

CENSUS OF INDIA

1971

SERIES-9

KERALA

PART IX-A

ADMINISTRATIVE ATLAS

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OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

KERALA

1976

FOREWORD

In order to ensure complete coverage at a population count, the Census Organization obtains or prepares up-to-date detailed maps of all administrative units in the country on the eve of a census. Though in several parts of the country maps of the districts, taluks etc., are available with the State Revenue or Survey authorities, often times, they required to be brought up-to-date and they also varied greatly in scale. One also found it difficult to secure a complete or compact set of all these maps from State authorities. The Census Organization took upon itself the task of updating of the administrative maps and the standardization of scales essentially to meet its own requirements of coverage at the census and analysis of data. Standardization of symbol was also attempted to depict certain features such as the State/district/taluk boundaries, administrative headquarters, national and state highways and other roads, markets and *mandis*, post and telegraph offices, travellers' bungalows, hospitals, etc. In each of the District Census Handbooks (there are 356 districts in the country) the district map as well as the taluk maps will be printed.

While these administrative maps, prepared with great amount of care and effort, served the purposes of the census extremely well, the 1971 Census Organization felt that these would be invaluable for many an administrative purpose and for planning and also to the scholars who might like to utilize these maps for various studies. Therefore, it was decided, after full consideration at the all-India Census Conferences of Courtallam (1970) and Pahalgam (1971) to publish all the district and taluk maps of each State together in a compact and handy volume entitled 'Administrative Atlas'. The Atlas also contains a few introductory State maps showing certain basic characteristics as the physiography, density of population, distribution of towns and the distribution of rural population. In order to make the Atlas somewhat self-contained statistical statements are also added giving data on the area, population size, growth rate, sex and age structure, literacy, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population and religion.

The Census Organization, as is well-known, is one of the largest producers of maps in the country. Apart from the Administrative Atlas, the 1971 Census publication programme envisages the production of separate Census Atlases which will depict the physiographic, demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics of each State as derived from the census as well as other sources of data.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the dedicated services of Dr. B. K. Roy, the Map Officer of the Registrar General's Office and all his colleagues in the Map Unit and also of all the State Directors of Census Operations and the staff of their Map Units who have all worked together as a team and have succeeded in the production of this Administrative Atlas which I hope will serve the needs of the administrator, the planner and the scholar alike.

New Delhi,
September 26, 1972

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR
Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

PREFACE

Besides the Survey of India, State Survey Department and Geological Survey, the Census Organization has a veritable heritage in producing authentic and well-designed maps depicting various aspects of the country and the states. The publication of Union and State Atlases, as part of the 1961 Census publication programme, was definitely an important landmark in the history of the development of maps in the country. The maps thus produced with meticulous care in the 1961 Census threw light on a variety of aspects—physical, demographic, economic, socio-cultural etc. The experience gained in the last census has helped the Census Organization to extend its realm and this volume viz. Administrative Atlas, which as the very name suggests, depicts the administrative set-up of the Kerala State. This volume contains maps of all the districts and taluks of the State as on 1st April 1971. After the 1971 Census a new district by name Idikki was formed and the maps of this district are also included in this volume as an annexure. In the present era of economic planning an intimate knowledge of the districts and taluks is essential. Keeping this in view a good number of tables have been included in this volume, on various characteristics besides giving short accounts of the state and districts. It is hoped that the present volume will be of immense use to the administrators, technocrats and scholars.

I am deeply indebted to the Government of Kerala for agreeing to print and publish this volume as a State Government Publication. I must specially acknowledge the valuable help given by the Director of Survey and Land Records, Kerala and his staff in the production of this volume. My thanks are also due to Shri P. Kurian John, Superintendent of Government Presses, Trivandrum, Shri P. I. Joseph, Deputy Superintendent of Government Press, Ernakulam and their diligent staff for completing this work with utmost care and in record time.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the very good work done by Shri B. T. Pillai, Deputy Director, Shri S. Jayashanker, Assistant Director and Shri K. Gopinathan II, Tabulation Officer who gave final shape to this volume. They were ably assisted by Smt. N. Radha Bai, Statistical Assistant, Smt. S. Radhamoni, Smt. M. Parvathi Ammal, Smt. P. Kanakavally, Smt. Graceamma John and Shri A. V. Varghese, Assistant Compilers and Smt. S. Saraswathy Amma, L.D. Clerk. The proof reading was ably attended to by Shri N. Aravindan, Printing Inspector, Sarvasree N. Madhavan and K. Vamadevan, Proof Readers. The services of the cartographic section consisting of Sarvasree K. Krishna Pillai, S. Krishna Pillai, M. T. Pillai and R. Prabhakaran were also very valuable and I have pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the services rendered by the staff.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not thank Dr. B. K. Roy, Map Officer and his colleagues for their valuable co-operation in bringing out this volume.

Above all, I am grateful to Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General and Shri R. B. Chari, Registrar General, for their valuable guidance and help received in taking up this important project.

Trivandrum,
October 1, 1976.

K. NARAYANAN

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The maps included in this Atlas are based upon Survey of India Map with permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

ERRATA

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Geographical Position

Kerala, the Spice Garden of India, is a narrow strip of land in the south-west corner of India hemmed between the mighty Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. Geographically it lies between 8° 17′ 30″ and 12° 47′ 40″ north latitudes and 74° 51′ 57″ and 77° 24′ 47″ east longitudes. The State is bounded on the north and north-east by South Kanara, Coorg and Mysore districts of Mysore State, on the east by Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts of Tamil Nadu, on the south by Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu and on the west by the Arabian Sea. Kerala, as a single political entity, came into existence only on 1st November 1956 as per the States Reorganization Act, 1956 by integrating Travancore-Cochin State (excluding the southern taluks of Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam and Vilavancode and the eastern taluk of Shencottah) and the Malabar district (except Laccadive and Minicoy Islands) and the Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara district of Madras State.

2. The State of Kerala, thus formed, has an area of 38,864 sq. km. and a population of 21.3 million as per the 1971 Census. The total extent of the State works out to about one-eighth or 1.18 per cent of India's area and one out of every 26 Indians is a Keralite. Kerala's unique geographical position has tremendous impact on the history and culture of the region. The fairly long sea-coast of about 580 km. had facilitated cultural and trade contacts with the civilized world from very ancient times.

Physical Features

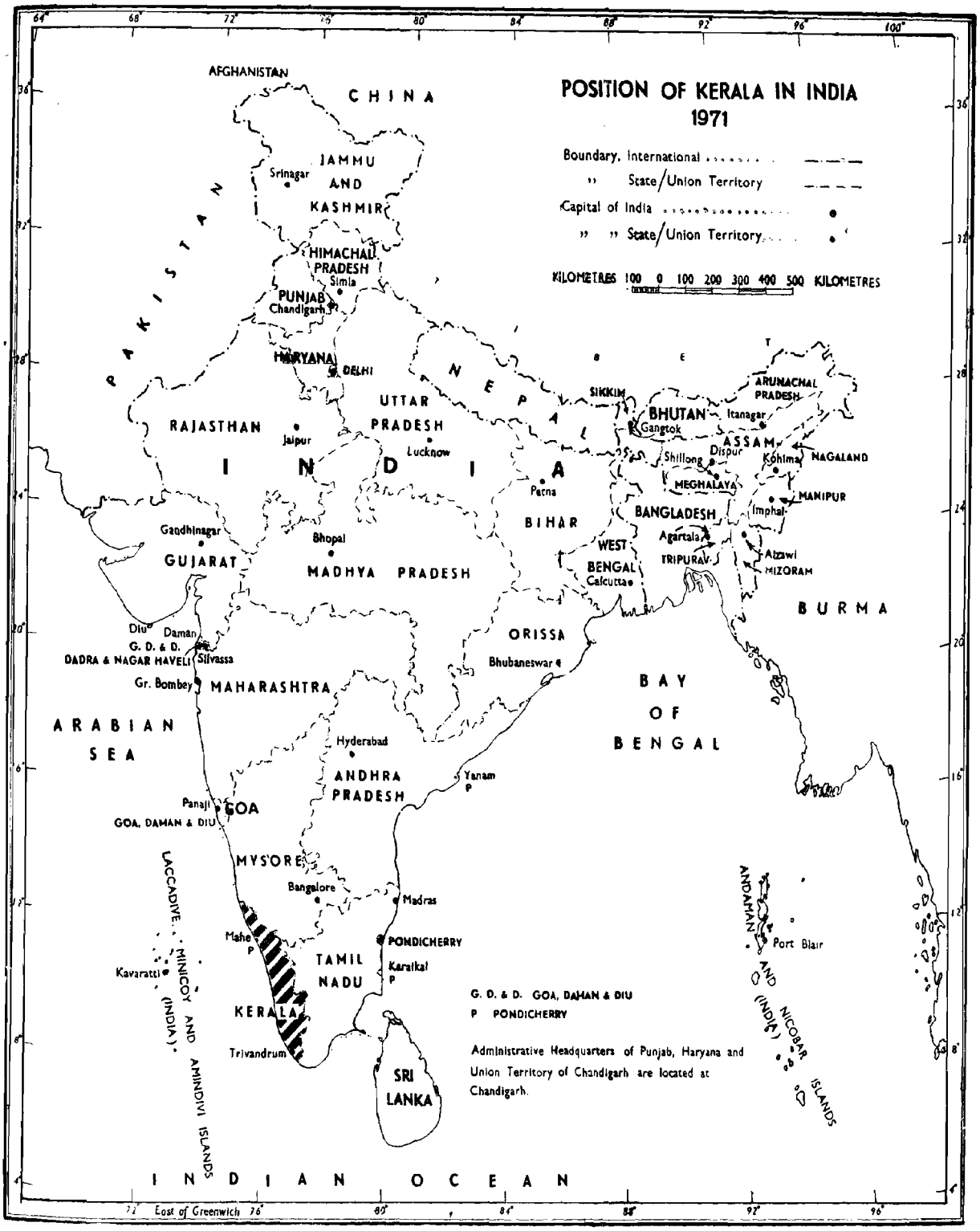
3. Kerala presents a picturesque diversity of physical features. The State divides itself into three natural divisions, the highland, the midland and the lowland. These natural divisions for census purposes are formed on the basis of contour lines, the highland consisting of areas lying 250 feet and over above the mean sea-level, midland comprising of the areas lying between 25 feet and 250 feet above the mean sea-level and the lowland which has an altitude below 25 feet above the mean sea-level.

4. Highland stretches all along the eastern region of the State. The region is conspicuous by the presence of the Western Ghats, otherwise known as Sahyadri. It has an average height of 1,200 metres and it runs about 1,600 km. from Tapti in the north to Cape Comorin in the south. Sahyadri helps to shape the climate of the State. It catches the moisture-laden monsoon winds and precipitates heavy rain in the region. Almost all the rivers in the State find their origin in the Sahyadri. The upper regions of the highland are covered by dense forests, lofty mountains and extensive ravines while in the lower areas the forests are interspersed with plantations and other cash crops. The highest peak in this mountainous region is Anamudi (2,695 m.). There are various peaks in this region with varying heights. Other important mountains which rise above 1,800 metres are Eravimala (2,402 m.), Anginda (2,386 m.), Kathumala (2,377 m.), Vavul or Wayut mala or Camel's Hump (2,339 m.), Chenthavara (2,336 m.), Kumarikkal (2,298 m.), Karimkulam (2,286 m.), Vellaramala (2,244 m.), Devimala (2,195 m.), Perumalmala (2,134 m.), Balasur (2,061 m.), Karimala (1,998 m.), Agasthyarmala (1,869 m.), Elambilerimala (1,839 m.), Vattavada (1,829 m.), Gundoormala (1,829 m.), Devicolam (1,829 m.) and Karimalakadakkal (1,821 m.). In addition to the above, there are various mountains and outlying hills in various parts of the State. Though Sahyadri stands as a natural barrier on the eastern side of Kerala State there are some passes which facilitate interstate contacts. The important passes on the Kerala sector of the Western Ghats are Perambadi, Peria, Tamarasseri, Palghat gap, Valpara, Bodinaickannur,

Kambam, Kumali and Arienkavu. In addition to the above there are some minor passes at various points on the Western Ghats. Perambadi and Peria passes connect Cannanore and Tellicherry with Mysore State while Tamarasseri gap helps to have contacts with Mysore State and Tamil Nadu. Palghat gap, the most striking feature on Sahyadri, is about 30 km. wide. William Logan describes the Palghat gap as follows: "Here, by whatever great natural agency the break occurred, the mountains appear thrown back and heaped up, as if some overwhelming deluge had burst through, sweeping them to left and right. On either hand tower the giant Nilgiris and Anamalais over-topping the chain of ghats by several thousand feet while through the gap the south-west winds bring pleasant moist air and grateful showers to the thirsty plains of Coimbatore, and roads and railway link the Carnatic to Kerala". The Valpara pass connects Chalakudy with Pollachi. From Munnar there are two important trade routes to Tamil Nadu, one *via* Marayur to Udumalpet and the other to Bodinaickannur. Kambam pass connects Udumbanchola with Kambam in Tamil Nadu. Kumali pass, on the other hand, is the principal outlet of the high ranges to Madurai. On the South Sahyadri region, Arienkavu pass stands unique. It links various places of southern Kerala to Shencottah. Aramboli, an important pass in the southern extremity of Sahyadri, is at present located in Tamil Nadu. All these passes have played important roles in the historical, cultural and economic development of the State. The principal soil found in the highland is forest or hilly soil. It covers about one-fourth of the total area of the State. These soils are characterized by a surface layer of organic matter derived from forest growths. These soils are rich in nitrogen but very low in phosphate content. In a small region of Palghat district black soil is found. The highland region is the area of major plantation crops like tea, coffee, cardamom, rubber and other spices. This region is also the abode of major hydro-electric projects of the State viz. Idikki, Sabarigiri, Kuttiadi, Sholayar, Sengulam, Neriamangalam, Pallivasal, Panniar etc. All these hydro-electric schemes have quickened the pace of industrial development in the State.

5. Sandwitched between the lowland and highland, the midland also stretches the entire length of the State. This region at certain points even touches the Arabian Sea. The region is characterized by undulating valleys broken intermittently by isolated hills and also plains. This tract is highly fertile and accounts for about 42 per cent of the total area of the State. The chief soil of this region is laterite. However, small patches of red and black soils and also a narrow strip of forest or hilly soils are found in this region. The laterite soil, the most important type of soil found in Kerala, is formed by weathering mainly of acidic rocks under alternate wet and dry tropical conditions. These soils are characterized by a vesicular structure and the accumulation of hydrated oxides of aluminium and iron. Most of the bases and silica have been removed by drastic leaching. These soils vary in depth from 1.5 to 3 metres and may have a thick Kaolin clay below. At or near the water-table, the soil material is soft and can be cut into blocks which harden on exposure. This material is extensively used for making bricks and tiles. Red soils occur in a small area in the southern end of Neyyattinkara taluk. These soils are deficient in organic matter and low in all major plant foods. Forest or hilly soils lie as a narrow belt in certain regions of midland. Black soils occur in the eastern part of Chittur and Palghat taluks. These soils are found partly in midland and partly in highland. These soils are best suited for cotton cultivation. The midland region is rich in agricultural produces such as paddy, tapioca, cashew, pepper, ginger, rubber etc.

6. Lowland comprises a major portion of the coastal region. Majority of the villages touching the sea-coast fall in this tract. The region is blessed with a network of rivers, backwaters and canals. The important backwaters of the State are Kumbla, Kalnad, Bekal, Chittari, Kavvayi, Veliyangod, Kodungallur, Vembanad, Kayamkulam, Ashtamudi, Paravoor, Anjengo and Veli. Of these Vembanad lake stands



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

unique. It is a large spacious lake with a length of 83 km. and a maximum breadth of about 14 km. extending to an area of 205 sq. km. The waters of Pamba, Manimala, Achenkovil, Meenachil and Muvattupuzha rivers are emptied in it. Sasthamcottah is the only major fresh water lake in the State. These backwaters are all interconnected with one another by canals both man-made and natural. The West Coast Canal connects Trivandrum with Hosdrug except for three gaps between Badagara and Valapattanam. At certain places these backwaters or lagoons are connected to the sea through small openings known as *Azhis*. The entire landscape in the lowland region is dominated by the picturesque coconut palms, green paddy fields and blue backwaters and lagoons. The soil in this region is mainly sandy. These sandy soils vary in texture from sandy loam to pure sand and they are highly porous with low retentive capacity. They are extremely deficient in all the major plant foods and lime. Peaty and alluvial soils are also found in this region. Peaty or *Kari* soil is found in Ponnani, Kanayannur, Vaikom, Shertalai, Ambalapuzha and Kuttanad taluks. These are clay soils with poor aeration and drainage. They are characterized by a deep black colour, extremely high content of organic matter and very strong acidity. The alluvial soils are transported soils and occur in major tracts of Kuttanad taluk and in the *kole* lands of Trichur and Mukundapuram taluks. Heavy in texture they are generally well-supplied with organic matter, nitrogen and potash but are deficient in phosphate and lime. These soils are subject to periodical inundation with salt water and are strongly acidic in reaction. Some of the economic minerals like ilmenite, monazite, zircon, silliminite, etc., are found along with beach sands in certain places of the coastal area. Besides the luxurient cultivation of coconuts, paddy is extensively grown in the lowland region. Tapioca is also cultivated in this tract.

Forests

7. Kerala is rich in forest wealth. The area under forests is gradually dwindling consequent on the colonization schemes introduced by Government and due to large scale encroachments. More forest areas are now put to cultivation. In effect, the area under forests has gone down to about a quarter of the total area of the State from one-third in the earlier decades. The forests in the State comprise natural forests and plantations. Elevation, climate and terrain influence the type of growth of natural forests. Various plantations have been raised in these forests, particularly teak, eucalyptus, *ilavu, maruthu, kanala, mahagoni, anjili* etc. The forests in Kerala may be broadly classified into six types viz., (i) tropical wet evergreen forests, (ii) tropical semi-evergreen forests, (iii) subtropical wet evergreen forests, (iv) temperate (montane) shola forests interspersed with grass lands, (v) tropical moist deciduous forests and (vi) tropical dry deciduous forests. The first type of forests, tropical wet evergreen forests, exists at an altitude of 1,200 metres above mean sea-level, where the rainfall is over 2,000 mm. The trees in this region grow up to a height of 45 metres or more. These forests support the growth of species like *pali, pyne, thambakom, punna, vellakil, anjili, churuli vayila, thelli, kulamavu, chenkurinji, perumaram, chuvanna akil,* bamboo, *eera etc.* A major portion of these forests is also utilized for the cultivation of cardamom. Tropical semi-evergreen forests are seen as a belt parallel to the area of tropical wet evergreen forests. These forests are situated at an elevation of 750 metres. Ebony, teakwood, rosewood and iron-wood are the chief trees found in this area. Some of them are cultivated on a plantation scale. These trees shed their leaves for a short period. The subtropical wet evergreen forests are usually found in ravines at an altitude of 1,200 metres. The normal rainfall in this area varies between 1,900 and 2,500 mm. In the midst of subtropical wet evergreen forests there are large patches of temperate grassy lands. Eucalyptus is cultivated in these forests on a plantation scale. In the tropical moist deciduous forests, the trees shed their leaves in summer. These forests occur at an elevation of less than 750 metres, with an annual rainfall if 2,000 mm. The average height of trees in these areas is

36 metres. Teak, rose-wood, *maruthu* etc. are also found here besides bamboo. The tropical dry deciduous forests are very little in extent. They are found in Marayoor in Devicolam taluk. The trees grow up to a height of 15-25 metres. Sandalwood is the principal tree found in Marayoor and neighbouring places.

Rivers

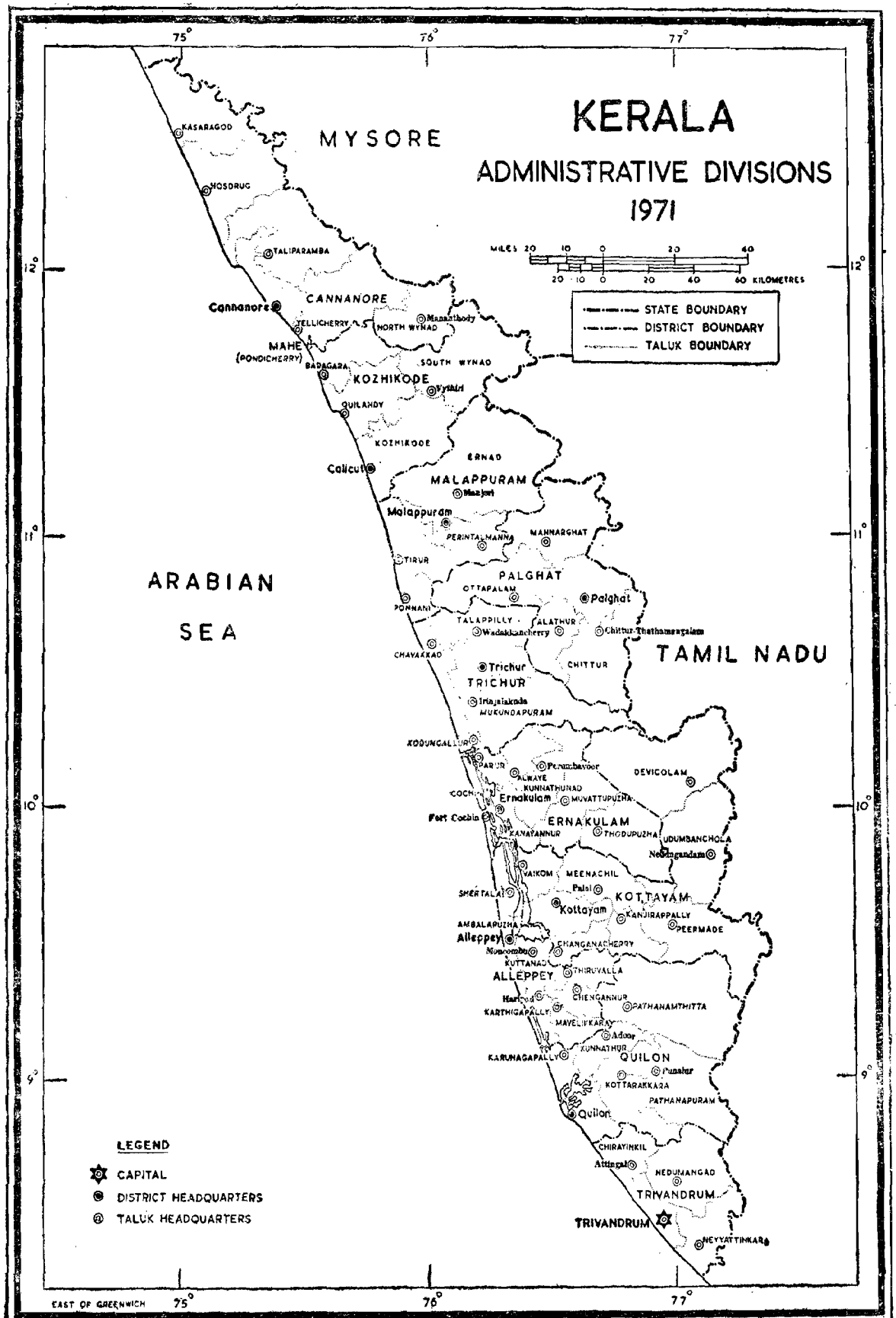
8. Kerala is blessed with abundant measure of water. The topography and the high intensity of rainfall have been responsible for the presence of numerous rivers in the State. Altogether there are 44 rivers, 41 west-flowing and 3 east-flowing. The three east-flowing rivers are Kabbani, Bhavani and Pambar. Kabbani has its origin in the Wynad taluk while Bhavani river rises from the Bhavaniar Betta in Nilgiris. The Pambar river originates from Benmore Tea Estate in Devicolam taluk. All these three rivers are tributaries of Cauvery. Kabbani joins after traversing through Mysore State while Bhavani and Pambar through Tamil Nadu. Of the 41 west-flowing rivers ten are interstate rivers, six of them have their sources in Mysore and four of them in Tamil Nadu. They are Uppala, Shiriya, Chandragiri, Karingote, Kuppam, Valapattanam, Beypore, Bharathapuzha, Chalakudi and Periyar. Of the west-flowing rivers only eleven rivers exceed 100 km. in length viz. Bharathapuzha (251 km.), Periyar (229 km.), Pamba (177 km.), Beypore or Chaliar (169 km.), Chalakudy (145 km.), Kadalundi (130 km.), Achenkovil (129 km.), Muvattupuzha (121 km.), Kallada (121 km.), Valapattanam (113 km.) and Chandragiri (105 km.). Of these, the first four are the most important rivers in the State and brief descriptions of each of these rivers are given below.

9. Bharathapuzha, which takes its origin from Anamalais, is the longest river in the State. It has four important tributaries viz., Gayathripuzha, Kannadipuzha, Korayar and Thuthapuzha. Several irrigation projects already completed or under construction are located in this river basin. Malampuzha, Walayar, Mangalam, Meenkara, Cheerakuzhi, Pothundi and Kanjirappuzha are the major irrigation projects and all of them have converted the Palghat district as the "Granary of Kerala". Malampuzha Dam and the pancramic garden facing it attract large number of tourists. The important historical and cultural centres on the banks of the river are Palghat, Thiruvilwamala, Cheruthuruthi and Thirunavai. Some of the famous temples on the banks of this river are Siva temple at Kalpathi, Siva temple and Sree Rama temple at Thiruvilwamala and Siva temple at Thirunavai. Thirunavai was the seat of ancient coronations and feasts. These coronations were known as *magha* or *maha magha* which was spelt afterwards as *mamankom*. In modern times this place again rose to prominence. The ashes of our national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Sasthri have all been immersed in the holy waters of Bharathapuzha at Thirunavai. Cheruthuruthi, on the left bank of the river, is the modern centre of artistic revival.

10. Periyar is very rich in hydro-electric potential. During its course five important tributaries join the river. They are Mudirapuzha, Mullayar, Cheruthoni, Perinjankutti and Edamala. Chalakudy river also joins the Periyar at Elanthikara, 10 km. east of Kodungallur. There are a series of dams and power stations on this river basin, viz., Pallivasal, Kundla, Madupetty, Sengulam, Neriamangalam and Panniar. Idikki Hydro-electric Project, which is now being completed, is the most important scheme of its kind in Kerala. Kaladi, the birth place of Sri Sankaracharrya, the greatest Advaita Philosopher, is on the bank of this river. Other important places on its bank are Malayattur and Alwaye.

