CHAPTER - II

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA
CHAPTER - II
PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

2.1 FORMATION OF KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
2.2 LOCATION
2.3 GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES
2.4 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
2.5 SOIL TYPES
2.6 CLIMATE
2.7 RELIGION
2.8 FESTIVALS
2.9 FOOD
2.10 REVENUE DIVISIONS AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS
2.11 INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
2.12 ELECTRICITY GENERATION
2.13 AGRICULTURE
2.14 RIVERS
2.15 FORESTS
2.16 TOURISM
2.17 BANKING SECTOR IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
2.18 EDUCATION
2.19 ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
This Section attempts to describe the profile of Kanyakumari District, the study area. Kanyakumari is a District of Tamil Nadu, India and is the southernmost land area of mainland India. The District is the second most urbanized district in Tamil Nadu, next only to Chennai and a head of Coimbatore.¹

Kanyakumari District derived its name from the name of Goddess Kumari Bhagavathi for whom a temple of historic fame was built at the southernmost tip of the Indian Peninsula, now called Kanyakumari Township.²

Kanyakumari District is the second smallest of the 32 Districts of Tamil Nadu State. The administrative capital of the District is Nagercoil, which is 20 km from Kanyakumari Town. The District is also known as “The District of Ponds” or “The Lands End”.³

2.1 FORMATION OF KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

Kanyakumari is an ancient centre of Tamil culture, trade and literary excellence familiar to the early traders and travelers. The Town of Kanyakumari is geographically a cape, and it was called Cape Comorin by the British. Since ancient times, Kanyakumari District has consisted of two geographical areas, known locally as Nanjilnadu and Idainadu. Nanjilnadu, which was formed by the present Agasteeswaram and Thovalai Taluks of the District, was alternatively under the rule of the Pandyas and the Cheras until

¹ “2011 Census of India” Indian Government, 16 April 2011.
the beginning of the Thirteenth Century. Idainadu, including Kalkulam and Vilavancode Taluks, was under the rule of Cheras.4

The present Kanyakumari District was, formerly, the southernmost part of the erstwhile princely State of Travancore. Nature's bountiful gifts of majestic hills, dales, and peaks, as well as the extensive and colorful coastline, undulating valleys and plains between the mountains and the sea coast, so closely interwoven with temples and churches and other edifices of the area impressed Goddess Kumari Bhagavathi so much that she called this region 'a fairly land'.5

The Southern Division of the State of Travancore consisted of four Taluks, namely, Thovalai, Agasteeswaram, Kalkulam and Vilavancode. The people of these taluks are mostly Tamil speaking. After India's independence, there began a people's movement demanding the merger of the Tamil Taluks with the Madras State (the present Tamilnadu). Intensified agitation resulted in the constitution of the State Reorganisation Commission in 1956. Based on the recommendations of the commission, the Indian Parliament passed the State Reorganization Act in March, 1956. According to which the four taluks of Thovalai, Agasteeswaram, Kalkulam and Violavancode were constituted into a new District of Tamil Nadu called Kanyakumari District on 1st November 1956 with Nagercoil as its Head Quarters.6

4 Ibid.
2.2 LOCATION

Kanyakumari District is situated near the Equator between 77°15' and 77°36' east longitude and 8°03' and 8°35' north latitude. It is bound on the north-east Tirunelveli District, Trivandrum District of the Kerala State on the north-west, the Arabian Sea on the west and Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Mannar on the south and the south-east respectively.7

2.3 GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

The Western Ghats on the eastern side of the District run almost parallel to the West Coast with an altitude ranging from 300' to 6000' above sea level and an unequal breadth, diminishing from the north and converging to a point at its southern extremity. Mahendragiri and Muthukuzhivayal are the highest peaks with a height of 5700' and 4400' respectively.8 The Ashamboo Hills, the Maruthuva Malai, the Thadakai Malai and the Velimalai are the other important peaks of the southern section of the Western Ghats. The Western Ghats are a natural barrier on the east between the Tirunelveli District and the Kanyakumari District, the only corridor across it being the Aramboly pass.9

