

**CHAPTER II**  
**PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA -**  
**KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT**

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## **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the researcher presents the profile of Kanyakumari District. This district lies at the southern most tip of the Indian Peninsula, at the confluence of the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. It is the smallest district in the state of Tamil Nadu.

It has an area of 1672 sq.km with 1629 sq.km rural and 43 sq.km urban area. The district is situated at the foots of the Western Ghats. It is bounded by Tirunelveli District in the north-east, by Kerala State in the north-west, the Bay of Bengal in the south-east, the Indian Ocean in the South and the Arabian Sea in the west.

## **2.2 HISTORICAL PERCEPTION**

Kanyakumari District is surrounded by majestic hills and the plains are bordered by colourful seashores, fringed with coconut trees and paddy fields, here and there are a few elevated patches of red cliffs with undulating valleys and plains between the mountainous terrain and the seacoast, so closely interwoven with Temples and Churches and other edifices.

The district name is spelled as 'Kanniyakumari' in official records and is predominantly used as Kanyakumari. With an area of 1672 sq. km, it occupies 1.29 percent of the total extent of Tamil Nadu. It ranks first in literacy among other districts of Tamil Nadu.

The area comprising the present Kanyakumari District was a part of the erstwhile Travancore state. In 1835, the state was divided into Northern and Southern divisions. This area formed part of Southern division and was placed in the charge of Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

In July 1949, the united states of Travancore and Cochin was inaugurated. The present Kanyakumari district was with Kerala state. The people of Agasteeswaram, Thovalai, Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks formed the southern divisions of the former Trivandrum district and the people were predominantly Tamil speaking. They agitated for the merger of this area with the Madras State. The states reorganization commission also recommended this. The states reorganization Act 1956 was passed and the Kanyakumari district was formed on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1956, with the four taluks viz., Agasteeswaram, Thovalai, Kalkulam and Vilavancode and merged with Tamil Nadu.

### 2.3 DIVISION OF KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

The headquarters of the district is at Nagercoil. The district is divided into two revenue divisions. They are Padmanabhapuram, with the headquarters at Thuckalay and Nagercoil with the headquarters at Nagercoil. The division of Kanyakumari district is shown in table 2.1.

**Table 2.1**  
**Division of Kanyakumari District**

Sl. No.	Name of the division	Name of Taluk	No. of revenue villages
1	Nagercoil	Agestheeswaram	43
		Thovalai	24
2	Padmanabhapuram	Kalkulam	66
		Vilavancode	55
		<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>

**Source:** District statistical hand book 2011

It is inferred from table 2.1 that the Kanyakumari district is divided into two divisions, Nagercoil and Padmanabhapuram. Nagercoil division has two taluks,

Agastheeswaram and Thovalai having 43 and 24 revenue villages respectively. Padmanabhapuram division has two taluks, Kalkulam and Vilavancode having 66 and 55 revenue villages respectively.

## 2.4 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The district comprises four taluks for the purpose of administration. The taluks are Thovalai, Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam and Vilavancode. It has nine blocks, Agastheeswaram, Rajakkamangalam, Thovalai, Kurunthancode, Thuckalay, Tiruvattar, Killiyur, Munchirai and Melpuram. It has four municipalities, Nagercoil, Padmanabhapuram, Colachel and Kuzhithurai.

### 2.4.1 Headquarters for Taluks of Kanyakumari District

The Kanyakumari district is divided into four taluks namely Vilavancode, Kalkulam, Thovalai and Agastheeswaram. The headquarters and area for the four taluks are shown in table 2.2.

**Table 2.2**  
**Taluk profile of Kanyakumari District**

Sl. No.	Taluk	Headquarters	Area
1	Vilavancode	Kuzhithurai	431 sq. km
2	Kalkulam	Thuckalay	606 sq. km
3	Thovalai	Boothapandy	359 sq. km
4	Agastheeswaram	Nagercoil	276 sq. km

**Source:** District statistical Hand Book 2010-2011

It is evident from table 2.2 that the headquarter for Vilavancode is Kuzhithurai, having area of 431 sq.km, the headquarter of Kalkulam is Thuckalay having area of 606 sq.km, the headquarter of Thovalai is Boothapandi having area of

359 sq.km and the headquarter of Agastheeswarm is Nagercoil having area of 276 sq. km.

