CHAPTER - 1

BRIEF SURVEY OF KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

Kanyakumari is the smallest district in Tamilnadu. To trace the origin of Kanyakumari one has to go back to its early history. The first available evidence about Kanyakumari is found in Taitriya Upanishad which belongs to the 6th century B.C and ‘Periplus of the Eraythrean Sea’ of the 1st century A.D. It mentions about the existence of Cape Comerin.1 Once it was a part of the Chera kingdom.2 This district was a part of the ancient Travancore- Cochin State especially the southern part of Travancore State. The Tamil and Malayalam literary works refer to this area as ‘Nanjil Nadu’ and ‘Edanad’.3

1.1. Location:

Kanyakumari is the southernmost district of Tamil Nadu. The district lies between 77° 15′ and 77° 36′ of the eastern longitudes and 8° 03′ and 8° 35′ of the northern latitudes.4 The district is bound by Tirunelveli District on the north and the east. The south- eastern boundary is the Gulf of Mannar. On the south and the south- west, the boundaries are the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. On the west and north- west it is bound by Kerala.5 In Kanyakumari three seas merge, which

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symbolizes unity. Moreover it is a place of pilgrimage. Pilgrims keep the link between north and south India situated in the southernmost part of India. Sub continent Kanyakumari cherishes a history of its own. Kanyakumari before its formation was a revenue district under the rule of the Maharajas of Travancore. The capital of the state was also situated in this region.\textsuperscript{6}

Table 1.1. \textbf{General information of Kanyakumari district}\textsuperscript{7}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Name</td>
<td>Kanyakumari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taluks</td>
<td>Agastheswaram, Thovalai, Kalkulam, Vilavancode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merging Date with Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>1956, 1 November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>Nagercoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest town</td>
<td>Nagercoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislature (seats)</td>
<td>Elected (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary constituency</td>
<td>Kanyakumari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>1,676,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Density</td>
<td>995.7 /km\textsuperscript{2} (2,579 /sq mi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio</td>
<td>M-1000/F-1014 $\delta/\varphi$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>87.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official languages</td>
<td>Tamil, English.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{6} Gopala Krishnan, M., \textit{op.cit.}, p.2.

\textsuperscript{7} http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanyakumari_district.
1.2. Revenue Administration

Kanniyakumari District consists of two Revenue Divisions.\(^8\) They are Nagercoil and Padmanabhapuram, each headed by a Revenue Divisional Officer. The Nagercoil Revenue Division consists of two Taluks. They are Agasteeswaram and Thovalai.\(^9\) Nagercoil is the headquarters of Agasteeswaram Taluk. Boothapandi is the headquarters of Thovalai Taluk. The Padmanabhapuram Revenue Division consists of two Taluks. They are Kalkulam and Vilavancode.\(^{10}\) Thuckalai is the headquarters of Kalkulam taluk. Kuzhithurai is the headquarters of Vilavancode taluk. These Taluks are administered by Tahsildars. The district has nine Blocks,

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four Municipalities, ninety-nine Village Panchayats, and fifty six Town Panchayats.\textsuperscript{11}

1.3. History

History of Kanyakumari District connects it to that of the previous Travancore state. It was called Cape of Comorin earlier. It dates back to the year 1956 when it was formed by the passing of the States Reorganisation Act.\textsuperscript{12} It is the southernmost district of Tamil Nadu. The district is also considered as the southernmost tip of Indian Peninsula. Until the decline of the Pandya dynasty, Kanyakumari was under the rule of the Paravar Kings and later on was under the authority of kings of Travancore indirectly as they had to accept the British supremacy.\textsuperscript{13}

1.3.1. Mythical Origin of Kanyakumari District

Several mythological stories have been told regarding this place. One such story is that of Goddess Parvati’s incarnation. Kanya Devi, Parvati’s incarnation, was to marry Lord Shiva but he never turned up on the wedding day.\textsuperscript{14} The grains to be cooked for the wedding remained uncooked and idle afterwards. As time passed by the grains were turned to stones. Kanya Devi, thus, is considered a virgin goddess and blesses pilgrims and tourists who visit the town. Another story is related to

\textsuperscript{11} http://kanyakumaritoday.com.

