	*Year of Introduction*
1.	Intermediate	1951-1956
2.	Pre-University course	1956-1978
Under Graduate courses:		
1.	B.A. History	1957
2.	B.A .Economics	1957
3.	B.Sc. Mathe matics	1957
4.	B.Sc. Physics	1957
5.	B.Sc. Chemistry	1957
6.	B.Sc. Zoology	1957
7.	B.Com. Commerce	1957
8.	B.Sc. Geology	1964
9.	B.A. English Literature	1966
10.	B.Sc. Botany	1966
11.	B.B.A. Business Administration	1971
Post-Graduate courses:		
1.	M.A.English Literature	1967
2.	M.Sc. Chemistry	1970
3.	M.Sc. Geology	1980
4.	M.A. Economics	1981
5.	M.Com. Commerce	1982
6.	M.Sc. Zoology	1985
7.	M.A. History	1986
8.	M.Sc. Botany	1987
9.	M.Sc. Mathematics	1983
M.Phil. courses:		
1.	M.Phil. Chemistry	1987
2.	M.Phil. Zoology	1987
3.	M.Phil. Economics	1988

The college has good infrastructure such as buildings, library, laboratories, play-ground and hostels.More than 54,000 volumes on various subjects are available in the library. Three Units of NSS and three Units of N.C.C. (two Units NCC Naval wing and one Unit NCC Army wing) are functioning in the college. Each unit of NSS consists of 100 volunteers and NCC Naval wing 100 corps and NCC Army wing 70 corps. There are 106 teachers in the college.[18]

V.O.Chidambaranar College of Education, Thoothukudi

Another educational Institution that was started by the V.O.Chidambaranar Pillai Educational Society is the V.O.Chidambaranar College of Education on 5th July 1955. The College was formally opened by Thiru K.Kamaraj, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. It was first affiliated to the University of Madras with a sanctioned strength of 60 which rose to 140 in 1968. When the Madurai Kamaraj University was created in 1965, the College was affiliated to the new University. The college admitted only boys then. In the year 1966 M.Ed. Course was started. In 1970, again the strength was restricted to 100 by the University with a view to decrease unemployment among trained teachers. In 1990, the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University was established and from the year onwards, the college has been affiliated to it. It is an aided college. In 1986 the college became co-education college.

The college offers B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses. In B.Ed. course: 1) Education in Emerging India, 2) Educational Psychology and 3) Educational Management are the core subjects. Tamil, Advanced Tamil, English, Advanced English, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biological Science, and History are the optional subjects. Physical Education, Guidance and Counselling and Educational Technology are Educational Electives.The college has a model school viz., Subbiah Vidyalayam Boys Higher Secondary School.

M.Ed. course is offered with Philosophical and Sociological Foundations of Education, Educational Psychology and Research Methodology and Educational Statistics as General subjects and Teacher Education and Guidance of Counselling as special subjects. The college also offers M.Phil (Education - Full & Part-time and Ph.D. The college is also a research Centre in Education from the year 1990.

From 1988-1989, N.S.S. has been introduced and it was functioning till 1998-99. The University has stopped N.S.S. for Educational Colleges from 1999-2000. The College library contains about 12886 books and 20 Educational Journals. The college has a play ground and hostel facilities.[19]

Sri Kumara Gurupara Swamigal Arts College, Srivaikuntam

Sri. Kumara Gurupara Swamigal Arts College in Srivaikuntam was started in 1961 by the Thirupanandal Mutt. Sri. La.Sri Kasivasi Arulnandi Tambiran Swamigal Avargal, the 20th Head of Kasi Mutt of Thirupanandal has endowed about rupees thirteen lakh worth of property to the college, besides giving rupees two lakh in cash towards the cost of buildings. In 1989 it became a co-educational college.

The college was formally opened on 26 June 1961 after getting the necessary approval of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The college was under the management of a Committee elected by Sri Kumara Gurupara Swamigal Educational Society of Srivaikuntam from 1961-62 to 1971-72. In the midst of the year 1972, the Managing Committee has surrendered the Management of College to the direct control of Sri Kasi mutt. From 1972 to 1991-92 the college was under the Management of the governing body of the Society presided over by His Holiness Sri La. Sri Kasi vasi Muthukumarasamy Tambiran Swamigal, Thirupanandal in Thanjavur District. Now, the K.V.S.S. College, Thirupanandal and Sri K.G.S. Arts College, Srivaikuntam have been brought as one unit under the control of Sri Kumara Gurupara Educational Trust.

The college offers a three year degree course and a two year post - graduate course in various subjects. B.A. in Economics and B.Sc. in Mathematics were introduced in 1962-63 in the college; B.Sc. in Chemistry and Botany in 1963-64, B.Sc. in Physics and B.Com. in 1981-82, B.Sc. in Zoology in 1982-83, M.A. in Economics in 1983-84, M.Sc. in Physics in 1985-86, and M.Sc. Chemistry in 1988-89, were introduced.

The college possesses a library with 19,496 volumes of books and a play ground. N.C.C. and NSS Units are also functioning in the college. The college has good laboratories for Science graduates and separate hostel facilities for men and women. The college is staffed with 59 teaching members.[20]

Pope's College, Sawyerpuram

Pope's College in Sawyerpuram, one of the oldest colleges in South India, started as far back as in 1880, was revived in 1962 after its discontinuance for quiet some years. It is one of the six colleges in the Management of the Tirunelveli Diocese of the Church of South India (C.S.I.) and is affiliated to the Manonmaniam Sundaram University. The courses offered by the college and the year of their introduction are as detailed below:

Name of the courses	*Year of Introduction*	*Annual Intake*
B.A.Economics	1966	64
B.Sc. Mathematics	1966	40
B.Sc. Physics	1968	32
B.Sc. Zoology	1973	24
B.Sc. Chemistry	1983	24

B.Com.	1985	40
M.A. Economics	1987	20
M.Sc. Physics	1988	20

There are separate NSS Units for boys and girls. NCC Unit also functions in the college. Besides the library, laboratories and hostel facilities are available.[21]

Annammal College of Education, Thoothukudi

Annammal college of Education for women was established in 1962 by the Subbiah Dharmanidhi, Thoothukudi. The college and hostel buildings were constructed in 1993. The college was affiliated in 1962 to the University of Madras and then from 1966 to Madurai Kamaraj Univeristy and since 1990 to the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. The college has been granted recognition in 1996 by the National Council of Teacher Education, New Delhi.

The college offers a one year teacher training course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) (with an intake of 150 students) and one year course in Master of Education (M.Ed.). The college has a computer centre equipped with modern computer system with internet, LAN and multimedia teaching facilities. Since June 2000 the college has been offering Postgraduate Diploma in Computer Application (PGDCA) course affiliated to the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. A very wide range of facilities exists for extra curricular activities-games and sports, social work and community service clubs, road safety patrol, students union, social service league, dramatic club, painting and drawing club, music club, Tamil mandram, guide camps, conducting seminars and workshops etc., for total development of students.[22]

Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Thiruchendur

The college owes its origin to the Philanthropy of Thiru Si.Pa.Aditanar, who founded the college at Tiruchendur in August 1965. The aided college is run by the Aditanar Educational Institution, a registered Society and is affiliated to the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. Dr.B.Sivanthi Adityan is the Chairman of the Aditanar Educational Institution and President of the College Committee.

The college offers nine subjects at the degree level, and three at the post-graduate level. M.Phil course in Mathematics and Economics are also offered. The college is co-educational at the Post graduate level only and the total student strength of the college for the year 1998-99 is 1150.The department of economics of the college is

recognised as a research centre in economics by Manonmaniam Sundaranar Undiversity, Tirunelveli. The college has two hostels. Courses offered, years of introduction of courses and annual in take for each course are given below:[23]

Courses introduced	*Year in which started*	*Annual intake*
Under Graduate Courses		
B.A. Economics	1966-67	64
B.Sc. Mathematics	1966-67	40
B.Sc. Chemistry	1969-70	40
B.B.A.	1971-72	40
B.Sc. Zoology	1978-79	28
B.A. English	1979-80	40
B.Sc. Physics	1979-80	28
B.Com.Commerce	1981-82	64
B.Sc. Computer Science	1988-89	24
Post- Graduate Courses		
M.Sc. Mathematics	1980-81	20
M.A. Economics	1982-83	20
M.A. English	1983-84	20
Self-Financed Courses		
M.Phil. Economics	1987-88	9
M.Phil. Mathematics	1985-86	9
Ph.D Economics	1995-96	1

Kamaraj College, Thoothukudi

Kamaraj college, Thoothukudi was founded on 29 July 1966 by the Thoothukudi Education Society with Thiru A.M.M.S. Ganesa Nadar as the founder-patron of the Society and the college. This is an aided college named after Thiru K.Kamaraj, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who did yeoman service for the cause of education, particularly the poor, to honour him.This college offers graduate and post-graduate degree courses in the subjects given in the table.[24]

Name of Degree	*Subjects*	*Year of inception*
Pre-University Course		**1966-67**
B.Sc.	Mathematics	1968-69
B.A.	Economics	1968-69

B.Sc.	Chemistry	1971-72
B.Com.	Commerce	1975-76
B.A.	History	1976-77
B.Sc.	Zoology	1978-79
B.Sc.	Botany	1985-86
B.Sc.	Computer Science	1987-88
B.Sc.	Physics	1988-89
M.Com.	Commerce	1980-81
M.A.	Economics	1981-82
Self-Financing Courses		
M.Sc.	Zoology	1992-93
M.C.A.		1992-93
B.Sc.	Physics (Evening)	1995-96
B.Sc.	Computer Science(Eve.)	1995-96

G.Venkatasamy Naidu College, Kovilpatti

G.Venkatasamy Naidu College (G.V.N.C.), Kovilpatti was inaugurated on 17 July 1966.The college is named after G.Venkatasamy Naidu, brother of the late G. Kuppusamy Naidu. The aided college is run under the auspices of the G.Kuppusamy Naidu Charity Trust for Education and Medical Relief. The college was temporarily housed in semi-permanent sheds and in the building adjacent to the Lakshmi Mills at the entrance to the town in Tirunelveli-Madurai trunk road. The college moved into the new premises on 18 January 1971. The present building situates on an 85 acre site - 5 km. away from Kovilpatti on the Kovilpatti-Tiruvenkatam road.

The college was started with four sections of Pre-University Course, two in Science and two in Humanities. The very next year, the college introduced B.A., Branch-I History and B.Sc., Branch I, Mathematics and was affiliated to the Madurai University, B.Sc.degree Courses with Physics, Chemistry and Botany and B.Com. were introduced in 1972-73. Semester system of education was introduced in 1975-76. M.Sc. Mathematics was started in 1989-90. The college introduced Computer Diploma Course during 1990-91. The college is affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University.[25]

The Nazareth Margoschis College

The Nazareth Margoschis College at Pillayanmanai is a co-educational college of Arts, Science and Commerce. It is named after the Rev. Canon Arthur Margoschis F.M.U. a well known Society of Propagation Gospel Missionary of Tirunelveli Diocese. The college is

situated in rural surroundings between Tirunelveli and Tiruchendur and is run by the management of the Tirunelveli Diocesan Trust Association, the educational wing of the Tirunelveli Diocese of the Church of South India.

This aided college was started in 1967 with three sections in the Pre-University Course affiliated to the Madurai Kamaraj University. Regular classes began from 5 July 1967. It was upgraded to first grade college with the introduction of degree course in Economics and Mathematics in 1970. It became co-educational in 1972 and in the same year, History major was introduced at the degree level. B.Sc. degree course in Zoology was introduced in 1978. The college started B.A. English Literature in 1979 and B.Sc. Chemistry in 1981. B.Com.degree course was introduced in 1982. The college became a post graduate institution from 1987 with the introduction of M.Sc., Mathematics. Since 1990, the college has been affiliated to the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. A.D. Koilpillai Computer Centre was built in 1996. Post Graduate Diploma Computer Application was started in the same year under self-financing scheme. B.Sc. Computer Science was introduced from 1998. There are two hostels, one for the men (Bishop Jebaraj Hostel) and the other for the women students.[26]

A.P.C. Mahalaxmi College For Women, Thoothukudi

A.P.C. Mahalaxmi College for Women was started on 2 July 1973 due to the individual initiative of Thiru A.P.C. Veerabahu, the founder President of V.O.C. Educational Society. Both the college and the hostel started functioning in a rented building, viz. P.S.S. Training School building, Beach Road, Thoothukudi. The college commenced its service with initial strength of 212 students. In 1974, the college was shifted to the new building, situated in Sankaraperi village, 5 km. away from the heart of Thoothukudi.The total student strength of the college for the year 2000-2001 was 1132.

Starting with the collection of 3634 books, the number of books in the library stocked to 18,000 . Courses offered and years of introduction of the courses are given in the table below:[27]

Name of the degree	*Subjects*	*Year of affiliation*
Pre-University Course	-	1973
B.A.	History	1974
B.A.	English Literature	1974
B.A.	Tamil Literature	1981

B.Sc.	Maths	1974
B.Sc.	Chemistry	1974
B.Sc.	Zoology	1979
B.Com.	Commerce	1980
M.A.	Tamil	1984
M.Sc.	Maths	1985
M.Phil.	Tamil	1986
Diploma course	Gandhian Thought	1977
Ph.D.	Tamil	1996

K.R. College of Arts and Science, Kovilpatti

The K.R. College of Arts and Science was established by Thiru K.Ramasamy, the Chairman of National Educational Charitable Trust, Kovilpatti. The first educational institution originated from the Trust was National Engineering College, Kovilpatti during 1984. It is a co-educational institution and is located at a distance of about 5 km. from Kovilpatti town. The college was started with the following courses in the academic year 1997-98. The college library is having 1854 volumes of books.[28]

Sl. *No.*	Name of the Course	Total intake	Year of *affiliation*
1.	B.Sc. Computer Science	30	1997-1998
2.	B.Sc. Bio-Chemistry	24	1997-1998
3.	B.Com. Commerce	50	1997-1998
4.	B.Sc. Electronics	24	1999-2000
5.	B.Sc. Micro Biology	24	1999-2000

Rev.John Thomas College of Education For Women, Meignanapuram

Rev. John Thomas College of Education for Women, Meignanapuram, self financing educational institution of the Tirunelveli Diocese, was established on 18 July 1985. The college is named after Rev. John Thomas an illustrious Christian Missionary from Wales, England. This residential college is situated at a distance of 5 km. from Thoothukudi. At present, the college offers B.Ed. course with Mathematics, Physical Science, Biological Science, History and Advanced English as subjects.

The total number of students during the years 1985-86 is 100 and during 1986-87, it is 100. From 1987-88 to 1990-91, the college

ceased functioning as the Madurai Kamaraj University did not grant affiliation. Now, the college is affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. The University granted affiliation from 1 September 1991. Now the total strength is 100.[29]

Govindammal Aditanar College for Women, Thiruchendur

Govindammal Aditanar College for Women, Tiruchendur is an Arts and Science College, affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. It was established in August 1987 by Aditanar Educational Institution, a registered Society. The building of the college constructed over a site of about 50 acre at Gandhi Nagar on the way to Tirunelveli is just three km. away from Tiruchendur bus stand.

The college is a self-financing Institution and offers degree courses. The college introduced B.A.Economics, B.Sc. Maths and B.Com. in 1987-88; B.Sc. Zoology and B.Sc. Computer Science in 1988-89, B.Sc. Chemistry in 1991-92, B.Sc. Physics in 1992-93, and B.A. English in 1993-94. The permitted annual intake of students in each course is as follows:

Name of the degree	*Subjects*	*Annual Intake*
B.A.	English (Literature.)	24
B.A.	Economics	60
B.Sc,	Mathematics	36
B.Sc,	Physics	24
B.Sc,	Chemistry	24
B.Sc.,	Zoology	24
B.Sc,.	Computer Science	24
B.Com.	Commerce	60

Of the units of NSS which function in the college, one unit started functioning from 1989 and the second unit from 1992. Each unit has a strength of 100 volunteers. There is a good library with 12000 books. The college has well equipped laboratories and hostel facilities for the students. [30]

Dr. Sivanthi Aditanar College of Physical Education, Thiruchendur

Dr. Sivanthi Aditanar College of Physical Education founded in 1993 as a self-financing college is run by the Aditanar Educational Institution. It is situated at Tiruchendur to Tirunelveli road near Tiruchendur Bus stand. The college campus covers an area of 12 acre and is fully residential. Besides the Administrative Building, class rooms, library, research block and spacious and well laid play field for major

games and sports are available. The college offers post graduate degree course in Physical Education (M.P.Ed.). It is a co- educational institution with annual intake of 60 candidates. In 1993-94, the total number of students was 34 boys and 6 girls, 29 and 11 in 1993-94, 39 and seven in 1995-96, 44 and 8 in 1996-97 and 45 and 13 in 1997-98. There are eight teachers in the college. The college has a library with a collection of 1004 books.[31]

Dr. Sivanthi Aditanar College of Education, Tiruchendur

Dr.Sivanthi Aditanar College of Education was established during the academic year 1995-96. It is also run by the Aditanar Educational Institution. The college offers B.Ed., course with the following optionals:

Optional-I	Language -	English
Optional-II	Any one of the following subjects:	
	1. Mathematics	2. Physical Science
	3. Biological Science	4. Economics and
	5. English.	

It is a co-educational institution affiliated to Manonmanium Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli.[32]

Bishop Caldwell College, Maravanmadam

Bishop Caldwell college located in Maravanmadam was started on 21 August 1996. It is a self-financing college run by the Tirunelveli Diocesan Trust Association. The co-educational institution offers under-graduate courses in B.A. History, B.Sc. Maths and B.Com.[33]

S.S.Duraisamy Nadar - Mariammal College, Kovilpatti

S.S.Duraisamy Nadar-Mariammal College is one of the Private Co-educational colleges in the district under the self-financing scheme. The college is run by the Kovilpatti Nadar-Uravinmurai Sangam. It started functioning from 6 September 1996 in the campus of Nadar Higher Secondary School, Kovilpatti. There were two branches B.Sc.(Physics) and B.Com. with 52 students in each. During 1997-98, the college obtained further affiliation for starting of B.A. English and B.B.A.courses. The college was shifted to permanent campus is at Kamaraj Nagar on Sattur road, Kovilpatti.[34]

Mono College, Nagampatti

Ottapidaram, both economically and educationally, is a backward region. There were no institutions to offer education to the aspirants at the college level. Realising the need, the Government set up a college

at Nagampatti near Ottapidaram under the affiliation of Manonmanium Sundaranar University. The college is situated in an area of 31.82 acre donated by local people and is functioning from 4 July 2003.

B.Com; B.B.A; B.Sc; (Maths) cources are offered in the institution. About 64 students in B.Com; 42 in B.B.A; 37 in B.Sc; (Maths) have been admitted in the academic year 2003-2004.[34A]

Technical Education

The imparting of technical education as a part of curriculum made its beginning in the middle part of the 19th century, when the first technical school (lace making) for girls was started in 1844 at Idayangudi by Mrs. and Mr.Caldwell.

The Engineering colleges and Polytechnic Colleges in Tamil Nadu were, to start with, under the administrative control of the Directorate of Public Instructions and Directorate of Industries and Commerce respectively. The State Standing Advisory Board of Technical Education suggested reorganising the administration of technical education and recommended 'inter-alia', that technical education should be administered by a separate Department, placed under the Director of Technical Education with the status of the Head of a Department and vested with powers necessary to give it a shape and size to raise its quality and standard to meet the needs of modern times. Accepting the suggestion, the Government of Tamil Nadu set up a State Board of Technical Education and Training and a separate Directorate of Technical Education with effect from 14 October 1957. Since then the Director of Technical Education has taken over the administration of both Engineering colleges and Polytechnics.[35]

As on 1999-2000, the district has two self financing Engineering colleges and four Polytechnics (including one women polytechnic). These institutions are, (1) National Engineering College, (2) Dr.Sivanthi Adithanar College of Engineering, (3) Government Polytechnic (4) Bharathiyar Centenary Memorial Government Women's Polytechnic (5) St.Xavier's Polytechnic and (6) Lakshmi Ammal Polytechnic.

National Engineering College, Kovilpatti

The National Engineering College, a self financing Engineering college was established during the academic year 1984-85 by the National Educational and Charitable Trust, Kovilpatti taluk. The college was affiliated to the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University until all the engineering colleges in the state including this college have been brought under the affiliation of the Anna University, Chennai. The college has been approved by the All India Council for Technical Education. The

college is situated in a 150 acre campus on the National High way (N.H.7) between Kovilpatti and Tirunelveli, 4 km. South of Kovilpatti connected by both road and rail. The college offers four year B.E.Degree courses in the branches of Computer Science and Electronics & Communication Engineering.

Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical & Electronics Engineering and Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering. The NSS Unit of the college functions from 1985-86; and a unit of the Rotary Club functions from 1988-89. The fine Arts club caters needs to those students who have an aptitude for music or other fine arts. Facilities for all kinds of Games and Sports have been provided by the Department of Physical Education. The college has well equipped computer centre, laboratories and workshops.[36]

Dr. Sivanthi Aditanar College of Engineering, Thiruchendur

Dr. Sivanthi Aditanar college of Engineering, a self financing college, was established in August 1995 by the Aditanar Educational Institution, a registered society founded by the late Thiru Si.Pa.Aditanar. The college is located in Ranimaharajapuram, 5 km. away from Tiruchendur in 17.5 acre campus.

The college offers B.E.Degree courses in the branches of Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering and Electrical & Electronics Engineering. There are, at present, 45 members of teaching staff and 55 non-teaching staff. The total number of students on rcll is 576, the strength in first year being 194 second year 205 and third year 177.

The college has a well-equipped library. At present the library has 8150 books, and subscribes to 48 journals in various disciplines. The laboratories are well-equipped with modern machineries. Adequate hostel facilities are also available to all students. The NSS Unit in the college, with 125 volunteers, is functioning from 13 August 1997.[37]

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGES

Government Polytechnic, Thoothukudi

In the year 1963 the Government of Tamil Nadu established a Polytechnic which is situated 3 km. from old bus stand, Thoothukudi. The women's wing in the Polytechnic was started during 1979-80. The courses offered with sanctioned intake of students in the Institution are as follows:[38]

Name of the Courses	*Sanctioned Intake.*
1. Diploma in Civil Engineering	50 (boys & girls)
2. Diploma in Mechanical Engineering	50 (boys & girls)
3. Diploma in Electrical & Electronics Engineering.	50 (boys & girls)
4. Diploma in Electronics & Communication Engineering.	30 (Girls only)

Bharathiyar Centenary Memorial Govt. Women's Polytechnic, Ettayapuram.

The Bharathiyar Centenary Memorial Government Women's Polytechnic established in memory of the centenary celebration of the great poet Bharathi who hailed from Ettayapuram, in the year 1982, offers the following diploma courses.[39]

1. Electronics & Communication Engineering
2. Electronics & Instrumentation Engineering
3. Mechanical Engineering
4. Mechanical Design and Drafting
5. Costume Design and Dress Making

St.Xavier's Polytechnic, Seidunganallur

St.Xavier's Polytechnic located at Edmund Nagar in Seidunganallur was established in the year 1985. It is a private self financing institution offering Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and in Electronics & Communication Engineering. Each branch has 60 students.[40]

Lakshmi Ammal Polytechnic, Kovilpatti

The Polytechnic was started in the year 1984 by the National Educational & Charitable Trust, Kovilpatti. It is the same Trust which runs the National Engineering College. The Polytechnic is situated on the National Highways (N.H.7) between Kovilpatti and Tirunelveli, five km. south of Kovilpatti town. The Institution offers the diploma courses in the following branches:[41]

1. Civil Engineering
2. Mechanical Engineering
3. Electrical and Electronics Engineering
4. Electrical and Communication Engineering
5. Automobile Engineering and
6. Computer Technology.

Industrial Training Institutes

The Industrial Training Institutes offer training in the trades of fitter, welder,diesal mechanic, moulder, electrician, watch making, motor rewinding, turner, carpenter etc. Short sketches of Industrial Training Institutes in the district comprising the name, location, trades offered and sanctioned strength are given in **Appendix-5** [42]

Of the 16 Industrial Training Institutes in the distrtict, two are run by the Government and the rest are self-financing institutions approved either by the Government of Tamil Nadu, or by the National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) or the Director-General of Employment and Training, Government of India or by all these bodies for various courses.

Institutes for Stenography and Typewriting

In Thoothukudi district there are 122 institutes to train in stenography and typewriting in various taluks. The Director of Technical Education, grants recognition to the institutes which comply with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Government. The typewriting and stenography examinations are conducted by the Director of Technical Education.[43]

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Agricultural College and Research Institute, Kilikulam

Agricultural College and Research Institute, Killikulam, is the third constituent college of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. This College was established during the academic year 1984-85 to serve the needs of the southern most districts of Tamil Nadu covering Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari districts. The status of this institution was elevated as Agricultural college and Research Institute on 24 February 1989 with the objective of facilitating post graduate teaching and working on location specific research problems of this region. The Dean is the administrative and technical head of this institution. The college offers B.Sc. (Agriculture) degree from 1984, M.Sc. (Agriculture) from 1990-91. This is a co-education institution from 1990-91.

There are about 5418 volumes of Text books and reference books in the library. The Institute subscribes to 12 foreign journals and 84 Indian journals. The Institute runs three hostels, one for boys and two for girls.

There are ten departments and they consist of thirteen units: Agronomy, Agricultural Botany, Agricultural Entomology, Plant Pathology, Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, Plant Physiology,

Microbiology, Seed technology, Environmental Science, Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Extension. These departments offer undergraduate courses. Post graduate courses are offered in Agronomy, Agricultural Botany, Agricultural Entomology and Agricultural Extension.[44]

Fisheries College and Research Institute,Thoothukudi

The Fisheries college and Research Institute started in 1977 was a constituent college of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University till 19th September 1989 and offers B.F.Sc degree course. The college was merged with the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University from 20 September 1989. The post graduate programme in Master of Fisheries Science (M.F.Sc) was introduced during 1982. The post graduate programme in Ph.D was introduced during 1989.

The under-graduate programme for B.F.Sc.degree course extends for a period of four years including the intensive training programme for six months in fisheries research stations and agricultural farms. The post graduate courses leading to M.F.Sc. in six disciplines and Ph.D in three disciplines are being presently offered. The permitted annual intake of students in each course is as follows:[45]

Name of the Course	*Duration*	*Annual Intake*
A. B.F.Sc.	4 years	25
B. M.F.Sc.	2 years	21
C. Ph.D.	3 years	20

The M.F.Sc. degree programme is offered in seven disciplines *viz.*, Aquaculture. Fisheries Biology, Fisheries Environment, Industrial Fish Processing Technology, Fishing Technology and Fisheries Engineering, Fisheries Biotechnology and Fisheries Economics with three students in each programme. The Ph.D.degree programme is offered in three disciplines *viz.*, Aquaculture, Fisheries Biology and Fisheries Economics with an intake of 5 students in each.

The college library possesses 12000 books, 96 journals (Foreign-53, Indian-43), 48 Newsletters, 8 Magazines, 4 Newspapers, 42 Educational Video cassettes and 16 Fisheries charts. The museum of this Institute has about 4000 specimens including some rare and valuable specimens of biochemical, ecological and commercial interest. The preserved, taxidermised and mounted specimens include a plethora of aquatic species belonging to finfishes, molluscs, shrimps, lobsters, crabs, corals, spones, seaweds, freshwater plants' aquatic birds, dolphins, whale skeletons, etc.

Two marine finfish species *Xyrichthys rajagopalani and Solenostomus futicorinensis* and one slipper *lobster Scyllarus* tutiensis have been identified and described for the first time from this coast and these specimens have been deposited in national and international museums.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

In the year 2000 a Government Medical College was opened in Thoothukudi with an annual intake of 100 students.

Computer Education

To improve standard of education and to make students aware of the growing information technology, the Government of Tamil Nadu have introduced computer education in all Government Higher Secondary Schools of the State in phased manner started in the year 1999-2000. The project was implemented in the schools by the Electronics Corporation Of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT) as per the direction of the Director of School Education, Chennai.

Computer Education was implemented in four Government Higher Secondary Schools in the district viz., Government Boys and Girls Higher Secondary Schools, Kovilpatti, Government Higher Secondary Schools, Kalugumalai and Siruthondanallur in the first phase (1999-2000).

In second phase (2000-2001) Computer Education was implemented in fourteen Government Higher Secondary Schools in the district. The schools were, Government Higher Secondary Schools at Srivaikuntam (girls), Arumuganeri (girls), Tiruchendur (girls), Kayalpattinam (girls), Tiruchendur (boys), Kayamozhi, Ottapidaram, Kulathur, Vilathikulam, Villisery, Authoor, Umarikadu, Mudivaithanendal and Pudhur.

Besides the basic computer training for all the students irrespective of their subject of their study in Government Higher Secondary Schools, there are numerous computer centres both recognised and unrecognised run by the private agencies in the district. They give training in computer applications, Desk Top Publications, fundamentals of operating system etc. Candidate who passed from SSLC to Post Graduate examinations take training from this institutes.[46]

Tamil Nadu Maritime Academy, Thoothukudi

The Tamil Nadu Maritime Academy (TNMA) Thoothukudi is an Autonomous body, under the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Institute has been approved by Directorate General of Shipping, Government of India, Mumbai.

TNMA offers the following STCW modular courses for ITI/Diploma holders, Rating Cadets/Deck Officers/Engineering Officers:[47]

	Name of the courses	*Duration*	*Fees*
1.	Elementary First Aid (Every Monday, Wednesday & Friday)	2 days	Rs. 1000/-
2.	Personal Safety and Social Responsibility (PSSR)	3 days	Rs. 2000/-
	Personal Survival Technique Thursday	3 days	Rs. 2000/-

Boarding and lodging facilities are available at Academy premises itself on additional payment.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

In the school syllabus Physical Education has been included as one of the subjects - Physical education is administered through qualified physical education teachers. The physical education in schools is monitered by the Chief Inspector of Physical Education for boys schools and Chief Inspectress of Physical Education for girls schools, functioning in Chennai under the direct control of the Director of School Education. To assist the Chief Inspector and Inspectress of Physical Education, there are Regional Inspectors and Inspectress of Physical Education. The Regional Inspector of Physical Education with headquarters at Tirunelveli since 16 October 1986. The Regional Inspector has jurisdiction over the entire district.

The Regional Inspector of Physical Education, Thoothukudi has two educational Districts - (Thoothukudi and Kovilpatti) as jurisdiction and he supervises the work of the Physical Education Directors/Physical Education Teachers. He is incharge of conduct the Zonal, District Divisional Games & Sports. There are eight zones in the District and the zonal sports in all zones are completed before August in every year. The educational level games and sports are usually conducted in October every year. The Divisional sports and games is conducted once in two years. The winners in the Divisional sports are eligible to participate in the State meet, which is to be conducted in January every year at any one of District Headquarters, Tamil Nadu.

As far as Thoothukudi is concerned Basket Ball, Foot Ball and Hockey are very popular games and usually representing the State. In the year 1997-98 the S.G.F. State Selection meet was conducted in

this District and the State team was formulated. The general tone of Games and sports in this District is improved now a days and the stadium of Thoothukudi is fully utilised by the students both boys and girls.

Jeyalakshmi, an VIII standard student of Natarajan Higher Secondary School, Kattunayakkanpatti, exhibited her outstandings performance in National level sports in long distance run during the year 1997-98.[48]

Teacher Training Institutes

The number of recognised Teacher Training Institutes in the district is four and their locations are District Institute of Education & Training (DIET) for men & women at Vanarmutti; Valliammaiyar Hindu Teacher Training Institute for women, Kulasekarapattinam; St.Anne's Teacher Training Institute for women, Adaikalapuram; and St.John's Teacher Training Institute for women, Nazareth.[49]

District Institute of Education and Training

District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) at Vanaramutti in Thoothukudi District is one of the seven DIETs established in Phase III in Tamil Nadu in the year 1993 under the centrally sponsored scheme. The main function of the DIET is to organise service and in-service training courses for Elementary School teachers and for personnals working in Non-formal and Adult Education. This Institution has seven academic branches and one administrative wing. It is headed by a Principal in the cadre of Deputy Director of School Education. Each of the seven academic branches are headed by senior lecturers in the cadre of Headmasters of Higher Secondary Schools. There are 14 lecturers in the cadre of Post-graduate teachers of Higher Secondary Schools. This Institute is a residential one with two hostels one for men and the other for women. It is equipped with a good library, laboratory and play ground.

There is a Programme Advisory Committee to advise and guide programmes and activities of the institutes. This committee consists of persons connected with education especially teacher education, adult education and non-formal education. The DIET, Vanaramutti is conducting Teacher Training course of two years durations for 25 men and 25 women.[50]

Valliammaiyar Hindu Teacher Training Institute, Kulasekarapattinam

Valliammaiyar Hindu Teacher Training Institute for Women, Kulasekarapattinam, an aided Institution, was established in 1947. This is the only non-minority women Institution in the district. Every year

40 women students are selected as per the admission rules in force. There are seven teaching staff (including 2 specialists, Physical Education and Training and Craft) and five non-teaching staff. The Institution is equipped with buildings and playground. There are 6000 books in the library which cater to the needs of the trainees and teacher educators.[51]

St.John's Teacher Training Institute, Nazareth

Canon Margosches, the Veteran Missionary of Nazareth, started this Institute in St.John's Girls School in 1877. He and Mrs. Cameran, the lady missionary, together took full charge of women education in Nazareth. In 1878, eighteen students were enrolled in this Institute. In the first government examination twelve candidates appeared of whom eight secured first class and two second class.Lower grade training course commenced functioning in 1877 and continued till 1900. The duration of the course was two years. It was then upgraded into Higher Grade Training School. In 1956, the Secondary Grade Training School was started with a model school attached. In 1957, the training school became a basic training school, weaving, gardening and cooking were part of curriculum. About 8000 teachers have passed out of the school and about one and a half lakhs of students have been benefited from it. The institution has sufficient office equipment, furniture for class rooms, library and laboratories.[52]

St. Anne's Teacher Training Institute, Adaikkalapuram

St.Anne's Teacher Training Institute For Women, Adaikkalapuram was started in 1945 by the Roman Catholic Management Diocesan of Thoothukudi (Minority). The Institute is managed by three teaching staff and five non-teaching staff. Every year forty women are selected for the course. The library has more than 2000 volumes.[53]

Non-Formal and Adult Education

The formal education which the Government imparts through regular schools generally stops with youngsters. The fact that this alone could not help achieving universalisation of elementary education sustains and emphasises on education to adults and dropouts through Adult Literacy and non-formal education programmes. Hitherto sporadic efforts are on foot to educate adults in a systematic way. Due to high dropout rates in the school education, the number of adult illiterates has continued to swell. The efforts taken under the Adult Education Programme has so far remained inadequate. The State Government's effort has been to integrate the existing school education system with adult literacy programme through the Total Literacy Campaign supported by Non-formal Education Programme for children.

Total Literacy Campaign (Arivoli Iyakkam)

Thoothukudi Literacy Profile (as per 1991 census) reveals that 63.72 per cent of the total population above seven years of age are literates. Male and female literacy rates were 70.7 per cent and 50.04 per cent respectively. The table below shows the literacy data as per 1991 census for Thoothukudi and Tamil Nadu:

	Thoothukudi	*Tamil Nadu*
Total Population	1455920	55858946
Male	709760	28298975
Female	746160	27359971
Total Literate	920887	0336235
Male	500796	18050173
Female	420091	12286062

Total Literacy campaign is a societal mission which started in the State in 1991-92. In Thoothukudi district it was started on 12 December 1994. It seeks to mobilise and enlist the involvement and support of all sections of the society. It means that anyone and everyone, irrespective of rank, status and profession in life who has the urge and commitment to literacy, can join in the crusade as an environment builder or as a trainer or as an evaluator or as a resource person or as a volunteer.

When the Survey was taken up on12th March 1995, there were 1,26,777 illiterate persons in the age group of 9 to 35 in the district. On 29 April 1996, the formal inauguration of the teaching of first primer took place. Nearly one lakh learners and twelve thousand volunteers were involved in the learning and teaching process. The second primer was introduced to the learners on 22 November 1995 and third primer on 2 July1997.

The following is the details of illiterate persons, learning centres and the learners in the district as in 1997:[54]

Sl. No.	*Area covered*	*No.of Illiterate Persons (Age Group of 9-35)*	*No.of Learning Centres*	*No.of Learners*
I. Municipalities :				
1.	Thoothukudi	14,205	800	14,205
2.	Kovilpatti	12,754	708	12,754

II. Panchayat Union Blocks

1.	Thoothukudi	8,492	526	8,492
2.	Tiruchendur	4,847	615	4,847
3.	Udangudi	3,664	539	3,664
4.	Sattankulam	5,202	662	5,202
5.	Alwarthirunagari	5,319	465	5,319
6.	Srivaikuntam	6,307	541	6,307
7.	Karungulam	11,965	955	11,965
8.	Ottapidaram	12,654	830	12,654
9.	Kayathar	17,178	1294	17,178
10.	Kovilpatti	7,889	1022	7,889
11.	Vilathikulam	6,179	583	6,179
12.	Pudur	10,122	638	10,122
	Total	1,26,777	10,177	1,26,777

Library Movement

To inculcate the reading habit the Government started a number of Libraries in rural areas so that the people could have access to reading materials. For streamlining the public libraries in the State, Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act was passed in the year 1948. The Director of Public Instructions was in charge of Public Libraries in the State till 1972 when a separate Directorate for Libraries was formed. Thoothukudi Keelur Library, District Central Library since 1986 was opened on 27 November 1954, found a steady growth and by the end of 1999-2000 financial year it has registered 8027 members. It is in possession of 48350 books maintained by a Grade II Librarian, one Record Clerk and an Office Assistant. Xerox machine and colour Television are available for the use of the public. The library is utilised by 400 readers every day. It also subscribes to a number of newspapers, journals, magazines, etc.

Besides the District Central Library, there are 43 branch Libraries and 20 village libraries of which two are of 'A' grade, 22 are of Grade 'B', 12 are of Grade 'C' and 27 grade 'D'. For maintaining these libraries, there is a District Library Officer supported by his subordinate officials. The office was formed on 2 July 1990. Besides these public Libraries, the local bodies such as municipalities and panchayats, the university, various colleges, departments, offices and private individuals also run libraries in the district.

A list of the branch Libraries, and their location, date of commencement, total number of books, total number of members, and total number of readers are given in **Appendix-6.**[55]

APPENDIX-1

List of Elementary and Middle Schools in Thoothukudi District

(Year of Inception Given in Paranthesis)

Thoothukudi Municipal Area

Municipal Primary Schools at Toovipuram (1973), Rahmathullapuram (1926), West Great Cotton Road (1924), South New Street (1892), North Bathrakaliammankoil street (1925), Levenchipuram (1971), Aided Primary Schools: TDTA Primary Schools, Braiyent Nagar(1940), West Car Street (1910), R.C.Primary School, Thersaspuram, (1929), Innasipuram (1939), Cruzpuram (1939), Caldwell Primary School, Beach Road (1919), Dennavis Matha Primary School, South Beach Road (1946), Aloysious Primary School, Cathedral Post Office (1905), Bethany Primary School, Kandasamipuram (1971), Sathyamadha Primary School, Lions Town (1941), St.George Primary School, Vadakkur (1930), St.Thersa Primary School, Vadakkur (1905), St.Xaviers Central Primary School, Cadhedral Post Office (1927), Karapettai Primary Schools,133, G.C. Road, (1921), 385 G.C.Road (1921), S.A.V.Primary Schools,Keelur (1927), Melur (1926), Vadakkur (1877), Holy Cross Primary School, North East Road (1909), A.M.M.Chinnammai Nadar Primary School, Millerpuram (1953), C.M.Primary Schools, Ranganathapuram (1939), T.R.Nayudu Theru (1939), A.M.Krishnapillai Primary School, Railway Feeder Road (1954), A.K.G.Primary School, Krishnarajapuram, (1963) K.& S.M.S.Primary School, Krishnarajapuram (1960), V.V.Primary School, Kumaratheru (1917), Hindu Harijan Primary School, Gandhi Nagar (1961), Meenakshi Primary School, Meenakshipuram Main Road, (1948) St. Mary Primary school, Millerpuram (1961), S. P. Muthusamy Pillai memorial Primary School, Thoothukudi (1949), V.A.A.Muthachiammal Hindu Primary School, Parthasarathi street,(1953).

Municipal MiddleSchools, Gin factory road (1937), Shanmugapuram (1960), Sivathakulam Main road (1939), South New Street (1939), Chatram street (1910), Melur (1926), North Bathrakaliammankoil st., (1933), Samuelpuram (1954), Beach road (1975), Aided Middle Schools : TTDA Middle Schools at West Car street, (1928), Shanmugapuram East (1904), Toovipuram (1937), Vadakkur (1937), Thiraviyapuram (1940), RC Middle School, Rathnapuram (1952), Fathima Middle School, Fathima Nagar (1979), St.Charles Middle School, Subbaiamudaliarpuram (1941), Thachar Middle School, Thachar street (1965), Educational Society's Middle School, Chidambara Nagar (1957), Thangam Middle School, Chidambaranathapuram (1969), Extension Middle School, New Colony (1926), Smt. P. Thangammal Memorial Middle School, Pol Nayakkanpettai (1954), Subbia Vidyalayam Middle

APPENDIX - 1 (contd...)

School, Thevarpuram road (1940)Tagore Memorial Middle School, Sundaramapuram (1950) Inter Christian Middle School, Bryant Nagar (1961).

Pudukkottai Panchayat Union

Panchayat Union Primary Schools, Varadarajapuram, (1958), Thattapparai (1968), Ramasamipuram (1963), Keelathattapparai (1952), Muthusamipuram (1978), Perurani(1931), Therkusilukkanpatti (1969), A.Kailasapuram (1981), Sorispuram (1963), Kamaraj Nagar (1997), Sevalpacheri (1962), Ramachandrapuram (1961), Thirumalaiyapuram (1966), Chakkammapuram (1959), K.Thiraviyapuram (1964), Veeranayakkanthattu (1963), Kalangarai (1956), Thangammapuram (1978), Pottalkadu, (1955), Mudukkadu (1963), Kulayankarisal, (1945), Ramanathapuram (1957), Nadukkatankadu (1981). Government Adi Dravidar Welfare Primary School, Kallanparambu (1975), Government Backward Class Welfare Primary School, Shankaraperi (1954).

Aided Primary Schools. TDTA Primary Schools at Melathattaparai (1939), Thimmarajapuram (1940), Ramanachiarpuram (1941), A.Subramaniyapuram (1940), Melavittan (1928), Pandarapatti (1915), Maravanmadam (1939), Pudukkottai (1923), Mudivaithendal (1940), Kattalangulam (1939), Senthiambalam (1938), Jabagnanapuram (1917), Thangammalpuram (1919), Kulayankarisal (1952), Athimarapatti (1940), Periyanayagapuram (1961), Thermal Nagar (1984), R.C.Primary Schools at North Silukkanpatti (1940), Anthoniyarpuram (1940), Thalamuthu Nagar (1984), Alangarathattu (1941), Thirukudumbal (1990), Susaipandiapuram (1939), Siruppadu (1940), Siluvaipuram (1940), M.Thiraviyapuram (1961), Hindu Primary Schools, at Sethiyoorani (1941), K.P.Thalavaipuram (1943), Sethuraman Vidyalayam, Alikulam (1958), Pathi PrimarySchool, Vagaikulam (1954), Saraswathi Vidayasalai Cheranthiapillai Kudiyirupu (1940), V.V.T.Memorial Primary School, Arokiapuram (1956), Thuraimuga Sabha Primary School, Thoothukudi Harbour (1965), Thirukurippu Thondar Nayanar Primary School, Vallarpettai (1993), Irungoval Primary School,-Mudivaithnendal (1923), Arumugathammal Primary School, Mudivaithnendal (1927), Thillainayagam PrimarySchool, M.Puthur (1925) Committee Hindu Primary School, Podammalpuram (1960), A.V.S.Primary Schools, at Thermal Nagar (1981), Muthiapuram (1980), Santhanamuthumariamman Primary School, Kattampuli (1987).

Panchayat Union Middle Schools: Umarikottai (1940), Mela Thattamparai (1958), Thiruvanandhapuram (1956), Athimarapatti (1975), Thermal Nagar (1978). Aided Middle Schools: TDTA Middle Schools, Peroorani (1940), Madathur (1940), Silverpuram (1928),

Appendix - 1 (Contd...)

K.Ramasamypuram (1936), Servaikaranmadam (1927), Korampallam (1939) Mullukadu (1948) R.C. Middle Schools, Siluvaipatti (1949), T.Saveriyarpuram (1948), M.Saveriyarpuram (1940), Sethu Sundaram Middle School, Varthakareddipatti (1940), Sri Pathirakaliamman Nadar Middle School, Mappillaiyoorani (1953), Hindu Middle School, Mudivaithenendal (1973).

Karungulam Panchayat Union

Panchayat Union Schools, Vallanadu (1929), Thoothukuli (1979), Ayyanarkulampatti (1928), Nanalkadu (1960), Kolleerkulam (1953), Tadankulam (1940), Therku Kara Seri (1950), Keelaputhaneri (1979), Mela Siriyandhur (1974),Theerathikulam (1957), Sennelpatti (1938), Padugaiyur (1956), Pakkapatti (1979), Keelapoovani (1956), Savalaperi (1940), Lakshmipuram (1951), Alanda (1957), Agaram (1950), Kaliyavoor (1928), Manakkarai (940), Anandanambikurichi (1953), Sethuramalingapuram (1984), VallanaduSouth (1993), Thiruvenkatanathapuram (1998), Samathuvapuram (1999) Vittilapuram (1961), Karungulam (1940), Arasarkulam (1929), Serakulam (1940), Vettikulam (1972), Pudukulam (1978), Mela Mallan (1979), Udayaneri (1972), Manalvilai (1957), Seetharkulam (1979), Chettimallanpatti (1957), Deivaseyalpuram (1933), Keelachekkarakudi (1984), Mela Chekkarakudi (1964), Meenakshipuram (1960), Singathakurichi (1951), Vadakku Karaseri (1968), Vallakulam (1974), Echandavodai (1995), Nanalkattangulam (1990), Naduvakurichi (1962), Kombukaranatham (1962), Adi Dravidar Welfare Primary School, Ulakudi (1954), Puliangulam (1948).

Panchayat Union Middle Schools at Anavaradhanallur (1928), Ramanujam Pudur (1939), Murapanadu (1930), Kalvai (1956), Arampannai (1941), Kasilingapuram (1951), Pottaloorani (1948), Aided Primary Schools and Middle Schools.

Udangudi Panchayat Union

Panchayat Union Primary Schools, at Kallamozhi (1970), Gnaniar Kudiyiruppu (1970), Jambulingapuram (1971), Periakandanvadali (1966), Periakudiyiruppu (1957), Pudumanai (1938), Thangakailasapuram (1973), Sivalur (1970), Ramasamypuram (1970) Vagaivilai (1940). Kaliyanvilai (1990), North Kalankudiyiruppu (1967), Nainapillai st., (1949), Main Street (1940), Anaiyur (1963), Kumarasamypuram (1966), Manickapuram (1975), Kudhiraimozhi (1945), Semmarikulam (1941), Manadu (1939), Karisanvilai (1950), Seerudayarpuram (1934), Paramankurichi (1937), Thaikavoor (1967), Vijayanarayanapuram (1964), Pitchuvilai (1964), Nainarpatthu (1982), Athiyadithattu (1990), Chettipathu (1963), Sathiya Nagar (1993).

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Aided Primary Schools, TDTA Primary school, Nangaimozhi (1948), Pavanasapuram (1938), Pulikudiyiruppu (1940), Immanuelpuram (1940), Anaithalai (1942), Meignanapuram (1939), Lakshmipuram (1939), Meignanapuram (1936), Christianagaram (1919), Sivalaipudhur (1943), Chidambarapuram (1943), Potharankaranvilai (1943), Vellalanvilai (1938), Zion Nagar (1950), Adaikalapuram (1942), Santhapuram (1945), Arokiapuram (1943), Melaramasamypuram (1970), Nesapuram (1938), Kottangadu (1929), Pandarachettivilai (1937), Vadakkur, Kulasekarapattinam (1939), Mangalammalpuram (1957) Theriyoor (1940), Muthukrishnapuram (1952), R.C.Primary Schools, Kulasekarapattinam (1937), Udangudi (1987) Ilanganathapuram (1940), Manappadu (1938), Manappadu (1909), Pudukudiyiruppu (1938), Amarapuram (1987), Hindu Primary Schools, Thandavankadu (1940), Madhavankurichi (1932), Keethapuram (1940), Ramasubramaniapuram (1952), Vivekanada Primary School, Ramasamiatharpuram, (1967), National Primary School, Sriramanallur (1965), M.G.M.Primary School, Kudivaikinaru (1951), Senthilandavar Primary School, Seerkatchi (1984), Duraisivan Primary School, Paramankurichi (1907), V.V.P.Primary School, Vattanvilai (1959), Nehru Primary School, Veerapandara-kudiyiruppu (1957), Subhas Primary School, Vathiarkudiyiruppu, (1952).

Panchayat Union Middle Schools, Edaichivilai (1941) Venkataramanujapuram (1927), Manaduthandapathu (1941), TDTA Middle Schools, Kalvilai (1950), Seerkatchi (1940), Paramankurichi (1937), Neyyor, (1938), Vedakottaivilai (1940), R.C.Middle School, Udangudi (1940), Keelaramasamypuram (1918), Thayammal Middle School, Kulasekarapattinam (1939), Hassinia Middle School, Kulasekarapattinam, (1943), P.S.M.Middle School, Kulasekarapattinam (1910), R.M.V.Middle School, Sirunadarkudiyiruppu (1937), S.P.V.Salai Middle School, Udangudi (1925), Ci.Pa.Adithanar Memorial Middle School, (1983).

Tiruchendur Panchayat Union

Panchyayat Union Primary Schools, at Ammanpuram (1935). K.T.M.Street, (1940), Thaikatheru (1935), Theevutheru (1938), Kandasamypuram (1965), Thalavaipuram (1983), Keela Nalumoolaikinaru (1966), Kayamozhi (1983), Nallur (1934), Nadunalumoolaikinaru (1935), Kayamozhi (1940), Arumuganeri (1963), N.Muthiapuram (1952), Sonagalvilai (1983), Odakarai (1962), Theyanvilai (1983), Shanmugapuram (1983), Selvarajapuram (1983), Sanjivilai (1951), Sonagalvilai (1960), Therikudiyiruppu (1983), Melaradhaveedhi (1927), Keelaradhaveethi (1934), 10th Ward (1979), Vallimanagaram (1965),

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Vadakkunallur) (1928), Valibanvilai (1931), Kayamozhi (1971), Arumuganeri (1966), Ranimagarajapuram (1950), Thoppur (1961).

Aided Primary Schools, TDTA Primary Schools,. Arumuganeri (1938), Arumugapuram (1938), Keelapudhukudi (1940),. Ammanpuram (1939), Arumuganeri (1917), Muthukrishnapuram (1940), Neelpuram (1970), Arumuganeri (1934), Thalavaipuram (1941), Arumuganeri (1951), Arumuganeri (1990), Tiruchendur (1940), Therikudiyiruppu (1943), Arumuganeri (1980), R.C. Primary Schools, Sonagalvilai (1940), St.Mary PrimarySchool. Veerapandiapattinam (1909), Hindu Primary School, Arumuganeri (1924), Saraswathi Primary School, Arumuganeri (1939), National Primary School, Kayalpattinam (1959), General Welfare Ilakkiya Sangam Primary School, Thalavaipuram (1959), Central Primary School, Kayalpattinam (1942), Subaida Primary School, Kayalpattinam (1951), N.K.Primary School, Kayalpattinam (1931), Saraswathi Primary School, Kayamozhi (1920), V.K.R.S.Primary School, Kayamozhi (1937), Jariya Primary School, Kayamozhi (1940), S.D.M.Primary School, Kandasamypuram (1952), Hindu Primary School, Moolakinaru (1957), Thenkani Primary School, Melapudukkudi (1917), Hindu Primary School, Arumuganeri (1939), S.V.C.Primary School, Arumuganeri (1941), Thiraviyam Primary School, Arumuganeri (1917), Hindu Primary School, Ranimaharajapuram (1950), Arulraj Primary School, Rathinapuri (1960), Kalaivani Primary School, Subramaniyapuram (1959), Murugan Primary School, Tiruchendur (1959), Hindu Primary School, Tiruchendur (1959), Arulneri primary school, Thirumalaiyappapuram (1974).

Panchayat Union Middle Schools, Kandlankudiyiruppu (1927), Kudiyiruppuvilai (1983), Keelakalam (1940), TDTA Middle School, Jeruselam (1930), Pithuvilai (1940), Arumuganeri (1951), Sonagalvilai (1951), Vallivilai (1929), Ammanpuram (1940), R.C.Middle school, Tiruchendur (1951), St.Susai Middle School, Adaikalapuram (1931), Thidukudumbam Middle School, Alanthalai (1940), Karmal Middle School, Tiruchendur (1940), Santhasama Middle School, Madathuvilai (1950), St.Mary Middle School, Adaikalapuram (1950).

Sattankulam Panchayat Union

Panchayat Union Primary Schools at Salaipudur (1977), Sasthavinallur (1957), Sivasubramaniapuram (1945), Vijayanur (1962), Naduvakurichi (1977), Edaichivilai (1928), Pannaivilai (1965), Pagaivilai (1963), Chettivilai (1938), Chokalingapuram (1956), Komaneri (1966), Pudukkulam (1967), Alaguvilai (1993), Erattaikinaru (1993), Pallakinaru (1975), Vadakku Ramasamypuram (1999), Achambadu (1978), Adaikalapuram (1978), Inam Udaipirappu (1962), Elluvilai (1977),

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Gandhinagar (1993), Sundakottai (1947), Subramaniapuram (1962), Naduvakurichi (1945), Padukkapathu (1939), Pannambarai (1924), Poochikadu (1931), Perumalpuram (1956), Marakkudi (1947), Valliammaipuram (1990), Pudukinaru (1997), Vijayaramapuram (1923).