11. Pamba, the finest river in the State, is formed by Pambayar, Kakkiar, Arudai Aar and Kallaar. The Sabarigiri Hydro-electric Project is the important scheme implemented on this river basin. Some of the places of religious significance are located on the side of this river viz., Triveni (Sabarimala), Aranmula, Chengannur, Maramon and Edathua.

12. Beypore or Chaliar river has been formed by Cherupuzha. Iringipuzha, Kurubranpuzha,



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP. THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF INDIA EXTEND INTO THE SEA TO A DISTANCE OF TWELVE NAUTICAL MILES MEASURED FROM THE APPROPRIATE BASE LINE

Kanhirapuzha, Karimpuzha, Punnapuzha, Vadapurampuzha and Chaliyarpuzha. The river is navigable from Nilambur to Beypore. It is also connected with Kallai river by an artificial canal. This has helped to take timber from the Nilambur forests to Kallai, the second largest timber yard in the world. The important places lying on the banks of the river are Nilambur, Mavur, Feroke, Beypore etc.

Climate

13. Unlike other regions in the country Kerala has a salubrious climate. There is striking contrasts in the meteorological conditions of the country. While a major portion of Northern India experiences fierce summer and cold winter characteristic of a continental climate, Kerala has a tropical maritime climate with almost uniform temperature throughout the year. The mean maximum temperature varies between 28°C and 34°C while the mean minimum temperature ranges between 20° C to 25° C. The temperature shows slight variations in the lowland and highland regions. The factors that have contributed to the prevalence of a uniform temperature are the superheated condition of the surface soil, the cool sea breezes, the abundance of rain throughout more than half of the year and the process of evaporation. Northern Kerala and a small tract of the high ranges get an annual rainfall of about 400 cm. while in the extreme south the precipitation of rainfall varies from 150 cm. to 200 cm. The rest of the State receives an annual rainfall ranging between 200 to 400 cm. For convenience the year can be broadly classified into four seasons:

(i) Cold weather season	December to February
(ii) Hot weather season	March to May
(iii) South-west monsoon season	June to September
(iv) North-east monsoon or Retreating South-west monsoon season	October to November

14. Cold weather season commences in early December. During this period there may be some occasional showers. Generally the skies are clear with bright weather, cool nights, morning mist of fog, low humidity and low temperature. Throughout the season Palghat district experiences the dry winds blown through the Palghat gap. The average temperature of the day is about 25° C. In the high ranges it may still go down. The normal rainfall during this period is scanty with 51.6 mm. in December, 18.8 mm. in January and 19.6 mm. in February.

15. The hot weather season succeeds the cold season and it lasts till the end of May. The temperature increases steadily. In April, the coastal plains record a temperature of 30° C to 33° C while the high ranges experience a pleasant climate. Due to the rapid rise in temperature in May, the air pressure in the land decreases resulting in the blow of south-westerly winds. The normals of rainfall obtained during the season are 46.1 mm. in March, 114.9 mm. in April and 245.1 mm. in May.

16. The south-west monsoon, locally known as *Edavappathi* or *Kaalavarsham,* is active from June to September. Though the pre-monsoon showers may start by the end of May the monsoon really bursts on the Kerala coast during the first five days of June. Kerala gets the maximum rainfall during this period, about two-third of the total annual rainfall. On an average Kerala receives 667.5 mm. rain in June, 678.4 mm. in July, 417.2 mm. in August and 240.0 mm. in September.

17. The north-east monsoon establishes its supremacy in early October and lasts till November. It is locally known as *Thulavarsham.* The normal rainfall during October is 306.2 mm. while in November it is only 190.7 mm. South Kerala experiences more rain during this period.

Administrative units

18. When the census was taken with reference date as on 1st April 1971, Kerala had ten revenue districts, 56 taluks and 1,326 revenue villages. Soon after the census, on 26th January 1972, a new district by name Idikki was carved out taking regions from Ernakulam and

Kottayam districts. Along with the formation of Idikki district a new taluk, Kothamangalam, came into existence. Thus at present there are 11 districts, 57 taluks and 1,326 revenue villages in the State. But, for census purposes, the territorial changes that have taken place after the 1971 Census are not taken into consideration. This introductory note, therefore, covers data of the State as on 1st April 1971. However, for the convenience of the administrators, a short note on Idikki district and the map of the district are included as an Annexure to this volume.

19. The average area of a district in the State is 3,886.4 sq. km. as per the 1971 Census. Six out of ten districts in the State exceed the average area. The four districts viz. Alleppey, Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Trichur have area below the average size of a district, Alleppey being the smallest district with only 1,884 sq. km. The average size of a taluk in the State is only 694 sq. km. Ernad taluk of Malappuram district stands unique with an area of 2,261.9 sq.km. Twelve taluks exceed an extent of 1,000 sq.km. They are Pathanamthitta, Devicolam, South Wynad, Taliparamba, Mukundapuram, Peermade, Pathanapuram, Tellicherry, Chittur, Mannarghat, Udumbanchola and Kozhikode in the descending order of extent. Kodungalloor is the smallest taluk in the State with only 73.1 sq.km.

20. The average population of a district in our State is 2,134,738 as on 1st April 1971. The population of four districts viz., Cannanore, Ernakulam, Quilon and Trivandrum exceed the average population of a district in the State. Quilon has the highest population with 24.12 lakhs while Palghat ranks last with 16.85 lakhs. The average population of a taluk in the State is 3.81 lakhs. 23 taluks in the State have population above this average of which six taluks exceed a population over six lakhs. They are Tellicherry, Kozhikode, Ernad, Tirur, Quilon and Trivandrum. Kozhikode taluk has the largest population with 9.4 lakhs. Four taluks in the State, viz. North Wynad, Kodungallur, Devicolam and Peermade have a population of less than 1.5 lakhs, the smallest being Kodungallur with only 1.13 lakhs.

21. When taluks are classified by area and population, six taluks fall in the group with an area of above 750 sq. km. and a population of above 4.5 lakhs. They are Kozhikode, Ernad, Tellicherry, Mukundapuram, Ottapalam and Quilandy. The above taluks can be considered as big taluks in the State both in extent and in population.

22. Of the 1,326 revenue villages in the State 58 villages lie wholly and 136 villages partly in urban areas. Among the 1,268 villages in the rural areas of the State, the maximum number of villages fall in Trichur district (229) while Trivandrum district has the smallest number (88) of villages. The size of the village varies considerably from region to region. The villages in the erstwhile Cochin State are comparatively small as compared to other regions in the State.

Distribution of Population

23. Barring Union Territories, Kerala stands 17th in respect of area and 12th in respect of population. The latest census in Kerala, with reference date as 1st April 1971, has revealed a population of 21,347,375 of which 10,587,851 were males and 10,759,524 females. Kerala has a population larger than many countries in the world. Its population is almost equal to three and a half times that of Switzerland and twice that of Sri Lanka. Among the States in India, Uttar Pradesh is the largest State and Sikkim, the smallest. The following statement gives the area and population of States and Union Territories :

STATEMENT 1

AREA AND POPULATION, 1971

	State/Union Territory	Area in km.²	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	**3,287,782**	**548,159,652**	**284,049,276**	**264,110,376**
	States				
1	Andhra Pradesh	276,814	43,502,708	22,008,663	21,494,045
2	Assam*	99,610	14,957,542	7,885,064	7,072,478
3	Bihar	173,876	56,353,369	28,846,944	27,506,425
4	Gujarat	195,984	26,697,475	13,802,494	12,894,981
5	Haryana	44,222	10,036,808	5,377,258	4,659,550
6	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	3,460,434	1,766,957	1,693,477
7	Jammu and Kashmir	222,236	4,616,632	2,458,315	2,158,317
8	Kerala	38,864	21,347,375	10,587,851	10,759,524
9	Madhya Pradesh	442,841	41,654,119	21,455,334	20,198,785
10	Maharashtra	307,762	50,412,235	26,116,351	24,295,884
11	Manipur	22,356	1,072,753	541,675	531,078
12	Meghalaya	22,489	1,011,699	520,967	490,732
13	Mysore	191,773	29,299,014	14,971,900	14,327,114
14	Nagaland	16,527	516,449	276,084	240,365
15	Orissa	155,782	21,944,615	11,041,083	10,903,532
16	Punjab	50,362	13,551,060	7,266,515	6,284,545
17	Rajasthan	342,214	25,765,806	13,484,383	12,281,423
18	Sikkim	7,299	209,843	112,662	97,181
19	Tamil Nadu	130,069	41,199,168	20,828,021	20,371,147
20	Tripura	10,477	1,556,342	801,126	755,216
21	Uttar Pradesh	294,413	88,341,144	47,016,421	41,324,723
22	West Bengal	87,853	44,312,011	23,435,987	20,876,024
	Union Territories				
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,293	115,133	70,027	45,106
2	Arunachal Pradesh	83,578	467,511	251,231	216,280
3	Chandigarh	114	257,251	147,080	110,171
4	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	74,170	36,964	37,206
5	Delhi	1,485	4,065,698	2,257,515	1,808,183
6	Goa, Daman and Diu	3,813	857,771	431,214	426,557
7	L.M. & A. Islands	32	31,810	16,078	15,732
8	Pondicherry	480	471,707	237,112	234,595

*Includes Mizo District now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram

24. In every Population Census, it is customary to divide the area into rural and urban. The definition of urban areas changes from census to census. A logical definition of an urban area was first adopted in the 1961 Census. There is not much variation between the definitions adopted in 1961 and 1971. According to the 1971 Census all corporations, municipalities, cantonments and townships were automatically recognized as Census towns. In addition to the above, certain places, which satisfy the criteria of, (i) with a minimum population of 5,000, (ii) with at least 75 per cent of male working population in non-agricultural pursuits and (iii) with a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq.km. (i.e. 1,000 persons per sq. mile), were also treated as Census towns with the concurrence of the State Government. Certain places which do not satisfy the criteria were also included in the list of towns based on the recommendations of the State Government. Among 3,126 towns in the country 88 towns are located in our State. Rural areas cover the population living in villages. In our State, revenue village which is taken as Census village is further subdivided

into karas/muris/desoms. Of the 575,936 inhabited villages in the rural areas of the country, only 1,268 villages lie in the State.

25. Of the 21.35 million persons in the State 17.88 million persons are village dwellers which account for 84 per cent of the total population. As compared to other States in India the villages in Kerala have large population. Of the 1,358 villages in India which have a population of 10,000 and above, as many as 808 villages are in our State. In Kerala, perhaps in the whole of India, Kalkounthal village of Udumbanchola taluk has the largest population with 63,466 persons. The following statement gives the details of villages classified by population:

STATEMENT 2

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, KERALA, 1971

Population size of village	No. of inhabited villages	Total Rural population*	Percentage of		Percentage in each size to All-India	
			Villages	Population	Villages	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	**1,268**	**17,880,926**	**100.00**	**100·00**	**0·22**	**4·07**
Less than 200	2	245	0·16	N	N	N
200 — 499	2	1,150	0·16	0·01	N	N
500 — 999	2	5,613	0·16	0·03	N	0·01
1,000 — 1,999	16	26,475	1·26	0·15	0·02	0·02
2,000 — 4,999	122	465,235	9·62	2·60	0·34	0·45
5,000 — 9,999	316	2,457,371	24·92	13·74	6·35	7·51
10,000 and above	808	14,924,837	63·72	83·47	59·50	66·82

N— Negligible

*Includ s population of forest areas which lie outside village boundaries

26. Out of 109.1 million town dwellers in the country, Kerala accounts only about 3.5 million persons. The urban population of the State is distributed among 88 towns. The towns are classified into six classes according to the population size.

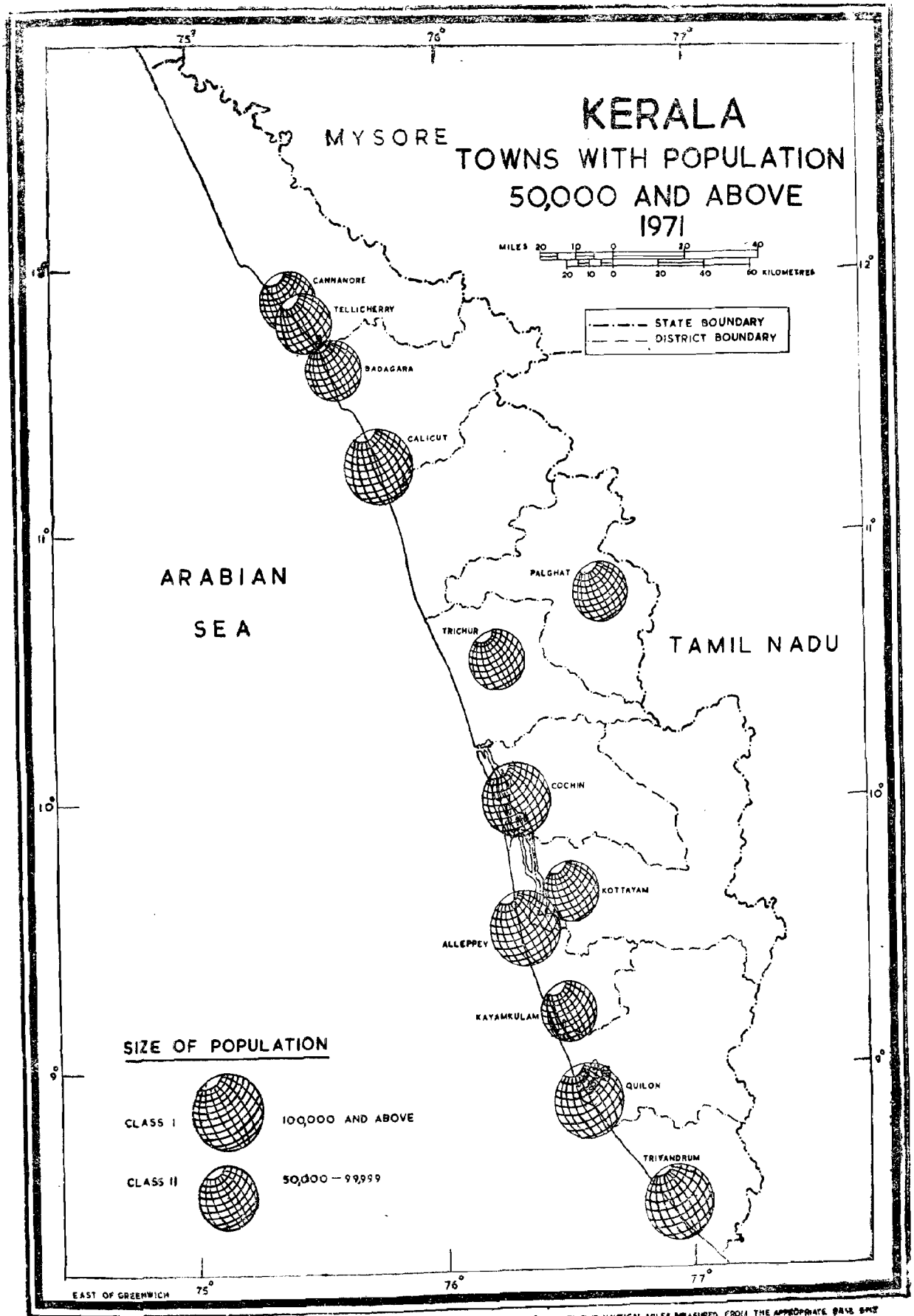
STATEMENT 3

TOWNS BY SIZE OF POPULATION, KERALA, 1971

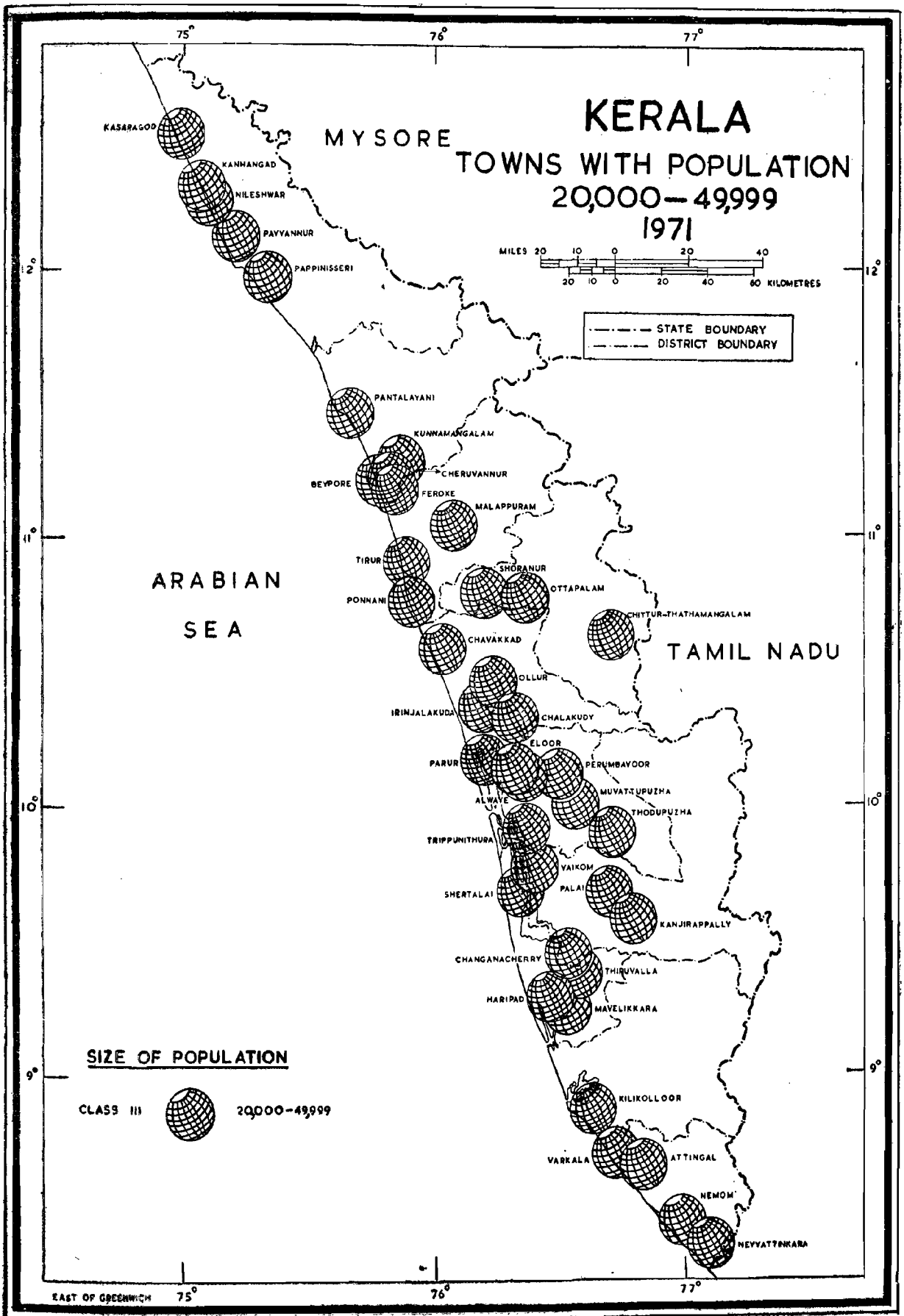
Class	Population size	No. of towns				Population	
		Total	Corporation	Municipal Town/ Cantonment/ Township	Other census towns	Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	TOTAL	**88**	**3**	**29**	**56**	**3,466,449**	**100·00**
I	100,000 and above	5	3	2	..	1,467,046	42·32
II	50,000 — 99,999	7	..	7	..	463,704	13·38
III	20,000 — 49,999	40	..	17	23	1,101,417	31·77
IV	10,000 — 19,999	25	..	2*	23	350,630	10·12
V	5,000 — 9,999	9	..	..	9	74,520	2·15
VI	Less than 5,000	2	..	1†	1	9,132	0·26

*One town is a township

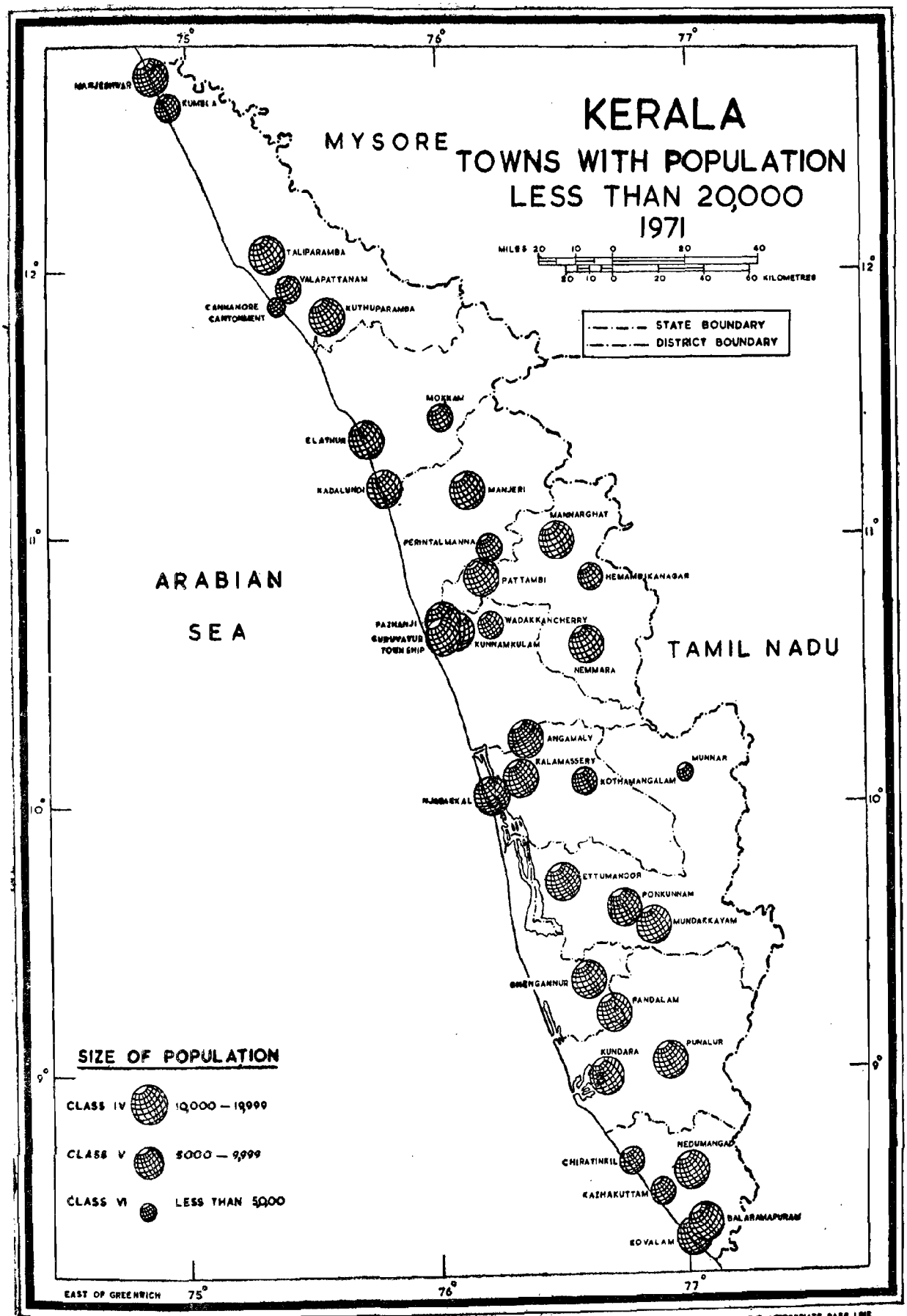
†This town is a cantonment



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP. THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF INDIA EXTEND INTO THE SEA TO A DISTANCE OF TWELVE NAUTICAL MILES MEASURED FROM THE APPROPRIATE BASE LINE



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP. THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF INDIA EXTEND INTO THE SEA TO A DISTANCE OF TWELVE NAUTICAL MILES MEASURED FROM THE APPROPRIATE BASE LINE



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP, THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF INDIA EXTEND INTO THE SEA TO A DISTANCE OF TWELVE NAUTICAL MILES MEASURED FROM THE APPROPRIATE BASE LINE

The statement 3 reveals that five cities in the State, viz. Cochin, Trivandrum, Calicut, Alleppey and Quilon, together constitute 42.32 per cent of the total urban population in the State.

27. The distribution of population by natural divisions shows that 59.13 per cent of the total population live in the midland, 25.82 per cent in the lowland and 15.05 per cent in the highland. Though the highland is large in extent (48 per cent of the total area) it contains only 15 per cent population of the State. The following statement gives the distribution of area and population of the State by natural divisions:

STATEMENT 4

AREA AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

Natural division	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in km.²	Population			Percentage to total	
			Persons	Males	Females	Area	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL	**T**	**38,864·0**	**21,347,375**	**10,587,851**	**10,759,524**	**100·00**	**100·00**
	R	**37,522·4**	**17,880,926**	**8,852,350**	**9,028,576**	**96·55**	**83·76**
	U	**1,341·6**	**3,466,449**	**1,735,501**	**1,730,948**	**3·45**	**16·24**
Highland	T	18,653·5	3,213,180	1,630,952	1,582,228	48·00	15·05
	R	18,600·0	3,069,694	1,558,848	1,510,846	47·86	14·38
	U	53·5	143,486	72,104	71,382	0·14	0·67
Midland	T	16,231·2	12,621,515	6,237,110	6,384,405	41·76	59·13
	R	15,411·9	10,685,955	5,270,318	5,415,637	39·66	50·06
	U	819·3	1,935,560	966,792	968,768	2·10	9·07
Lowland	T	3,979·3	5,512,680	2,719,789	2,792,891	10·24	25·82
	R	3,510·5	4,125,277	2,023,184	2,102,093	9·03	19·32
	U	468·8	1,387,403	696,605	690,798	1·21	6·50

NOTE: The area figures given for the State and districts represent the provisional 'geographical area' figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area figures from the total area of the district. The total of the area figures given for the taluks will not tally with the district figures because the taluk-wise figures represent 'land use area' figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records and district-wise figures relate to those supplied by the Surveyor General, India.