\textsuperscript{12} Parameswaran Pillai, K., \textit{Kanyakumari Chuttukshethrangalum}, (Malayalam), 1969, p.115.


Lord Hanuman. According to this legend while carrying the Sanjeevani plant, he dropped a piece of earth. This is why there are number of medicinal plants in the area and it is called Marunthuvazh Malai. It is on the Kanyakumari- Nagercoil highway. Another Hindu myth relates the story of Sage Agastya. It is assumed that he lived around this area. As he was proficient in therapeutic herbs some believe that this could be the reason for so many medicinal herbs to be found on these hills near Kanyakumari. A village called Agastheeswaram is situated nearby this town.

The Travancore region was in anarchy before Marthanda Verma ascended the throne in 1729 AD. Before his reign the Samanthan Nairs ruled the province. Under their rule anarchy was dominant in Kanyakumari region. However, Marthanda Verma brought the disorder under control by annexing the nearby territories. He had also bought some portions of Kanyakumari from the then viceroy making it the southern boundary. Under his rule the district improved in a social context as well as economically. In the year 1949, the area became a part of the re-established Travancore Cochin State. The people of Agasteeswarem, Thovalai, Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks, which formed the southern divisions of the former district of Trivandrum, were predominantly Tamil speaking people. However, under the rule of Marshal Nesamony, an extreme agitation by Tamil speaking residents took

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place for including Kanyakumari within Tamil Nadu. Eventually the merging happened in 1956 based on language reorganization of states.  

1.3.2. Caste Divisions in Travancore Region

Travancore society had many several caste divisions. The most important community was the Nair community. The lower castes mainly comprised the Nadars and the Ezhavas. They suffered oppression in the hands of the upper caste. Since the Nadars belonged to the low caste group, they were not allowed to go near a Brahmin or Nair. They were prohibited from doing many activities. Many economic and social restrictions were imposed on them. The beginning of nineteenth century witnessed a revolution.

1.3.3. Emergence of Christianity

The then British Residents can be held responsible for the introduction of Protestant Christianity in Travancore. Many missionaries had expanded their humanitarian reach which protected the lower castes from high caste oppression. Thereafter revolts of Nadar community followed in districts like Kalakulam, Vilavancode, Nanjil Nadu and Neyyoor region which are now in Kanyakumari district.

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20 Gopala Krishnan, M., *op.cit.*, p.117.
22 Joy Gnanadhason, *A Forgotten History*, Madras, 1994, p.188.
1.4. Population:

In 2011, Kanyakumari had the population of 1,863,174 of which male and female were 926,800 and 936,374 respectively. There was change of 11.17 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous Census of India 2001, Kanyakumari District recorded increase of 4.73 percent to its population compared to the census of 1991.

Table-1.2. Population of Kanyakumari District- 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Kanyakumari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>1,863,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>926,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>936,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth Rate</td>
<td>11.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio</td>
<td>1010 Females / 1000 Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>92.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density/Sq.km</td>
<td>1106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The initial provisional data suggest a density of 1,106 in 2011 compared to 995 of 2001. Total area under Kanniyakumari District is of about 1,684 sq.km. Average literacy rate of Kanniyakumari in 2011 was 92.14 compared to 87.55 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy was 93.86 and 90.45 respectively. Total literacy in Kanniyakumari District is 1,567,580 which,

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male and female are 792,385 and 775,195 respectively. In 2001, Kanniayakumari District had 1,308,322 in its total region. With regards to sex ratio in Kanniayakumari, it stood at 1010 females per 1000 males, compared to 2001 census figure of 1014. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate.