#### **2.4.2 Blocks of Kanyakumari District.**

The Kanyakumari District is divided into nine blocks namely Agastheeswaram, Rajakkamangalam, Thovalai, Thiruvattar, Kurunthencode, Melpuram, Munchirai, Killiyoor, Thuckalay. The details of the blocks and their headquarters are shown in table 2.3.

**Table 2.3**  
**Blocks Profile of Kanyakumari District**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Blocks</b>	<b>Headquarters</b>
1	Agastheeswaram	Perumalpuram
2	Rajakkamangalam	Pazhaviali
3	Thovalai	Boothapandy
4	Thiruvattar	Thiruvattar
5	Kurunthencode	Kurunthencode
6	Melpuram	Palode
7	Munchirai	Munchirai
8	Killiyoor	Tholayavattam
9	Thuckalay	Mettukadai

**Source:** District Statistical Hand Book 2010-2011.

Table 2.3 reveals that the headquarter for Agastheeswaram is Perumalpuram. The headquarter of Rajakkamangalam is Pazhavilai. For Thovalai, the headquarter is Boothapandy. For Thiruvattar, the headquarter is Thiruvattar. The headquarters for Kurunthencode, Melpuram, Munchirai, Killiyoor, Thuckalay are Kurunthencode, Palode, Munchirai, Tholayavattam, Mettukadai respectively.

### 2.4.3. Municipality of Kanyakumari District

Nagercoil, Padmanabhapuram, Kuzhithurai and Colachel are the four municipalities of Kanyakumari District. The headquarters of these municipalities are shown in table 2.4.

**Table 2.4**  
**Municipality Profile of Kanyakumari District**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Head quarters</b>
1	Nagercoil	Nagercoil
2	Padmanabhapuram	Thuckalay
3	Kuzhithurai	Kuzhithurai
4	Colachel	Colachel

**Source:** District Statistical Hand book 2010-2011

Table 2.4 indicates that the headquarter of Nagercoil Municipality is Nagercoil. The headquarter of Padmanabhapuram Municipality is Thuckalay. The headquarter of Kuzhithurai Municipality is Kuzhithurai and the headquarter of Colachel is Colachel.

### 2.5 AREA AND POPULATION OF KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

Kanyakumari District has a population of 18,63,174 and 82.47 percent of the district is urbanized. After Chennai, it has the highest population density in Tamil Nadu having 1106 persons per km. The literacy rate of 92.14 percent is the highest in Tamil Nadu. The district has a high female sex ratio. The area and population of the blocks and municipalities of Kanyakumari District are shown in table 2.5.

**Table 2.5**  
**Area and Population of Kanyakumari District**

Sl. No.	Name of the Blocks / Municipalities	Area (sq. km)	Population		
			Persons	Male	Female
1	Agastheeswaram	133.12	148419	73260	75159
2	Rajakkamangalam	120.16	137254	68119	69135
3	Thovalai	369.07	110719	55057	55662
4	Kurunthancode	106.85	165070	81823	83247
5	Thuckalay	130.33	167262	82488	84774
6	Thiruvattar	344.8	161619	80220	81399
7	Killiyoor	82.7	156387	78663	77724
8	Munchirai	72.01	177225	89122	88103
9	Melpuram	271.89	179535	88578	90957
10	Nagercoil Municipality	24.27	208179	102907	105272
11	Padmanabhapuram Municipality	6.47	20075	9967	10108
12	Colachel Municipality	5.18	23787	11996	11791
13	Kuzhithurai Municipality	5.15	20503	10069	10434

**Source:** District Statistical Hand book 2010-2011

Table 2.5 depicts that the area of Thovalai block is 369.07 Sq.Km. The area of Thiruvattar block is 344.8 Sq.Km. The area of Melpuram block is 271.89 Sq.Km. The area of Kuzhithurai municipality and Colachel municipality are 5.15 Sq.Km and 5.18 Sq.Km respectively. About 2,08,179 persons are living in Nagercoil municipality, which is high when compared with other municipalities. Melpuram block has 1,79,535 persons and Munchirai block has 1,77,225 persons. The lowest density of population is in Padmanabhapuram which has 20075 persons.