Growth of Population

28. The growth of population in the State during the present century shows fluctuating trends, especially till the 1941 Census. Thereafter it records a steady increasing trend. The growth of population in the present decade is the highest as compared to previous decades with 26.29 per cent. At the beginning of the century the population of the State was 63.96 lakhs. During the past seventy years the population has trebled, the present population being 213.47 lakhs. In other words during the last seven decades there is a net addition of 149.51 lakh persons. It is worthwhile to compare the growth of population of Kerala with that of our country. The rates of growth in all the decades for all-India are lower than the rates for Kerala. While the State's population took less than 50 years to double by itself, the all-India population took more than 60 years to get doubled. The following table gives the growth of population for Kerala and all-India for 1901-71:

STATEMENT 5

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-1971

Year	India		Kerala	
	Persons	Growth rate	Persons	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
1901	238,396,327	..	6,396,262	..
1911	252,093,390	+ 5·75	7,147,673	+11·75
1921	251,321,213	— 0·31	7,802,127	+ 9·16
1931	278,977,238	+11·00	9,507,050	+21·85
1941	318,660,580	+14·22	11,031,541	+16·04
1951	361,088,090	+13·31	13,549,118	+22·82
1961	439,234,771	+21·51	16,903,715	+24·76
1971	548,159,632	+24·80	21,347,375	+26·29

Source : Volume I, India, 1971, Part II-A (i) General Population Tables, P. 134

29. Coming to the districts of Kerala the northern districts have higher growth rates, Malappuram district recording the highest growth during 1961-71 with 33.80 per cent. Alleppey district has almost reached a stabilised growth rate with 1.77 per cent per annum. Among the taluks, Udumbanchola taluk has recorded the highest rise in population with 70.27 per cent, the lowest being its neighbouring taluk Devicolam with only 9.09 per cent. 27 out of 56 taluks in the State have higher growth rates than the State average. All the taluks in the three northern districts except one (i.e. Cannanore taluk) have higher growth rates than the State average.

Density

30. Kerala is the most densely populated State in India. Its density is even far higher than the density of some prominent countries in the world viz. China, Japan, U.K., Germany U.S.A. etc. As per the 1971 Census the State has a density of 549 persons per sq.km. as against 173 for all-India *. West Bengal comes next to our State with 504 persons per sq.km. Our neighbouring States have low density, Mysore with 317 and Tamil Nadu with 153. Within the State itself the density of population is unevenly distributed. Alleppey district has recorded the highest density with 1,128 persons per sq. km. followed by Trivandrum district with 1,003. Only three districts viz. Cannanore, Palghat and Kottayam have density of less than 500 persons per sq.km. of which Kottayam ranks last with only 326. Among the taluks, Cochin taluk has the highest density with 2,817 persons per sq. km. followed by Trivandrum taluk with 2,432. Fifteen taluks of the State have density ranging between 1,000 and 2,000. They are Cannanore, Ponnani, Chavakkad, Kodungallur, Parur, Kanayannur, Changanacherry, Shertalai, Ambalapuzha, Chengannur, Mavelikkara, Karthigapally, Karunagapally, Quilon and Chirayinkil taluks. The lowest density has been recorded in Devicolam taluk with only 76 persons per sq. km.

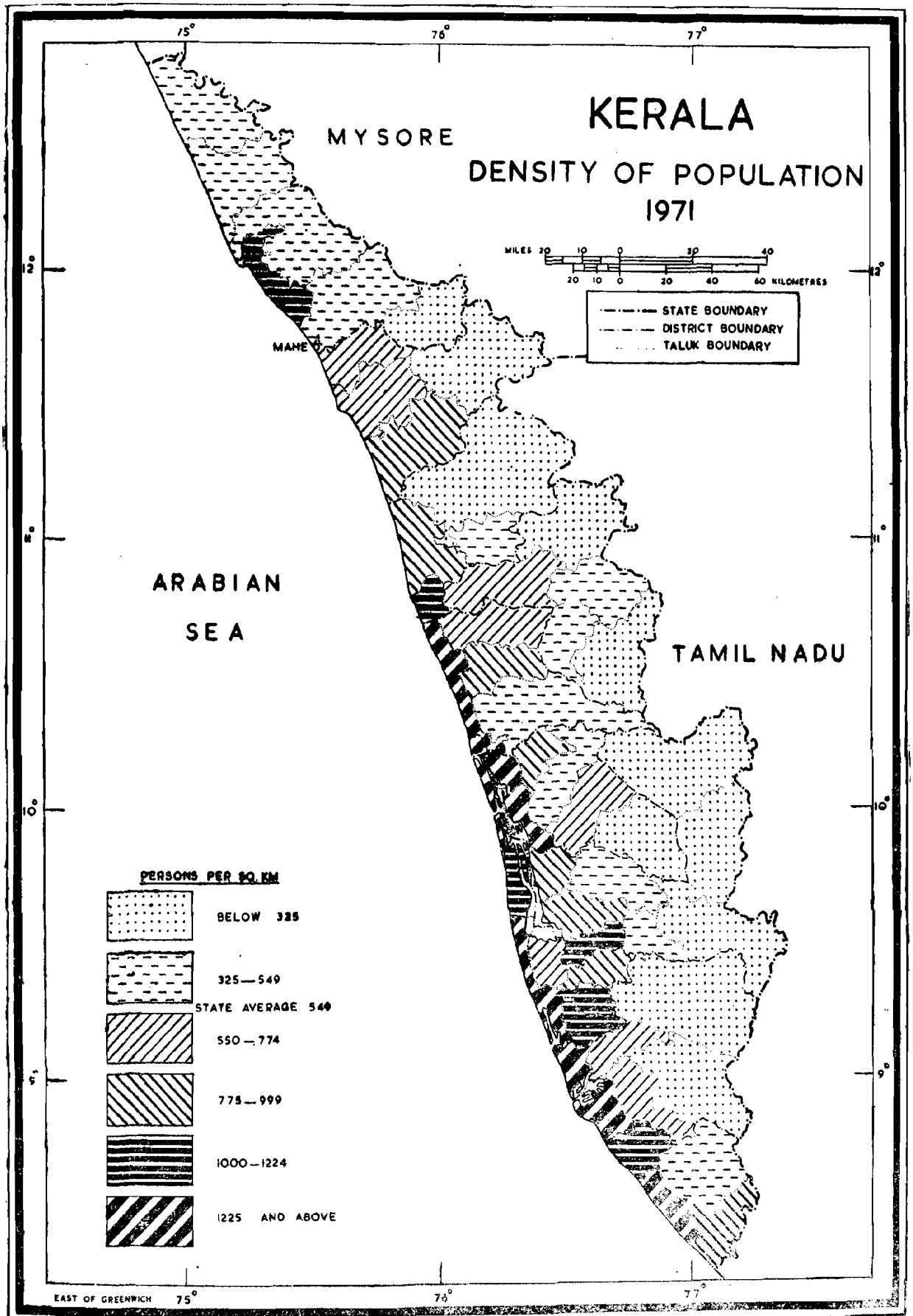
* Includes Sikkim

31. The population densities recorded in the rural areas of the district are more or less in conformity with the densities of the total areas of the districts. However, the towns show wide variations in density ranging between 657 and 6,721. Seven towns in the State have density above 4,000 persons per sq. km. viz., Quilon (6,721), Trichur (6,027), Trivandrum (5,467), Cannanore (5,001), Tellicherry (4,479); Cochin (4,628) and Calicut (4,040). Towns which have a density of less than 1,000 persons per sq. km. are Kumbla (657), Wadakkancherry (707), Mokkam (732), Munnar (743), Kanjirappally (783), Nemmara (811), Kunnamangalam (891), Malappuram (952), Thodupuzha (956), Nileshwar (964), Kanhangad (985) and Ponkunnam (991). The remaining 69 towns have density ranging between 1,000 and 4,000 of which 31 towns fall in the density range between 1,000 and 2,000, 27 towns between 2,000 and 3,000 and 11 towns between 3,000 and 4,000.

32. Of the three natural divisions in the State the pressure of population is felt more on the lowland. It has a density of 1,365 persons per sq. km. as compared to 778 for midland and 172 for highland.

Sex Ratio

33. Unlike the all-India pattern, in all previous censuses Kerala has an excess of females over males. In 1901, the sex ratio for Kerala



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP. THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF INDIA EXTEND INTO THE SEA TO A DISTANCE OF TWELVE NAUTICAL MILES MEASURED FROM THE APPROPRIATE BASE LINE

was 1,004. It gradually increased in the succeeding decades and the highest sex ratio was attained in 1951 with 1,028 females per 1,000 males. Thereafter the sex ratio has shown a declining trend, the present figure being 1,016. When the all-India figures are considered there is a preponderance of males over females. During the last seventy years, the sex ratio of the country has gone down from 972 in 1901 to 930 in 1971. The decline is gradual and continuous except for a small deviation in the 1951 Census. Among the districts of Kerala, Trichur has the highest sex ratio with 1,081 and Kottayam the lowest with 976. Five districts, viz. Trichur (1,081), Palghat (1,056), Malappuram (1,041), Alleppey (1,028) and Cannanore (1,017) record higher sex ratios than the State figure. Among the taluks of the State the sex ratios differ widely. It ranges between 913 in South Wynad taluk to 1,162 in Chavakkad taluk. The two taluks having very high sex ratios in the State are Chavakkad and Talappilly. In 20 taluks of the State the males outnumber females. Generally the sex ratio in the urban areas is lower than that of the rural areas. The sex ratio for rural area of the State works out to 1,020 females per 1,000 males while for urban areas it is 997. Chavakkad town has recorded the highest sex ratio with 1,158 females per 1,000 males closely followed by Chirayinkil town with 1,134, Kunnamkulam town with 1,130, Guruvayur township with 1,129 and Wadakkancherry town with 1,104. Cannanore cantonment has the lowest sex ratio with only 675 females per 1,000 males. Munnar is another town having a low sex ratio of 773. The disparity in sex ratio is also seen among different natural divisions. The sex ratio is lowest in the highland region with only 970 while midland and lowland regions record 1,024 and 1,027 respectively.

Age Structure

34. Age is one of the important demographic characteristics of a population. In this census also, age was recorded for all persons in total years completed on the last birthday. Census tables for the State are available for different groupings of age, viz. single year, quinquennial etc. The following statement gives the distribution of population by quinquennial age groups:

STATEMENT 6

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, KERALA, 1971

Age group	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
TOTAL	**21,347,375**	**10,587,851**	**10,759,524**
0- 4	2,855,404	1,441,758	1,413,646
5- 9	2,875,973	1,457,604	1,418,369
10-14	2,863,885	1,446,053	1,417,832
15-19	2,337,305	1,127,098	1,210,207
20-24	1,989,901	977,869	1,012,032
25-29	1,387,506	664,365	723,141
30-34	1,209,581	587,456	622,125
35-39	1,278,277	617,632	660,645
40-44	993,082	497,158	495,924
45-49	963,291	498,587	464,704
50-54	692,349	351,904	340,445
55-59	572,223	288,041	284,182
60-64	481,895	234,469	247,426
65-69	349,512	165,662	183,850
70+	496,288	231,671	264,617
Age not stated	903	524	379

The population may be broadly grouped into five categories viz. 'infants and young children' (age group 0-4), 'boys and girls' (age group 5-14), 'young men and women' (age group 15-34), 'middle aged men and women' (age group 35-59) and elderly persons (age 60 and above). Of the total population 6.9 million persons (32.44 per cent) are 'young men and women' and 4.5 million persons (21.08 per cent) are 'middle aged men and women'. 8.6 million persons fall under the age of 15 years of which about 2.9 million are 'infants and children' and the rest fall in the category of 'boys and girls'. Elderly persons constitute only 1.3 million which works out to 6.2 per cent of the total population.

Literacy

35. Kerala has the pride of place in literacy in India. As per the 1971 Census Kerala has a literacy rate of 60.42 per cent as against 46.85 recorded in 1961. The rise in literacy rate is phenomenal as compared to other parts of the

country. The present rate in the State is more than double the rate of all-India figure (29.45 per cent). Though the State has a population of about one-twenty-fifth of India's population, the male literates work out to about one-sixteenth of the total male literates in the country. The female literates are little less than one-eighth of the total all-India female literates. The literacy rates by sex for Kerala for 1961 and 1971 are given below:

STATEMENT 7

LITERACY, KERALA, 1961 AND 1971

Item		Persons		Males		Females	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of literates	T	7,919,220	12,898,072	4,596,265	7,054,096	3,322,955	5,843,976
	R	6,516,066	10,599,409	3,790,850	5,804,787	2,725,216	4,794,622
	U	1,403,154	2,298,663	805,415	1,249,309	597,739	1,049,354
Percentage of literacy	T	46.85	60.42	54.97	66.62	38.90	54.31
	R	45.41	59.28	53.55	65.57	37.48	53.10
	U	54.94	66.31	62.79	71.99	47.01	60.62

36. Among the districts of the State, Alleppey tops the list with a literacy rate of 70.44 per cent. Six out of ten districts in the State have literacy rates higher than that of the State average. The districts which fall below the State average are the four northern districts of Kerala, the lowest rate being recorded by Palghat district with 46.69 per cent. It is worthwhile to point out that all the taluks and towns in the State have higher literacy rates than the all-India rate of 29.45. Thiruvalla taluk has the highest literacy in the State with 78.29 per cent. The other taluks which have recorded a literacy rate of above 70 per cent are Kottayam (75.43), Kuttanad (75.03), Changanacherry (74.72), Meenachil (72.82), Pathanamthitta (72.72) and Chengannur (72.42). All these seven taluks form a contiguous belt in the South Central Kerala. More than half of the taluks in the State fall in the literacy range of above 60 per cent. The lowest literacy rate is recorded by the hilly taluk of Mannarghat with only 38.47 per cent. The literacy rates for the five cities in the State are Alleppey with 70.04, Cochin with 69.50, Trivandrum with 69.16, Quilon with 68.22 and Calicut with 65.38. The towns which have more than three-fourth of their population as literates as per the 1971 Census are Thiruvalla (79.31 per cent), Kottayam (77.37), Palai (77.25), Chengannur (76.52), Trichur (76.17) and Mavelikkara (75.57).

Religion

37. Religion is an important cultural characteristic of the population. In India there are six major religions viz. Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains in the order of magnitude. Of the 548 million people in our country, 453 million are Hindus, 61 million are Muslims, 14 million are Christians, 10 million are Sikhs, 3 million are Buddhists and 2 million are Jains. Persons belonging to 'other religions and persuasions' and those who have not stated their religion together constitute about 2.5 millions. In Kerala, there are 12.68 million Hindus, 4.49 million Christians and 4.16 million Muslims. Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists come next in the order of magnitude but they are a few in number. The three major religious communities together constitute 99.96 per cent of the population of Kerala as against 96.53 for all-India.

38. Hindus account for 59.41 per cent of the total population of the State followed by Christians (21.05 per cent) and Muslims (19.50 per

cent). In all the districts of the State except Malappuram, Hindus constitute the largest community. In Malappuram, Hindus take the second place in numerical strength next to Muslims. The population of Hindus has grown only by 23.35 per cent during the decade 1961-71 as against the general growth of population of 26.29 per cent. Among the districts of the State, the growth rate of Hindus is highest in Kozhikode district with 29.70 per cent and lowest in Malappuram district with only 12.77 per cent.

39. There are 4.49 million Christians, and they form the second largest community in our State. They constitute 31.60 per cent of the total Christians in the country and 21.05 per cent of the total population of the State. Kottayam district has the largest proportion of Christians with 46.93 per cent of the total population of the district. In the four northern districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Palghat the proportion of Christian population falls below 10 per cent. In all the other districts the proportion of Christian population ranges between 10 and 50 per cent. The decadal growth rate of Christians for 1961-71 in the State is 25.28 per cent.

40. The third major religious community in the order of numerical strength in the State is Muslims. As per the 1971 Census there are 4.16 million Muslims in the State. The proportion of Muslims in the Malappuram district is the highest with 63.93 per cent. Kozhikode, Cannanore and Palghat are the other three districts which have higher proportion of Muslims in the State with 30.62, 24.34 and 21.27 respectively. The proportion of Muslims is lowest in Kottayam district with only 4.43 per cent. Compared to the general growth rate of the State for the decade 1961-71, the growth rate of Muslims in the State is far higher with 37.49 per cent. Malappuram district has the highest rate with 47.98 and Palghat district has the lowest with 17.76. The growth rates in districts vary between 30 and 41 per cent. The following statement gives the distribution of population by religions:

STATEMENT 8

RELIGION, KERALA, 1971

Religion	Total			Percentage of each religious community to total population, 1971	Percentage decadal growth rate, 1961–1971
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALL RELIGIONS	**21,347,375**	**10,587,851**	**10,759,524**	**100.00**	+ **26.29**
Hindus	12,683,277	6,263,429	6,419,848	59.41	+ 23.35
Muslims	4,162,718	2,071,719	2,090,999	19.50	+ 37.49
Christians	4,494,089	2,248,058	2,246,031	21.05	+ 25.28
Sikhs	1,284	957	327	0.01	+ 56.20
Buddhists	605	557	48	N	+ 165.35
Jains	3,336	1,798	1,538	0.02	+ 12.44
Other religions and persuasions	562	359	203	N	+ 7.25
Religion not stated	1,504	974	530	0.01	

N—Negligible

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

41. Under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Modification) Order, 1956 issued in pursuance of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India, 71 Castes and 38 Tribes of Kerala have been notified by the President of India as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. In the 1971 Census, however, only 69 Scheduled Castes and 35 Scheduled Tribes of the above notified list have been returned The total population of Scheduled Castes in the State constitutes 2.22 per cent of all-India population of Scheduled Castes while Scheduled

Tribe population of the State is only 0.71 per cent of the tribal population of the country. The succeeding two paragraphs give the salient features of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State.

42. As per the Census of 1971 there are 1,772,168 Scheduled Castes in the State. Ninety per cent of them live in rural areas as most of them are engaged in agricultural and allied occupations. Quilon district has the largest number of Scheduled Castes with 2.8 lakhs and Cannanore district the lowest with about 0.58 lakh. Pulayan or Cheramar community constitutes about one-third of the total Scheduled Castes in the State. The population figures of the ten numerically important Scheduled Castes are given below :

STATEMENT 9

SCHEDULED CASTES, KERALA, 1971

	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Caste population, 1971	Percentage to total Scheduled Castes in the State	Sex ratio	Percentage of literacy
	1	2	3	4	5
	ALL SCHEDULED CASTES	**1,772,168**	**100.00**	**1,012**	**40.21**
1	Pulayan or Cheramar	586,988	33.12	1,006	46.15
2	Cheruman	259,966	14.67	1,028	23.16
3	Kuravan, Sidhanar	178,060	10.05	1,039	34.42
4	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	152,787	8.62	993	42.96
5	Kanakkan or Padanna	105,010	5.93	1,036	33.25
6	Thandan	95,446	5.39	1,018	54.47
7	Velan	42,216	2.38	1,003	64.71
8	Vettuvan	40,500	2.28	982	44.16
9	Panan	31,927	1.80	1,024	43.34
10	Pallan	30,172	1.70	975	29.17
11	Others	249,096	14.06	998	40.07

The Scheduled Caste population has shown an increase of 23.51 per cent during the decade 1961-71 as against the general growth rate of 26.29 per cent for the State. Among the Scheduled Castes which have a population of above 1 lakh, Pulayan or Cheramar has the highest literacy with 46.15 per cent.

43. The tribal population of Kerala according to the 1971 Census is only 2.69 lakhs of which 0.90 lakh is in Cannanore district. Kozhikode district comes next with about eighty-five thousand. Malappuram, Trichur, Alleppey and Quilon districts have tribal population of less than 10,000, the lowest being in Alleppey district with only 435 persons. The growth of Scheduled Tribe population during the decade 1961-71 is 26.60 per cent as against the growth rate of 26.29 per cent for the State as a whole. Among the tribes, 'Pulayan' is the largest community which accounts for 31.59 per cent of the total tribal population. The general literacy rate of the tribal people is only 25.72 per cent as against the State literacy rate of 60.42 per cent. Pulayans, the largest tribal community in the State, have a literacy rate of 39.52 per cent. Paniyans, though stand second in numerical strength, have a very low literacy rate of 4.31 per cent. The following statement gives data on the ten numerically important Scheduled Tribes in the State :

STATEMENT 10

SCHEDULED TRIBES, KERALA, 1971

	Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Tribe population, 1971	Percentage to total Scheduled Tribes in the State	Sex ratio	Percentage of literacy
	1	2	3	4	5
	ALL SCHEDULED TRIBES	**269,356**	**100.00**	**995**	**25.72**
1	Pulayan	85,098	31.59	1,055	39.52
2	Paniyan	45,562	16.91	986	4.31
3	Marati	17,556	6.52	942	22.66
4	Kurichchan	15,700	5.83	963	18.95
5	Kurumans	15,116	5.61	954	23.77
6	Irular or Irulan	14,852	5.51	973	3.82
7	Malayarayar	13,813	5.13	952	65.53
8	Kanikaran or Kanikkar	11,879	4.41	1,016	41.50
9	Muthuwan, Mudugar or Muduvan	7,972	2.96	966	3.40
10	Adiyan	7,073	2.63	1,047	8.44
11	Others	34,735	12.90	944	22.21

Main Activity

44. In the 1971 Census, every individual was asked to state what according to him was his main activity, that is how he engaged himself mostly. All persons were classified into two broad streams of main activity namely, (i) as workers and (ii) as non-workers. A 'worker' was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involved not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. The reference period was one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during the above reference period the particular work was considered as his main activity. But in the case of a person who normally worked but had been absent from work during the reference period due to illness, travel, holiday, strike etc. he was treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices were considered as workers. But a person who was offered work but did not actually join, was not treated as a worker. In case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation, some types of household industry etc., which are not carried out throughout the year a person's main activity was ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. All persons who were not engaged in any economically productive work were categorised as non-workers. A non-worker was further categorised into any one of the seven broad heads viz. (i) household duties, (ii) students, (iii) retired person or a rentier, (iv) dependent and infant, (v) beggars, vagrants etc., (vi) inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and (vii) others. Data on secondary work were collected in respect of every person whether he had returned some work as his main activity and also in respect of non-workers like those engaged in household duties, students or retired person or rentier.

45. According to the 1971 Census, there are 62.16 lakhs of workers in the State, which constitute 29.12 per cent of the total population. The rate of participation in work shows a general decline from the beginning of the century, the lowest being in 1971. The working force participation rate was 33.31 in 1961. The economic questions adopted in the 1971 Census underwent some changes as compared to 1961. A Resurvey on Economic questions was conducted soon after the census to find out an adjustment factor to facilitate comparison of 1971 Census data with that of the 1961 Census. Accordingly,

the revised work participation rate for the State for 1971 is 30.97 per cent as against 33.31 per cent for 1961. This shows that there is a drop in the work participation rate since 1961. Various reasons are attributed to the low rate in 1971. The fall in rate may be due to comparatively large percentage of persons belonging to school-going age and also the large scale unemployment among persons in the working age-group.