1.5. Language:

Tamil and Malayalam are the main languages in the district. Tamil is spoken by majority of the people. When Kanyakumari was under the Travancore State Malayalam was the official language. So the Tamils agitated and the Tamil movement has its culmination on 1st November 1956. Due to thus the four southern Tamil taluks of south Travancore i.e. the present Kanyakumari District was formed and merged with the Madras State. There after Tamil has been the popular one.25

1.6. The Socio-Economic background

Socially, Kanyakumari District is a typical one, because it has mixed customs and beliefs of both Tamilnadu and Kerala. After the merging with Tamilnadu, the district follows mostly the Tamil customs. The social and economic status of the people is decided by the caste system as in the other parts of India. The people of the land are divided into different castes and sub castes. The caste is solely determined by birth.26

25 Gopala Krishnan, M., op.cit., p.123.
1.7. Agriculture

Economically, people mainly depend on agriculture. Every block is India entrusted with the task of contribution its due share to the cause of agricultural revolution in India. To promote agriculture, the state government sanctioned loan for agriculture in every Block. These agricultural experts distribute varieties of improved seeds, manures and implements through Agriculture Department.\(^{27}\)

The Block Development Officer is forwarding Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) loan applications to various banks and this helps the farmers to get the agricultural loans as made available by the State Government. Agriculture depends on irrigation and without proper irrigation facilities, agriculture cannot be undertaken. In Kanyakumari District agriculture depends on monsoon rains. For utilizing the rain water in a useful manner many irrigation projects have been constructed.\(^{28}\)

1.8. Climate

The district has a favorable agro-climatic condition, which is suitable for growing a number of crops. The proximity of equator, its topography and other climate factors favor the growth of various crops. The paddy varieties are grown in the second crop season in Thovalai and Agasteeswaram taluks are grown during the first crop season in Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks. This shows that there is distinct variation in the climatic conditions prevailing within the district. Unlike


\(^{28}\) Nagam Aiya, *op.cit.*, p.16.
other districts of Tamil Nadu, it has a rainfall both during the south-west and the north-east monsoons.  

The south-west monsoon period starts from the month of June and ends in September, while the north-east monsoon period starts from October and ends in the middle of December.

1.9. Religion

People of Kanyakumari give more importance to the religions. Hinduism, Christianity and Islam are the important religions of Kanyakumari district. Hinduism was very popular once in Kanyakumari District. Majority of the people followed Hinduism. The Hindus are mainly divided into savarnas and avarnas based on their birth and custom. Most of the Hindu temples in Kanyakumari district are historical. Sivism and Vaishnavism are the two main branches of Hinduism. Hence worshiping Lord Siva and Vishnu is very popular in the district. This district is the birthplace of Ayyavazhi. Apart from its role in the religious context, Ayyavazhi also played a major role in the social history of Kanyakumari in the mid-nineteenth century.

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32 Savarnas: The privileged high castes in society were called as savarnas. They included the Nambudiris (Malayali Brahmins), Nairs, and Tamil Vellalars.
33 Avarnas: The unprivileged low caste people in the society were called Avarnas. They included Scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, Nadras, Pullayas, Ezhavar etc.
Christianity is a very popular religion in Kanyakumari District. Christian religion has various denominations. Roman Catholic Christianity was introduced into the Kanyakumari area by the European missionary, St. Francis Xavier, who resided at Kottar while doing missionary work in the neighboring areas. Protestant missionaries arrived later. The district has the third largest Christian population among all districts in India.\textsuperscript{35} Also, about one-fifth of the Christian population of Tamil Nadu lives in this district.