Aided Primary Schools : TDTA and RC Schools at Sattankulam (1939), Pethel (1940), Samadhanapuram (1939), Karisal (1961), Alanginaru (1917), Vadakku Muthunangudi (1938), Therku Muthanangudi (1946), Manoramyapuram (1940), Nedungulam (1907), Pudukkulam (1940) Chekkadivilai (1938), Thanjainagaram (1947), Chettikulam (1959), Thoppuvalam (1941), Dakarkulam (1940), Kalvilai (1938), Arulanandapuram (1942), Anandapuram (1938), Alagappapuram (1938), Anukiragapuram (1938), Udaikudiyiruppu (1948), Elvuarai Mukki (1949), Kalangudi (1940), Sattankulam (1916), Sugan Nagaram (1941) Sowkiapuram (1951), Soundarapuram (1920), Chokalingapuram (1949), Tharmanagaram (1938), Thattarmadam (1940),. Nayanoor (1936), Pudur (1939), Pichivilai (1941), Killaivilai(1939), Muthukrishnapuram (1939), S.Muthukrishnapuram (1940), Mudalur (1951), Mudalur (1934), Vijayaramapuram (1940), Vairam (1940), Sattankulam (1927), Prakasapuram (1955), Kolanthattu (1937), A.Muthanangudi (1938), Thoppur (1940), Velayudhapuram (1941), Ilaiyaneri (1985), Kandankudiyiruppu (1986), Chokkan Kudiyiruppu (1896), Chokkan Kudiyiruppu (1937), Periathalai (1949), Chettivilai (1940), Aladithattu (1939), Sattankulam (1931), Thazhaivilai (1959), Tharuvaikulam (1960), Pothankalanvilai (1920), Pothankalanvilai (1932), Visuvasapuram (1940), C.M.S.Schools, Kalunguvilai (1931), Velanpudukkulam Primary School, Velan Pudukulam (1951), Private Primary Schools at Adaipuvilai (1955), Naduvakurichi (1940), Sadayankinaru (1960), Rajamannarpuram (1960), Mariamman Sattankulam (1966), Chithankudiyiruppu (1953), Suppanrayapuram (1950), Narayankudiyiruppu (1954), Pallakurichi (1953), Sattankulam (1929), Vijayaramapuram (1984), Pichuvilai Parvathi (1936).

Panchayat Union Middle School at Thatchanvilai (1928), Kombankulam (1932), Gnananiyar Kudiyiruppu (1961), Usarathu-kudiyiruppu (1964), Puthantharuvai (1931), TDTA and RC Middle Schools at Adhisayapuram (1943), Sirappur (1940), Kumaranvilai (1939), Nallur (1995), Pooludayarpuram (1958), Palangulam (1939), Sathya Nagaram (1940), Anbin Nagaran (1940), Kanganiapuram (1959), Kadachapuram (1938), Tharuvai East (1955), Theripannai (1940),. Poolayarpuram (1939), Chidambarapuram (1927), Nochikulam (1916), Kadangulam (1938), Thattarmadam (1930), Thailapuram (1938), Nedungulam (1940), Poochikadu (1956).

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Vilathikulam Panchayat Union

Panchayat Union Primary School at Padarnthapuli (1963), T.Pudupatti (1962), Thalaikkattupuram (1939), P.Duraisamypuram (1962), M.Kumarettayapuram (1962), A.Velayudhapuram (1948), T.Kumarasubramaniapuram (1960), T.Sankaralingapuram (1959), A.Chokalingapuram (1963), A.Akilandapuram (1961), Pillayar Natham (1933), Kandasamypuram (1952), Vallinayakipuram (1951), T.Subbaiapuram (1950), S.Arunasalapuram (1960), Sakkammalpuram (1952), K.Duraisamypuram (1940), K.Kumarettayapuram (1960), A.Subramaniapuram (1959), Sivgnanapuram (1959), P.Shanmugapuram (1957), A.Lakshmipuram (1963), Namasivayapuram (1966), Jamin Sengalpadai (1973), Thulasipatti (1962), K.Kumarapuram (1957), Kamalapuram (1940), Mettupatti (1959), Kuthaloorani (1960), Vilathikulam (1940), Kuralayampatty (1977), Solaimalayanpatti (1960) Vilvamarathupatti (1959), Kumarapuram (1965), Karuthiapuram (1957), Panayadipatti (1966), O.Duraisamypuram (1970), P.Meenakshipuram (1964), Puliangulam (1948), Vadamalaisamudram (1973), M.Arasankulam (1969), Meenakshipuram (1951), Ottanatham (1959), Keelavilathikulam (1959), Vaippar (1941), Kalaignanapuram (1959), K.Subramaniapuram (1959), Kalloorani (1981), Ayyanvirusanpatty (1951), Thulukkankulam (1976), Nedungulam (1963), Thathaneri (1960), Keela Shanmugapuram (1961), M.Shanmugapuram (1957), Thuvaranthai (1981), Vadakkuseval (1959), Muthiapuram (1990), Reddiapatty (1960), Lakshminarayanapuram (1974).

Aided Primary Schools, TDTA Primary Schools at Athangarai (1938), Veleedupatti (1892), Kulathur (1938), Ethiranaipatti (1940), Kunjalapuram (1940), Pallakulam (1941), Vembaru (1938), R.C.Primary Schools, Keelavaippar (1950), Marthandapatti (1951), Pommaiyapuram (1942), Rayappapuram (1948), Kathalampatti (1966), Pariadul Azalath Primary School, Ariyanayakipuram (1949), Shenbagavinayagar Hindu Primary School, Kumarasakkanapuram (1947), Hindu Primary Schools, S.Kumaragiri (1929), Ramanoothu (1948), Veerapandiapuram (1941), Vellaiyammalpuram (1934), Kodangapatti (1928), K.Sudareswarapuram (1929), Hindu Ganapathy Kasinathan Primary School, Thangammalpuram (1938), Sthanislal Primary School, Soorangudi (1957), Kandasamy Primary School, Pachiayapuram (1946), Balamurugan Hindu Primary School Lakkampatti, (1955), Hindu Nadar Primary School, Veerapanchipuram (1927), Hindu Nadar Uravinmurai Committee Primary School, Valasamudram (1972), Nadar Primary School, Karisalkulam (1989), Hindu Nadar Primary School Kechilapuram (1950), Kumaran Hindu Primary School Poosanoor (1951), Jayavilas Hindu Primary School, Mandhikulam (1953), Nadar Primary School, Perilovan Patty (1922).

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Panchayat Union Middle Schools, Neeravipudupatty, Padarnthapuli (1936), Keelakasalapuram (1934), Mel Mandhai (1953), Kodangipatti (1963), Aided Middle Schools, TDTA Middle Schools, at Nagalapuram (1940), Sithavanayakkanpatti (1940), Marthandampatti (1938), Vilathikulam (1940), Pedapatti (1916), R.C.Middle Schools, at Vembaru (1957), Sippikulam (1936), Hindu Nadar Middle Schools, Kulathur (1923), Panaiyur (1961), Nadar Middle Schools, Arungulam (1921), Sengunthar Ramalingam Middle School, Ayyan Bommaiyapuram (1936), St. Sebasthian Middle School, Vembaru (1924), St.Anthoniar Middle School, Perisamypuram (1927).

Kayathar Panchayat Union

Panchayat Union Primary Schools, at South Kayatharu (1936), Vadakku Mayilodai (1958), Nochikulam (1966), Sannadhi Pudukkudi (1955), Pudukottai (1954), Vadakku Subramaniapuram (1978), Pannaikarankulam (1951), Kappalingampatti (1959) Assur (1966), K.Gopalapuram (1947), K.Sivalingapuram (1981), K.Nagampatti (1956), Salaipudur (1959), Thirumalapuram (1942), K.Kumarapuram (1956), K.Kuppanapuram (1951), Ottudanpatti (1959), Sivalingapuram (1959), K.Pudupatti (1959), Chokkalingapuram (1940), Kodangal (1948), South vandanam (1957), Kaliyacholapuram (1948), Kurumalai (1962), K.Sundareswarapuram (1956), Veppangadu (1984), Ettunayakkanpatti (1956), Salnayakkanpatti (1951), Parasuramapuram (1963), Mummalaipatti (1970), Mullupatti (1981), Kannakattai (1957), Lakshmidevi (1984), Pudupatti (1964), Govindanpatti (1986), V.Thalavaipuram (1949), Ayyanaroothu (1940), A.Kuppanapuram (1981), Usilangulam (1963), Meenamkuthan (1940), Chidambarapatti (1951), K.Pudupatti (1972), Ramanathapuram (1963), Avudaiammal-puram (1960), Odaikulam (1962), Valasalpatti (1962), Manjanambikinaru (1951), Periasamypuram (1983) Moortheeswarapuram (1958), Kayatharu West (1946), Kammapatti (1958), Sooriyaminikkam (1971), Nagalapuram (1981), Arasankulam (1989), Kalugumalai (134), K.Lakshmipuram(1979), K.Kumarapuram (1948), K.Venkateswarapuram (1953), K.Ramanthapuram (1953), K.Duraisamuypuram (1921), Kalungaipatti (1938), V.Sankaralingapuram (1954), V.Ramalingapuram (1954), Kethilapuram (1973), Kalloorani (1962), Vallinayakapuram (1986), K.Saravanapuram (1954), Karadikulam Colony (1950), K.Subramaniapuram (1965), K.Velayuthapuram (1949), South Kalugumalai (1951), Thulukkarpatty (1986).

Aided Primary Schools, TDTA Primary Schools at Kadambur (1940), South Mayiloday (1939), Mannalankulam (1958), A.Chitrapatty (1941), Paneerkulam (1938), Kattalangulam (1951), Savalaperi (1945),

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Vanaramutty (1935), Thalayalnadanthankulam (1956), St.Theresa Primary School, Kammanayakkanpatty (1911), St.Anthony Feeder Primarcy School, Sevanpatty (1963), R.C.Primary Schools, South Theethonpatty (1947), Achankulam (1951), Akilandapuram (1936), Kayatharu (1927), Kattalangulam (1940), Pommiyapuram (1940), St.Marys Primary School, Kalugumalai (1920), St.Joseph's Primary School (1911), T.B.Primary School, South Konarkottai (1938), T.B.Primary School, Vadakku Konarkottai (1961), Hindu Primary School, Ilandhaipatty (1927), William Primary School, K.Paraipatty (1953), Hindu Primary School, Thottampatty (1912), Hindu Primary School, Chidambarapuram (1930), Hindu Nadar Primary School, Sholapuram (1928), Adi Dravida Primary School, Sevalpatty 1932), Hindu Primary School, Muthusamypuram (1940), Jaya Hindu Primary School, South Ilandhaikulam (1955), Hindu Primary School, Athikulam (1939), Hindu Primary School, Kalampatty (1940), Thayammal Memorial Primary School, U.Kumar rettayapuram (1952), Hindu Primary School, V.Nachiarpatty (1939), Hindu Primary School, Vanaramutty (1939).

Panchayat Union Middle Schools, at South Ilandhaikulam (1940), Koppampatty (1941), Pungavarnatham (1939), Vagaithavur (1937), Kumaragiri (1981), Government Adi Dravida Welfare Middle Schools, Karisalkulam (1954), Thirumangalakurichi (1948), Aided Middle Schools, St.Alocius Middle School, Kamanayakkanpatty (1915), St.Xavier Middle School, V adakkuvandanam, (1895), TDTA Appasamy Middle School, Rajapudukkudi (1944), R.C.Fathima Middle School, Kayatharu (1946), R.C.Middle School, Paneerkulam (1921), Vellalankottai (1940), Sannror Middle School,Kadambur (1913), K.A.P.M.George Middle School, Kadambur (1913), Gandhi Middle School, Venkateswarapuram (1951), Coronation Middle School, Akilandapuram (1939), Hindu Nadar Middle School, Chetikurichi (1945).

Alwarthirunagari Panchayat Union

Panchayat Union Primary Schools, at Manathi (1980), Keelakallambarai (1970), Adhinadhapuram (1941), Melavellamadam)(1940), Puliankulam (1940), Ambalaseri (1941), Therkankulam (1940), Perumalkulam (1968), Peikulam (1933),. Karungadal (1941), Melakadambar (1960), Thenthiruperi (1933), Vadali (1940), Thirumalarpuram (1980), Sethukkuvaithan (1929), Thalaivanvadali (1955), Selvanpudhiyavan Pacheri (1948), Avarangadu (1957), Serndhamangalam colony (1969), Vadakku Athur (1939), Mela Athur (1931), Mudukkutheru Athur (1934), Therkuradhaveedhi Athur (1919).

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Aided Primary Schools: TDTA primary schools, at Agaippaikulam (1937), Vazhaiadi (1938), Nazareth (1939), Keelavallamadam (1939), Kurippankulam (1940), Kuppapuram (1942), Vaikiyalingapuram (1940), Thiruvalluvar colony (1980), Sembur 1939), Thangaiyapuram (1938), Nazreth (1982), Keelapanaikulam (1930), Mela Panaikulam (1963), Asirvadhapuram (1898), Arulur (1940), Kattarimangalam (1942), Malavarayanatham (1944), Keela Nalumavadi (1935), Shanmugapuram (1940), Ratshanyapuram (1921), Rajapathi (1940), Pattakarai (1940), Punnaiyadi (1947), Kachanavilai (1940), Rajangapuram (1940), Kulathukudi (1939), Mavadipannai (1929), Thottiyangudi (1939), Manalmedu (1940), Kallamparai (1940), Kulaikkankudi (1940), Oyyankudi (1939), Mookuperi (1944), Mudalaimozhi (1939), Prakasapuram (1940), Vellarikaiyoorani (1938), Moolakarai (1931), Marandhalai (1939), R.C.Primary Schools, at Udayarkulam (1939), Kandasamypuram (1965), Pirandakulam (1980), Puraiyur (1940), Sethukkuvaikkan (1924), Punnakayal (1939), Koluvainallur (1939), Keela Ambalaseri (1958), Udhumania Primary School, Alagiamanavalapuram (1931), Hindu Primary School, Veerakulam (1940), Hindu Christian Primary School, Salaipudur (1930), Harijan Feeder Primary School, Velanpacheri (1973), Subramania Vidyalaya Primary School, Alwarthirunagari (1927), Ubakaramadha Primary School, Kandukondanmanickam (1953), Hindu Primary School, Agaippaikualm (1972), Bharathi Primary School, Ilamalkulam (1951), C.M.S.Primary School, Sembankudiyiruppu (1941), Tagore Vidyala PrimarySchool, Nazreth (1942), Ramakrishna Vidyala Primary School, Arivanmozhi (1980), Bharathi Primary School, Alwarthirunagari (1949), Kalaimagal Vidyalaya Primary School, Angamangalam (1950), Bharathi Primary School, Alagappapuram (1962), Bharathi Primary School, South Athur (1951), Hindu Primary School, Keeranoor (1919), S.G.S.P.Primary School, Nalumavadi (1958), Sri Ganesar Primary School, Panickanadar Kudiyiruppu (1947), Hindu Primary School, Kurangani (1942), Chokkapalakarai (1956), Sri Gnanakkan Primary School, Manalgundu, (1927).

Panchayat Union Middle Schools, Palgulam (1940), Kembalabath (1941), Puraiyur (1939), Kurumbur (1939), Therku Athur (1919), Aided Middle Schools, TDTA Middle Schools at Alwarthirunagari (1914), Karungadal (1948), Meerankulam (1938), Nazreth (1931), Palaniappapuram (1940), Pillayanmanai (1953), Themankulam (1939), Udayarkulam (1933), Chinnamaman Kudiyiruppu (1939), Arivanmozhi (1940), Kadayanodai (1939), Nalumavadi (1940), Neyvilai (1944), R.C.Middle Schools, Saveriyarpuram (1936), Kurumbur (1933),

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Sethukkuvaithan (1929), Punnakayal (1931), Serndhamangalam (1939), Prakasapuram (1939), A.S.P.Middle School, Karuvalambadu (1909), G.D.G.Middle School, Alwartirunagari (1953), Meerania Middle School, Alagiamanavalapuram (1930), Gandhimathi Middle School, Authoor (1903), Hindu Middle School, Varandiavel Ago Balapuram (1939), Hindu Middle School, Vellakovil (1956), Asoka Vidyala Middle School, Kachanavilai (1952), Yesu Ratchagar Middle School, (1924).

Ottapidaram Panchayat Union

Panchayat Union Primary Schools ,Anandamadan Pacheri (1956), Kandasamypuram (1954), D.Kumaragiri (1959), Mettupacheri (1984), Mela Arasadi (1959), Mela Marudhur (1958), Mela Lakshmipuram (1982), Marudanvazhvu (1952), Muppilipatty (1951), Naduvakurichi (1981), Osanoothu (1965), Ottudanpatti (1925), Pattanmarudur (1956), Puliamarathan Arasadi (1956), N.Pudur (1959), S.Pudur (1959), Sakkammalpuram (1984), Chokanathapuram (1957), Chillanatham (1961), Sundareswarapuram (1977), V.Thalavaipuram (1949), Thupasipatti (1962), Therku Kalmedu (1982), Vadakku Kalmedu (1982), V. Senkatasalapuram (1964), Vadamalapuram (1984), A. Velayudhapuram (1959), K.Vallinayakipuram (1996), Ayyappapuram (1959), Akilandapuram (1956), Govindapuram (1982), Jambulingapuram (1958), Kappikulam (1972), Kothali (1982), P.Kailasapuram (1983), S.Kumarapuram (1982), Melamangalam (1956), Mela Mudiman (1976), Malaipati (1938), Mullur (1965), Milagunatham (1957), P.Nagampatty (1942), Onamakulam (1972), Pasuvandhanai (1941), Paramanpacheri (1981), Sangampatty (1950), O.Saravanapuram (1963), K.Shanmugapuram (1956), K.Subramaniapuram (1956), Sundarajapuram (1961), Thalayuthu (1960), Thennampatti (1951), M.Venkateswarapuram (1954), K.Velayudhapuram (1982), Vittilapuram (1960), Ammalpatti (1993).

Aided Primary Schools. TDTA Primary Schools, at Governagiri (1941), Parivallikottai (1980), Kakkarampatti (1944), Kallathikinaru (1914), Mela Seithalai (1940), Vadakku Avarangadu (1939), Ottanatham (1941), Pasuvandhanai (1918), Panchalankurichi (1987), Perinatham (1939), Sinthalaikottai (1940), Arasaradi Panaiyur (1939), Jambulingapuram (1941), S.Kailasapuram (1952), Kodiyankulam (1939), Melapandiapuram (1956), Nainarpuram (1941), Paraikuppam (1941), Pudiamputhur (1922), Rajavinkovil (1939), Savarimangalam (1940), Tharuvaikulam (1939), Kombadi (1941), R.C.Primary Schools, Maniyachi (1941), Pudupacheri (1949), Pudhiyampathur (1930), Vellapatti (1945), K.Kailasapuram (1925), Kallathikinaru (1940), Hindu Primary School,

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd...)

Chandragiri (1951), V.O.C.Primary School, K.Duraisamypuram (1963), Hindu PrimarySchool, Jagaveerapandiapuram (1941), C.M.M.L.Primary School, Kalappapatti (1940), Hindu Primary School, Kattunayakkanpatty (1926), Daniel PrimarySchool, Keelakottai (1951), Ponnulingam Primary School, O.Kuppanapuram (1950), Indira Primary School, Kumarreddiya-puram (1941), Jawagar Primary School, S.Kumareddiyapuram (1955), Hindu Primary School, Kurukkusalai (1935), Hindu Primary School, Meenakshipuram (1953), Kammavar Primary School, T. Duraisamypuram (1941) Muthukaruppan Primary School, Suppammal puram (1925), P.F.M.Primary School, Vellaram (1936), D.P.M.Primary School, Veerapandiapuram (1936), Catherin Primary School, Tharuvaikulam (1926), Michel Primary School, Tharuvaikulam (1933), Hindu Primary School, V.Duraisamypuram (1945), P.M.Primary School, Naraikinaru (1940), Ramakrishna Primary School, Kulasekaranallur (1950), Hindu Primary School, A.Kumarapuram(1951), N.S.N.Primary school, Maniyachi (1925), Hindu Primary School, Muthukumarapuram (1941), D.M.P. Primary school, Ottapidaram (1918), V.P.S.G.Primary School, V.Pandiapuram, (1956), Hindu Primary School, Valasamudram (1950).

Panchayat Union Middle Schools, at Therkkuveerapandiapuram (1951), Vadanatham(1937), Akkanayakkanpatti (1942), Araikulam (1984), Yeppudumvendran (1924), Ilavelangal (1941), Keelaseithalai (1959), Keelamangalam (1981), Kollanginaru (1981), Aided Middle Schools, TDTA Middle School, V.Kalugasalapuram (1937), Odaipattipudur (1945), K.Thalavaipuram (1940), Kacheri Thalavaipuram (1940), Kollamparuppu (1940), Veppankulam (1942), R.C.Middle School, Puliampatti (1935), Keelamudiman (1941), C.M.M.L. Middle Schools, Naraikinaru (1918), Hindu Nadar Middle Schools, Marudanvazhvu (1930), Hindu Middle School, Saminatham (1945), Hindu Middle School, Athur (1940), Ramanuja Middle School, Ottanatham (1930).

Kovilpatti Municipal Area

Panchayat Union Primary Schools, Rajapathy (1940), S.Duraisamypuram (1959), Usilampatti (1982), Navalakkanpettai (1951), Sathur Appanayakkanpatti (1978), Sinnamalaikundru (1950), Thippanuthu (1959), Reekalipatti (1958), Uralikudi (1959), Chennayampatti (1978), Karungalipatti (1981), Vallinayakipuram (1960), Katturammanpatti (1981), Perumalpatti (1964), Kumaragiri (1981), Kalugasalapuram (1981), Thittankulam (1957), Kachilapuram (1968), Avalnatham (1933), Athaikondan (1979), Ettayapuram North 1967), Ettayapuram South (1990), Samathuvapuram (1999),

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd...)

Ethilappanayakkanpatti (1962), Manjanayakkanpatti (1966), Nakkalapatti (1976), Athikinaru (1962), Valampatti (1946), Semmapudur South (1959), Semmapudur North (1961), Suraikkaipatti (1959), Kulathulvaipatti (1950), Pethapuram (1963), Anjuranpatti (1979) Kalavipatti (1965), K.Duraisamypuram (1963), Sengaperi (1981), Kumarapuram (1957), Nalatinpudur Railway colony (1981), Sathirapatti (1958), Villiseri (1959), Mythalaivanpatti (1940), M.Gopalapuram (1940), Municipal Primary Schools, Bangala street (1985), Stalin colony (1982), Chekkadi street (1981), Bharathi Nagar (1965), Gandhi Nagar (1982), Government Primary School, Meenakshipuram (1961).

Aided Primary Schools, TDTA Primary Schools, at Eluppaiyoorani (1940), Alampatti (1941), Kovilpatti (1939) Valampatti (1943), Keela Eral (1939), Semmapudur (1939), Thuraiyur (1937), Theethampatti (1939), Sivandhipatti (1939), Karisalkulam (1958), Pandavarmangalam (1941), TPM Primary School, Nalatinpudur (1923), Iluppaiyoorani (1940), Thunugal (1939), Ettayapuram (1941), Mandhithope (1932), St.Ignatious Primary School, Venkatachalapuram (1942), Viswakarma Primary School, Kovilpatti (1953), Viswakarma Primary School, Kumareddiapuram (1941), Hindu Primary School, Varadapatti (1951), Hindu Primary School, Iyakattayur (1940), Sengunthar Primary School, Kadaliyoor (1948), Adi Dravida Primary school, Moopanpatti (1950), Suguna Primary School, Padarthapuli (1968), Parvathi Primary School, Iluppaiyoorani (1960), Bharathi primary School, Inam Maniayachi (1950), E.V.A.Vallimuthu Primary School, Kovilpatti (1954), Sankarakumari Primary School, Kovilpatti (1954), Loyal Mill Primary School, Kovilpatti (1953), Poovalingam Chettiar Primary School, Kovilpatti (1939), Valliammal Primary School, Kovilpatti (1935), A.V.Primary School, Kovilpatti (1917), Hindu Primary School, D.Arunachalapuram (1928), Sanaiyur Primary School, Erachi (1946), Pandi Nadar Primary School, Pandavarmangalam (1946), Parimelalagar Primary School, Erachi (1939), Gomathi Primary School, Manthithoppu (1937), Hindu Primary School Nachiarpuram (1941). Raja Primary School, Ettayapuram (1934), Lakshmi Mills Primary School, Kovilpatti East (1950), Lakshmi Mill Primary School, Kovilpatti West (1960), Devar Peravai Primary School, Kovilpatti (1986), Adi Dravidar Primary School, Tittankulam (1992).

Panchayat Union Middle Schools, Sindhalakkarai (1951), Meenakshipuram (1942), Mela Eral (1981), Elambuvanam (1978), Uthupatti (1981), Vijayapuri (1951), Edaicheval (1941), Loyal Mill Colony (1952), Municipal Middle School, Kovilpatti (1941), Aided Middle Schools, TTDA Middle School, Kadalayur (1957), RC Middle Schools Lingampatti (1950), Kovilpatti (1948), Kesavankundu (1951), Inter

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd...)

Christian Middle School, Kovilpatti (1984), M.D.U.Middle School, Naduveerapatti (1925), Nadar Middle School, Kovilpatti (1937), Vaniga Vaisiya Middle School, Kovilpatti (1954), Illathur Middle School, Kovilpatti (1936), Valvellaisamy Middle School, Keela Eral (1926), V.A.M.Middle School, Mela Eral (1945), Chendar Middle School, Naduveerpatti (1950).

Srivaikuntam Panchayat Union

Panchayat Union Primary Schools, at Ammanthoppu, Visavankulam, Kattiammalpuram, Lakshmipuram, Maramangalam, Mangattupuram, Meenakshipatti, Mangalakurichi, Mottathanvilai, Peikulam, Ponnamkurichi, Pottal, P.Duraisamypuram, Pudukkudi, Pulavavilai, Subramaniapuram, Siruthondanallur, Thollappanpannai, Thiruppanichettikulam,, Umarikadu, South Valavallan, Kumarapuram, Eral, Valavallan, Prakramapandy, Keelapidagai Kaspa, Kotrakurichi, Aladayur, Nalankudi, Nainarkulam, Ganapathysamudram, Nagam colony, paripooranagar, Theepathci, Srivaikuntam, Aided Primary School, TDTA Primary Schools, at Nattathi ,Kombukaranpottal, Kannandivilai, Pannaivilai, Mannarayanthattu, Manalur West, Samadhanapuram, Thiruvazhudhainadar vilai, Prakrmapandi, Adaikalapuram, Mangalapuram, Sivakalai, Eral, Nalangudi, Srivaikuntam, Pudukkudi, Thiruppuliankudi, Alwarthope west, Alwarthope East, Ponnangalpuram, Athithanallur, Valsakkaranvilai, Mullanvilai, Sayarpuram, Subramaniapuram, Naduvakurichi, Pulianagar, Siruthondanallur, Kothalarivilai, Edaiyarkadu, Manjal Neerkayal, Manalur East, Sambadi, Ratchanyapuram, Athanikulam, Sinnanattathi, Kaduvetti, Thalavaipuram, R.C.Primary Schools, Swaminathapuram, Eral, Palayakayal, Hindu Primary School, Sivakalai, K.G.S.P:rimary School, Srivaikuntam, Hindu Adi Dravida Primary School, Srimolakarai, Hindu Primary School, Pudupatti, Sri Murugan Hindu Primary School, Perumpadaisasthankovil, Aided Primary School, Soolaimanagar, Hindu Middle School, Pandaravilai, Hindu Marava Primary School, Appankovil, A.N.M.Primary School, Ottaikadu, Gnanasigamani Primary School, Sawarpuram, Sri Nammalwar Primary School, Thriuvazhuthinadar vilai, Sri Muthu Malai Amman Hindu Primary School, Sivanthiapuram.

Panchayat Union Middle schools, at Padmanabhamangalam, Mukkani, Perumgulam Srivaikuntam, Vellore, Aided Middle Schools, TDTA Middle Schools, Pandaravilai, Eral, Anaiaparanallur, Perur, Arumugamanglam, Sevathiapuram, Kovangadu, Agaram, St.Mary Middle School, Palayakayal, R.C.Middle School, Sevathiapuram, R.C.Middle School, Gnanaprakasiar pattinam, St.Therasa Middle School, Eral, St.Anthony R.C.Middle School, Mukkaani, R.C.Middle School,

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd...)

Naduvakurichi, R.C.Middle School, Korkai, Kagi Meiyan Abdul Khader Middle School, Srivaikuntam, Sri Sundaravinayakar Middle School, Vellore, Hindu Adi Dravida Middle School, Sivakalai, Ulagamma Annai Memorial Middle School, Srivaikuntam, M.K.Middle School, Pet managaram, Hindu Middle School, Alwarthope, West.

Pudur Panchayat Union

Panchayat Union Primary Schools, at Sankaralingapuram (1937), Sollikulipatti (1989), Sri Rangapuram (1976), M.Kalloorani (1957), Vilathikulam (1960), Pudur (1963),Pudur (1935), Vilathikulam (1957), Kailasapuram (1950), Pudur (1961), Pudur (1960), Pudur (1959), Pudur (1960), Pudur (1959), Pudur (1962), Vembar (1960), Melakarambu (1957), Mudhalapuram (1967), Vembar (1939), Vembar (1962), Vembar (1962), Vilathikulam (1952), Vilathikulam (1956), Vilathikulam (1963), Vilathikulam (1959), Pudur (1962), Pudur (1984), S.Kumarapuram (1961), Servaikaran (1976), Meluran cholapuran (1927), M.Duraisamypuram (1960) Ramalingapuram (1951), Manikaranpatti (1959), Suppalapuram (1940), V.Kuramathiapuram (1959), Mela Kumarasakkankulam (1942), Muthupatti (1990), Kodangipatti (1958), Tholmalaipatti (1957), M.Subbalapuram (1963), Achankulam (1936), Thappattai (1948), Karupasamykoilpatti (1933), Keppalankurichi (1956), Sakkalaipatti (1966), Ponnaiapuram (1960), Singlipatti (1951), Sethupuram (1992).

Aided Primary Schools, TDTA Primary School, Kavundampatti (1906), Chinnayapuram (1926), Duraisamypuram (1938), Monica Primary School, Nagalapuram (1931), TDTA Primary School, Pattithevanpatti (1940), R.C.Primary Schools, Nagalapuram (1941), Muthulapuram (1934), Pudur (1948), Hindu Nadar Primary School, Chinnavanayakkanpatti (1945), Radhakrishna Primary School, Rajapatti (1940), Hindu Nadar Primary School, V empatti (1927), S.K.K.Hindu Primary School, Nagalapuram (1928), Hindu Nadar Primary School, Mavilodai (1940), Hindu Nadar Primary School, Pudur (1933), Hindu Nadar Primary School, Muthulapuram (1937), TDTA Primary School, Muthulapuram (1939), Pudupatti (1922), Pudur (1940), Hindu Primary School, T.Arunachalampuram (1958), Nagalapuram (1939), Muthiapuram (1939), Nambiapuram (1918), Muthusamy Hindu Primary School, Nagalapuram (1940), Sthatriya Vidyasala Primary School, Kumarapuram (1934), M.G. Hindu Primary School (1950), Gandhiji Primary School, Edaichiyoorani (1955).

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd...)

Panchayat Union Middle Schools, Sencottai (1959), Kovilkumarareddipuram (1946), Lakshmipuram (1939), Pudalapuram (1957), L.Venkatesapuram (1954), Melakaranthai (1950), Masarpatti (1939), Ulakattankulam (1929), Sivalarpatti (1941), Muthusamypuram (1940), Keela Arunachalapuram (1951), Mavilpatti (1946), Ayankarisalkulam (1935), Pavalthotti (1931), Karuppur (1925), Ayan Vadamalapuram (1928), Mela Nambipuram (1938),Aided Midle Schools, TDTA Middle School, Madathupatti (1946), Sri Kumaran Middle School, Pallivasalpatti (1959), M.P.Middle School, Ramachandrapuram (1940), Netaji Middle School, Vempatti (1950).

APPENDIX - 2

List of Highschools in Thoothukudi District

Thoothukudi Educational District

Government High Schools at Mavadipannai, Keelapoovani, Therikudiyiruppu, Umarikadu, Valavallan, Pongarayakurichi, Thoothukudi, Sekkarakudi, Sivakalai, Sundakottai and Eral.

Aided High Schools

Thiruvarul High school,Kulasekarapattinam, TDTA High School, Idayarkadu, Kurukilpatti, TDTA Duraisamy Nadar High School, Marandhai, ABC Veerabahu High School, Pudupatti, KTK High School, Muthiahpuram, St.Joseph's High School, Punnaikayal, Ranjit Aron High School, Anandapuram, VVD Memorial High School, Arokiayapuram, Govindammal High School, Kayamozhi, Sri Muthumalaiyamman High School, Sebathiahpuram, C.M.Sivanthi Ammal High School, Kalugumalai, VV High School, Kumara street, Thoothukudi, St.Soosai High School, Chokkan kudiyiruppu, Hindu Mariamman Highschool, Sattankulam, Sirumalai High School, Periathalai, Chinnamani Nadar High School, Ganesapuram, Thoothukudi, Aided Girls High Schools, at St.Annai High School, Katchanvilai, Subaida High School, Kayalpattinam, Valliammaiyar High School, Kulasekarapattinam, Si.Pa.Sivanthi Adithanar High School, Veppangadu, St.Josep's High School, Pudukkottai, C.M.High School, T.R.Naidu Street, Thoothukudi, Arulneri Hindu High School, Thirumalaiyappapuram.

APPENDIX - 2 (Contd...)

Kovilpatti Educational District

Government High School at Muthalapuram, Kurukkusalai, Tharuvaikulam, Pasuvandhanai, Parivallikottai, Kollanginaru, Sembaru, Ariyanayakipuram, Sivgnanapuram, Chennamarathupatti, Padarndhpuli, Vembool, Nalatinpudur, Kalampatti, Ettayapuram, Vanaramutti, Kamanayakkanpatti and Kulathur.

Aided High Schools, Nadar High school, Karisalkulam, Hindu Ganapathy Kasinathan High School, Thangammalpuram, St.Loosia High School, Keelavaipparu, Sengunthar High School, Kadaliyoor, Hindu Nadar High School, Vedapatti, TDTA High School, K.Kailasapuram, T.M.Mekkavi High School, Ottapidaram, E.D.Vallimuthu High School, Velayudhapuram, Hindu Nadar Kamarajar High School, Cholapuram, Senaiyur, Kalaimagal High School, Eraichi, R.C.Soosai High School, Kalugumalai, Hindu Nadar High School, Pudur, Parvathi High School, Eluppaiyoorani, St.Mariannai High School, Konarpettai (South) S.K.K.High School, Nagalapuram, St.Loosia High School, Kalugumalai, TDTA Jayaraj Annapakkiam High School, Nagalapuram.

APPENDIX - 3

List of Higher Secondary School in Thoothukudi District.

Thoothukudi Educational District

Government Higher Secondary Schools at Karungulam, Siruthondanallur, Kayamozhi, Mudivaithanendal, Athur, Padukkapathu, Tiruchendur, Girls Schools, at Tiruchendur, Arumuganeri, Kayalpattinam, Vallanadu, Savalaperi,

Aided Higher Secondary Schools

Aided Higher Secondary Schools, at Tucker Higher Secondary School, Pannaivilai, Margacious Higher Secondary School, Nazareth, St.Mary Higher Secondary School, Mookuperi, Sri Ganesar Higher Secondary School, Panickanadar Kudiyiruppu, St.Michel Higher Secondary School, Mudaloor, Kamaraj Higher Secondary School, Nalumavadi, St.Valanar Higher Secondary School, Manapparai, Caldwell Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, St.Xavier Boys Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, Karapettai Nadar Boys Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, Subbia Vidayalaya Boys Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, S.A.V.Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, St.Mariannai Boys Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, Harbour Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, Pope Memorial Higher Secondary School, Sawyerpuram, St.Anthoniar Higher Secondary School,

APPENDIX - 3 (Contd...)

Palayakayal, St.Mariannai Higher Secondary School, Pothakalanilai, Rosammal Memorial Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, SPIC Nagar Higher Secondary School, SPIC Nagar, K.A.Higher Secondary School, Arumuganeri, S.K.Higher Secondary School, Kayalpattinam,Central Higher Secondary School, Kayalpattinam, St.Thomas Higher Secondary School, Veerapandiapattanam, TDTA Higher Secondary Schools, Vellalanvilai, Pudupettai, Christanagaram, St.Irudaya Higher Secondary School, Sattankulam, TDTA Ambrose Higher Secondary Schools, Meignanapuram, K.G.S.Higher Secondary School, Srivaikundam, St.John's Girls Higher Secondary School, Nazareth, Hindu Higher Secondary School, Alwarthirunagari, T.M.Lazal Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, TDTA Higher Secondary School, Kulaiyankarisal, C.M.Higher Secondary School, Ranganathapuram, TDTA RMP Higher Secondary School, Sattankulam, Egarakshagar sabai Higher Secondsary School, Salaipudur, Subbiah Vidyalaya Girls Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, Madha Girls Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, St.Valanar Girls Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, St.Alosious Girls Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, Karapettai Girls Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, Victoria Girls Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, St. Valanar Girls Higher Secondary School, Sattankulam, Tiruchiluvai Girls Higher Secondary School, Thoothukudi, E.D.Girls Higher Secondary School, Meignanapuram, Anni Besant Girls Higher Secondary School, Pandachettivilai, St.Mariannai Girls Higher Secondary School, Sawyerpuram, Sri Ramakrishna Sidambareswarar Higher Secondary School, Udangudi.

Kovilpatti Educational District

Government Girls Higher Secondary Schools, Pudur, Kovilpatti, Villicheri, Vilathikulam, Kalugumalai, Ottapidaram, Kayatharu, Kovilpatti (Girls), Srivaikuntam (Girls).

Aided Higher Secondary Schools

St.Baptist Higher Secondary School, Pudiyampathur, S.A.V.Higher Secondary School, Nagalapuram, TVA Nallalagu Nadar Higher Secondary School, Perialoovanpatti, TDTA Higher Secondary School, S.Kailasapuram, A.V.Higher Secondary School, Kovilpatti, Lakshmi Mills Higher Secondary School, Kovilpatti, Raja Higher Secondary School, Ettayapuram, Hindu Nadar Higher Secondary School, Kadambur, Nadar Higher Secondary School, Kovilpatti, Everest Mariappa Nadar Girls Higher Secondary School, Kovilpatti, Kammavar Girls Higher Secondary School, Kovilpatti, Natarajan Higher Secondary School, Kattunayakkanpatti, Shymala Higher Secondary School, Eluppaiyoorani, Muthukarruppan Higher Secondary School, Subbammalpuram.

APPENDIX - 4

Total Number of Institutions, Students, Enrolement and Teachers From 1990-91 to 1998-99

Heads		*1990 - 91*	*1991 - 92*	*1992 - 93*	*1993 - 94*	*1994 - 95*	*1995 - 96*	*1996 - 97*	*1997 - 98*	*1998 - 99*
I. Institutions :										
1. College for General Education (Arts & Science)		9	10	10	10	10	10	12	13	13
2. Colleges of Education		2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
3. Physical Education colleges		-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
II. Enrolement in colleges :										
(Arts & Science)										
1. General Education	Men	5290	5231	5550	5386	5217	4801	4387	4345	4268
	Women	3244	4257	4247	4875	5081	5265	5556	5076	5287
2. College of Education	Men	54	48	25	29	15	24	21	41	56
	Women	221	223	208	208	228	300	333	302	290
3. Physical Education	Men	-	-	-	34	63	66	83	90	83
	Women	-	-	-	6	17	17	15	21	38
III. Teachers in Colleges :										
1. General Education	Men	442	443	435	432	427	419	415	418	416
	Women	179	213	212	214	217	228	236	246	259
2. College of Education	Men	8	7	7	8	7	10	11	11	8
	Women	11	12	12	11	12	18	17	17	20
3. Physical Education	Men	-	-	-	4	6	7	7	7	7
	Women	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX - 5

List of Industrial Training Institutes in Thoothukkudi District as on 1999-2000

Sl. No.	*Name of the Industrial Training Institute.*	*Location*	*Trades offered*	*Sanctioned strength*
I	**Government:**			
	1. Government Industrial Training Institute	Thoothukudi	Fitter	18
			Welder	16
			Draughtsman (Civil)	53
			Draughtsman (Mechanical)	32
			Electrician	18
			Machinist	18
			Instrument Mechanical (Chemical plant)	18
			Machine Maintenance (Chemical plant)	18
			Mechanic(Refrigeration & A.C)	18
			Turner	26
	2. Government Industrial Training Institute	Tiruchendur	Carpenter	16
			Forger & Heat Trader	16
			Sheet metal worker	32
			Welder	24
			Moulder	16
			Fitter	64
			Mechanic (Motor vehicle)	32
			Turner	24
			Wireman	32

APPENDIX - 5 (contd...)

II	Private Industrial Training Institute:			
	1. A.C.Muthiah vocational Training Institute	Muthiapuram, Thoothukkudi	Electrician	64
			Mechanical (MV)	64
			Instrument Mechanical (Chemical plant)	32
			Maintenance (Mech)	32
			D.P.Cs.	16
	2. Asiat Computer Centre	Nazareth	DPCs.	32
	3. Arts Industrial School	Nazareth	Fitter	64
			Tool & Die maker	32
			Turner	32
	4. Devendra Vocational Training Centre	Ottapidaram	Fitter	32
			Mechanical (MV)	32
	5. Ezhilmatic Computer Centre Thoothukkudi	W.C.C.Road	DPCs.	32
			DPCs.(Cop)	32
	6. Ranji Aron Memorial Industrial Training Institute	Anandapuram Sattankulam	Fitter	32
			Electrician	32
			Mechanic(Diesal)	32
			Mechanic (MV)	32
	7. St.Mary's Industrial School	Millerpuram	DPCs.	16
			DPcs. (COP)	16
	8. TMSSS-Computer Training Centre	Bishophouse Thoothukudi	DPCs.	32
			DPcs.	32

APPENDIX - 5 (contd...)

	9. Tiruvalluvar Industrial Training Institute	Kovilpatti	Fitter	32
			Electrician	32
			Draughtsman(Civil)	32
			Draughtsman(Mechanical)	32
	10. V.P.Ramalinga Nadar ITI Vilathikulam	Vembar	Electrician	32
			Fitter	32
III.	Permanent Institution: Industrial Schools			
	1. Deo.Favante Arts Institute	Naraikinaru	Needle work Dress making & Embroidery.	16
			Cutting & Tailoring	16
			Needle work Dress making & Embroidery.	16
	2. St.Mary's Industrial Training Institute	Tiruchendur	Auto Electrician	16
			Mechanic Automobile	16
			Mechanic Air condition	16
			Mechanic Refrigeration	16
			Needle work, Dress making & Embroidery	16
IV	Temporary Institutions: Industrial Schools.			
	1. Telematic I.T.I.	Thoothukudi	Mechanic Video	16
			Mechanic Audio	16
	2. St.Lasalle Vocational Training Centre.		Mechanic Refrigeration	32
			Mechanic Air condition	32

APPENDIX - 6

A list of Branch Libraries in Thoothukudi District

Sl. no.	*Name of the Branch Library with location.*	*Area*	*Date of inception*	*Total no. of books*	*Total no.of members*	*Total no.of visitors*	*Total no.of books used*
1	Thoothukkudi Keelur (District Central Library)	Municipality	27.11.1954	48350	8027	153325	513293
2.	Thoothukkudi Melur	Municipality	05.04.1962	20820	3630	28928	85219
3.	Thoothukkudi North	Municipality	28.03.1966	9203	1388	33049	71026
4.	Chidambara Nagar	Municipality	21.03.1970	10371	1496	39232	124717
5.	Kovilpatti	Municipality	27.03.1957	30142	6001	45376	154153
6.	Kayathar	Town Panchayat	27.03.1958	13372	1966	56365	184230
7.	Kalugumalai	Town Panchayat	27.03.1958	12168	1570	3295	64749
8.	Kadambur	Town Panchayat	16.10.1956	11276	1033	50086	194534
9.	Ettayapuram	Town Panchayat	16.10.1961	11424	998	65917	142753
10.	Srivaikundam	Town Panchayat	16.10.1961	25233	2798	28211	89955
11.	Alwarthirunagari	Town panchayat	09.11.1961	11450	1148	27338	112846
12.	Eral	Town Panchayat	27.03.1957	13410	2206	27500	90495
13.	Perungulam	Town Panchayat	27.03.1958	9674	1269	21000	66034
14.	Sawyerpuram	Town Panchayat	27.08.1962	8291	745	32680	20287
15.	Vilathikulam	Town panchayat	10.10.1964	15847	1739	14697	67805

APPENDIX - 6 (Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of the branch library with location	Area	Date of inception	Total no.of books	Total no.of members	Total no.of visitors	Total no.of books used
16.	Tiruchendur	Town Panchayat	19.01.1962	21923	2634	64196	211240
17.	Pudur	Town Panchayat	27.03.1958	9796	810	13415	45632
18.	Nazareth	Town Panchayat	11.11.1964	14302	2951	21104	58119
19.	Thenthirupperai	Town panchayat	01.10.1966	7197	835	34985	9757
20.	Kanam	Town Panchayat	07.03.1969	5423	631	25130	79140
21.	Udangudi	Town Panchayat	17.05.1956	11999	1768	12768	9276
22.	Kayalpattinam	Town Panchayat	10.10.1964	9480	2346	53740	168820
23.	Arumuganeri	Town Panchayat	07.08.1962	10918	2267	28332	30284
24.	Authoor	Town Panchayat	16.03.1970	10352	1275	48191	95679
25.	Sattankulam	Town Panchayat	05.11.1991	14663	1273	23000	71000
26.	Thoothukkudi	Village Panchayat	01.09.1965	13361	1588	26835	88551
27.	Pudukkottai	Village Panchayat	19.03.1967	6635	731	15742	47862
28.	Mudivaithanendal	Village Panchayat	27.03.1958	12216	1094	56147	189386
29.	Vallanadu	Village Panchayat	28.03.1966	8016	723	13238	16478
30.	Chakkarakudi	Village Panchayat	23.03.1968	5300	751	8878	27944
31.	Ottapidaram	Village Panchayat	10.10.1964	11539	912	12855	41115

APPENDIX - 6 (contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of the Branch Library with location	Area	Date of inception	Total No. of books	Total No.of members	Total No.of visitors	Total No.of books used
32.	Puthiamputhur	Village Panchayat	07.03.1969	4010	517	6197	25758
33.	Karungulam	Village Panchayat	10.10.1956	10822	205	26526	82735
34.	Seithunganallur	Village Panchayat	11.11.1964	10086	984	2158	60320
35.	Kulathur	Village Panchayat	28.03.1966	9013	574	2266	28707
36.	Pandarapuram	Village Panchayat	23.03.1968	4649	400	7200	3170
37.	Kayamozhi	Village Panchayat	28.03.1966	6388	659	14282	44649
38.	Paramankurichi	Village Panchayat	28.10.1956	8922	651	29339	25596
39.	Manadu Thandu Pathu	Village Panchayat	27.03.1958	8403	693	15911	50006
40.	Arasoor Putchikadu	Village Panchayat	27.03.1957	7944	705	6992	4656
41.	Padukkapattu	Village Panchayat	16.03.1970	6984	885	14485	46565
42.	Mudalur	Village Panchayat	30.06.1965	6411	1006	7600	3300
43.	Komadikottai	Village Panchayat	16.,03.1970	5941	591	7868	3912
44.	Kulasekarapattinam	Village Panchayat	01.09.1960	11891	1191	30200	97458
45.	Periyathalai	Village Panchayat	23.08.1997	2449	389	16828	56087
46.	Vempar	Village Panchayat	24.08.1997	2871	184	7596	13783
47.	Pothakalanvilai	Village Panchayat	23.08.1997	3694	320	15724	51058

APPENDIX - 6 (Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of the Branch Library with location	Area	Date of inception	Total No. of books	Total No.of members	Total No. of visitors	Total No.of books used
48.	Nadu Nalumoolaikinaru	Village Panchayat	23.08.1997	2922	230	30301	94345
49.	Keelavaippar	Village Panchayat	27.08.1997	2940	238	11665	37888
50.	Mookuperi	Village Panchayat	28.08.1997	2516	280	14982	46418
51.	P. Duraisamipuram	Village Panchayat	23.05.1997	2591	204	11808	38748
52.	Meignanapuram	Village Panchayat	27.08.1997	2504	559	34729	112040
53.	Mukkani	Village Panchayat	01.09.1997	3930	239	8714	27859
54.	Kongarayakurichi	Village Panchayat	23.08.1997	2912	280	12641	39209
55.	Veerapandianpattinam	Village Panchayat	27.08.1997	3549	248	11108	37283
56.	Sundar Nagar	Village Panchayat	07.11.1997	1413	327	16189	9156
57.	Meelavittan	Village Panchayat	03.12.1998	4258	275	13254	43720
58.	Ottanatham	Village Panchayat	26.08.1997	2922	255	10694	25021
59.	Pasuvanthani	Village Panchayat	03.09.1997	2428	301	9305	28959
60.	Muthiapuram	Village Panchayat	26.08.1997	3821	488	22173	118519
61.	Sankarankudiyiruppu	Village Panchayat	28.08.1997	2897	218	14268	45198
62.	Kulayankarisal	Village Panchayat	07.11.1997	2859	244	9348	27142
63.	MelAuthoor	Village Panchayat	07.11.1997	2880	312	11563	36000
64.	Sivakalai	Village Panchayat	22.08.1997	2144	200	8683	27098

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CHAPTER - 15

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health and Medical Facilities in Early Times

Medicine began as an art, and gradually evolved into a science over the centuries. Thoothukudi district generally has a dry and healthy climate, which was a part of the erstwhile Tirunelveli district. In those days, home medicine, traditional medicine, Indian systems of medicines (Siddha, Ayurvedha and Unani) were in vogue and they were helpful to the people in curing their physical and other illness. Siddha Medicine is one of the ancient systems of medicine in India. The uniqueness of this system is its continuous service to the humanity over centuries in curing diseases and maintaining its physical, mental and moral health. Siddha medicine effects natural cure. Its cure is slow but permanent. The practice of this medicine of the Ancients was basically empirical in nature, often guided by strange institutions, superstition, and religious rigidities. Its development, however reveals strikingly interesting historical unity to confirm that in the history of medicine the past is never past and modern medicine is the outcome of a continuous evolutionary process with roots reaching right up to the modern medicine and remedians of the Ancients. It is a medical science comprising with it, all kinds of sciences such as Alchemy, Philosophy, Yoga, Mantra, Astrology, etc.

The word Siddha comes from the word *"Siddhi"* which means an object to be attained or perfection. Hence those who attained or achieved perfection or the great supernatural powers are called Siddhars. Siddhars were 18 in number. Agasthiar is considered to be the head of the Siddhars and almost all Siddhars contributed their share to this system.

For centuries together, the siddha literature was written on palm leaves. Numerous additions were made to the text by different authors. The ancient medical literature of Agasthiar and other Siddhars which exist today are also compendiums of old treatise that existed before. It might have been handed over from Guru to Disciple. Though it is difficult to fix the period of the Siddhars, accurately, it is certain that they existed even before the birth of Jesus. Agasthiar, also known as Kurumuni, who has written volumes on medicine is believed to have lived in the Pothigai Hills. As the origin of languages was ascribed to the God, so also the author of Siddha Medical Science was also ascribed to God Shiva. Agasthiar in the inscriptions is spoken of as Muthamil Asir i.e. the teacher of three Tamils, established a trigonal natural front of the Tamil Academy which was also the principal centre for siddha medical learning in Pothigai Hills, full of medicinal herbs and plants which represent the Muppu or the Three Nadis.

As stated in *Prapanchakanda*, 810 of *Manu Sutra*, it is detailed there in, that during its 55th year of the Kali Era, Sage Agasthiar organised a Conference at Courtallam inviting eminent Siddhars, in commemoration of which, the year was named as *Siddharthi.* As an outcome of the Conference, a Medical Research Centre was set up to investigate into the pharmacological values of various herbs, minerals, chemicals, gems and other natural elements. This institution was run under the divine patronage of Lord Kandan (Murugan) headed by the Sage Agasthiar, assisted by Bhogar of Chinese origin and Thirayar of Malaysian descent. The last two Siddhars were in charge of scientific research and surgical research respectively. Yugimuni and Pulipani of Kerala were in - charge of research in herbs and herbal medicines. The systematic recording and copying was done by Pulathya and Kappian respectively putting this noble work in prose and poetic forms. For the purpose of perennial preservation, specially treated palm leaves were used. The Research Institute had a hospital attached to it to treat the general public as also wounded warriors. In the field of surgical research, replacement of bones, limbs, skin grafting, etc. were taken up, while in the field of chemical research, trial of various medicinal preparations were made on animals, for which a separate animal house was attached to the institute.[1]

Further,administration of medicine through injections were also developed by the Siddhars. Students from all over the World were receiving training at this institute, where they were trained in yoga, and philosophy also. In this way, the siddha organisation is said to have continued to work for nearly 3000 years. The medical science has been recorded thus, after intensive research with practical observations and verifications in siddha medicine.

Only in the earlier half of the twentieth century a School of Indian Medicine was started at Madras. During the decade considerable interest was evinced in the preservation of this system of medicine. In Tamil Nadu there are two types of siddha doctors now doing practice, one group is the fully qualified siddha doctors another group consists of the traditional family doctors without any academic qualification. The second group of doctors are popularly known as *Siddha Vaidyars* or *Siddha Maruthuvars*.