46. As elsewhere in the country, agriculture is the principal activity of the people. 56 per cent of the total workers fall in the primary sector consisting of cultivators, agricultural labourers and persons engaged in live-stock, forestry, fishing, plantations etc. Workers in the secondary sector constitute about 17 per cent, while the tertiary sector provides 27 per cent of the total workers. Agricultural labourers numbering about 19 lakhs constitute the largest single industrial category. In the manufacturing sector there are about 10 lakhs of workers, of which only about 2.66 lakhs are engaged in household industry and the rest in non-household industries. Trading and commercial establishments provide employment to the tune of about 5.66 lakhs. The industrial category of 'other services' has 8.4 lakhs of workers, which works out to 13.58 per cent of the total workers in the State. Of the 62.16 lakhs of workers, about 47.64 lakhs are males and the rest females. In other words more than three-fourth of the total workers in the State are males. Majority of workers in villages engage themselves in agriculture. More than half of the female workers in the rural areas are agricultural labourers. In the urban areas, however, the percentage of workers is highest in the industrial category of 'other services'. As much as 47 per cent of female workers in the towns engage themselves in the industrial category of 'other services'. Another striking feature is that among the persons engaged in the industrial category of 'construction', about 96 per cent are male workers. Of the 2.66 lakhs of workers engaged in household industry, 44 per cent are female workers. Among the total agricultural labourers in the State, 37 per cent are females. The following statement gives the distribution of workers by industrial categories:

STATEMENT II

WORKERS, KERALA, 1971

Industrial category	Workers			Rural		Urban		Percentage of participation in work in each category	
	Number	Percentage to total population	Percentage to total workers	Percentage of male workers	Percentage of female workers	Percentage of male workers	Percentage of female workers	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL WORKERS	**6,216,459**	**29·12**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**76·64**	**23·36**
I Cultivators	1,106,663	5·18	17·80	25·05	5·06	4·62	1·66	93·92	6·08
II Agricultural labourers	1,908,114	8·94	30·69	28·31	53·47	8·05	18·01	62·67	37·33
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	434,829	2·04	7·00	7·76	6·08	5·98	0·58	81·97	18·03
IV Mining and quarrying	29,886	0·14	0·48	0·63	0.14	0·31	0·33	92·29	7·71
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :									
(a) Household industry	265,892	1·25	4·28	3·16	8·27	2·79	7·28	55·52	44·48
(b) Other than household Industry	711,962	3·34	11·45	9·64	11·78	19·46	15.96	74·91	25·09
VI Construction	107,449	0·50	1·73	2·04	0·23	2·82	0·77	95·95	4·05
VII Trade and commerce	565,648	2·65	9·10	9·32	1·44	21·63	5·80	94·92	5·08
VIII Transport, storage and communications	242,089	1·13	3·89	3·47	0·82	11·69	2·28	94·01	5·99
IX Other services	843,927	3·95	13·58	10·62	12·71	22·65	47·33	70·73	29·27

47. Out of 62.16 lakhs of workers only about 1.1 lakhs are chidren below age 15. 4.3 lakhs persons are returned as old people aged 60 and above which works out to 6.97 per cent of the total workers in the State. The incidence of child labour is 1.39 for males and 1.21 for females. In rural areas the incidence is slightly more in favour of males while the position in the urban areas is just the reverse. In the working age group 15-59, the lowest activity rate is recorded in the age group 15-19 for both sexes. In the case of other five broad age groups the activity rates for males vary between 70 and 96 per cent, higher rates are recorded in the age groups 30-39 and 40-49. This phenomenon holds good in respect of rural activity rates for males as well. In the activity rates for urban areas, however, a slight fall is noted in respect of males belonging to the age group 20-24 with only 61 per cent. In contrast to the male activity rates, the female activity rates are much lower and do not exceed 30 per cent. One striking feature in the activity rates is that the urban rates in all the age groups are lower than the rural rates for both the sexes despite the high literacy rates in the urban areas. The following statement illustrates this:

STATEMENT 12

NUMBER OF WORKERS AND ACTIVITY RATES BY AGE GROUPS, 1971

Age group	Number of workers						Activity rate (per cent)					
	Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-14	60,352	51,449	51,854	42,453	8,498	8,996	1·39	1·21	1·41	1·18	1·27	1·38
15-19	367,727	197,736	319,461	177,630	48,266	20,106	32·63	16·34	34·10	17·59	25·36	10·02
20-24	689,072	219,623	581,584	194,366	107,488	25,257	70·47	21·70	72·44	23·15	61·42	14·64
25-29	598,914	185,270	495,092	161,119	103,822	24,151	90·15	25·62	90·93	26·82	86·61	19·73
30-39	1,150,435	359,141	952,232	313,208	198,203	45,933	95·46	28·00	95·84	29·19	93·71	21.90
40-49	947,576	260,057	789,624	226,791	157,952	33,266	95·16	27·07	95·56	28·21	93·23	21.23
50-59	570,367	124,886	483,100	108,894	87,267	15,992	89·13	19·99	90·25	20·87	83·38	15.55
60+	379,876	53,626	336,331	46,973	43,545	6,653	60·13	7·71	62·50	8·07	46·48	5·84
Age not stated	263	89	217	75	46	14	50·19	23·48	50·23	25·34	50·00	16·87

48. Non-workers constitute about 71 per cent of the population. As stated earlier they are divided into seven broad heads viz. (i) students, (ii) household duties, (iii) dependents and infants, (iv) retired, rentier and persons of independent means, (v) beggars, vagrants etc., (vi) inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and (vii) others. The category of dependents and infants alone constitutes 36 per cent of the total non-workers. As per the Census there were 50.5 lakhs of students in the State which works out to about one-third of the non-working population. The next important category of non-workers is household duties which is about 41 lakhs. All the other types of activities together constitute only 3.29 per cent of the total non-workers. Of these the category of non-workers claimed as 'others' is important. It includes those who were 'looking for work' or were 'available for work', and their number is 3.78 lakhs. About three-fourth of them are males. The following statement gives the distribution of non-workers by types of activities:

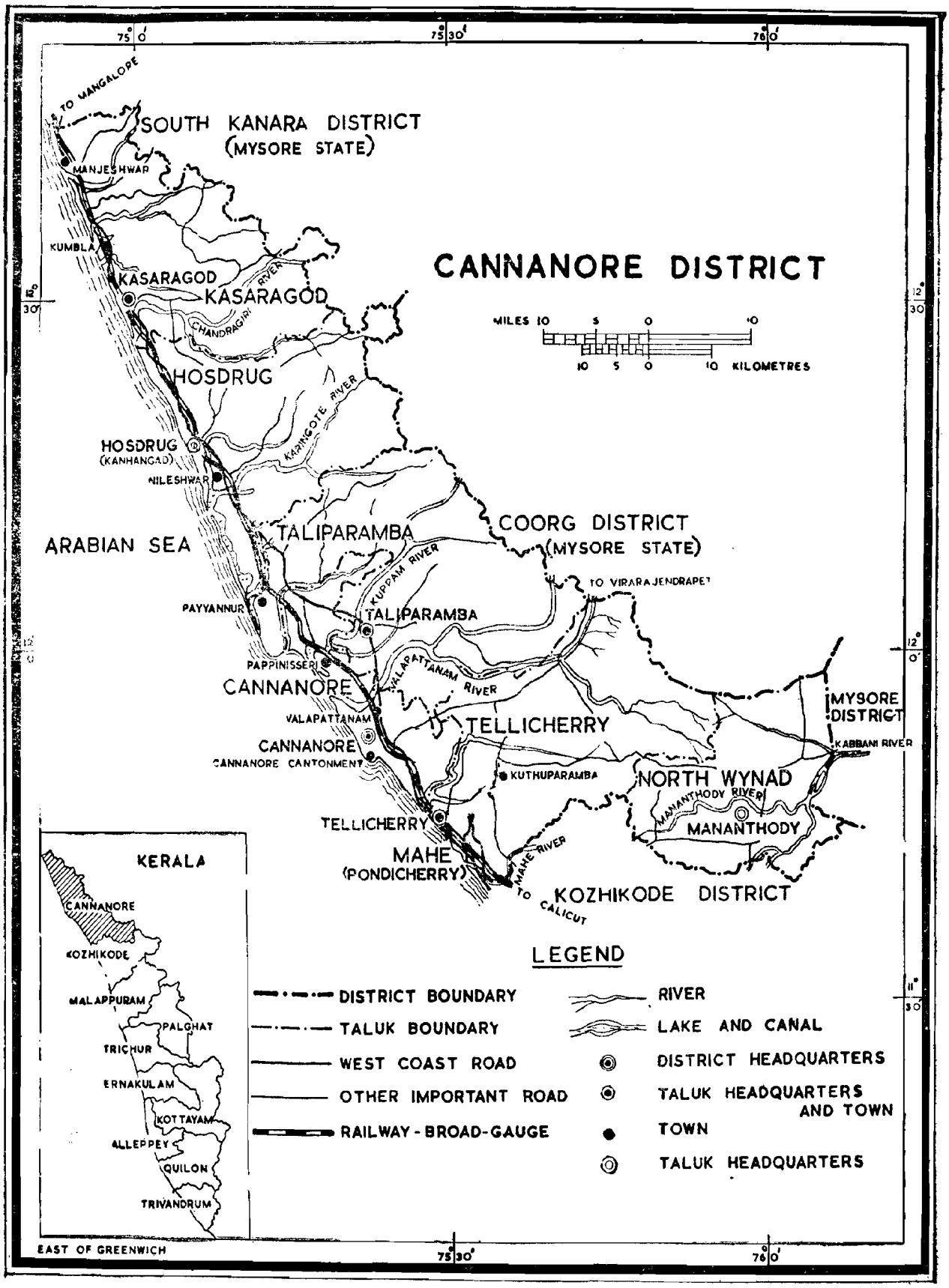
STATEMENT 13

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS, KERALA, 1971

Type of activity	Number			Percentage		
	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	**15,130,916**	**5,823,269**	**9,307,647**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
(i) Students	5,050,955	2,710,170	2,340,785	33·38	46·54	25·15
(ii) Household duties	4,097,139	100,722	3,996,417	27·08	1·73	42·94
(iii) Dependents and infants	5,485,380	2,655,867	2,829,513	36·25	45·61	30·40
(iv) Retired, rentiers and persons of independent means	93,675	72,071	21,604	0·62	1·24	0·23
(v) Beggars, vagrants etc.	12,359	6,729	5,630	0·08	0·11	0·06
(vi) Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	13,231	7,181	6,050	0·09	0·12	0·06
(vii) Others	378,177	270,529	107,648	2·50	4·65	1·16

CANNANORE

DISTRICT


CANNANORE DISTRICT
SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT
(MYSORE STATE)
TO MANGALORE
MANJESHWAR
KUMBLA
KASARAGOD
KASARAGOD
CHANDRAGIRI RIVER
HOSDRUG
KARINGOTE RIVER
HOSDRUG
(KANHANGAD)
NILESHWAR
ARABIAN SEA
TALIPARAMBA
COORG DISTRICT
(MYSORE STATE)
KUPPAM RIVER
TO VIRARAJENDRAPET
PAYYANNUR
TALIPARAMBA
PAPPINISSERI
VALAPATTANAM RIVER
CANNANORE
VALAPATTANAM
TELLICHERRY
MYSORE
DISTRICT
CANNANORE
CANNANORE CANTONMENT
KABBANI RIVER
KUTHUPARAMBA
NORTH WYNAD
MANANTHODY RIVER
MANANTHODY
TELLICHERRY
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
MAHE RIVER
TO CALICUT
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
KERALA
CANNANORE
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
LEGEND
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
WEST COAST ROAD
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY - BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
LAKE AND CANAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS AND TOWN
TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
EAST OF GREENWICH
75° 0'
75° 30'
76° 0'
12° 30'
12° 0'
11° 30'

CANNANORE DISTRICT

FLY-LEAF

Cannanore, the northernmost district of Kerala, is bounded on the north and north-east by South Kanara and Coorg districts of Mysore State, on the east by the Mysore district of Mysore State, on the south by Kozhikode district and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It lies between north latitudes 11° 40′ and 12° 48′ and east longitudes 74° 52′ and 76° 07′. It is the second largest district in the State. At the extreme north, the width of the district is lowest with only 11 km. and it gradually increases as it tends towards south. The district was formed on 1st January 1957. During the decade there was no change in jurisdiction at the district level. The only change at the taluk level was the transfer of Kanhirode village of Taliparamba taluk to Cannanore taluk in 1964. In addition to the above, there were considerable changes at the village level due to the formation of reorganized villages. At the time of the 1971 Census, the district had 6 taluks and 188 villages.

2. The physiographic set up of the district is almost similar to other parts of the State. As already explained in the Introductory Note given at the beginning of this volume, the district falls under three natural divisions viz. highland, midland and lowland. Major portion of the district (52.98 per cent of the total area) falls under highland. The Western Ghats, which runs almost parallel to the seashore, cover a major portion of this region. Twenty out of forty-four rivers in the State flow through this district. Valapattanam, the longest river in the district, has a length of 113 km. Other rivers are Manjeshwar (16 km.), Uppala (50 km.), Shiriya (61 km.), Kumbla (11 km.), Mogral (34 km.), Chandragiri (105 km.), Kalnad (8 km.), Bekal (11 km.), Chittari (25 km.), Nileshwar (47 km.), Karingote (64 km.), Kavvayi (23 km.), Peruvamba (40 km.), Ramapuram (19 km.), Kuppam (71 km.), Anjarakandy (64 km.), Tellicherry or Ponnayam (29 km.) and Mahe (55 km.). All these rivers are west-flowing. The east-flowing river Kabbani passes through the district. About 5.61 lakhs of persons live in the highland region where the average density of population is 185 persons per sq. km. as against 415 for the district. To the west of the highland lies the midland region characterised by plain lands and outlying hills. This fertile region accommodates more than half of the population of the district. Its density is little over three times the density in the highland region. The lowland, though small in extent, has the highest density of population with 1,187 persons per sq.km.

3. Among the taluks, Cannanore, the headquarters taluk of the district, is thickly populated. The pressure of population is more on the coastal areas of this taluk. North Wynad, the hilly taluk registers a density of only 173 persons per sq.km. Of the 13 towns in the district, Cannanore Municipal town tops the list with a density of 5,001 persons per sq.km., followed by Tellicherry Municipal town with 4,479. Kasaragod, the other municipal town in the district, has a density of 2,097 persons per sq. km. Among the non-municipal towns, Valapattanam town has the highest density of 3,576.

4. At the beginning of the present century the district had a population of only 7.87 lakhs. The population during the last seventy years had grown by three times. In contrast with previous decades the rate of growth in the decade 1961-71 is the highest with 32.85 per cent. Among the taluks, Tellicherry is the most populous taluk accommodating more than a quarter of the population of the district. North Wynad taluk continues to be the least populous taluk in the district. In regard to growth of population, however, North Wynad taluk has the highest growth during 1961-71 with 43.39 per cent closely followed by Taliparamba taluk with 42.84 per cent.

5. The population figures show that in all the previous censuses females outnumber males, though the sex ratio shows fluctuating trends. As per the 1971 Census the sex ratio (females

per 1,000 males) of the district is 1,017 as against 1,035 in 1961. In all the taluks except Kasaragod and North Wynad there is predominance of females over males. North Wynad taluk, however, registers a sex ratio of 942, while the sex ratio for Kasaragod is 979. Tellicherry taluk has the highest sex ratio with 1,058 females per 1,000 males. Except Manjeshwar, Nileshwar, Payyannur, Kuthuparamba and Tellicherry all the remaining eight towns have excess of males over females. Payyannur town has the highest sex ratio of 1,102 and Cannanore Cantonment has the lowest with 675.

6. The general literacy rate of the district is only 54.84 per cent and is lower than the State literacy rate of 60.42 per cent. Cannanore and Tellicherry taluks, however, have higher literacy rates than the State with 63.44 per cent and 62.56 per cent respectively. Kasaragod, the northernmost taluk has the lowest literacy rate in the district in 1971 with only 40.89 per cent.

7. Hindus constitute 66 per cent of the total population. Muslims is the second largest community with about one-fourth of the total population. Other communities together have a strength of less than 10 per cent. The district has only 57,737 Scheduled Castes as per the 1971 Census out of 1,772,168 Scheduled Castes in the State. One-third of the total tribal population in the State live in this district.

8. The population is divided broadly into workers and non-workers. Workers, numbering about 7.15 lakhs, constitute 30.21 per cent of the population. More than half of the workers are engaged in agriculture. According to the 1971 Census agricultural labourers comprise one-third of total workers, while cultivators come to about one-sixth. Of the total 1.31 lakh cultivators in the district, Taliparamba and Tellicherry taluks together have about half of them. 'Agricultural labourer' is the predominant industrial category in all the taluks of the district except Cannanore. In Cannanore taluk manufacturing industries engage the largest percentage of workers.

TABLE I.1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

	District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Area in km²*			No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
			Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CANNANORE	**T**	**5,706·0**	**5,524·9**	**181·1**	**355,474**	**369,457**	**2,365,164**	**2,040,260**	**324,904**
		H	**3,022·8**	**3,022·8**	..	**93,139**	**94,434**	**560,696**	**560,696**	..
		M	**2,333·9**	**2,241·5**	**92·4**	**204,985**	**213,687**	**1,389,938**	**1,211,360**	**178,578**
		L	**349·3**	**260·6**	**88·7**	**57,350**	**61,336**	**414,530**	**268,204**	**146,326**
1	Kasaragod	T	972·6	933·1	39·5	55,253	56,977	353,819	297,056	56,763
		H	499·2	499·2	..	18,015	18,238	112,999	112,999	..
		M	473·4	433·9	39·5	37,238	38,739	240,820	184,057	56,763
2	Hosdrug	T	988·7	930.1	58·6	53,438	54,967	329,201	272,035	57,166
		H	530·1	530·1	..	14,203	14,341	82,698	82,698	..
		M	266·5	266·5	..	12,662	12,882	72,320	72,320	..
		L	192·1	133·5	58·6	26,573	27,744	174,183	117,017	57,166
3	Taliparamba	T	1,330·6	1,298·9	31·7	67,596	71,693	435,090	392,339	42,751
		H	632·7	632·7	..	23,802	24,038	141,712	141,712	..
		M	667·9	636·2	31·7	41,536	45,267	277,596	234,845	42,751
		L	30·0	30·0	..	2,258	2,388	15,782	15,782	..
4	Cannanore	T	430·8	400·7	30·1	67,164	71,564	501,766	412,606	89,160
		M	303·6	303·6	..	38,645	40,360	277,201	277,201	..
		L	127·2	97·1	30·1	28,519	31,204	224,565	135,405	89,160
5	Tellicherry	T	1,206·6	1,185·4	21·2	89,716	91,455	615,953	536,889	79,064
		H	584·1	584·1	–	14,812	15,016	93,952	93,952	..
		M	622·5	601·3	21·2	74,904	76,439	522,001	442,937	79,064
6	North Wynad	T	747·4	747·4	..	22,307	22,801	129,335	129,335	..
		H	747·4	747·4	..	22,307	22,801	129,335	129,335	

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland, L—Lowland.

*The area figures given in col. 3 for the State and districts represent provisional 'geographical area' figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area figures from the total area of the district. The total area figures of taluks will not tally with the district figures because the former represent 'land use area' and are derived from the figures supplied from the Director of Survey and Land Records. The area figures for highland, midland, and lowland are compiled by the Census Office.

TABLE 1.2

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901—71

Census year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CANNANORE DISTRICT—TOTAL			
1901	787,352	..	..	384,030	403,322
1911	841,782	+ 54,430	+ 6·91	408,483	433,299
1921	865,447	+ 23,665	+ 2·81	414,823	450,624
1931	997,057	+131,610	+15·21	480,640	516,417
1941	1,123,054	+125,997	+12·64	540,449	582,605
1951	1,375,081	+252,027	+22·44	668,486	706,595
1961	1,780,294	+405,213	+29·47	874,667	905,627
1971	2,365,164	+584,870	+32·85	1,172,338	1,192,826
		CANNANORE DISTRICT—RURAL			
1901	731,658	..	..	356,662	374,996
1911	775,272	+ 43,614	+ 5·96	375,814	399,458
1921	802,852	+ 27,580	+ 3·56	384,819	418,033
1931	923,303	+120,451	+15·00	444,884	478,419
1941	1,040,519	+117,216	+12·70	499,404	541,115
1951	1,250,597	+210,078	+20·19	607,849	642,748
1961	1,480,177	+229,580	+18·36	725,325	754,852
1971	2,040,260	+560,083	+37·84	1,010,547	1,029,713
		CANNANORE DISTRICT—URBAN			
1901	55,694	..	..	27,368	28,326
1911	66,510	+ 10,816	+ 19·42	32,669	33,841
1921	62,595	— 3,915	— 5·89	30,004	32,591
1931	73,754	+ 11,159	+ 17·83	35,756	37,998
1941	82,535	+ 8,781	+ 11·91	41,045	41,490
1951	124,484	+ 41,949	+ 50·83	60,637	63,847
1961	300,117	+175,633	+141·09	149,342	150,775
1971	324,904	+ 24,787	+ 8·26	161,791	163,113

TABLE 1.3

DENSITY BY NATURAL DIVISIONS

District/Taluk	Total/Rural/ Urban	No. of persons per km²			
		Total	Highland	Midland	Lowland
1	2	3	4	5	6
CANNANORE	**T**	**415**	**185**	**596**	**1,187**
	R	**369**	**185**	**540**	**1,029**
	U	**1,795**	..	**1,933**	**1,650**
1 Kasaragod	T	364	226	509	..
	R	318	226	424	..
	U	1,438	..	1,438	..
2 Hosdrug	T	333	156	271	907
	R	292	156	271	877
	U	976	..	..	976
3 Taliparamba	T	327	224	416	526
	R	302	224	369	526
	U	1,351	..	1,351	..
4 Cannanore	T	1,165	..	913	1,765
	R	1,030	..	913	1,394
	U	2,962	..	..	2,962
5 Tellicherry	T	510	161	839	..
	R	453	161	737	..
	U	3,724	..	3,724	..
6 North Wynad	T	173	173	..	..
	R	173	173	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..

NOTE: The density of population per km² in this table is worked out by using area figures given in table 1·1. For 'total' and 'rural' the density is worked out by using area figures corrected up to 1 place of decimal. In the case of 'urban' areas the density is worked out by using area figures corrected up to 2 places of decimals by adding the area of individual towns in the respective unit given in table 1.5.

TABLE 1.4

SEX RATIO BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Population						Sex ratio *		
		Total		Rural		Urban				
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CANNANORE	**T**	**1,172,338**	**1,192,826**	**1,010,547**	**1,029,713**	**161,791**	**163,113**	**1,017**	**1,019**	**1,008**
	H	**288,066**	**272,630**	**288,066**	**272,630**	..	..	**946**	**946**	..
	M	**680,028**	**709,910**	**591,928**	**619,432**	**88,100**	**90,478**	**1,044**	**1,046**	**1,027**
	L	**204,244**	**210,286**	**130,553**	**137,651**	**73,691**	**72,635**	**1,030**	**1,054**	**986**
1 Kasaragod	T	178,794	175,025	150,323	146,733	28,471	28,292	979	976	994
	H	57,912	55,087	57,912	55,087	..	..	951	951	..
	M	120,882	119,938	92,411	91,646	28,471	28,292	992	992	994
2 Hosdrug	T	163,065	166,136	134,874	137,161	28,191	28,975	1,019	1,017	1,028
	H	42,548	40,150	42,548	40,150	..	..	944	944	..
	M	35,689	36,631	35,689	36,631	..	..	1,026	1,026	..
	L	84,828	89,355	56,637	60,380	28,191	28,975	1,053	1,066	1,028
3 Taliparamba	T	217,056	218,034	196,301	196,038	20,755	21,996	1,005	999	1,060
	H	72,917	68,795	72,917	68,795	..	..	943	943	..
	M	136,623	140,973	115,868	118,977	20,755	21,996	1,032	1,027	1,060
	L	7,516	8,266	7,516	8,266	..	..	1,100	1,100	..
4 Cannanore	T	247,461	254,305	201,961	210,645	45,500	43,660	1,028	1,043	960
	M	135,561	141,640	135,561	141,640	..	..	1,045	1,045	..
	L	111,900	112,665	66,400	69,005	45,500	43,660	1,007	1,039	960
5 Tellicherry	T	299,351	316,602	260,477	276,412	38,874	40,190	1,058	1,061	1,034
	H	48,078	45,874	48,078	45,874	..	..	954	954	..
	M	251,273	270,728	212,399	230,538	38,874	40,190	1,077	1,085	1,034
6 North Wynad	T	66,611	62,724	66,611	62,724	..	..	942	942	..
	H	66,611	62,724	66,611	62,724	..	..	942	942	..

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland, L—Lowland.

* Number of females per 1,000 males.

TABLE 1.5

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

	Town and status		Area in km²	Population			Growth rate 1961-71	Density per km²	Sex ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)
				Persons	Males	Females			
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				CANNANORE DISTRICT					
				Class II (50,000-99,999)					
1	Tellicherry	(M)	15·35	68,759	33,738	35,021	+53·61	4,479	1,038
2	Cannanore	(M)	11·03	55,162	27,907	27,255	+19·65	5,001	977
				Class III (20,000-49,999)					
3	Kasaragod	(M)	16·68	34,984	17,595	17,389	+26·59	2,097	988
4	Kanhangad	(NM)	32·34	31,869	15,971	15,898	+34·92	985	995
5	*Payyannur*	(NM)	23·63	26,524	12,620	13,904	..	1,122	1,102
6	Nileshwar	(NM)	26·23	25,297	12,220	13,077	+20·71	964	1,070
7	Pappinisseri	(NM)	15·24	21,952	11,039	10,913	+33·69	1,440	989
				Class IV (10,000-19,999)					
8	Taliparamba	(NM)	8·02	16,227	8,135	8,092	+25·85	2,023	995
9	Manjeshwar	(NM)	9·38	12,967	6,439	6,528	+28·26	1,382	1,014
10	*Kuthuparamba*	(NM)	5·88	10,305	5,136	5,169	..	1,753	1,006
				Class V (5,000-9,999)					
11	Kumbla	(NM)	13·42	8,812	4,437	4,375	+33·47	657	986
12	Valapattanam @	(NM)	2·04	7,296	3,718	3,578	+26·98	3,576	962
				Class VI (Less than 5,000)					
13	Cannanore Cantonment (Cantt.)		1·79	4,750	2,836	1,914	+66·14	2,654	675

NOTE: (i) Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 Census are printed in *italics*.
(ii) Trichambaram town of 1961 has been merged with Taliparamba town of 1971 Census.
(iii) The following abbreviations are used in column 1 for denoting the status of a town
M—Municipal town, NM—Non-municipal town, Cantt.—Cantonment.
@ The present Valapattanam town was known as Baliapatam town in 1961

TABLE 1.6

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

(RURAL AREAS)

	District/Taluk		Total	Population size						
				Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000+
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CANNANORE	**I**	**178**	..	..	..	..	**15**	**76**	**87**
		II	**2,040,260**	..	..	..	..	**61,322**	**585,698**	**1,393,240**
1	Kasaragod	I	36	..	..	..	..	7	20	9
		II	297,056	..	..	..	..	26,672	145,092	125,292
2	Hosdrug	I	24	..	..	..	..	3	10	11
		II	272,035	..	..	..	..	12,091	83,738	176,206
3	Taliparamba	I	37	..	..	..	..	2	23	12
		II	392,339	..	..	..	..	9,393	174,590	208,356
4	Cannanore	I	29	..	..	..	..	..	8	21
		II	412,606	..	..	..	..	..	63,228	349,378
5	Tellicherry	I	41	..	..	..	..	3	10	28
		II	536,889	..	..	..	..	13,166	80,624	443,099
6	North Wynad	I	11	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
		II	129,335	..	..	..	..	..	38,426	90,909

NOTE: I—No. of inhabited villages
II—Population
The table includes population of forest areas also.