2.4 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The earliest inhabitants of this region were Dravidians.10 Aryans were believed to have immigrated into the region around the 10th Century A.D.11

With the advent of the Aryans, the population of the area split up into several

---

10 Imperial Gazeteer of India, vol.1, p. 447.
11 Kusuman K., Slavery in Travancore, p. 25.
castes, following different customs, which provide to the ethnologists an interesting sphere for study.\(^\text{12}\)

As of 2011 census, the district had a population of 1,863,174 and 82.47% of the District is urbanized. It has the second highest population density in Tamil Nadu of 1106 persons per km\(^2\), only behind Chennai. It is the highest literate region in Tamil Nadu, with a total literacy rate of 90.25. The District also has a high female sex ratio of 1010 females born to every 1000 males.\(^\text{13}\)

### 2.5 SOIL TYPES

Laterite soil is found at Thiruvattar, Killiyoor, Munchirai, Rajakamangalam, Thuckalay blocks. Red and alluvial soil is found at Agasteeswaram and Thovalai blocks. 48.9 percent of land in the District is under cultivation and 30.5 percent is covered by forests.\(^\text{14}\)

### 2.6 CLIMATE

Based on a 50 year study, it is found during the North-East monsoon, between October and December, a precipitation of 549 mm is received in 24 rainy days, and during the South-West monsoon 537 mm is received from June to September in 27 rainy days. In summer, 332 mm of rainfall is received in 11 rainy days between March and May. The annual average rainfall in the District is 1465 mm with a maximum of around 247 mm in October and a

\(^\text{13}\) 2011 Census of India, Indian Government, 16 April 2011.  
\(^\text{14}\) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanyakumari_District
minimum of 21 mm in February. Relative humidity ranges between 60 and 100 percent.\textsuperscript{15}

2.7 RELIGION

Hinduism, Christianity, and Islam are the three main religions represented in the district. The distribution of population based on religion is as follows: Hindus - 51.27 percent, Christians - 44.47 percent, Muslims - 4.20 percent and Others - 0.057 percent.\textsuperscript{16}

2.8 FESTIVALS

The Mondaikad festival is celebrated by the locals as well as Keralites. The festival is celebrated for ten days and later became a social function, especially on Sunday. Today, Mondaikad is more of a departmental festival.

The Ayyavazhi festival, Ayya Vaikunda Avataram, is widely celebrated throughout the District.\textsuperscript{17} The Kodiyyettu Thirunal is celebrated in the religious headquarters of Swamithope pathi and attracts large crowds\textsuperscript{18} from Tamilnadu and across India.

In the St. Xavier's Church at Kottar, the annual festival on 3\textsuperscript{rd} December, is celebrated with grandeur, and attracts Catholic people (and some Hindus too) from over South India.\textsuperscript{19}

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{15} Ibid.
\bibitem{16} Ibid.
\bibitem{19} http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanyakumari_District
\end{thebibliography}
New Year is celebrated with Vana Vedikkai (fire works) and local games such as Valukku Panai (slippery palm), a game in which a person has to climb a bamboo stick which is flooded with oil.\textsuperscript{20}

2.9 FOOD

Rice is a staple food of the people, although for some people in the hilly areas, tapioca is the main food. Though there are some vegetarians among the populace, a majority of the people uses agro, meat and fish products. Fish caught in the seas around the District during the night or early morning hours reach the markets in the interior towns and villages in the early morning. The food is spicy, and the people in the district tend to use more grated coconut in their curries and food-preparations, like neighboring Kerala.\textsuperscript{21}

2.10 REVENUE DIVISIONS AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS

For the purpose of administrative convenience and revenue collection, Kanyakumari District has been divided into two Revenue Divisions, namely, Nagercoil and Padmanabhapuram.\textsuperscript{22} The four Taluks of the District, namely, Thovalai, Agasteeswaram, Kalkulam, and Vilavancode have their Headquarters at Boothapandi, Nagercoil, Thuckalay, and Kuzhithurai, respectively.