The allopathic system of medicine which began to spread in the district from the middle of the 19th century was in course of time able to infuse confidence among the people and by 1886, the number of hospitals and patients treated in those hospitals began to show signs of increase. The Annual Returns of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, of 1905 show that there were 12 hospitals in the district. The places of

establishment with the year of starting are given below. Ettayapuram (1893), Kulasekarapattinam (1904), Ottappidaram (1862), Srivaikuntam (1880), Thoothukudi (1870), Christmanagaram (1884), Tiruchendur (1888), Idayangudi (1896), Meignanapuram (1870), Nagalapuram (1874), Nazareth (1870) and Sawyerpuram (1874). The ratio of the dispensaries per thousand population was 0.01 in 1905. These hospitals were able to offer medical facilities for men, women and children. There were out-door patients and in door patients. The variety of diseases treated by these institutions were general diseases, malignant, new growths, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, etc. Since 1924, a programme of medical relief known as the Goschen Scheme was at work in the district. The scheme consisted in subsidising private medical practitioners in important rural centres. In return for the subsidy and medicines provided by the taluk boards, the medical practitioners were to treat the poor free at their dispensary. There were many rural dispensaries in the district in 1930's, at various important villages.

By 1930, the number of hospitals in the district increased. General dispensaries and subsidised dispensaries came in to vogue. Subsequently, as the importance and necessity of the hospitals were felt thread bare, new hospitals were started. The hospitals which were established from the years 1879 to 1882 were maintained from the collections of local subscriptions and small endowments established for their support. When most of these investments were subsequently sold out and all the hospitals, later on wholly or mainly maintained from the general revenue of the taluk boards.

During 1930 the Government Pereira Headquarters Hospital, at Thoothukudi, had 171 beds, 32 Doctors and 50 nurses. Except this 8 Government hospitals at Ettayapuram (6beds), Kalankudiyiruppu (12 beds), Kayalpattinam (25 beds), Kovilpatti (78 beds), Ottapidaram (6 beds), Sattankulam (6beds), Srivaikuntam (20 beds) and Tiruchendur (50 beds). The headquarter's hospital Thoothukudi had treated about 3.30 lakh patients, while the other government hospitals, Ettayapuram had treated 0.33 lakh patients, Kovilpatti 1.28 lakh, Kalankudiyiruppu 0.34 lakh, Kayalpattinam 0.62 lakh, Ottapidaram 0.24, Srivaikuntam 0.69 lakh and Tiruchendur 0.70 lakh patients respectively.

Besides, the government dispensaries were also functioning at Arumuganeri, Alwarthirunagari, Eruvadi, Kalugumalai and Kulasekarapattinam. During 1930 in the dispensaries at Arumuganeri 28,658 patients, at Alwarthirunagari 25005 patients, at Eruvadi 28650 and in Kalugumalai. 30981 patients were treated. All these dispensaries

had only one bed each. Except Alwarthirunagari the other dispensaries had only one nursing staff, while Alwarthirunagari had two nursing staff.

Prior to the establishment of a separate public health department in 1922 no systematic effort was made towards the control and eradication of diseases. However after setting up of a separate department a number of preventive and control measures were taken. The drainage system was considerably improved and facilities for protected water supply have been made. Improvements in the existing hospitals in Kovilpatti, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur had been taken up during 1960s. The government hospital, Thoothukudi was shifted to its new buildings in 1955 constructed at a cost of Rs.7 lakhs.

Diseases Common

In the early years of the 19th century a very serious epidemic fever visited the district. Heavy rainfall in August- September of 1810 was a most exceptional occurrence; and to the early rains of the north-east monsoon torrential floods, causing damage to life and property, succeeded in December. Heavy rain fall again in February, March and April 1811 and the whole of the low lying areas around Tiruchendur was flooded. The country were similarly drenched and to make matters worse the fever broke out in Tiruchendur taluk and latter it spread in the epidemic form to other parts of the district. Occurrence of cholera was a common feature in the district. The most severely affected area was Thoothukudi. The calamatious out break which took place in the year 1906 accounted for a heavy death toll. Mortality from small-pox, was as a rule, slight but was liable to very great fluctuations. As with cholera, it was usually heaviest in Thoothukudi. Vaccination was compulsory in the municipalities and in union towns.

Any how the district was not known for any particular disease. The ailments known as sore-eyes (conjunctives) was perhaps commoner than elsewhere and prevailed as was natural, chiefly during the period of fierce winds and dust storms which lasts from June to September. Malarial fever accounts in ordinary years, for about one in six of the total number of deaths in the district in the low lying country towards the coast, at Kayalpattinam, Kulasekharapattinam and to a smaller extent in Thoothukudi and in and around Tiruchendur Malaria was undoubtedly common. The severe outbreak of this disease was chiefly amongst the cultivators of the betal-vine.

Cholera, small pox, respiratory diseases and fevers were some of the diseases that have threatened the district from time to time. However there has been a marked decline in the incidence as well as

the mortality rate caused by the disease. Malaria was wide spread in the district especially very common in the low lying regions towards the coast around Thoothukudi, Tiruchendur and Kayalpattinam. The National Malaria Control Project of the Government of Madras was introduced in 1955-56. Due to the sustained efforts of the campaign the incidence has been considerably reduced. The district has been kept fairly free from the disease. Other diseases which were important from the point of view of their incidence and mortality caused by them were dysentry, diarrhoea, respiratory diseases etc. Fever also was a disease of serious consequence in the region. Incidence of the disease as well as deaths caused by it used to be of quiet significant order. However gradual reduction in the mortality caused by this was being effected due to the sustained efforts of the public health department and by the availability of better drugs. The dry south westerly wind generally spread not only fevers of all sorts but also caused respiratory diseases very often. The incidence and mortality caused by this was heavy and the occurrence of diarrhoea, was quiet common in the district during 1951. More deaths were recorded due to this disease during 1960 in this region. The district was free from plague since 1940. There was no cholera during the years 1959 to 1962 in the district. This disease was prevalent during the year before 1959 in severe and mild type. Dysentry, diarrhoea and respiratory diseases were not prevalent in epidemic form. Guinea worm disease was prevalent in certain villages in Kovilpatti taluk in mild form. Small pox was prevalent through out the district for many years. Malaria and filariasis were common in the water logged regions. A separate wing of public health department was functioning for the control and eradication of malaria and filariasis. Diphtheria and polio usually found among the children of the district. During 1963 cholera brokeout in mild form in certain parts of the district, evidently imported from other districts, was quickly brought under control by timely inoculations and other preventive measures.

During the year 2000 the following diseases were commonly identified and treated. They are respiratory tract infection, fevers, arthritis, scabies, bronchial asthma, worm infection, viral fevers, peptic ulcer, anaemia etc. Statistics regarding the diseases identified in the primary health centres as common in the district is furnished in **Appendix -1.**

Public Health Services in early times

The first ever hospital in Thoothukudi was built by the Jesuit Missionaries in 1567 even before they shifted their headquarters from Punnaikayal to Thoothukudi in 1579. The Catholics of Thoothukudi

contributed 200 Cruzados for the expenses of the hospital. The Catholic Missionaries concentrated their attention on Thoothukudi at times of emergency like epidemic, famine, etc.

With the arrival of the British the modern allopathic system came into practice here in the second half of the 19th centuty. Hospitals were opened to all classes of community, applying for medical relief, ever since the enactment of the Town Improvement and Local Funds Act 1871. As per the act the Municipalities and Local Fund Boards were vested with powers of maintaining such hospitals and dispensaries and the entire cost of maintenance was met by the Local Fund Boards.

The local bodies began to open new dispensaries and by the close of the first decade of the twentieth century. The twentieth century witnessed a more speedy developments in this sphere. Apart from the government medical institutions, there existed a few aided and purely private medical institutions also. At Paramankurichi in Tiruchendur taluk, one private leprosy clinic was functioning. There was also one sanatorium for leprosy patients near Thoothukudi run by Catholic Missionaries.

Many social service activities like hospitals and dispensaries were started and managed by the municipal council of Thoothukudi, in which the Catholics of Thoothukudi had a considerable influence. Individuals like Doctor Leo Machado initiated a Health League in 1908. This League received professional and financial support from the leading merchants and citizens to provide a lying-in hospital for the poor, inoculation schemes and medical services. The citizens of Thoothukudi could not have forgotten the magnanimity of O.F.X. Pereira, a Catholic who generously donated his land in 1870 for the construction of the Municipal Hospital at Great Cotton Road which was established in 1874. This hospital was known as government Pereira Hospital now functioning as the District Headquarters Hospital for Thoothukudi. The other notable civic leaders were Caitan Villavarayar and Cruz Fernandez. Of these Cruz Fernandez, to be sure, would be remembered forever by the citizens of Thoothukudi for his achievements in providing stable water supply which perhaps afforded Thoothukudi the means to have good drinking water for this port town.

Consequent to the abolition of the District Board and formation of Panchayat Union Councils, the following dispensaries formerly maintained by the former district boards were taken over by the government on the dates noted against each, and began to function as government hospitals. Local Fund Dispensaries, Ottapidaram, Kalankudieruppu and Sattankulam, on 13, April 1961 and Ettayapuram, on 2 October 1960.

Organisational set up

In the year 1923, the Department of Public Health was formed for the improvement of general health conditions in the State with special emphasis on providing maternity and child health care to the rural and urban poor and the prevention and control of communicable diseases.

In 1966 the Department of Health Services and Family Planning was formed by merging the Directorate of Medical Services (after separating the Medical Education from Medical Services) and the Directorate of Public Health. In 1976, the Integrated Department was again bifurcated into the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and the Department of Medical Services and Family Welfare. The Drugs Control Administration which continued under this department was separated in November 1981 to form an independent department. In February, 1980 the functions relating to the static component of primary health centre and the mobile health teams were separated from Public Health Department and a new department called Directorate of Primary Health Centres was formed. During the same period, the State Health Transport Department was formed by separating the same from Public Health and Preventive Medicine Department.

During 1988, a separate Directorate of Public Health Training and Continuing Education was formed to be incharge of pre service and in service training programmes for the multipurpose health workers male and female and short term inservice,training programmes for medical officers, health professionals and para professionals. This Directorate was again merged with the Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine since March 1991.

In 1980-81 the district level set up of the Department was reorganised. Seven Regions were formed each headed by a Regional Deputy Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine with jurisdiction over two to three Revenue Districts. Each Revenue District was bifurcated into two or three Health Unit Districts and the 29 Health Unit Districts were formed each headed by a District Health Officer. The Regional Deputy Directors were made responsible for micro level planning and implementation of various health activities and exercised technical and administrative control over the District Health Officers/Municipal Health Officers.

The government again reorganised the district level set up in 1991 and in each revenue district (the Joint Director of Health Services was made in charge of both Public Health and Medical Services. He is assisted by two Deputy Directors from Public Health side with

geographical jurisdiction and responsible for Public Health and Family Welfare activities. One Deputy Director from Medical side is put in charge of hospitals and dispensaries.

The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is in overall charge of public health activities throughout the State. and is responsible for implementing primary health care services through the multipurpose health workers and for planning formulation and implementation of various National and State Health Programmes and activities to prevent diseases in rural and urban areas and promotion of maternal and child health. The programme and activities of the primary health centres are:

1. Safe Motherhood and Child Survival
2. Malaria Eradication and Filaria Control.
3. Neo-natal Diseases Control
4. Universal Immunisation Programme.
5. Oral Rehydration Therapy
6. Acute Respiratory Infection Control Programme
7. Communicable Disease Control Programme
8. Supervising of Public Health Measures and Sanitary Arrangements for fairs and festivals.
9. Public Health and Preventive Measures during natural calamities like drought, floods and unseasonal heavy rains and all public health activities etc.,
10. Monitoring of air and water quality by analysis of water and air samples.
11. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act Implementation
12. Community Nutrition and Research and Education
13. Health and Vital Statistics.
14. Industrial Health and Control of Dangerous and Offensive Trades
15. Health and Family Welfare Education
16. Training of Health Para Professionals both in basic and retraining

The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is the statutory Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths under Births and Deaths Act, 1977 and is the State Food Health Authority under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

Public Hospitals and Dispensaries

Government Headquarter's Hospital, Thoothukudi

The erstwhile Tirunelveli district headquarter's hospital was located in Thoothukudi only since there was a medical college hospital at Palayamkottai. This hospital functioned as a headquarters hospital for

the combined districts of Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi. This old hospital was known as Pereira Hospital named after one Mr. Pereira a resident of the town who donated in 1870 the site on which the old hospital was constructed in 1874. This old hospital since its foundation had on many occasions been enlarged and improved and lastly a maternity ward was constructed by the Municipality in 1913. From 1923, a lady Assistant Surgeon was in charge of the maternity ward. A Civil Surgeon with port and marine duties was first appointed in 1917 and from May 1928, the management was transferred to government. As the space was found insufficient in course of time, the construction of the new hospital in a vacant site on Thoothukudi-Tirunelveli road at a cost of Rs.15.95 lakhs with modern facilities was constructed and the hospital was shifted there in 1955. A dental clinic was opened in the hospital during the year 1956, with a part time Assistant Dental Surgeon. In 1960 a chest clinic was opened and a separate building for this clinic was constructed in 1962 at a cost of Rs.1.41 lakhs. Upto the year 1954, the bed strength of this hospital was 60. It was increased to 130 in the year 1955 and to 171 in 1963. A blood bank was opened in 1963 .The bed strength was increased from 256 to 260 during 1980 at the cost of Rs.42 lakh. The newly constructed additional wards were inaugurated on 23 August 1988 and at that time the bed strength was 516.[2]

The break up details of bed strength is as follows: male-medical 28, male surgical 28, female medical 24, female surgical 28, children 33, maternity 70, post-operative 52, post partum 55, male opthalmic 35, intensive coronary care unit 4, accident and emergency 10, eye 26, ENT 28, isolation temporary hospitalisation ward 20, special class 'B' 4, Special class 'A' 20, ESI 12, police 12, tuberculosis 25, paediatric and neo-natal 20.

Over the years the hospital has seen a lot of improvements. At present, paediatric, ophthalmology, orthopaedic, ENT infectious disease, sexually transmitted disease and skin, diabetic, gynaecology, accident and emergency, dental, isolation, temporary hospitalisation ward, surgery, general medicines, intensive medical care unit, intensive cardiac care unit, psychiatric, post portum centre, scan and endoscopic facilities, laboratory facilities, siddha medicine, X-ray facilities, ambulance, accident and emergency van, mortuary van, blood bank, ultra sound scan, modern kitchen and cold storage room for preserving dead bodies are available in the hospital.

A ward with 24 beds at a cost of Rs.14.5 lakh for the salt labourers, 36 bedded (28 general 8 special wards) opthalmic ward with an operation theatre have been constructed.

An operating microscope and an eye scan unit have been imported from Japan and installed. Added to these are the 10 kilogram Incinerator room for the autoclave sterilisation system, steam laundry at a cost of Rs.55 lakhs is also functioning here.

The hospital situated in an area of 11.5 acres in Thoothukudi municipal limit was once under the jurisdiction of Srivaikuntam taluk. Later, when Srivaikuntam taluk was bifurcated into Srivaikuntam and Thoothukudi taluks, the hospital fell within the Thoothukudi taluk limits and serves the people in the area of about nine kilometre radius.

In the same year, Siddha Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic Wings were sanctioned by the government and were placed under the control of the District Siddha Medical Officer.

An Intensive Coronary Care unit with a four bedded ward started functioning from 23 August 1988. Sanction was made for Rs.3.70 lakh for Ultra Sound Scanner, and separate funds were allotted for the provision of air-conditioning,[3] high tension power line, uninterrupted power supply has been arranged since 1991.[4] During 1987 a modern kitchen was constructed and the cooking section commenced its functioning since 31 March 1993.

The under mentioned special departments are functioning in the Hospital (1) Male Medical Ward, (2) Female Medical Ward, (3) Male Surgical Ward, (4) Female Surgical Ward (5) Tuberculosis Ward, (6) Infectitious ward, (7) Temporary Hospitalisation and (8) Gynaecology and Post Operative Ward, (9) Maternity Ward, (10) Post-Partum ward, (11) Paediatric Ward, (12) Accident and Emergency Ward, (13) Intensive Caronary Care Unit, (14) Intensive Medical Care Unit, (15) Neonatal Ward, (16) Ophthalmic ward, (17) District Mobile Ophthalmic Unit, (18) Orthopaedic Ward, (19) ENT ward, (20) ESI Ward, (21) Special Wards for paying patients such as B.Class and C.Class. (22) Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic, (23) Diabetic Clinic, (24) Dental Clinic (25) S.T.D. Clinic and (26) Blood Bank.

A well equipped chest clinic constructed in this hospital at an estimated cost of Rs.1.5 lakh and a blood bank donated by a local philanthropist of Rotary Club, started its functions since 7 December 1963. An Eye Clinic was added to these in the same year. This hospital is functioning as one of the approved Family Planning Surgery Centres. For the specialised treatment of Tuber culosis patients the District Tuberculosis Centre was started in this hospital campus on 18 October 1965. In June, 1967 an ENT Clinic was also established.

During 1994-95, 689 persons, in 1995-96, 778 persons and 602 persons in 1996-97 have donated their blood to the Blood Bank. The

number of cataract operations done for the above period was 689, 778 and 602 respectively.[5]

The number of sterilisation and Intra Uterine Device (I.U.D) done here during 1996-97 were 6338 and 12106 respectively. Oral pills were issued to 5068, and condoms distributed to 7894 persons. The number of patients treated, major and minor operations performed since 1994 - 1996, in the Government Headquarter's Hospitals for various diseases since 1991, 1996 are furnished in **Appendices-2 & 3.**

Government Hospital, Kovilpatti

Kovilpatti is 53 kilometre away from Thoothukudi. One government hospital has been functioning here since 27 February 1915. At first it was maintained by the Kovilpatti Taluk Board and after the abolition of the taluk board this hospital was brought under the control of the former District Board, Tirunelveli. It was taken over by the Government with effect from 1 December 1956.[6] This hospital had 72 beds in 1966 which was raised to 110 in 1986 and to 116 in 1991.

The government sanctioned Rs.7.35 lakhs for the construction of the buildings for this hospital.[7] An out-patient block, administrative block, a ward with 64 beds, a separate block for operation theatre, labour room, sterilisation room etc. and a six bedded ward for maternity cases and labour theatre, a mortuary block, an isolation ward with six beds, a kitchen block, etc. are available in the hospital. The breakup of bed strength is : general ward male 32 beds, female, 32 beds, women labour ward 6, ex-servicemen 12(male 6, female 6) infectious disease 8 (male 4, female 4) accident and emergency ward 10 (male 5, female 5,) sterilisation ward 6 and the post-partum ward, 10.

The special departments function here are: paediatric, ophthalmology, orthopaedic, ENT, tuberculosis, isolation department, gynaecology, accident and emergency, dental, surgical, medical, post portum, laboratory and siddha. X-ray unit, blood bank, scan with air-conditioner, and emergency van facilities are also available here. One Civil Surgeon Medical Officer, 11 Assistant Civil Surgeons and five nurses are attached to this hospital. During 1996 the average number of out-patients treated per day was 1020 and in-patients 39.

Government Hospital, Thiruchendur

This hospital was first started as Local Fund Dispensary at Tiruchendur in 1913. The building was constructed at a cost of Rs.11900[8]. A poromboke land of 3.1 acres was acquired. The government while sanctioning the estimate left the water supply

arrangement to the discretion of the local board subject to the availability of funds. On 12 January 1949, Thiru T.M.Aramvalarthanatha Pillai, a retired Sub-Registrar of this place, first mooted the idea of constructing a maternity ward which was approved by the government and an amount of Rs.19,000 was sanctioned for a ward with four beds. The government also permitted the then District Board, Tirunelveli to accept the contribution of Rs.8040/- from the Tirunelveli District Branch of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund towards the construction of the maternity ward and to meet the balance of the cost of construction and the expenditure towards the provision of equipments in the ward at a cost of Rs.1800/- from its own funds. The government in the same order also sanctioned additional staff of one compounder, one female nursing orderly, one female sanitary worker, and a cook for that ward.

After the establishment of the maternity, emergency and infectious disease wards, the name of the Local Fund Dispensary was changed into Local Fund Hospital. In 1953-54, an in-patient ward with 12 beds was constructed at an estimated cost of Rs.15000/- under the local development scheme. A year later, an operation theatre was constructed under the same scheme. The local fund hospital was taken over by the government on 1 September 1958. The construction of the new buildings for the hospital in an area of four acres at a cost of Rs.1.84 lakh was completed along with the nurses quarters. Till 1964 the bed strength of the hospital was 64. The post of one civil surgeon, eight assistant surgeons and 12 nurses have been sanctioned to this hospital, besides other paramedical staff. In 1996, this hospital has treated 512 out-patients and 49 in patients per day. The special departments, viz., paediatric, opthalmic, orthopaedic, E.N.T. tuberculosis, isolation ward, accident and emergency, dental, surgery, medicine, post-paemergency van, blood bark scan with air-conditioner are the other additions. A civil surgeon medical officer and seven assistant surgeons are sanctioned for this hospital.

Government Hospital, Vilathikulam

Vilathikulam is located is 48 kilometre away from Thoothukudi. The government hospital, Vilathikulam had its beginning as panchayat union dispensary with six beds which was taken over by the government in the year 1978. Sanction was accorded to construct a new building with 50 bedded wards and with X-ray facilities. The construction work was completed in 1983. About 9980 in patients in 1990, 10750 in 1991 and 12610 during 1992 were got treated here. The number of out-patients treated in 1990, 1991 and 1992 were 53760, 52800 and 53697 respectively. In 1996, the average number of in-patients treated per day was 21 and the out patients 156. Family welfare programmes

are also implemented here. During 1992-93, 144 sterilisations and 81, IUD were done here. The staff strength is three assistant civil surgeons, seven nurses and other ministerial and para medical staff, general medicine, surgery, gynaecology, laboratory, X-ray ambulance van and scan facilities are the specialities available.

Government Hospital, Srivaikuntam

Established on 2 August 1880, as a local fund dispensary,this is one of the oldest dispensaries in the district and was maintained by the District Board till 31August 1958. It was later taken over by the government on 1 September 1958. Initially the hospital had 20 beds, the strength of which was raised to 32 in 1996. The breakup is male 6, female 14 and maternity 12. Another 24 bedded ward was constructed at a cost of Rs.20 lakh. General medicine, gynaecology, X-ray, laboratory and scan are the specialities of the hospital. Three civil surgeons, four nurses and other para medical staff are working here. On an average 626 out- patients and 34 in-patients were treated daily during 1996.

Government Hospital, Sattankulam

This was a panchayat union dispensary up to 1960, and was taken over by the government in 1961. Sattankulam is 58 kilometres away from Thoothukudi. The area of the hospital is 0.90 acres. The beds available here are 32 of which 17 allotted to males and 15 to females. Two doctors and a nurse are allotted for this hospital. The number of in-patients and out- patients treated during 1990 was 840 and 47610,1991 was 920 and 46520 and in 1992 was 770 and 46905 and the average number of out-patients and in-patients treated per day during 1996 was 241 and 404 respectively.

Government Hospital, Ottappidaram

This hospital is 24 kilometre away from Thoothukudi, has a siddha wing and a scan with air conditioner. The bed strength is 32, distributed equally for men and women. Two assistant civil surgeons are sanctioned for this hospital. The number of in patients treated were 160, 155 and 172 and out patients 27926. 29568 and 28464 during 1993, 1994 and1995 respectively. During 1996 on an average 120 out patients and 17 in patients were got treated per day.

Government Hospital, Kalankudi iruppu

This hospital was originally a dispensary owned by W.P.M.Syed Haddado Marakayar and W.P.M. Syed Abdul Khader and was later donated to the district board on 24 March 1935. To begin with it was only a referral centre, where only women and children were treated as

out-patients. After its transfer it was functioning as a Local Fund Dispensary, up to 1961and then it was taken over by the government in 1961.

This hospital has to serve a population of about 19000, is 60 kilometre away from the district headquarters. The bed strength of the hospital is twelve. General medicine, gynaecology, ambulance van and scan facilities are available here. Three assistant civil surgeons, two nurses and other technical and para medical staff are working in this hospital. The average number of in patients and out patients treated per day, during 1996 was ten and 161 respectively.

Government Hospital, Ettayapuram

This hospital is functioning since 1917. Initially it had 26 beds. In commemorating the centenary celebrations of the national poet Mahakavi Bharathiar, an additional 10 bedded ward was constructed and added to the hospital. The plinth area of the hospital is 17 cents. General medicine, general surgery, gynaecology and scan are the special features. Two assistant civil surgeons and four nurses are working here. The average number of in patients and out patients treated per day in 1996 was 34 and 260 respectively.

Government Hospital, Kayalpattinam

This was a local fund dispensary established in 1909. During 1933 new buildings were constructed.Till 1965 this medical institution was functioning with 25 beds. Later, a sum of Rs.8 lakh was sanctioned for the construction of a 24 bedded ward which was inaugurated on 24 August 1988. General medicine, general surgery, gynaecology, laboratory, x-ray and scan are the special departments. Three assistant surgeons and six nurses are working in this hospital.

Medical facilities provided in rural areas

Primary Health Centres

Under the community development and national extension service schemes, the primary health centres have been opened in the district. Each centre was having three sub-centres each having medical and public health staff, and a Jeep. The sub-centres, were under the control of a maternity assistant whose work was supervised by the concerned medical officers of the primary health centres, and by a health visitor. Of these three centres, one was under the control of the then medical services department and the other two were under the control of the public health department. By an order of the government in 1962, all these centres and the maternity assistants working were transferred to the control of the panchayat unions concerned. The medical officers

and other staff visited these sub-centres according to an approved programme, to make the people around to avail the medical treatment facilities. The bed strength of each primary health centre was six.

The first primary health centre of the district was the one located at Keela Iral in Kovilpatti block, opened in 1956[9]. The sub centres at Idaiseval, Irachi and Kadalaiyur were attached to this centre. Among the three sub-centres except Irachi, others functioned in rental buildings.

The primary health centre, Pudukkottai in Thoothukudi Block was started functioning from 26 March 1958, with the sub centres at Pottalkulam, Mela Thattapparai and Mudivaithanendal.

India is one of the signatories to the Alma Ata Declaration of Health For All by 2000 A.D. In order to achieve the goal of Alma Ata Declaration, government of India have suggested the establishment of primary health centres, upgraded primary health centres and sub centres. The primary health centres are the peripheral medical institutions which provide promotive, preventive and curative health care services to the rural people. The government of India have fixed the following norms for the establishment of primary health centres and upgraded primary health centres:

(i) One primary health centre for every 30,000 population in plains or one primary health centre for 20,000 population in hill areas, most difficult terrains and tribal areas or one primary health centre for every six health sub-centres.

(ii) One upgraded primary health centre for every one lakh population has to be established. In order to provide the health care services to the rural mass in a better way, government rural dispensaries and non-taluk hospitals are converted as primary health centres and community health centres respectively.

The primary health centres were functioning under the control of the director of public health and preventive medicine till 1980. However, a separate Directorate of Primary Health Centres was created in January 1980[10] which was functioning till 12 February 1992. Again in 1991[11], the Government of Tamil Nadu reorganised the Medical and Public Health Departments and merged the Directorate of Primary Health Centres with that of the Directorate of Medical Services and the integrated Directorate is designated as Directorate of Medical and Rural Health Services. Each primary health centre is provided with medicines worth Rs.50000/- per annum. Similarly each upgraded primary health centre is provided with drugs worth Rs.1,00,000/-.

Thoothukudi Revenue District has been divided into Kovilpatti Health Unit District and Thoothukudi Health Unit District. Each Health Unit District has been placed under the control of a Deputy Director of Health Services and other public health staff separately since 1991. As per the 1997 mid year estimated population Kovilpatti Health Unit District has 595500 population (both urban and rural). This Health Division consists of 20 Primary Health Centres, five Blocks, viz., Kovilpatti, Kayathar, Ottappidaram, Pudur and Vilathikulam, 105 health sub-centres, 363 Community Nutrition Centres, four Government Hospitals and an Employees State Insurance Hospital.

The Thoothukudi Health Unit District is placed under the control of the Deputy Director (Medical Services) whose office is located at Thoothukudi. This Health Unit District consists of 20 primary health centres. This division implements the following special schemes: immunisation and maternity and child health programme, family welfare programmes, malaria eradication programmes, special school health programme, epidemic control, environmental, sanitation programmes, vital statistics, Acquired Immunisation Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) control programme, guinea worm eradication programme, measles programme, pulse polio immunisation programme, and World Health Day programmes.

The boundaries of this division are as follows, south area extended upto S.Kailasapuram, north upto Chennamareddiapatti, east upto Vembar and west stretches upto Kalugumalai.The following are the Primary Health Centres which function under the control of the Deputy Director of Health Services, Thoothukudi Health Unit District.[12] 1. Eral, 2. Patmanagar, 3. Sivakalai, 4. Sebathiahpuram, 5. Pandaravilai, 6. Kayamozhi, 7. Arumuganeri, 8. Pitchivilai, 9. Paramankurichy, 10. Meignanapuram, 11. Kulasekarapattinam, 12. Pathukkapattu, 13. Anandhapuram, 14. Mudalur, 15. Pudukottai, 16. Mudivaithanendal, 17. Mappillaiyurani, 18. Mullaikadu, 19. Then Thirupporai, 20. Authoor, 21. Alwarthirunagari, 22. Salaipudur, 23. Udayarkulam, 24. Mookkupperi, 25. Vallanadu, 26. Keelachekkarakudi and 27. Karunkulam.

Primary Health Centres which function under the control of the Deputy Director, Kovilpatti, Health Unit District are: 1. Kadambur, 2. Kazhukumalai, 3. Kayathar, 4. Vellalankottai, 5. Keela Iral, 6. Villicheri, 7. Pudur, 8. Boothalapuram, 9. Ottanatham, 10. Puthiamputhur, 11. N.Kailasapuram, 12. Eppothumvendran, 13. Pasuvanthanai, 14. K.Dhalavaipuram, 15. Veppolodai, 16. Kulathur, 17. Vembar, 18. Perilovanpatti, 19. Nagalapuram and 20. Erachi.[13]

During December 1997 the headquarters of Kovilpatti Health Unit district was shifted fromThoothukudi to Kovilpatti. Prior to that the Deputy Director, Health Services, Kovilpatti was functioning at Thoothukudi. Of the twenty primary health centres that function in Kovilpatti Health Unit district.three are in Kovilpatti block, four in Kayathar, three in Vilathikulam, three in Pudur and seven are in Ottapidaram block. The Kovilpatti block is attached with 19 sub-centres, Kayathar with 24 sub-centres, Vilathikulam with 20 sub-centres, Pudur 16 and Ottapidaram with 26 sub-centres.

This health unit is sanctioned with 39 medical officers, 20 pharmacists, 20 auxillary nurse midwives, 10 male nursing assistants, two female nursing assistants, 14 hospital workers and 8 sanitary workers. Apart from this, 20 health inspectors, 20 sector health nurses, 50 health inspectors, 105 village health nurses, 5 community health nurses, 5 block health supervisors, 5 opthalmic assistants and 7 cook-cum-watchmen are the other staff.

As in 1997-98, the district had 10 government hospitals, 42 primary health centres and 249 health sub centres, The number of doctors and nurses working in these medical institutions were 196 and 158 respectively. The number of beds in the district was 1072. The birth rate was 20.5/1000, death rate 6.8/1000 and infant mortality rate was 42.8/1000. population. The number of inpatients and outpatients treated in the primary health centres in Thoothukudi and Kovilpatti Health Unit Districts (HUD) since 1997 to 1999 is furnished below:

Year	*Thoothukudi (HUD)*		*Kovilpatti (HUD)*	
	IP	*OP*	*IP*	*OP*
1997	167	789295	153	416202
1998	214	755743	147	447067
1999	144	841115	76	438169

Medical Institutions run by the Voluntary Social Service Organisations

TDTA St.Luke's Leprosarium : Peikulam

St. Luke's Leprosarium, at Peikulam, a Mission Hospital belonging to the C.S.I. Tirunelveli Diocese, is a Tamil Lutheran Mission Aided Centre. The premier Mission Hospital in the C.S.I. Tirunelveli Diocese is St.Luke's Hospital at Nazereth founded by SPG Missionaries in 1870. Doctor R.Vedabodhagam, one of the Pioneer 'Black Missionary Doctors of the deep south, served in this hospital with distinction for more than

42 years. Dr.Vedabodhagam with vision and courage, opened a Leprosy Wing in the government hospital situated in the heart of the town in 1937. The villagers protested the entry of the lepers into the town, that too in a government hospital. A man of extraordinary courage both physical and spiritual Dr.Vedabodhagam stood his ground. Thus was born the leprosy clinic at St.Luke's Hospital with optimistic hope, Dr.Vedabodhagam treated the patients and cured them. Those were the days when there were no motorable roads, partly driving by a four wheel drive jeep van, and partly by walking he reached out to the villages knocked at the doors of each and every patients and enquired about the health. Patients had to truck 25 kilometres to reach the hospital through sandy-dunes stewn with thorns. To bring the hospital to the doorstep of the patients Dr.Vedabodhagam started a roadside clinic in 1937. The Mission to Lepors (now the Leprosy Mission) donated Rs.33,000/-. With this Dr.Vedabodhagam built the first outpatient block and six wards for inpatients. Then the American Leprosy Mission pitched with a gift of Rs.32,000 with which the womens ward of 32 beds was built. The Central Agency Bonn, West Germany came to the rescue of gifting a men's ward with 64 beds costing more than rupees three lakhs.

Started as a roadside clinic under the shade of a tree has now blossomed into a genuine leprosy hospital with nearly 100 beds and more than 1000 outpatients from Southern Tamil Nadu. The hospital has a home for 140 healthy children of leprosy afflicted parents, mostly beggars. Most of the Mission Hospitals were founded by foreign Missions, but St.Luke's Leprosarium is an indigenous enterprise. At present the hospital has 96 beds two doctors, four nurses and other para medical staff. It treats both leprosy as well as patients with general ailments. During 1999, 1865 patients were treated, of whom 464 were leprosy inpatients, 182 outpatients and 1219 other patients.

St. Joseph Leprosy Hospital, Arockiapuram

Bishop Francis Tiburtius Roche, the first Bishop of the Diocese of Thoothukudi started St.Joseph's Leprosy Hospital on 30 October 1949 with the help of three sisters of the institute of Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, in the Northern outskirts of the town which fittingly came to be known as Arockiapuram. Started with 15 leprosy patients accommodated in two sheds, it had developed into a well equipped hospital with 300 beds by the end of 1958. The first Survey, Education and Treatment Unit was started in the three roadside clinics in 1961 and the number of leprosy patients treated there rose to 2245. Now this institution, is colloborating with the Government of India in its leprosy eradication programme with Leprosy Control Unit. In patients

care in the hospital and rehabilitation section, stands but as a hallmark of Thoothukudi town and a living monument of Catholic Church is compassionate care for the leprosy patients.

Sacred Heart Hospital, Thoothukudi.

In the year 1959, the then Bishop of Madurai, Poona and Vizagapatnam requested Mother Elizebeth Affentranger to open the Hospital in the respective Diocese, but for want of trained personnel it could not be realised. In 1960 when Mother Elizebeth felt that there were enough trained sisters to start a Mission Station. She started a novena to the Sacred Heart, to reveal to her the most deserving place for starting a hospital. Fr. Thomas Fernando donated 18 acres of land at Thoothukudi for the temporary use. On 19 March 1960 a small dispensary was started by Sister Bertha and Sister Annie in the Sanatorium. In 1962 a small ward was built with 45 beds for admitting maternity cases and seriously ill female patients. There was also an operation theatre to attend emergency caesarean and other operations. At present it is the Little Flower Ward commonly known as Children's Ward. Soon it became necessary to build a ward for male patients too. To meet the requirements in 1963 Thomas Ward was opened. An out patient department was built in 1964. Dr. Agastine also rendered his selfless voluntary service to this institution as a Resident Medical Officer.

In 1965, a residential quarters was built where three doctors could be accommodated. During the initial years Dr.M.P.Krishnan, Dr.P.J.Mathew and Dr.Paranjothi served in the hospital with great devotion. Through the continuous and tireless effort of Sister Paula Graf, the Hospital gained popularity in subsequent years and many patients started coming from distant places. To help these patients a choultry was built in the year 1966.

Additional buildings were constructed in 1966 with the financial assistance obtained from the Mother House, Luzeron, Switzerland and West Germany. A new hospital with 150 beds was opened in December 1971. Recognising the importance of having adequately trained people to provide efficient health care, a School of Nursing was started in 1974 to provide training in nursing education in general nursing and midwives. At present the hospital has 225 beds and special departments such as medical, surgical, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatric, out-patients department and public health department.

Pre mature care unit, intensive care unit, intensive coronary care unit, physiotherapy department, accupuncture clinic, de-addiction centre,

a well equipped laboratory and 24 hours casualty service are available here. Besides, these X-ray, ultra sound scan and cardio topography are also available. The hospital has five full time medical officers, seven part time medical officers, 15 visiting doctors, 46 nurses and 11 para medical staff.

Private Nursing Homes

The private nursing homes in the district also play a vital role in health care system. A large number of private clinics and nursing homes have emerged in each block. There were 60 private nursing homes in Thoothukudi town, 4 in Sattankulam block, 8 in Tiruchendur block, 6 in Vilathikulam block, 5 in Pudur block, 14 in Kovilpatti block, 7 in Eral block, 3 in Nazareth block and 5 nursing homes in Pudukkottai block in 1998.

The public sector undertakings such as SPIC,Sterlite, Port Trust, Heavy Water Plant etc., maintain their own hospitals for the welfare of their employees. The Hindu Mission hospital, Tiruchendur also provide medical treatment to the needy. Rotary club, Lions club and Indian Medical Associations branches also involve in implementing health schemes announced by the government in and around the district. They give medical treatment and issue medicines at free of cost to the poor. They adopt the schools, villages etc. Thoothukudi district blood donors associations functioning at Thoothukudi also do its yeomen service to the needy patients.

Indian Medical Association

There are two Indian Medical Associations functioning in the district; one at Thoothukudi established in 1965 and the other at Tiruchendur established in 1997. During 2000 about 240 members were there.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

The Employees State Insurance Scheme framed in accordance with the provision of the Employees State Insurance Act of 1947, was first introduced in Tamil Nadu in 1955. This scheme aims at giving the workers a sense of social security on a much higher and broader scale by providing means of free medical and of higher standard irrespective of financial status and at the same time giving them cash benefits to sustain during times of sickness or disablement due to employment, injury, and thus to serve as a social security measure. The scheme is administered by an autonomous body called the Employees State Insurance Corporation set up under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Labour. The

finance for the scheme are derived by way of contributions from the employers and employees at the rate fixed by the E.S.I. Corporation. This scheme is in force in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. Under this scheme medical benefit, sickness benefit maternity benefit, disablement benefit, dependent benefit and funeral benefit are extended to the employees. Medical benefit is rendered in kind while in sickness, maternity, disablement, dependent and funeral benefits are given in cash. With effect from 1 May 1979, Insured persons and their families are entitled to medical care. In the district, for the welfare of the labourers who are engaged in match industries, a 32 bedded ward is functioning at the government hospital, Kovilpatti. There is also a separate E.S.I. Hospital at Thoothukudi. For the workers engaged in salt pan, a 32 bedded ward is also available in the district headquarters hospital, Thoothukudi.

Special Programmes

Family Welfare Programme

The family welfare programme, a centrally sponsored scheme, is being implemented in Tamil Nadu since 1956, with cent per cent Central Government's assistance. This programme is being implemented vigorously as a voluntary programme. The aim of the programme is to bring down the birth rate. Till October 1983, the State Family Welfare Bureau was functioning as a monitoring and implementing authority for the Family Welfare Programme under the immediate and overall control of the Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare Department. Subsequently on the suggestion of the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, considering the need for co-ordination and implementation of the Family Welfare Programme with the various district officials and the liaising with the Collectors, government has appointed an Indian Administrative Service Officer as Director of Family Welfare.[14] Under whose control the State Family Welfare Bureau functions from 8 October 1983.

In the district, the Deputy Director of Family Welfare implements the schemes relating to family welfare. Famly welfare programmes are implemented through the various government hospitals, primary health centres, health sub-centres and other private medical institutions in the district. The most important aspect of the programme is promotion of health of mother and child. Government identify such traditional birth attendents and train them in conducting the deliveries in a scientific manner and also to reduce the infant mortality and maternal mortality rates in the rural areas. Nearly 50 per cent of the deliveries conducted in rural areas are attended by the traditional birth attendants.

Under the post-partum programme, women within the reproductive age of 15-44 and their husbands are motivated during the pre-natal,

natal and post-natal periods. This programme is implemented in the district headquarters hospital and all the other government hospitals in the district. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is also a health care measure, which helps to reduce the maternal morbidity and mortality which results in clandestine abortions. Doctors are trained in MTP training centres which are located in 14 places in the State.

As per the 1991 census, the population of the district is 14,55,796 of which 711,087 are males and 744709 are females. The decennial growth rate for 1981-1991 was 7.79, the density of population was 315/sq.km. The sex ratio was 1047 females per 1000 males. The couple protection rate was 54.9. The marriageable age for a male was 25 years while it was 21 for the female. As on 30 June 1993, the number of eligible couples was 245496, of which the family welfare acceptors were 128937 persons, the rest were unprotected couples. During 1993-94, 19 vasectomy operations, 3096 tubectomy and 415 laparoscopy were done in the district. The number of condom users were 9370, oral pill users 5246 and IUD users were 10596.

As per 2001 census report the population was 1572273, of which 766823 were males and 8505450 were females. The females per 1000 males were 1050. The increase in population since 1991 census was 7 09 percent. As per the civil registration system 2003, the mid-year population was 1599000. The number of births were 30888 and deaths 10918. Infant mortality was 403, still births 318 and maternal deaths were 14.

Mass Education and Media Activities

The Mass Education and Media Activities play a vital role in making the family welfare programme a people's movement, for, these activities are responsible for creating demand for Family Welfare services. Tamil Nadu has created awareness and congenial climate for the acceptance of *Small Family Norm* by massive effective information, education and communication activities through the Mass Education and Information Officer. Under the revised communication strategy, special attention is bestowed on the themes of maternal and child health, child survival, increasing the standard of living, emancipation of women, raising the mean age of marriage of women to over 20 years.

Guineaworm Eradication Programme

Guineaworm Eradication Programme was launched in the district during 1960. Pudur, Vilathikulam, Ottappidaram and Kovilpatti blocks were having Guineaworm cases until 1968. To combat this disease one Health Inspector at Ettayapuram and two Field Assistants were

appointed in the district who were in charge of Guineaworm cases of the entire district. Surveillance operations, treatment of guineaworm cases, chlorination works in water sources, and health education were the work done by them. This disease was commonly found among the people who use to drink unprotected water. Due to the introduction of protected water supply through deep bore wells in rural areas, the disease was completely eradicated since 1968. As per the guidelines prescribed by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Guineaworm case finding, intensive search on Guineaworm cases were launched in the district twice in a year since 1963, no area in the district has recorded guineaworm cases.

Immunisation Programme

The Universal Immunisation Programme is very successful and sustains cent per cent coverage of pregnant women and children. Besides the routine immunisation pulse polio compaigns are conducted every year. The programme of administration of polio vaccine for children under five years throughout India as a sudden, mass and simultaneously with an interval of 45 days irrespective of previous immunisation status was started on 9 December 1995. This scheme was launched to eradicate polio completely throughout India by 2000 A.D, and to declare "India is free from Polio". Apart from regular polio programmes, special polio campaigns were organised in the country in two spells. In the first polio camp, conducted on 9th December 1995, the first dose of polio was administered while the second dose was administered on 20 th January 1996. During the second camp conducted on 7 December 1996, the first dose of polio, was administered and the second dose was administered on 18 January 1997. In the first camp 57463 children and in the second camp 59697 children were administered polio vaccines in Kovilpatti Health Unit District. The performance of the pulse polio immunisation scheme since 1995-96 to 2000-2001 is furnished below :

Pulse Polio Immunisation Performance

Year	*Target*	*Achievement (in Lakhs)*	*Percentage*
1995-96	1.51	1.50	99.7
1996-97	1.52	1.64	108.2
1997-98	1.55	1.69	109.2
1998-99	1.54	1.71	111.2
1999-2K	1.65	1.70	102.9
2000-01	1.76	1.77	100.6

The National Leprosy Eradication Programme

The National Leprosy Control Programme, the pre-cursor of National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) has been in existence in India since 1955. This disease is not uniformly distributed throughout the country. There is a belt of high prevalence all along the coast in the Southern and Eastern parts of the Country, with prevalence rate ranging above 5 per 1000. This includes Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam. Ninety eight hyper endemic districts throughout the Country were identified where the prevalence rates was above 10/1000. About 400 million people are estimated to reside in moderately or highly endemic areas and are greatly exposed to the risk of developing the disease. The magnitude of the problem of leprosy, cannot however be defined in terms of numbers alone. It is widely believed that the social stigma attached to the disease leads to many a broken homes. Because of the problems of drug resistent bacilli and persister bacilli, the World Health Organisation (WHO) convened a study group on Chemotherapy of Leprosy for control programmes, at Geneva in October 1981 which recommended the use of Chemotherapeutic Regimens based on sound microbiological principles for the treatment of all Multi Bacillary and Paucibacillary patients.

This district has three leprosy control units at Kovilpatti, Seerudaiyarpuram and Thoothukudi and three urban leprosy centres at Tiruchendur, Kovilpatti and Thiraviapuram. Two voluntary institutions, one at St.Joseph's Leprosy Hospital at Arockiapuram and the other at St.Lukes Leprosarium at Peikulam are also functioning. Besides these, one temporary hospitalisation ward with 20 beds at Government headquarters' hospital, Thoothukudi is functioning. There are 19 sub-centres attached with the government leprosy control unit, Thoothukudi, 19 sub-centres in government leprosy control unit, Kovilpatti, 15 sub-centres in government leprosy control unit, Seerudaiyarpuram, and nine sub centres in St.Joseph's Leprosy Hospital, Arockiapuram. St.Joseph's Hospital has 300 beds and St.Luke's Leprosarium, Peikulam has 90 beds[15].

As per 1991 census, the population covered by the NLEP was 1455796. The estimated rate of leprosy prevalence was 6.6 per thousand population. The total number of known cases at the time of starting M.D.T. was 6881. The number of known cases as on 31 December 1993 was 3477. The prevalence rate was one per thousand population.

This programme is being implemented in the district from November 1996. i.e. after the bifurcation of the district from Tirunelveli district. The monotherapy treatment, that is the single drug 'Dapsone'

tablets were given to the leprosy patients, which take long time for cure. The effective treatment to cure the patients in a short time, the MDT that is the combination of three drugs viz., Dapsone, Rifampicin, and Clorazamine has been introduced since 1 November 1989.

A new thrust programme was started from 2 October 1993, in two model units viz., Kovilpatti and Thoothukudi by conducting intensive survey at Nagalapuram sub-centre and at Mudivaithenendal respectively, for detecting the hidden cases.In this district a *Society for Leprosy Patients called, the District Society for Leprosy Patients"* has been registered under the Societies Registration Act at Thoothukudi. The Collector is the Chairman of the society. Health Education is being imparted in the district by organising public meetings, group discussions, through school teachers and students meetings. To create awareness among the public on lepsory health education materials are displayed. Conducting film shows and exhibitions, sticking wall posters and issue of folders and strickers also form part of the programme. The aim is to completely eradicate leprosy by 2000 A.D.

During the Intensive leprosy case detection campaign held from 21-28 February 1997, the leprosy staff covered 320484 houses, verified 661852 males and 690836 females (totally 13,52,688) of whom 1048917 persons were examined, in which 6873 persons (3430 males, 3443 females were identified as suspected leprosy patients. The cases confirmed after due verifications were 305 (140 males and 165 females).

Under the control of the joint director of health services, Thoothukudi, one district leprosy officer, four medical officers, three health educators, 12 non-medical supervisors, 69 leprosy inspectors, and other medical, paramedical, technical and ministerial staff are working.

The population covered by each sub-centre is as follows :

	Sub - Centres	Population covered.
1. G.L.C.Unit-Kovilpatti	20	445093
2. G.L.C.Seerudaiyarpuram	16	437638
3. G.L.C.Thoothukudi	19	477246
4. St.Joseph Leprosy Hospital	19	205009

For the welfare of the cured leprosy patients, rehabilitation programmes are executed by the St.Joseph's Hospital and St.Luke's Leprasorium. The cured patients are engaged in three cottage industries like mat making, weaving, candle making, carpentry, shoe making, farming, etc.

As on 30 September 1996, the number of leprosy patients identified since inception of the programme were 34,467 (3646 MB and 30821 PB). Of these 10356 patients were cured by monotherapy and 10378 persons were cured under multi drug therapy.

Tuberculosis Programme

In recent years, medical science has provided effective means of detecting and preventing tuberculosis. This disease which became widespread in India in the beginning of the 20th century, accounted for 15 to 20 per cent of all the deaths recorded in large Indian cities. In India vaccination programme was launched in 1948 in a modest scale, which towards the end of 1950's developed into one of the biggest public health campaigns in any country. Ambitious targets were fixed in India's Third Five Year Plan, but actual progress in establishing tuberculosis clinics and other facilities were rather slow because of delays in constructing buildings and training the staff.

In 1964 District Tuberculosis Programme was implemented in Tamil Nadu which was simultaneously implemented in all the districts. In Thoothukudi district this programme is being implemented since April 1964. The aim of the programme is to prevent, control, treat and give relief to the patients suffering from Tuberculosis, to offer a permanent tuberculosis service to the people in consonance with the prevailing socio-economic conditions to give top priority to sputum positive T.B. patients in case finding as well as treatment as they constitute the main risk to the community, to bring case finding and treatment nearer to the people and then win their confidence in the health services by satisfying their long felt need, the relief from the sufferings.

There are five principal activities under this programme, viz., campaign case-finding, treatment, case holding, reporting and recording. The district has six X- ray centres. 28 microscopic centres and 28 referring centres. Except the District Tuberculosis Centre at Headquarters Hospital, Thoothukudi, the rest are at peripherals. The district has six X-ray centres, 13 microscopic centres and 44 referring centres. Fifty per cent of Tuberculosis drugs are supplied by the Central Government and fifty per cent of the drugs by the State Government. During 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, 5108, 4617 and 4569 tuberculosis patients were detected. The diagnosed patients were provided with chemotherapy drugs.

Intensive programmes like T.B. Seal Campaign, and Anti T.B. Week celebrations are conducted every year. The T.B. Seal Campaign

programme commences on 2 October and terminates on 23 February of the next year and on these days funds are raised by the T.B. Association for benevolence.

The Anti T.B.Week is organised by the Tuberculosis Association of India between 17-23 February, every year. The aim of the celebration is to create awareness on T.B, educate the people about the various aspects of T.B. control and especially about the preventive measures.

The District T.B. Centre also administers BCG vaccine to all age groups from the year1954. Two BCG teams were engaged in the vaccination work. In due course BCG was given only to the children below one year. From January 1991, BCG vaccination scheme was merged with universal immunisation programme. Hence the District T.B. Centre stopped giving BCG to the new-born babies.There is a mobile medical unit, which covers the beedi workers and handloom weavers areas in the district and diagnose patients among them.

Blindness Control Programme

A scheme was in vogue called the Chief Minister Eye Camp where Government missionary was organising free eye camps for cataract patients and the cataract operations were conducted. In these camps thousands of patients were examined and treated. Thousands of people were also operated upon for cataract and glasses were given free of cost. During 1972 and 1973, two such camps were held in the district, one at Tiruchendur and other at Thoothukudi. One opthalmic assistant is posted in all main primary health centres. Free check ups are done to the opthalmic patients in main primary health centres as well as additional primary health centres as per the fixed programme. The patients identified with cataract are sent to government medical college hospitals for survey. Apart from regular outpatient treatment, patients with cataract detected in special campaigns conducted under *Varumun Kappom Thittam* are also sent for surgery to the government medical college hospital. The voluntary social service institutions such as Lions Club, Vivekanada Kendra, Inner Wheel Club, Rotary Club and other similar non governmental organisations also involve themselves in conducting special camps under blindness control programme and distribute glasses free of cost to the patients.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Control Programme

Training in control and preventive measures on AIDS has been imparted to all field health functionaries of the primary health centres/ sub centres about the spread of AIDS and other sexually transmitted

diseases. AIDS awareness rallies, meetings and seminars are also conducted in the district by the Mass Education Section of the Family Welfare Bureau. The village panchayat presidents, teachers and *Makkal Nala Paniyalars* and others who are actually involved in social service are also given training in AIDS awareness. Public awareness is created by sticking posters, stickers, wall charts, hoardings and through exhibitions etc. The private medical practitioners are also instructed to intimate about the admission of AIDS patients to the nearest Government Hospital.

School Health Programme (Vazhvoli Thittam)

This scheme is being implemented in the district in all the primary schools, middle schools, high schools and higher secondary schools. The medical team of the primary health centre concerned visit each school on every Thursdays on fixed tour programme and examine the children. Students with minor ailments which are identified and rectified by giving treatment in the school itself. Chronic cases and problematic cases are referred to medical college hospitals for specialised treatment. Saturday is fixed for referral day. Follow up action is being taken by the respective field staff on Fridays. During camps, health education on personal hygiene, environmental hygiene, sanitation etc., are taught tc the students as well as the public to maintain clean surroundings. Immunisation for students against Tetanus toxoid and diptheria are given to the students who are in standards I to X standards.

In 1994, there were 1867 primary schools, 258 middle schools, 63 high schools and 79 higher secondary schools in the district. In order to detect and prevent the earlyhood diseases among the children, the school health programme was implemented. All the children are examined by the medical officers of the concerned primary health centres, suggest suitable medicines and drugs to the defective children. The complicated cases are referred to higher medical institutions for getting specialised treatment. Periodical school health camps are organised to examine the children.

Malaria Control Programme

Before preventive measures were instituted, malaria was the most common single cause of illness in India. Before the post war era virtually every one in India was suffering in some manner from Malaria. The disease was so common that despite a low case-fatality ratio, it was found to be responsible to 5 to 20 per cent of death. In India, before the World War II, the rate of death due to Malaria was estimated at as high as 20 per cent.