TABLE 1.7

AGE STRUCTURE, 1971

Age group	Total		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
	CANNANORE DISTRICT		
ALL AGES	**2,365,164**	**1,172,338**	**1,192,826**
0-4	326,647	165,594	161,053
5-9	337,732	170,274	167,458
10-14	312,713	158,681	154,032
15-19	244,347	120,207	124,140
20-24	215,428	104,313	111,115
25-29	155,535	73,235	82,300
30-34	133,608	64,576	69,032
35-39	142,438	68,388	74,050
40-44	109,637	54,303	55,334
45-49	101,573	52,022	49,551
50-54	76,469	38,547	37,922
55-59	59,555	29,858	29,697
60-64	55,830	27,037	28,793
65-69	38,675	18,732	19,943
70-74	25,263	12,335	12,928
75-79	15,147	7,317	7,830
80-84	8,850	4,227	4,623
85-89	3,702	1,776	1,926
90-94	1,325	545	780
95-99	295	150	145
100+	195	100	95
Age not stated	200	121	79

TABLE 1.8

RELIGION, 1971

Religion	Population			Percentage
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	CANNANORE DISTRICT			
ALL RELIGIONS	**2,365,164**	**1,172,338**	**1,192,826**	**100·00**
Buddhists	6	6	..	N
Christians	222,288	113,885	108,403	9·40
Hindus	1,566,382	773,323	793,059	66·23
Jains	462	237	225	0·02
Muslims	575,652	284,615	291,037	24·34
Sikhs	113	103	10	N
Other religions and persuasions	237	156	81	0·01
Religion not stated	24	13	11	N

N—Negligible

TABLE 1.9

LITERACY, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CANNANORE	**T**	**1,297,023**	**740,976**	**556,047**	**54·84**	**63·20**	**46·62**
	R	**1,101,716**	**631,175**	**470,541**	**54·00**	**62·46**	**45·70**
	U	**195,307**	**109,801**	**85,506**	**60·11**	**67·87**	**52·42**
1 Kasaragod	T	144,660	91,606	53,054	40·89	51·24	30·31
	R	114,443	73,864	40,579	38·53	49·14	27·65
	U	30,217	17,742	12,475	53·23	62·32	44·09
2 Hosdrug	T	149,185	89,493	59,692	45·32	54·88	35·39
	R	120,659	72,508	48,151	44·35	53·76	35·11
	U	28,526	16,985	11,541	49·90	60·25	39·83
3 Taliparamba	T	238,296	138,029	100,267	54·77	63·59	45·99
	R	214,016	124,301	89,715	54·55	63·32	45·76
	U	24,280	13,728	10,552	56·79	66·14	47·97
4 Cannanore	T	318,319	176,251	142,068	63·44	71·22	55·87
	R	260,910	143,756	117,154	63·23	71·18	55·62
	U	57,409	32,495	24,914	64·39	71·42	57·06
5 Tellicherry	T	385,365	208,598	176,767	62.56	69·68	55·83
	R	330,490	179,747	150,743	61·56	69·01	54·54
	U	54,875	28,851	26,024	69·41	74·22	64·75
6 North Wynad	T	61,198	36,999	24,199	47·32	55·54	38·58
	R	61,198	36,999	24,199	47·32	55·54	38·58

TABLE 1.10

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CANNANORE	**T**	**57,737**	**29,421**	**28,316**	**14,716**	**9,223**	**5,493**	**25·49**	**31·35**	**19·40**
	R	**53,298**	**27,176**	**26,122**	**12,745**	**8,034**	**4,711**	**23·91**	**29·56**	**18·03**
	U	**4,439**	**2,245**	**2,194**	**1,971**	**1,189**	**782**	**44·40**	**52·96**	**35·64**
1 Kasaragod	T	19,564	10,069	9,495	3,671	2,640	1,031	18·76	26·22	10·86
	R	17,965	9,269	8,696	3,013	2,220	793	16·77	23·95	9·12
	U	1,599	800	799	658	420	238	41·15	52·50	29·79
2 Hosdrug	T	15,332	7,761	7,571	1,762	1,195	567	11·49	15·40	7·49
	R	14,752	7,475	7,277	1,592	1,085	507	10·79	14·52	6·97
	U	580	286	294	170	110	60	29·31	38·46	20·41
3 Taliparamba	T	11,346	5,788	5,558	2,892	1,775	1,117	25·49	30·67	20·10
	R	11,099	5,644	5,455	2,735	1,678	1,057	24·64	29·73	19·38
	U	247	144	103	157	97	60	63·56	67·36	58·25
4 Cannanore	T	6,820	3,407	3,413	3,966	2,251	1,715	58·15	66·07	50·25
	R	5,220	2,610	2,610	3,154	1,773	1,381	60·42	67·93	52·91
	U	1,600	797	803	812	478	334	50·75	59·97	41·59
5 Tellicherry	T	2,982	1,498	1,484	1,851	993	858	62·07	66·29	57·82
	R	2,569	1,280	1,289	1,677	909	768	65·28	71·02	59·58
	U	413	218	195	174	84	90	42·13	38·53	46·15
6 North Wynad	T	1,693	898	795	574	369	205	33·90	41·09	25·79
	R	1,693	898	795	574	369	205	33·90	41·09	25·79

TABLE 1.11

SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CANNANORE	**T**	**90,464**	**45,069**	**45,395**	**22,822**	**15,021**	**7,801**	**25·23**	**33·33**	**17·18**
	R	**83,603**	**41,690**	**41,913**	**19,295**	**12,966**	**6,329**	**23·08**	**31·10**	**15·10**
	U	**6,861**	**3,379**	**3,482**	**3,527**	**2,055**	**1,472**	**51·41**	**60·82**	**42·27**
1 Kasaragod	T	17,099	8,834	8,265	3,979	2,963	1,016	23·27	33·54	12·29
	R	16,796	8,683	8,113	3,845	2,884	961	22·89	33·21	11·85
	U	303	151	152	134	79	55	44·22	52·32	36·18
2 Hosdrug	T	8,435	4,125	4,310	2,566	1,622	944	30·42	39·32	21·90
	R	7,583	3,718	3,865	2,155	1,378	777	28·42	37·06	20·10
	U	852	407	445	411	244	167	48·24	59·95	37·53
3 Taliparamba	T	10,694	5,269	5,425	3,575	2,336	1,239	33·43	44·33	22·84
	R	9,359	4,620	4,739	2,976	1,966	1,010	31·80	42·55	21·31
	U	1,335	649	686	599	370	229	44·87	57·01	33·38
4 Cannanore	T	16,076	7,840	8,236	8,229	4,923	3,306	51·19	62·79	40·14
	R	12,407	6,003	6,404	6,318	3,792	2,526	50·92	63·17	39·44
	U	3,669	1,837	1,832	1,911	1,131	780	52·09	61·57	42·58
5 Tellicherry	T	11,763	5,910	5,853	2,191	1,447	744	18·63	24·48	12·71
	R	11,061	5,575	5,486	1,719	1,216	503	15·54	21·81	9·17
	U	702	335	367	472	231	241	67·24	68·96	65·67
6 North Wynad	T	26,397	13,091	13,306	2,282	1,730	552	8·64	13·22	4·15
	R	26,397	13,091	13,306	2,282	1,730	552	8·64	13·22	4·15

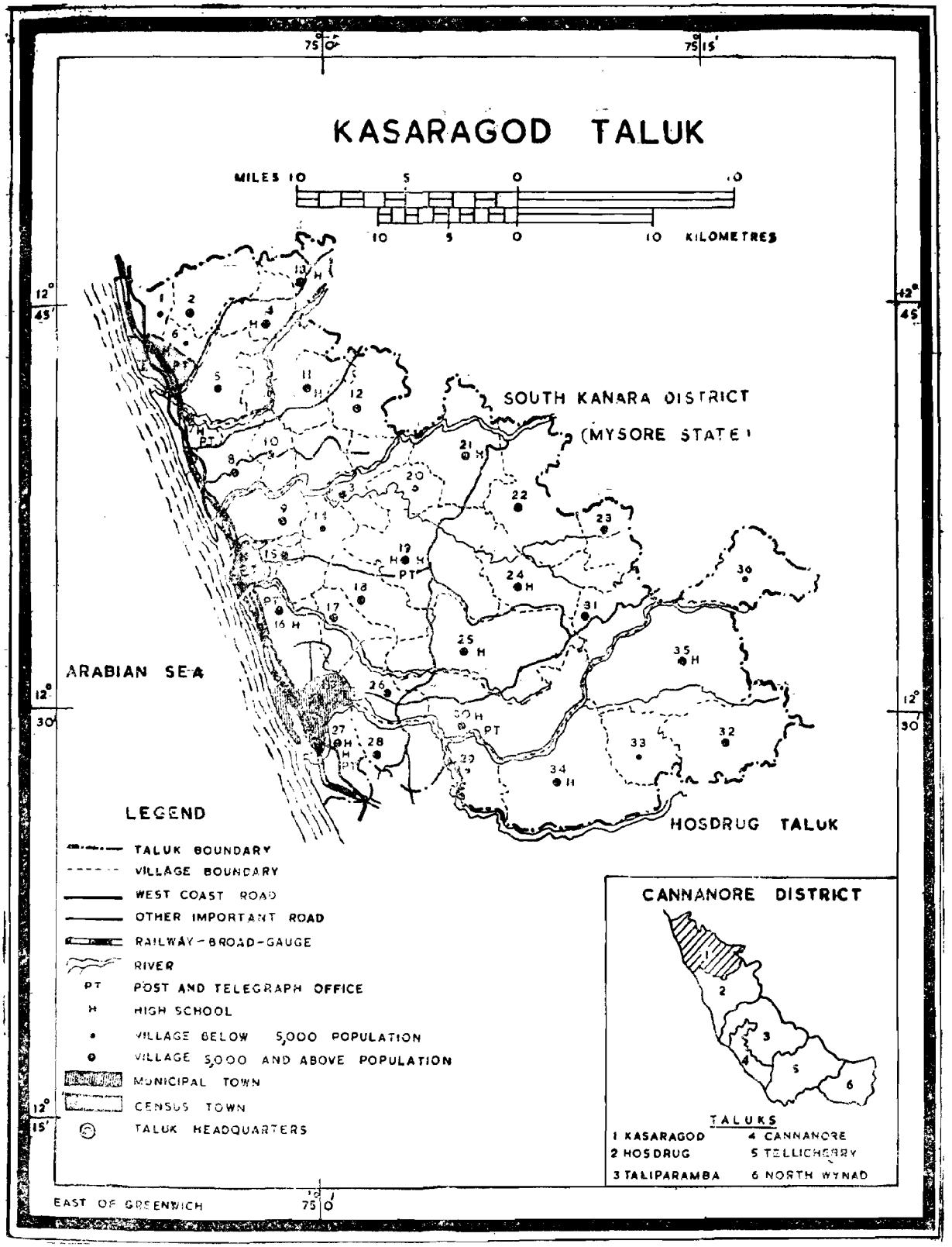
TABLE 1.12

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY MAIN ACTIVITY, 1971

Main activity	Population						
	Total			Rural		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CANNANORE DISTRICT						
TOTAL	**2,365,164**	**1,172,338**	**1,192,826**	**1,010,547**	**1,029,713**	**161,791**	**163,113**
WORKERS (I—IX)	714,593	538,887	175,706	461,685	157,284	74,202	18,422
I Cultivators	130,878	112,905	17,973	109,502	17,022	3,403	951
II Agricultural labourers	242,383	134,264	108,119	129,047	102,649	5,217	5,470
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	37,822	32,339	5,483	26,748	5,353	5,591	130
IV Mining and quarrying	4,999	4,870	129	4,587	100	283	29
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:							
(a) Household industry	27,914	17,518	10,396	13,914	8,317	3,604	2,079
(b) Other than household industry	89,246	80,370	8,876	63,288	6,712	17,082	2,164
VI Construction	10,187	9,850	337	8,511	240	1,339	97
VII Trade and commerce	70,934	67,479	3,455	50,090	1,880	17,389	1,575
VIII Transport, storage and communications	21,188	19,179	2,009	12,315	1,596	6,864	413
IX Other services	79,042	60,113	18,929	46,683	13,415	13,430	5,514
NON-WORKERS	1,650,571	633,451	1,017,120	545,862	872,429	87,589	144,691

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN KASARAGOD TALUK

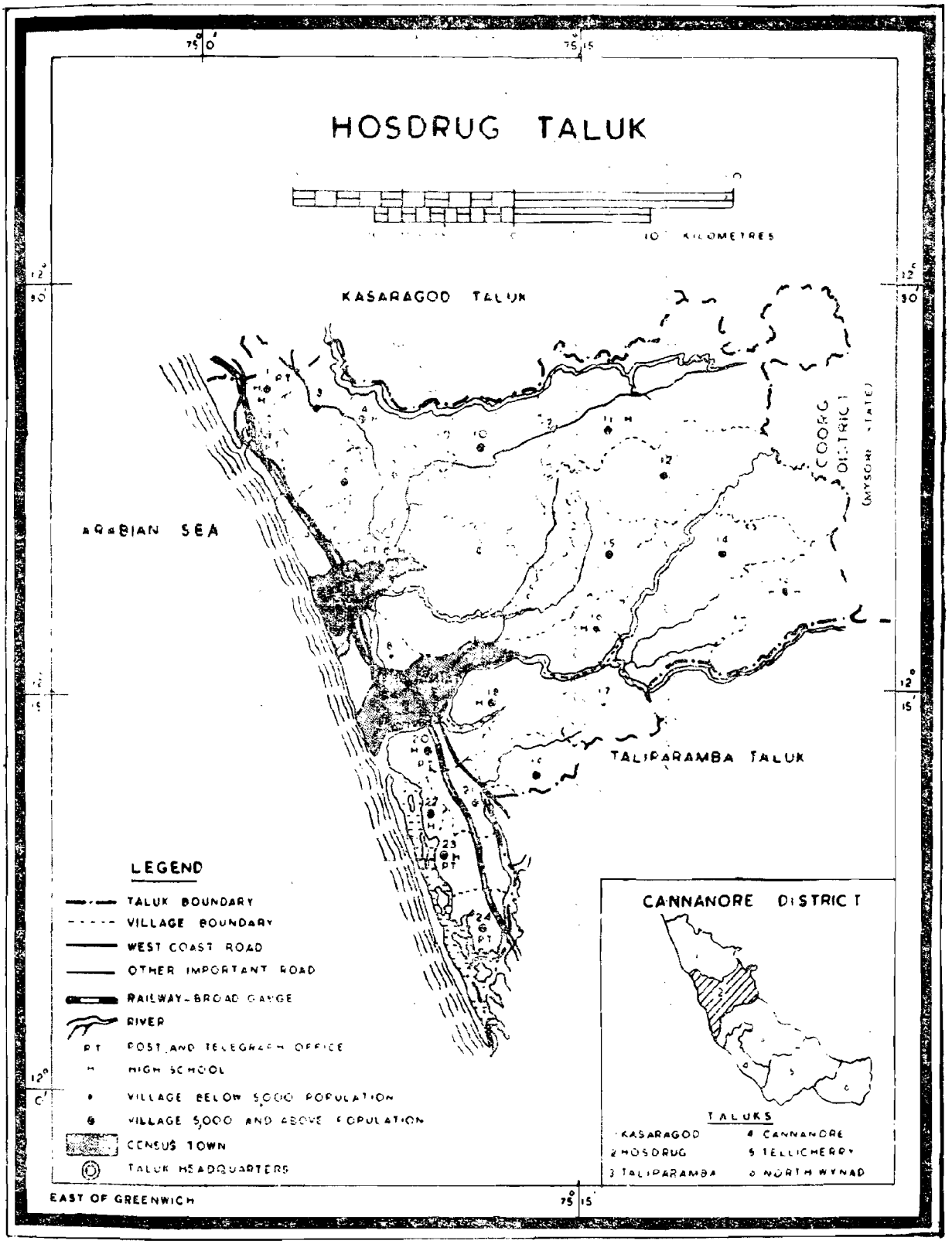
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	1-1-1	Kunjathur (Portion)	4,999
2	1-1-2	Vorkadi	7,196
3	1-1-3	Badoor	6,969
4	1-1-4	Meenja	5,835
5	1-1-5	Kadambar	6,242
6	1-1-6	Hosbettu (Portion)	3,055
7	1-1-7	Uppala	15,603
8	1-1-8	Ichlangod	7,713
9	1-1-9	Bombrana	8,910
10	1-1-10	Kayyar	5,740
11	1-1-11	Paivalike	7,362
12	1-1-12	Bayar	7,087
13	1-1-13	Kodlamogaru	6,655
14	1-1-14	Ednad	4,225
15	1-1-15	Koipady (Portion)	6,177
16	1-1-16	Kudlu	18,019
17	1-1-17	Madhur	6,469
18	1-1-18	Bela	5,522
19	1-1-19	Perdal	14,474
20	1-1-20	Maire	3,362
21	1-1-21	Enmakaje	8,201
22	1-1-22	Padre	7,535
23	1-1-23	Nettanige	6,643
24	1-1-24	Kumbdaje	9,031
25	1-1-25	Padi	9,163
26	1-1-26	Chengala	12,691
27	1-1-27	Kalnad	16,763
28	1-1-28	Thekkil	9,538
29	1-1-29	Kolathur	3,199
30	1-1-30	Muliyar	13,610
31	1-1-31	Adhur	11,932
32	1-1-32	Bedadka	12,005
33	1-1-33	Kuttikole	3,793
34	1-1-34	Bandadka	7,104
35	1-1-35	Adoor	10,195
36	1-1-36	Delampady	4,039
		TOWNS	
I	1-I	Manjeshwar	12,967
II	1-II	Kumbla	8,812
III	1-III	Kasaragod (Municipal)	34,984


KASARAGOD TALUK
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
75° 0'
75° 15'
12° 45'
12° 30'
12° 15'
SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT
(MYSORE STATE)
ARABIAN SEA
HOSDRUG TALUK
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
WEST COAST ROAD
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY - BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
MUNICIPAL TOWN
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
CANNANORE DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 KASARAGOD
2 HOSDRUG
3 TALIPARAMBA
4 CANNANORE
5 TELLICHERRY
6 NORTH WYNAD
EAST OF GREENWICH

3/19—10

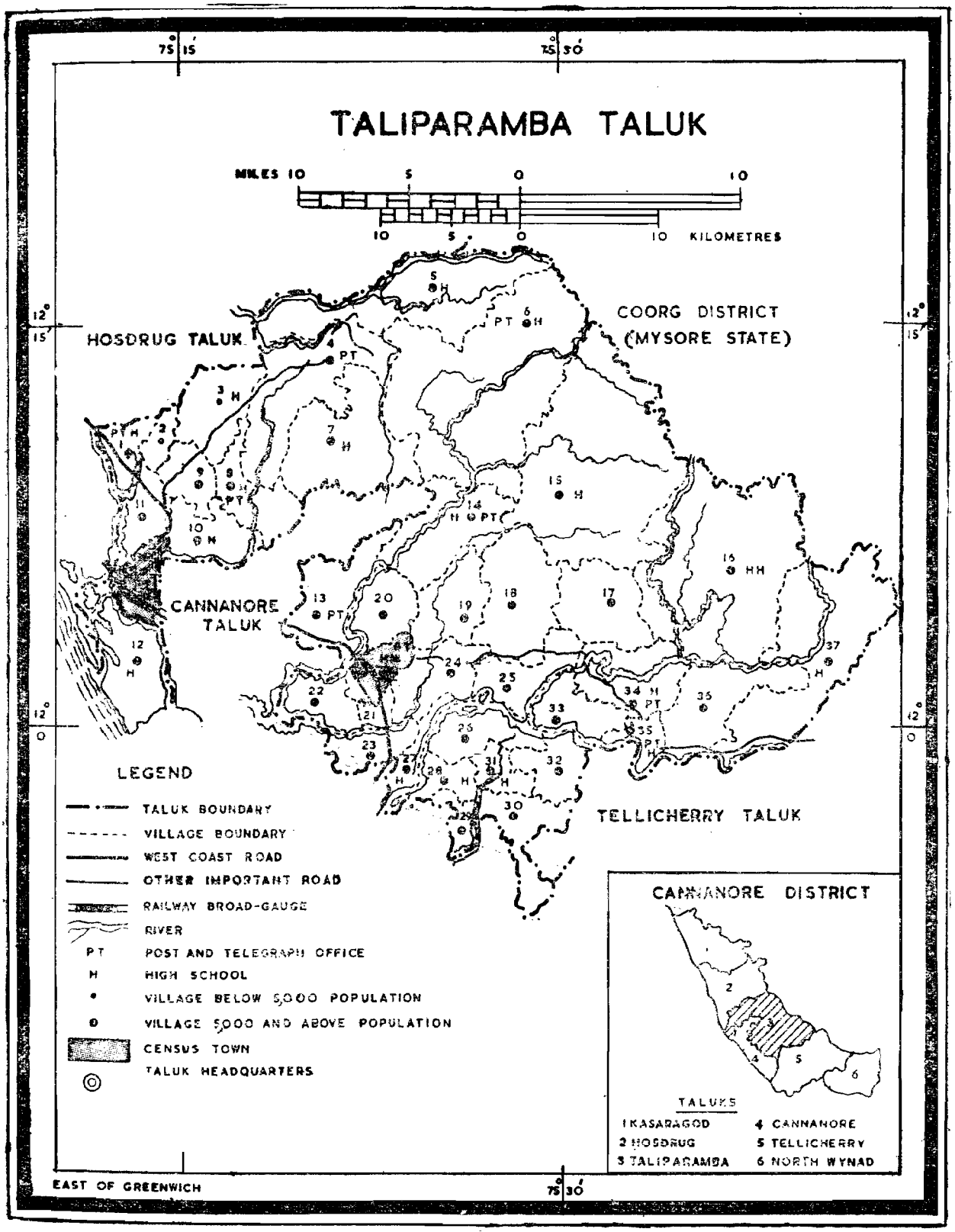
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN HOSDRUG TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	1-2-1	Udma	22,184
2	1-2-2	Pallikara	12,428
3	1-2-3	Panayal	8,678
4	1-2-4	Periye	6,496
5	1-2-5	Pullur	8,090
6	1-2-6	Chithari	8,871
7	1-2-7	Ajanur	17,472
8	1-2-8	Kanhangad (Portion)	3,346
9	1-2-9	Madikai	13,095
10	1-2-10	Belur	16,441
11	1-2-11	Panathady	18,791
12	1-2-12	Maloth	9,425
13	1-2-13	East Eleri	14,258
14	1-2-14	West Eleri	15,038
15	1-2-15	Kinanur	9,115
16	1-2-16	Karindalam	4,298
17	1-2-17	Cheemeni	4,447
18	1-2-18	Kayyur	9,233
19	1-2-19	Kodakkat	5,621
20	1-2-20	Cheruvathur	16,763
21	1-2-21	Pilicode	8,646
22	1-2-22	Padne	16,055
23	1-2-23	Trikkarippur North	9,563
24	1-2-24	Trikkarippur South	13,681
		TOWNS	
IV	1-IV	Kanhangad	31,869
V	1-V	Nileshwar	25,297


HOSDRUG TALUK
10 KILOMETRES
KASARAGOD TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
COORG DISTRICT (MYSORE STATE)
TALIPARAMBA TALUK
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
WEST COAST ROAD
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY - BROAD GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
CANNANORE DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 KASARAGOD
2 HOSDRUG
3 TALIPARAMBA
4 CANNANORE
5 TELLICHERRY
6 NORTH WYNAD
EAST OF GREENWICH
75° 0'
75° 15'
12° 30'
12° 15'
12° 0'

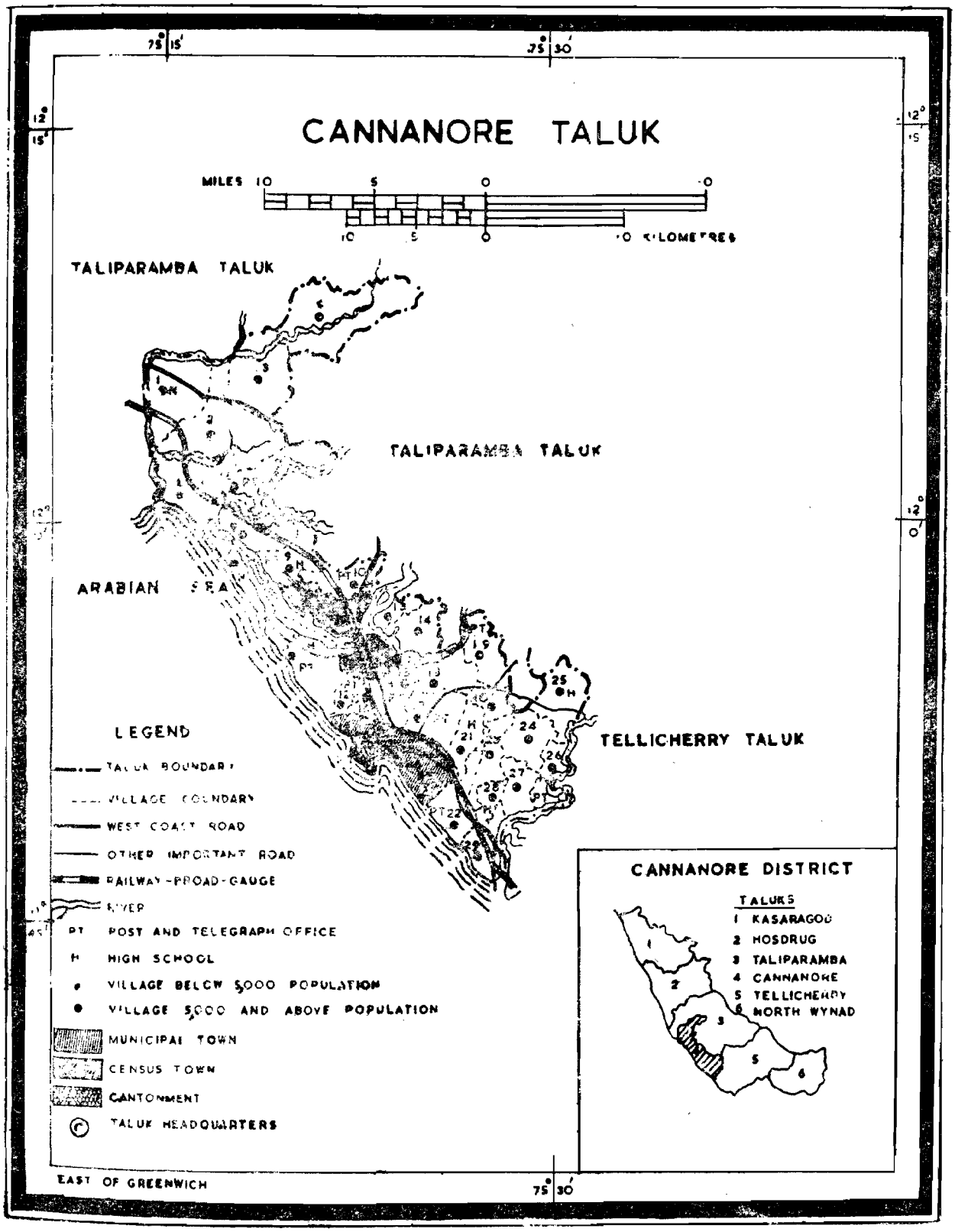
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN TALIPARAMBA TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	1-3-1	Karivellur	8,629
2	1-3-2	Peralam	4,891
3	1-3-3	Alappadamba	4,502
4	1-3-4	Peringome	10,077
5	1-3-5	Vayakkara	21,244
6	1-3-6	Thadikkadavu	33,266
7	1-3-7	Kuttur	9,783
8	1-3-8	Eramam	6,728
9	1-3-9	Kankole	6,177
10	1-3-10	Korome	7,901
11	1-3-11	Vellur (Portion)	10,372
12	1-3-12	Ramanthali	15,782
13	1-3-13	Pariyaram	8,986
14	1-3-14	Kooveri	9,061
15	1-3-15	Naduvil	28,907
16	1-3-16	Eruvassi	24,913
17	1-3-17	Nediyanga	9,020
18	1-3-18	Chuzhali	7,519
19	1-3-19	Panniyur	6,049
20	1-3-20	Kuttieri	6,109
21	1-3-21	Taliparamba (Portion)	7,158
22	1-3-22	Pattuvam	10,358
23	1-3-23	Morazha	10,307
24	1-3-24	Karumathur	8,294
25	1-3-25	Chengalayi	8,554
26	1-3-26	Kattyaralam	9,975
27	1-3-27	Andhur	6,553
28	1-3-28	Kolacheri	8,385
29	1-3-29	Cheleri	5,938
30	1-3-30	Maniyur	6,689
31	1-3-31	Mayyil	6,661
32	1-3-32	Kuttiattur	7,175
33	1-3-33	Malappattam	5,881
34	1-3-34	Sreekandapuram	11,010
35	1-3-35	Irikkur	7,365
36	1-3-36	Kalliyad	12,442
37	1-3-37	Padiyur	19,678
		TOWNS	
VI	1-VI	Payyannur	26,524
VII	1-VII	Taliparamba	16,227