Protestant Christian missionaries have established a number of missionary stations at various centers. The present Kanyakumari Diocese of the “Church of South India” is the outcome of the untiring efforts of London missionaries who selected the remote rural areas in Kanyakumari for their field work. The London Missionary Society rendered meritorious services for the cause of education. Lutheran Mission Centre was founded at Nagercoil in 1907. Unlike other missionaries, they too worked among the backward communities.\textsuperscript{36}

Another important religion in Kanyakumari District is Islam. The Muslims settled in separate places. The Muslims mostly engaged in trade and business. The ‘shias’ and ‘sunnies’ are the two major sections among the Muslims. The Valiya Palli Mosque in Thengapattanam is believed to have been built by the missionary team led by Malik- ibn- Deenar in the 7th century. The important festivals of Muslims are ‘Ramzan’, ‘Muharam’ and ‘Bakrid’.\textsuperscript{37}

Hinduism, Christianity and Islam are the three main religions represented in the district. The distribution of population based on religion is Hindus - 28.27%, Christians - 67.47%, Muslims - 4.19% and others - 0.006%. in 2001 religion wise census.  

1.10. Food

Rice is the 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, majority of the people use agro, meat and fish products. Fish caught in the seas around the district during the night or early morning hours reach the markets of the interior towns and villages early in the 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 State, Kerala.

1.11. Mountains and Hills

The mountains region of Kanyakumari District is very extensive. The mountains are at different elevation with unique climate and vegetation. Mahendragiri (2500ft) marks the highest peak in Kanyakumari District. Other important mountains and hills are Kattadimalai, Vellimalai, Thadamalai, and Maruthamalai.

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41 Ramanatha Iyar, A brief Sketch of Travancore, Western star press, p.21.
42 Gopala Krishnan, M., op. cit., p.4.
The hilly tracks run form ridges from northwest to southeast, parallel with the
great range of mountains. The first row of ridges running northwest from
Thickurichy is narrow and rugged. Some of peaks are of black rock, other woddy
and one of the peaks called the pogoda, at Chitharal is conspicuous. This ridge runs
north-west of Sharavaloor. The net range Nagalamai runs across the Kaliel, north-
west is low flat toped and has abundant forest vegetation. The region to the north of
this and a few villages between Kollamalai are small where the cultivation is
limited. Unnimalai, a detached hill is the plain with a pagoda on its summit now it
rains, lies immediately south of mullandy and is visible from the high road to the
north of which it lies about one and half miles.

1.12. Flora and Fauna

The flora and fauna of Kanyakumari District are vast and diverse. Animals on
the hills of the district include Bengal tiger, elephant, sambar deer, porcupines,
hedgehogs and wild boar, while pied kingfisher, painted stork and cranes are
commonly found both in the water bodies and wetlands. Reptiles include monitor
lizards, pythons, blood viper and other snakes. In Mahendragiri hills, one can find
elephant, tiger, leopards and deer. Leopard cubs often stray onto the highway near
the hills and are sometimes run over by motorists.

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43 Nagam Aiya,V., op.cit., p.16.
45 Statistical Register, Nagercoil, 1996, p.5.
46 Gopala Krishnan, M., op.cit., p. 12.
The Keeriparai and Maramalai hills are habitats for wild elephants and Indian bison. The Kodayar hills are the breeding centers for the Indian rock pythons and Indian bison. In the Theroor wetlands, one can see several varieties of storks and migratory birds during specific seasons. Trout and other varieties of freshwater fish are found in the Pechiparai reservoir.\textsuperscript{47}

Kanyakumari District is also noted for its medicinal plants and herbs. Maruthuvamalai is one of the famous medicinal plant areas of the district. The district also has a huge forest cover, accommodating a wide variety of plants, trees, and shrubs.\textsuperscript{48} Commercial varieties include various kinds of plantain, jackfruit, mango and coconut. In addition to fruits, a variety of flowers like roses and jasmine are also produced in and around Thovalai region. Common garden varieties in the district include crotons, lilies, and dahlias.\textsuperscript{49} Areas like Keeriparai are home for varieties of ferns, bamboos and other tropical plants. Flame of the forest, a tree with reddish and orange leaves and flowers, is found in the Pechiparai Reservoir. Rubber estates are generally found in the hilly areas surrounding places like Arumanai, Kaliyal, and Kadayal.\textsuperscript{50}