The introduction of DDT spraying brought a radical change. The first efficient anti-malaria campaign was launched in Ceylon (Srilanka) in 1946. In India, control measures to combat malaria was started in 1953. At the end of 1960, the malaria eradication campaign covered the entire population. Thoothukudi municipal areas, Mappillaiyurani (a sub-urban of Thoothukudi) the coastal areas, such as Kayalpattinam in Kayamozhi primary health centre limits are identified as malaria prone areas. Since 1973 urban malaria scheme is executed in Thoothukudi municipality only.

Maternity and Child Health Programme

As a result of the improved and sustained coverage of various immunisation programme and pulse polio immunisation the incidence of vaccine preventable diseases has been brought under control. No polio cases has been reported in Tamil Nadu since 2000.

Implemented initially as the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) by the Government of India, this was later changed as Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) and now as Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme (CSSM). All the Medical Officers and public health staff of the primary health centres are well trained.Targets are fixed by the Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, according to the birth rate, population of the health division and ante-natal mothers and children. The medical officers of each primary health centre have to achieve the targets fixed. The field assistants such as multi purpose health workers, village health nurses do the immunisation work. All the vaccines are supplied by the Deputy Director of Health Services, Thoothukudi health division. Every Wednesday has been fixed for Immunisation work. Immunisation card is opened for each child and the same is handed over to the mother. The male staff are engaged in the immunisation work for children above 10 years and below 16 years. The female health staff are engaged in registering the ante-natal cases. They have to visit ante-natal mothers periodically and administer Tetanus Toxid (TT) injection and Ferrous Sulphate Tablets as per the immunisation schedule. The field staff maintain Mother Care Registers (MCR) Child Care Registers (CCR) and a Register for Unprotected Children (UPC). When the delivery is over, they register the child birth in the relevant registers at once. Deliveries are also conducted by the health staff or trained *dais* either institutional or at domicillary.The details on deliveries conducted in the primary health centres, the vital rates of the district and the performance in routine immunisation programme are furnished in **Appendix-6.**

Environmental Sanitation

The field staff of the Public Health Department, during their personal visits to the rural areas give Health Education on personal hygiene. They also educate the people the necessity to drink boiled water, to dispose the liquid wastes and boiled wastes, regarding home sanitation, construction and use of smokeless choolas, construction of sanitary latrines, sewerage pits, kitchen gardens, manure pits, etc.

Indian Medicine and Homeopathy

It is for the purpose of streamlining the administration of the siddha wings and providing technical guidance to the assistant siddha medical officers working in siddha wings attached to the district headquarter's hospitals, government hospitals and primary health centres, government dispensaries in the state, the district siddha medical officers in the district were appointed by the government.

The office of the district siddha medical office for Thoothukudi district started functioning from 30 October 1986, at the headquarters hospital, Thoothukudi. The siddha wing attached to this hospital has 15 beds. Apart from siddha, treatment in ayurveda and homoeopathy sections is also provided at the headquarters hospital.[16] The government hospitals located at Srivaikuntam, Kovilpatti and Tiruchendur and at the primary health centres Eral, Kayathar, Ottanatham, Keela Iral, Pudukkottai, Meignanapuram, Mudalur, Nagalapuram, Vallanadu and Thenthirupperai have siddha wings, each of which has an assistant medical officer, a pharmacist, and a hospital worker. The list and number of patients who got treatment under this system from 1991 to 1997 is furnished in **Appendix-7.**

APPENDIX - 1

The diseases identified in Primary Health Centres as common to the district during the year 2000.

Sl.No.	*Causes*	*No.*	*Per centage*
1.	Anemia	6589	2.16
2.	Vitamin "B" Deficiency	5977	1.96
3.	Conjunctivities	2336	0.77
4.	Refractive Error	967	0.32
5.	Hearing Defect	633	0.21
6.	Middle Ear Infection	2841	0.93
7.	Tonsilitis	2905	0.95
8.	Sinusitis	4584	1.50
9.	Dental Caries	6199	2.03
10.	Gingivitis	2593	0.85
11.	Scabies	12905	4.24
12.	Exzema	2449	0.80
13.	Fungal Infection	5523	1.81
14.	Hyper Tension	1623	0.53
15.	Bronchial Asthma	8784	2.88
16.	Pneumonia	1853	0.61
17.	Other Resp.Tract Infection	46531	15.27
18.	Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases	4143	1.36
19.	Reproductory Tract Infect.	4217	1.38
20.	Amaebiasis	8832	2.90
21.	Worm Infection	10216	3.35
22.	Viral Fevers	7851	2.58
23.	Other Fevers	22998	7.55
24.	Diabeties Mellitus	2182	0.72
25.	Ulcer	6308	2.07
26.	Arthritis	18719	6.14
27.	Urinary Tract Infection	4330	1.42
28.	Abdominal Colic	5521	1.81
29.	Peptic Ulcer	6611	2.17

APPENDIX - 2

The number of in patients and out patients treated, and the operations (Both Minor and Major) performed since 1994 to 1996.

	1994	*1995*	*1996*
In - Patients	1465403	767652	828867
Out - Patients	143217	144253	149085
Major Operations	1299	1347	1191
Minor Operations	5421	6182	5771

APPENDIX - 3

The number of patients treated in the district headquarter's hospital Thoothukudi for various diseases since 1991 to 1996.[5]

	1991	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*
Tetanus Neo	1					
Others	34	19	19	10	30	30
APM-below	10	7	5	4	2	1
5 years						
Others	52	85	42	70	22	15
Entric fever	322	248	341	224	188	121
Dysentry	79	91	158	91	51	78
Chicken pox	-	4	-	-	-	-
Rabies	1	2	1	-	-	1
Dog bites	14	11	12	5	5	8
Hydrophobia	-	1	3	-	-	1
Leprosy	136	69	59	29	68	87
Inf.hapatitis	16	4	12	17	12	9
Encephalitits	1	-	1	2	4	2
Malaria	283	284	255	227	187	-
Tuberculosis	597	469	501	440	432	420
A.G.E.	1149	2182	2084	1263	560	495
Br.Pneumonia	167	123	67	57	90	130
Viral fever	783	695	717	772	503	570
A.D.D.	-	-	-	117	361	603

Appendix - 3 (Contd...)

	1991	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*
Manigitis	17	6	20	9	13	5
Whooping cough	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gono.corecal inj	1	1	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	2	1	1	-
Syphillis	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cancer	140	106	100	78	63	91
Heart cases	440	451	435	428	460	488
ENT	515	496	489	503	520	502
Eye cases	675	640	638	652	661	670
Ortho cases	120	125	132	140	126	135
Acc.Emergency	615	632	596	620	641	693
Anemia	195	190	183	175	190	210
Asthma	261	258	263	259	260	272
P.U.O.	502	496	490	548	535	552
Others	8514	8415	7993	6567	5782	5572
Normal						
Delivery	2341	2594	2468	2295	2683	2710
Caesarian	290	295	303	291	352	298
Forceps	132	112	140	100	116	96
Other O & G	345	358	344	257	375	395
Tubectomy	1221	1023	1200	1043	1166	1103
Laproscopy	2636	3559	4300	2187	6722	1969
MTP	1270	1261	1301	1090	1172	1019
Vasectomy	37	18	4	1	-	-
NB	2635	2817	2787	2790	3610	3912
Total	25645	26410	26245	23828	23978	24484

APPENDIX - 4

List of primary health centres and sub centres functioning in Thoothukudi health unit district.

Sl. No.	*Controlling Primary Health Centre*	*Name of Health Sub-Centre*
1.	Mappillaiyurani	1. Arockiapuram
		2. Alangarathattu
		3. Rajapalayam
		4. Harbour
		5. Silverpuram
		6. Antonyarpuram Pudukudiyiruppu
2.	Sebathiapuram	7. Sebathiapuram
		8. Pazhayakayal
		9. Nattathi
		10. Kovankadu
3.	Arumuganeri	11. North Subramaniapuram
		12. Selvarajapuram
		13. Moolakarai
		14. Subramaniaswamy Kovil Street
		15. Nallur
4.	Betmanagaram	16. Perur
		17. Padmanabhamangalam
		18. Alwarthoppu
		19. Meenatchipatti
5.	Pitchivilai	20. Saravana Poigai Road
		21. Karambavilai
		22. Alanthalai
		23. Nadu nalu moolai kinar
		24. Subramaniapuram
		25. Amali Nagar
6.	Salaipudur	26. Karunkadal
		27. Sri Venkatesapuram
		28. Meerankulam

Appendix - 4 (Cont...)

Sl. No.	*Controlling Primary Health Centre*	*Name of Health Sub-Centre*
7.	Pandaravilai	29. Pandaravilai
		30. Kothalarivilai
		31. Mangalapuram
		32. Samynathapuram
8.	Alwarthirunagari	33. Alwarthirunagari
		34. Malavaraya natham
		35. Thirukkalur
9.	Vallanad	36. Mutharammalpuram
		37. Keelaputhaneri
		38. Anavarathanallur
		39. Nattarkulam
		40. Kongarayakurichi
		41. Arampannai
10.	Anandapuram	42. Thoppur
		43. Chettikulam
		44. Nedungulam
		45. Pudukulam
		46. Idaichivilai
		47. Vijayaramapuram
		48. Poochikadu
11.	Authoor	49. Authoor
		50. Punnakayal
		51. Sernthamangalam
		52. Agopalapuram
		53. Maranthalai
12.	Mudivaithanendal	54. Mudivaithanendal
		55. Varthagaredipatti
		56. Mangaiagiri
		57. Senthiambalam
		58. Servaikaranmadam
13.	Kulasekarapattinam	59. Madavankurichi
		60. Kottankadu
		61. Piraikudiyiruppu

Appendix - 4 (Cont...)

Sl. No.	*Controlling Primary Health Centre*	*Name of Health Sub-Centre*
		62. Manapadu
		63. Kulasekarapatinam
14.	Kayamozhi	64. Therikudiyiruppu
		65. Kanam
		66. Pallipathu
		67. Sonakanvilai
		68. Rani Maharajapuram
		69. Adaikalapuram
		70. Mathimanvilai
		71. Pandagasalai
		72. Koman Middle Street
		73. Odaikarai
		74. Keela Lakshmipuram
15.	Mookuperi	75. Nalumavadi
		76. Katchanavilai
		77. Mookuperi
16.	Paramankurichi	78. Paramankurichi
		79. Elluvilai
		80. Vellalanvilai
		81. Thandupathu
		82. Seerkatchi
17.	Thenthiruperai	83. Kadayanodai
		84. Kurukkattur
		85. Angamangalam
		86. Rajapathy
		87. Ramanujampudur
		88. Seydunganallur
		89. Karungulam
		90. Ariyanayagipuram
		91. Serakulam
		92. Vallakulam

Appendix - 4 (Cont...)

Sl. No.	*Controlling Primary Health Centre*	*Name of Health Sub-Centre*
19.	Keelachekkarakudi	93. Keela chekkarakudi
		94. Nadu chekkarakudi
		95. Ellainayakkanpatti
		96. Singathakurichi
		97. Alandha
		98. Kaliyavoor
		99. Vilathikulam
20.	Mudalur	100. Muthukrishnapuram
		101. Kadatchapuram
		102. Kozhunthattu
		103. Sattankulam-I
		104. Sattankulam-II
		105. Sattankulam-III
21.	Meignanapuram	106. Yoganallur
		107. Kalvilai
		108. North Kalankudiyiruppu
		109. Chettiapathu
		110. Mela Ramasamypuram
		111 Christianagaram
22.	Eral	112. Mukkani
		113. Umarikadu
		114. Valavallan
		115. Agaram
		116. Anilthoppu
		117. Arumugamangalam
23.	Mullukadu	118. Pottalkadu
		119. Spic Nagar S.Saveriarpuram
		120. Thangammalpuram
		121. Muthiapuram
		122. Thermal
24.	Udayarkulam	123. Vaguthankuppam
		124. Vaithialingapuram

Appendix - 4 (Cont...)

Sl. No.	*Controlling Primary Health Centre*	*Name of Health Sub-Centre*
		125. Valayadi
		126. Kurippankulam
25.	Padukkapathu	127. Padukkapathu
		128. Periyathalai
		129. Sundankottai
		130. Sokkankudiyiruppu
		131. Naduvakurichi
		132. Puthantharuvai
26.	Pudukottai	133. Sirupadu
		134. Korampallam
		135. Ramanatchiarpuram
		136. Podammalpuram
		137. Mela Thattaparai
		138. Athimarapatti
27.	Sivakalai	139. Vellore
		140. Pudhukudi
		141. Sivakalai
		142. Srivaikuntam Market
		143. Nagan Colony
		144. Srivaikuntam Theppakulam.

List of Primary Health Centres and Health Sub Centres functioning in Kovilpatti Health Unit District

Sl. No.	*Controlling Primary Health Centre*	*Name of Health Sub-Centre Sub-Centre*
1.	Kadambur	1. Chidambarapuram
		2. Kamanaickenpatti
		3. Thangammalpuram
		4. Theethampatti
		5. South Vandanam
		6. Pungavarnatham

Appendix - 4 (Cont...)

Sl. No.	*Controlling Primary Health Centre*	*Name of Health Sub-Centre*
2.	Kayathar	7. Kayathar East
		8. Kayathar West
		9. Rajapudukudi
		10. Athikulam
		11. K.Sivagnanapuram
		12. Akilandapuram
3.	Kalugumalai	13. Kalugumalai East
		14. Kalugumalai West
		15. Kalugumalai South
		16. Kumareddiapuram
		17. Vanaramutti
		18. Kurumalai
4.	Vellalankottai	19. Sooriaminiki
		20. South Kalugumalai
		21. Chettikurichi
		22. Ayyanaroothu
		23. Kattalankulam
		24. Koppampatti
5.	Keela Iral	25. Manjanaickenpatti
		26. Naduvirpatti
		27. T.Shunmugapuram
		28. Ilambuvanan
		29. Ettayapuram
		30. Sinthalakarai
6.	Villiseri	31. Villiseri
		32. Thonugal
		33. Idaiseval
		34. Inam Maniyatchi
		35. Nalatinputhur
		36. Avalnatham
7.	Erachi	37. Erachi
		38. Pandavarmangalam

Appendix - 4 (Cont...)

Sl. No.	*Controlling Primary Health Centre*	*Name of Health Sub-Centre*
		39. Vijayapuri
		40. Iluppaioorani
		41. Kulasekarapuram
		42. Kadalaiyoor
		43. Meenakshipuram
8.	Nagalapuram	44. Pallivasalpatti
		45. Reguramapuram
		46. Mela karanthai
		47. Ayan Vadamalapuram
		48. Muthulapuram
		49. Mela Nambiapuram
9.	Pudur	50. Pudur
		51. Chinnavanaikanpatti
		52. Metilpatti
		53. Mavilpatti
		54. Sennamareddipatti
10.	Boothalapuram	55. Mela Arunachalapuram
		56. Boothalapuram
		57. K.Duraisamypuram
		58. Ramachandrapuram
		59. Kadalgudi
11.	Ottanatham	60. Muramban
		61. Thennampatti
		62. Maruthanvalvo
		63. Ottudanpatti
		64. K.Kailasapuram
12.	Puthiamputhur	65. Puthiamputhur
		66. Sillankulam
		67. Puliamarathuarasadi
		68. Mettupatcheri
13.	Pasuvanthanai	69. Pasuvanthanai
		70. Keela Mudiman

Appendix - 4 (Cont...)

Sl. No.	*Controlling Primary Health Centre*	*Name of Health Sub-Centre*
		71. Sillankulam
		72. Ilevelangal
14.	Eppodumvendran	73. Eppodumvendran
		74. Kattunaickenpatti
		75. Melaseithalai
15.	S.Kailasapuram	76. S.Kailasapuram
		77. Kulasekaranallur
		78. Savarimangalam
		79. Maniyatchi
16.	Katcheri Thalaivaipuram	80. Vellaram
		81. Panchaicolony
		82. Kurukuchalai
17.	Veppalodai	83. Veppalodai
		84. Tharuvaikulam
		85. Vedanatham
18.	Perilovanpatti	86. Padarnthapuli
		87. Kalugasalapuram
		88. Veludupatti
		89. Vellaiammalpuram
		90. Sivagnanapuram
		91. Keela Vilathikulam
		92. Marthandanpatti
		93. Vilathikulam
		94. Kuruvarpatti
		95. Ayan Bommiapuram
19.	Kulathur	96. Kulathur
		97. Keelavaipar
		98. Puliankulam
		99. Virusampatti
		100. Veerapandiapuram

Appendix - 4 (Cont...)

Sl. No.	*Controlling Primary Health Centre*	*Name of Health Sub-Centre*
20.	Vembar	101. Vembar
		102. Periasamypuram
		103. Soorankudi
		104. Melmanthai
		105. Ariyanayagipuram

APPENDIX - 5

Deliveries conducted in Kovilpatti Health Unit District:

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1. ANC Registered	14578	12305	12107	913
2. Deliveries conducted	10226	8446	9270	647
3. Institutional Delivrery	5827	5904	6703	492
4. Domicillary Delivery	4401	2544	2567	155
5. Deliveries Conducted by Health Staff.	7128	924	707	27
6. Deliveries Conducted by Trained Dais.	1335	1202	1231	108
7. Untrained Dais	626	397	561	18
8. Others	1312	21	68	32

APPENDIX - 6

Deliveries Conducted in Thoothukudi Health Unit District

Year	*Institutional Deliveries*	*Domicillary Deliveries*	*Total*
1997-98	16474	1195	17669
1998-99	16191	991	17182
1999-2000			
Upto Jan.	15112	1053	16165

The Vital Rates for the District

Year	*BR*	*DR*	*IMR*	*SBR*	*MMR*
1996	17.2	4.8	33.2	9.5	1.5
1997	18.3	5.4	37.4	8.3	3.3
1998	17.5	6.4	41.0	14.5	2.2
1999	18.7	5.7	32.0	10.4	2.6

BR- Birth Rate, DR- Death Rate, IMR-Infant Mortality Rate, SBR-Still Birth Rate, MMR-Maternal Mortality Rate

Routine Immunisation Performance (figures in lakhs)

Year	TTM	DPT	OPV	BCG	Measles
1996-97	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
1997-98	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31
1998-99	0.32	0.3	0.31	0.31	0.3
1999-00	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
2000-01	0.32	0.3	0.3	0.29	0.3

TTM-Tetanus Toxoid (Mothers), DPT-Diphtheria Pertusis Toxoid, OPV-Oral Polio Vaccine.

APPENDIX - 7

Number of Patients treated in Siddha System

Name of the Hospital	*No.of Patients Treated In*		
	1991-92	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
1. Govt.Head-quarter's Hospital Thoothukudi.	op - 49575 da - (136) IP-3666	33467 (146) IP-4085	44604 (122) IP 3983
2. Govt.Hospital Tiruchendur.	op - 34962 da - (55) IP 196	26073 (71) IP (325)	25450 (70) IP 148
3. Govt.Hospital Kovilpatti	op - 36706 da - (100) IP 12	38300 (105) IP 31	35044 (96) IP 276
4. Govt.Hospital Srivaikuntam	op - 22394 da - (61) IP 24	25075 (69) IP 20	24857 (68) IP 67
5. Ayurveda Hospital, Thoothukudi.	-	IP 428	IP 128

(The figures given in paranthesis were the daily average of patients)

Name of the Hospital	*No.of Patients Treated In*		
	1991-92	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Primary Health Centres			
6. Eral	14166 (39)	18639 (51)	14412 (40)
7. Ottanatham	12475 (34)	14412 (37)	14034 (38)
8. Kayathar	12693 (35)	14429 (40)	15658 (43)
9. Keela Iral	11910 (37)	12475 (34)	14370 (39)
10. Pudukkottai	9872 (27)	12689 (35)	13495 (37)

APPENDIX - 7 (Contd...)

Number of Patients treated in Siddha System

Name of the Hospital	*No.of Patients Treated In*		
	1991-92	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
11. Meignanapuram	131124 (38)	14363 (39)	14559 (40)
12. Mudalur	13210 (39)	1297 (35)	16265 (45)
13. Nagalapuram	12849 (35)	1138 (31)	10410 (29)
14. Vallanadu	11962 (33)	14516 (40)	17543 (48)
15. Thenthiruperai	*	10956 (37)	14664 (40)

** The Siddha wing at the Thenthirupperai commenced its functions since 2 March 1992.*

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3. G.O.Ms.No.1355, Health Department, dated 28 June 1988.

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5. Information furnished by the Joint Director of Health Services, District Headquarters Hospital, Thoothukkudi.

6. G.O.Ms.No.2321, Health Departrment, dated 20 December 1962.

7. G.O.Ms.No.3302, Health Department, dated 15 November, 1956.

8. G.O.Ms.No.190, Health Department, dated 4 February 1913.

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11. G.O.Ms.No.125, Health Department, dated 3 January 1991.

12 Deputy Director of Public Health, Thoothukudi Health Unit District, report dated December 1999.

13. Deputy Director of Public Health, Kovilpatti Health Unit District, report dated February 2000.

14. G.O.Ms.No.1398, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 23 August 1983.

15. Based on the report furnsihed by the Distgrict Leprosy Officer, Thoothukudi.

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CHAPTER - 16

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The trends of the General Elections held in the district covering periods from 1952 to 2001 have been highlighted. The circulation of various News papers and Periodicals published in and outside the district has been narrated. The role of various voluntary social service organisations and their contributions to the society are also presented in this chapter.

General Elections in the district and the hold of political parties on the district at different times as reflected in the elections :

First General Elections, 1952

The Constituencies, that be in the district now, were with the Tirunelveli district before bifurcation. The first General elections were held here as in other parts of the State, in 1952, on the basis of adult franchise. (Those who had completed 21 year of age). There were seven Assembly seats in six Assembly constituencies viz; Thoothukudi, Tiruchendur, Sattankulam, Vilathikkulam, Kovilpatti and Kadambur. The Tiruchendur constituency had double members of which one was reserved for scheduled caste (SC).

The total number of electorates in the district was 503064. The total number of persons who voted at the polls was 261351 which was slightly more than 50 per cent of the total number of votes. In the contest for the seven seats, the Indian National Congress (INC) secured five seats, the Praja Socialist Party (PSP) won one seat and the Independent candidate secured one seat. There was only one seat to the Lok Sabha i.e. Srivaikuntam, which was won by the INC.[1]

Second General Elections, 1957

The second general elections in India was conducted in 1957. In this election, the district was represented by seven members in the Madras Legislative Assembly. The Assembly constituencies were Kovilpatti, Kadambur (Double member - one reserved for scheduled caste), Thoothukudi, Srivaikuntam, Tiruchendur and Sattankulam.

The total number of electorates during this election was 618424. The number of persons who actually voted in the election was 305995 and the number of persons voted was slightly less than 50 per cent of the total number of votes. In this election, five Assembly seats and one Lok Sabha seat (Tiruchendur) were won by the Indian National Congress and the remaining two Assembly seats were secured by Independent

candidates. There is no contest for the Tiruchendur Parliamentary constituency which went in favour of the INC.[2]

Third General Elections, 1962

The third general elections to the Lok Sabha and the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly were conducted in 1962. The district had seven Assembly constituencies of which two were reserved for SC and two Parliamentary constituencies (one reserved for SC). In this general election, the double member constituencies were abolished. Kadambur, Kovilpatti (SC), Ottapidaram (SC), Thoothukudi, Srivaikuntam, Tiruchendur and Sattankulam were the Assembly constituencies. Kovilpatti (SC) and Tiruchendur were the Parliamentary constituencies.

The total number of electorates was 647157. The number of persons who actually exercised their franchise was 432094. In this election, all the seven Assembly seats and two Lok Sabha seats were won by the Indian National Congress Party.[3]

Fourth General Elections, 1967

The fourth general election was held in 1967. In this general election, the seven Assembly constituencies in the district were Vilathikulam, Kovilpatti, Ottapidaram (SC), Srivaikuntam, Thoothukudi, Tiruchendur and Sattankulam. In the reorganisation of Parliamentary Constituencies the district had only one Parliamentary Constituency in this election viz; Tiruchendur as against two Parliamentary Constituencies existed in the 1962 General Elections.

In this Assembly election, the total number of electorates was 638078. The total number of valid votes cast were 444282. The largest number of votes was secured by the Indian National Congress Party (INC) followed by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK).

Out of the seven Assembly seats, four seats were won by the DMK, the INC one, the Swatantra one and the Independent candidate one. The Lok Sabha seat was won by the Swatantra Party.[4]

Fifth General Elections, 1971

The fifth general elections to the Tamilnadu Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha were held simultaneously in 1971. For this general elections too, there were seven Assembly seats, which were Vilathikulam, Kovilpatti, Ottapidaram, Srivaikuntam, Thoothukudi, Tiruchendur and Sattankulam, of which Ottapidaram was reserved for SC. The total electorates in the district were 682794. The total number of valid votes polled was 437661.

In this election, the DMK captured five Assembly seats out of seven, the CPI one and the Forward Block one. The Tiruchendur Lok Sabha seat was secured by the DMK.[5]

Sixth General Elections, 1977

The Sixth General Elections to the Tamilnadu Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha were held in 1977. There were seven Assembly constituencies in the district. Out of this, one was reserved for scheduled caste. The seven Assembly constituencies were Ottapidaram (Reserved for SC), Vilathikulam, Kovilpatti, Srivaikuntam, Thoothukudi, Tiruchendur and Sattankulam. The total electorates in the district was 841608. The total number of votes polled was 472480.

In this election, the Anna Diravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK) party secured four Assembly seats out of seven and INC, CPI and Janatha party got one each. In the Lok Sabha election the Indian National Congress Party secured the Tiruchendur Parliamentary Constituency.[6]

Seventh General Elections, 1980

The Seventh General Elections to the Lok Sabha and the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly were held in January, 1980 and May, 1980 respectively. In this election, there were seven Assembly (one was reserved for SC) and one Parliamentary Constituencies. The total number of electorates was 850263 and the total number of votes polled was 509637.

The AIADMK secured four Assembly seats out of seven Assembly seats, CPI got two seats and GKC one. In the Lok Sabha elections, the seat went to the INC party.[7]

Eighth General Elections, 1984

The Eighth General Elections were held in 1984, in the country. In Thoothukudi district, elections were held to the seven Assembly constituencies and one Parliamentary Constituency. Of the seven Assembly seats, one was reserved for scheduled castes. The total number of electorates was 890455 and the total votes polled in this election were 573897.

In this election, Tiruchendur and Thoothukudi Assembly segments were secured by the AIADMK party and Ottapidaram, Kovilpatti and Srivaikuntam were won by the INC party. Vilathikulam Assembly seat went to the DMK and Sattankulam Assembly seat was won by the Independent candidate. In the Lok Sabha elections, the seat went to the INC party[8]

Ninth General Elections, 1989

In 1977 and 1980, the General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha were held independently. In 1984, the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly were held simultaneously. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was dissolved on 30 January1988 and a General Election to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was held independently on 21 January, 1989.

The Ninth General Elections to the Lok Sabha were conducted on the basis of the constituencies, as delimited in the Delimitation Order, 1976. Though several administrative changes have taken place since 1976, a fresh delimitation of constituencies could not be done due to the constitutional bar for effecting any changes in the territorial extent of the constituencies till 2000 A.D. During the General Elections, no notable change was introduced in the election procedure. In Thoothukudi District, there was only one Parliamentary constituency viz, Tiruchendur. This constituency spreads over the Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari districts comprising the Assembly segments of Cheranmahadevi, Radhapuram and Nanguneri in Tirunelveli district, Tiruchendur and Sattankulam in Thoothukudi district and the Kanniyakumari Assembly segment in Kanniyakumari district.

In Thoothukudi District, there were seven Assembly constituencies. The total electorate in the district was 10,00,686; Of these 6,80,749 electorate exercised their franchise for the Assembly elections.

The total number of contesting candidates in the Assembly Constituencies in the district was 93. The major political parties viz., Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), Indian National Congress (INC), AIADMK (Jayalalitha group); and AIADMK (Janaki M.G.Ramachandran group) contested in the election by forming their own separate alliances. Besides, Independents also contested.[9]

In the 1989 elections to the State Assembly, when all the major parties contested separately, the Ottapidaram (SC), Tiruchendur and Thoothukudi Assembly segments were won by the DMK while the Congress claimed the Sattankulam and Srivaikuntam, the AIADMK (Jayalalitha Group) won the Vilathikulam seat and the CPI won the Kovilpatti seat. In the Parliamentary elections the Tiruchendur Parliamentary constituency was secured by the Indian National Congress.

Tenth General Elections, 1991

Consequent to the dissolution of the Tamil Nadu Legislative

Assembly on 31 January 1991 and the Lok Sabha on 13 March 1991, the tenth General Election was held simultaneously to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly as well as to the Lok Sabha in 1991.

The total electorate in the district as on 7th February 1991 was 1126164 as against 1000686 in June 1989. 6,42,719 voters actually exercised their franchise in 1991. There were 555310 (49.31%) men voters and 570854 (50.69%) women voters.

There were seven Assembly seats and one Parliamentary seat in the district. Out of the seven assembly seats, five seats were secured by the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and two by the Indian National Congress. The Tiruchendur Parliamentary seat was won by the Indian National Congress.[10]

Eleventh General Elections, 1996

The term of the Tenth Lok Sabha and the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly expired on 8 July 1996 and 30 June 1996 respectively. The General Elections for the Eleventh Lok Sabha and Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly were announced on the 19 March 1996, so as to be held in two phases,viz., on 27 April 1996 and 2 May 1996.

The Eleventh General Elections to the Lok Sabha and the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly were conducted on the basis of constituencies as delimited in the Delimitation Order, 1976. During these Elections, notable changes were introduced in the election procedure as directed by the Election Commission of India. The poll hours were from 7.00 AM to 5.00 PM for all the 39 Parliamentary Constituencies and 233 Assembly Constituencies.

The total electorate eligible to vote in this election in the District was 1180363. Out of this, 711973 voters exercised their franchise for Lok Sabha and Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. In Thoothukudi district, there were seven Assembly constituencies, viz., Vilathikulam, Ottapidaram (Reserved for Scheduled Caste). Kovilpatti, Sattankulam, Tiruchendur, Srivaikuntam and Thoothukudi. The lone Parliamentary constituency in the district was Tiruchendur.

In this election, the DMK secured four Assembly constituencies and Janatha, CPI and TMC(M) got one each. The Parliamentary seat went to the TMC(M) Party.[11]

Lok Sabha Elections 1998

The General Elections to 12th Lok Sabha and two Assembly constituencies in Tamil Nadu were conducted on the basis of the

constituencies as delimited in the Delimitation Order 1976.

During this elections, there were 1014053 electorate (495512 men electors and 518541 women electors) in the constituency. 546862 votes were polled of which 11225 votes were invalid. The total valid votes were 535637. The Tiruchendur Lok Sabha seat was won by Thiru. R. Ramarajan of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Party who secured 264290 votes.[12]

Lok Sabha Elections 1999

The 12th Lok Sabha was dissolved on the 26th of April 1999 by a Presidential Proclamation after the Bharathia Janatha Party -led coalition Government headed by Mr.Atal Bihari Vajpayee lost the confidence vote (by a wafer-thin margin of one vote) on 17 April 1999. The General Elections to the 13th Lok Sabha were held in September-October 1999. In Thoothukudi district, Tiruchendur Parliamentary constituency went to the poll on 11 September 1999.

In this election the total electorate in the constituency was 1040627 of which 507515 were men electors and 533112 were women electors. The total votes polled was 543932 of which 8860 votes were invalid. The total valid votes were 535072. The seat was secured by Thiru. A.D.K. Jeyaseelan of the Diravida Munnetra Kazhagam who secured 237630 votes.[13]

Assembly Elections 2001

General elections to the Tamil Nadu State Legislative Assembly were held in May 2001. In the elections, the AIADMK won five assembly seats out of seven, the Congress party one and Communist Party of India secured one seat.[14]

Assembly Bye-Elecltion 2003

A bye-election was held to the Sattankulam Assembly Constituency on 26 February 2003 due to the demise of Mani Nadar of the Tamil Manila Congress (TMC) party. In the bye-election, L.Neela Megavarnam of the AIADMK party, won the seat.[15]

Lok Sabha Elections 2004

The general elections to the fourteenth Lok Sabha in Tamil Nadu were conducted on the basis of the constituencies as delimited in the delimitation order 1976. Tiruchendur Lok Sabha seat was won by Tmt. Radhika Selvi of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Party who polled 394484 votes.[16]

Assembly Elections 2006

As the tenure of the eleventh Tamil Nadu State Lelgislative Assembly ended in May 2006, general elections to the twelfth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly were held in May 2006. In the elections, the AIADMK party won four Assembly seats out of seven, the Congress party two and the DMK party secured Thoothukudi Assembly seat.[17]

Total electorate, total number of valid votes polled, name of the successful political party, total number of votes secured and name of the successful candidate (constituency wise) in the General Elections from 1951-52 to 2006 in the district are given in ***Appendices 1 - 13.***

Election Trend

The industrially vibrant Thoothukudi district, comprising Vilathikulam, Thoothukudi, Ottapidaram, Sattankulam, Tiruchendur, Srivaikuntam and Kovilpatti Assembly constituencies, has a history of keen contests with fluctuating fortunes. In Thoothukudi, the Congress won the first three Assembly polls starting from 1951-52. The DMK has won thrice since 1967 and the AIADMK on five occasions. In Srivaikuntam, dominated by banana and paddy farmers, the Congress has won five of the 11 elections. Si.Pa.Aditanar, A.P.C.Veerabahu have tasted victory from the Constituency. The Ottapidaram constituency has a history of mixed results. While the Congress emerged victorious in 1962, 1977 and 1984, the AIADMK won in 1991 and 2001, the CPI in 1980 and the DMK in 1989. It is the only constituency from where candidates belonging to the Swatantra Party in 1967; the All India Forward Bloc in 1971 and the Janatha Party in 1996 were elected to the Assembly. The DMK and the AIADMK have dominated the list of winners in Vilathikulam constituency. Similarly, the CPI candidates have won seven out of 12 elections from Kovilpatti dominated by lower and middle class factory workers.

Congress emerged victorious in the Sattankulam Constituency many times. DMK won the seat in 1971 elections. AIADMK candidate has been elected in the last by-elections. Tiruchendur, witnessed a direct contest between the Dravidian parties. The seat has been won by the DMK or the AIADMK since 1967, after the Congress turned an alliance partner.

Newspapers and Periodicals

The following newspapers and periodicals published outside the district are in circulation in the district.

Dailies : Tamil : Dinamalar, Dinathanthi, Dinakaran, Dinamani, Dinaboomi, Malaimalar, Malaimurasu, Thikkathir, Murasoli, Kumari Murasu, **English:** The Hindu, The New Indian Express.

Weeklies : Tamil : Ananda Vikatan, Bhagya, India Today, Junior Vikatan (Bi-Weekly), Kumudham, Kalki, Kalaimagal, Mutharam, Maruthuva Mani (Fortnightly), Nakkiran (Bi-Weekly), Netrikkan, Police, Saavi, Tuglak, Usha, etc. **English:** Employment News, India Today.

The periodicals that are being published and circulated in the district are given in the Table below.[18]

Sl.No.	*Name of Periodical*	*Language*	*Periodicity*	*Publisher's Name*
1.	Kartharudaya Thoothan	Tamil	Bi-monthly	S.Christopher, Thoothukudi
2.	Jesus Redeems	English	Monthly	Mrs. Joyce Lazurus Thoothukudi
3.	Kadaisi Kalangal	Tamil	Monthly	S.D.Kanagaraj, Thoothukudi
4.	Authuma Authayagen	Tamil	Bi-monthly	Jeyapaul Napoleon, Thoothukudi
5.	Utha Sattan	Tamil	Bi-monthly	B.Porselvan., Thoothukudi
6.	Gnana Thoothan	Tamil	Monthly	Fr.Hermas Moduthangam. Thoothukudi.
7.	Ilaya Deepam	Tamil	Monthly	Fr.Charles Antony, Thoothukudi
8.	Parimatram	Tamil	Monthly	Rev.Fr.S.Gerald Thoothukudi
9.	Panithuligal	Tamil	Monthly	K.Paulraj, Kovilpatti
10.	Pothu Nilaiyinar	Tamil	Monthly	Fr.Arthur James Thoothukudi
11.	Deva Seithi	Tamil	Monthly	Livingston. Tiruchendur
12.	Visuvasa Vaarthai	Tamil	Monthly	Fr.K.Christdass. Thoothukudi
13.	Yesuve Vasal	Tamil	Monthly	V.Jothi, Thoothukudi

14.	Alaikkindrar Irudaya Annai	Tamil	Monthly	Rev.Fr.Methodius N.Fernando, Thoothukudi
15.	Kulanthaigal Manna	Tamil	Monthly	Chella Selvaraj, Nazereth
16.	Tamil Nadu Medical Journal	English	Monthly	Dr.S.Arulraj, Thoothukudi
17.	Computer Speaks	English	Monthly	Ezhilan Thoothukudi
18.	Namadu Desia Agni	Tamil	Fortnightly	J.Samual Kennady Thoothukudi
19.	Vivekam	Tamil	Monthly	S.Muniyasamy, Ottapidaram
20.	Indirar kural	Tamil	Monthly	V.Kanagaraj Thoothukudi
21.	Saiva Sudar	Tamil	Monthly	K.Murugan Kovilpatti
22.	Saiva Neri	Tamil	Monthly	N.Piramanayagam, Thoothukudi
23.	Humanist News and Views	English	Monthly	Chidambaram Kudiyaram Thoothukudi
24.	Noorul Juman	Tamil	Monthly	M.NoothuThambi AlimJumana Kayalpattinam
25.	Assareeyathal Islamia	Tamil	Monthly	T.M.Abobaida Alim Tiruchendur.

The readership of these periodicals is very limited since in some cases the clientele followers of a particular religion, in some others a particular profession, such as doctors and in some others a limited community like traders. Therefore, their survival depends upon the patronage.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

The State has had a prominent Non-Governmental Organisation Movement (NGO) enriched by time and again by early missionaries, philanthropists, Gandhians, social workers, common people and professionals. Without discussing into their ideological and motivational

framework and categorization, (they are called voluntary development organisations, grassroot organisations, social action groups, charitable trusts, support organisations, awareness building groups) one can say that they have all contributed to the development of the Nation. In almost all kinds of short-term and long term developmental activities, we find that NGOs have worked closely with the people espousing their cause.

The collaboration between the Government and the NGOs in various sectors is not new, but it has had a checkered experience Research, Training, Intervention through services and awareness generation have been areas of NGO's work. Wherever the ideology and objectives of the NGOs have matched with that of the Government or when NGOs have found the required socio-economic and political space to work, they have participated in the Government's plan of action. Sensitive bureaucrats have also taken the initiative to bridge the gap between the two. Since the first Five Year Plan the Indian policy makers have acknowledged the services rendered by the voluntary agencies. In the Eighth Five year Plan the Government promised to move towards a process of development, *"where the people operate and the Government must be cooperative and it stresses involvement of voluntary agencies and other peoples institutions is essential for effective micro-level participatory planning"*.[19]

St.Joseph's Charity Institute

This charity home was founded as child welfare centre by the French Jesuits in 1854 at Alantalai near Tiruchendur. In 1859, the home was shifted to Adaikalapuram, four km.north of Tiruchendur. This Institute has about 1006 inmates and embraces several social and educational organisations like (a) child welfare home, (b) two cottages for girls, (c) two cottages for boys-each unit consisting of 25 children with a house mother, (d) Home for boys, (orphanage) (e) Women Welfare Home, (f) Rescue Home for women, (g) Home for aged women, (h) Home for aged men, (i) St. Joseph Middle school, (j) St. Mary's Middle school, (k) St. Joseph Industrial School, (Carpentary and Tailoring), (l) Typewriting Institute, (m) Teacher Training Institute for Women.

The institute had in the past received generous help from the benefactors in Europe, especially French Ladies Madam Heine, her daughter and Madam Bernard who had given all their properties to the Institute. In 1923, the management of this Institute passed on to the Thoothukudi Diocese. The State Government gave an annual subsidy of Rs.4000/- to the Rescue Home for women till the end of the Second

World War. It provides shelter and food to destitute and orphan children, deserted women widows, abandoned old persons, an physically or mentally handicapped persons. All the destitute women are engaged in the various domestic as well as outdoor works. All the inmates are engaged in some sort of work and even the lame and the cripple are given tiny work like driving the crows off while the paddy is being dried, etc. Children below six years of age are kept in the creche and are given free school tuition. Boys and girls are educated upto VIII standard. For this purpose, the Institute runs two middle schools. The Institute also runs, St.Joseph Industrial school and Teacher Training Institute for women teachers.

During non-school hours, the students go to paddy fields owned by the Home and assist the workers in various ways. They also clean the premises of the Home and prepare compost manure. Besides these, carpentry, weaving, embroidery, tailoring, basket making, soap making, mat weaving, dairy farming, poultry keeping and other useful crafts are taught in the Home.

This Institute is managed by the Bishop of Thoothukudi who appoints a Priest Director with two or three Priest assistants to help him in running the Institute. Men and women inmates are provided with separate quarters. There are about 58 sisters to look after the needs of the inmates.[20]

Lucia Society for the Blind and other Disabled :

The Society was started at Meelavittan near Thoothukudi in 1978 by Fr.A.Antony, a visually impaired. The Institution is a corporate body registered under the Societies Registration Act on 28 February 1978. Though initially started for providing services only to the blind through vocational training such as weaving, envelope making and furniture making, the Institution had enlarged the scope of its work, to include the rehabilitation of all type of disabled.

The services that the Society renders are : Medical treatment and surgery for visually impaired and orthopaedically handicapped through medical camps; providing aids and appliances; provision of special education such as braille reading and orientation and mobility; vocational training such as mat weaving, envelop making, textile weaving and recaning and furniture making; placement in services and settlement in life.

The Society runs transitional primary school aided by Social Welfare Department. The polio affected and other disabled children from six southern districts get their education and regular physiotherapy

treatment; it is fabricating calipers and crutches in its own workshop, both in aluminium and plastic; also having a well equipped physiotherapy section; disabled youths are given training in making furnitures. Lucia is a member of the District Blindness Control Committee and a member of the Polio Eradication Committee.

Apart from helping inmates, Lucia has an outreach programme (with field staff) for the disabled in villages and their families. Village communities are made aware of the special needs of the disabled, their problems, the remedies or the orthopaedic appliances available for them through seminars and eye camps in villages. During camps free surgery is offered (with the help of medical volunteers) to those who need it and aids are distributed either free or at subsidised rates. The Society has built 20 houses for the blind.

Lucia in collaboration with the Government, works for rectifying low vision by providing spectacles; removing cataracts and promoting eye donations.The Society receives grants from Government periodically through Social Welfare Department and Directorate of Rehabilitation.[21]

Sri Sadu Sadanantha Seva Gurukulam :

Sri Sadu Sadananda Seva Gurukulam, situated at Sannathi street, Tiruchendur en route to holy Lord Muruga Temple, was formed by Sri Sadu Sadanantha Swamigal, a sage, who after carrying out social service for years together, such as providing food and education to the needy people, formed such an organisation on 17 January 1987 and subsequently registered on 15 November 1988 so as to give it a legal status.

Main objective of this Gurukulam is to provide a helping hand to orphans, destitutes, widows and ignored aged people. At present, there are 50 children. Apart from providing food, clothes, shelter and education, vocational training is offered so as to make the incumbents qualified to stand on their own legs. This Institution raises funds through donations, from pilgrims and offerings in hundiyal. The Government of Tamil Nadu granted aid at Rs.150/- per child for 25 children.[22]

Thoothukudi Multipurpose Social Service Society

The Thoothukudi Multipurpose Social Service Society, is a charitable association registered under the Societies Registration Act on 11 May 1972. The Bishop of Thoothukudi Diocese is the President of this Society who is assisted by 10 governing body members and a Secretary / Director, who is in charge of the day to day administration of this society. The area of operation of this society confines to the area of the Revenue Districts of Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli districts.

With the "To Break the Bread and to Break Bondages", motto it helps the poor, the widows, the handicapped, orphans, less educated unemployed village girls and unemployed educated youth for getting the self employment through financial accommodation, from banks and job oriented training.

The Institution maintains women welfare associations, various associations for marginalised labourers such as fishermen, tappers, etc., and a non-formal educational training centre for the less educated and unemployed village girls, computer training centre for the educated youth, Industrial Training Centre for the school drop outs and a Home for animating the livelihood of street boys and working children. The society runs a "Primary Health Centre" at Vemboor which renders medical services administering mainly native medicine to sick persons of the villages in and around the area of Nagalapuram Panchayat Union. The babies of the poor people and labourers are admitted into Balwadies and creches to shape their early livelihood.

Schemes implemented to weaker sections: The Society runs Mahalir Manrams, Educational Training Centre; offers Technical Training to fishermen and industrial technical training to school drop outs; executes mother and child health and first aid programmes; runs a Computer Training Centre, Mobile Medical Unit, Creches and balwadis.

Educational Training Centre: The Society started one Non-Formal Training centre in February 1993 at Keelapuliankulam to impart training in tailoring, cattle rearing, poultry keeping, boxes making, mat weaving, improved method of doing the agriculture, horticulture, acquaculture, hygiene, women's right and privileges in the public. The trainees are being given free boarding and lodging. Thirty girls are trained in each batch for six months. So far, six batches constituting 180 girls have been trained.

The Society deputes girls from fishing community who have studied upto 12th standard to undergo training in T.V. and Radio mechanism and in two wheeler mechanism.

Mother and Child Health and First Aid Programme: The Adi-Dravida girls from the hamlets of Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli districts were given training in "Mother and Child Health and First Aid" at Nagalapuram. So far, 240 girls in six batches have been trained.

Industrial Technical Training to the school drop outs: The Society through its Technical Training Institute at Innaciarpuram offers training to weaker sections who are not able to continue their studies, in "Metal

Trade and Motor Mechanism". At present 15 trainees in each trade are offered training. These trainees are being provided with free boarding and lodging. The first batch of training was commenced on 15 April 1996 and the total duration of each batch is two years.

Computer Training Centre: Through the Computer Training Centre which the Society runs from February 1993, the Society offers courses in 1. Computer Operation and basic language 2. Unix and 'C" advanced level 3. 'O' level computer training 4. PC based software, and 5. NCVT Data preparation at nominal rates.

The Medical Mobile Unit visits 16 centres, conducts health check up and treats with free medicines. The Society maintains five creches, started in March 1989. They are Das Navis Matha Creche, Thoothukudi; Annai Theresa Creche, Mittatharkulam; Punitha Thommaiar Creche, Gandhinagar; Punitha Xavier Creche, Udangudi and Paduvainayar Creche Kulasekaranpattinam. The children are provided with free meals in the noon and medical services.

The Society runs Balwadi Centres (16) at Ambalacheri, Cruzpuram, Keela Eral, Keelakazhauvoor, Kombuthurai, Kooduthalai; Nanguneri, Puthiamputhur, Singamthurai, Venbar, Punnaikayal, Periyathalai Kallikulam, Nagalapuram and Eruvadi. The Society also helps the street children who are taught the three 'R's besides, singing, and the girls in tailoring. The people are thus, through this Society, educated, prepared for better living and provided opportunities in employment and provided better health conditions.[23]

Ezhil Sangam for Community Development

Ezhil Sangam founded in the year 1986, offers vocational training for 25 girls every year with assistance from Central Social Welfare Board. It conducts job oriented training with assistance from TRYSEM and THADCO. Special Training for women to get self employment with the assistance of the Tamil Nadu Women Development Corporation, Chennai is offered.[24]

Kudisaiwal Makkal Munnetra Sangam

The Society was started on 6th June 1988 at Kottaivilai, situated within the Udangudi Panchayat Union area and is managed by an executive committee consisting of 11 persons from the 36 members. The Society imparts training in tailoring to the widows and destitute women.

Ten poor women were given free training in tailoring in 1988; 100 in the year 1989 and 20 women were given palm leaf, basket

making and other allied trainings. The five creches located at Kottaivilai, Kalankudieruppu, Paramakurichi and Mariamman Koil Street take care of 125 children with the help of 10 maids.

The Sangam conducts training camp for women and distributes sewing machines free of cost. In the year 1988-89, it distributed sewing machines to 30 women.[25]

The Ladies Recreational Club

The Ladies Recreation Club was started in the year 1931 to promote the interest of women of all sections. Some enlightened and enthusiastic women in Thoothukudi decided to start an association of ladies, so that they could share their thoughts and expose the world to their lady friends. Due to their efforts, they rented a place on Melur Main Road in Thoothukudi in the year 1931. Two years later, deciding to have a permanent building for the club, the then Sub Collector was approached with the help of Lady Marjorie Erskin. A ground was procured for a lease period of 30 years. Overcoming great obstacles and with continued efforts, a building was constructed by the contribution made by donars and specially by the Maharaja of Ettayapuram and Mr.L.L.P.Roche, a former Minister. Development of the Club's activities progressed with the starting of a sewing school in the club's premises. A sewing teacher was employed to take classes in the evening. A mini library with books of good value was also maintained. The outbreak of World War II caused the closure of the club which, however, was revived. Later, sewing educating was opened to women of weaker section at a very nominal fee. Free education was also given to the very poor students.

The club was largely interested in sports and to encourage sports in women, first it started a badminton court for women and conducted several competitive matches. For the running of the club and executing its affairs the club solely depends upon the subscription of its members which is quite low at Rs.20/- for playing members and Rs.7/- for non-playing members per month.The sewing school which started with two machines now has twenty five machines. Certificate course is conducted and several young poor girls have passed the examinations with distinction. It has paved the way for a wonderful self employment amidst them; and some even serve as sewing teachers in several institutions. Besides, the club has donated sewing machines too in the past years. The scheme of free education still continues in the club and every year the members donate liberally and meet the most essential needs of the physically handicapped, the aged and the poor. The Ladies Recreation Club of Thoothukudi has for its motto *"know thyself"*.[26]

Rural Economic Development Society

The Rural Economic Development Society (REDS) was started in 1993 at Tiruchendur. The Society has been offering free vocational training to the downtrodden pupils (Girls) of the vicinity through the following courses; Cloth doll making, sewing training, palm leaf training, basket making, wire netting, S.S.L.C./H.S.C. failed candidate coaching and introduction of course computer. The Society, besides the above, conducts formal education for the school going children during the evening hours and non-formal education for the illiterate elders in the target village. These classes are conducted by educated unemployed volunteers.

The villagers are imparted knowledge on the prevention of common diseases and bring down mal-nutrition and under nutrition rates. Awareness education is imparted to the targeted villagers by REDS through person to person dialogues, door to door visit, village night meetings and by cultural programmes.[27]

Society for Rural Development Organisation (SRDO)

Society for Rural Development Organisation was started on 18 July 1989, working in the grassroot level in Kayathar and Ottapidaram Panchayat Unions.

SRDO is active among the rural deprived and downtrodden people in the following villages, divided into two zones, 'A' and 'B'. The 'A' Zone consists of Pannirkulam, North Mylodai, Kammapatti, Manangatham, Rajapudukudi, Palaiahpuram, Sannathipudukudi, Karisalkulam, Ottudanpatti, Notchikulam, Subramaniapuram north, Subramaniapuram South, Bharathi Nagar, Indira Nagar, Kayathar, Kattalankulam, Chettikurichi Colony, Talayailnadanthankulam and Ahilandapuram and the 'B' Zone consists of Kadambur, Kondangal, Thangammalpuram, South Mylodai, Iravanpatti, Parivallikottai colony, Kulasekaranallur, Arakulam, Elavelangal, Muraman, Osanooth and Saravanapuram.

In all the Centres, frequent meetings are held in which problems relating to housing and colony settlement, drinking water, sanitation, street lighting, nursery schools, noon meals, borewell problems, road, dowry and social evils, indebtedness, agriculture, entrepreneur development, family planning, literacy, child labour and women's economic development, are tackled. Matters discussed in the 'B' Zone meetings related to need for organising widows and deserted women, Family Welfare, Health and sanitation, social education and village level problems. The Society has also organised Youth Association and Mahalir Mantram.[28]

Rural Service Trust

Rural Service Trust (RUSET) was started in 1989 at Masarpatti in Vilathikulam taluk. The founder of the Trust, Mr. Ganapathiraman is the spokesman of Dryland Farmers in Thoothukudi District.

'RUSET' is engaged in the following activities, 1. Waste Land Development Works, 2. Sheep Breeding, 3. Maintenance of Tree Seedling Nursery, 4. Rural Sanitation and Health Care, and 5. Social Forest and Agro Forests.[29]

Dr. Ambedkar Mass Education Association

Dr.Ambedkar Mass Education Association ((DAMEA) which has its headquarters at Chennai, had a branch started at Thoothukudi in 1987. The Association offers free coaching in computer, tailoring, typewriting, shorthand, screenprinting and manufacture of simple chemicals.[30]

St. Thomas Boys' Home

St.Thomas Boys' Home, Meignanapuram, a residential home for the destitutes of the rural society was started in mid seventies, by Thiru. John Thomas. In the beginning 20 orphan boys were given education, boarding, dress and lodging facilities. Then the strength went upto 40 as the support increased from abroad. The German representatives periodically visit the Home and check its functioning. Children were given education in colleges, polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes until they get a suitable job to look after their family.[31]

Chords

Committed Haptad Organised Rural Development Society (CHORDS), a registered body was started in 1990 at Nazareth. Adult literacy and awareness building, health awareness and care, community organisations, women and child welfare, economic welfare and environmental awareness, skill development and employment generation, etc., for the poor are the important activities of the society.[32]

Ramana Vallalar Kazhagam

Ramana Vallalar Kazhagam was started in 1970. An orphanage which is situated at Thiruparaithurai receives help from this organisation This organisation was started in 1973 in Gandhi Nagar at Thoothukudi. With the help of this organisation, many free Eye camps are conducted. From 1973, the students of Nandagopalapuram who are studying from I to VIII standard receive scholarships for their studies. With the help of this organisation, many students were able to join Medical, Engineering,

and Law Colleges. From 1984-85, a new organisation was started to help students and women who were affected by the society. Besides, this organisation has started a home for the aged..[33]

A.P.C. Veerabahu Memorial Trust

A.P.C. Veerabahu Memorial Trust run by Thiru A.P.C. Veerabahu himself was started in the year 1988, with the main objective of improving the status of women and standard of poor people in and around Thoothukudi. It started women's club in villages to instil awareness in the village people. Through medical camps and awareness meetings conducted in the villages, this Trust has created an awareness in the minds of the village women. A free coaching centre was started in the year 1996 for the rural poor girls and 50 students are benefited by this course per year.