\textsuperscript{20} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{21} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{22} Statistical Hand Book of Tamil Nadu, 1985, p. 91.
In order to promote agricultural development, Kanyakumari District has been divided into nine development Blocks with separate headquarters as shown in Table 2.1.

### TABLE 2.1

**NINE DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS AND THEIR HEADQUARTERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Name of Block</th>
<th>Name of HQrs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thovalai</td>
<td>i)Thovalai</td>
<td>Thovalai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agasteeswaram</td>
<td>i)Rajakkamangalam ii)Agasteeswaram</td>
<td>Pazhavilai Perumalapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kalkulam</td>
<td>i)Thiruvattar ii)Thuckalay iii)Kurunthancode</td>
<td>Thiruvattar Kozhiporevilai Kurunthancode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vilavancode</td>
<td>i)Melpuram ii)Munchirai iii)Killiyoor</td>
<td>Pacode Munchirai Tholaiyavattam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Credit Plan for Kanyakumari District-Lead Cell, Indian Overseas Bank, 2007-08

The map of the blocks of Kanyakumari District is given in Figure .1
There are 66 Town Panchayats, 88 Village Panchayats and 4 Municipalities such as Nagercoil, Thuckalay, Kuzhithurai and Colachel.
2.11 INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

Infrastructural facilities include trade, marketing, storage, transportation and communication, credit institutions, research institutions and extension agencies to promote agricultural production.

From time of immemorial, Kanyakumari District has an important trade centre, having Kottar as its central market. In the early days the main commodities of commerce at Kottar were pepper, ivory, teak, sandalwood, rosewood, and fruits. At present, it is an important paddy milling centre.

2.11.1 Transport and highways

There are two major National Highways (NH) roads emanating from Kanyakumari town. One is NH7 that starts from the town and runs through Madurai and the other is NH 47 that runs to Salem through Kerala, touching some important cities in Kerala like Trivandrum and Kochi and also in Tamil Nadu.

The state-owned Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation is the major operator of bus services in the District, though licenses are issued for specific routes to private operators. Today, there are 3495.80 km of surfaced roads in the District.

---

23 Gazetters of India, Kanyakumari District, p. 481.
The District has no airport. The nearest airport is at Trivandrum, the capital of the Kerala State which is 66 km away from Nagercoil.\(^{26}\)The Airport Authority of India has proposed for an Airport in Nagercoil to tap the tourism potential of the Southern Districts of TamilNadu.\(^{27}\)

### 2.11.2 Railways

The District had no rail route till 1979. The first rail route from Kuzhithurai West to Nagercoil Junction and the branch line from Nagercoil to Kanyakumari were opened on 16\(^{th}\) April 1979. On 3\(^{rd}\) August 1984 train service between Kanyakumari and the Himalayan border was inaugurated.\(^{28}\)

Railway routes are under the jurisdiction of Southern Railway’s Thiruvananthapuram Division. Most of the train services are through Kerala. Nagercoil Junction Railway station is ‘A’ category station with annual passenger revenue of over 20 crore. There are plans for setting up a suburban railway station in Nagercoil at Parvathipuram. Kanyakumari District is connected through direct train services with all the metropolitan cities in India, like New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, and Kolkata. These Express trains originate either from Kanyakumari or Nagercoil.\(^{29}\)

### 2.11.3 Ports

In the early centuries of the Christian era, Kanyakumari served as a harbor. Similarly Manakudi and Rajakkamangalam were also ports and trade

\(^{26}\)Gazeteer of India, Kanyakumari District, 1995, p. 504.

\(^{27}\)http://www.hindu.com/2008/01/15/stories/20080115555560100.htm

\(^{28}\)Gazeteer of India, Kanyakumari District, 1995, pp. 503-504.