TALIPARAMBA TALUK
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
75° 15'
75° 30'
12° 15'
12° 0'
HOSDRUG TALUK
COORG DISTRICT
(MYSORE STATE)
CANNANORE
TALUK
TELLICHERRY TALUK
EAST OF GREENWICH
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
WEST COAST ROAD
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
CANNANORE DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 KASARAGOD
2 HOSDRUG
3 TALIPARAMBA
4 CANNANORE
5 TELLICHERRY
6 NORTH WYNAD

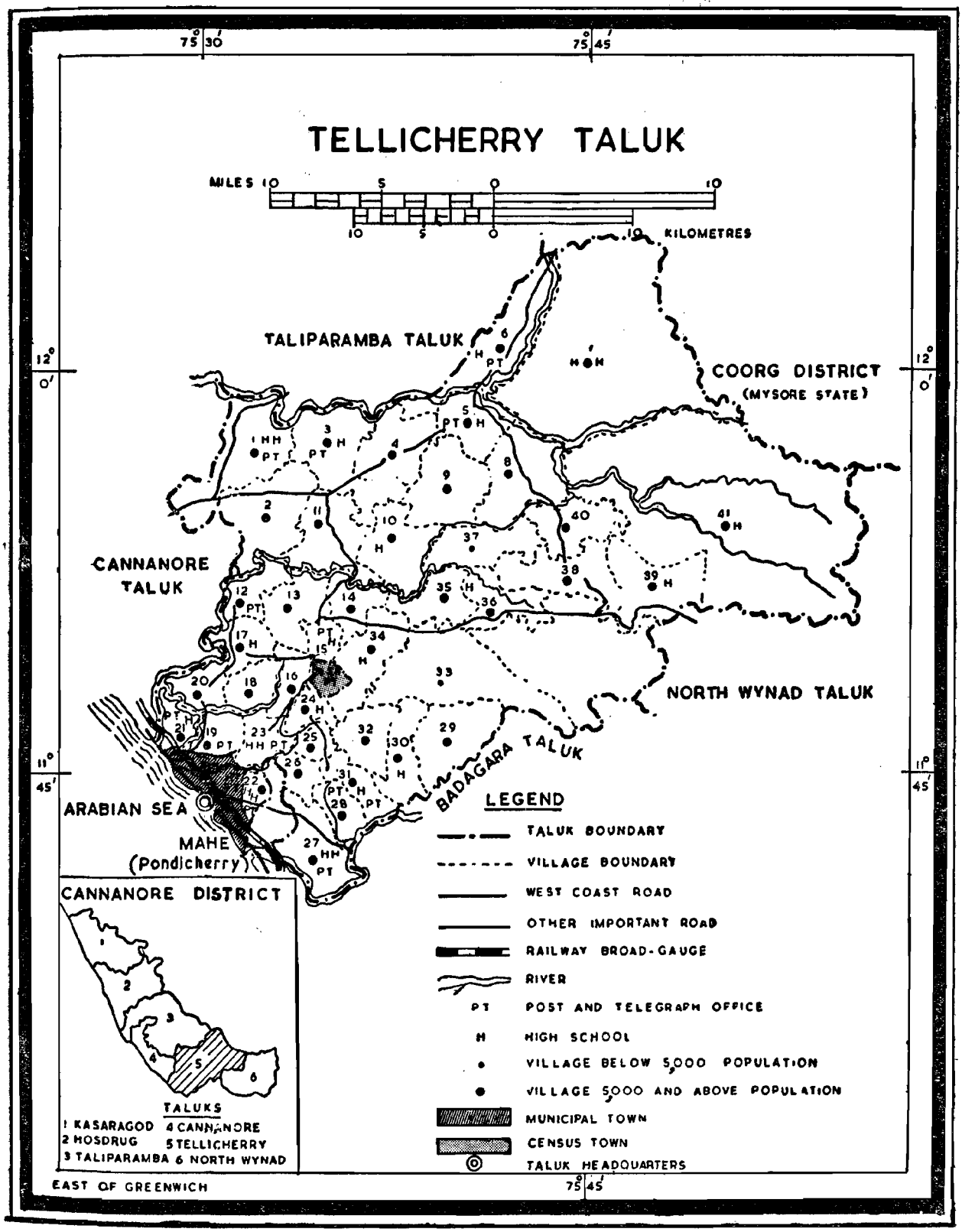
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN CANNANORE TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	1–4–1	Kunhimangalam	12,542
2	1–4–2	Cheruthazham	14,800
3	1–4–3	Kadannappally	6,644
4	1–4–4	Panapuzha	6,248
5	1–4–5	Ezhome	13,739
6	1–4–6	Madayi	22,499
7	1–4–7	Mattool	15,501
8	1–4–8	Cherukunnu	13,051
9	1–4–9	Kannapuram	14,406
10	1–4–10	Kalliasseri	16,397
11	1–4–11	Azhikode	30,439
12	1–4–12	Chirakkal	29,956
13	1–4–13	Narath	7,878
14	1–4–14	Kannadiparamba	7,301
15	1–4–15	Puzhathi	20,439
16	1–4–16	Pallikunnu	19,033
17	1–4–17	Elayavoor	21,143
18	1–4–18	Valiyannur	8,774
19	1–4–19	Munderi	10,713
20	1–4–20	Kanhirode	8,104
21	1–4–21	Chelora	11,283
22	1–4–22	Edakkad	23,485
23	1–4–23	Chembilode	10,283
24	1–4–24	Iriveri	9,668
25	1–4–25	Anjarakandy	15,051
26	1–4–26	Makreri	11,177
27	1–4–27	Mavilayi	8,611
28	1–4–28	Kadambur	12,072
29	1–4–29	Muzhappilangad	11,417
		TOWNS	
VIII	1–VIII	Pappinisseri	21,952
IX	1–IX	Valapattanam	7,296
X	1–X	Cannanore (Municipal)	55,162
XI	1–XI	Cannanore Cantonment	4,750


CANNANORE TALUK
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
TALIPARAMBA TALUK
TALIPARAMBA TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
TELLICHERRY TALUK
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
WEST COAST ROAD
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY-BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
MUNICIPAL TOWN
CENSUS TOWN
CANTONMENT
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
CANNANORE DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 KASARAGOD
2 HOSDRUG
3 TALIPARAMBA
4 CANNANORE
5 TELLICHERRY
6 NORTH WYNAD
EAST OF GREENWICH
75° 15'
75° 30'
12° 15'
12° 0'

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN TELLICHERRY TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	1-5-1	Koodali	16,079
2	1-5-2	Keezhallur	10,998
3	1-5-3	Kolari	12,445
4	1-5-4	Chavasseri	10,065
5	1-5-5	Keezhur	9,264
6	1-5-6	Payam	18,187
7	1-5-7	Aralam	27,913
8	1-5-8	Muzhakunnu	10,708
9	1-5-9	Thillenkeri	7,893
10	1-5-10	Sivapuram	9,281
11	1-5-11	Pazhassi	12,323
12	1-5-12	Paduvilayi	11,288
13	1-5-13	Mangattidam	10,596
14	1-5-14	Kandamkunnu	8,447
15	1-5-15	Kuthuparamba (Portion)	10,416
16	1-5-16	Kottayam	11,782
17	1-5-17	Pathiriyad	9,821
18	1-5-18	Eruvatti	10,390
19	1-5-19	Eranholi	18,771
20	1-5-20	Pinarayi	11,072
21	1-5-21	Dharmadom	19,866
22	1-5-22	Kodiyeri	27,381
23	1-5-23	Kadirur	19,959
24	1-5-24	Pattiom	14,435
25	1-5-25	Mokeri	12,389
26	1-5-26	Panniyannur	14,399
27	1-5-27	Chockli	23,637
28	1-5-28	Peringathur	23,910
29	1-5-29	Trippamgottur	17,854
30	1-5-30	Kolavallur	11,383
31	1-5-31	Pannor	10,159
32	1-5-32	Puthur	12,199
33	1-5-33	Cheruvancheri	4,551
34	1-5-34	Manantheri	8,282
35	1-5-35	Kannavom	6,340
36	1-5-36	Kolayad	7,075
37	1-5-37	Tholambra	3,553
38	1-5-38	Vekkalam	5,062
39	1-5-39	Vellarvalli	5,199
40	1-5-40	Manathana	9,022
41	1-5-41	Kappad	32,495
		TOWNS	
XII	1-XII	Kuthuparamba	10,305
XIII	1-XIII	Tellicherry (Municipal)	68,759

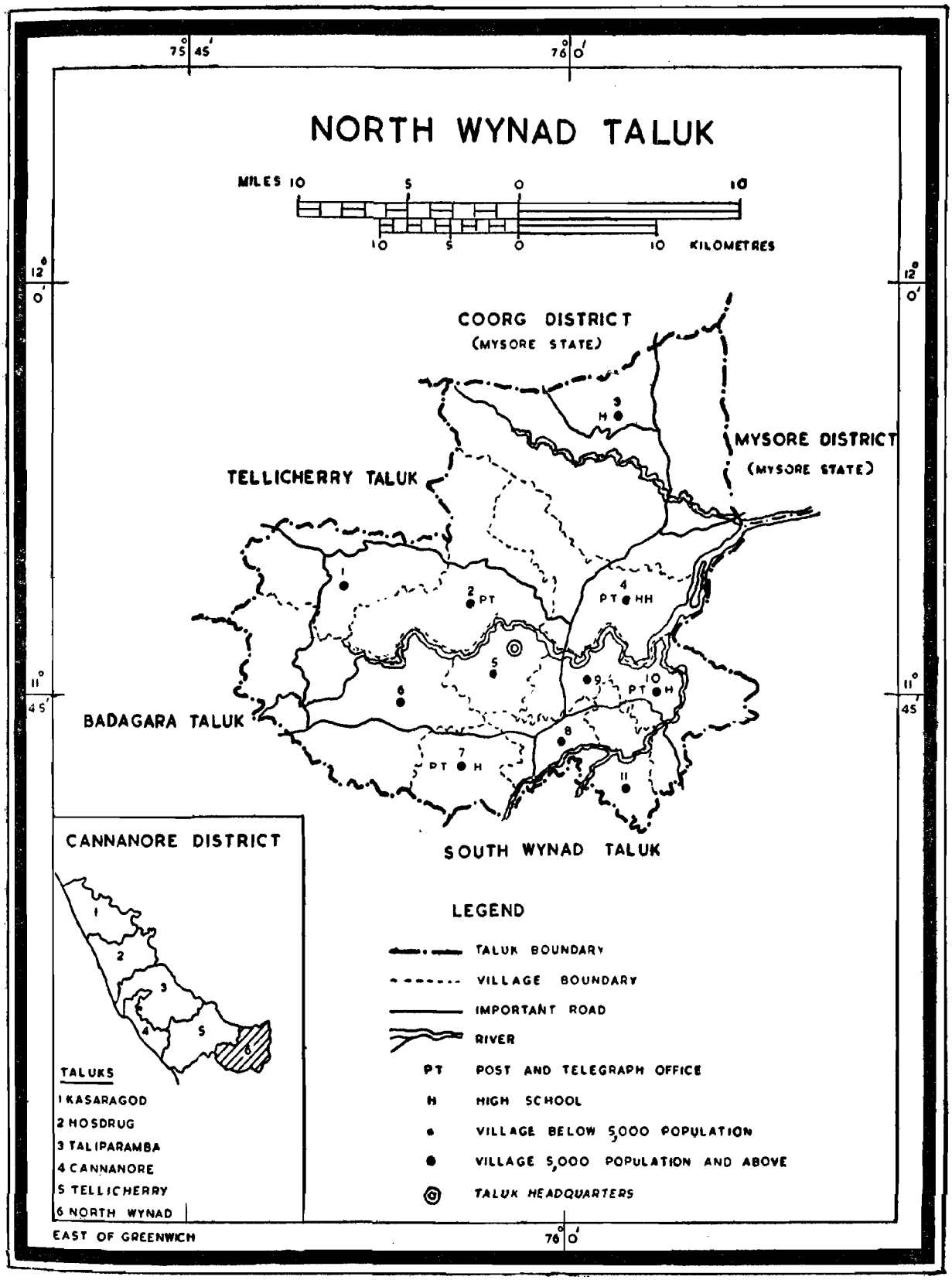

TELLICHERRY TALUK
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
75° 30'
75° 45'
12° 0'
11° 45'
TALIPARAMBA TALUK
COORG DISTRICT
(MYSORE STATE)
CANNANORE TALUK
NORTH WYNAD TALUK
BADAGARA TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
MAHE
(Pondicherry)
CANNANORE DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 KASARAGOD 4 CANNANORE
2 HOSDRUG 5 TELLICHERRY
3 TALIPARAMBA 6 NORTH WYNAD
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
WEST COAST ROAD
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
MUNICIPAL TOWN
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
EAST OF GREENWICH

3/19—12

VILLAGES IN NORTH WYNAD TALUK*

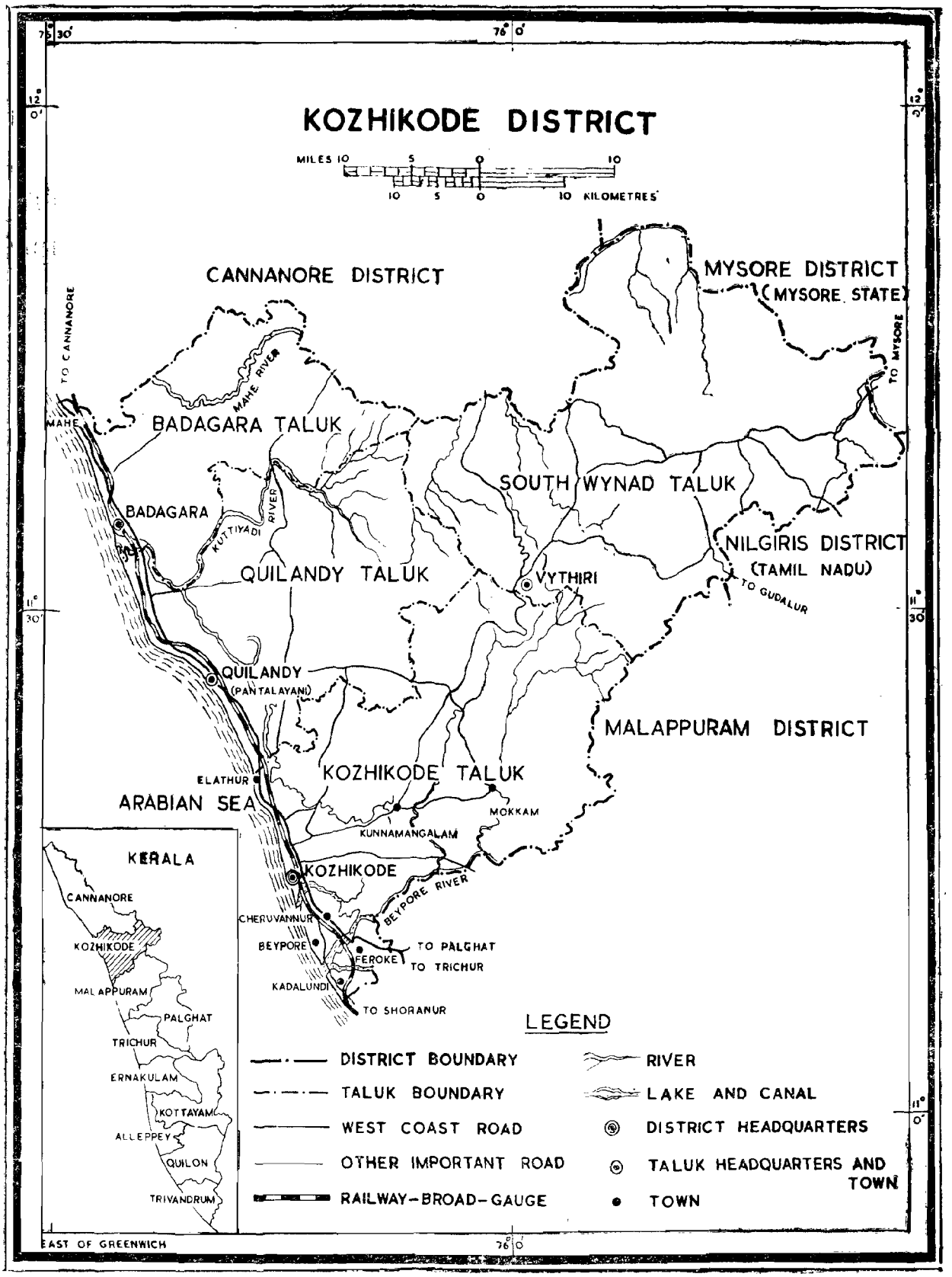
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	1-6- 1	Periya	5,643
2	1-6- 2	Thavinhal	15,073
3	1-6- 3	Thirunelly	14,796
4	1-6- 4	Vemom	25,801
5	1-6- 5	Edavaka	8,180
6	1-6- 6	Thondernad	11,504
7	1-6- 7	Vellamunda	8,270
8	1-6- 8	Porunnanore	10,166
9	1-6- 9	Nalloornad	6,763
10	1-6-10	Kuppathode	13,569
11	1-6-11	Anchukunnu	9,570

*There is no town in this taluk


NORTH WYNAD TALUK
75° 45'
76° 0'
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
12° 0'
11° 45'
COORG DISTRICT
(MYSORE STATE)
MYSORE DISTRICT
(MYSORE STATE)
TELLICHERRY TALUK
BADAGARA TALUK
SOUTH WYNAD TALUK
CANNANORE DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 KASARAGOD
2 HOSDRUG
3 TALIPARAMBA
4 CANNANORE
5 TELLICHERRY
6 NORTH WYNAD
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 POPULATION AND ABOVE
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
EAST OF GREENWICH

KOZHIKODE

DISTRICT


KOZHIKODE DISTRICT
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
CANNANORE DISTRICT
MYSORE DISTRICT
(MYSORE STATE)
TO CANNANORE
TO MYSORE
MAHE RIVER
MAHE
BADAGARA TALUK
SOUTH WYNAD TALUK
BADAGARA
KUTTIYADI RIVER
NILGIRIS DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
QUILANDY TALUK
VYTHIRI
TO GUDALUR
QUILANDY
(PANTALAYANI)
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT
KOZHIKODE TALUK
ELATHUR
ARABIAN SEA
MOKKAM
KUNNAMANGALAM
KOZHIKODE
BEYPORE RIVER
CHERUVANNUR
BEYPORE
FEROKE
TO PALGHAT
TO TRICHUR
KADALUNDI
TO SHORANUR
KERALA
CANNANORE
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
LEGEND
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
WEST COAST ROAD
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY–BROAD–GAUGE
RIVER
LAKE AND CANAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS AND TOWN
TOWN
EAST OF GREENWICH

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

FLY-LEAF

Kozhikode district, named after the town of Kozhikode or Calicut, is bounded on the north by Cannanore district, on the east by Mysore district of Mysore State and Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu, on the south by Malappuram district and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It extends from north latitudes 11° 08′ to 11° 52′ and east longitudes from 75° 26′ to 76° 31′. The district was carved out of the erstwhile Malabar district on 1st January 1957. There are several changes in jurisdiction at the village and taluk levels since the 1961 Census. In 1964 ' reorganized villages' were formed out of the existing villages. At the taluk level Edakkara desom of Edakkara village in Quilandy taluk was transferred to Thalakulathur reorganized village of Kozhikode taluk. Consequent on the formation of Malappuram district in June 1969 the southern boundary of the erstwhile Kozhikode district underwent some changes. A portion of Tirur taluk, consisting of the reorganized villages of Feroke, Ramanattukara and Kadalundi were added to Kozhikode taluk. Parudur reorganized village of the same taluk was transferred to Ottapalam taluk of Palghat district. The residuary portion of Tirur taluk and the entire Ernad taluk of erstwhile Kozhikode district was transferred to the newly constituted Malappuram district. Thus, at the time of the 1971 Census, there were only four taluks and 123 reorganized villages in this district.

2. There is not much variation in the physiographic set up of the district as compared to other parts of the State. The Western Ghats flanks on the eastern side of the district. Wynad, with an average height of 900 metres, is a picturesque mountainous plateau. Seven rivers traverse through the district. They are Mahe (55 km.), Murat or Kuttiadi (74 km.), Korapuzha (40 km.), Kallayi (23 km.), Beypore or Chaliar (169 km.), Kadalundi (130 km.) and Kabbani. Of these, Mahe and Kabbani rivers also pass through the Cannanore district while Malappuram district is blessed with the waters of Beypore and Kadalundi rivers. The district is divided into three natural divisions viz. highland, midland and lowland. Even though more than half of the total extent of the district fall in the highland region it accommodates only about one-sixth of the total population. About 62 per cent of the total population of the district live in the midland region. Lowland with an area of about one-tenth of the district supports a population of one-fifth of the district. The density of population in the highland region is only 171 persons per sq. km. as compared to 966 in the midland and 1,271 in the lowland region.

3. The overall density of population of Kozhikode district is 565 persons per sq. km. Among the taluks of the district Kozhikode, the headquarters taluk of the district has the highest density with 919 persons. South Wynad, the hilly taluk, is the sparsely populated taluk of the district with only 206 persons per sq. km. In the urban areas, Calicut city has the highest density with 4,040. Badagara, the other municipal town, has a density of 2,528 persons per sq. km. Among the non-municipal towns, Kadalundi tops the list with 2,918 persons per sq. km. followed by Cheruvannur with 2,766 and Beypore with 2,660.

4. At the turn of the present century Kozhikode district had about 6.59 lakhs of persons. The population increase was steady in the past seven decades though there were fluctuations in the rates of growth till 1941 Census. The decennial growth rates showed an upward trend from 27.59 per cent for the decade 1941-51 to 29.56 in 1951-61 and then to 32.60 per cent during 1961-71. The growth rate recorded for the present decade is the highest in the history of the district.

5. The figures of the 1901 Census showed the predominance of males in the population with 992 females per 1,000 males. In the next

four censuses the position was just the reverse. The sex ratio gradually increased and it reached 1,027 in 1941. In the 1951 Census the position was almost balanced with 998 females per 1,000 males. Thereafter, it showed a declining trend and the 1971 Census figure shows that the district has a sex ratio of only 991. Of the four taluks, two northern taluks viz. Badagara and Quilandy have predominance of females while the other two taluks have the excess of males. Badagara has the highest sex ratio with 1,036 and South Wynad has the lowest with 913. Of the ten towns in the district five towns record sex ratio in favour of males and the rest in favour of females. All the five towns where males outnumber females are located in Kozhikode taluk.

6. The general literacy rate of the district is only 57.23 per cent as against the State rate of 60.42 per cent. Kozhikode, however, is the only taluk in the district which crosses the literacy rate of the State, with 61.20 per cent. Among the four taluks the level of literacy is lowest in South Wynad with only 47.34 per cent. The male literacy rate of the district is 65.82 per cent while the female rate is 48.56.

7. 62 per cent of the people are Hindus. Muslims, the second largest community, account for 30.62 per cent of the total population while Christians constitute only 7.15 per cent of the population. The believers in other religions and persuasions are negligible in number. Only 4.31 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes in the State live in this district. Next to Cannanore, Kozhikode has the largest percentage of Scheduled Tribes with about 32 per cent of the total tribal population of the State.

8. Based on economic activity, the population of the district is divided into two broad streams, viz. workers and non-workers. According to the 1971 Census, there are about 5.67 lakhs of workers and they account for 26.92 per cent of the total population while the rest are non-workers. About half of the workers engage themselves in the primary sector viz. cultivators, agricultural labourers, persons engaged in livestock, fishing, plantations etc. and mining and quarrying. 'Agricultural labourers' is the predominant industrial category in all the taluks of the district.

TABLE 2.1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Area in km²*			No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
		Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KOZHIKODE	**T**	**3,729·0**	**3,529·8**	**199·2**	**326,249**	**333,076**	**2,106,249**	**1,544,679**	**561,570**
	H	**2,021·5**	**2,021·5**	..	**61,364**	**62,447**	**345,717**	**345,717**	..
	M	**1,344·7**	**1,184·8**	**159·9**	**195,697**	**200,467**	**1,299,535**	**835,988**	**463,547**
	L	**362·8**	**323·5**	**39·3**	**69,188**	**70,162**	**460,997**	**362,974**	**98,023**
1 Badagara	T	549·8	528·5	21·3	62,604	63,355	409,771	355,833	53,938
	H	111·7	111·7	..	3,729	3,735	23,141	23,141	..
	M	170·9	170·9	..	10,743	10,761	68,786	68,786	..
	L	267·2	245·9	21·3	48,132	48,859	317,844	263,906	53,938
2 Quilandy	T	756·9	744·2	12·7	74,900	75,378	468,714	440,184	28,530
	H	228·6	228·6	..	4,152	4,212	24,347	24,347	..
	M	438·0	438·0	..	51,823	52,038	316,769	316,769	..
	L	90·3	77·6	12·7	18,925	19,128	127,598	99,068	28,530
3 South Wynad	T	1,378·2	1,378·2	..	51,102	52,037	284,515	284,515	..
	H	1,378·2	1,378·2	..	51,102	52,087	284,515	284,515	..
4 Kozhikode	T	1,026·6	861·4	165·2	137,613	142,256	943,249	464,147	479,102
	H	285·5	285·5	..	2,381	2,413	13,714	13,714	..
	M	735·8	575·9	159·9	133,131	137,668	913,980	450,433	463,547
	L	5·3	..	5·3	2,131	2,175	15,555	..	15,555

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland, L—Lowland.