This Trust, apart from providing many instruments for the handicapped students, each year, it spends Rs.5000/- towards books supplied to poor students.[34]

List of other Non-Governmental Organisation in the district

1. Cow Power : Coastal Women Power, Punnakayal
2. SEDCO: Scientific Educational Development for Community Organisation - Sattankulam
3. CSR: Centre for Social Reconstruction, 25C, T.B.Road, Tiruchendur.
4. CEDAR: Centre for Education Development Action and Research, 25.A Sahib Hussain Street, Kovilpatti-1.
5. AWARD: Awareness for women and Action for Rural Development, Vallanadu.
6. SCAD: Social Change and Development, Vagaikulam.
7. CERTO: Centre for Rural Technology for Community Development, Veerapandian Patnam.
8. WEEDS: Women Education and Employment Development Society, Mudalur.
9. SACRED: Nazareth.
10. YMCA: Young Men Christian Association.
11. GSSS: Gramodhaya Social Service Society, Seithunganallur.

APPENDIX - 1

General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha 1951-1952

Sl. No.	*Name of the Constituency*	*Total Electorates*	*Total No. of valid votes polled*	*Name of the Successful political party*	*Total No of votes secured*	*Name of the successful candidates*
Legislative Assembly:						
1.	Thoothukudi	67856	41705	congress	19728	Roche Victoria J.L.P
2.	Tiruchendur	154748	58517	Praja	25030	Adithyan S.B.
3.	Tiruchendur (SC)	-	-	Congress	22341	Arumugam.V.
4.	Sattankulam	66988	35732	Independent	12498	Kosalram. K.T.
5.	Kovilpatti	74113	40810	Congress	24282	Ramasamy
6.	Vilathikulam	63707	37313	Congress	18819	Selvaraj. P.
7.	Kadambur	75752	39284	Congress	17000	Venugopala Krishnasamy
Lok Sabha						
1.	Srivaikuntam	353299	173272	Congress	107338	Thomas. A.V.

APPENDIX - 2

General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha 1957

Sl. No.	*Name of the Constituency*	*Total Electorates*	*Total No of valid votes polled*	*Name of the Successful political party*	*Total No of votes secured*	*Name of the successful candidates*
Legislative Assembly:						
1	Kovilpatti	78841	36139	Independent	11425	Subbiah Naicker
2.	Kadambur	161364	66616	Congress	34155	Ramasubbu. K.
3.	Kadambur (SC)	-	-	Congress	27787	Sangili,. S.
4.	Thoothukudi	85697	47555	Congress	17438	Ponnusamy
5.	Srivaikuntam	91857	49049	Congress	29849	Veerabagu. A.P.C.
6.	Tiruchendur	99432	47480	Congress	30106	Selvaraj, M.S.
7.	Sattankulam	101233	59156	Independent	33636	Adithyan. S.B.
Lok Sabha:						
1.	Tiruchendur	448411	Uncontested	Congress	-	Ganapathy. T.

APPENDIX - 3

General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha 1962

Sl. No.	*Name of the Constituency*	*Total Electorates*	*Total No of valid votes polled*	*Name of the Successful political party*	*Total No of votes secured*	*Name of the successful candidates*
Legislative Assembly:						
1.	Kovilpatti	81603	61177	Congress	22158	Venugopalakrishnasamy
2.	Kadambur	75730	38175	Congress	19200	Sangili. S.
3.	Ottapidaram	100686	68076	Congress	30067	Ramakrishna Naicker
4.	Thoothukudi	95771	71283	Congress	31280	Ponnusamy Nadar
5.	Srivaikuntam	93868	62038	Congress	29949	Veerabagu. A.P.C.
6.	Tiruchendur	101280	68868	Congress	39944	Selvaraj. M.S.
7.	Sattankulam	98219	63477	Congress	43428	Kosalram. K.T.
Lok Sabha						
1.	Kovilpatti	54673	313249	Congress	150175	Balakrishnan
2.	Tiruchendur	460766	uncontested	Congress	-	Krishnamachari.T.

APPENDIX - 4

General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha 1967

Sl. No.	*Name of the Constituency*	*Total Electorates*	*Total No of valid votes polled*	*Name of the Successful political party*	*Total No of votes secured*	*Name of the successful candidates*
Legislative Assembly:						
1.	Vilathikulam	84925	63795	DMK	23905	Rathna Sabapathy
2.	Kovilpatti	84101	60546	CPI	38311	Alagarsamy. S.
3.	Ottapidaram	85250	57072	Swatantra	25937	Muthiah. M.
4.	Srivaikuntam	93271	66848	DMK	41828	Adithanar
5.	Thoothukudi	92641	69044	DMK	41851	Sivasamy
6.	Tiruchendur	105055	70671	DMK	39619	Edmund Fernando
7.	Sattankulam	91835	59306	INC	31143	Martin
Lok Sabha						
1. Tiruchendur		848775	390399	Swatantra	183057	Santhosam, M.

APPENDIX - 5

General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha 1971

Sl. No.	*Name of the Constituency*	*Total Electorates*	*Total No of valid votes polled*	*Name of the Successful political party*	*Total No of votes secured*	*Name of the successful candidates*
Legislative Assembly:						
1.	Vilathikulam	84925	63795	D.M.K.	23905	Rathna Sabapathy
1.	Vilathikulam	90503	50834	DMK	32583	K.Subbu
2.	Kovilpatti	92524	62490	CPI	38844	Alagarsamy, S.
3.	Ottapidaram	88081	48442	F.Bloc.	27571	M.Muthiah.
4.	Srivaikuntam	98701	67938	DMK	37329	Aditanar
5.	Thoothukudi	101713	68503	DMK	39030	Ramalingam, R.
6.	Tiruchendur	113305	74665	DMK	39974	Edmund
7.	Sattankulam	97967	64789	DMK	33510	Kandasamy
Lok Sabha						
1.	Tiruchendur	58955	411385	DMK	202783	Sivaśamy, M.S.,

APPENDIX - 6

General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha 1977

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Total Electorates	Total No of valid votes polled	Name of the Successful political party	Total No of votes secured	Name of the successful candidates
Legislative Assembly:						
1.	Vilathikulam	114715	66125	ADMK	25384	Perumal. R.K.
2.	Kovilpatti	107794	67140	CPI	21985	Alagarsamy. S.
3.	Ottapidāram	105342	54517	INC	22629	Velusamy. O.S.
4.	Srivaikuntam	112893	65390	ADMK	20459	Sathu Selvaraj. K.
5.	Thoothukudi	124642	80565	ADMK	23598	Dhanasekaran. N.
6.	Tiruchendur	139451	71642	ADMK	20871	Amirtharaj. R.
7.	Sattankulam	136771	67101	Janatha	18362	Jebamani. R
Lok Sabha						
1.	Tiruchendur	712718	445853	INC	272338	Kosalram. K.T.

APPENDIX - 7

General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha 1980

Sl. No.	*Name of the Constituency*	*Total Electorates*	*Total No of valid votes polled*	*Name of the Successful political party*	*Total No of votes secured*	*Name of the successful candidates*
Legislative Assembly:						
1.	Vilathikulam	116765	75766	AIADMK	40728	Perumal. R.K.
2.	Ottapidaram	109571	63464	CPI	33071	Appadurai. M
3.	Kovilpatti	113218	76771	CPI	39442	Alagarsamy. S.
4.	Sattankulam	123284	59900	GKC	38044	Ramasamy. S.M.
5.	Tiruchendur	132757	71730	AIADMK	35499	Kesava Adithan. S.
6.	Srivaikuntam	111712	67968	AIADMK	26502	Ramasubramanian
7.	Thoothukudi	142776	94032	AIADMK	54171	Rajendran. S.N.
Lok Sabha:						
1.	Tiruchendur	704399	445880	INC	227395	Kosalram. K.T.

APPENDIX - 8

General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha 1984

Sl. No.	*Name of the Constituency*	*Total Electorates*	*Total No of valid votes polled*	*Name of the Successful political party*	*Total No of votes secured*	*Name of the successful candidates*
Legislative Assembly:						
1.	Vilathikulam	121435	80153	DMK	32481	Kumara Gurupara Ramanathan
2.	Ottapidaram	110962	68033	INC	46190	Arumugam. R.S.
3.	Kovilpatti	120666	81840	INC	45623	Rangasamy. R.
4.	Sattankulam	125821	70573	IND	37892	Ramasamy. S.M.
5.	Tiruchendur	142623	9063	AIADMK	45953	Subramania Adithan
6.	Srivaikuntam	116124	77226	INC	41513	Danielraj. S.
7.	Thoothukudi	152824	105442	AIADMK	59622	Rajendran. S.N.
Lok Sabha:						
1.	Tiruchendur	749008	484579	INC	345381	Kosalram. K.T.

APPENDIX - 9

General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislati ve Assembly and Lok Sabha 1989

Sl. No.	*Name of the Constituency*	*Total Electorates*	*Total No of valid votes polled*	*Name of the Successful political party*	*Total No of votes secured*	*Name of the successful candidates*
Legislative Assembly:						
1.	Vilathikulam	134566	92781	ADMK (JL)	33951	Ramachandran. K.K.S.S.R.
2.	Ottapidaram (SC)	122928	80353	DMK	25467	Muthiah. M.
3.	Kovilpatti	143671	99069	CPI	35008	Alagarsamy. S.
4.	Sattankulam	137325	86968	INC	24913	Kumari Ananthan
5.	Tiruchendur	153655	99070	DMK	42084	Kandasamy. K.P.
6.	Srivaikuntam	127278	86797	INC	29615	Daniel Raj. S.
7.	Thoothukudi	181263	124423	DMK	39688	Periyasamy. N.
Lok Sabha						
1.	Tiruchendur.	951922	569438	INC	385686	R.Thanuskodi Athithan

APPENDIX - 10

General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislati ve Assembly and Lok Sabha 1991

Sl. No.	*Name of the Constituency*	*Total Electorates*	*Total No of valid votes polled*	*Name of the Successful political party*	*Total No of votes secured*	*Name of the successful candidates*
Legislative Assembly:						
1.	Vilathikulam	147419	86489	AIADMK	53713	N.C.Kanakavalli
2.	Ottapidaram (SC)	136686	79001	AIADMK	53360	S.X.Rajamannar
3.	Kovilpatti	161982	94698	AIADMK	58535	Tmt/ R.Syamala
4.	Sattankulam	156063	73130	INC	52719	Kumari Ananthan
5.	Tiruchendur	173304	92864	AIADMK	54442	A.Chellathurai
6.	Srivaikuntam	142524	81233	INC	50800	S.Durai Raj
7.	Thoothukudi	208186	120361	AIADMK	79552	V.P.R.Ramesh
Lok Sabha (Parliament)						
1.	Tiruchendur.	944890	519584	INC	381521	P.Thanushkodi Adithan.

APPENDIX - 11

General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha 1996

Sl. No.	*Name of the Constituency*	*Total Electorates*	*Total No of valid votes polled*	*Name of the Successful political party*	*Total No of votes secured*	*Name of the successful candidates*
Legislative Assembly:						
1.	Vilathikulam	149924	94040	DMK	30190	K.Ravisankar
2.	Ottapidaram (SC)	138670	89974	Janatha	24585	K.Krishnasamy
3.	Kovilpatti	175222	111777	CPI	39315	L.Ayalusamy
4.	Sattankulam	157799	81403	TMC(M)	44376	S.S.Mani Nadar
5.	Tiruchendur	180531	99973	DMK	59206	Tmt.S.Jenifer Chandran
6.	Srivaikuntam	148864	86719	DMK	36917	S.David Selwyn
7.	Thoothukudi	229353	148087	DMK	56511	N.Periyasamy
Lok Sabha						
1.	Tiruchendur.	1202334	572123	TMC(M)	317943	R.Dhanushkodi Athithan

APPENDIX - 12

General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 2001

Sl. No.	*Name of the Constituency*	*Total Electorates*	*Total No of valid votes polled*	*Name of the Successful political party*	*Total No of votes secured*	*Name of the successful candidates*
Legislative Assembly:						
1.	Vilathikulam	151571	92471	AIADMK	44515	M.K.Perumal
2.	Ottapidaram (SC)	143277	90940	AIADMK	39368	A.Sivaperumal
3.	Kovilpatti	193861	113979	CPI	45864	S.Rajendran
4.	Sattankulam	171481	77738	TMC	38407	S.S.Mani Nadar
5.	Tiruchendur	191358	100314	AIADMK	53103	Anitha R. Radhakrishnan
6.	Srivaikuntam	161095	85437	AIADMK	39755	S.K.Shanmuganathan
7.	Thoothukudi	285292	142682	AIADMK	73317	Tmt S.Rajammal

APPENDIX - 13

General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 2006

Sl. No.	*Name of the Constituency*	*Total Electorates*	*Total No of valid votes polled*	*Name of the Successful political party*	*Total No of votes secured*	*Name of the successful candidates*
Legislative Assembly:						
1.	Vilathikulam	147454	96665	AIADMK	45409	P. Chinnappan
2.	Ottapidaram (SC)	143685	98404	AIADMK	38715	P. Mohan
3.	Kovilpatti	174264	114478	AIADMK	53354	L. Radakrishnan
4.	Sattankulam	130120	87035	INC	45446	Tmt Rani Venkatesan
5.	Tiruchendur	166650	111580	AIADMK	58600	Anitha R. Radhakrishnan
6.	Srivaikuntam	140038	93643	INC	38188	D. Selvaraj
7.	Thoothukudi	237665	157446	DMK	79821	Tmt P. Geetha Jeevan

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CHAPTER - 17

PLACES OF INTEREST

Thoothukudi, a place of serenity is a paradise for the tourists. It is a land of ancient and magnificent temples as also rock-cut cave temples that remain intact exposing the marvel and glory of the Dravidian culture, art, architecture and spiritual values. Not only the temples but churches and mosques too declare the inborn secularism of the land. People, who visit the important places, pilgrim centres goback with an everlasting memory cherished forever of the land and its people. There are places that were hallowed by sages and saints and patronized by various rulers. The excavations at Adichanallur reveal the existence of the ancient civilization of the Tamils. The excavations at Korkai glorify the pearl fishery in the region. The ancient sea ports like Korkai, Kayal and Kayalpattinam stood testimony in foreign trade and political relations. Maritime trade flourished between these ports and ports of Rome, Greece etc. From time immemmorial, the district has been attracting travellers from abroad.

There is scarcely a village of any size without at least one temple. Festivals and fairs add colour and mirth in the district. The district though situated in the southern tip of the country is pioneer in the freedom movement. The Panchalankurichi fort of Veera Pandya Kattapomman, the memorials of Bharathiyar and V.O. Chidambaranar and the Vanchi Maniyatchi railway station glorify the patriotic spirit of the people. The archaeological, historical and religious places have made the district, a place of national importance and the district has carved a nich in the tourist map of Tamilnadu. The well connected roads, rails and sea routes along with industrial and commercial activities have made the district a potential for development.

This chapter elucidates the prominent places with mythological background about the origin and their religious, cultural and historical importance.

Navatirupathi, the cradle of Vaishnavism, the birth place of Nammazhwar, an abode of divinity is centuries old. Navatirupathi is part of priceless heritage. The nine temples which are dedicated to Maha Vishnu are located in the district. Sri Adinatha Alwar Temple, Alwarthirunagari, Sri Mahara Nedunkuzhaikathar Temple, Then Thiruperai and Sri Vaithamanithi Perumal Temple, Thirukolur are on the Southern bank of the Tamiraparani river. Sri Kallapiranswamy Temple, Srivaikuntam, Sri Vijayasanar Temple, Natham, Sri Kasinivenda Perumal Temple, Thirupuliangudi, Sri Mayakoothar Temple, Perungulam and Sri Devarpiran Temple and Sri Aravinda Lochanar Temple, Tholaivilli

Mangalam (Erattai Tirupathi) are on the Northern bank of the Tamiraparani river. Each of these temples is associated with one of the divine attributes of Lord Vishnu. The district can be proud of being the birth place of pearl, even though pearl fishing was given up from 1961 onwards.

Nava Thirupathis are also famous as *Navagraha kshethras*. People suffering from the malefic influence of any one of the *navagrahas* could hope for salvation by worshipping this specific *navagraha* related to the respective Nava Thirupathi. Suryan (Sun) the deity of Varaguna Mangai, Chandran (Moon) the deity of Thirupuliangudi, Sevvai (Mars) the deity of Thirukkulanthai, Budhan (Mercury) the deity of Alwarthirunagari, Viyazhan (Jupiter) the deity of Thirukkoloor, Sukran (Venus) the deity of Srivaikuntam, Sani (Saturn) the deity of Thenthirupperai, Raghu the deity of Tholaivillimangalam-Aravindalochana-Rettai Thirupathi and Kedhu the deity of Tholaivillimangalam (Devarpiran)are the deities one has to worship to nullify the bad effects of Navagrahas.[1]

The history of the district has been exemplified by the many Siva and Vishnu temples which belong to the period from 8th to 17th centuries. These temples glorified the pages of our ancient civilization and culture too. The influence of Jainism has been reflected in the several images of Jain Tirthankaras and Jain Monasteries which are notified in the district. Inscriptions of Jains are found in Kalugumalai and in the Jain school which once had an unassailable reputation. Very old mosques and churches are found here and there which prove that Christianity and Islamic faiths also have influence in this region. On the whole this district boast of a hoary history and civilization dating back to 10,000 years.

Adichanallur (Srivaikuntam Taluk)

It lies 20 Km. from Tirunelveli on the Tirunelveli - Tiruchendur highways. The Adichanallur Parambu of this place has a large mound which starts on the southern bank of the Tamiraparani river. The mound has earned a glorious name as *Taalikkadu* and it contains many urn burials. The site testifies to the existence of a big city. It also exemplifies the megalithic culture and iron age culture which prevailed here in unison. Many excavations have been done here by various scholars. Many burial urns have been excavated. Bronze vessels, flower vases, replicas of buffalo, goat, cow, tiger, elephant and stag, black and red ware, pottery of various shapes and size, iron weapons, short swords, hatchets etc., have been found in these excavations. The mound is protected by the Archaeological Survey of India.[2]

Alanthalai (Thiruchendur Taluk)

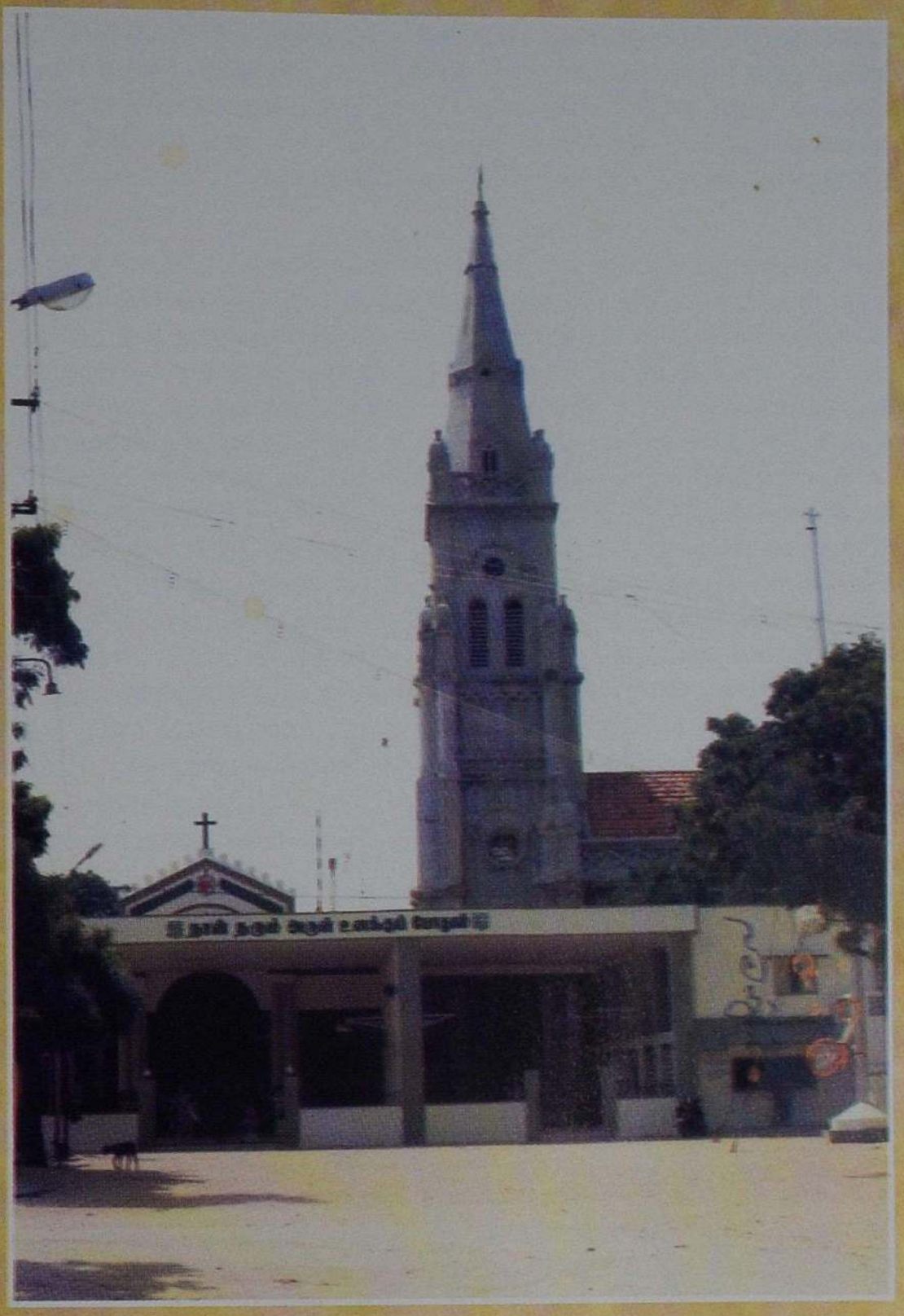
Alanthalai is an ancient fishing village 46 km. from Thoothukudi. The church records show that this place was visited by St.Xavier.[3] Further it is also known that in the year 1644 there were 1178 Christians in this village. At that time itself the priest of this place wished to construct a church to St. Peter and he took all initiatives for the construction. But the work was impeded due to various reasons, while St.Antony's Church came into existence. But the present St.Antony's Church was built in 1961. Father Scarchez took much pains in finishing the construction of the St.Peter's Church in 1712. The Church was in a dilapidated condition in the beginning of the twentieth century. Hence,foundation for the present St.Peter's Church was laid in June 29, 1926 and on 28 June 1938 consecration was held. Between 1915 to 1918 there were disturbances and misunderstandings among the people here and in 1928, these bickerings were controlled and peace was established. To celebrate this great incident, a gaby (an arch) for Sacred Heart was built in 1929. Even today this gaby attracts lots of people irrespective of their religion and caste.

Alwarthirunagari (Tiruchendur Taluk)

It is a famous vaishnavite centre, the birth place of Saint Nammalvar and Manavalamuni and contains one of the largest temples in the district dedicated to Lord Vishnu as Adhinathaswamy. The temple is a grand structure with lofty mandapams through which the main entrance leads to the inner precincts. A number of paintings depicting scenes from the Ramayana are found there. There can be seen some remarkable pillars carved out of a single block of granite.

Saint Nammalwar had sung in praise of the presiding deities in this temple. There is a special sanctum under a tamarind tree for Nammalwar which explains the great reverence the people had towards him. Alwarthirunagari is also called as Thirunagari, Thirukurugur, Guruvoor, Adikshetra, Dhantakshetra and Sanghakshetra. At Thirunagari,the Supreme being manifested Himself in archa rupa to provide easy accessibility to the devotees during Kaliyuga. Since this place was once ruled by Thiruvazhudi Valanattan, the fore-fathers of Nammalvar, this place got the name Thirukurugur and so it got the name as Kuruganpuri or Kurugoor. The word *Kurugoor* also refers to a conch. As one finds many conches in this place it might have got the name *Kurugoor*. It commands great respect from the Vaishnavities since Nammalwar worshipped here and hence is called *Alwarthirunagari.*

Alwarthirunagari is a town panchayat situated on the Tirunelveli Tiruchendur Branch line of the Southern Railway. The Highways leading



St. Peter's Church, Aalanthalai

from Tirunelveli to Tiruchendur also passes through this town. It is 24 km. east of Tirunelveli and four kilometres from Srivaikuntam. There is a railway station. Frequent bus facilities to this place are also available from Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Tiruchendur. The road leading to Nazareth, Sattankulam and other towns in the teri tract, branches off from the Tirunelveli - Tiruchendur road from this town. Its total population is 8,876.

Several beautiful sculptures that are found in this ancient temple attract the devotees and the many inscriptions that have been inscribed here attract the archaeologists. A set of hollow pillars which produce musical notes, a beautiful carving of Lakshmi seated on the lap of Vishnu carried by Garuda, Vishnu with eight arms holding shankhu, chakra, pasam ankusa, ketaka, kadga in three pairs of arms, one palm in Varada hasta pose and one hand holding the Goddess are the specimens of masterly skills of the architects or sculptors. A stone nadasvaram one foot in length with one inch diameter at the bore, tapers to $^1/_4$" attracts many. This nadaswaram is known as mukhaveena and with the regular holes it produces musical notes like any other nadaswaram. This temple has many such beautiful architectural spectacles which stand as mute testimony to the prowess of the artisans of those days when they could breathe life into stone. Thirumamani mandapam, Thirumanjana mandapam and the Mirror hall are examples of their architectural mastery. The images of Mottai Gopuram and the three tiered tower are all examples of exquisite workmanship.

The presiding deity Adinathaswamy and His consort Adinayagi are in standing posture. *Polinthu Nindra Piran* is the festival deity. Adinayagi and Karugoornayagy are found in two different sanctums on either side of the Lord.

This temple is steeped with many legends. One such is that Lord Brahma prayed Narayana to manifest Himself in different places on earth. God then told Brahma that even before he had created him, he stayed for a long time at the southern tip of Bharath continent on the banks of the river Tamiraparani and directed him to this place. Since Vishnu acted as a teacher to Brahma, this place is also described as *Gurugoor.* Thenceforth this is known as *Adhishetra* to its devotees.

It is also called as Sanghakshetra because of a sage Sangha argued with Naradha that all Gods were equal in his eyes which invited the wrath of Naradha who cursed the sage to be born as a conch in Lavana samudra in the south. The effect of the curse changed the sage into a conch (valampuri). When the sage pleaded to know the ways to get rid of the curse, Naradha advised him to worship the deity at Adikshetra daily which the conch man did regularly. Moved by this the

God blessed the sage and pronounced that the place would be known as Sangutheertha. Even now, a place near Kurugoor is called Sanganithurai.

The power of Vishnu bhakti is portrayed in another legend. An elephant and a hunter had a fierce fight unto death at Kurugoor. When both of them died the *yama doothas,* Indra doothas and Vishnu *doothas* claimed that they had come to collect the souls of the elephant and the hunter, who had committed numerous sins in their previous birth. The Indra *doothas*, claimed that they deserved vira swarga since their deaths were due to their fierce fight. Vishnu *doothas* overruled them and said that the souls would be taken to Vishnu *loka* since they breathed their last at Kurugoor the favourite place of Lord Vishnu. A belief still persists among the people here that who ever had the fortune of breathing their last in this place would attain *moksha*.

A big tamarind tree is found in this temple which is the *sthalavriksha*. This tree is said to be Adisesha, the serpent couch of Vishnu. It is said that sage Agasthya got a boon from Siva that an Alwar would be born here with great knowledge both in Tamil and Sanskrit. The bark of this tamarind tree is said to have curative power. A surprise feature of this tree is that the fruits never ripen and its leaves never close. Hence, the name Urangapuli-maram. Acharya Hridayam says that each of these Nava Thirupathi stood testimony to one quality of the Supreme Being. In Alwarthirunagari it is the paratvam of Lord Vishnu. It is said that it was Rama, who as Nammalwar stayed for 16 years meditating in the hallow of this tree.

There is a legend that when Nammalwar was born he appeared to be numb and dumb and there was neither any movement in his body nor could he speak. The much worried parents took him to this temple and placed him before the deity. To their surprise Nammalwar started crawling towards this tamarind tree and sat in padmasana and started his penance which lasted for 16 years. Later he sang *Thiruvaimozhi, Thiruvirutham, Thiruvasiriam* and *Periyathiruvanthathi* etc., which are collectively called *Nalayira Divya Prabandham.* Nammalwar's ardent disciple Madurakavi brought these works of his Master to the world. It is also said that due to a curse from Rama, Lakshmana became a tamarind tree here at Alwarthirunagari.

Once a hermit lived on the northern banks of the Tamiraparani river. Nammalwar and his devotees were on the southern bank. The hermit had a dog which everyday would cross the river from the north to the south side and eat the food left over after the vaishnava baktas

Arulmigu Adhinatha Perumal Temple, Alwarthirunagari

of Nammalwar had their meals. One day after the dog had its meal as usual it tried to cross the river to go back to its master, the hermit, on the northern side. But due to sudden floods the dog drowned. In the meantime, the hermit was worried as to why the dog, his faithfull companion, failed to return. As he was gazing at the water he witnessed a divine light emanating from the dead body of the dog mingled with the sky. On seeing this the hermit realised that even a dog attained mukthi by eating the left over food of the Vaishnava *baktas*.

Another legend connected with this temple is that a Harijan called Dhanthan was a staunch devotee of Adinathar. His devotion to God created jealousy in the minds of Indra and Devas they wanted to chase him out of this place. So he went to the opposite bank of the river and offered worship to the Lord. This act of Indra and Devas resulted in losing their eye sight. They regained their sight only after apologising to Dhanthan. Due to this, this place is called Danthakshetra in memory of this devotee Danthan. All these legends are beautifully painted on the walls of the temple at Alwar Thirunagari. *Araiyar Sevai*, a dance drama is held in this temple.

Daily *poojas* are conducted regularly. The most important festival celebrated is the Brahmothsavam held in Vaikasi (May - June) which is attended by more than 10,000 people. On the fifth day of the festival, the deities of the nine temples (Navathirupathis) are taken to the Nammalwar temple in procession in *Garuda Vahana*. Apart from this temple, there is another temple at the western side of the west street called *Emperumal Temple* for Ramanujar. This part of the place is described in the sasanams as *Ramanujar Chadurvedhi Mangalam.*[4] Lord Chaitanya of Bengal is said to have visited Thirunagari Adhikesava or Adinadha had taken with his back, a copy of the Brahma Samhita or the Dravida Samhita, as Tiruvaimozhi is called.

Authoor (Tiruchendur Taluk)

This village is called Authoor because of its proximity to the river Tamiraparani. It is located at a distance of 23 Km. from Tiruchendur on the Tiruchendur - Thoothukudi road. The nearest railway station is Arumuganeri at a distance of six kilometres on the south. A bridge across the river Tamiraparani connecting Authoor village and Mukkani on the other side of the river has been constructed and opened for traffic in 1951 through which the buses toThoothukudi ply and its total population is 9456. The temple in this village is dedicated to Somanathaswamy.During the months of Aippasi (September - October) and Panguni (February - March) large crowds attend the festivals.

The Darangadhara Chemical Works at Sahupuram is in Kayalpattinam village limits within a distance of 3/4 km. from this village on the South east. This village has fertile wet lands irrigated by the Tamiraparani. Betei vine is cultivated largely here. The village has an elementary school, a high school and a dispensary.

Authoor is noted for its ancient temple dedicated to Somanatha and Somasundari. There are numerous inscriptions in the temple dating back to the time of Raja Raja the Great. Several inscriptions of Rajendra I and of Chola Viceroys called Chola Pandyas who ruled this part of the country during the 11th and 12th centuries are also found among them. Inscriptions of later Pandiyas are more numerous and they relate to grants to the temple for festivals, for feeding of Brahmins, for maintaining perpetual lamps etc.The village was apparently a very extensive one in ancient times and to this day several ruined streets and temples are found scattered. One such temple was found only a few years ago in the bed of the large irrigation tank that is fed from the right bank channel which takes off from the Srivaikuntam anicut. Kattabomman Nayak, the Poligar of Panchalankurichi constructed a mantapam in the tank bund and another one on the north bank of the river, where the worship in the Tiruchendur temple was announced every day by beating of drums. The latter mantapam had been destroyed by floods. Traces of an old Mangammal Salai which led from Alwarthirunagari to Punnakayal and on to Sangumugam where the river actually enters the sea can be found. Tradition asserts that one of the Brahmin streets called *Palayagramam* to the south of the temple was built by Vadamalayappa Pillai, a renter under the Madurai Nayaks, while the Pudugramam a later settlement for Brahmins was founded by Queen Mangammal. The Thiruvaduthurai Mutt owns considerable property in the village and it pays large contribution to the temple. It is believed that Palayakayal, Sendamangalam, Kayalpattinam and Veerapandyan pattanam all the villages on the sea coast were connected by continuous rows of streets and old tube wells were found all along the sites of the old town. *Senaavaraiyar* who wrote a commentary to Tholkappiyam belongs to this place. An inscription of 1276 AD in the Somanatha Swami temple describes the grant of lands and other properties to the temple. It is said that this place was apparently very extensive in ancient times and several ruined streets and temples have been found scattered about the village site.

Ayyanar Sunai (Tiruchendur Taluk)

This centre is 40 kms away from Tirunelveli, situated in Tirunelveli Tiruchendur route.It is called Puthukkudi and is famous for the natural spring. Fresh water gushes out from this spring throughout the year. A temple is dedicated to village deity Ayyanar. It has now been developed

Arulmigu Chairman Arunachasamy, Eral

into a beautiful picnic centre. Nearby this spring one can admire the forest with sand dunes. The Ayyanar is the family deity for many local people.[5]

Deivaseyalpuram (Srivaikuntam Taluk)

Deivaseyalpuram is 25 km. from Thoothukudi in the Thoothukudi Tirunelveli Highways. Here is a temple for Sri Rajarajeswari and this is the outcome of the great efforts of Siddhar Muthusami Adigal. He did meditation for the welfare of the people and world peace. In the southern side of the temple 77 feet giant Anjanayasami statue with folded hands has been consecreated on 11 September, 2000. It is believed that he will avert all the natural calamities and provide peace and prosperity to his devotees. In front of this statue a *sanctum sanctorum* for Anjanayar has been constructed. This 59 feet Anjanayar is placed on 6 feet padmapeedam which in turn is kept over a 12 feet platform. This statue is made by sculptor Muthiah and is made possible with the donations from the public, industrialists and other philanthrophists.[6]

Eral (Tiruchendur Taluk)

Eral, a Town Panchayat with a population of 9284 is famous due to Arunachala Adikal affectionately called as Chairman Samy by the local people. He was born on 2, October 1880. His parents were Ramasami Nadar and Sivannaintha Ammal. He had his education at Eral and was appointed as a Village Officer. But he left the job when he was insisted to give false evidence against a tax Collector. He gave medical aid for snake and scorpion bites etc. People believed that he could cure the influence of ghost and effects of black magic through *Vibuthi* (sacred ash) and water. Due to this he became quite famous in this area. Later he was nominated by the Collector as Chairman of Eral Panchayat which had earned him the name *Chairman Arunachalam* in which capacity he rendered yeoman service to the people here. He died on 28, August 1908 and was buried on the shores of the Tamiraparani river as he desired. A temple was constructed in this place which is called *Chairman Temple.* People have great belief that the Chairman Sami will cure all the diseases. During new moon day, particularly the one that occurs in the Tamil month of Adi (July) and Thai (January-February) they conduct a festival for twelve days. Lot of people come here to worship him. In Chithirai (April-May) Gurupuja is performed with pomp. During these festivals the entire chariot and Sami are decorated in green and taken out in procession in the street and this is called *Pachai Sathal.* Camphor worship during these days are said to be very divine. He sung in Tamil works like Sethukundam, Ammanais and Achiriyar Viruththam. People in the area often to name their children as Chairmagan, Chairmaraj, Chairmadurai, Chairmasami

and Chairmanammal thereby showing their regards to Arunuchala Sami. The *Samadhi* of Parimellazakar who is noted for his commentary for Tirùkkural is also found here.[7]

Ettayapuram (Ettayapuram Taluk)

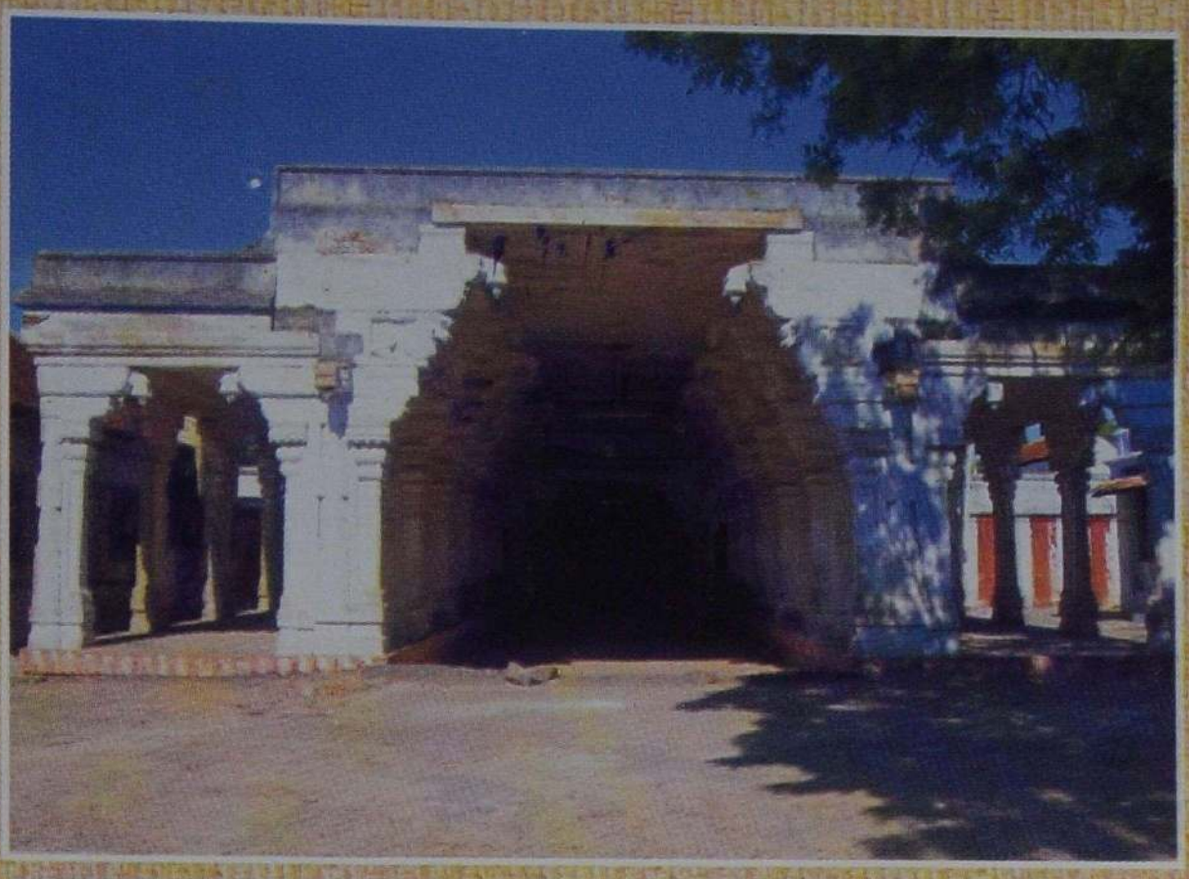
Ettayapuram, the headquarters of the taluk of the same name derives its name after Ettappan, the Zamindar of Ettayapuram. His descendants supported the British and they were responsible for the arrest of Kattabomman. For this, they were rewarded by the British with 114 small villages belonged to Kattabomman. But, these feudatories encouraged the development of fine arts and their palace is a store house of many beautiful paintings and art pieces.

The palace stands as testimony to the glory of 18th century architecture. In one part of the palace, articles used by zamindar like ancient palanquin, fly-wisk torch and umbrella, the symbols of bygone tradition are still preserved and kept for posterity. There are palm leaf records, dealing with the palace establishment. There is a Durbar Mandapam in the central hall. Here the Poet Subramania Bharathi composed many of his poems.

Ettayapuram is a small town 15 km. from Kovilpatti and its population is 12800. There are two temples one for Siva and the other for Vishnu in this town. A ten day festival in the month of Chithirai (April - May) is quite famous in this temples. During this period a small cattle fair also takes place attracting a number of people. At the entrance of the Siva temple we can find a copper plate inscribed in Tamil. It contains a proclamation dated October, 27, 1799, by Major Bannerman ordering the people to submit to British and surrender their arms.

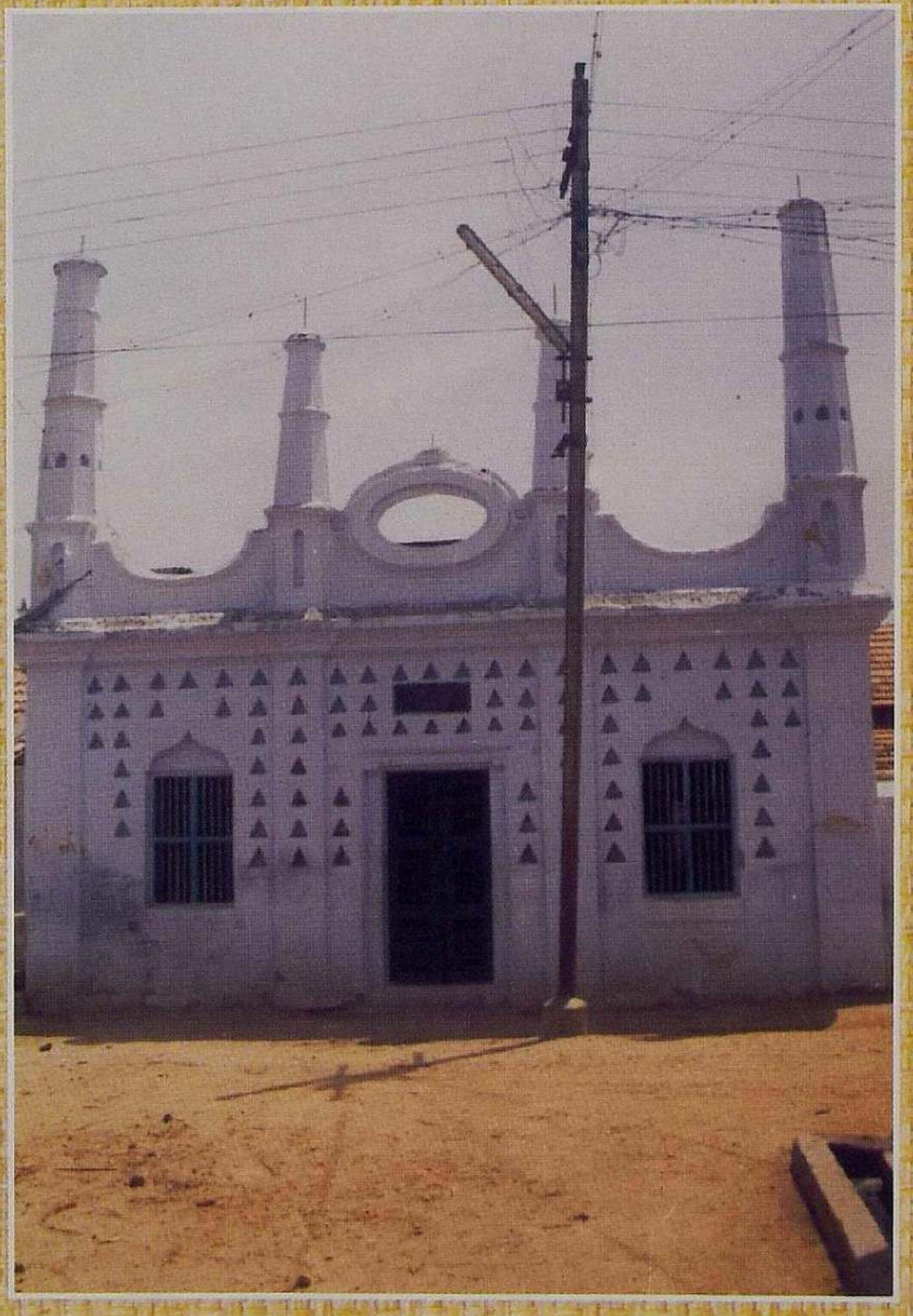
There is another temple for Pillaiyar. He is described as *Pattaththu Pillaiyar* (பட்டத்து பிள்ளையார்). In those days Ettayapuram Rajas worshipped this Vinayagar before their crowning ceremonies. Muthu Swamy Dikshidar, one of the Trinity of Carnatic music, born in Thiruvarur spent his last days with his brother at Ettayapuram and there is a memorial for him.

This town can be proud of being the birth place of Subramanya Bharathi who stimulated the minds of the people with patriotic fervour. He was born on 11th December 1882 and had his primary education in the local Anglo - Vernacular School. At the age of eleven, he was conferred with the title *Bharathi* in recognition of his poetic genious by a local assembly of scholars and poets. He served as a Court Poet to the Zamindar of Ettayapuram in 1901. Bharathi the poet, patriot, reformer, rebel, visionary and realist successfully kindled the dormant



Arulmigu Siva Temple, Ettaiyapuram

Arulmigu Vishnu Temple, Ettaiyapuram



Umaru Pulavar Dargah, Ettaiyapuram

nationalistic spirit among the people. Though he was not alive when India attained Independence, he was one of those who inspired the nation to overthrow the alien rule. The present day improvement of women and their position in the society and in educational field are due to the great efforts of this poet. In 1950 a memorial was constructed here with public donation with a view to perpetuate the memory of this inspiring poet. A local committee with the leading members of this area are managing the affairs of this Memorial. Bharathi festival is celebrated in the month of September every year. A library which contains various works of Bharathi, some of his manuscripts and other works of the contemporary writers, are maintained in this Memorial.[8] This poet sang that *the World would be destroyed if a single person was left without food* and it is very appropriate that in this town the Midday Meals Scheme for entire Tamil Nadu was inaugurated on 1st November 1957 by the then Chief Minister feeding the starving school children.

Umarupulavar, who wrote *Seerappuranam* spent his early years in this place. The Umarupulavar Durgha in Ettayapuram is worshipped by both Hindus and Muslims. It is common to see the Hindus having the name like Umaru Konar and Umaru Devar here.[9]

Illavelangal (Ottapidaram Taluk)

This village lies 40 km. from Tirunelveli and is in the Tirunelveli Puliyampatti, Kadambur road. It bears testimony to the worship of hero-stones in the Pandimandala during the 16th century. On a private land ten hero-stones are found in memory of heroes who were great soldiers laid down their lives in ancient war fields for the sake of the country. The heroes are portrayed with bow, sword, shields and fighting against soldiers on horse back. By the side of the slain-hero two women are portrayed in the pose of garlanding the departed heroes.

Two images of Jain Tirthankaras are found in front of Karuppasamy temple. Apart from this, we can find many black stones in the shape of lingas in this temple.[10] These stones signifies the martyrdom and sacrifices of the ancient heroes for their motherland.

Kadambur (Kovilpatti Taluk)

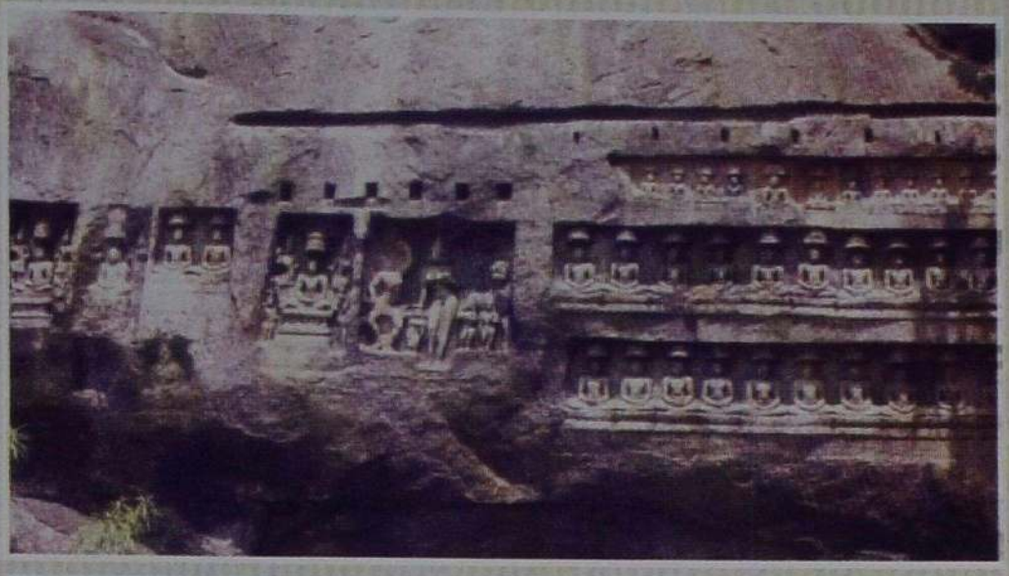
Kadambur is 14 km. South of Maniyachi Railway station and is named so due to the abundance of Kadamba trees. This place is famous for Boli, a sweet made of flour, coconut and sugar. Cotton ginning and preparation of fertilizers from the cattle bones are the main occupations of the people. In the month of Chithirai (April-May) Mariamman Festival is celebrated in a grand manner[11] and it attracts large crowds from the neighbouring areas.

Kalugumalai (Kovilpatti Taluk)

There is a rock cut temple dedicated to Lord Muruga, known here as Kazhugachalamurthy or Arumugaswamy situated on the road bridging Kovilpatti and Sankarankoil. It is just 18 km. to the West of Kovilpatti and 50 km. from Tirunelveli. Kalugumalai is a Panchayat Union head quarters and its population is 14088. Once it was one of the important centres of the Jains. The bas - reliefs found here are the contributions of the Jains. The cave temple of Lord Muruga is famous for its architectural beauty. It is a massive dome of rock, some 300' in height. Kalugumalai literally means the hill of the vulture, the shape of the hill also resembles a vulture.The place is therefore known as Kalugumalai. The carved structure of God Muruga with six heads is a specimen of the artistic skill of the master craftsmen.

This Murugan temple faces south west. Around the sanctum of Lord Muruga several mandapas and a Siva temple were built subsequently by the Rajas of Ettayapuram. The *panchaloga Uthsava Vigraham* of Lord Muruga is a graceful one. Saint Arunagirinathar had visited this shrine and sung about it in his famous *Thirupugazh.* The temple has a car, a gold palanquin, ten silver vahanas, a wooden ratha and five other vahanas. Poojas are performed six times daily.Skandha Sashti in Aippasi (October - November) Thai Poosam, Panguni Uthiram and Vaikasi Visakam are the important festivals temple.

The famous *Vettuvankoil* in Kalugumalai which is now a Vinayakar temple possesses many marvellous architectural images which attract tourists as well as archaeologists from India and other countries. It equals in style and grandeur of the Kailash of Ellora. This is said to be the work of four priests who used to offer penance in this solitary hillock. The Vimana is in the octagonal shape and is decorated with fish and floral motifs. Beneath the Sikhara on the four sides are four outstanding sculptures. On the eastern side Siva is with his consort Parvathi on southern side Siva as Dakshinamurthi playing mirudangam are beautifully portrayed. On the Western side we can witness the sculpture of Narasimar and on the north Brahma. The corners of the vimanas are decorated with the carvings of Nandi, Yali and Gandharvas. The row of Bhoothaganas is a specimen of the sculptor's talent. Their facial expressions show different sentiments like happiness, valour, pity, anger etc. The figures of dancing damsels surely captivate all those who have chance to witness them. We also come across the inscriptions of Pandya king Maranchadaiyan on this rock. We also find a row of Jain images carved on another side of the hillock. The sculptures bear labelled inscriptions mentioning the donor of the sculpture. The donors were honoured with titles like Eradi and Kavidi. This place is



Images of Jain Monks, Kazhugumalai

Jain Thirthankara, Kazhugumalai

A view of the Rock-cut cave Temple, Kazhugumalai

also reputed for cattle fair held twice a year in January - February and in March - April.

Urns of various sizes stated to be more than 2000 years old were found in the Karattumalai areas abutting Kazhugumalai - Sankarankoil road. Apart from urns, vessels, plates and pots of various categories were excavated in the site.

Kattalan Kulam (Ottapidaram Taluk)

This place is situated 23 kms from Kayathar and is well connected with Kovilpatti and Kayathar by road. This is the birth place of the great freedom fighter Azhagu Muthukon.[12]

Kayalpattinam (Tiruchendur Taluk)

Kayalpattinam is situated between Thoothukudi and Tiruchendur on the State highways. It is 30 km. from Thoothukudi and 3 km. from Arumuganeri and its population is 32664. Once it was a famous port being only next to Korkai in 12th and 13th centuries. This small place is mostly inhabited by Muslims who, it is said, originally came from Arabia and worked for Pandya kings particularly in collecting pearls and chanks. They obtained a grant from the Pandya king and settled down here more than thousand years ago.Kayalpattinam was known as Sonagarpattinam. The Muslims here are called Marakkayars and were assigned the work of collecting the taxes levied on the chunk fishery and the salt pans, and remitting them to the central treasury.

The Italian traveller, Marcopolo, who visited this place in 1292 A.D. praised the prosperity of this place. It was quite famous for its trade and pearls. It is said that Malik Kafur had plundered huge amount of gold from here.