In Male population, 102907 males are living in Nagercoil municipality which is high when compared with other blocks and municipalities. 89,122 males are living in Munchirai block and 88,578 males are living in Melpuram block. Padmanabhapuram has the lowest number of 9967 males when compared with the other blocks and municipalities.

In Female population, 105272 females are living in Nagercoil municipality, which is high when compared with other blocks and municipalities. 90957 females are living in Melpuram and 88103 females are living in Munchirai. Padmanabhapuram has the largest number of 10108 females when compared with the other blocks and municipalities.

### **2.5.1 Population by Age Groups in Kanyakumari District**

Kanyakumari district comprises people with different age groups. The age groups of the population in Kanyakumari district are shown in table 2.6.



**Table 2.6**  
**Population by age groups in Kanyakumari District**

Sl. No.	Age groups	Persons in districts (in '000')
1	0 – 14	419
2	15 – 19	174
3	20 – 24	166
4	25 – 29	154
5	30 – 34	125
6	35 – 39	123
7	40 – 44	101
8	45 – 49	102
9	50 – 54	78
10	55 – 59	67
11	60 – 64	54
12	65 – 69	43
13	70 – 74	31
14	75 – 79	19
15	80 and above	20

**Source:** District statistical hand book 2010-2011

Table 2.6 gives the details of age groups of population in Kanyakumari district. It is clear that in Kanyakumari district, 4,19,000 persons are between the age group of 0-14 years. 1,74,000 persons are between the age group of 15-19 years and 1,66,000 persons are between the age group of 20-24 years. 31,000 are between the age group of 70-74 years and 20,000 persons are between the age group of 80 and above and 19,000 persons are between the age group of 75-79 years.

## **2.6 NATURAL RESOURCES**

Kanyakumari district is divided into four natural regions. They are mountainous belt and foothill regions, the smiling valleys and low lying fertile plains, the table lands and the coastal belt.

The mountainous belt and the foot hill region begin from the forest land. Rich forest resources such as quality timbers, spices, creepers and bamboos are available in Kanyakumari district. Nearly 3500 species prevail in this region. The total forest land available in this district is 54,155 hectares. It is highly suitable for cultivation of species. The annual income from forest produces works out to Rs. 7.27 lakhs.

Table lands are suitable for tapioca and other dry crops next to paddy. Tapioca cultivation occupies an important place in this district. Tapioca is grown in 9337 hectares of land.

The coastal belt has long coastline of 68 kilometers with 42 fishing hamlets and pattinams. The Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal provide fertile grounds for fish farming. The fisher folk for long have used Kattamarans for fishing and the catches were catering to the needs of the local people. Their major export before 1947 was dried fish to Melapalayam and Tuticorin and long hefts of bullock carts regularly transported dried fish. During the post independence period, mechanization of fishing and the discovery of wedge bank in the Arabian Sea became a great boon to fish farming.

### **2.6.1 Climate**

The District has a favourable agroclimatic condition. This climate is suitable for growing a number of crops. The proximity of equator, its topography and other climate factors favour the growth of various crops. The paddy varieties grown in the second crop season in Thovalai and Agastheeswaram taluks are grown during the first crop season in Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks. It has 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. The north-east monsoon period starts from October and ends in the middle of December.

## **2.7 HYDROSPHERE**

Rivers of the district are mostly non-perennial and short. Dams are constructed across Kodayar at Pechipparai and Paraliar at Perunchanni. These dams are useful to conserve water for irrigation and power generation. The Paraliar river rises on the mountains of the north of Mahendragiri hills in Thovalai Taluk and flows in south-western direction. After a course of 37 km, from its source, it joins with Kothayar near Thiruvattar. The two rivers unite to form the Kuzhithurai river, which is also known as Thamirabarani. The combined river then flows through the hill tracts of Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks and reaches the sea at Thengapattinam. The length of the river is 59 km.