1.13. Medicinal plants

The district is endowed by nature with several hills and mountains with rich herbs of medicinal value and minerals. Marunthuvazhmalai, a hill in the district

\textsuperscript{50} Dhina thanthi, \textit{Thahaval Kalangiyam}, Nagercoil, 6.3.2008, p 18.
located near Cape Comerin, literally means medicinal hill, and is referred to by *Therapeutics*, who belonged to the period of Emperor Ashoka, as having medical and spiritual heritage. According to traditional beliefs, the hill was a piece of the mountain Gandha Madhana which dropped, while the mountain was being carried by Hanuman to Sri Lanka during the epic war between Rama and Ravana. Today, rare medicinal herbs are available here in abundance.

1.14. Infrastructure

There are two major National Highways roads emanating from Kanyakumari town. One is the NH 7 that starts from the town and runs through Madurai and the other is the NH 47 that runs to Salem through Kerala, touching some important cities in Kerala like Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi and also Tamil Nadu. The road stretching from Kanyakumari to Thiruvananthapuram is one of the busiest Highway stretches in India. Today, there are 3495.80 kms of surfaced roads in the district. 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. The most remarkable bus service is the ‘End to End Service’. It offers Nagercoil to Tirunelveli and Nagercoil to Thiruvananthapuram, which reduces the travel time.

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52 He was a Buddhist Monks.
55 Personal interview with P. Jeyakumar, Conductor TNSTC, Nagercoil, aged 48, dated 10-04-2010.
The Airport Authority of India has proposed for an Airport in Nagercoil to tap the tourism potential of the southern districts of Tamil Nadu. The nearest airports are Thiruvananthapuram International Airport which is 70 kms and Tuticorin Domestic Airport which is 110 kms away from Nagercoil, the capital of Kanyakumari District.\textsuperscript{56}

Nagercoil is a major railway junction, connecting the eastern and western rail lines and connecting almost the major cities in India. The western line runs through the west coast and the eastern line runs through the east into Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu, towards Chennai.\textsuperscript{57} The Rail link to Kanyakumari was established only in 1978, mainly because establishing a rail line through the district posed some challenges for the Railway Department and took a lot of efforts, especially the western line. The western line that runs to Thiruvananthapuram today runs through some huge artificial ground elevations and number of hill tunnels.\textsuperscript{58} Kanyakumari District is connected through direct train services with all Metropolitan cities in India, like New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. Most of the train services are through Kerala. Nagercoil Junction Railway station is -A- category station with an annual passenger revenue of over 20 crore.\textsuperscript{59} The Express trains Start either from Kanyakumari or Nagercoil.

\textsuperscript{56} http://kanyakumaritn.ac.in.
\textsuperscript{57} Travel Glance, Indian Railway Time table, 2009.
\textsuperscript{58} Devaneson, A., History of Tamil Nadu, 1998, p.257.
\textsuperscript{59} http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanyakumari_district.
1.15. Electricity

There are five revenue units, two at Nagercoil, one at Thuckalay and two at Kuzhithurai which are responsible for collection and accounting of revenue. Of the existing 5 towns, 66 Villages, 2490 hamlets and 371 Adi-dravidar colonies (as per 1971 Census) in the district have already been electrified. Power to 2850 agricultural pump sets and 2932 huts have been extended in the district as on 31 March 1988.  

1.16. Education

Education in Kanyakumari District is greatly influenced by the Christian Missionaries who were the pioneers of English education in the erstwhile Travancore State and more particularly in the then South Travancore, the area which presently forms the district of Kanyakumari. The Portuguese and the Dutch, who came to the erstwhile Travancore State before the British, were the Roman Catholics and they paid little attention towards the cause of education. But later, the Protestant Missionaries like the L.M.S. who arrived in this place introduced English education in the district, which was part and parcel of the then Travancore State. The founder of the English School in the formerly Travancore State was Rev. William Tobias Ringle Taube, a native of Prussia and a man of great force and character. He came in the year 1806, and after that, he devoted his life to evangelical work and wherever he went, he carried with him the mission of English education.