From 1498 A.D. onwards, Christianity started spreading in this area. St.Xavier constructed a church here. The Dutch merchants established trade centres during the 17th and 18th centuries. Bishop Caldwell made an excavation in this place and found many coins and broken pots. puckle, the Collector of erstwhile Tirunelveli district while digging the canal Buckle unearthed many gold coins and broken porcelain pots. These articles, exhibited at the Chennai Museum serve as an evidence for the flourishing trade relations that existed between Kayalpattinam and other countries like Rome and Greece.

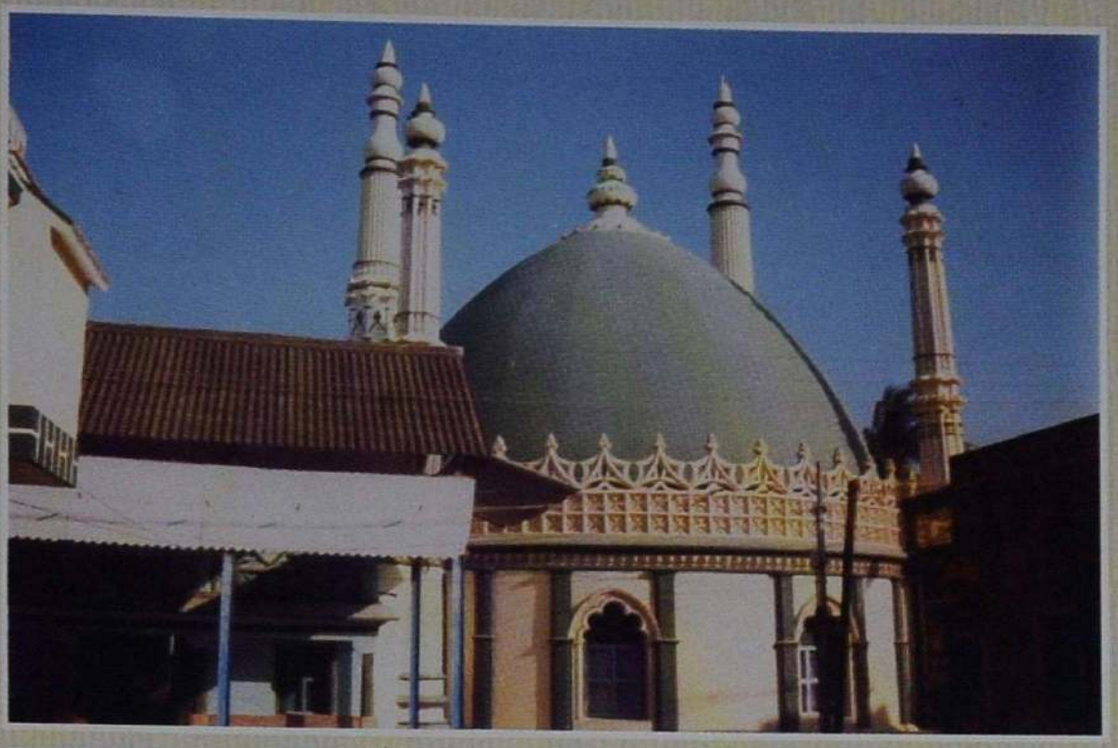
St.Xavier pointed out in one of his letters that the king of Travancore had entire sway over the South India during his reign and the king's close relative resided at Kayal on the Coromandal Coast had direct control over this region. This fact is supported by the version of Portuguese Captain Duarte Barbosa who visited this place in 1514.[13]

There are numerous mosques both large and small. It is said that roughly 64 mosques are here. Mahalara Mosque a specimen of wonderful building architecture is found in this place. To praise the pious Khadar Julaani Nayagam who came from Persia to rectify the mistakes which made inroads into Islam among the people of Tamil Nadu and Ceylon, the people of Kayalpattinam constructed Mahalara. It is an Arabic word meaning *hall*. It resembles the mosque at Baghdad. Indeed it is the synthesis of Indian and Persian architecture. This was constructed in 1871. Its length, breadth and height are 100 feet each. It is like a hanging building. We find no pillars, beams or iron rods to hold this super structure.This building is as strong as steel. Here one can hear echoing of voice. On important days discourses are held on the life history of Prophet Mohammed.[14]

Kadai Palli otherwise known as Kadai Mosque (கடைபள்ளி) which was said to be constructed in 13 century is found in Parimar street (பரிமார் தெரு). The land on which this mosque is constructed was brought from two ladies namely Sembi (செம்பி) and Pauthira Mannikkam (பவுத்திர மாணிக்கம்). Another mosque by name Rettaikulam mosque surrounded by two tanks in the east and west sides is situated between Sathukkai and Nainnar streets (நய்னார்) Puthupalli popularly called as new mosque in Thaika street is (தைக்கா தெரு) about 200 years old. Urs festivals are celebrated here with great pomp. A Madarasa is functioning to impart education to Muslim women in Islam. Kathiriya (காதிரிய்யா) mosque which is in the centre of Kayalpattinam is popular in this town.

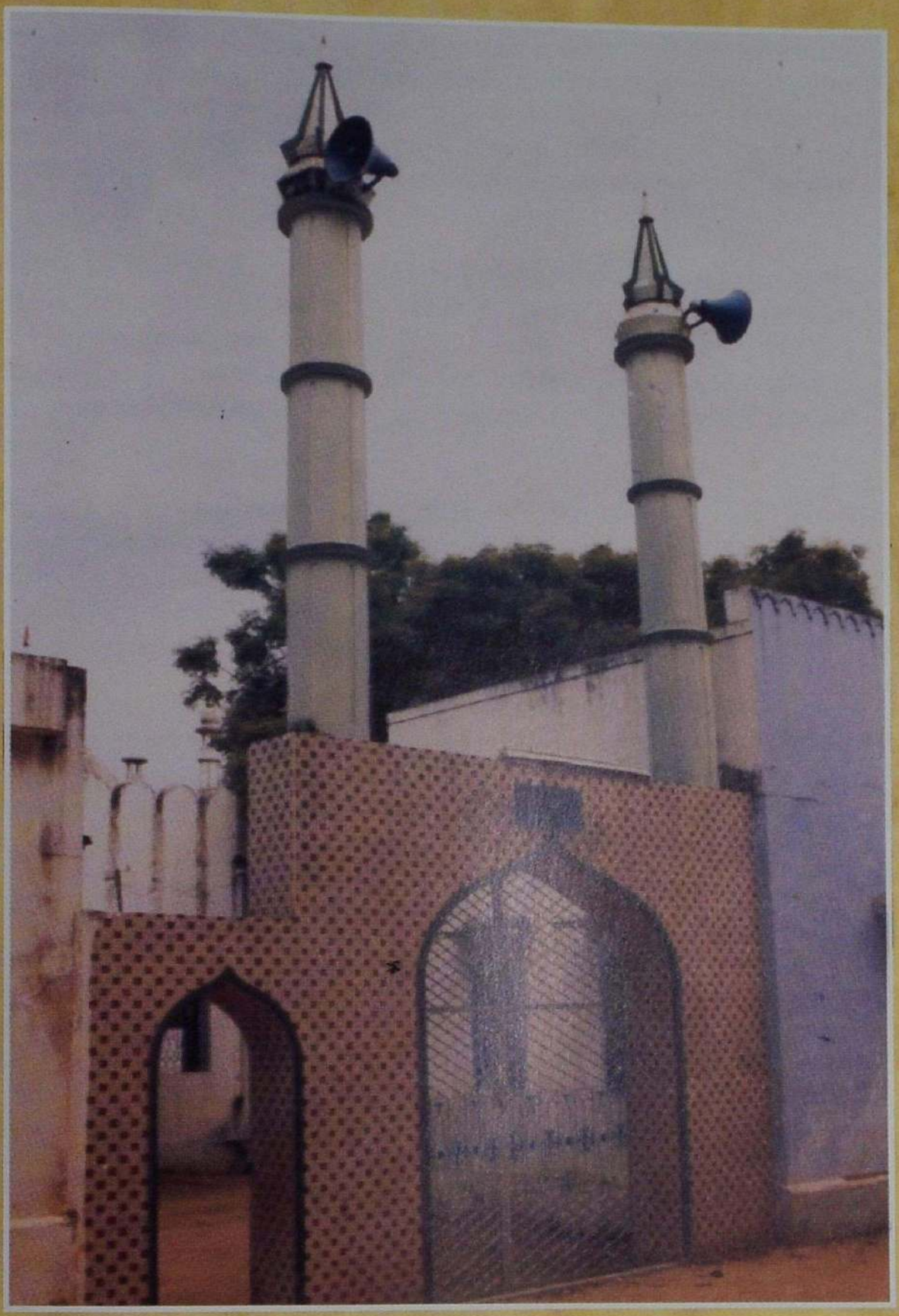
Moodal Hawib mosque and Jumma mosque combined together and formed an elegant Jumma mosque with granite pillars coupled with intricate designs. We can find a granite threshold between entrance and veranda with Tamil letters. Ahmed Naiyanar mosque (அஹமது நெய்னார் பள்ளி) is in Leppappa street (லெப்பப்பா தெரு) was constructed by Ahmed Naiyanar. We can find the burial place of Kaazhi Allaudin Appa (காழி அலாவுதீன் அப்பா) It must be remembered that it was he who on seeing the sufferings of pregnant lady in the hands of her mother-in-law made the daughter-in-law to live separately along with her husband in her parents house. It is he who paved the way for son-in-law to live in his father-in-law's home.

Similarly Kaathiriya Kodi Mara Siru Nainar mosque (காதிரிய்யா கொடி மர சிறு நெய்னார் பள்ளி) and Mohaideen mosque in Kuthukkal street now called Haji M.K.T. Mohamed Abbubakkar street are also attract Muslims for their prayers. Apart from these there are numerous other mosques such as Kuruvithurai mosque (குருவித்துறைப் பள்ளி). Haram mosque (ஆராம்பள்ளி) Thayeem mosque (தாயிம்பள்ளி) Haphiz Ameer mosque (ஹாஃபிழ் அமீர் ஒலி பள்ளி) Haajee Appa Dhaika



The Mahrala, Kayalpattinam

Puduppalli, Kayalpattinam



Magudhoom Mosque, Kayalpattinam

mosque (ஹாஜி அப்பா தைக்கா பள்ளி) Komaan Mottaiyar mosque (கோமான் மொட்டையார் பள்ளி) Aruziyya mosque (அரூஸிய்யா பள்ளி) in the town. Kuttiyappa mosque (குட்டியப்பா பள்ளி) Sheiku Hussain mosque (ஷெய்கு ஹுஸைன் பள்ளி) Sheiku Shalasudeen mosque (ஷெய்கு ஸலாஹுத்தீன் பள்ளி) are the other mosques where Muslims offer their prayers. Sheiku Hussain mosque was constructed by Kerala Maharaja since his daughter was cured from a disease by the Muslim doctor.

Aljamil-ul-Hassar Jummaa mosque (அல்ஜாமில்வுல் அஸ்ஹர் ஜூம் ஆ பள்ளி) is the one constructed in 1958 in Thoothukudi - Tiruchendur National Highways at the custom road junction. Here sermons are conducted in Tamil which serve as an easy vehicle to reach the people and kindle their mind to think in a right way and adopt and imbibe good things in their life.

There is a Vishnu temple belonging to 16th century A.D. From the copper plate granted to Mudaliar Pillai Marakkayar it could be inferred that Thirumalai Nayakkar brought all the people living in different places and settled them here.[15] At old Kayal there is an ancient Siva temple called Sangamukesar.

During the time of East India Company cotton and piece goods were shipped from here to Madras. The present Kayalpattinam is considered as a rich place with posh bungalows. Male members of almost all the Muslim families work in the Gulf Countries. Umarupulavar who rendered yeoman service for Tamil development lived in this place.

Kayathar (Kovilpatti Taluk)

Kayathar, the headquarters of a Panchayat union is on the Varanasi - Kanniyakumari National Highways. It lies midway between Tirunelveli and Kovilpatti. Its population is 9214. It is 45 km. from Panchalankurichi and 30 kms. from Tirunelveli. It is 11 km. from the nearest railway stations namely Kadambur on the East and Gangaikondan on the South. There is a Police Station, Post and Telegraph Office and a Panchayat Union dispensary. Cloth and mat weaving are the chief cottage industries. Only coarse mats are produced here out of korai grass are despatched to all parts of the country. Ordinary varieties of dhoties and sarees are woven for local consumption. A weekly market assembles here on Thursdays. The chief articles of trade at present are pulses and sheep and the business is in retail.

The Roman Catholics have a large church in the town. The congregation dates from the seventeenth century and includes converts from the Vellalars and Nadars. The Nadars have built a small church

exclusively for them. The bigger church which stands on the site originally occupied by the church of the Madurai Mission during the time of Father Beschi has a fine tall tower visible for kilometers around.

The temple which stands in the village is dedicated to Arulmigu Muthukrishneswarar. It is stated to have been built during the rule of the Nayaks. But a more ancient and important temple is the one dedicated to Arulmigu Kothandarameswarar standing picturesquly but isolated, on an elevated mound on the right bank of the river called Uppar Odai running to the West of the town. There is a well, yielding good water in the temple, though the water flowing in the Odai adjacent to it and the springs on the bed of it yield only brackish water. The spring in the well is ascribed to Sri Rama. It is stated that when in pursuit of the deer (Mayaman) he stopped at this place. Being thirsty he bade the Gaja nadhi now known as the Uppar Odai flow from the mountains. He bathed in the stream but found it too brackish to drink. Hence he shot an arrow from his bow and created a spring. Gajanadhi was called Gajathar which in course of time came to be pronounced as Kayathar and lent its name to the habitation closeby. A festival for ten days ending with the first of Chithirai is celebrated in the temple and the car festival on the last day i.e. 1st of Chithirai (March - April) attracts large crowds from the surrounding villages.

Traces of a fort are found in the Kayathar. It is believed that this fort was built by a king called Vettumperumal Raja who had his headquarters at Kayathar. The inscriptions at Ilavelankal dated 1547 A.D refers to Vettumperumal. It is also possible to attribute the origin of the Fort to one of the Pandyas who seems to have exercised authority even after the establishment of a suzerain power at Madurai. This is confirmed by the facts found in the autobiography of Rev.J.Castles S.J. who lived at Thoothukudi from 1591 to 1610. There it is stated that the Poligar Governor who was responsible for collection of revenue for the Madura Nayak at Thoothukudi was the Raja or Dorai of Kayathar.

Just close to this mound are the ruins of a Vishnu temple which is said to have gone into ruins as it was cursed by a Tamil poet by name Adan Kavirayan believed to be Kalamegam by some persons. It is said that the Tamil poet visited this village once, had his meal in the chatram and was fast asleep. It was a festival day in the local Vishnu temple. It appears that there was a shortage of persons to carry the idol round the streets in palanquin. People went in search of suitable persons and came across the poet. They woke him up and compelled him to carry the deity along with the others. Thereupon the poet became indignant and cursed the temple to go into ruins. He sang as :

Veerapandiya Kattabomman Statue, Kayatharu

"கயத்தாறுப்பெருமானே பழிகாரா சண்டாளா
உன்னைத்தான் தூக்குவேன் உன் நம்பியானையுமா
தூக்க வேண்டும்" [16]

The idol is now kept in the Ettayapuram Perumal temple.

Kayathar gains importance due to the fact that it was here that Veerapandya Kattabomman was executed. The great freedom fighter, Veerapandya Kattabomman, the Poligar of Panjalamkurichi was hanged on 17 October 1799 on a tamarind tree by the British rulers in the presence of other Poligars.[17] The memory of the event is kept alive by a great pile of stones of all sizes which represents the accumulated offerings of all passers by who wished the soul of the departed here to rest in peace. With a view to honouring the great freedom fighter a statue has been erected in his memory.[18]

Korkai (Srivaikuntam Taluk)

It is situated at a distance of 23 kilometres from Srivaikuntam, and 15 kilometres from Thoothukudi. It is about three kilometres to the North East of Authoor. Buses ply between Thoothukudi and Eral goes *via* Korkai. The nearest railway station is Arumuganeri at a distance of seven kilometres on the south. It served as a headquarters for the Pandya king Parakrama Pandiyan. Pearl fishing flourished well in the ancient times. This natural port was, in course of time, devoured by the sea. There was a museum here which was visited by tourists. The museum had a number of exhibits which were excavated in that area.[19] Now this museum has been shifted to Chennai.

Ptolemy describes this place as Carowe Nadu (கரோய் நாடு). In *Periplus Erythrean Sea,* it is described as *Kolkhoi* (கொல் கை). It is said that slaves and criminals were involved in pearl fishing operations. Bishop Caldwell undertook an excavation in 1876 and he found an Urn of 16 feet in circumference which contained a skeleton and the skull of a man. The Department of Archaeological of the Government of Tamilnadu made an excavation in 1968-69 and found out Urns, rings for the wells and broken pots inscribed with old Tamil letters. During these excavations, a lot of pearl shells were found. This shows that once pearl fishing flourished in this part.

Arikesari Parakrama Pandyan (1422-1462 A.D) the famous builder of the Tenkasi temple was known as *Korkai Venthan* i.e Lord of Korkai, evidently because Korkai besides being an early Pandya capital was also the chief port of the kingdom. It is however not likely that the port was at Korkai itself in his time since the inscriptions point out that Maaramangalam was the extension of the ancient city of Korkai. These inscriptions relate to the time of the Chola King Kulothunga I and called

the country as Rajaraja Pandya Nadu meaning that it has been conquered by Rajaraja, *the Great.* The village itself went by the name of Cholendrasinha - Chathurvedimangalam. There are also records of Veerapandya, a contemporary of Sundara Pandiya I (1251 - 1261 A.D). He was a great conqueror whose victories are said to have been extended as far as China. He killed one of the two kings of Ceylon and captured his capital and all his royal treasures and hoisted the Pandya flag on the Kandy hill.

Some soil and mango leaves from Korkai are still carried to the Nellaiyappar temple, Tirunelveli for use in the ceremonies connected with the hoisting of the flag, a preparatory to the commencement of the temple festival. This indicates that orders for the commencement of festival originally proceeded from the king at Korkai.

In the tank of Korkai, there is another temple built by Vetrivel Chezhian. The Goddess in the sanctum sanctorum is called Chezhia Nangai, Vetrivel Nangai and Vetrivel Amman. A small pit dug contains a large quantity of Chanks. Chank bangles secured from the excavation were exhibited in the Archaeological Museum. The Korkai excavations reveal the fact that the people of this area used more bangles of conch shells. Another important article in this museum is the hukka pipes made out of baked clay. The charcoal pieces found in the excavation proves that this place was in existence as early as 785 B.C.

There is an ancient Shiva temple in Korkai with many inscriptions. These inscriptions describe this place as *Kudanattu Korkai* and *Korkaiyana Mathuroothaiya Nalloor.* The inscriptions point out that the Lord of this temple is known as Akkasalai Esvaramudaya Mahadevar. But, at present this temple is described as *Kannaki Temple* , The idol found in the sanctum sanctorum is of Goddess Durga of the 12th century A.D. During the time of Pandyas, there was a mint for minting coins and so it got the name *Akkasalai.*[20]

Even today, people say that Lord Ganesa is found in the sanctum sanctorum, and not Siva. Now this temple is known among the people as Akkasalai Vinayakar temple and as Kalkovil since the Vimanam of this temple is made up of a single stone. This temple contains four stone inscriptions belonging to Kulothunga I, Srivallaban and Veerapandiyan. Except the Veera Pandyan's inscriptions, the others are damaged.

The local residents state that there was a Pillaiyar made of a precious stone, (Maragada kal) which had been taken away by the Kerala king along with some other idols.

People are engaged in agriculture. Bananas and betal leaves are exported to Nagapattinam and Mumbai. Most of the people are having named as Vetrivel Pandyan, Korkai Pandyan and Pandima Devi.[21] A Roman Catholic high school and an elementary school are located here. It has a post office and a cooperative society.

Kovilpatti (Kovilpatti Taluk)

It is 58 km. away from Thoothukudi and 45 km. from Panchalankurichi. It lies on the Virudhunagar - Tirunelveli chord line of the Southern Railway and on the NH 45. The total population of this municipality is 87450. Several match industries and spinning mills contribute to the development and prosperity of this town and make way for the livelihood of the people. It is the headquarters of the Revenue Divisional office. Tourist information Office, District Court, the Divisional Offices of the Electricity Board and Highways Department have been situated here. There are many elementary, middle, high and higher secondary schools in this town. G.Venkatasamy Naidu College and S.S.Duraisami Nadar - Mariammal College are good centres for pursuing higher education. Many nationalised banks are functioning here. It is well connected by road with major towns like Madurai,Tirunelveli, Kanniyakumari, Chennai, Coimbatore and Thoothukudi. Wellknit train services connect this place with important centres such as Madurai, Tirunelveli, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Trivandrum and Kanniyakumari. Lodges, railway retiring rooms and tourist bungalows are available here.[22]

The town boasts of a beautiful Siva Sthalam said to be installed by Sage Agasthya and the origin of the perennial water spring is also attributed to him. Later, a Pandya king by name Shenbaga Pandyan who ruled this region in the 10th century A.D built a temple for the Sivalingam installed by the sage.Subsequently many renovations have been made to this temple. The presiding deity is Poovananadha Swamy, a *swayambu* lingam and His consort is Shenbagavalli Amman. Vinayakar, Subramaniar, Agasthyar, Dakshinamoorthy, Natarajar, Bhairavar, Chandikeswarar, Saneeswarar and 63 Nayanmars are the other deities adoring this temple. The temple with a single prakara, has no gopuram. According to the Sthalapuranam of this temple, the Moolavar Lingam was found in a nearby forest full of *Kala* trees with flowers. Due to this, the deity is called as Poovananadhar and Kalavananadhar. The image of the divine consort has been installed by Shenbaga Pandyan. There are several stone inscriptions on the front walls of Her shrine which refer to the endowment made by Shenbaga Pandyan and also refer to the Kumbabishegam performed in 995 A.D. At the top of the Agasthyar spring, there is a beautifully carved image of Agasthya on the rock. It is believed that a dip in this theertham will relieve one from all incurable diseases. The divine *Kala* tree is the Sthalaviruksham. Poojas are

performed daily in the temple. *Aippasi Thirukkalyanam* and *Panguni Uthiram* are the main festivals which attract thousands of devotees.[23] The Krishna temple near the market is also one of the famous temple in the town.

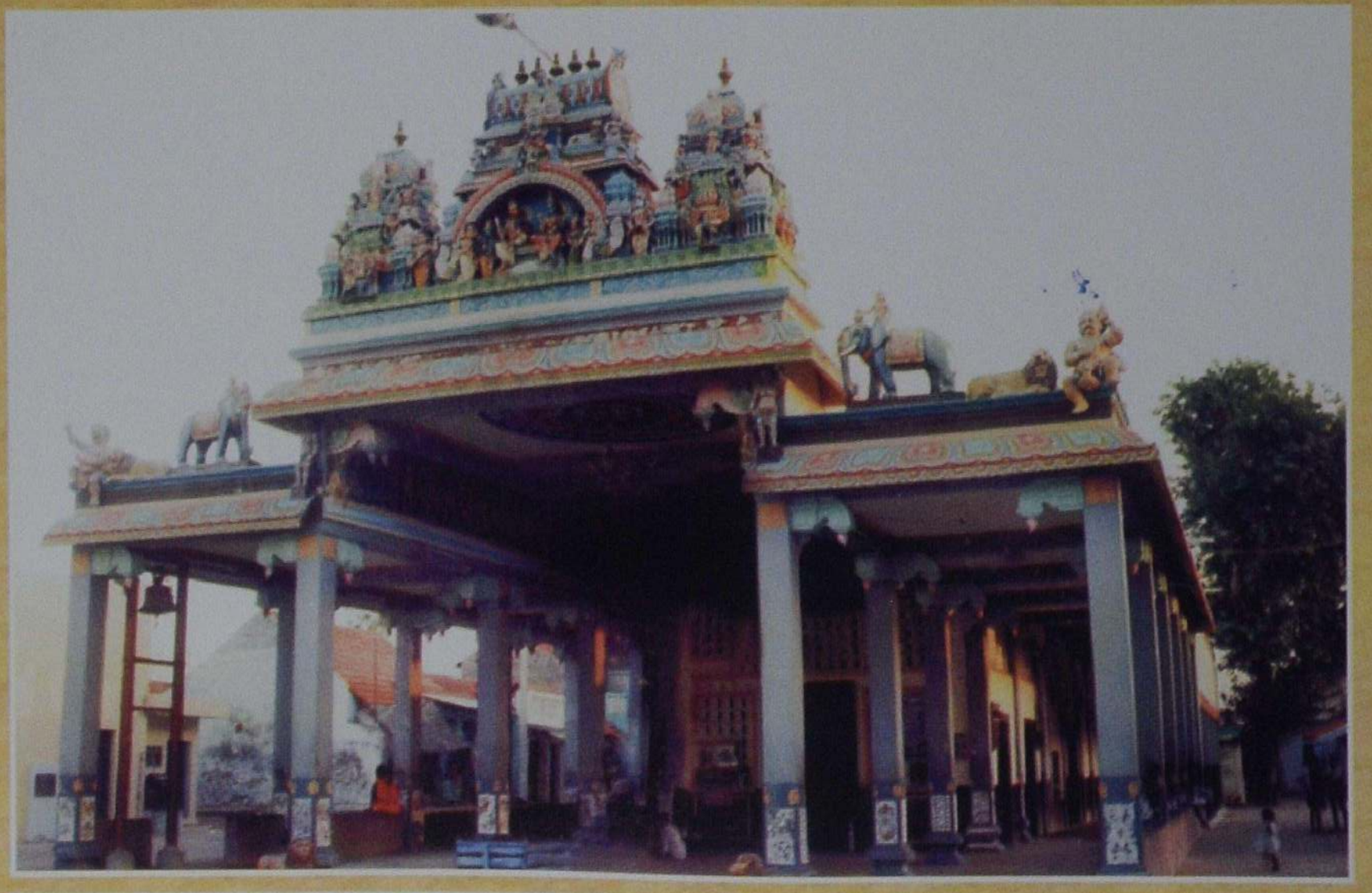
The Loyal Textile Mills has been functioning in the town since 1901. Kada (unbleached cloth) is also woven in this mill in addition to spinning. The Lakshmi Mills Ltd. started in 1952 is also another important industry. Both the mills have provided quarters for their staff members and the workers. There are more than twenty match factories producing matches and exporting them to all parts of India. There are a few ginning factories and oil mills. Many other small industries like the manufacture of iron bolts and nuts, oil crushing etc., are flourishing. Trade in the place has developed so much that it is one of the important leading business centres in this district. A weekly retail market is held on Mondays.

Sports are given much impetus here. The Lakshmi Mill has constructed a stadium in the name of Kuppusamy Naidu, the founder of this Mill. Many tournaments are held here. Hanuman Gymnastic Club founded by the Lakshmi Mill attracts youngsters of this area who have won many laurels in Weight Lifting competitions at the All India level.[24]

The climate of the town is considered to be conducive to the health of persons suffering from respiratory diseases. The dry air flowing in from the south over Kurumalai, a hill noted for the medicinal herbs is said to possess healing properties. It is a beautiful picnic spot and is 8.5 km. from Kovilpatti.

Kulasekarapattinam (Tiruchendur Taluk)

Kulasekarapattinam once a prosperous natural port is 55 km from Thoothukudi and 14 km. from Tiruchendur. It is connected by bus routes to Tiruchendur, Periathalai and Udangudi. The nearest railway station is Tiruchendur. It is found between Manappadu and Tiruchendur on the southern apex of the Bay of Bengal. The light house of this port is situated at Manappadu. This place has a police station, a post and telegraph office, elementary schools, high schools, a branch local library and a primary health centre. It was under the reins of king Kulasekara Pandyan. As per the legend, a Kanchi king defeated this Pandya king who took shelter in this village, found a Sivalingam under a mango tree and performed penance under the tree. This gave him strength and courage to defeat the same Kanchi king (Kancheepuram). Because of this the deity in this temple is known by the name Kulasai Peruman Pandeesar, and Kanchi Vijaya Kanchi Konda Pandeesar. His consort is Aram Valartha Nayagi. From then on this place came to be known as Kulasekarapattinam.[25]



Arulmigu Mutharamman Temple, Kulasekarapattinam

This temple facing east, has a 150 feet high gopuram, two prakarams and a few mandapams. There are many utsava vigrahams made of panchalogam. The major annual festivals of the temple are held in the months of Chithirai (April - May) and Aippasi (October - November). During these periods folk dance artists from all parts of Tamil Nadu perform variety of programmes and folk dances.

At Mutharammah temple Navarathiri festival is celebrated for ten days and it attracts thousands of people, in the whole of Tamil Nadu.

It is said that the army under the leadership of Chola king Rajendran went on expedition to Sri Lanka through this port. To celebrate his victory over Sri Lanka he built two temples here. Of the two, only the Vinayagar temple survived the vagaries of nature. It is also said that a Chera king called Peruman went to Mecca and embraced Islam. On his way to Kulasekarapattinam he passed away and his body was buried behind the Thillai Chidambareswar temple. Vadakkanar was a leading Muslim merchant here and in his memory a street is named as Vadakkanar street. Pandiyan Kulasekaran maintained cavalry with hundreds of Muslim soldiers and they were called as Rowthers and it is testified with the fact that there are Mela Rowthers Palayam and Keela Rowthers Palayam existing here. Moopanar was a feudatory of this town. Once the present Mutharamman Koil Street was called as Akkasalai street during the Moopanar period. Even now the descendants of Moopanar live in Keela street. The Vinayakar temple near the bus stand is known as Akkasalai Vinayakar. A few streets have been named Kanchikondapandiyar street, Malaiyan street and Munian Mudichi Cholar Vinayagar street confirming the dominance of the Pandyas. Cheras and Cholas in this area in different periods.[26]

Karaikal Ammaiyar one among the 63 Nayyanmars, whose husband Thirukkai Vel Chettiar dug a well here called Chetti well which provides good drinking water to the people of Kulasekharapattinam.

A pious man called Gnaniyar (ஞானியார்) well versed in mantras lived in centre street (நடுத்தெரு) in Kulasai during the 19th century. He had to go to Tiruchendur daily by walk to worship the Lord Muruga and return to this place the same day. It is believed that Lord Muruga used to stay in this place during the nights and it gained the name as Padukai Veedu (படுகை வீடு). In the 20th century, Arulappar of this town rendered yeoman service for the development of Tamil here and in Sri Lanka.[27]

There are traces of early trade activities between Kulasekarapattinam and ports at Africa. There is *Adansonia Digitata. L tree* (பப்பரப்புளி மரம்) near Swami Chidambareswarar temple. This tree is a speciality of Africa. Irrespective of the climatic conditions one

can enjoy coolness under this tree. Perhaps the seed of this tree might have come with the trade commodities.[28] In the early nineteenth century, this port was a buzzing centre for trade to Sri Lanka and Japan. But during the Second World War, the port was closed. After this, arrival of ships to this port declined. Later development of Cochin and Thoothukudi ports led to the closure of this port.

In 1905, the East India Distillaries and Sugar Factory Ltd established a factory near this place for manufacture of sugar from Palmyrah jaggery and it was discontinued in 1927. But still we can find traces of the sugar industry and the railway tract through which the raw materials were transported to this industry.

During the freedom movement this town played a vital role. There was a big clash between the Europeans working in the salt pans and the local people. It resulted in the murder of Salt Inspector Mr.Lone, a Europeon.

Majority of Protestant Christians live in the northern part of this town. Hindus are in the central and Muslims in the southern part. People are engaged in agriculture particularly in cultivating vegetables like brinjal, greens and jasmine flowers. Others work in the salt pans here. Some are producing palmyra products like mats, brush and artistic things etc.

The Dasara festival in the month of Purattasi (September - October) in the local Mutharamman temple and the annual Kandoori festival in the mosque attract large crowds.

Of late this village is gaining importance for their Dasara festival and it is second only to the festival in Mysore. There is no Royal patronage and the entire festivity veers round the presiding deity Arulmigu Mutharamman. Devotees from the length and breadth of Tamil Nadu make converge on the place during the period to solicit Her blessings.

The 10 day festival begins on the New moon day and ends on Vijayadasami. During the festival Devi assumed different forms such as Parvathi, Saraswathi, Lakshmi and Durga and pujas are offered with utmost piety. Vijayadasami is the culmination of the celebrations. On this auspicious day the Goddess Mutharamman and God Gnanamurthiswarar are enthroned together to bless the devotees.

Following an age old tradition devotees vow to go from house to house to beg for alms, disguised in various celestial forms such as Kali, Siva, Vishnu and Narada. Even animal forms such as monkey, lion, tiger and bear are not exempted. Some devotees transform themselves

Arulmigu Karukkuvel Ayyanar Temple, Therikudiyiruppu

into mundane figures such as policemen, narikuravars and beggars during the festival and roam with begging bowls to propitiate the Goddess. The uniqueness and oddity of the festival is that the devotees need not shell out from their pockets. The alms collected will take care of them and it is enough if a portion is offered. Virtually devotees from all villages have their own fund earmarked for the festival. The multitude of *bakthas* in their chosen fancy dresses thronging the seashore, exhibiting their antics accomplished by the sound of music and glow of light on this appointed day turns out to be a veritable carnival. It is the festival of communal harmony surpassing the barriers of religion, caste and social status.

With such festivity and gaiety all around *Soorasamharam* - slaying of Mahishasooran by Sakthi takes place. A large number of devotees attend this festival. The temple is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department.[29]

Kudhiraimoli - Therikuddieruppu (Tiruchendur Taluk)

Karukkuvel Ayyanar temple is situated in the middle of dense forest in the Kudhiraimoli - Therikuddiruppu village near Kayaamoli. The sand dunes surrounding the temple looks like a fortress around the temple. One can worship the Ayyanar along with his consorts Poosanam and Porkalai. Since Ayyanar descended from a tree called *Karkuvaa* and conducted many wonders he is described as *Karkuvaa Ayyan.* In later days it became Karkuruva Ayyan. He is also known as Karkuruvela Ayyan, Karkuruvaail Ayyan, Karukvaalai Ayyan and Karkoola Ayyan. Five poojas are conducted regularly in this temple.

The most important festival of this temple is Kallarvettu festival and is celebrated on 30th of Karthigai month (November - December) Nearly a lakh of devotees attend this festival. During this festival people are in craze to have the sand from the place where this festival is celebrated. They use to keep this sand in their cash box and sprinkle it in their cultivable land with the belief that this will increase their prosperity. Even for curing the diseases they used to consume this sand as medicine. Apart from this, *Panguni Uthiram* festival too is celebrated with much pomp.

Manappadu (Tiruchendur Taluk)

Manappadu is a coastal village that has shared its name with the holy Jerusalem. It is a religious centre for the Christians a tourist place. It holds a unique position in several respects and is quite frequently referred to in church history. It is 68 km. from Thoothukudi and 18 km. from Tiruchendur. Frequent buses ply from Thoothukudi. The town

played a vital role in spreading Christianity among the natives. It is mostly inhabited by the Paravars who embraced Christianity in 1532 and their main occupation is fishing. This town is proud of having four churches and a chapel namely, Holy Cross Church, St.James Church, Holy Ghost Church, St.Anthony's Church, and Holy Ghost Chapel at Amaravaram. Among these four churches, Holy Cross Church is the most celebrated one. The Christians consider this place as *Little Jerusalem.*

St. Francis Xavier arrived Manappadu in October 1542. He used a cave on the shore which was known in pre Christian era as *Valli cave* as his abode. Originally this cave was a dwelling place of a Saivite hermit. St.Francis Xavier toiled among the Paravars giving them proper instructions and guidance till 1544. This saint, Francis Xavier was very much fascinated by the Captains' Cross with its raised platform which enabled him to offer his daily prayers.This grotto is pointed out on the seaward face of the cliff.

Rock Cut Cave

The original name of the place is said to be *Mappadu* when the Asura Surapadma stood as a huge mango tree in the sea off Manappadu, God Subrahmanya struck at him with his spear and cut the tree into two, one part becoming a cock and the other a peacock. Then the God defeated them and made the cock his banner and the peacock his vehicle or vahana. Hence, the place is known as *Mappadu* and it is said that no mango tree flourishes in the soil of *Mappadu* even to this day.[30]

The rock cut cave at Manappadu is a new addition to the list of rock architecture in the Pandya country. Of all the sandstone caves on the Pearl Fishing Coast, it is the most impressive. The light house, was erected in 1888. Splashed by the waves of the Gulf of Mannar, the cave is located in a picturesque surrounding comparable in every respect to that of the Valli cave near the Subrahmanya Swami temple at Thiruchendur.

The Manappadu cave has a pillared hall measuring 16 ft. 4 inch x 17ft. 6 inch having a constructed vestibule fronted by a porch all placed axially. But originally the porch and the vestibule had no pillars. Four pillars, two in each row, divide the main hall into three bays and three pillars are plain and rectangular in section. The *uttiram* or beam that runs over the potika or corbel has been transformed into arches rising between the two pillars. Perhaps it is not an original feature. Likewise, the depressions on the smooth wall surface simulating riches, three on the northern and one each on the Eastern and Western sides are probably recent renovation for transforming it into a church.[31]

The picturesque seashore, Manappadu

Holy Cross Church, Manappadu

The cave has a circular well at the north eastern corner of the hall or mandapam, a feature very much abnormal in the rock cut tradition of the Pallavas and the Pandyas. Nor can it be compared with the water cisterns so common in the western Indian caves. As a matter of fact, the location of the cave at this point at Manappadu was due largely to the easy availability of spring water on this coast.[32]

Holy Cross Church

This church which has an ancient origin was built in the year 1581. It is said that in 1540, a Portuguese trading vessel while sailing around the Cape of Good Hope encountered a violent storm which started tottering the vessel. The captain of the vessel made a vow that he would construct a cross from a portion of the splintered mast and would implant it on the shore where they would alight in safety. The ship got its berth at the port of Kulasekarapattinam, few kilometres away from Manappadu. The Captain planted the cross on the top of the hillock which forms the southern arm of the harbour and erected a hut over it to protect it against the ravages of weather. When St. Xavier started offering his prayers at this chapel, the place became most sacred and the local people started coming there with different requests to be fulfilled. Naturally a desire arose in the minds of the pious people to build an edifice. As a result of their desire, the Holy Cross Church was built in 1581, with the spontaneous contributions made by the local residents.

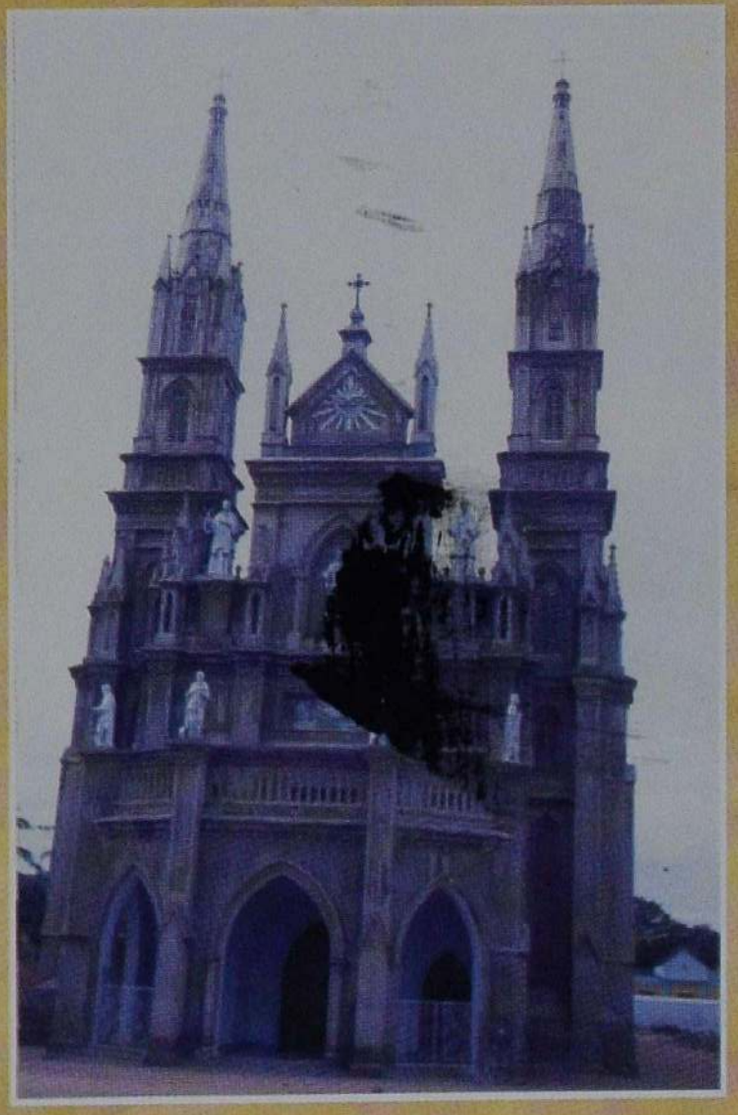
There was a long felt urge in the minds of the people to adore the church with the possession of relic of the True Cross. A move was made towards this in 1583 by Fr.John Salanova who made a request to Father Cladius Acuva Ve Wa at Rome and the Pope Gregory XIII graciously obliged by sending the relic which reached Cochin in the first week of August 1583. From there the relic toured the coastal belt and reached Manappadu before the festival of the Exaltation of the True Cross which is celebrated from 1st to 14 September every year.

The crucifix that adorns the high altar in this church is said to have come with the statue of *Our Lady of Snows* found in the church at Thoothukudi from Manila. During the festival of Exaltation of the Holy Cross, maritime pilgrims from Coromandel and Kerala coasts used to throng Manappadu. The pilgrims used to move from station to station covering the fourteen stations built on the hillock reminiscent of the last journey of Lord Jesus Christ on Mount Calvary. Due to these similarities, Manappadu has been described as *Little Jerusalem* as already statedby His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Some of the people used to walk this distance as a reparation for their culpable life.[33]

The College for the Priest was functioning here for sometime after being transferred from Thoothukudi in 1697. The great poet Veerama Munivar, i.e., Fr. Beschi acted as its head from 1744 onwards and he died here in 1746. Bishop Caldwell also mentioned about this in his book *History of Tinnevelly.* Further it was stated that his body was buried in the Old St.Mary's Church which was later buried deep in the sand. The stones of this Church was removed and in 1852 a Church for the Holy Ghost was constructed by the Christians of this region. The St.Jacob's Church was constructed in 1600 when St.Mary's church was under the seige of Dutch. The Church building was extended in 1743 under the direction of Fr.Antony. Afterwards the Church underwent many extention and renovation works. Lourance Xavier Bernard was the first Hindu Christian Father who belonged to Manappadu. He became a Father in November 23, 1894. This place is treated as an important landmark in the Church History of South India. Majority of the people living here are Paravas.

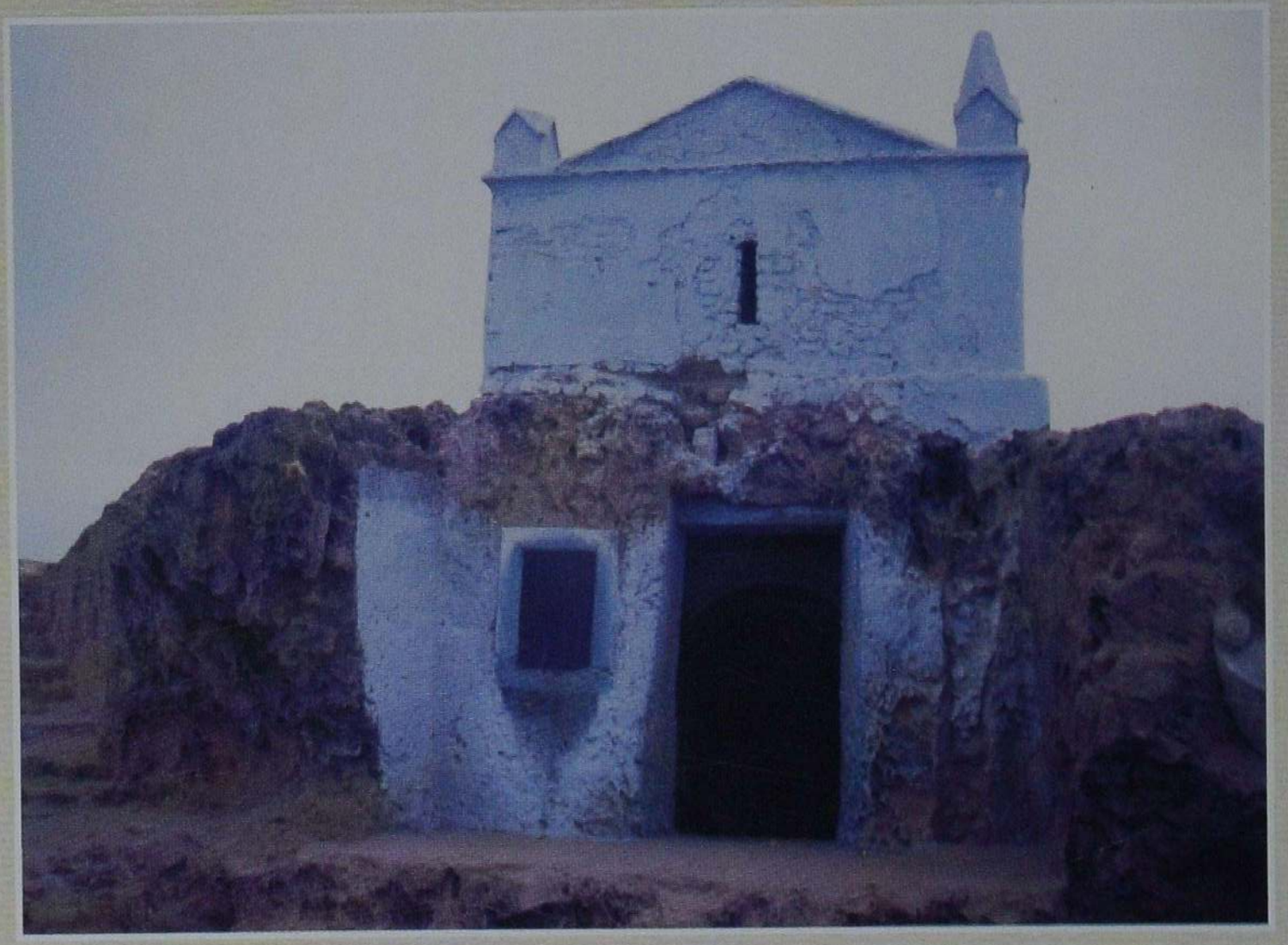
St. James Church

The St.James Church is remarkable for its grandeur of dimension and the splendour of its chief altar. The old jesuits built this church and it was a model for all the religious edifices of the coast. In 1708 the Dutch turned the Parish church of the Assumption into a Warehouse. Due to necessity it was enlarged by Fr.Duarte and received the additional title of the Assumption of Our Lady. It consisted of a single nave 40' broad, 109 long upto the communion rail and its massive walls five feet thick rose to a height of 40'. As the years passed by there was a desire in the minds of the people to improve and to rebuild the church. During the feast of St.Ignatius of Loyola in 1920, the foundation stone was laid. The church was completed for consecration in 1929 at a cost of Rs.1.25 lakhs. Designed in the form of a cross, the church is 176 feet in length and 108 feet across. The breadth throughout is 36 feet. The sanctuary is 36 feet square. The height of the dome is 110 feet. The highest point of the vault is 50 feet above the floor. The facade 75 feet broad is flanked by two towers, each 130 feet high. There are twelve windows. There are 35 rose windows with a diameter of six feet. There are four side altars twenty feet high and twelve feet broad. This church has won the admiration of many of the pilgrims who throng this town during the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. The artistic way the *crib* is put up at St.James Church during Christmas is the work of Mr.Soosai Viagulam Miranda. People flock near this *crib* with great faith during Christmas. The four Evangelists painted by Mr.Manuel De'Mel of Manappadu on the wall above the sanctuary of St.James are really awe inspiring.



St. Holy Ghost Church, Manappadu

Exquisite Confessional



A view of grotto in the Manappadu Sea Shore

Holy Ghost Church

Another important church in Manappadu is the Holy Ghost Church. The Dutch when they supplanted the Portuguese over the coast converted the Assumption church into a gun powder magazine. Later this church was in a dilapidated condition due to sea erosion. It was demolished in 1860 and the materials recovered from the destructions were utilised for constructing the Holy Ghost Church.

St. Anthony's Church

Many villages on the fishery coast boast of a chapel in honour of St.Anthony. Manappadu is no exception in this respect. Paravars have great devotion to St.Anthony. Rev.Fr.Lassus fully restored and rebuilt this church in Gothic style. Every Tuesday its doors are thrown open and numerous devotees come to present petitions to offer their thanks to this holy saint. Every year St.Anthony's feast is celebrated with great solemnity.

Holy Ghost Chapel

Situated at Amaravaram an outstation of Mannapadu, the Holy Ghost Chapel is one of two chapels there, the other being dedicated to St.John the Baptist. These chapels could not survive the wrath of time and succumbed. But nature was kind enough to leave a solitary ruined chapel in the midst of the jungle. The roof had fallen in and on its dilapidated altar lay a stone sculptured dove representing the Holy Ghost. But there was no evidence for the existence of St.John's Chapel. After the feast of the Pentecost, the people here devoted their afternoons in rebuilding this chapel which resulted in the renovation of the present Chapel. Even now the devotees throng the Holy Ghost church to hear evening mass on the feast day of the Pentecost.

Light House

Near the seashore, there is a Point Light House. It is of 150 feet height. It commenced its functions in the year 1888 was improved further in 1901 and was renovated in 1990.[34] The view of coast line from the Point of Light House is a magnificient sight of the sun, sea and sand and of course, the gorgeous scenary of the district. The curved nature of coast line and the spills into the Bay of Bengal and the predominant shades of blue and white, seem to catch the eyes and is a place of scenic beauty.

Sea erosion takes place frequently inspite of Government's preservative measures. Most of the people are Catholics and fishing is their main occupation of the people here.[35] There is a maternity centre

run by the Church staff with nuns. There is a Manappadu Palmyra Co-operative Society where varieties of palmyra articles are made and exported.

Maniyachi (Ottapidaram Taluk)

Maniyachi was a Zamin village which became popular because of the Railway junction that lies on the Virudunagar and Tirunelveli line. From here, the railway line for Thoothukudi deviates. It is about 31 Km. from Thoothukudi. The Railway junction has its name enshrined in Indian freedom movement. It is here, that Vanchinathan shot dead Ashe, the District Collector, in the first class compartment for his inhuman attitude and violent attack on Indian patriots and committed suicide inside a latrine in the station. The Maniyachi Railway Station has been named as Vanchi Maniyachi in his memory and a memorial has been erected to honour him.[36]

Meignanapuram (Tiruchendur Taluk)

This is 18 km. from Tiruchendur in Tiruchendur/Nagore Coast road. It is an important Christian settlement. People of this place owe much to Rev.John Thomas who toiled a lot, for uplifting the people. He started his gospal work in 1838, and was solely responsible for spreading Christianity in this area. He worked in 125 hamlets in this area and succeeded in spreading the Christian faith. He also took credit for establishing boys and girls schools. An ancient church, (St. Paul) located here attracts both Indians and foreigners. This building is constructed with sand stones. This place is well connected with Thoothukudi, Tiruchendur, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli and is reputed for its embroidery work which is exported to foreign countries.

Natham (Srivaikuntam Taluk)

To the East of Srivaikuntam, the place where the Varagunamangai temple is situated, is now called Natham. This temple, embodying Lord Vishnu's supreme love for His devotees, is regarded as the gateway to Moksha. The temple faces East. It is said that Lord Vishnu appeared before a brahmin who performed penance making a plea that God must appear before him. In order to satisfy the devotee Lord Vishnu appeared before him in sitting posture. The Vishnu is known as Vijayasena Perumal. Saint Romesa also worshipped this Lord. There is a legend that when Romesa was performing penance in this temple his disciple was watching a hunter engaged in fishing in the nearby pond. Not satisfied with the huge catch, the greedy man spread his net several times. In this process he caught a poisonous sea snake which bit him and caused him death. Against the general thought that a sinner should be punished, the soul of the hunter was received by the Devas with

Arulmigu Vijayasanar Perumal Temple, Natham (Varagunamangai)

St. John's Church, Nazareth

great honour surprised by Saint Romesa asked the Saint said that any person, whether a sinner or a saint, who dies in this place would get salvation. The consort of the Lord is called Varagunavalli. The theertham is called Devapuskarani.

Nazareth (Tiruchendur Taluk)

Nazareth is situated in between Alwarthirunagari and Tiruchendur. Once it was a small village purchased by Rev.J.C.Kohloff for settling the Tanjore Christians in 1803. Nazarath is a place in Israel where the infant Jesus was brought up and Christians here gave the same name *Nazareth* to this place. Its ancient name was *Sanarpathu.* Vazhayadi a nearby place was the first village where Christianity established its root in this district. So this place came to be called as Vazaiyadi Mudalur.Most of the population in this area are Protestants. Later the village was subjected to greater development. Schools and training school for teachers as well as orphanages were established during the great famine that routed the district by 1877. An industrial school was founded and instructions were imparted in tailoring, carpentary, blacksmithy, weaving, drawing and many other subjects. The girls were given training in all arts including lace making. Nazarath of the present day is the fruits of hard labour of a long line of missionaries. It has a beautiful church called St.John's Church. The foundation for this church was laid in 1829. St.Luke's hospital here is doing good service to the people here,[37] Its population is 16960.

Ottapidaram (Ottapidaram Taluk)

This town got this name due to the presence of Pidari Amman temple the deity which is supposed to chase the ghosts (பேயை ஓட்டி அடிக்கும் பிடாரி)[36] There is a Siva temple called *Visvanathar temple.* Here Chithirai festival is celebrated in a grand manner. This town is three kilometres from Panchalankurichi and 25 km. from Thoothukudi and 60 km. from Tirunelveli. Maniyachi is the nearest railway station. This is the birth place of veteran freedom fighter V.O.Chidambaranar.