\(^{29}\)http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanyakumari_District
centres. From the foreign coins unearthed at Muttom, it becomes evident that Muttom was a leading centre of foreign trade. Colachel on the West Coast has been a natural port, engaged in export trade. The chief exports are palmirah fibre, mineral sands, fish and salt. Colachel Port would have certain advantages over other neighbouring ports in India when developed, in that, it would be closer to international shipping lanes—shipping traffic between Europe, West Asia and the Far East passes, not far from the Port. Also, the Port is naturally deep. Being situated close to the tip of the Indian Peninsula and with major ports like Colombo and Singapore in the vicinity, the port is becoming a big port and the Singapore Government has sent its team to study the Port.

As a result of recent technological development in the field of communication, every village in the District is provided with postal and telecommunication facilities. At present there are more than 40,000 telephone connections in this District.

2.12 ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Kanyakumari District is a major centre of windmill electricity generation. There are two hydroelectric power stations at Kodayar, generating a combined 100 MW of power. Aralvoimozhy in Kanyakumari District is a major

---

Padmanabhan S., the Contributions of Kanyakumari to the Tamil world, 1981, p. 3.
Gazetteer of India, Kanyakumari District, 1995, p. 482.
centre for generation of windmill power and the largest in the world, led by Major Corporation, like Suzlon Energy and Micon.33

2.13 AGRICULTURE

Kanyakumari District accounts for more than 95 percent of the production of natural rubber in the State of Tamil Nadu. Rubber is cultivated mainly in the hilly areas in the interior, while paddy fields and other crops are mainly found on the plains, near the coast. Cultivation includes crops, such as, rice, coconut, tapioca, banana, pulses, cashew, mango, palmyra, tamarind, areca nut, jack fruit, and clove.34

2.14 RIVERS

The major river in the District is Tambararaparani River locally known as Kuzhithuraiar. This river has two major tributaries with the Pechiparai Dam and Perunchani Dam respectively built across them, Kodayar and Paralayar. There are many tributaries for the Kodayar River of which Chittar 1 and Chittar 2, with their dams, are the major ones. The origin of Tambarabarani River is in the western Ghats and the confluences with Arabian sea near Thengapattanam, about 56 km. west of Kanyakumari Town.35

Valliar, another small river and its tributary Thoovalar, originate from the Velimalai Hills, collect the drainage from P.P. Channel and its branches, ayacuts and confluence with the Arabian Sea in Kadiapattinam.

33 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanyakumari_District
34 Ibid.
35 Ibid.
The Pazhayar River, another small river, starts at Shorlacode, a place about 18 km north-west of Nagercoil. This is mainly a drainage river, mostly collecting the drainage of Thovalai, Aananthanar and N.P. Channels. The Parali River also flows through the District. The Mathur Hanging Trough, the highest and longest aqueduct in Asia, was built over it near Mathur.

2.15 FORESTS

The Forests in Kanyakumari District are about 75 million years old. Of the total district area of 1671.3 km², Government Forests occupy an area of 504.86 km², which comes to about 30.2 percent the total geographical area of the District. The Forests of the district are administered through Kanyakumari Forest Division, with Headquarters at Nagercoil, the capital of Kanyakumari District. There are 14 types of forests from luxuriant tropical wet evergreen to tropical thron Forests. This variety occurs in the District because of diverse locality factors.\textsuperscript{36}

The District is rich in wildlife with at least 25 types of mammals, about 60 species of birds including 14 species of migratory birds and many species of fishes, reptiles and amphibians listed.\textsuperscript{37}

\textsuperscript{36} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{37} Ibid.
2.16 TOURISM

The District attracts tourists throughout the year.

Kanyakumari, is Land’s end, and the confluence of three water bodies, is 20 km to the south of Nagercoil, with tourist attractions of its own which include the Vivekananda Rock Memorial, 133 ft high statue of Tamil poet-saint Tiruvalluvar-both on the mid-sea on rocky islands; the place is also famous for its distinctly beautiful sunrise and sunset.

The Kanyakumari wildlife sanctuary is a hot spot in the Country. The sanctuary is a important breeding ground for Tiger, Elephant, Leopord and 39 other Mammals.