*The area figures for district represent provisional 'geographical area' figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area figures from the total area of the district. The total area figures of taluks will not tally with the district figures because the former represent 'land use area' and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records. The area figures for highland, midland and lowland are compiled by the Census Office.

TABLE 2.2

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-71

Census year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
		KOZHIKODE DISTRICT—TOTAL			
1901	658,758	..	..	330,641	328,117
1911	708,341	+ 49,583	+ 7·53	353,376	354,965
1921	733,057	+ 24,716	+ 3·49	363,535	369,522
1931	856,351	+123,294	+16·82	425,087	431,264
1941	960,997	+104,646	+12·22	474,058	486,939
1951	1,226,091	+265,094	+27·59	613,723	612,368
1961	1,588,468	+362,377	+29·56	797,294	791,174
1971	2,106,249	+517,781	+32·60	1,057,764	1,048,485
		KOZHIKODE DISTRICT—RURAL			
1901	570,458	..	..	284,769	285,689
1911	618,775	+ 48,317	+ 8·47	306,989	311,786
1921	640,919	+ 22,144	+ 3·58	316,033	324,886
1931	745,819	+104,900	+16·37	368,301	377,518
1941	797,759	+ 51,940	+ 6·96	391,921	405,838
1951	997,939	+200,180	+25·09	499,386	498,553
1961	1,208,949	+211,010	+21·14	605,892	603,057
1971	1,544,679	+335,730	+27·77	776,209	768,470
		KOZHIKODE DISTRICT—URBAN			
1901	88,300	..	..	45,872	42,428
1911	89,566	+ 1,266	+ 1·43	46,387	43,179
1921	92,138	+ 2,572	+ 2·87	47,502	44,636
1931	110,532	+ 18,394	+19·96	56,786	53,746
1941	163,238	+ 52,706	+47·68	82,137	81,101
1951	228,152	+ 64,914	+39·77	114,337	113,815
1961	379,519	+151,367	+66·34	191,402	188,117
1971	561,570	+182,051	+47·97	281,555	280,015

TABLE 2·3

DENSITY BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/Rural/ Urban	No. of persons per km²			
		Total	Highland	Midland	Lowlaad
1	2	3	4	5	6
KOZHIKODE	**T**	**565**	**171**	**966**	**1,271**
	R	**438**	**171**	**706**	**1,122**
	U	**2,818**	..	**2,900**	**2,487**
1 Badagara	T	745	207	402	1,190
	R	673	207	402	1,073
	U	2,528	..	..	2,528
2 Quilandy	T	619	107	723	1,413
	R	591	107	723	1,277
	U	2,239	..	..	2,239
3 South Wynad	T	206	206	..	..
	R	206	206	..	..
4 Kozhikode	T	919	48	1,242	2,918
	R	539	48	782	..
	U	2,900	..	2,900	2,918

NOTE: The density of population per 1 m² given in this table is worked out by using area figures given in table 2·1. For 'total' and 'rural' areas the density is worked out by using area figures corrected up to 1 place of decimal. In the case of 'urban' areas the density is worked out up to 2 places of decimals by adding the area of individual towns in the respective units given in table 2·5.

TABLE 2·4

SEX RATIO BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Population						Sex ratio*		
		Total		Rural		Urban				
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KOZHIKODE	**T**	**1,057,764**	**1,048,485**	**776,209**	**768,470**	**281,555**	**280,015**	**991**	**990**	**995**
	H	**180,571**	**165,146**	**180,571**	**165,146**	..	..	**915**	**915**	..
	M	**652,814**	**646,721**	**419,529**	**416,459**	**233,285**	**230,262**	**991**	**993**	**987**
	L	**224,379**	**236,618**	**176,109**	**186,865**	**48,270**	**49,753**	**1,055**	**1,061**	**1,031**
1 Badagara	T	201,291	208,480	174,389	181,444	26,902	27,036	1,036	1,040	1,005
	H	11,983	11,158	11,983	11,158	..	..	931	931	..
	M	34,165	34,621	34,165	34,621	..	..	1,013	1,013	..
	L	155,143	162,701	128,241	135,665	26,902	27,036	1,049	1,058	1,005
2 Quilandy	T	232,939	235,775	219,113	221,071	13,826	14,704	1,012	1,009	1,064
	H	12,861	11,486	12,861	11,486	..	..	893	893	..
	M	158,384	158,385	158,384	158,385	..	..	1,000	1,000	..
	L	61,694	65,904	47,868	51,200	13,826	14,704	1,068	1,070	1,064
3 South Wynad	T	148,727	135,788	148,727	135,788	..	..	913	913	..
	H	148,727	135,788	148,727	135,788	..	..	913	913	..
4 Kozhikode	T	474,807	468,442	233,980	230,167	240,827	238,275	987	984	989
	H	7,000	6,714	7,000	6,714	..	..	959	959	..
	M	460,265	453,715	226,980	223,453	233,285	230,262	986	984	987
	L	7,542	8,013	..	..	7,542	8,013	1,062	..	1,062

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland, L—Lowland.

* Number of females per 1,000 males.

TABLE 2·5

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

	Town and status		Area in km²	Population			Growth rate 1961–71	Density per km²	Sex ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)
				Persons	Males	Females			
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				KOZHIKODE DISTRICT					
				Class I (100,000 and above)					
1	Calicut	(C)	82·67	333,979	168,009	165,970	+51·16	4,040	988
				Class II(50,000–99,999)					
2	Badagara	(M)	21·34	53,938	26,902	27,036	+22·84	2,528	1,005
				Class III (20,000–49,999)					
3	Feroke	(NM)	13·53	30,516	15,294	15,222	+26·50	2,255	995
4	Pantalayani	(NM)	12·74	28,530	13,826	14,704	+64·38	2,239	1,064
5	Cheruvannur	(NM) @	10·31	28,522	14,379	14,143	..	2,766	984
6	Beypore	(NM)	10·41	27,688	14,032	13,656	—19·55	2,660	973
7	*Kunaamangalam*	(NM)	24·42	21,756	10,789	10,967	..	891	1,016
				Class IV (10,000–19,999)					
8	Kadalundi	(NM)	5·33	15,555	7,542	8,013	+26·60	2,918	1,062
9	Elathur	(NM)	5·12	11,273	5,613	5,660	+31·02	2,202	1,008
				Class V (5,000–9,999)					
10	*Mokkam*	(NM)	13·41	9,813	5,169	4,644	..	732	898

NOTE: (i) Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 Census are printed in *italics*.
@ Cheruvannur town of 1971 includes portion of Beypore town of 1961.

(ii) The following abbreviations are used in column 1 for denoting the status of a town.
C-Corporation, M-Municipal town, NM-Non-municipal town.

(iii) The present Calicut Corporation includes Edakkad, Parayancheri, Nellikode, Kommeri, and part of Puthiangadi towns of 1961 and some adjoining rural areas. However, the population of Calicut for 1951 has been built up by adding the population of Edakkad, Parayancheri, Calicut, Nellikode and Kommeri towns which have been entirely merged into it. Of these, except Calicut, all of them were new towns of 1961.

TABLE 2·6

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

(RURAL AREAS)

	District/Taluk		Total	Population size						
				Less than 200	200–499	500–999	1,000–1,999	2,000–4,999	5,000–9,999	10,000 +
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	KOZHIKODE	**I**	**109**	..	..	..	..	**4**	**27**	**78**
		II	**1,544,679**	..	..	..	..	**12,884**	**219,627**	**1,312,168**
1	Badagara	I	23	..	..	..	..	..	2	21
		II	355,833	..	..	..	..	..	17,487	338,346
2	Quilandy	I	34	..	..	..	..	1	13	20
		II	440,184	..	..	..	..	3,573	108,285	328,326
3	South Wynad	I	20	..	..	..	..	..	7	13
		II	284,515	..	..	..	..	..	50,591	233,924
4	Kozhikode	I	32	..	..	..	..	3	5	24
		II	464,147	..	..	..	..	9,311	43,264	411,572

NOTE: I No. of inhabited villages
II Population
This table includes population of forest areas also.

TABLE 2·7

AGE STRUCTURE, 1971

Age group	Total		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
	KOZHIKODE DISTRICT		
ALL AGES	**2,106,249**	**1,057,764**	**1,048,485**
0–4	293,350	148,879	144,471
5–9	288,247	146,515	141,732
10–14	275,616	139,122	136,494
15–19	222,439	109,445	112,994
20–24	204,620	103,349	101,271
25–29	138,451	67,357	71,094
30–34	118,948	58,931	60,017
35–39	125,996	61,401	64,595
40–44	96,961	49,334	47,627
45–49	93,540	48,988	44,552
50–54	68,283	35,524	32,759
55–59	53,188	27,980	25,208
60–64	46,809	23,483	23,326
65–69	33,823	16,714	17,109
70–74	19,431	9,098	10,333
75–79	13,639	6,058	7,581
80–84	7,981	3,370	4,611
85–89	3,129	1,499	1,630
90–94	1,325	475	850
95–99	165	60	105
100+	185	115	70
Age not stated	123	67	56

TABLE 2·8

RELIGION, 1971

Religion	Population			Percentage
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	KOZHIKODE DISTRICT			
ALL RELIGIONS	**2,106,249**	**1,057,764**	**1,048,485**	**100·00**
Buddhists	13	6	7	N
Christians	150,687	77,308	73,379	7·15
Hindus	1,308,734	655,320	653,414	62·14
Jains	1,464	773	691	0·07
Muslims	645,041	324,152	320,889	30·62
Sikhs	32	24	8	N
Other religions and persuasions	123	85	38	0·01
Religion not stated	155	96	59	0·01

N—Negligible

TABLE 2·9

LITERACY, 1971

	District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	KOZHIKODE	**T**	**1,205,401**	**696,252**	**509,149**	**57·23**	**65·82**	**48·56**
		R	**850,799**	**498,542**	**352,257**	**55·08**	**64·23**	**45·84**
		U	**354,602**	**197,710**	**156,892**	**63·14**	**70·22**	**56·03**
1	Badagara	T	227,044	132,224	94,820	55·41	65·69	45·48
		R	194,031	113,649	80,382	54·53	65·17	44·30
		U	33,013	18,575	14,438	61·21	69·05	53·40
2	Quilandy	T	266,437	155,529	110,908	56·84	66·77	47·04
		R	250,136	146,538	103,598	56·83	66·88	46·86
		U	16,301	8,991	7,310	57·14	65·03	49·71
3	South Wynad	T	134,682	81,328	53,354	47·34	54·68	39·29
		R	134,682	81,328	53,354	47·34	54·68	39·29
4	Kozhikode	T	577,238	327,171	250,067	61·20	68·91	53·38
		R	271,950	157,027	114,923	58·59	67·11	49·93
		U	305,288	170,144	135,144	63·72	70·65	56·72

TABLE 2·10

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

	District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	KOZHIKODE	**T**	**76,338**	**38,447**	**37,891**	**31,099**	**18,919**	**12,180**	**40·74**	**49·21**	**32·14**
		R	**58,299**	**29,469**	**28,830**	**22,606**	**13,932**	**8,674**	**38·78**	**47·28**	**30·09**
		U	**18,039**	**8,978**	**9,061**	**8,493**	**4,987**	**3,506**	**47·08**	**55·55**	**38·69**
1	Badagara	T	909	455	454	608	333	275	66·89	73·19	60·57
		R	704	352	352	509	268	241	72·30	76·14	68·47
		U	205	103	102	99	65	34	48·29	63·11	33·33
2	Quilandy	T	10,709	5,380	5,329	4,559	2,723	1,836	42·57	50·61	34·45
		R	10,555	5,306	5,249	4,469	2,678	1,791	42·34	50·47	34·12
		U	154	74	80	90	45	45	58·44	60·81	56·25
3	South Wynad	T	7,343	3,997	3,346	2,113	1,459	654	28·78	36·50	19·55
		R	7,343	3,997	3,346	2,113	1,459	654	28·78	36·50	19·55
4	Kozhikode	T	57,377	28,615	28,762	23,819	14,404	9,415	41·51	50·34	32·73
		R	39,697	19,814	19,883	15,515	9,527	5,988	39·08	48·08	30·12
		U	17,680	8,801	8,879	8,304	4,877	3,427	46·97	55·41	38·60

TABLE 2·11

SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KOZHIKODE	**T**	**84,982**	**42,579**	**42,403**	**19,753**	**12,866**	**6,887**	**23·24**	**30·22**	**16·24**
	R	**83,117**	**41,713**	**41,404**	**18,784**	**12,363**	**6,421**	**22·60**	**29·64**	**15·51**
	U	**1,865**	**866**	**999**	**969**	**503**	**466**	**51·96**	**58·08**	**46·65**
1 Badagara	T	3,966	1,989	1,977	1,313	792	521	33·11	39·82	26·35
	R	3,796	1,904	1,892	1,206	727	479	31·77	38·18	25·32
	U	170	85	85	107	65	42	62·94	76·47	49·41
2 Quilandy	T	30,023	14,809	15,214	11,557	7,135	4,422	38·49	48·18	29·07
	R	28,793	14,242	14,551	10,991	6,849	4,142	38·17	48·09	28·47
	U	1,230	567	663	566	286	280	46·02	50·54	42·23
3 South Wynad	T	47,032	23,841	23,241	5,849	4,345	1,504	12·42	18·22	6·47
	R	47,082	23,841	23,241	5,849	4,345	1,504	12·42	18·22	6·47
4 Kozhikode	T	3,911	1,940	1,971	1,034	594	440	26·44	30·62	22·32
	R	3,446	1,726	1,720	738	442	296	21·42	25·61	17·21
	U	465	214	251	296	152	144	63·66	71·03	57·37

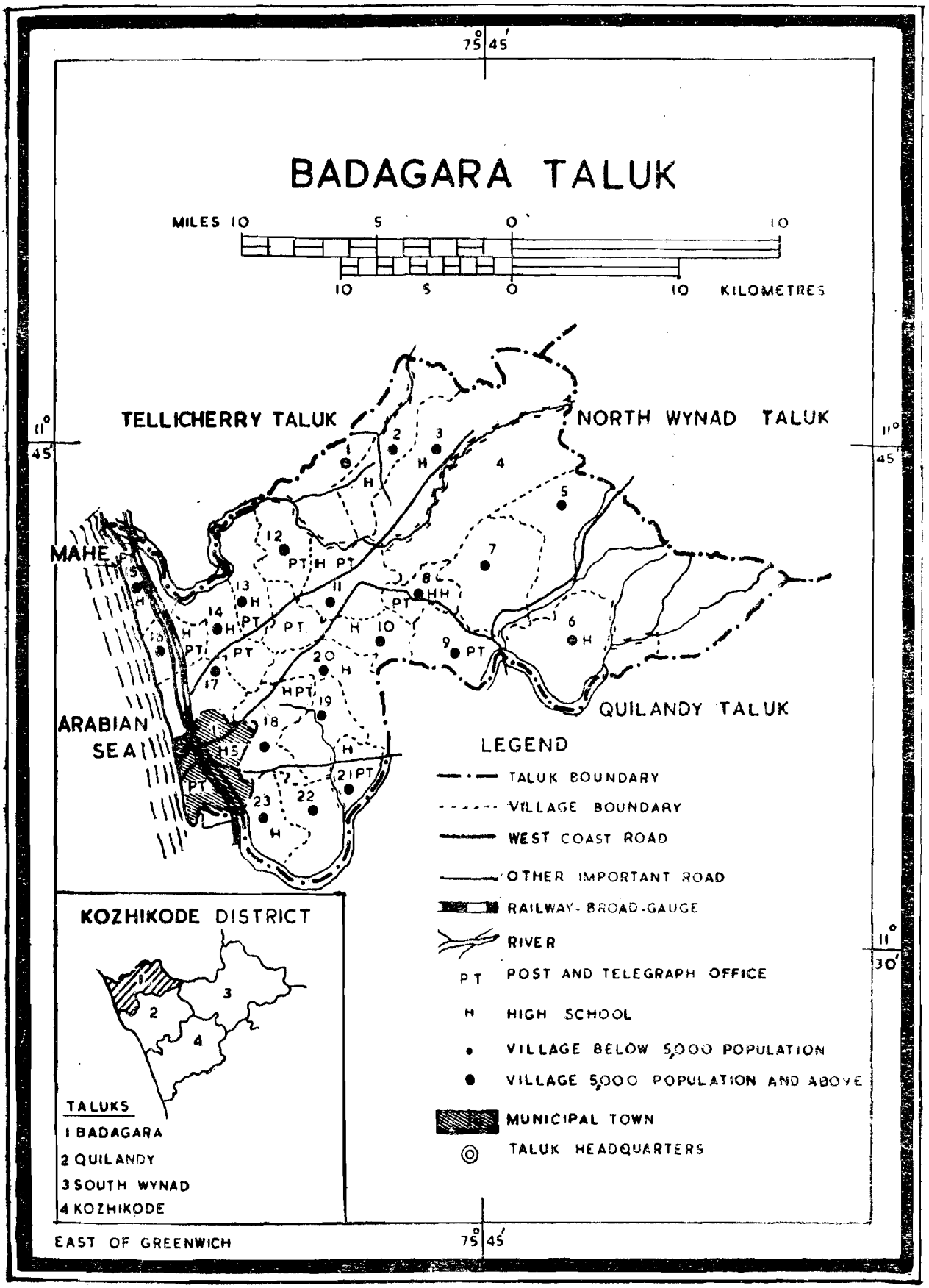
TABLE 2.12

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY MAIN ACTIVITY, 1971

Main activity	Population						
	Total			Rural		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	KOZHIKODE DISTRICT						
TOTAL	**2,106,249**	**1,057,764**	**1,048,485**	**776,209**	**768,470**	**281,555**	**280,015**
WORKERS (I—IX)	566,936	467,485	99,451	348,403	79,877	119,082	19,574
I Cultivators	82,607	78,313	4,294	74,817	4,048	3,496	246
II Agricultural labourers	149,332	105,984	43,348	98,979	41,344	7,005	2,004
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	60,881	48,121	12,760	33,652	12,626	9,469	134
IV Mining and quarrying	3,434	3,383	51	2,971	40	412	11
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:							
(a) Household industry	18,694	11,588	7,106	8,956	5,298	2,632	1,808
(b) Other than household industry	59,296	49,937	9,359	24,021	4,948	25,916	4,411
VI Construction	9,796	9,485	311	6,668	245	2,817	66
VII Trade and commerce	70,527	69,492	1,035	40,885	374	28,607	661
VIII Transport, storage and communications	32,478	30,378	2,100	14,945	1,639	15,433	461
IX Other services	79,891	60,804	19,087	37,509	9,315	23,295	9,772
NON-WORKERS	1,539,313	590,279	949,034	427,806	688,593	162,473	260,441

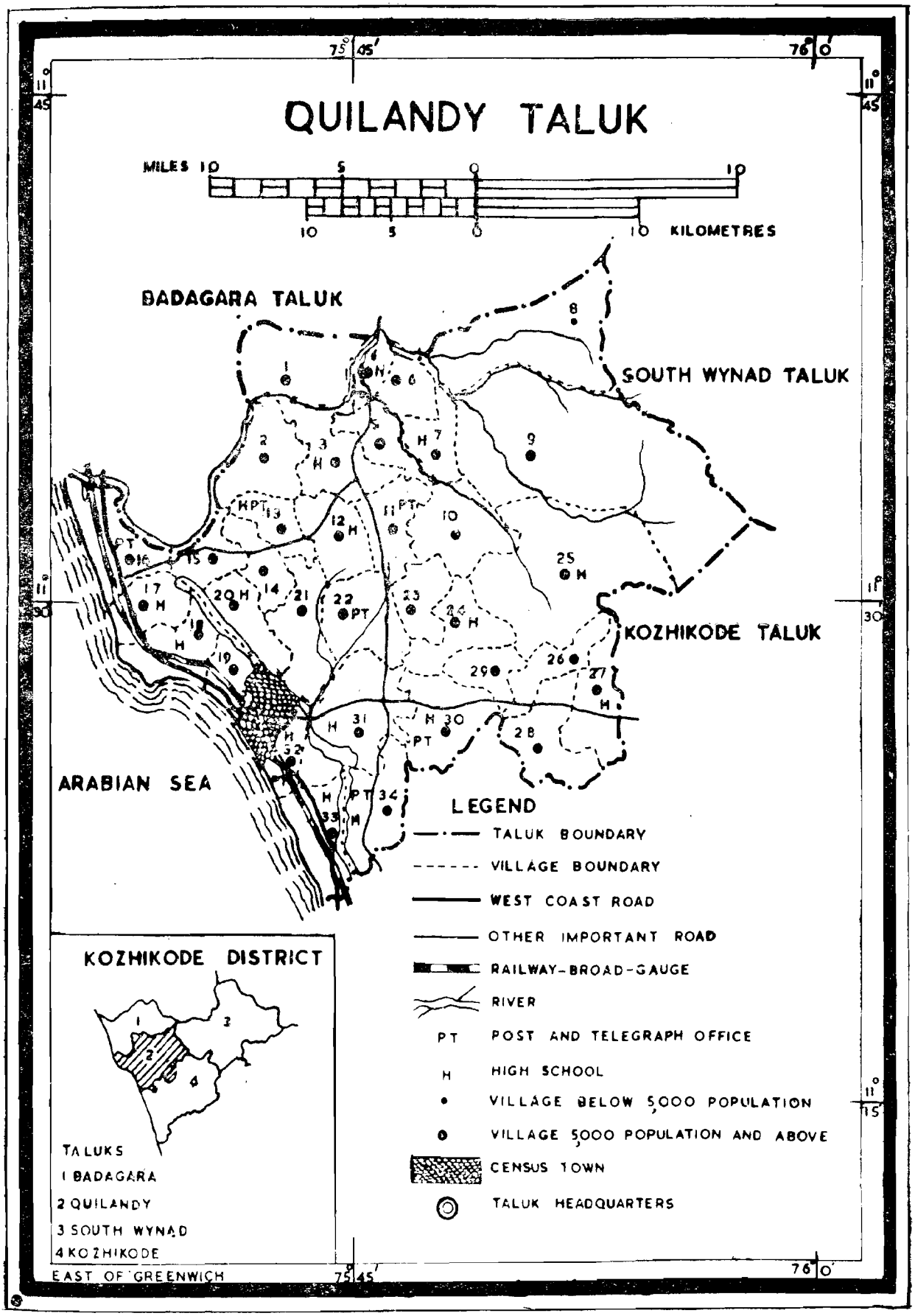
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN BADAGARA TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	2-1-1	Chekkiad	13,100
2	2-1-2	Valayam	8,750
3	2-1-3	Vanimal	14,587
4	2-1-4	Narippatta	17,778
5	2-1-5	Kavilumpara	10,197
6	2-1-6	Maruthonkara	12,944
7	2-1-7	Kayakkodi	14,571
8	2-1-8	Kunnummal	12,933
9	2-1-9	Kuttiadi	12,046
10	2-1-10	Purameri	17,420
11	2-1-11	Nadapuram	24,805
12	2-1-12	Thuneri	14,339
13	2-1-13	Edacheri	17,138
14	2-1-14	Eramala	22,242
15	2-1-15	Azhiyur	17,701
16	2-1-16	Onchiam	17,886
17	2-1-17	Chorode	23,631
18	2-1-18	Villiappally	20,703
19	2-1-19	Kottappally	12,775
20	2-1-20	Ayancheri	16,968
21	2-1-21	Thiruvallur	8,737
22	2-1-22	Maniyur	14,336
23	2-1-23	Palayad	10,186
		TOWN	
I	2-I	Badagara (Municipal)	53,938


BADAGARA TALUK
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
75° 45'
11° 45'
11° 30'
TELLICHERRY TALUK
NORTH WYNAD TALUK
QUILANDY TALUK
MAHE
ARABIAN SEA
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
WEST COAST ROAD
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY- BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 POPULATION AND ABOVE
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 BADAGARA
2 QUILANDY
3 SOUTH WYNAD
4 KOZHIKODE
EAST OF GREENWICH