This place has well-knit transport facilities. The taluk office, block development office, post office and police station are located here. There is a government higher secondary school. The town has a Vishnu temple, a mosque and a church. The nearest tourist bungalow is situated at Kuruku salai,near Panchalankurichi. Puliampatti church festivals attract many people from the surroundings. The Veera Pandia Kattabomman's Panchalankurichi Fort is three Km. from the town.[38]

Panchalankurichi (Ottapidaram Taluk)

Panchalankurichi village is very prominent and has inscribed its name in the history of freedom struggle. It is the birth place of

Veerapandya Kattabomman, a Nayak chieftain celebrated for his valour and heroism who was born on 30 January 1760. He ruled towards the end of the 18th century with Panchalankurichi as his capital and raised his voice against the British supremacy.Before obtaining this name, Panchalankurichi was known as Azhakiyapandiapuram under the reigns of Jagaveerapandiyan in 17th century. Since, he has no off- spring to succeed him, Kattabomman was declared as his legal heir to inherit the kingdom.

It was said that while Kattabomman and his men went to Salikkulam forest for hunting, they witnessed a fight between a hare and some dogs.The hare which was chased by the dogs, at a point have struck to its ground and started attacking the dogs. Kattabomman then decided that this was the place where he would build his fort. The place where he built his fort was known as Panchalankurichi and it was described as South India's *Zebralter*.

The existing memorial fort for his heroic deeds was built in 1974 by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Devi Jakkammal temple, the family deity of Kattabomman is located inside the fort. In the memorial fort we can find the statue of Kattabomman installed in the centre and in the sides the statues of Oomathurai, Thanapathipillai, Sundaralingam, Vellaya Thevar and his other lieutenants who played a vital role in the fight against the British. The remnants of the old fort is protected by the Archaeological Survey of India.

The fort area measuring 35 acres remains as a mound. The entire area has been cleared of bushes. The excavation reveals that the main palace had its entrance facing east at the southern end. The entrance was flanked by six rooms, three on each side. There are stone pillar bases obviously intended to hold wooden pillars and lamps. A passage connects the audience hall with another hall called kalyana mandapam. To the west of the main palace remains of another big structure were unearthed. It is presumed that this structure should have been the palace of the Queen. During the process of excavation a few earthern pots, cannon balls, porcelain pieces, bottle pieces and a few pieces of iron and copper were recovered.

There are seven arches installed in commemration of the heras of the Panchalankurichi war on the road leading to the Fort from Panchalankurichi. Every year the decendents of Kattabomman and the Government of Tamil Nadu celebrate the anniversary of Kattabomman and Devi Jakkammal festival in the second week of May. There is a cemetery enclosed by a compound wall of about 4 feet high with tombs of 45 British soldiers in three groups near the fort. The tomb carries the dates March 31, 1801 and May 1801 are of soldiers who fell during the battle with Oomathurai.

Main entrance of the Veerapandya Kattabomman Memorial Fort, Panchalankurichi

Kattabomman Memorial, Panchalankurichi

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation maintains a rest house with six rooms and a canteen. Frequent bus services are available between Thoothukudi and Ottapidaram to Panchalankurichi.[39]

Perungulam (Srivaikuntam taluk)

Perungulam is at a distance of 15 km. from Srivaikuntam and is also called Thirukkulandai or Thenkulandai. The population of the place is 6451. The Mayakkoothar temple at Perungulam is an ancient one. The deity is in standing posture. The God's consort is called Ammai Kulandaivalli Thayar. It is believed that the place has derieved its name *Thenkulandai* from the big tank in front of the temple. According to the legend, once Vedhasaaran a staunch Vaishnavite brahmin lived here with his wife. As they had no child, they prayed to the God to bless them with a child. The God blessed them with a beautiful daughter whom they named as Kalavathy. When she grew up as a beautiful maiden her parents searched for a handsome wealthy bridegroom. But Kalavathy refusing to accept their choice started her penance, praying to Vishnu. Vishnu was so pleased with her penance that He appeared before her and asked her what her demand was. When she expressed her desire that Vishnu alone should marry her, He accepted this and fixed her as a precious stone in his ornament, adoring his neck. The parents of Kalavathy too were blessed with prosperity and other boons. Later, this Brahmin's wife Kumudhavathi was taken away when she went to a tank to have bath by an Asura and was kept in captivity in a cave at the Himalayas. The Brahmin prayed to God to rescue his wife. God Vishnu flying on the Garuda Vahana made a hectic search and relieved her from the Asura. Noticing that the woman was not in her cave, the Asura came to Palikkavanam to fight with the Lord. Vishnu, easily overwhelming him, put the Asura under his feet and started dancing over him. The Devas who witnessed this scene with great joy worshipped him by sprinkling the water from the Ganges. Due to this the tank in front of the temple became very large and attained this name Perumgulam (big tank). The presiding deity here, because of this act, called Mayakkuthan. His consort is Kulanthaivalli.

There is a Siva temple called Thiruvazhutheesar (திருவழுதீசர்) facing east and his consort is Komathiamman. The *Thai* festival in the month of *Thai* (January-February) is quite famous here. This temple was constructed by Thiruvazhuthi Pandian who was said to be Nammalvar's (நம்மாழ்வார்) ancestors.

Rettai Thirupathi (Thulaivillimangalam) Srivaikuntam Taluk

Rettai Thirupathi is situated six kms from Thirupuliyangudi and lies at a distance of 4 km. from Alwarthirunagari. This temple is now

called Thulaivillimangalam. The twin temples for Vishnu that are located here, earned the name Rettai Thirupathi for this place. Initially this town was called as *Ketharanilayam*. In the ancient period, when Athireya Subbirabar performed a yagnam he found in it a bright balance and a bow. When he touched these, they were converted into a beautiful human couple. They said that they were *devars* and had incurred the curse of Kubera. They had got rid of their curse in this place when he touched them. *Thula* means balance and *vill* means bow. Hence the name Thulaivillimangalam which in course of time has been corrupted into Thulaivillimangalam. The presiding deity is Devar Piran. In the temple, in front of the tank of lotus the deity is called as Aravindalochanar. His consort is called Karumthatankani. The Lord appears here in both standing and sitting postures. There are stone inscriptions in this temple.[40]

Sokkankudiyiruppu (Tiruchendur Taluk)

It is situated on the Udangudi Thisayanvilai highways. It is 11 km. to the west of Udangudi and 14 km. east of Thisaiyanvilai. The whole place is surrounded by many springs.

Due to prosperity which prevails here this place is affectionately called as small Colombo. Palmyra trees are plenty and works relating to palmyra are progressing well. The palmyra jaggery made here is of good quality and is sold in Udangudi shandy. Palmyra ropes, mats, baskets, flowers etc., are the other products made here. Apart from this, beedi rolling and threads spun in wheel are the other works flourishing here. It is said that 95 per cent of the population are Catholic Christian Nadars.

The beautiful Manal Matha Church was buried deep in the red sand. In 1799 people here remound the red sand and brought out this church for their prayers. It is situated in a serene atmosphere. People from all parts of the district visit this church and offer their prayers. In 1999 the people celebrated the bicentenery of church. The Manal Matha is the inspiring spirit for many christian here.[41]

Srivaikuntam (Srivaikuntam Taluk)

Srivaikuntam, a famous pilgrim centre and the headquarters of the taluk is 36 km. away from Thoothukudi. (Total population of this place is 16214). Plenty of buses, connect Srivaikuntam with Tiruchendur and Tirunelveli. The Vishnu temple in this town dedicated to Kallapiran swamy is the first of the Nava Tirupathi temples in the district. Six out of these nine temples are situated in Srivaikuntam taluk. The Municipal

Route Map of the Navathirupathi Temples

Arulmigu Kallapiran Temple, Srivaikuntam

Arulmigu Mayakoothar Temple, Perungulam

Arulmigu Devarpiran and Aravinda Lochanar Temple, Rettai Thirupathi

bus stand is very close to the temple and half a km. away from the bus stand is the Srivaikuntam railway station.

The Kallapiranswamy temple at Srivaikuntam has many distinctions like being one among the nine sacred Vaishnavite shrines. The temple embodies Lord Vishnu's "Bogyabaagathvar". It is next only to Alwarthirunagari temple in importance among Vaishnavites. The gateway of this temple is nearly 110' high. The presiding deity Kallarbiran called as Vaikunthanathan is in all pristine beauty under the Indra Vimanam.

There is a legend connected with this temple according to which Somuga, an Asura, took away all the four vedas from Brahma. In order to retrieve these Vedas, Brahma made penance to Vishnu in this place and heeding to his penance Sri Hari (Vishnu) came on his Garuda Vahana and retrieved the Vedas from the Asura Somugan and gave it back to Brahma.

In the sanctum sanctorum there, Vishnu appears alone without his consorts, leaving them in the *Vaikuntam*. He came here to defeat the Asura. Vishnu worshipped by Brahma was hidden in the earth, where a cow used to pour its milk daily. This fact was informed to the king who made a search in this place and found the statue of Vishnu. He built a temple for Vishnu. Since the cow poured its milk over this statue the God of this temple obtained the name Pal Pandiyan and *milk abeshikam* is performed daily. Every year the sixth day of the Tamil months Chitrai and Aippasi the rays of the sun fall on the deity in the *sanctum sanctorum*. At that time arrangements are made for special worship. This temple is considered one of the examples of the architectural marvel.

There is another legend connected with the name Kallabiran the main deity. A handsome thief leader by name Kaalathudakan son of the rishi Somasanmun lived in the near by forest. Eventhough he was involved in theft, he was a kind hearted man. He followed certain ethics while looting. He used to rob and plunder only the wicked people who used to amass wealth for themselves. He used to share the booty with God and spend it for the welfare of the poor and needy. Since there were many continuous robberies, the King wanted to put an end to them. To his surprise, this robber committed robbery in the king's palace since the king spent the wealth for himself and he failed to take care of his citizens. When the kings' men chased the robber he entered the temple and surrendered to God. God wanted to teach a lesson to the king and save the robber from him. God disguised as the robber, went before the king and told him that He was solely responsible for the loot.

He further said that the king had failed to take care of his subjects and with a view to teach him a lesson he created Kaalathudakan and induced him to rob the palace. On hearing this, the king prostrated before the God and kept his fingers on the cheek of God in great admiration and called him Kallarbiran. Even today we can find the marks of the fingers in the cheek of the God. Afterwards the king became a great philanthropist. People also say that the sculptor in admiring the beauty of the statue placed his fingers on its cheek which created marks. On the walls of Thirunazhi Mandapam there are beautiful paintings portraying 108 temples of Vaishnavites and incidents described in the Bhagavatham. Mani Vayil Mandapam has beautiful statues of lions. This temple is a treasure house of beautiful statues of parrots, monkeys etc., In Manavala Mamunis Mandapam the statue portraying the gypsy dance is a marvellous piece of sculpture. A Princess is carried away by the robbers and they are chased by the king's men. The fear in the face of the Princess and the anxiety in the face of the king's men are beautifully portrayed in the statues which reveal the craftsmanship.[42]

We can find the festival deity Kallapiran along with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi on either side in standing posture with a gadha (club) in one hand is placed in the Arthamandapam. The goddesses Vaikunthanayaki and Choranathanayaki and the twelve Alwars are also found in the Arthamandapam. The Thiruvenkatamudaiyan mandapam contains images of lions, yalis and elephants along with well-carved pillars. The Raja gopuram which is about 110 feet high is carved with beautiful images which are specimens of architectural skill.

Six stone inscriptions found in this temple speak about the antiquity and the endowments made by the kings of the region. The British used this temple as a fortress during the war with Kattabomman. Pakal pathu (ten days) and Rapathu (ten nights) festival during the month of Margazhi (December - January) and the Brahmothsavam during Chithirai (April - May) are the important celebrations of this temple. Large crowd use to attend these festivals. Many tourists visit the temple and admire the architectural splendour.

Kailasanathar temple in this town too attracts lot of pilgrims. Because of this temple, Srivaikuntam is also known as Kailasapuram. Saint Romesor worshipped God in nine places on the banks of the Tamiraparani including this place. Credit goes to Chandrakula Pandya of Madurai for constructing ornamental Vimanas over the *sanctum* and the *mandapams*. Veerappa Naik (1609-1623) built the *yagasala*, *Sandana Sabhapathy mandapam* and the flag mast. The *Sandana Sabhapathy mandapam* is enriched with eight artistically carved pillars. The pillars and the inner walls have many decorations and magnificient sculptures.

Swayambu Lingam, the presiding deity, faces east and Sivakama Sundari, the divine consort faces south. The *Bhootha Vahanam* which is quite famous is very old. In the Tamil month of *Chithirai* (April - May) ten day festival is celebrated with great pomp. Goddess Sivakama sundari's divine marriage festival is conducted in the month of Aippasi (October - November) for ten days. People participate in this festival with great enthusiasm. Sri Kumaraguruparar was born mute in this place.

Apart from Kailasanathar temple, there is another Siva temple called *Ekantha Lingar* (ஏகாந்த லிங்கர் கோவில்) in the place called Gantheesuram (காந்தீசுரம்), It is said that Ganthi Munivar and Karur Sithar worshipped here.

At Murappu Nadu a temple dedicated to Kailasanathar along with his consort 'Sivagamasundari. At Vallanadu a temple is dedicated for Thirumoolanathar. A temple Chokanathar is at Manarkarai (மணற்கரை) and at Karunkulam (கருங்குளம்) there is a temple dedicated to Marththandesar (மார்த்தாண்டேசர்).

St.James Church, an ancient church here is another attraction. A *Stone cross* kept in the alter is worshipped by the people with great reverence. Due to this, the church is known as *Cross Church.* Since the church is a small one, a mandapam was constructed by the side and the church was renovated in 1989.[43]

The Taluk office, Panchayat Union Office, Town Panchayat Office, Offices of the Assistant Educational officer, Executive Engineer, (PWD), the Sub Registrar, and the Assistant Director (Agri.), the Assistant Engineer (Highways) and Statistical Inspector, the Sub-Treasury, Sub Jail, District Munsiff Court, Judicial Magistrate Court, Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Warehouse and Government Hospital are functioning in this town. There is a panchayat union middle school, and there are many private primary, middle and higher secondary schools. The K.G.S College is at Padmanabamangalam and St.Xavier Polytechnic is located at Seidunganallur. It has branches of nationalised banks, co-operative societies, a head post office and a police station. The Inspection bungalow is at Pudukudi.

Tharuvaikulam (Vilathikulam Taluk)

Tharuvaikulam is 10 km. north of Thoothukudi on the coastal line. It is connected by frequent buses from Thoothukudi. The St.Michael Church, was constructed in 1868 by the Catholics converted from Nadar community. In 1879 Protestant Christians came and settled here. In 1897 Ettayapuram Zamin digging up of a tank which besides easing the water scarcity of this area, increased the irrigation facilities.

On the dilapidation of the old Church, foundation for the present St.Michael Church was laid in 1918 by Father Lurthwathar and it was consecrated in 1920 and completed in 1931 and renovated several times.[44] To honour the visit of Thiru. K. Kamarajar, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, to this village in 1960 and 1969, the local residents erected a memorial.

The St.Michael's Volley Ball Association established in 1957 as a means of encouraging young talent several volley ball tournaments are conducted.[45] Middle-school run by the Roman Catholic Church a government high school, a reading room and a match factory are functioning here. The people are mostly depending on agriculture, fishing and palmyra based cottage industries.

Thenthirupperai (Tiruchendur Taluk)

It is situated 4 km. away in the eastern side from Thirukkoiloor in the southern banks of the Tambarabarani and is on the Tirunelveli Tiruchendur road lying beyond Azhwarthirunagari. The Total population of this place is 5092. The place has derived its name Thirupperai or Sriperi, from the name of the Goddess Bhoomidevi. According to a legend, the Lord once showed much affection and preference to Bhoomidevi since she was of the same dark complexion as his. Goddess Lakshmi was piqued at this and complained to sage Durvasa about the change in the attitude of the Lord. Durvasa assured Her that he would solve her problems. He went to Bhoomidevi's abode but She failed to notice his arrival since She was in overwhelming joy of being very close to the Lord. Infuriated by this, Durvasa cursed her to lose Her dark complexion which was her sole attraction for the Lord. When Bhoomidevi pleaded to Dhurvasa to relieve Her of the curse the sage asked Her to go to Haripada Kshetra and do penance on the banks of the Tamirabarani. She did the same with the name *Perai*. While dipping in the river Tamirabarani She found a pair of ear studs in the shape of fish with beautiful artistic work on the full moon day in the Tamil month of Panguni. She thought that these ear rings of great beauty must adorn the long and big ear lobes of the Lord and when She presented it to Lord He accepted them and wore them on His ears. Because of this act the Lord of the place is named as *Makara Nedunguzhaikkada*r or simply as *Makarabushanam* and in Sanskrit as *Makarayutha Karnapasan*. The place where the ear rings were found was known as *Koodu Punal thurai*. The temple theertham is called Makara theertham. Since Bhoodevi had the name *Perai* this place is known as *Thenthirupperai*.

It is also said that the Rain God Varuna, lost his weapon known as Pasa to an Asura but regained it after doing penance here and

Arulmigu Magaranedunkuzhai Kadhar Temple, Thenthirupperai

worshipping the Lord. Even now there is a belief that during the full moon day in the month of Panguni (March-April) the God Varuna come along with his consort and conducts *Abishekam* to the Lord. Vidharbha country once experienced an acute drought and the king was told by astrologers that his country would be blessed with rains if he offer special worship to the Lord of Thirupperai. He did so and his country was blessed with rain.

The Lord is said to be fond of hearing the recitation of the Vedas, Divya Prabandam, festive sound etc. Apart from this the Lord loves to watch the giggles of the children, playing in front of the temple. The Lord who is considered as the chief of each family living in this holy place is so fond of the shouts of the children as mentioned in Nammazhwar in his poem that He ordered Garuda, His mount, not to stand in the way of His having a glimpse of the playing children. This is the reason why the Garuda Sannidhi is not situated in front of the *sanctum sanctorum*, which is a peculiar feature of this temple.

The temple has an inner as well as an outer *prakaram*. The tower of the temple is 55 feet high of three-tier structure. The Lord is in sitting posture known as *Veerasana* and in front of Him stand sages Brighu and Markandeya. The utsavar is known as *Niharil Mukil Vannan* or the uncomparable, dark complexion Lord. The goddess here is known as Kuzhaikkathavalli. Sri Bhoomidevi has got a separate shrine, a rare one. She is also known as Thirupperai Nachiyar. It is said that the residents of the village who had no off spring used to offer all their belongings to the Lord in the olden days. The rays of the sun fall on the Lord during a particular period in a year. The place is in existence long before the reign of Varaguna Pandya who ruled in the ninth century A.D. Inscriptions of this king along with Chola king are found in the temple which testify to its antiquity.

The Brahmin community, residing here is said to have a hoary past as the members are the descendants of Vedic scholars, specialised in a branch of Sama veda known as Jamini Sama Vedas. The Swara recitation is unique to Thalavakara Jamini Sama Veda. Thalavakara was the Chief disciple of Sage Jamini. Kenoupanishad is also known as Thalavakara Upanishad. It is also said that Sundara Pandya brought the 108 Brahmin families from the Chola country to Thenthirupperai and gave them lands and houses. But to his surprise he found only 107 scholars and the Lord told the king not to worry as he was the 108th. Hence the Lord is considered by each family in Thenthirupperai as their own member. Due to this belief, when marriages and other celebrations take place, a separate banana leaf containing all the food items used to

be kept separately as the offerings to the head of the family, the Lord. It is the family deity not only for the local residents but also for the people living in many surrounding villages like Valliyoor.[46]

Near Thenthirupperai at about 5 km. there is a place called Angamangalam. There is a Siva temple and He was worshipped by Lord Narasimha in order to get rid of the sin of killing the Asura Hiranya to save his devotee Prakalatha.

Tiruchendur (Tiruchendur Taluk)

"Tiruchendur" means a sacred and prosperous town of victory. Tiruchendur enriched by the endless tidal tribute of the sea, stands peerless as a pilgrim centre. *"It enjoys immense popularity among all classes of worshippers of Muruga as a shrine dedicated to the elements of Water, where Muruga devotees are assured of victory in their undertakings"* observes *Ratna Navaratnam.* It is the celebrated sea-shore temple and the surging cool tides of the sea wash the foot of the temple which has such a beautiful natural setting.

In Tamil Nadu Lord *Muruga* (Subramania) is worshipped in six places called *Aru padai veedu* (abodes) namely Thirupparankundram, Tiruchendur, Thiruvaavinankudi (Palani), Swamimalai, Thiruttani and Palamuthircholai. The seashore temple of Lord Subramania at Tiruchendur occupies second place among the six abodes. The rest of the five temples are situated on hill tops. According to *puranas* and legends Lord Subramania vanquished the mighty demon Surapadma and his forces in the mid-ocean fortress known as *Veeramahendram.* The singing, dancing and foaming waves of the Gulf of Mannar and the beautiful white sand dunes surround three sides of the temple and create a wonderful atmosphere which provides peace of mind to the devotees.

Tiruchendur is 710 km. from Chennai, 60 km. from Tirunelveli and 40 km. from Thoothukudi. It is well connected both by bus transport and railway. The railway line connects Tiruchendur directly with Tirunelveli and further places such as Tenkasi etc. The population of the town is 29581. This place which was called as *Alawaisenthil* has been sung and praised by Saint Arunagirinathar and Kumaragurupara Swamigal. They have versified the Lord in beautiful poetic stanzas in *Thirupugazh* and in *Kandhar Kali Venba.* The *Tiruchendur Pillai Tamil* of *Pahazhi Koothar* is another devotional work about this temple. The Sangam poet Nakkeerar too glorified this Lord in his renowned work *Thirumurugatrupadai.* Adi Sankarar too paid a visit to Tiruchendur, worshipped Lord Muruga singing his famous hymn *Subramanya Bhujangam*.

Arulmigu Surbramaniya Swamy Temple, Tiruchendur

Originally the temple was of a very modest construction, but during the course of time many additions and alterations were made by the Pandya and Chera kings and the philonthropic rich people of the locality. As a result of which the present gigantic structure has sprang up. The present structure of the temple which is said to be in *Om* shape was built by the undaunted efforts of the sage called Mouna Swami in 1868 and this work was completed by Arumugasami in 1939. This temple with the majestic Rajagopuram of nine tiers and 137 feet is the landmark for the seafaress and the credit goes to Desigamurthy Thambiran who took great zeal to construct it 400 years ago. This temple had undergone many renovations due to the efforts of its ardent devotees. This is a very great pilgrim centre, which is one of Lord Muruga's six abodes, thousands and thousands of devotees worship the Lord. The temple is located one kilometre from the bus stand and 3/4 Km. from the railway station. Two covered stone mandapams, one with 48 pillars called the Mudaliar mandapam and another with 16 pillars called Reddiar mandapam, are found on the way to the temple. Apart from these shrines of sage Agasthya and Thoondukai Vinayagar are also seen. The sandy pathway from the shrine of Thumbikkai Vinayakar to the main temple has a permanent roof put up on cement concrete pillars. Near Shanmuga vilas a magnificent *mandapam* with 124 columns is facing the sea.

The deity is received during the seventh and eighth days of the two main annual festivals in the months of Masi (February-March) and Avani (August-September) both at the commencement of the procession as well as on its return. A passage from this *mandapam* leads to the main entrance to the temple which faces south. The first temple prakaram is called the *Sashti mandapam*. Around the *mandapam* the shrines of *Dakshinamurthy* a *sanctum* with a large monolithic figure of Lord Subramania seated on a peacock and engaged in war with the Asuras, the shrines of Saint *Arunagirinathar* and *Mukkuruni Pillayar* are found. On the North side of the *prakaram,* there is the shrine of Lord Venkatesa Perumal and Gajalakshmi as well as the shrine of Pallikonda Ranganatha with Sri Devi Bhu Devi and Nizha Devi. In the inner *prakaram*, there is the shrine of Kumara Vitankar with Valli and Deivayanai. A long row of the images of 63 Nayanmars, is really a feast to the eyes. *Mouna Swami*, *Kasi Swami* and Desikamurthi Swami who were responsible for the renovation of the temple are honoured with life like statues. Shrines of Chandeeswara, Nataraja with Goddess Sivakami and Karaikkal Ammaiyar, Saneeswara and Bairava are found in the northern portion of *prakaram*. In the innermost precincts is the shrine Shanmuga and His consorts Valli and Deivayanai in standing posture facing south.

In the *sanctum sanctorum* of the temple is Lord Subramania, in

the standing posture facing east. To His left is the Sivalinga (Lord Jagannatha) to which all poojas are offered daily along with along with Lord Subramania. It is said that before His encounter with the Asura Surapadma, Lord Subramania worshipped Lord Siva here. The Arthamandapam has Virabahu on the left and Vira Mahendra on the right at its entrance as guards (Dwara Balaghas) and on the right side are the images of Ganesa and Goddess Parvathi. To the left of the sanctum is a shrine dedicated to Lord Senthil Nayagar and His consorts. They are the processional deities and officiate in all festival processions.

Many legendary stories are connected with this temple. The most interesting among them is that during the year 1648 some Dutch sailors landed at the place and carried away the idol of *Shanmuga* mistaking it to be made of gold but later they abandoned it in the sea due to the reasons best known to them. Some others say that due to a shipwreck the idol found a safe place in the sea. *Kavai Vadamalaiyappa Pillayan* the local representative of the Naik rule was very much upset by this. He was an ardent devotee of this Lord. He took initiative for making a similar *panchaloga* idol. When arrangements were made for installations of this idol, he had a dream in which the Lord ordered him to make a search in the sea and pick up the old image from a place where he would find a lime floating and a hawk flying over it. The dream proved true and the idol was reinstalled in the temple in 1653. The devotee was so much moved by the grace of the Lord that he caused the construction of a *Mandapam* which is known as the Pillayan's *Mandapam*. He also endowed properties for performing *Kattalai* (Poojas) for the Lord on the seventh day of both the annual festivals taking place in the Tamil months of *Masi* and *Avani*. When the Lord arrives here for *Ubhaya mandagapadi*, a poem popularly known as *Vadamalai venba* is recited.

Kattabomman, the Poligar of Panchalankurichi constructed a *mandapam* at Tiruchendur and instructed the palanquin bearers to bring the Lord direct to the *mandapam* instead of the Pillayan *mandapam* during the annual festivals. A great miracle took place during the procession. The storm and cyclonic wind that started there shackled the palanquin bearers and forced them to take shelter in Pillayan *Mandapam*. Realising his mistake Kattabomman made apologies to *Vadamalayappa Pillayan*.

Pothis of Madhava Adwaita sect are performing daily rituals to Lord *Subramania* as per the rules laid down in *Kumara Thandra*. They live in *Pothy Madam* a separate cluster of houses meant for them. These priests have tufts in the forehead which distinguishes them from the other priests. The system of worship by pothis is said to have been introduced by Udayamarthanda Varma and this temple enjoyed

Nazhi Kinaru, (Sacred Well), Tiruchendur

his patronage from 1729 to 1758 A.D. It is he who instituted the *Udayamarthanda kattalai* which still continues. In this temple the male devotees have to remove their upper garments before they enter the temple. This is a typical custom prevailing in Kerala. Poojas are performed by twelve Sivacharyars or Gurukkals in the shrines of Shanmuga and in other sanctums. *Mukkanis* or the Swathanthra Brahmins are performing other services in the temple. Various poojas are performed daily. *Abishegams* are performed to the principal deity three times a day. *Prasadams* in the form of sacred ashes is given to the devotees in a particular kind of leaf which is called *elai Vibhoothi*. There are 24 holy *theerthams* at Tiruchendur of which nine are considered to be very important. The twenty four theerthas are Mukaramba theertham, Deivayanai theertham, Lakshmi theertham, Siddhar theertham, Ashta Dikpala theertham, Gayathri theertham, Savithri theertham, Saraswathi theertham, Iravada theertham, Thirusuli theertham, Valli theertham, Durga theertham, Gnana theertham, Sathya theertham, Dharma theertham, Muni theertham, Deva theertham, Pavanasa theertham, Skandha theertham, Sita theertham, Dasa Gangas theertham, Gandhamathana theertham, Mathru theertham and Pithru theerthams. Tradition has it that Lord Brahma got back his head which was severed by Siva by a bath in the holy sea here. Angasundari, the Pandyan princess who was born with the face of a horse got a beautiful face after a bath in the Vadanarambha theertham. Skandha Pushkarani popularly known as *Nazhi Kinar* a rare natural spring inside a square is 200 metres to the south of Shanmuga vilas on the beach. The common belief is that it sprang up when the Lord planted his lance or *vel* on the spot. This well is 14 feet square and with a flight of 34 steps. There is another small well of one square foot size with a depth of seven feet. The water in the Pushkarani or bigger well is saltish and muddy looking, but that in the inner well it is crystal clear. This is really beyond explanation. The level of the inner water in the well remains the same even though the pilgrims bail out water continuously. There are four inscriptions, two of them belonging to Pandya Varaguna Maran of 875 AD, one to Pandya Mara Varman of 128 A.D and the fourth to Vikrama Pandya Deva.

The Panchalingam, Valli cave temple and Lord Vishnu Shrine are known for their architectural marvels. The present Perumal temple inside the Murugan temple reveals the harmonious co-existence of both Saivities and Vaishnavities in those days. Special mention has to be made of the Valli cave, which is on the northern side of the temple. It is a beautiful grotto carved of the hardened sandstone. The image of Valli and Dattareya inside this shrine. A circum - ambular passage is inside the cave. According to the popular tradition, it is the place where Valli

concealed herself when her father Nambirajan and his men came to fight with Muruga who eloped with Valli. So, this cave is also called *Valli Olintha Kukai.*

This temple is in possession of precious ornaments of gold decorated on Lord Subramania, Valli, and Deivayanai Shanmuga and Sendhilnayagi and their consorts. The Abhayahastham, Crown and Vel of the deities are also made of gold and inset with diamonds and other precious stones. There are several gold plated and Silver Vahanas and many more precious ornaments. A silver pot presented in 1803 by S.R.Lushington, the first Collector of Tirunelveli district under the East India Company is preserved even now. During the Tamil month of *Margazhi*, the temple will open at 3 a.m. A Golden Chariot with Lord Muruga is taken out in procession in the temple precincts on important days.

Processions within the inner prakaram is conducted every month on the days of *Karthigai*, *Visakam* and *Sashti* and on the first day of the *Chithrai* and *Aippasi* months. The major annual festivals which last for 12 days, take place in the months of *Masi* (February - March) and *Avani* (August - September) Of these, the *Brahmothsavam* in *Masi* is the most important. The seventh and eighth days of both festivals are most important, when large number of devotees gather from all over the state. The temple cars are drawn on the 10th day and the *Theppam* takes place on the next day for both the festivals. The *Vasanthothsavam* in *Chithrai* (April - May) the *Visakam* festival *Vaikasi* (May - June) and *Soora samkaram* are the other important festivals of the temple. On the day of *Sura samkaram* festival (Annihilation of *Soorapadhman*, a demon) usually celebrated during *Puratasi-Aippasi* (October - November), the *sanctum sanctorum* is opened at dawn of the day (ie) that is 1.00a.m. *Visvarupa deepa darisanam aradhana* and *Udhaya Marthanda abishekam* are performed and after mid-day *deeparathanai*, the idol Jayanthinathar is taken to Shanmuga vilasa *mandabam* in golden car from where the idol is taken out for procession where the *Soora Samhara,* is enacted by the devotees. On the *Vaikasi Visakam* day thousands of devotees bring *kavadis* and milk pots to Lord Muruga. The miracle of the cooked fish in the *kavadis* brought by devotees returning to life when brought before the deity takes place on this occasion. During this time, this temple is besieged by a sea of humanity. Nineteen subsidiary temples found in a radius of six kilometres, a *Vedha Padasalai* are under the control of the temple. From 1939 an Executive Officer in the cadre of Deputy Commissioner looks after the administration along with the board of Trustees.[47] A number of festivals are celebrated almost throughout the year and therefore, Tiruchendur has become a great pilgrim centre. Many rest houses are available to the pilgrims.

Valli Cave at Tiruchendur Temple

Ammanpuram is another place near Tiruchendur, where Maha Ganapathy temple is located. The Lord attained this name since He was the leader of the Siva ganas (சிவ கணங்கள்). People used to come in great numbers to pay their respect to God and they have staunch belief that He will ward off their sorrows and miseries.

Aayeraththenpillaiyar (ஆயிரத்தெண்பிள்ளையார்) temple is situated at Arumugamangalam near Tiruchendur. A wealthy man of this place constructed a temple for this Pillaiyar and fed 1008 Siva devotees for 48 days. In those days gathering 1008 Siva devotees was a herculine task. But due to grace towards God he was successful for 47 days. On the 48th day he got only 1007 Siva devotees and he made a hectic search for the same and finally he found a 18 year old youth in the temple itself. With great joy he fed him with variety of foods. The youth while consuming food, left the place suddenly and entered into the *sanctum sanctorum* and disappeared. A violent search was made for the youth. But it was futile. Later he and his men realised that the 1008th person was none other than the God Pillaiyar himself and from then onwards the Vinayagar came to be known as *Aayeraththen Pillaiyar.* In accordance with the incident on important occasions people used to offer 1008 coconuts to Him.

The principal deity at Kattarimangalam (கட்டாரிமங்கலம்) temple is Lord Nataraja who is popularly known as Thirukoothar (திருக்கூத்தர்).

A kilómeter away fromTiruchendur, there is a place called Velloor (வெள்ளூர்). There is a Siva temple where Lord Muruga prayed to Lord Siva after his victory over the demon Surapadman. Here Lord Siva remained as a judge when there was a dispute between two devotees and solved their dispute. Hence this place is known as Nadu Nakkar (நடு நக்கர்).

A number of boarding, lodges and hotels besides the rest houses maintained by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Department have sprung up in Tiruchendur to accommodate the pilgrims. Buses are plying from Tiruchendur connecting all districts and tourist places like Kanniyakumari, Tirunelveli, Courtallam, Thoothukudi, Rameswaram, Madurai and Chennai. It has become the practice of the devotees of Lord Iyyappa to come to this temple and pray to Lord Subrahmanya before they go to worship Iyyappa. Tourist cars are also available here. There are several Travel agents to help the tourists getting their tickets. Khadi Craft Emporium is functioning near the temple.This place has cinema houses, recreation clubs, restaurants and swimming pools. Panchayat union office, post and telegraph office, government hospitals, nationalised banks, co-operative banks, are functioning in this town.

Thirukoloor (Tiruchendur Taluk)

It is situated on the banks of the Tamiraparani in the southern direction. It is three Km. from Alwarthirunagari. Madurakavi Alwar is said to have been born here. The presiding deity is in lying posture. It is a very fertile place with gardens, paddy fields and plenty of water. There is a legend connected with this place which goes like this. Kubera entered the place when Siva and Parvathy were alone. Parvathy was so beautiful that Kubera could not identify her and stared at her. Annoyed and infuriated, Parvathy, cursed him to lose his prosperity, good look, and sight in one eye. Kubera repented for his act and on the advise of Siva he requested Parvathy to help him to get rid of the curse. To this Parvathy said that all the nine wealths were kept under the custody of *Vaithamanidhi Perumal* of Thirukoloor and if Kubera took bath in the tank and worshipped Lord Vishnu, he would regain his wealth. As directed by Parvathy, Kubera worshipped Vishnu here after having a dip in the tank and got back one part of his wealth. Due to this the Lord of this temple is called Vaithamanidhi Perumal and the theertham is called *Kubera theertham*. It is also said that *Dharmam* hide (Justice) in this temple since it could find no other place in this world. When *Atharmam* (injustice) was very proud that it had completely eradicated *Dharmam* from this world, Devars informed *Atharmam* that *Dharmam* was living in this temple. This caused a fight between *Atharmam* and *Dharmam*. Finally *Dharma* won and suppressed *Atharma*. So this place is also called as *Atharma Bisunam.* Vishnu's consort is called Koloorvalli.

Thiruppuliangudi (Srivaikuntam Taluk)

Thiruppuliangudi is four kilometres away from Srivaikuntam. Buses are plying to this place from Thoothukudi and other places. Kasinivenda Perumal temple is situated north of Varagunamangai temple. This place is beautiful with abundant natural scenes and it is a serene place to engage in meditation and yoga. Admiring the peace and overwhelmed by the scenic beauty of this place, Vaikuntha Perumal and Sri Devi stayed here. This temple is another manifestation of Lord Vishnu's all encompassing love. Infuriated by this Bhoo Devi became jealous, discorded this World and went to the under World. Due to her act the entire World became dry and it was very difficult for human existence. The devas approached Vishnu to solve this problem. Lord Vishnu along with Sri Devi made a search in the under World and succeeded in locating Bhoodevi.After pacifying her, Vishnu along with Sri Devi and Bhoo Devi gave darshan to devotees. The Lord is in a very relaxed mood and is in a reclining posture with the two Devis on either of his side. Bhoomi Balan is another name for him. Indra suffered from *Brahmahathi dosham* since he killed a rishi who was in the form of a deer. To get rid of his

Arulmigu Kasinivenda Perumal Temple, Thirupuliangudi

curse, he performed penance in this place. At that time he was attacked by the Asuras. Since he was doing penance he thought that it would be a sin to retaliate. Vishnu came to his rescue and with great anger he destroyed the Asuras. In Sanskrit this temple is called Bhoomibalan temple and in Tamil it is Thirupuliyangudi. The temple is facing the east. The presiding deity is *Kasinivenda* Perumal and his consorts are Malarmagal Nachiayar and Puliyangudi Valli. The *theerthams* are Varunatheertham and Niruthi *theertham*. Since Vishnu graced the Bhoodevi in this temple he attained the name Kasinivendan. He is also known as Kai-Sinavendan since with great anger he destroyed the asuras when they attacked Indra while he was doing penance.[48]

Thoothukudi (Thoothukudi Taluk)

Thoothu - (Tamil); to scatter + Kudi (Tamil); habitation. The Sanskrit name of this place was *Mandiranagara* - meaning - sea city. Thoothukudi, a coastal town, has earned its name on the global map both in merchandise trade and transport and communication.

Thoothukudi was first a Portuguese Settlement (about 1540); it was captured by the Dutch in 1658; the English took it from the Dutch in 1782, but, restored to the Dutch in 1785 in consequence of the treaty of 2nd September, 1783. It was again captured by the English in 1795; captured and held for a short time by the Poligar of Panchalankurichi during the last Poligar war in 1801. It was ceded to the Dutch in 1818 and again ceded back to the English in 1825.

In 1700, the Jesuits spoke of Thoothukudi as having 50,000 inhabitants. It was for a very long time, the centre for pearl and chunk fishing. The trade was chiefly in cotton and there were several steam cotton presses and spinning mills. Severel goods are exported from this port to Mumbai and other parts of India and other countries like Sri Lanka, chief among them being the medicinal plants.

Thoothukudi, popularly known as *Pearl City* is an important port and famous for manufacture of salt. It is the headquarters of the district since October 1986. It is situated 55 km. from Tirunelveli and 40 km. from Tiruchendur on the east coast road. It has a railway termimus since 1875 and this town is having well knit communication facilities too. The population of this town is 216058. The Tamil name of the place is Thurthukudi and is said to be derived from the two words Thurthu (filling-up) and Kudi (habitation) meaning *Habitation established after reclamation*. To its credit it has many major industries like Spic, Heavy Water Project, Thermal Power Project, Thoothukudi Alkaline Chemicals and Sterlite Copper Industry. About 15 per cent of the population are engaged in fishing. The main catch of fish is marketed in

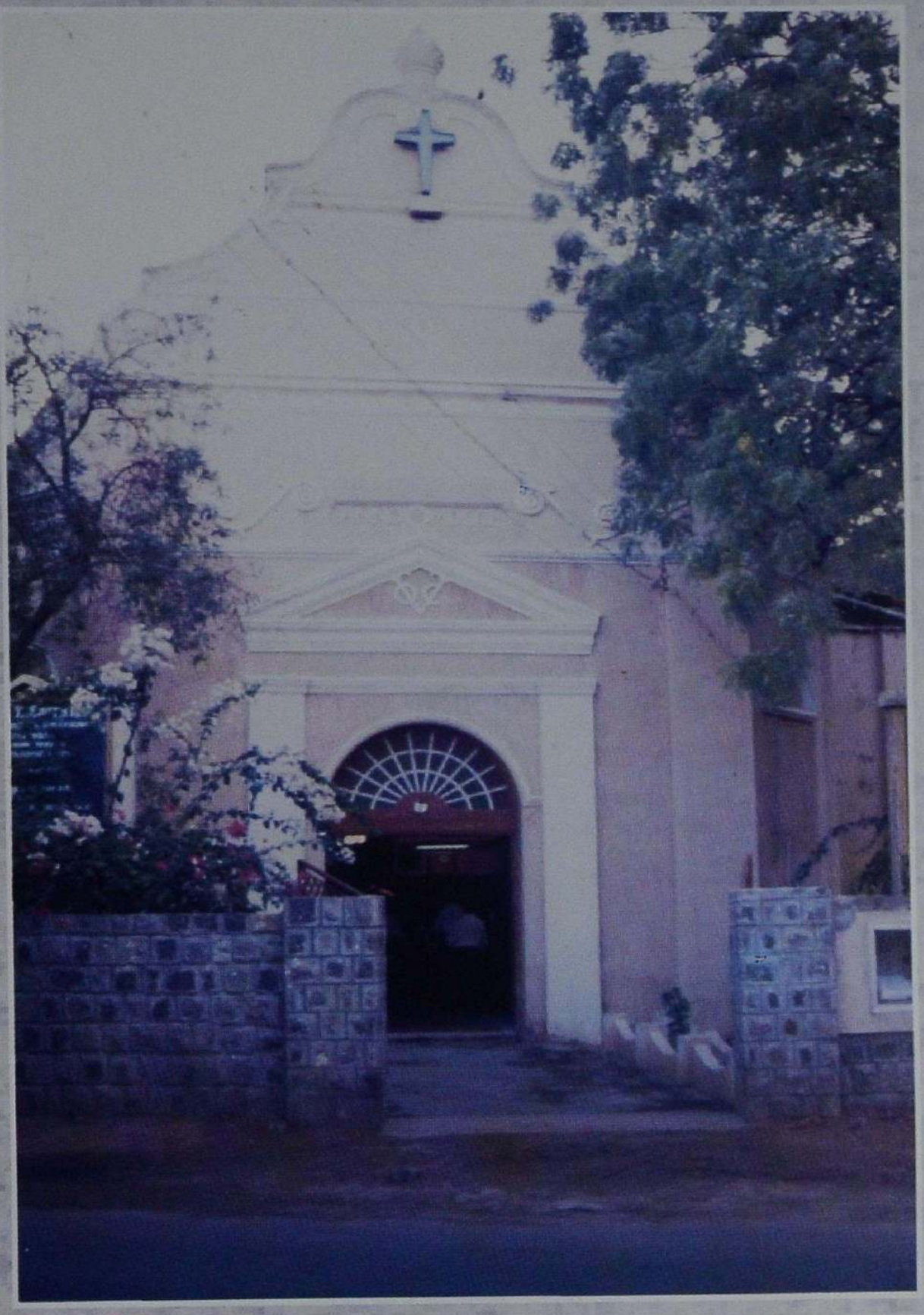
Kerala. Dried fishes are exported. There are hotels, P.W.D guest house, railway retiring rooms, spic guest house, port trust rest house, and municipal inspection bungalow available for tourists and business people. It has a large number of schools, colleges including medical and engineering, and many polytechnic colleges run by both Government and private bodies. Offices of the district level heads of various departments are located here.

A memorial to the late Robert Ashe, the then collector of the district who was assassinated in 1911 at Maniyachi, has been built here. To perpetuate his memory the British Government at the time created an octagonal mantapam at the eastern end of the Great Cotton Road with the public subscriptions. It is maintained by the Municipality.

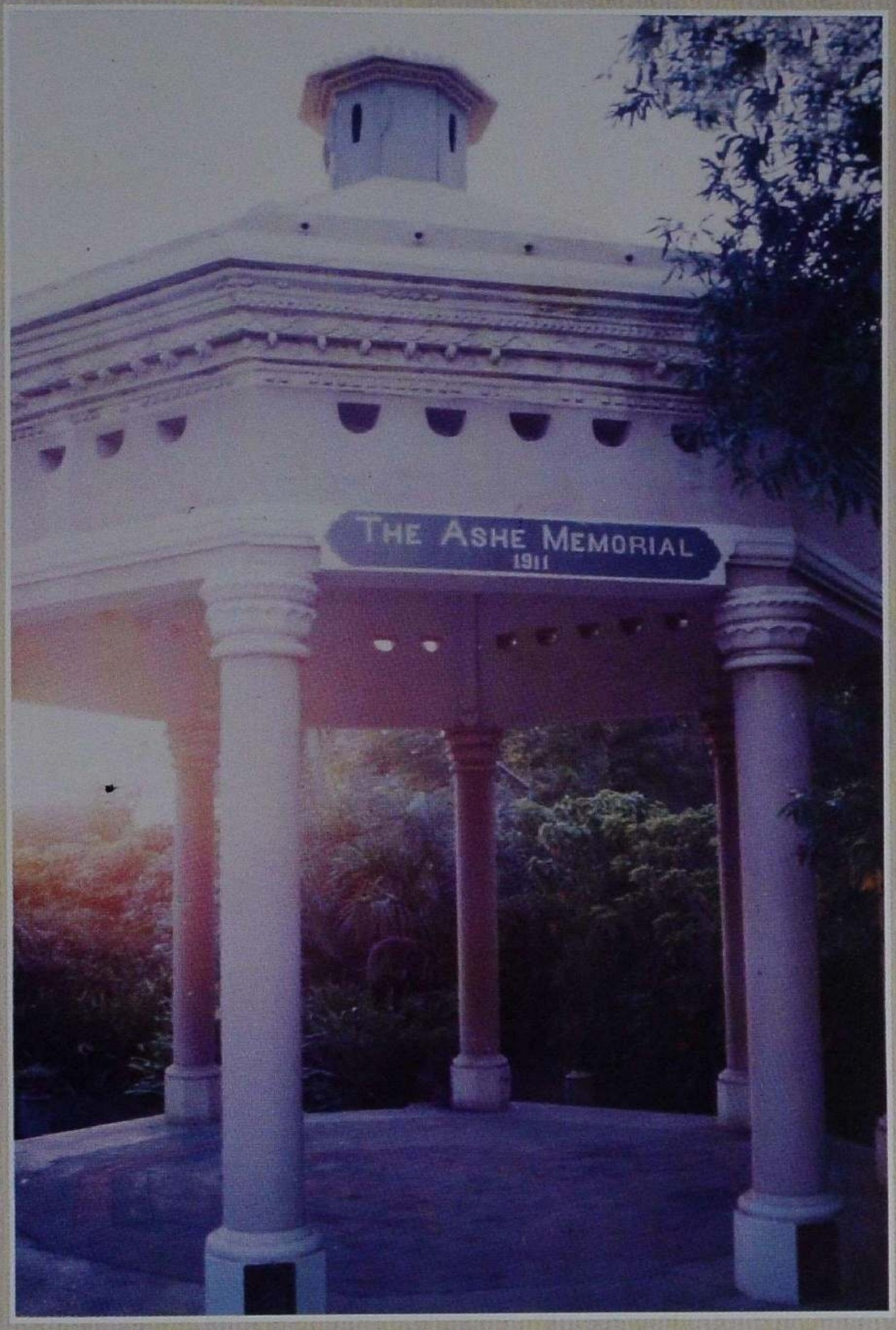
The *English* Church was erected in 1750 by the Dutch East India Company. It remained unused after the departure of the Dutch in 1825. In 1844 it was placed under the care of the Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (S.P.G).

Fr.C.Castanier purchased land for the construction of Cathedral from *Veyaakula Moththa*. In that land he built a thatched church for the people of Thoothukudi to conduct prayers. He later decided to construct a permanent Church for the people of this town and the foundation work for the Church began. For this purpose, the Christians contributed fund lavishly. On the 5th January 1849 the Church was inaugurated and opened for the public. But the Church work was not completed fully and it was over by 1864. During 1909 under the direction of Fr.Martin the Church was extended further and ornamental decorations were carried out. In 1923 the Church became the Sacred Heart Cathedral, the principal church of the diocese in Thoothukudi area. In 1948 the steeple of the Church was built. At present this Cathedral attracts lots of people in and around this place and from abroad also. As time passed by the number of churches in this town increased.[49] St.Peter's and Paul's was the first church constructed in 1538 by *Pathuru Konchalvaz*. He was affectionately called as *Kattaisami* due to his height. St.Thomas Church at Vadakku Raja Street was constructed in 1802. The other churches, also St.George Church (1814) and Our Lady of Sorrows (1899) attract the local people.[50]

Thoothukudi, the port-town in the midst of hustle and bustle of industrial activities possesses an inspiring ancient temple called Sankararameswarar, at Thirumanthira Nagar. It is said that Pandyan King Sankararama was blessed with progeny after he worshipped the lord of the temple. The *Lingam* was installed by *Sage Kasyapa* and he is the presiding deity. This king Sankararama built this temple and made many endowments to it. There are two versions for the name of the



The English Church, Thoothukudi (formerly a Catholic Church converted into Protestant Church by Dutch in 1658)



Ashe Memorial, Thoothukudi

Our Lady of Snow Church, Thoothukudi

Lord. Since the king Sankararama worshipped Him he obtained the name Sankararama. The other one is that Rama offered prayers to this *Lingam* and hence the name. The divine consort is called Bagamperiyal. There are separate shrines for *Kanni Vinayakar* and Muruga with Valli and Deivayanai. The *Rajagopuram* is 71 feet tall and is partly built of bricks. The local citizens have contributed a lot for the improvement of the temple. They are responsible for the construction of *Kalyana Mandapam*, *Artha mandapam*, *Maha mandapam*, Vimanam and *Rajagopuram*. The annual *Brahmothsavam* of the temple celebrated for ten days in the Tamil month of *Chithirai* (April - May) attracts a huge crowd.[51] *Vaikundapathy* a Vishnu temple is near by this temple. It is quite popular among the local people.

There is another temple called *Sundara Pandiya Pillar* temple constructed by M.Subburaya Pillai of this town. Sankararameswarar and his consort *Bagamperiyal* pay visit to this temple during *Thaipusam* festival and on the 7th day of *Chithirai* festival.

Church of Our Lady of Snow

The statue of Our Lady of Snows is a posthumous gift of St.Francis Xavier who received it here in June 1655. This statue was installed at St.Paul's Church. When the Dutch took over Thoothukudi from the Portuguese, the priceless gift and relic from the great apostle went into exile and was protected by the head of the Parathvar Community of this town. Steps were initiated by this Community to build a church for the Lady of Snows and in 1711 August, Our Lady of Snows was installed in the church. To celebrate this great occasion the leader of the Parathava Community constructed a small car and Our Lady of Snows went in procession in this car. They with great enthusiasm and vigour, involved in the construction of a golden car to adore *Our Lady of Snows.* The height of this huge Golden Car is 75 feet and was first drawn on 2 February 1806.

The festival commences with flag hoisting on 26 July every year when the preparatory Novena begins. The festival is celebrated for nine days. During this period several Holy Masses are conducted in the mornings. In the evenings Congregational Rosary begins at 3 p.m followed by the Litany of Our Lady of Snows, a Tamil sermon by an eminent preacher and the congregation is blessed with a small replica of the statue of Our Lady of Snows. On the night of 4 August, a Bishop signs the solemn vespers assisted by a host of clergy. Next day the Bishop conducts Solemn Pontifical High Mass. In this he is assisted by a host of clergy. These are the common rituals followed during the feast. More than 50,000 people congregate here during this feast.

The Golden Car is taken out through the streets once in a decade. Holy Masses are shed on the Golden Car itself from 5 a.m and by 7 a.m the Car is pulled by the congregation with great faith through the streets of Thoothukudi and the Car comes back to the campus by noon. Usually more than 20,000 people take part in this feast. It is surprising to see that many Hindus participate in this feast of Our Lady of Snow to thank Her for the boons that she bestowed upon them and to seek Her blessings.

Places around Thoothukudi

Near the port there is an island called Muyal (Hare) Island which is 15 kms from Thoothukudi port. It is a good picnic spot for the holiday seekers and for the local people. There is another park called Roch park which is 4 kms from Thoothukudi town on the way to the port. Arrangements are being made to introduce water sports here. During festival and weekly holidays there is a heavy tourist flow to the beach.