Gandhi Mandapam is a special temple that is one of the most important place to visit at Kanyakumari in the southern tip of India. The Gandhi Mandapam has been built on the spot where the urn containing the Mahatma's ashes was kept for public viewing before immersion. Resembling central Indian Hindu temples in form, the Mandapam was designed in such a way that on Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, 2 October, the first rays of the sun fall on the exact place where his ashes were kept.

Vattakottai Fort, or Circular Fort, is a fort near Kanyakumari, right on the sea-shore, built under the orders of De Lannoy during the reign of Marthanda Varma. The view from the top of the Fort, of the sea and the palm-fringed beach below is fantastic.
Suchindrum Temple, about 6 km from the heart of town and Nagaraja Temple, are some tourist attractions within the town.

Thiruvattar Sri Adikesavaperumal Temple: An ancient Vishnu temple with lots of inscriptions in Tamil and Sanskrit in the outer prakarams, sculptured Mandapam on a single-stone, unique Sun-rays falling on Adi Kesavan in Bhujana Sayanam posture statue in the Sanctum for a week in the Tamil months of Purattasi and Panguni, etc. are stunning attractions.

Padmanabhapuram Palace, once the seat of the Travancore kings, is India’s only palace made completely of wood.

The Kumaracoil is the important and renowned among the Murugan temples in the district of Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu. It is located at the foot of velimalai 15 km from Nagercoil. The deity here, is standing posture is 6 feet tall. The temple has also a long history dates back to 17th century.

Swamithoppe Ayya Vaikundar Pathi, about 11 km from Kanyakumari, which is the religious headquarters of Ayyavazhi, is well known for its non-idolatry system of worship.

Chitharal Jain Monuments, impressive rock shelters and idols dated 9-11th century.

Thirunandikkara temple, rock cut cave temple of Pallava art can be traced back to seventh and Eighth Century AD.
Udayagiri Fort, built by the Travancore kings, is a fort previously used for training the Travancore Forces and also served as Barracks. Travancore Army Chief and European Dutch Admiral, Benedictus Eustachius De Lannoy’s tomb is situated within this Fort. The Fort is presently declared as a biodiversity park and maintained by the Kanyakumari Forest Department.

Mathur Hanging Trough, near Thiruvattar in the District, is an aqueduct that carries irrigation water through a canal between two hills. The canal itself goes above a small river. Built on very high pillars, it is said to be one of the biggest aqueducts, both in height and length, in Asia.

Olakarivi Waterfalls, about 20 km from Nagercoil is on the middle of a hill and requires an hour's trek by foot from the base of the hill.

Keeriparai-the site of some Waterfalls, including Vattaparai Falls.

Pechiparai Reservoir, about 30 km from the Town, in the hills, and also Perunchanni and Chittar dams are a must-see for the nature-lover.

Mukkadal, about 10 km from the Town, built across Vambaru in 1645, which provides water supply for Nagercoil, Suchindram and Kanyakumari Towns.

Muttom, a coastal village, is another popular place with tourists. There is also a 100-year old light-house. This place is very popular with Tamil and Keralite film-makers, especially Tamil film Director, Mr. Bharathiraja.
Sanguthurai Beach, about 8 km from Nagercoil is a palm-fringed and sandy beach. Sothavilai Beach is another good beach, about 7 km from the heart of town.

Panchappathis, the five holy places of Ayyavazhi, all situated within 10 km radius from Kanyakumari.

Mukkudal Reservoir: Fresh water supply to Nagercoil is from the Mukkudal Reservoir, about 8 km from the Town, in the interior—itself a very scenic place, with small bushy island in the middle of the Dam. The Dam is surrounded by hills of the Western Ghats.

Mandaikadu Bhagavathi Amman temple: Known as ‘Sabarimala for Women’, the Bhagavathiamman deity here is in the form of an anthill, about 15 feet high having 5 heads with a legend linked to it. It was built in simple Kerala style with assistance from Marthanda Varma.