### **2.7.1 Dams in Kanyakumari District**

Pechipparai, Perunchani, Chittar I, Chittar II are the important dams in Kanyakumari district. The year of construction and water spread of these dams are shown in table 2.7.

**Table 2.7**  
**Dams in Kanyakumari District**

Sl. No	Dams	Construction Years	Water spread (sq.km)
1	Pechipparai	1896 – 1906	15.00
2	Perunchani	1948 – 1953	9.50
3	Chittar I	1964 – 1970	2.90
4	Chittar II	1964 – 1970	4.10

**Source:** District statistical Hand Book 2010-2011

It is clear from Table 2.7 that Pechipparai dam was constructed during the years 1896-1906 having 15.00 Sq.Km water spread. Perunchani dam was constructed during the years of 1948-1953 having 9.50 Sq.Km water spread. Chittar I dam was constructed during the years of 1964-1970 having 2.90 Sq.Km water spread. Chittar dam was constructed during the years 1964-1970 having 4.10 Sq.Km water spread.

## **2.8 IRRIGATION FACILITIES**

The district is a fertile land. Rivers and canals are the important source of irrigation. The proportion of net irrigated area to net cropped area is 35.6 percent. The irrigation facilities available in Kanyakumari district are stated in table 2.8.

**Table 2.8**  
**Irrigation Facilities in Kanyakumari District**

Sl. No.	Irrigation facilities	Area (Hectares)
1	Net irrigated area	28620
2	By channels	11105
3	By wells	1588
4	By other sources	
	i) Tanks	15697
	ii) Others	270

**Source:** Potential linked credit plan 2006 – 07 at Kanyakumair district.

Table 2.8 shows that the net irrigated area is 28620 hectares. The area by channel irrigation is 11105 hectares. The area by well irrigation is 1588 hectares. The area by tank irrigation is 15697 hectares and by other sources is 270 hectares.

## **2.9 RAILWAY FACILITIES**

Nagercoil is a major railway junction. It connects the eastern and western rail lines and all the major cities in India. The busier western coast line runs through Kerala and the eastern coast line runs into the Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. The rail link to Kanyakumari district was established in 1978. It was technically a difficult feat due to the nature of the land. This was especially for the western route which passes over substantial embankments and hill tunnels. The railways are under the jurisdiction of the Thiruvananthapuram division of the Southern Railway Zone.

Nagercoil railway station is one of the few 'A' grade stations in south India. Kanyakumari district is connected through direct train services with all the metropolitan cities in India like New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore and Kolkota. Passenger train services and other express trains run between Trivandrum central and either Nagercoil or Kanyakumari district.

## **2.10 ELECTRICITY GENERATION**

Kanyakumari district is a major centre of windmill electricity generation. There are two hydroelectric power stations at Kodayar, generating a combined 100MW of power. Aralvaimozhy is a major centre for generation of windmill power and the largest in the world, led by major corporations like Suzlon Energy and Micon.

## 2.11 PEOPLE AND CULTURE

The people are the human resource of the district. Tamil and Malayalam are the main languages of this district. Hindus and Christians form a sizeable percentage of the population of the district and Muslims also constitute a part of the population. The caste system in the society has weakened to a great extent especially after independence because of growth of education and improvements in transport and communication.

### 2.11.1 Population by Religion

Population of Kanyakumari district constitutes people with different religious faiths. Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains are living in Kanyakumari district. The population by religion in Kanyakumari district is shown in table 2.9.

**Table 2.9**  
**Population by Religion in Kanyakumari District**

Sl. No.	Religions	Persons in Kanyakumari District
1	Hindus	859307
2	Muslims	70360
3	Christians	745406
4	Sikhs	31
5	Buddhists	26
6	Jains	77
7	Other religions	113
8	Other religions not stated	714
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1676034</b>

**Source:** District statistical data 2010 – 11

Table 2.9 depicts that the district comprises 8,59,307 Hindus, 7,45,406 Christians, 70,360 Muslims, 77 Jains, 31 Sikhs, 26 Buddhists.

### **2.11.2 Agriculture**

The total area of land under cultivation has been estimated at 109000 hectares in the district. Thus agriculture is the main occupation of the people of this district. The important food crops are paddy, pulses, tapioca, and banana whereas coconut, rubber, cashew, jack, pepper are the major commercial crops of the district. The important crops in the district are paddy, tapioca, vegetables, fruits, horticulture crops etc.