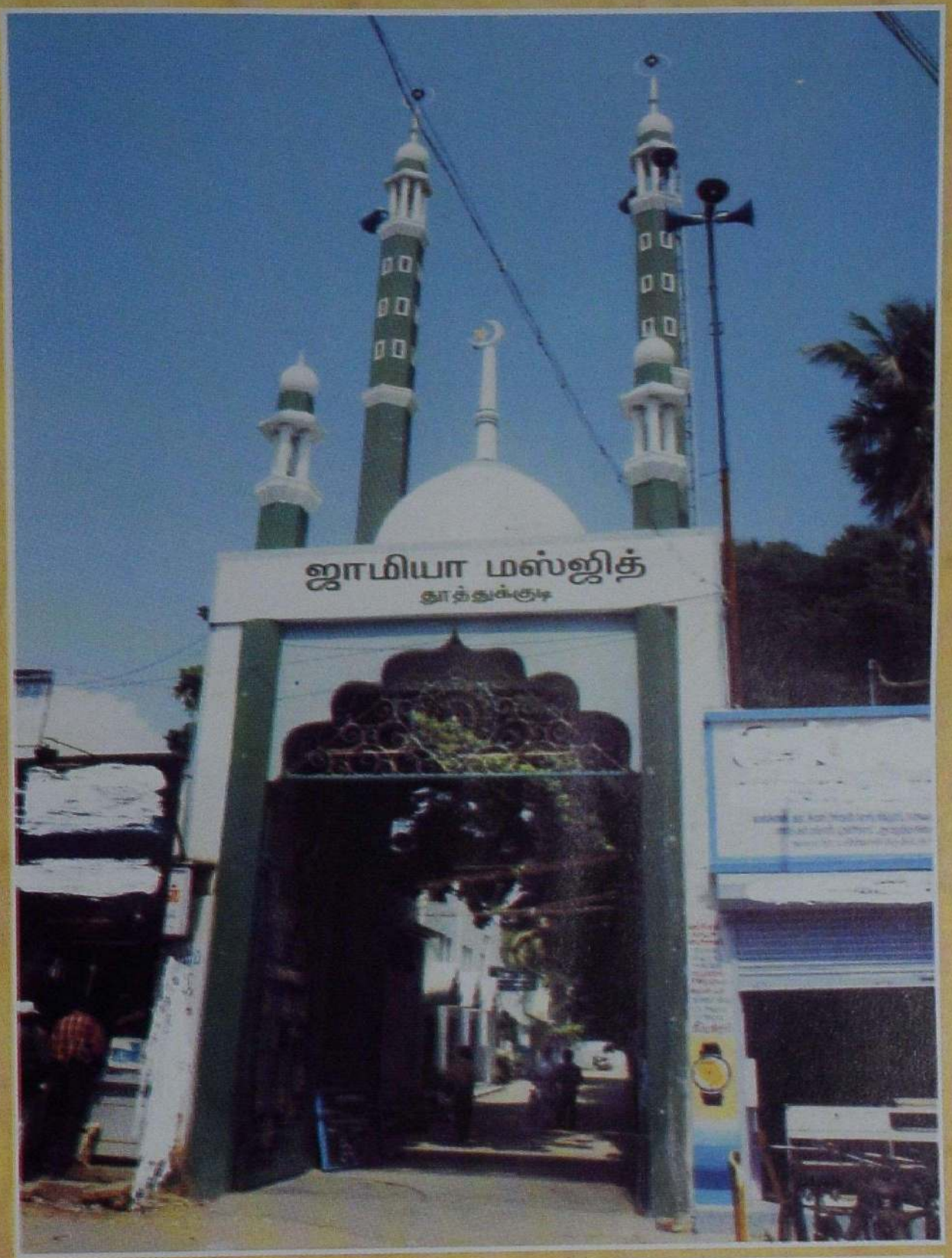
Vaippar (Vilathikulam Taluk)

Vaippar is situated in the place where the river Vaippar confluences with sea. Many buses ply from Thoothukudi to Vaippar. Syed Samshudhin Oliyullah Darga is located here. It is said that Syed Samshudhin Oliyullah was one of the descendants of Prophet Mohammed. He remained as a Governor of Mecca for sometime. He came to the village during the time of Vikkirama Pandian. Attracted by the serene atmosphere of the place he stayed there and developed a good relationship with the local residents. But this was mistaken by Vikramapandian and in turn it let to clashes resulting in the death of Syed Shamshudhin Oliyullah. A Darga was built in his memory in the place where he was buried.

Urs festival is conducted in this Darga and sandal paste kept in a vessal is brought from Syed Samshudhin's house to the darga. In this festival both Hindus and Muslims participate with great reverence. Hindus worship by placing oil lamps in front of the darga. People used to tonsure their heads, tie cradles and even sacrifice goats and cocks when their wishes are fulfilled. One can witness small boys putting *thoppukkaranams* (holding their ears with their hands and bend their legs a method used to worship Vinayaka) in the darga and applying the oil in the lamps to their necks. This is indeed a pleasant act, highlighting the unity existing between the Hindus and Muslims. There is no cause for any religious bickering.[52] There is a Siva temple called Kasi Viswanatha temple and his consort is Visalakshi. The small port that existed here was closed in the year 1867, but salt pans here are quite famous. Dutch started this industry in the beginning of the 17th century.[53]

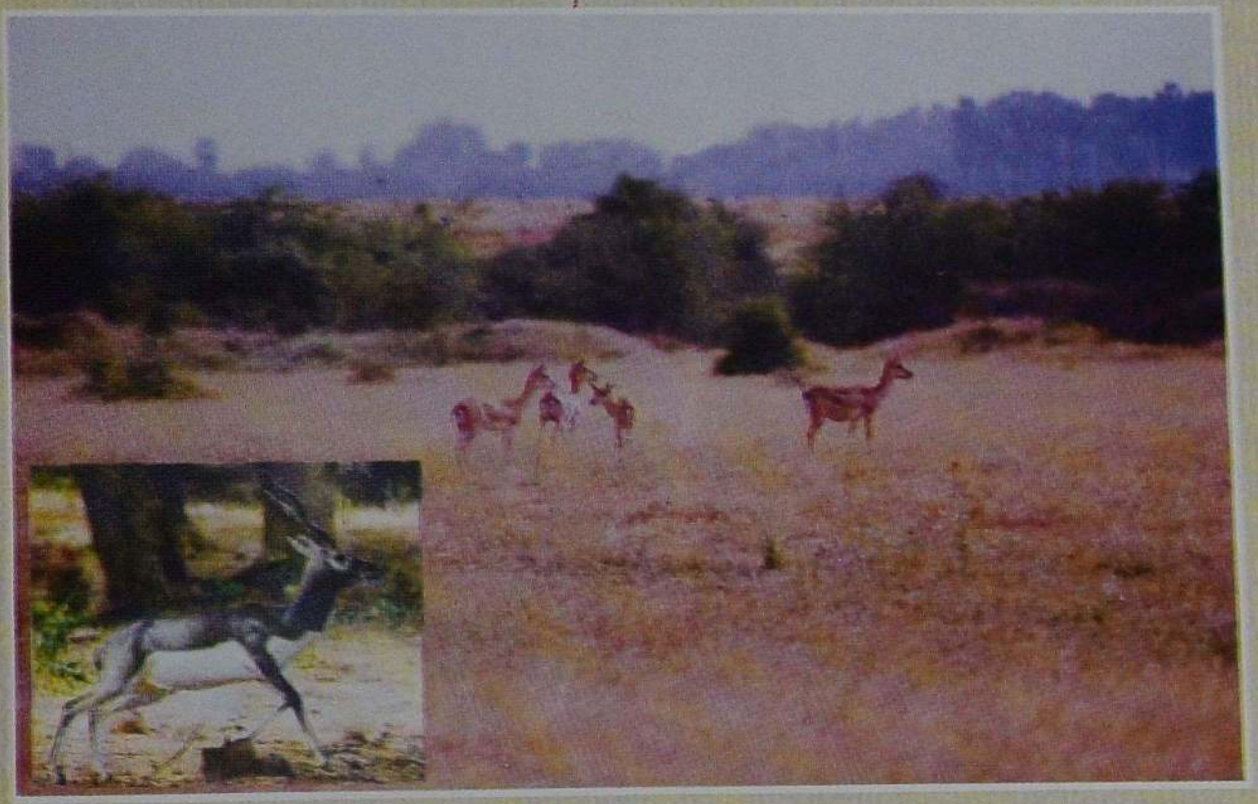
Vallanadu Black-buck Sanctuary (Srivaikuntam)

Arulmigu Sankararameswarar Temple, Thoothukudi

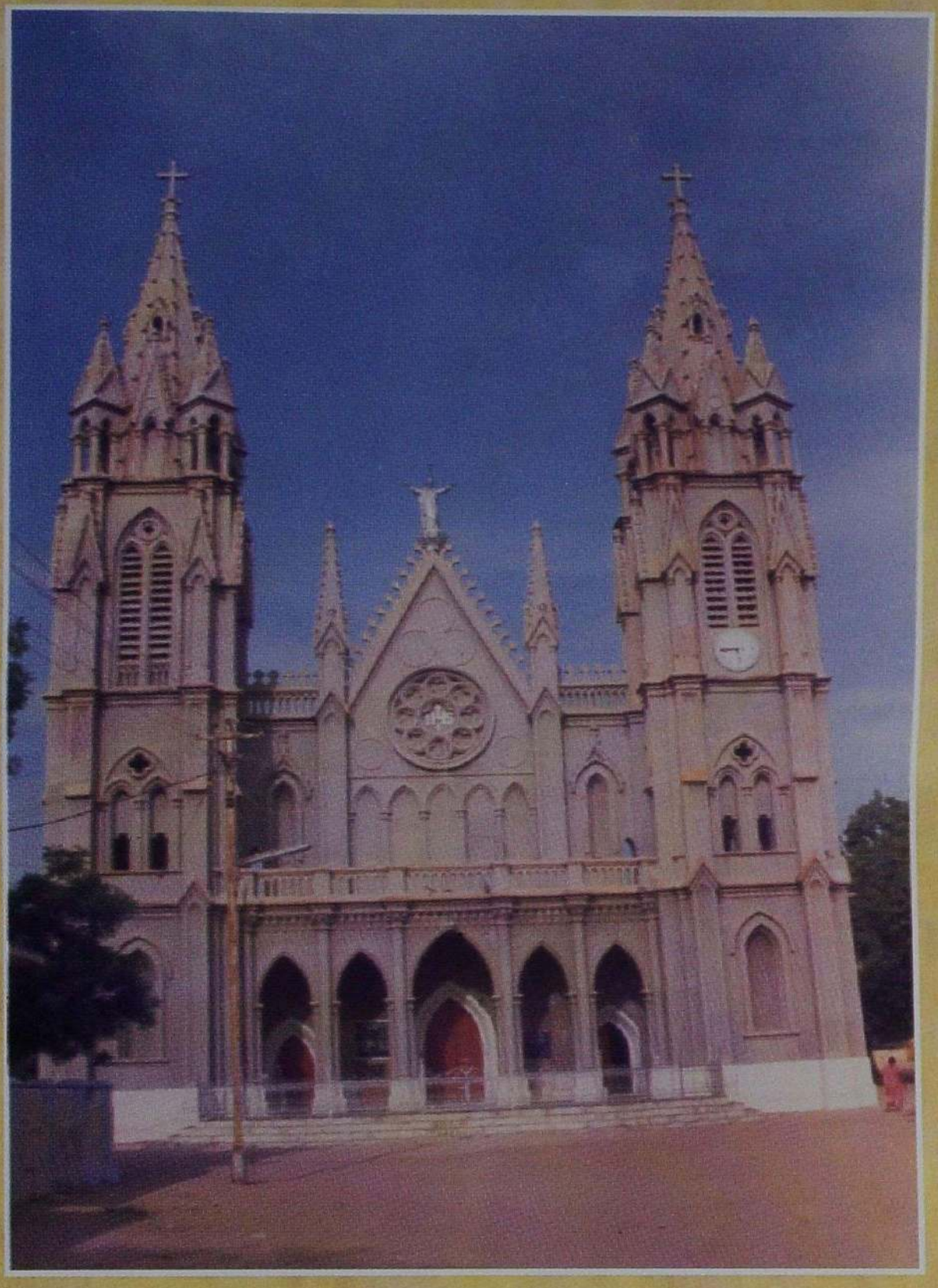


Jamia Mosque, Thoothukudi

Blackbuck Sanctuary, Vallanadu



A herd of blackbucks



St. Thomas Church, Veerapandianpattinam

Kattu Magudhoom Palli Dargah, Veerapandian Pattinam

It is a hill area lying between Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi main road. It is 38 km. from Thoothukudi. Its total area is 1641 hectres. It is full of scrub forests and has an annual rainfall of 758.0 mm. The fauna found here are blackbuck, spotted deer, macaques, jungle cat, mangoose and hares. The Forest department has fenced the area to protect the deers. This sanctuary can be visited throughout the year.[54]

Vembar (Vilathikulam Taluk)

Vembar is situated in the northern end of Gulf of Mannar and it is 55 km. from Thoothukudi. St. Xavier frequented this place. By 1570 Holy Ghost Church was built. The construction of the present church was started in 1903 and was completed in 1915.[55] It is famous for palmyra jaggery.[56]

Veerapandian Pattinam (Tiruchendur Taluk)

This place is situated 5 km. north of Tiruchendur. In 1535, the people embraced Christianity under the Portuguese. It was often visited by St.Xavier.[57] It is quite famous for an ancient church which is 400 years old. In 1571, a beautiful church was built for St.Thomas, but it was razed to ground in 1656 by the Dutch. In 1730, a small church was constructed and in 1882 foundation was laid for the construction of the present St.Thomas Church. The church with 133' height tower was completed in 1886 and is adorned with a giant clock at its top. It requires two persons to move its key to wind the clock.[58] Most of the people are Roman Catholics. Fishing is the main occupation of the people and dry fish is exported to other countries.[59]

Vilathikulam

Vilathikulam, a town panchayat, is the taluk headquarters. The nearest railway station is Kovilpatti which is 35 km. The total population as per 1991 Census was 10474. Arulmigu Meenakshi Sundareswarar temple here is 300 yaers old. The prinicipal deity is Arulmigu Chokkalingar and the sub deity is Arulmigu Meenakshi. Festivals in the temple are Bhrahmothsavam in Chitrai, Skandha Sasti, Karthigai Deepam, Navarathri and Thiruvadhirai. Cloths, Coarse towels and a class of bedsheets known as *rettu* were woven here. A famous musician Nallappasamy Pandian popularly known as Vilathikulam samy hailed from this place.

List of selected temples in the district is furnished in the **Appendix -1**[60].

APPENDIX - 1
List of Village Temples

Name of the Village	*Name of the Temple*	*Distance from Taluk Head Quarters (Km.)*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Km.*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Tiruchendur Taluk				
Alwar Thirunagari	Sri Adhi Nather Sri Paripoorna Sakthi Vinayagar Sri Kurugur Nangai Mutharamman	30	Tiruchendur	30
Thenthirupperai	Sri Makara Nedunkuzhaikathar Sri Kailasanathar and Sri Azhagu Mutharamman	-	-	
Authoor	Sri Somanathaswamy	18	Arumuganeri	8
Kayalpattinam	Sri Meikandeswarar Sri Ganapatheeswarar Sri Somatheswarar Sri Sankaralingeswarar and Sri Azhagiya Manavala Perumal	8	Kayalpattinam	3
Arumuganeri	Sri Somanathaswamy	10	Arumuganeri	0.5
Kanam	Sri Parvathi Amman and Sri Bhadra Kali Amman	10	Tiruchendur	10
Nazarath	Sri Muthumalaiamman	28	Nazarath	1
Tiruchendur	Sri Subramaniya Swamy Sri Sivakozhundeeswarar and Sri Ananda Vinayakar	-	-	-
Udankudi	Sri Kandukonda Vinayakar Sri Ulaga Muththaramman Sri Sandhai Adiyur Mutharamman and Sri Perumal	15	Tiruchendur	15
Malavarayanpattinam	Sri Mazhavarayanangai Amman Sri Perumal and Sri Shiva	48	Alwarthirunagari	8
Adhinadhapuram	Sri Narayanaperumal Sri Venkatachalapathy and Sri Veyilugandhamman	30	Alwarthirunagari	4
Thirukkalur	Sri Vaithamanidhiperumal Sri Kasi Viswanathar and Sri Mutharamman	26	Alwarthirunagari	4
Mavadipannai	Sri Muthumalaiamman and Sri Shenbaga Kootha Vinayakar	21	Nazarath	7
Karukattur	Sri Vellimalai Ayyanar and Sri Adhisaya Mariamman	20	Kurumbur	7

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
Rajapathi	Sri Kailasanathar	22	Kurumbur	6
Senthamangalam	Sri Kailasanathar	20	Arumuganeri	8
Suganthalai	Sri Mariamman Sri Murugan Sri Sastha Sri Muthuraman	20	Tiruchendur	19
Angamangalam	Sri Narasinganadha Eswarar and Sri Adinarayana Perumal	15	Kurumbur	0.5
Punaiyoor	Sri Vinaitheerthamman	16	Kachanavilai	5
Kadayamodai	Sri Ulagamman	25	Nazarath	4
Thenmangulam	Sri Mutharamman Azhagiyamanavalapuram Sri Narayanasami	25	Alwarthirunagari	2
Nalumavadi	Sri Padakkariswami Sri Mariamman Sri Vinayakar and Sri Uchinimakali Amman	18	Kurumbur	8
Kurippankulam	Sri Perumal	30	Nazarath	8
Vellamadam	Sri Agilandeswari	30	Nazarath	5
Kachanavilai	Sri Mutharamman Sri Uchinimakali Amman	18	Kachanavilai	1
Nallur	Sri Nageswaramudayar	12	Kurumbur	3
Moolakkarai	Sri Vada Bhadra Kali Amman	13	Arumuganeri	3
Ammanpuram	Sri Mahaganapathy Sri Vadamalai Vinayakar and Sri Sandana Mari Amman	10	Kurumbur	5
Veeramanickam	Sri Arunjunai Katha Ayyanar Sri Padakkaraiswami Sri Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Vada Bhadra kali Amman, Sri Sandanamari Amman and Sri Madasami	14	Kurumbur	4
Pallipathu	Sri Narayanasami	10	Pallipattu	10
Kayamozhi	Sri Muppidari Amman Sri Narayanasamy and Sri Aykiya Vinayagar	10	Kayamozhi	10
Mela Tiruchendur	Sri Kunnimalai Sastha	5	Tiruchendur	5

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
Kudiraimozhi	Sri Karkuvel Ayyanar and Sri Sundara Nachiamman	12	Tiruchendur	12
Semmarikkulam	Sri Kalatheeswarar Sri Illanguni Ayyanar Sri Mutharamman and Sri Parameswari Amman	15	Nazarath	12
Manadu Thandupathu	Sri Kaliyugavaradhar	12	Tiruchendur	12
Chettiapathu	Sri Ayuduveetuswami	17	Tiruchendur	15
Venkataramanujapuram	Sri Amman Sri Sudalamadan Sri Mutharamman (2 Nos.) Sri Mariamman (2 Nos.) Sri Vinayakar Sri Isakki Amman Sri Pechiamman and Sri Uchinimakali Amman	25	Tiruchendur	21
Udankudi	Sri Veeramanogari Amman	11	Tiruchendur	11
Kulasekarapattinam	Sri Mutharamman Sri Chidambareswarar Sri Vinnavaram Perumal Sri Kanchi Vijaya Kachikonda Pandeeswarar and Sri Pechiamman	14	Tiruchendur	14
Mathavalankurichi	Sri Uchinimakali Amman	20	Tiruchendur	20
Manapad	Sri Muthumari Amman	17	Tiruchendur	17
SrivaikuntamTaluk				
Sawyerpuram	Sri Vinayagar	18	Srivaikuntam	18
Perungulam	Sri Mayakoother Sri Thirvazhutheeswarar Sri Bhadra kali Amman Sri Narayanaswamy	16	Srivaikuntam	16
Eral	Sri Chairman Arunachala Swami Sri Unmai Vinayagar Sri Sauvkkai Muthamman Sri Chokkalinga Swami	17	Kurumbur	
Srivaikuntam	Sri Shodasa Ganapathy Sri Kailasanathar Sri Kallapiran Sri Bala Vinayakar Sri Bhoodikarai Subramaniaswamy Sri Akkasali Vinayakar Sri Muthalamman Sri Therkku Muthalamman Sri Vijayasanar (Varagunamangai)		Toothukkudi	26

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
Poovani	Sri Amman Sri Palavesakkaran Sri Kali Amman Sri Krishnan	30	Vanchi maniyachi	6
Vadakku Kariseri	Sri Ariyanachi Amman Sri Veeraperumal Sastha Sri Kasi Vishwanathar	19	Seithuriganallur	9
Kaliyavur	Sri Kalyani Amman	20	Vanchi maniyachi	17
Murappanadukoilpathu	Sri Kailasanathar Sri Chokalinga Swamy Sri Nangai Muthu Amman	18	Seithunganallur	7
Vadavallanadu	Sri Senthil Vinayakar			
Deivaseyalpuram	Sri Arasudaiyar Sastha Sri Rajarajeshwari Amman Sri Venkatesa Perumal	18	Srivaikuntam	18
Ellainayakanpatti	Sri Boothathu Amman Sri Sankara Vinayakar Sri Sundara Vinayakar Sri Vazhavandha Amman	25	Srivaikuntam	25
Aniyaparanallur	Sri Meenakshipatti Peria Nayagathaar Sri Perumal Sri Pudhupatti Muthuramman Sri Sandhana Mari Amman Sri Siddhi Vinayakar Sri Thanumaleeswarar	11	Srivaikuntam	11
Tannuthu	Sri Easwari Amman Sri Sandhana Mariamman Sri Sudalaimadasami	12	Srivaikuntam	12
Vallanadu	Sri Subramania Swami Sri Thambiraati Amman Sri Sadhu Chidambaraswamy	20	Tirunelveli	15
Kilputhaneri	Sri Selva Vinayakar	17	Seithunganallur	5
Vasavappapuram	Sri Alangaraselvi Amman Sri Anavaradhaselvi Amman Sri Kalimuthuamman Sri Sivan Sri Varadharaja Perumal	15	Seithunganallur	5
Alikkudi	Sri Venkatachalapathi	15	Seithunganallur	5
Nanalkadu	Sri Thirukandeeswarar	17	Seithunganallur	8
Manakkari	Sri Chokkalingaswami Sri Navaneethakrishnan Sri Sundara Vinayakar	10	Srivaikuntam	10

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
Vittalapuram	Sri Virupatheeswarar Sri Vithaleeswarar Perumal	15	Seithunganallur	2
Muthalangurichi	Sri Nallampillai Pettra Ammal Vithalapuram Kovilpattu Sri Thiruvarangaselvi Ambal	19	Seithunganallur	7
Arampannai	Sri Chokkalingaswami Sri Muppidari Amman Sri Valampuri Vinayakar Sri Varadharaja Perumal	7	Srivaikuntam	7
Kongarayakurichi	Sri Thiruvaleeswarar Perumal Sri Veerapandi Eswarar	8	Thanthankulam	8
Alwar Kalkulam	Sri Bhadrakali Amman Sri Chidambara Vinayakar Sri Muthu Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Pechiamman	8	Srivaikuntam	8
Tolappanpannai	Sri Isakiamman Sri Balibeedasami Sri Krishnan Sri Mariamman Sri Pandarasami Sri Sudalaimadaswamy Sri Ulagamman Sri Veerabhadraswami Sri Vinayakar	5	Pudukkudi	5
Tirupanichettikulam	Sri Muthumalaiamman	13	Srivaikuntam	13
Iruvappapuram	Sri Aathimarathamman	25	Thoothukudui	15
Palayakayal	Sri Ayyan Sri Ponnachi Amman Sri Veera Raja Perumal Sri Sakthi Vinayakar Sri Sankumukheswarar	28	Thookthukudi	17
Manjalnirkayal	Sri Muthumalaiamman Sri Brahma Shakthi Amman	21	Thoothukudi	20
Agaram	Sri Anjael Endra Perumal Sri Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Duraiappa Sastha Sri Kodimadasamy Sri Muthuparvathiamman Sri Pulamadasamy	25	Thoothukudi	25
Maramangalam	Sri Perumal & Sri Sivan	-	-	-
Arumugamangalam	Sri Aayirathen Vinayakar Sri Vembadi Sudalai Madasamy	-	-	-

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
Siruthondanallur	Sri Bhadri kali Amman Sri Maramatchiamman Sri Narayanasamy Sri Muthumalai Amman	15	Kurumbur	7
Sivagalai	Sri Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Mutharamman Sri Sooranatha Vinayakar Sri Subramaniyasamy	10	Srivaikuntam	10
Perur	Sri Renganatha Perumal	5	Srivaikuntam	5
Tirupuliyangudi	Sri Booipalaka Perumal	5	Srivaikuntam	5
Velur Aadhichanallur	Sri Selva Vinayakar	5	Velur Pudukkudi	5
Karungulam	Sri Marthandeswarar Sri Ayappan Sri Sandana Mariamman Sri Sastha Chokkanathar Sri Sudalai Madaswami Sri Vadakkuvasal Selvi Amman Sri Venkatachalapathy	7	Thanthankulam	7
Seydunganallur	Sri Sriranganathar Sri Sundarapandiya Sastha Sri Vyakirapatheeswarar	13	Sydunganallur	1
Terku kariseri	Sri Aram Valartha Amman Sri Samedha Kulasekaranathar	10	Thanthankulam	4
Cherakulam	Sri Muthuramman Sri Perumal Sri Sivan	18	Thanthankulam	8
Vallakulam	Sri Kaliyuga Muthaiyan Sastha Sri Muppidari Amman Sri Vinayakar	11	Thanthankulam	1
Kalvay	Sri Emperumal Sri Karpaga Vinayakar Sri Muthuramman Sri Peechi Amman	8	Srivaikuntam	8
Velur Kasba	Sri Aadhilinga Perumal Sri Nadukkakar Matheeswarar Sri Sivakami Amman	3	Srivaikuntam	3
Sriparankusanallur	Sri Ekanthalingaswami Sri Ramaswami	5	Srivaikuntam	5
Kilpidagai Varadharajapuram	Sri Varadharaja Perumal	7	Alwarthirunagari	3

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
Parakramapandi	Sri Bhuvaneshwari Amman Sri Muthuraman Sri Perumal	5	Srivaikuntam	6
Kilpadagai Appan Kovil	Sri Thiruvenkidathan (Appan Koil)	7	Srivaikuntam	7
Kilpadagai Kasba	Sri Devaripiran Sri Aravindalochanar	7	Alwarthirunagari	5
Mangalakkurichi	Sri Narayanaswamy Sri Uchinimaakali Amman	13	Srivaikuntam	13
Kottarakuruchi	Sri Vempadi Sudalaimadaswami Sri Irattai Sudalamadaswami	20	Arumuganeri	10
Valavallan	Sri Devi Nattarkonda Amman Sri Savukkaimutharamman	17	Kurumbur	8
Korkai	Sri Anikaathal Sri Kottaivalvayan Sri Manicka Vinayakar Sri Mariamman Sri Muthuramman Sri Umarimuthuramman Sri Vetrivel Amman Sri Vinayakar	19	Arumuganeri	12
Mukkani	Sri Aadhiparameshwari Amman Sri Muniaswamy Sri Sivalaramman Sri Swamiparameshwar	22	Arumuganeri	8
OttapidaramTaluk				
Pasuvandanai	Sri Kailasanathar Sri Nallaperumal Sri Durgai Amman	12	Kadambur	12
Muthuramalingapuram	Sri Bhadra Kali Amman	13	Kadambur	15
Minakshipuram	Sri Gandhari Amman	12	Kadambur	15
Kumara Ettaiyapuram	Sri Ariya Nachiamman	10	Kadambur	22
Eppodumvendran	Sri Solaisami Samadhi	18	Thoothukudi	26
Kattunayakkanpatti	Sri Siddhi Vinayakar Sri Sandana Mariamman Sri Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Muthu Vinayakar (Parivillikottai) Sri Ariya Nachiamman Sri Venkatachalapathi	20	Kadambur	15

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
Adanur	Sri Adi Lingeswarar Sri Easwaran	28	Kovilpatti	32
Terku Kalmedu	Sri Kallathu Madaswami Sri Manikatti Madaswami	28	Thoothukudi	25
Vellaram	Sri Peria Andavar	6	Thoothukudi	30
Kila Mudiman	Sri Varadharaja Perumal	9	Kadambur	12
Keela Mangalam	Sri Perumal Sri Kalatheeswarar Sri Sandana Mariamman Sri Sudalaimadan Sri Vinayakar	15	Kadambur	12
Venkateswarapuram	Sri Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Kali Amman Sri Vinayakar Sri Rajarajeswari	8	Kadambur	14.4
Sillangulam	Sri Varadharaja Perumal Sri Vadakkuva Chelliamman	12	Kadambur	9.6
Ilavelangal	Sri Karuppasami	32	Kadambur	6
Thennampatti	Sri Amman Sri Bhadra Kali Amman	32	Kadambur	13
Kottali	Sri Navaneetha Krishnan Sri Karuppasami Sri Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Esakkiamman	18	Kadambur	10
Sangampatti	Sri Vetri Vinayakar Sri Gangai Amman Sri Veera Jakkammal	13	Kadambur	7
Araikkulam	Sri Bala Vinayakar	15	Kailasapuram	20
Panchalankurichi	Sri Veera Jakkammal	4	Thattaparai	-
Ottappidaram	Sri Ulagandeswari Sri Viswanathaswami Vaikundapathi Sri Kutralanathar Sri Siddhi Vinayakar	22	Thattaparai	8
Kollankinaru	Sri Ariyanachi Amman Sri Varadharaja Perumal	20	Vanchi Maniyachi	12
Kalappaipatti	Sri Muppidari Amman	40	Naraikinaru	12
Savarimangalam	Sri Perumal Sri Vadakku Chelliamman Sri Sandana Mari Amman			

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
	Sri Vinayakar Sri Ayyanar Sri Sudalai Madan Sri Karuppaswami Sri Salai Eethusamy			
Pudiyamputhur	Sri Kulasekaranathar Sri Kulasekara Perumal	5	Thattapparai	3
Thoothukudi Taluk				
Mappilaiurani	Sri Bhadra Kali Amman	7	Thoothukudi	7
Thoothukudi	Sri Sankara Rameshwarar Sri Vaikuntapathi Perumal Sri Ekambranathar Sri Karuppasami Sri Bhadra Kali Amman (Meenakshipuram) Sri Vada Bhadra Kali Amman (East Car St) Sri Vadakku Bhadra Kali Amman (SS Pillai St) Sri Muthumari Amman (Mela Shanmugapuram) Sri Mari Amman (Levinjipuram) Sri Bhadra Kali Amman (Doovipuram) Sri Bhadra Kali Amman (3rd Milestone) Sri Sandana Mari Amman (Vadabhagam) Sri Vembadi Sandana Mari Amman Sri Kathiresan Sri Adi Parameshwari Sri Pathinettu Padi Karuppasami Sri Uchimakali Amman Sri Selva Vinayakar Sri Ananda Vinayakar Sri Bala Vinayakar Sri Vetri Vinayakar Sri Kanni Vinayakar		Thoothukudi	1
Muttayyapuram	Sri Perumal Sri Amman	8	Thoothukudi	8
Athimarapatti	Sri Sandana Mari Amman (Shanmugapuram) Sri Uchinimakali Amman	8	Thoothukudi	8
Umarikottai	Sri Uchinimakaliamman Sri Sandana Mari amman Sri Ulagamman Sri Perumal	22	S.Kailasapuram	

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
	Sri Uthanda Karuppasamy Sri Sangu Vinayakar Sri Kanni Vinayakar Sri Sembu Katha Ayyanar Sri servakkara sami Sri Akkammal Madammal Sri Gandhari Amman Sri Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Vinayakar(Chettiyurani) Sri Sandana Mari Amman (Chettiyurani) Sri Vinayakar (Varadarajapuram) Sri Sandana Mari Amman(V.puram) Sri Onnammal (V.puram) Sri Sudalai Madasami(V.puram) Sri Sandana Mari Amman (Kallanparumbu) Sri Kali Amman (Kallaparambu) Sri Shiva			
Mela Thattaparai	Sri Palar Konda Ayyanar Sri Uchimakali Amman Sri Sandana Mari Amman Sri Santhana Gopalakrishnan Sri Kariya Perumal Sri Selva Vinayakar Sri Siddhi Vinayakar Sri Ammasamman Sri Mottaisami Sri Sappani Madasami Sri Bagavathi Amman Sri Nalla Madasami Sri Sudalai Madasamy Sri Periamman	20	Melathattapparai	
Vadakku Silukkanpatti	Sri Puthuvai Selviamman	13	Thoothukudi	13
Milavittan	Sri Chidambara Vinayakar Sri Vembadi Chelliamman Sri Bhadra Kali Amman	4	Thoothukudi	4
Ayyanadaippu	Sri Ulagamman Sri Sandanamari Amman	7	Thoothukudi	7
Keelathattapparai	Sri Navaneetha Krishnan Sri Unmai Vinayakar Sri Aayiramkannamman Sri Sandana Mari Amman Sri Aathiswami Sri Puliyadiswami Sri Pechiamman	20	Mela thattapparai	3
Ramaswamipuram	Sri Narayanaswamy Perumal Sri Amman Sri Ayyanar	27	Kailasapuram	6

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
	Sri Vinayakar Sri Perumal Sri Pattan(alias)Sorimuthaiyan Sri Kondai Amman			
Timmarajapuram	Sri Muthuramman Sri Muppidariamman	17	Thoothukudi	17
Peroorani	Sri Kanni Vinayakar Sri Mallamman Sri Vazhavandha Amman	26	Thattaparai	7
Allikkulam	Sri Uchinimakali Amman Sri Perumalsami Sri Sudalai Madasami Sri Mariamman Sri Muthumari Amman Sri Perumal Sri Murugan	20	Thoothukudi	20
Therkuvilukkanpatti	Sri Navaneetha Krishnan Sri Selvi Amman Sri Varasiddhi Vinayakar	13	Thattapparai	11
Kuttudankadu	Sri Bhadrakali Amman Sri Narayanasami Sri Muthuramman	16	Thoothukudi	16
Varthakareddipatti	Sri Ulagamman Sri Bhadrakali Amman Sri Uchinimakali Amman Sri Kulathangarai Vinayakar	27	Thoothukudi	27
Ramanathapuram	Sri Sandanamari Amman Sri Kali Amman Sri Angala Parameshwari Amman Sri Sankara Vinayakar	27	Srivaikuntam	19
Mudivaithanendal	Sri Mari Amman Sri Madasami Sri Swarna Vinayakar Sri Muthu Amman	16	Thoothukudi	16
Kumaragiri	Sri Sandana Mari Amman	15	Thoothukudi	15
Kattalankulam	Sri Sandana Mari Amman Sri Perumal Sri Bhadrakali Amman Sri Vinayakar Sri Muthuramman	22	Thoothukudi	22
Servaikaranmadam	Sri Narayanasami Sri Badrakali Amman Sri Vinayakar	15	Thoothukudi	15

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
	(Sivagnanapuram) Sri Narayanasami Sri Badrakali Sri Vinayakar Sri Oorkaval Perumal (Thangammalpuram) Sri Narayanasami Sri Badhrakali Sri Vinayakar Sri Oorkaval Perumal (Servakaranmadam) Sri Narayanasami Sri Badhrakali Sri Vinayakar Sri Oorkaval Perumal (Jakkammalpuram)			
Kulaiyankarisal	Sri Omkarasakthi Sri Bhadrakali Amman Sri Sandanamari Amman Sri Vinayakar Sri Mariamman	15	Thoothukudi	15
Mullukkadu	Sri Vada Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Omkarasakthi Amman	10	Thoothukudi	10
Kovilpatti Taluk				
Kalugumalai	Sri Kazhugachala Moorthy	23	Kovilpatti	23
Kovilpatti	Sri Poovana Natha Swamy Sri Swarnamala Kadhiresan	-	Kovilpatti	1
Illuppaiyurani	Sri Mookkarai Vinayakar	3	Iluppaiyurani	3
Kadambur	Sri Ambigai Mariamman	42	Kadambur	1/2
Kayatharu	Sri Muthukrishna Easwarar	30	Kadambur	12
K. Venkateswarapuram	Sri Vinayakar Sri Perumal Sri Kali	22	Kovilpatti	22
Kumarettaiyapuram	Sri Perumal	15	Kovilpatti	15
Vanaramuti	Sri Ramalingaswami Sri Veyilukandha Ayyanar Kendiyar Amman Sri Muthumari Amman Sri Perumal	12	Kovilpatti	12
Thonugal	Sri Kali Amman Sri Ayyanar	8	Kovilpatti	8
Gangankulam	Sri Kali Amman	4	Kovilpatti	4
Alampatti	Sri Ayyanar Sri Hanuman (Ataikondan)	4	Kovilpatti	4

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
Inam Maniyachi	Sri Chelliyar Amman Sri Kali Amman	4	Kovilpatti	4
Kovilpatti	Sri Madasami Sri Kali Amman	2	Kovilpatti	2
Avalnatham	Sri Bhadra Kali Amman	8	Kovilpatti	6
Lingampatti	Sri Sankara Narayana Swamy	6	Kovilpatti	6
Pandavar Mangalam	Sri Chelliaramman	3	Kovilpatti	3
Mandhithoppu	Sri Kasi Viswanathar	2	Kovilpatti	2
Nalattinputhur	Sri Sundereswara Sri Kariamal Azhagar Sri Durgai Amman	8	Kovilpatti	7
Mudukkumeendanpatti	Sri Perumal (2 Nos.) Sri Vinayakar, Sri Ayyanar Sri Kali Amman Sri Ammachiyar	8	Kovilpatti	8
Therku Kalugumalai	Sri Kali Amman Sri Mariamman Sri Muthu Veerappasamy	22	Kovilpatti	22
Kattalampatti	Sri Kali Amman Sri Sadaichchi	22	Kovilpatti	22
Karadikulam	Sri Amman Sri Ayyanar	22	Kovilpatti	22
K. Subramaniyapuram	Sri Perumal (2Nos) Sri Vinayakar Sri Kali Amman (4 Nos) Sri Thottarayan	24	Kovilpatti	24
Kattarankulam	Sri Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Muthalamman Sri Durgai Amman Sri Perumal Sri Kali Amman Sri Chelliaramman Sri Vinayakar	15	Kovilpatti	16
Idaiseval	Sri Venkatachalapathi	14	Kumarapuram	5
Uthupatti	Sri Navaneetha Krishnan Sri Sankarapandiyar	8	Kumarapuram	2
Kilavipatti	Sri Sundara Vinayakar Sri Alangari Amman Sri Vinayakar	5	Kovilpatti	5
Sivandipatti	Sri Bhadra Kali Amman	9	Kovilpatti	9

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
Mudakkalankulam	Sri Vinayakar Sri Niraikulathu Ayyanar Sri Madana Amman Sri Karuppasamy Sri Sudalai Madan Sri Madasami Sri Easwari Amman Sri Kali Amman Sri Muthalamman Sri Bhadra Kali Amman	12	Kovilpatti	12
Kurumalai	Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Sri Oothu Ayyanar Sri Vinayakar Sri Angala Easwari Sri Kali Amman	12	Kadambur	8
Chidambarampatti	Sri Vinayakar Sri Kali Amman Sri Ayyanar	20	Kovilpatti	20
Thirumangalakurichi	Sri Kasiviswanathar Sri Vaiyalingaswami	30	Kovilpatti	30
Sevalapperi	Sri Vinayakar	18	kadambur	12
Sivagnanapuram	Sri Kali Amman	20	Kovilpatti	20
Melaparaipatti	Sri Kali Amman Sri Shiva	12	Kadambur	8
Koppampatti	Sri Navaneetha Krishnasamy	13	Kovilpatti	13
Kuruvinatham	Sri Vinayakar Sri Perumal Sri Kali Amman	15	Kovilpatti	15
Kamanaickenpatti	Sri Karuppasamy Sri Sandana Mari Amman	15	Kovilpatti	15
Achankulam	Sri Ulagamman	18	Kadambur	15
Govindampatti	Sri Ponnatchi Amman	18	Kovilpatti	20
Vadakku vandanam	Sri Durgai Amman Sri Muniasamy Sri Muthuveerasamy	21	Kovilpatti	21
Kuppanapuram	Sri Perumal Sri Vinayakar Sri Kali Amman	21	Kadambur	21
Ottudanpatti	Sri Kali Amman Sri Gandhari Amman	23	Kadambur	2

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
K. Chidambarapuram	Sri Ariyanayaki Amman	33	Kovilpatti	33
Kappulingampatti	Sri Kali Amman Sri Penduka Nachiamman	23	Kadambur	6
Thirumalapuram	Sri Kali Amman	25	kadambur	3
Usilangulam	Sri Kali Amman Sri Mari Amman Sri Ayyanar	30	Kadambur	24
Rajapudhukudi	Sri Amman Sri Sudalai Madan	47	Gangaikongan	22
Sannadhu Pudhukudi	Sri Vinayakar Sri Uchi Makali Amman	47	Gangaikondan	22
Ettayapuram Taluk				
Ettayapuram	Sri Etteswaramoorthy and Sri Venkatachalapathy	-	Kovilpatti	15
Kodankipatti	Sri Jakkammal Sri Mariamman Sri Kaliamman Sri Munisamy Sri Mottaisami Sri Vinayagar and Sri Malaiamman	25	Aruppukkottai	18
Vembur	Sri Uthandasami and Sri Badhra Kaliamman (2 Nos.)	22	Aruppukkottai	21
Rajapatti	Sri Selliamman Sri Karuppasami Sri Ayyanar Sri Muniyasami Sri Kaliamman Sri Vinayakar and Sri Bhadra Kali Amman	26	Sattur	14
Masarpatti	Sri Varadaraja Perumal Sri Kali Amman Sri Vinayakar and Sri Ayyanar	23	Sattur	17
Ayan Vadamalapuram	Sri Pudu Amman	20	Kovilpatti	25
Thappadhi	Sri Karuppasami Sri Kali Amman Sri Malleswarar Sri Ayyanar Sri Perumal Sri Vinayakar	10	Sattur	18

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
	Sri Chelliamman Sri Mutharamman Sri Sappari Samy and Sri Pandi Muneeswari			
Kilnattukurichi	Sri Shiva	16	Kovilpatti	32
Inam Arunachalapuram	Sri Kali Amman and Sri Vinayakar	19	Kovilpatti	22
Urulaikudi	Sri Ayannar Sri Vinayakar Sri Perumal Sri Kali Amman Sri Karuppasami Sri Chelliamman and Sri Madasami	13	Kovilpatti	14
Katturamanpatti	Sri Ganthariamman Sri Perumal and Sri Karuppasami	15	Kovilpatti	10
Kadalaiyur	Sri Chelli Veerammal	9	Kovilpatti	10
Meenakshipuram	Sri Vinayakar Sri Ayyanar Sri Pechiamman Sri Meyyappasami and Sri Perumal	10	Kovilpatti	15
Karuppur	Sri Pooncholai Ayyanar Sri Perumal (2 Nos.) Sri. Chelliaramman Sri Vinayakar (2 Nos.)	18	Kovilpatti	18
Veerappatti	Sri Kali Amman Sri Vinayakar and Sri Ayyanar	15	Kovilpatti	20
Tholemalaipatti	Sri Kali Amman Sri Perumal Sri Vinayakar Sri Muniasami Sri Ayyanar and Sri Pechiamman	17	Kovilpatti	20
Muthulapuram	Sri Vinayakar Sri Bhavaneeswarar Sri Karuppasami	12	Kovilpatti	28
Nambipuram	Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Sri Venkatachalapathi Sri Bhadra Kali Amman and Sri Karuppasami	15	Kovilpatti	35

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
Vedapatti	Sri Bhadra Kali Amman	15	Kovilpatti	25
Perilovanpatti	Sri Vijayakar Sri Perumal Sri Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Irulappasami and Sri Veera Chinnamman	20	Kovilpatti	35
Sindalakkarai	Sri Vinayakar Sri Perumal Sri Malai Amman Sri Pudhu Mariamman Sri Kanniamman Sri Vetkali Amman	5	Kovilpatti	21
Navalakkampatti	Sri Vinayakar Sri Perumal Sri Akkmmal Sri Ayyanar and Sri Kali Amman	4	Kovilpatti	20
Sinnamalaikkundru	Sri Vinayakar Sri Perumal Sri Kali Amman Sri Durgai Amman Sri Ayyanar and Sri Ramanathar	6	Kovilpatti	14
K.Kumaragri	Sri Kali Amman	4	Kovilpatti	11
Ilambuvanam	Sri Etteeswarar Sri Soundaravalli Amman Sri Angala Eswari Amman and Sri Mari Amman	3	Kovilpatti	12
Ramanoothu	Sri Ayyanar and Sri Mayandiappan	4	Kovilpatti	24
Singilippatti	Sri Adaikkalam Katha Ayyanar	18	Kovilpatti	33
Thalaikkattupuram	Sri Vinayakar Sri Varadharaja Perumal Sri Bhadra Kali Amman and Sri Mari Amman	10	Kovilpatti	26
Kalugachalapuram	Sri Kali Amman (2 Nos.) Sri Venkatachalapathy Perumal (2 Nos.) Sri Ayyanar (2 Nos) and Sri Vinayakar	10	Kovilpatti	27
Padarnthapuli	Sri Venkatachalapathi	5	Kovilpatti	20

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
Chidambarampuram	Sri Vinayakar Sri Kali Amman Sri Pudu Amman Sri Durgai Amman, Sri Karuppusamy and Sri Kannimariamman	8	Kovilpatti	8
Nakkala Kottai	Sri Venkatesa Perumal	4	Kovilpatti	20
Suraikkaipatti	Sri Vinayakar (2 Nos.) Sri Shiva and Sri Perumal	4	Kovilpatti	16
Irachi	Sri Maragadhavalli Amman Sri Mari Amman Sri Kali Amman and Sri Bhadra Kali Amman	9	Kovilpatti	15
Semaputhur	Sri Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Agni Muthamman Sri Kamakshi Amman and Sri Kali Amman	13	Kovilpatti	22
T.Shanmugapuram	Sri Perumal and Sri Kali Amman	11	Kovllpatti	23
Valampatti	Sri Karuppasami	6	Kovilpatti	22
Mela Eral	Sri Muniandisami	5	Kovilpatti	20
Kila Eral	Sri Kamakshi Amman	5	Kovilpatti	22
T.Arunachalapuram	Sri Bhadra Kali Amman	5	Kovilpatti	22
Athikinar	Sri Vinayakar Sri Karuppasamy and Sri Kali Amman	14	Kovilpatti	20
Podupatti	Sri Pudhu Amman Sri Kali Amman Sri Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Sudalaimadasami and Sri Karuppasami	18	Kovilpatti	25
Ettilappanaickenpatti	Sri Arubadhuraja	10	Kovilpatti	25
Vilathikulam Taluk				
V.Pudur	Sri Veerakali Amman Sri Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Soundamman Sri Adhilingeswarar	19	Aruppukottai	18
Vilathikulam	Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Sri Siddhi Vinayakar and	--	Kovilpatti	36

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
	Sri Navaneethakrishnan			
Mettilpatti	Sri Siddhi Vinayakar Sri Veeraperumal Sri SelvaSivalinga Vinayakar and Sri Selvavinayakar	25	Aruppukottai	25
Muthusamipuram	Sri Kulatheeswari Amman Sri Muthu Vinayagar and Sri Varadharaja Perumal	22	Aruppukottai	18
Vannippatti	Sri Vinayakar Sri Karuppaswamy Sri Subbaiya	20	Kovilpatti	54
Madathuppatti	Sri Kali Amman			
Mela Venkateswarapuram	Sri Sandhi Marichiamman and Sri Perumal			
Sivalarpatti	Sri Kulatheeswari Amman	35	Arupukkottai	20
Pattithevanpatti	Sri Siddhi Vinayakar Sri Kali Amman Sri Durgai Amman Sri Vadasandhi Amman Sri Irulayee Amman Sri Karuppasamy Sri Sandanamari Amman Sri Perumal Sri Bhadra Kali Amman and Sri Palavesakaran	19	Sattur	25
Shencottai	Sri Vinayakar Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sri Subramaniaswamy (Subramaniapuram) and Sri Vinayakar (Nedumarapuram)	20	Sattur	22
Madalapuram	Sri Vivanakkoneri Mayaperumal Perumal and Sri Veilukandhamman	31	Sattur	35
Kumaralingapuram	Sri Ayyanar and Sri Kali Amman	22	Aruppukkottai	32
Boothalapuram	SriVaradharaja Perumal	37	Kovilpatti	--
Melakallurani	Sri Murugan	20	Sattur	27
Shankaralingapuram	Sri Varadharaja Perumal	13	Sattur	30
Nagalapuram	Sri Viswanatha Swamy and Sri Venkatesa Perumal	13	Sattur	33

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
M.Kodangipatti	Sri Mariamman (Maharajapuram), Sri Tiruppathi Venkatachalapathy and Sri Appasamy	10	Sattur	31
K.Duraisamipuram	Sri Balamurugan	19	Kovilpatti	56
Mavilodai	Sri Kamakshi Amman and Sri Shenbagavalli Amman	37	Kovilpatti	40
Kadalgudi	Sri Rajarajeswari and Sri Shenbagavalli Amman	12	Kovilpatti	60
Malleswarapuram	Sri Palani Andavar	16	Kovilpatti	46
Lakshmipuram	Sri Vaikunta Vinayakar Sri Karuppusamy Sri Ayyanar and Sri Mallammal	20	Kovilpatti	35
Vadamalapuram	Sri Vinayakar Sri Kali Amman and Sri Perumal	14	Kovilpatti	44
Sundarapatchiapuram	Sri Ayyanar	13	Kovilpatti	51
Subbiahpuram	Sri Sundara Vinayagar	13	Kovilpatti	49
Vathalakarai	Sri Vinayakar Sri Perumal Sri Ayyanar and Sri Karuppasamy	13	Kovilpatti	45
Idaichiyurani(11)	Sri Idaychi Amman Sri Ayyanar and Karuppasamy	-	-	-
Zamin Karisalkulam	Sri Muthu Vinayakar	6	Kovilpatti	40
Athankarai	Sri Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Kali Amman Sri Mottaikarasamy Sri Malayandisamy Sri Selliyaramman and Sri Balakrishnaswamy (Kalkumi)	10	Kovilpatti	36
Chithavanaickanpatti	Sri Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Kamakshi Amman Sri Muniyasamy Sri Kali Amman Sri Valli Kannamman Sri Pothi Amman Sri Selliyaramman and Sri Vinayakar	5	Kovilpatti	35

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
Ayanbommaiahpuram	Sri Bommiahsamy and Sri Issaki Amman	5	Kovilpatti	38
Vilathikulam	Sri Vadakkuva Chelli Amman and Sri Bala Vinayakar	4	Kovilpatti	52
Keela Vilathikulam	Sri Vinayakar Sri Kali Amman Sri Durgai Amman and Sri Kanni Velamman at Meenakshipuram and Sri Kubera Sundara Vinayakar at Solaimalayanpatti	12	Kovilpatti	35
Ramachandrapuram	Sri Selva Vinayakar and Sri Bala Venkatesa perumal	16	Kovilpatti	40
Muthialpuram	Sri Vinayakar	10	Kovilpatti	44
Ariyanakipuram	Sri Ayyanar Sri Vinayakar Sri Perumal Sri Bhadra Kali Amman and Sri Ariyanachiyamman	10	Kovilpatti	44
Soorangudi	Sri Peththanatchi Amman	17	Kovilpatti	51
Thangammalpuram	Sri Vinayaikar Sri Perumal and Sri Peththanatchi Amman	19	Thoothukkudi	23
E.Velayudhapuram	Sri Kali Amman and Sri Muniyasamy	19	Thoothukkudi	23
Melmandai	Sri Sivan Sri Karuppasamy and Sri Pethanatchiyamman	22	Thoothukkudi	42
Kuralayampatti	Sri Ayyanar	7	Kovilpatti	35
Kottanatham	Sri Kali Amman Sri Badhra Kali Amman Sri Muniyasamy and Sri Veerapappammal	7	Kovilpatti	38
Kamalapuram	Sri Perumal	3	Kovilpatti	36
Kovil Kumareddia puram	Sri Balasubramanya Swamy Sri Kali Amman Sri Vetri Vinayakar	11	Kovilpatti	47
Sivagnanapuram	Sri Vinayakar Pillaiyar	23	Kovilpatti	35
Namasivayapuram	Sri Vinayakar	22	Kovilpatti	35

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
	Sri Durgai Amman Sri Bhadra Kali Amman Sri Kali Amman Sri Madasamy Sri Perumal			
Marthandampatti	Sri Bhadra Kali Amman	10	Thoothukudi	40
Vaippar-I	Sri Kasi Viswanathar Sri Muthalamman Sri Kizhavi Amman Sri Karuppasamy Sri Vadakkuva Chelliyamman	25	Thoothukudi	
Puliangulam	Sri Vadakkuvasal Selvi Amman Sri Muniyasaamy Sri Karuppasamy Sri Kali Amman	16	Thoothukkudi	34
Poosanoor	Sri Vinayakar Sri Angala Easwari Sri Munia Samy	12	Thoothukkudi	37
Sattankulam Taluk				
Sattankulam	Sri Angala Parameshwari Sri Mari Amman Sri Vinayakar Sri Isakki Amman		Nazarath	8
Meerakulam-I	Sri Sadagopa Vinayakar	18	Srivaikuntam	11
Kattarimangalam	Sri Veerapandeeswarar (Azhagiya Koothar) Sri Perumal Sri Sivan Anainda Perumal Sri Anavaradha Vinayakar	13	Nazareth	14
Srivenkateswarapuram	Sri Sankaralingam	15	Nazarath	15
Sattankulam	Sri Viswanathar Sri Vandi Malachi Amman Sri Azhagamman Sri Vadakkuva Chelli Amman Sri Muthu Mari Amman	1	Nazarath	15
Thatchmozhi	Sri Mutharamman	2	Nazarath	20
Kombankulam	Sri Kodhai Nachiyar	7	Nazarath	23
Puthukulam	Sri Mutharamman Sri Muthu Mari Amman Sri Narayanasami	3	Nazarath	19

APPENDIX - 1 (Contd. . .)

1	2	3	4	5
	Sri Mutharamman (Chokalingapuram)			
Sasthavi Nallur	Sri Gnanadeeswarar (Vairavam)	10	Nazarath	21
Pallakuruchi	Sri Varagunapandeesawarar Sri Isakki Amman Sri Kali Amman Sri Narayanasami Sri Kanni Amman	13	Tiruchendur	25
Padukkapathu	Sri Veiyil Ugandha Amman	15	Tiruchendur	25
Kommadikottai	Sri Bala Gurusami Sri Mutharamman	10	Tiruchendur	27
Naduvakurichi	Sri Mutharamman Sri SenKottaiar Sastha Sri Mutharamman (Poovudayarpuram) Sri Ayyanar	9	Tiruchendur	30
Arasoor-I	Sri Mutharamman Sri Mari Amman Sri Vinayakar	14	Nazarath	29
Thiruppani-puthantharuvai	Sri Mutharamman Sri Muthu Mari Amman	16	Nazarath	30

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