2.17 BANKING SECTOR IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

In terms of banking coverage, the District could be considered as one of the well banked District in Tamil Nadu. As at the end of March 2008 there were 24 Commercial Banks, having 149 Branches, spread over 63 Centers, with an average population of 11700. 11 Public Sector Banks and 13 Private Sector Banks operate in the District.\(^{38}\)

---

\(^{38}\) Gazetteer of India, Kanyakumari District, 1995, pp. 505-507.
In addition to the Commercial Banks, the eight branches of Kanyakumari District Central Co-operative Banks, 5 Branches of the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative and Development Bank and one People Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd. in the District.

For developing Industrial Sector, one Branch of Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. (TIIC), Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative bank Ltd. and Small Industrial Development Corporation (SIDCO) Ltd. is also functioning in the District.

Kanyakumari is one of the industrially backward Districts announced by the Tamil Nadu State Government. This stresses the importance of opening new branches by various Commercial Banks and Co-operative Banks.

2.18 EDUCATION

Education is a powerful tool, which can bring about a radical transformation in Society. The Protestant Missionaries who arrived in the 19th Century were the first to introduce English Education in the District. The Founder of the English School in the erstwhile Travancore State was Reverend William Tobias Ringle Taube, a native of Russia, who came to the State in 1806.39

Kanyakumari District ranks first in the State of Tamilnadu in literacy. Kanyakumari District has a literacy rate of 87.6 percent. A variety of colleges of higher education are found throughout the District, mainly, art, science and

engineering colleges. The State runs the Kanyakumari Government Medical College at Asaripallam, a Government Engineering College and a Government Polytechnic at Konam, near Nagercoil. Many private Engineering Colleges including a private University are also started-functioning in the recent past. Not less than 30 Engineering Colleges are functioning in the District, which is currently affiliated to the Anna University of Technology, Tirunelveli. Arts and Science Colleges are affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. Noorul Islam University is the only private university functioning near Thuckalay.

Primary education, which is of great significance to the physical, emotional and intellectual development of children, is the most crucial stage of education, especially to those with unsatisfactory home background. It comprises of the first eight years of schooling, which lays foundation for the personality, attitude, self confidence, habits, learning skills and communication capacity of students.

Education in the age group of 11 to 14 is regarded as middle or higher primary education, covering sixth to eighth Standards.

Schools having class either from standard I to XI or VI to XI or IX to XI were termed as Secondary Schools. But, as a result of the reorganization of secondary education in the year 1966-67, secondary schools have been renamed as "High Schools".
Formation of the Scott Christian College as a Second Grade College in the year 1893 and affiliated it to the University of Madras, marked the beginning of collegiate education in Kanyakumari District. This was the only College in the District up to 1952 when one more College, the South Travancore Hindu College, was started. Growth of collegiate education during the first fifteen years of free India was very slow. Since 1964, many colleges were established in the District. Good infrastructure, efficient management and administration, adequate resources, dedicated faculty members and hard working students are the basic requirements of a sound Educational Institution.

2.19 ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

2.19.1 Aided colleges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of College</th>
<th>Year of establishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arignar Anna college</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Cross College</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakshmipuram College</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nesamony Memorial Christian College</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer Kumaraswamy College</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.T. Hindu College</td>
<td>1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Christian College</td>
<td>1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sree Ayyappa College</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sree Devi Kumari Women’s College</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Jude’s College</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivekanandha College</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Christian College</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: http://nxwiki.info/2011/05/list-of-arts-and-science-colleges-in-kanyakumari-nagercoil/
### 2.19.2 Self-financed colleges

**TABLE 2.3**

LIST OF ARTS AND SCIENCE SELF-FINANCED COLLEGES IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the college</th>
<th>Year of establishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annai Velankanni College</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malankara Catholic College</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim Arts College</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.I. Arts and Science College</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivanthi Adithanar College</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udaya College of Arts and Science</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.T.M College of Arts and Science</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Johns college of Arts and Science</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Jeroms College of Arts and Science</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The District has a long and distinguished record in education and literary achievements.