### **2.11.3 Festival and folk arts**

Festivals are held in all the taluks in connection with various celebrations in the temples, mosques and churches. The car festival at Suchindram attracts large number of crowds in the month of January. The Kodai Festival in the month of March in Mondaicadu temple in Kalkulam Taluk attracts large gathering. The Thirukalyana Utsavam in Kumaracoil temple in Kalkulam Taluk in the month of March-April is observed as an important festival. Pongal in January and Deepavali in November are also occasions for festivity and rejoicing among the Hindu communities. The Malayalies celebrate Onam in August – September with feasts and sports. Muslims in all the taluks celebrate Muharram and Ramzan. Christmas is an important festival for the Christians. In St. Xaviers Church at Kottar, the annual festival in the month of December is usually celebrated on a very grand scale and attracts catholic people from all over south India.

#### **2.11.4 Food habits**

Rice is the staple food of the people. Tapioca is the main food for some people living in the hilly areas. Among the populace, a 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 in the interior towns and villages in the early morning.

#### **2.12 COMMUNICATION NETWORK**

Telephone, telegraph and postal network with all their services are available even in villages and hamlets of this districts. Nagercoil, Thuckalay and Kuzhithurai have been included in the S.T.D. map of Telephone department. Rapid improvements have been witnessed in this sector in the last few years. There are 0.14 post office to one sq. km. At present there are more than 60000 telephone connections in the district. Cellular phone and internet facilities are available in this district.

#### **2.13 BANKING NETWORK**

Banking industry is the nucleus of a district satisfying various needs of all the people. There were only few scheduled and non-scheduled banks during early 1960's in the district. In terms of banking coverage since Nationalisation, Kanyakumari district is one of the well established banking service districts of Tamil Nadu. The district has 103 branches of public sector banks and 24 branches of co-operative banks. There is one branch for a population of 7179. The banking network of Kanyakumari district is adequate for the people.



## 2.14 OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Most of the people work in agriculture sector, in the district. The industrial sector is able to provide employment opportunities. The percentage of Health department and white collar jobs are low. The rest of the working population is engaged in their own occupation. The details of the occupational pattern of the people in Kanyakumari district are shown in table 2.10.

**Table 2.10**  
**Occupational Pattern in Kanyakumari District**

Sl. No.	Occupation	Percent
1	Agriculture	50.2
2	Industrialist	16.9
3	Health	10.0
4	White collar job	8.4
5	Others	14.5

**Source:** District statistical hand book of Kanyakumari district 2006 – 07.

From table 2.10, it is clear that 50.2 percent of the people are engaged in agriculture, 16.9 percent of the people are working in industries and 8.4 percent of the people are engaged in white collar jobs in Kanyakumari district.

### 2.14.1 Industries

Kanyakumari district has only a few large scale industries. There are a large number of small- scale, tiny industries, handicraft, village and cottage industries. The

district offers good scope for rubber and cashew based units as well as handicraft and cottage industries. The following six large- scale industries are located in the district.

- ❖ Kanyakumari District Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.
- ❖ Morarji Borax Ltd.,
- ❖ Nagammal Spinning Mills Ltd.
- ❖ Indian Rare Earths Ltd.
- ❖ Vasantham Mono Film Ltd.,
- ❖ Kanam Latex, Pazhavilai.

During 2000 – 01, small scale industrial units to the tune of 996 were registered with the District Industries Centre. About 10000 industrial units such as small- scale industries, village and cottage industries and handicraft units provide employment opportunities. The important activities under small-scale industries are cashew processing, metal products, electric machinery and apparatus, garment units, paper products, rubber products, printing, match works, wooden furniture, timber sawmills, steel and aluminum utensils, bricks, footwear.

#### **2.14.2 Category of Workers**

Among the population of Kanyakumari district, there are people engaged in agriculture, industries and business. The details of the category of workers in Kanyakumari district are shown in table 2.11.