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60 Gopala Krishnan, M., *op.cit.*, p.2.
When Kanyakumari District was formed and added to the then Madras State in 1956, the Education Department of the State was headed by the director of public instructions who was assisted by subordinate officers and necessary complementary staff in his office at the state level.63

In the Kanyakumari district, there are nine such educational ranges and each has a deputy inspector of schools. The headquarters of the range deputy inspectors are at Thuckalai, Suchindrum, Kuzhithurai, Nagercoil, Rajakkamangalam, Thiruvattar, Colachel, Munchirai and Karungal respectively. Some of the prominent educational institutions in this district are S.T.Hindu College, Women’s Christian College, Scott Christian College, Nesamony Memorial Christian College, Devikumari Women’s College, Pioneer Kumaraswamy College, Vivekananda College, Malankara Catholic College, St.Xavier’s College of Engineering and C.S.I. Institute of Technology etc.64

1.17. Forest

The Forests in Kanyakumari District is verdant and virgin Forests are said to be of 75 million years old. The total district forest area is 167130 hectares, Government occupy an area of 50486 hectares which comes to about 30.2 % the total District geographic area.65 The Forest administration of Kanyakumari District

64 Personal interview with M. Gilbert Sathees, clerk, District Education Office, Nagercoil, aged 30, dated 25-08-2009.
was transferred from Kerala to Tamil Nadu on 1st November 1956 as a result of the State re-organization. Kanyakumari Division was formed exclusively to manage the forests of Kanyakumari District with its head quarters at Nagercoil from 1st April 1977.66

1.18. Coastal Environment

The coastal environment is an interface between land and marine water. This ecosystem is valuable to humans from the dawn of civilization. Human, biological and social needs are readily met by coastal zone. It has been estimated that by 2000 A.D., 75% of the population of the world will be living in the coastal zone.67 This is also true in other developing maritime countries. Coastal ecosystem is under threat due to anthropogenic activities, increased human settlement, industrial pollution, etc.

Kanyakumari’ the smallest district in Tamil Nadu, with a land spread of 1,684 Sq. Km. has almost all ecosystems - forests, wetlands, freshwater resources, marine, etc. Agricultural resources like plantation crops, banana, coconut, paddy, etc. are also produced.68 Among all this, coastal environment is very important with respect to fish production and fisher folk's employment. The coastal ecosystem of this District comprises 68 Km in length and is studded with 44 coastal fishing villages.69 Since this District is situated at the extreme south of the Indian subcontinent, the

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66 As per G.O. Ms. No.261, dated 26.03.1977.
coastline is formed nearly by three seas, namely, Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal. But the main part of the coast faces the Arabian Sea. The coastal landscape of Kanyakumari District is mainly composed of beach ridges of rocky, sandy and swampy nature in the estuarine regions. The 68 km long coast has a heavy concentration of fisher-folk, almost one village per 1.5 km. On the eastern end of the coast is located Vattakottai, a historically important place. On the western end of this village is situated Cape Comorin. The coast extends up to Neerodi coastal village in the west. According to an estimate of 1,18,387 fisher-folks are distributed in the 44 villages of Kanyakumari coast and constitute about 26 percent of the total fishermen of Tamil Nadu. Fisher-folks do not own land but put their hut on the seashore on unsurveyed land. Most of the villages have tiled and thatched roofs. In each village a few houses have concrete roofing; the owners of these houses work abroad as drivers, crane operators, etc.

A few educated fishermen settled down in the inland are doing teaching and other office jobs. Still, the economy of the coastal villages is not satisfactory. The marine capture fisheries sector has an important place in the district's economy. It is sad to note that, among the fisher-folk population, only 44 percent is fully employed, 52 percent occasionally and 4 percent partially. The fishing job may not be secure during lean season particularly during the June. At the time of fishing season i.e. during August to November many species of fishes are caught.

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