**Table 2.11**  
**Category of Workers in Kanyakumari District**

Sl. No.	Industry category	Persons
1	Total main workers	454378
2	Marginal workers	93678
3	Total workers (1+2)	548056
	a) Cultivators	15659
	b) Agricultural Labourers	82733
	c) Household industry, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs,	36065
	d) Other workers	413599

**Source:** District statistical hand Book 2010 – 11.

Table 2.11 reveals that out of the total workers, 15659 persons are cultivators, 82,733 are agricultural labourers, 36,065 are working in industries and 4,13,599 persons are engaged in other works.

## **2.15 EDUCATION**

Many Arts, Science and Engineering colleges are found throughout the district for higher education. The Scott Christian College was founded by William Tobias Ringeltaube in Nagercoil. The college is more than 100 years old. The State runs the Kanyakumari Government Medical College at Asaripallam and Government Engineering College and a Government Polytechnic at Konam. A private university and many private Engineering colleges started functioning in the recent past. More than 30 Engineering colleges are functioning in the district. They are currently affiliated to the Anna University. Arts and science colleges are affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli.

### 2.15.1 Educational Institution

The Kanyakumari district has many educational institutions like schools, colleges and reading rooms. The details regarding the educational institutions in this district are listed in table 2.12.

**Table 2.12**  
**Educational institutions in Kanyakumari district**

Sl. No.	Educational institution	No. of institution
1	Pre – Primary Schools	2
2	Primary Schools	397
3	Middle Schools	145
4	High Schools	135
5	Higher Secondary Schools	132
6	Arts and Science Colleges	21
7	Teacher’s Training Schools	7
8	Libraries and reading room	140
9	Engineering Colleges	26
10	Polytechnic Colleges	18
11	I.T.I s	8
12	Nursing College	7
13	Medical College	8

**Source:** District statistical hand book 2010 – 11.

It could be seen from table 2.12 that in Kanyakumari district, there are 397 Primary Schools, 145 Middle Schools, 140 Libraries and Reading rooms, 135 High Schools, 132 Higher Secondary Schools, 26 Engineering Colleges, 21 Arts and Science Colleges, 8 I.T.Is and Medical Colleges, 7 Nursing Colleges, 7 Teacher’s Training Schools and 2 Pre-primary schools.

### 2.15.2 Literacy rate in Kanyakumari district

In Kanyakumari district, education is not much backward. There are many educational institutions functioning in the district to cater to the educational value of the people. As per 2006 census report the literacy rate in the district is above 94 percent. The information regarding the literacy rate among people in Kanyakumari district is shown in table 2.13.

**Table 2.13**  
**Literacy rate in Kanyakumari district**

Sl.No	Name of the Block /Municipalities	Persons	Male	Female
1	Agastheeswaram	118778	60120	58658
2	Rajakkamangalam	108539	55337	53202
3	Thovalai	85132	44101	41031
4	Kurunthancode	126882	64369	62513
5	Thuckalay	131428	66461	64967
6	Thiruvattar	122710	62524	60186
7	Killiyoor	119931	62173	57758
8	Munchirai	131461	68366	63095
9	Melpuram	137211	70560	66651
10	Nagercoil	175248	88590	86658
11	Padmanabhapuram	16282	8372	7910
12	Colachel	18008	9275	8733
13	Kuzhithurai	16712	8419	8293

**Source:** District statistical hand book 2010-2011.

Table 2.13 shows the literacy rate of people in Kanyakumari district. In Nagercoil Town, the literacy rate of people is high. 88590 males and 86658 females are literates. In Melpuram, 70560 males and 66651 females are literates. In Munchirai, 68366 males and 63095 females are literate. In Colachel, 9275 males and 8733 females are literates. In Kuzhithurai, 8419 males and 8293 females are literates which is the low literacy rate.

## **2.16 SUMMARY**

This chapter explains the details regarding the profile of Kanyakumari district. It is necessary to know about the study area briefly. Hence, the researcher has given the details about population, Taluk and Block-wise details, Demography, Area and population, Agriculture, People and Culture, Irrigation Facilities, Communication Facilities, Banking Network, Occupational Pattern, Industries, Educational Institution, Literacy Rate in Kanyakumari district.