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN QUILANDY TALUK

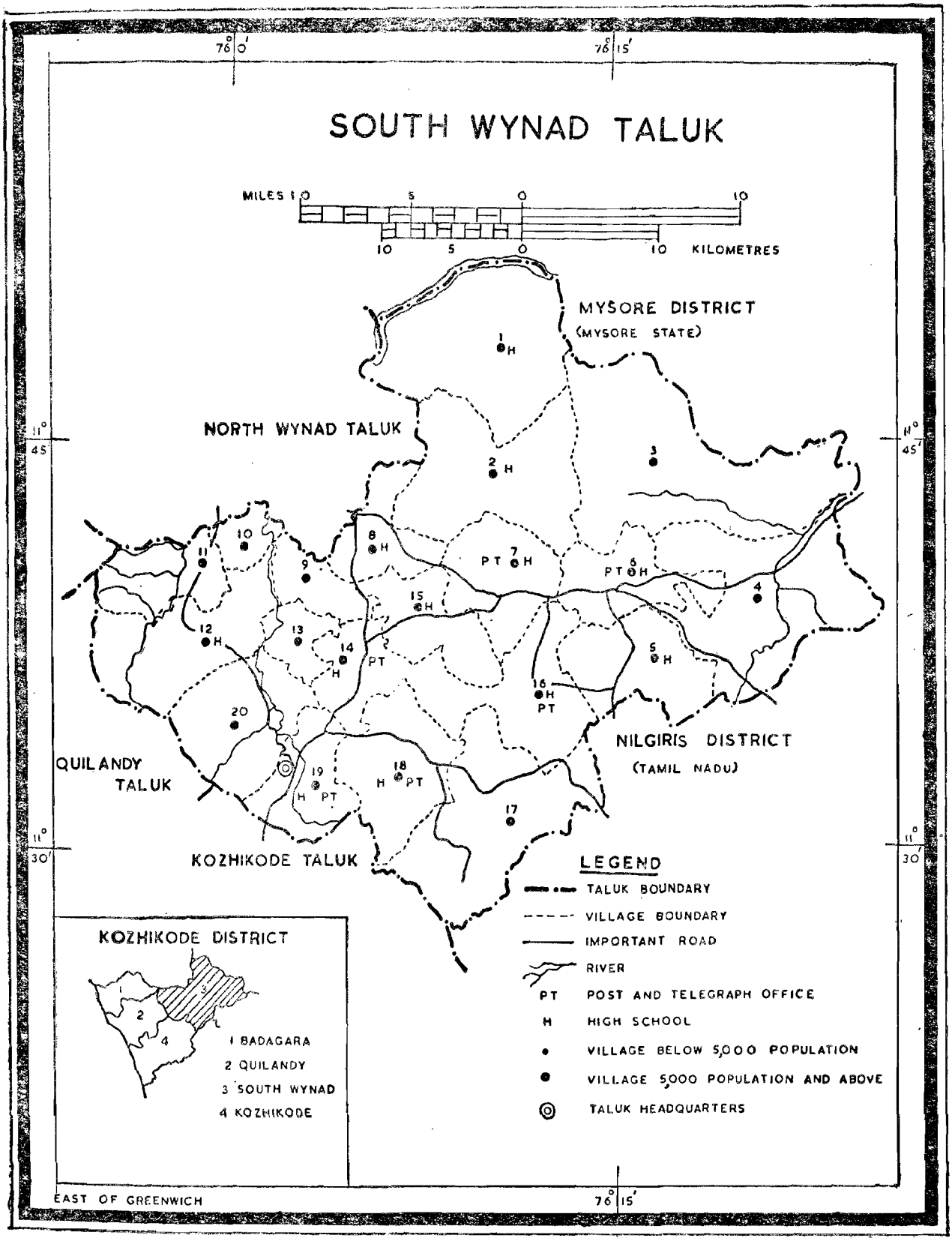
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	2-2-1	Velam	16,719
2	2-2-2	Cheruvannur	15,580
3	2-2-3	Eravattur	10,068
4	2-2-4	Palery	8,599
5	2-2-5	Koothaly	5,879
6	2-2-6	Changaroth	9,164
7	2-2-7	Perambra	7,663
8	2-2-8	Pannikottur	3,573
9	2-2-9	Peruvanna	7,003
10	2-2-10	Kayanna	10,000
11	2-2-11	Mennanyam	9,682
12	2-2-12	Nochad	17,290
13	2-2-13	Meppayyur	8,633
14	2-2-14	Kozhukkallur	9,418
15	2-2-15	Thurayur	9,123
16	2-2-16	Payyoli	27,380
17	2-2-17	Thikkody	14,606
18	2-2-18	Moodadi	19,001
19	2-2-19	Viyyur	13,560
20	2-2-20	Keezhariyur	9,800
21	2-2-21	Arikkulam	17,172
22	2-2-22	Naduvannur	15,758
23	2-2-23	Kottur	8,088
24	2-2-24	Avidanellur	11,444
25	2-2-25	Kanthalad	13,771
26	2-2-26	Kinalur	6,185
27	2-2-27	Unnikulam	14,617
28	2-2-28	Sivapuram	15,304
29	2-2-29	Panangad	9,048
30	2-2-30	Balusseri	18,886
31	2-2-31	Ulliyeri	20,002
32	2-2-32	Chengottukavu	17,918
33	2-2-33	Chemancheri	21,209
34	2-2-34	Atholi	18,041
		TOWN	
II	2-II	Pantalayani	28,530


QUILANDY TALUK
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
BADAGARA TALUK
SOUTH WYNAD TALUK
KOZHIKODE TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
75° 45'
76° 0'
11° 45'
11° 30'
11° 15'
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
WEST COAST ROAD
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY-BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 POPULATION AND ABOVE
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 BADAGARA
2 QUILANDY
3 SOUTH WYNAD
4 KOZHIKODE
EAST OF GREENWICH

VILLAGES IN SOUTH WYNAD TALUK*

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	2-3-1	Pulpalli	28,552
2	2-3-2	Poothadi	22,038
3	2-3-3	Kidanganad	5,192
4	2-3-4	Noolpuzha	7,691
5	2-3-5	Nenmeni	22,650
6	2-3-6	Sultan's Battery	22,733
7	2-3-7	Purakkadi	18,082
8	2-3-8	Kaniambetta	14,332
9	2-3-9	Kottathara	9,539
10	2-3-10	Kuppadithara	5,387
11	2-3-11	Padinharethara	7,225
12	2-3-12	Thariyode	9,241
13	2-3-13	Vengappally	6,316
14	2-3-14	Kalpetta	14,446
15	2-3-15	Muttil	16,676
16	2-3-16	Ambalavayal	17,637
17	2-3-17	Muppainad	16,112
18	2-3-18	Kottappadi	20,095
19	2-3-19	Kunnathidavaka	10,246
20	2-3-20	Achooranam	10,325

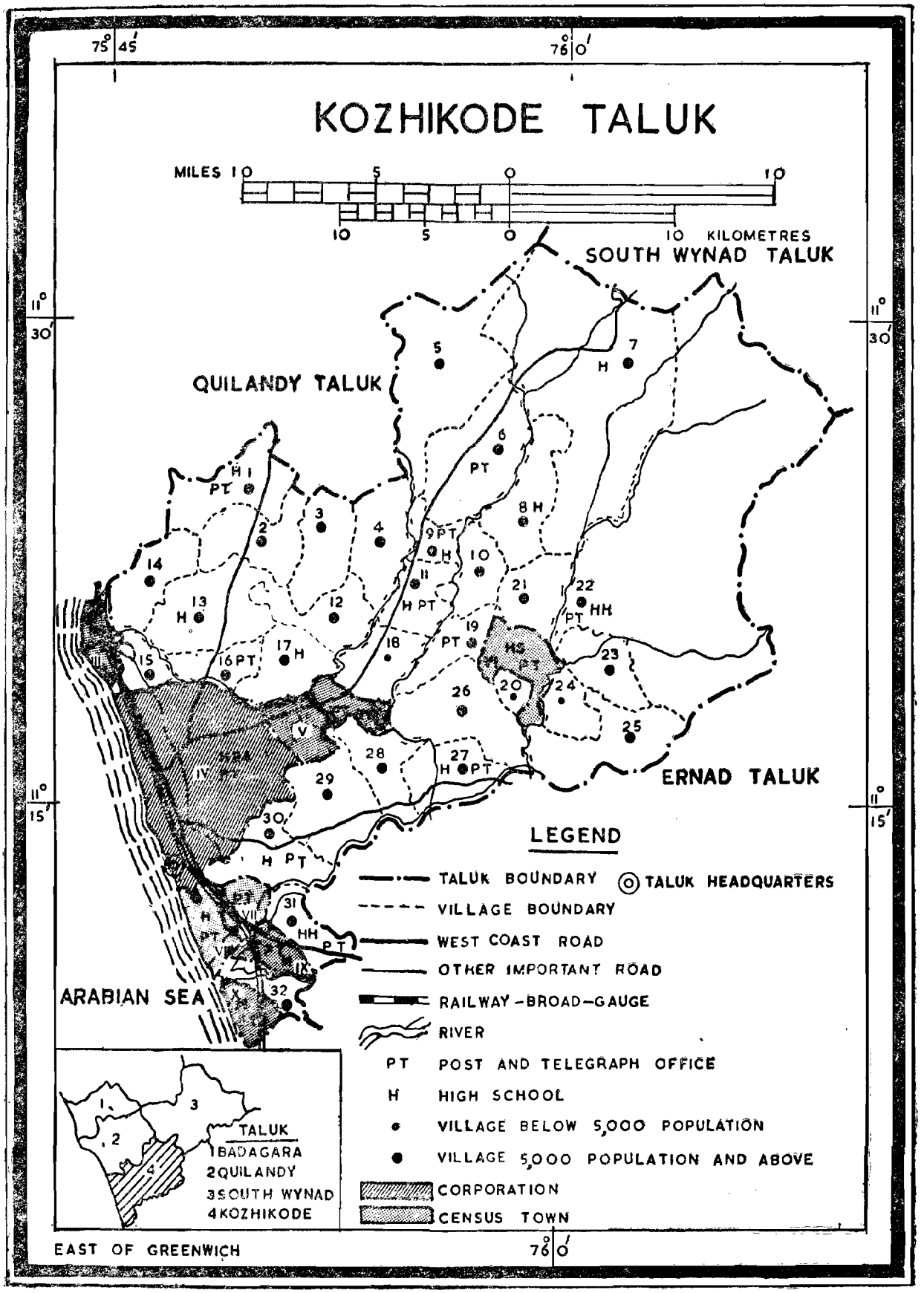
*There is no town in this taluk.


SOUTH WYNAD TALUK
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
76° 0'
76° 15'
11° 45'
11° 30'
MYSORE DISTRICT
(MYSORE STATE)
NORTH WYNAD TALUK
QUILANDY TALUK
KOZHIKODE TALUK
NILGIRIS DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
EAST OF GREENWICH
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT
1 BADAGARA
2 QUILANDY
3 SOUTH WYNAD
4 KOZHIKODE
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 POPULATION AND ABOVE
TALUK HEADQUARTERS

3/19—18

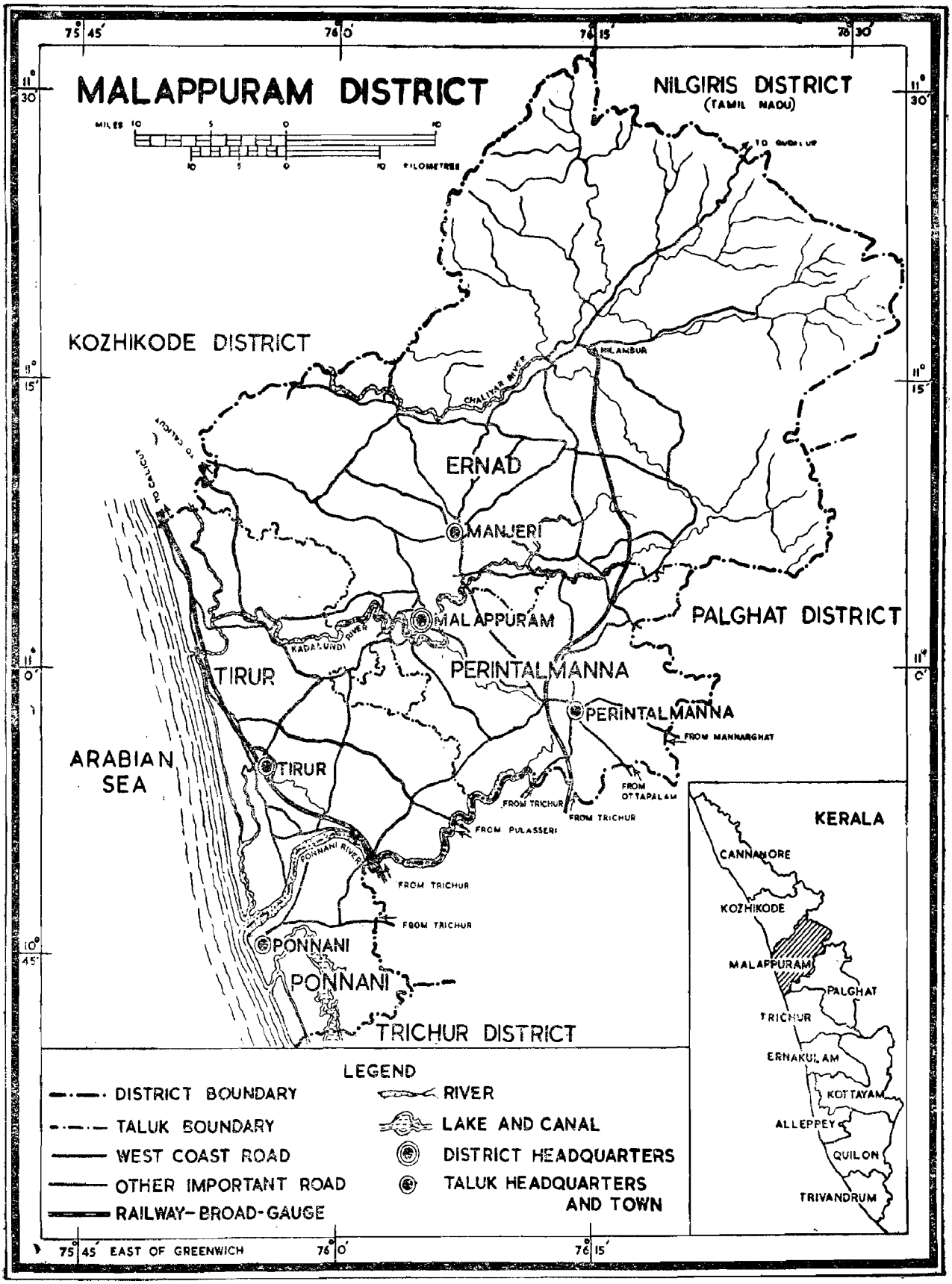
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN KOZHIKODE TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	2-4-1	Nanmanda	19,087
2	2-4-2	Kakkur	14,546
3	2-4-3	Narikkuni	14,620
4	2-4-4	Kizhakkoth	17,822
5	2-4-5	Kedavur	13,922
6	2-4-6	Puthuppadi	13,714
7	2-4-7	Kodancheri	16,517
8	2-4-8	Koodathayi	8,067
9	2-4-9	Raroth	16,247
10	2-4-10	Puthur	17,237
11	2-4-11	Koduvally	15,059
12	2-4-12	Madavoor	16,056
13	2-4-13	Chelannur	19,924
14	2-4-14	Thalakulathur	16,872
15	2-4-15	Elathur (Portion)	15,211
16	2-4-16	Kakkodi	19,616
17	2-4-17	Kuruvattur	16,464
18	2-4-18	Kunnamangalam (Portion)	2,170
19	2-4-19	Chathamangalam	9,020
20	2-4-20	Thazhecode (Portion)	2,891
21	2-4-21	Neeleswaram	7,991
22	2-4-22	Thiruvambadi	25,164
23	2-4-23	Kumaranallur	8,492
24	2-4-24	Kakkad	4,250
25	2-4-25	Kodiyathur	12,763
26	2-4-26	Poolacode	16,038
27	2-4-27	Mavoor	18,729
28	2-4-28	Peruvayal	11,463
29	2-4-29	Perumanna	21,855
30	2-4-30	Olavanna	26,663
31	2-4-31	Ramanattukara	15,983
32	2-4-32	Kadalundi (Portion)	9,694
		TOWNS	
III	2-III	Elathur	11,273
IV	2-IV	Calicut (Corporation)	333,979
V	2-V	Kunnamangalam	21,756
VI	2-VI	Mokkam	9,813
VII	2-VII	Cheruvannur	28,522
VIII	2-VIII	Beypore	27,688
IX	2-IX	Feroke	30,516
X	2-X	Kadalundi	15,555


KOZHIKODE TALUK
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
75° 45'
76° 0'
11° 30'
11° 15'
SOUTH WYNAD TALUK
QUILANDY TALUK
ERNAD TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
EAST OF GREENWICH
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
WEST COAST ROAD
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY - BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 POPULATION AND ABOVE
CORPORATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK
1 BADAGARA
2 QUILANDY
3 SOUTH WYNAD
4 KOZHIKODE

MALAPPURAM

DISTRICT


MALAPPURAM DISTRICT
NILGIRIS DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT
PALGHAT DISTRICT
TRICHUR DISTRICT
ARABIAN SEA
ERNAD
MANJERI
MALAPPURAM
PERINTALMANNA
TIRUR
PONNANI
NILAMBUR
CHALIYAR RIVER
KADALUNDI RIVER
PONNANI RIVER
TO CALICUT
FROM MANNARGHAT
FROM OTTAPALAM
FROM TRICHUR
FROM PULASSERI
KERALA
CANNANORE
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
LEGEND
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
WEST COAST ROAD
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY- BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
LAKE AND CANAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS AND TOWN
75° 45' EAST OF GREENWICH
76° 0'
76° 15'
76° 30'
11° 30'
11° 15'
11° 0'
10° 45'

MALAPPURAM DISTRICT

FLY-LEAF

Malappuram district, which was carved out on 16th June 1969, comprises of the entire Ernad taluk, and Tirur taluk (excluding the reorganized villages of Feroke, Ramanattukara, Kadalundi and Parudur) of the erstwhile Kozhikode district, and part of Perintalmanna taluk (consisting of Mankada firka, and Perintalmanna firka *excluding* Karkitamkunnu and Chettallur amsoms) and Ponnani taluk (*excluding* Thrithala firka and the reorganized villages of Vadakkekad, Punnayur and Punnayurkulam) of the erstwhile Palghat district. The new district consists of four taluks viz. Ernad, Perintalmanna, Tirur and Ponnani and 122 villages. Malappuram district is bounded on the north by the Kozhikode district, on the east by the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu, on the south by Palghat and Trichur districts and on the west by the Arabian Sea. Geographically the district lies between north latitudes 10° 41′ and 11° 32′ and east longitudes 75° 50′ and 76° 32′.

2. The physiographic setting of the district has striking resemblances with other districts in the State. The eastern region is characterised by the presence of forests, tangled jungles and lofty mountains. The forests of Ernad taluk have valuable teak plantations. The district is benefited by the waters of four rivers viz. Kadalundi (130 km.), Pooraparamba (8 km.), Tirur (48 km.) and Bharathapuzha (251 km.). Of these, Kadalundi (also known as Anakkayam river or Tirurangadi river) traverses through the central part of the district before it empties itself into the Arabian Sea at Kadalundi in Kozhikode district. Bharathapuzha or Ponnanipuzha also passes through the district before it empties to the sea at Ponnani. The district falls in the three natural divisions viz. highland, midland and lowland. Both in extent and in population the midland region leads other natural divisions. 15.95 lakhs of persons out of a total population of 18.56 lakhs live in the midland region. The lowland region, which comes next, has a population of 1.57 lakhs while the highland supports a population of 1.04 lakhs. As elsewhere in the State, the density of population is high in the lowland region with 1,519 persons per sq. km., while midland records a density of only 561 persons per sq. km. The highland region is sparsely populated with an average density of only 150 persons per sq. km.

3. The density of population of the district is 510 persons per sq. km. Of the four taluks, the coastal taluk of Ponnani has the highest density with 1,073 persons per sq. km. while the largest and hilly taluk of Ernad records the lowest density with 316 persons per sq. km. Of the five towns in the district, Ponnani town tops the list with a density of 3,833. Malappuram, the headquarters and the only municipal town at the time of Census in 1971, has the lowest density of 952 persons per sq. km.

4. On the sunrise of 1st April 1971, the population of the district stood at 1,856,362 Seventy years ago the population was only 6.82 lakhs. During the decade 1961-71 Malappuram district has recorded the highest rate of increase in population among the districts of the State with 33.80 per cent. All the taluks in the district have rates of growth higher than 30 per cent in the decade 1961-71, the maximum being in Ernad taluk with 36.47 per cent.

5. In all the previous censuses there is an excess of females over males. At the time of 1901 Census there were 1,017 females for 1,000 males. The sex ratio showed steady increase till 1941, the figure for that year being 1,062. Thereafter it showed a fluctuating trend with 1,055 in 1951 Census, 1,057 in 1961 Census and 1,041 in the 1971 Census. In all the four taluks there is predominance of females, the highest sex ratio being in Ponnani taluk with 1,081 and lowest in Ernad taluk with only 1,008. Females outnumber males in all the towns of the district,

the maximum sex ratio being in Ponnani town (1,050) while Malappuram municipal town has the lowest with 1,014.

6. According to the 1971 Census the general literacy rate of Malappuram district is 47.90 per cent while male literacy rate is 55.32 per cent and female literacy rate 40.78 per cent. The literacy rates of all taluks fall below the State literacy rate of 60.42. Two taluks viz. Perintalmanna and Ernad have, however, literacy rate above the district rate with 50.55 and 48.68 per cent respectively. The same trend is noticed for male and female literacy rates in the taluks.

7. Muslims, the major community of the district, constitute about 64 per cent of the total population while Hindus form 34 per cent. Other religious communities including Christians form less than 2 per cent of the population. About 29 per cent of the Muslims in the State live in this district. Of the total Scheduled Caste population, 8 per cent are in this district while the tribal population comes to only 3 per cent.

8. Based on economic activity the population is mainly classified into workers and non-workers. Of the total population of 18.56 lakhs of workers constitute about 5.03 lakhs which works out to 27.08 per cent. The percentage of workers in all the taluks is almost the same, i.e. varying from 24.88 per cent in Tirur taluk to 29.16 per cent in Ponnani taluk. Of the total workers, the category of agricultural labourers comes to 39 per cent and cultivators to about 19 per cent. The category of 'other services' has the next largest percentage with 12 per cent.

TABLE 3.1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Area in km²*			No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
		Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MALAPPURAM	**T**	**3,638·0**	**3,560·1**	**77·9**	**286,118**	**291,225**	**1,856,362**	**1,731,510**	**124,852**
	H	**691·9**	**691·9**	..	**17,611**	**17,865**	**103,819**	**103,819**	..
	M	**2,842·7**	**2,774·1**	**68·6**	**247,669**	**251,253**	**1,595,475**	**1,506,346**	**89,129**
	L	**103·4**	**94·1**	**9·3**	**20,838**	**22,107**	**157,068**	**121,345**	**35,723**
1 Ernad	T	2,261·9	2,215·0	46·9	114,695	116,278	715,496	667,760	47,736
	H	686·2	686·2	..	17,611	17,865	103,819	103,819	..
	M	1,575·7	1,528·8	46·9	97,084	98,413	611,677	563,941	47,736
2 Perintalmanna	T	505·9	500·8	5·1	43,000	43,583	273,101	263,980	9,121
	M	505·9	500·8	5·1	43,000	43,583	273,101	263,980	9,121
3 Tirur	T	665·1	648·5	16·6	96,592	98,124	653,793	621,521	32,272
	M	600·3	583·7	16·6	85,365	86,544	569,405	537,133	32,272
	L	64·8	64·8	..	11,227	11,580	84,388	84,388	..
4 Ponnani	T	199·4	190·1	9·3	31,831	33,240	213,972	178,249	35,723
	M	160·8	160·8	..	22,220	22,713	141,292	141,292	..
	L	38·6	29·3	9·3	9,611	10,527	72,680	36,957	35,723

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland, L—Lowland.

* The area figures for districts represent provisional 'geographical area' figures supplied by the Surveyor-General, India. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area figures from the total area of the district. The total area figures of taluks will not tally with the district figures because the former represent 'land use area' and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records. The area figures for highland, midland, and lowland are compiled by the Census Office.

TABLE 3.2

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-71

Census year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
		MALAPPURAM DISTRICT—TOTAL			
1901	682,151	..	..	338,217	343,934
1911	747,929	+ 65,778	+ 9·64	370,203	377,726
1921	764,138	+ 16,209	+ 2·17	375,166	388,972
1931	874,504	+ 110,366	+ 14·44	424,823	449,681
1941	977,085	+ 102,581	+ 11·73	473,762	503,323
1951	1,149,718	+ 172,633	+ 17·67	559,531	590,187
1961	1,387,378	+ 237,660	+ 20·67	674,345	713,033
1971	1,856,362	+ 468,984	+ 33·80	909,515	946,847
		MALAPPURAM DISTRICT—RURAL			
1901	671,589	..	..	332,936	338,653
1911	725,536	+ 53,947	+ 8·03	359,145	366,391
1921	742,602	+ 17,066	+ 2·35	364,588	378,014
1931	849,077	+ 106,475	+ 14·34	412,567	436,510
1941	934,841	+ 85,764	+ 10·10	453,372	481,469
1951	1,086,042	+ 151,201	+ 16·17	528,562	557,480
1961	1,311,413	+ 225,371	+ 20·75	637,390	674,023
1971	1,731,510	+ 420,097	+ 32·03	848,028	883,482
		MALAPPURAM DISTRICT—URBAN			
1901	10,562	..	..	5,281	5,281
1911	22,393	+ 11,831	+ 112·01	11,058	11,335
1921	21,536	— 857	— 3·83	10,578	10,958
1931	25,427	+ 3,891	+ 18·07	12,256	13,171
1941	42,244	+ 16,817	+ 66·14	20,390	21,854
1951	63,676	+ 21,432	+ 50·73	30,969	32,707
1961	75,965	+ 12,289	+ 19·30	36,955	39,010
1971	124,852	+ 48,887	+ 64·35	61,487	63,365

TABLE 3.3

DENSITY BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

	District/Taluk	Total/Rural/ Urban	No. of persons per km²			
			Total	Highland	Midland	Lowland
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	MALAPPURAM	**T**	**510**	**150**	**561**	**1,519**
		R	**486**	**150**	**543**	**1,290**
		U	**1,603**	..	**1,300**	**3,833**
1	Ernad	T	316	151	388	..
		R	301	151	369	..
		U	1,018	..	1,018	..
2	Perintalmanna	T	540	..	540	..
		R	527	..	527	..
		U	1,788	..	1,788	..
3	Tirur	T	983	..	949	1,302
		R	958	..	920	1,302
		U	1,945	..	1,945	..
4	Ponnani	T	1,073	..	879	1,883
		R	938	..	879	1,261
		U	3,833	..	..	3,833

NOTE: The density of population per km² given in the table is worked out by using area figures given in table 3·1. For 'total' and 'rural' areas the density is worked out by using area figures corrected up to 1 place of decimal. In the case of 'urban' areas the density is worked out by using area figures corrected up to 2 places of decimals by adding the area of individual town in the respective units given in table 3·5.

TABLE 3.4

SEX RATIO BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

	District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Population						Sex ratio *		
			Total		Rural		Urban				
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	MALAPPURAM	**T**	**909,515**	**946,847**	**848,028**	**883,482**	**61,487**	**63,365**	**1,041**	**1,042**	**1,031**
		H	**52,267**	**51,552**	**52,267**	**51,552**	..	..	**986**	**986**	..
		M	**781,476**	**813,999**	**737,415**	**768,931**	**44,061**	**45,068**	**1,042**	**1,043**	**1,023**
		L	**75,772**	**81,296**	**58,346**	**62,999**	**17,426**	**18,297**	**1,073**	**1,080**	**1,050**
1	Ernad	T	356,253	359,243	332,664	335,096	23,589	24,147	1,008	1,007	1,024
		H	52,267	51,552	52,267	51,552	..	..	986	986	..
		M	303,986	307,691	280,397	283,544	23,589	24,147	1,012	1,011	1,024
2	Perintalmanna	T	132,979	140,122	128,516	135,464	4,463	4,658	1,054	1,054	1,044
		M	132,979	140,122	128,516	135,464	4,463	4,658	1,054	1,054	1,044
3	Tirur	T	317,445	336,348	301,436	320,085	16,009	16,263	1,060	1,062	1,016
		M	276,638	292,767	260,629	276,504	16,009	16,263	1,058	1,061	1,016
		L	40,807	43,581	40,807	43,581	..	..	1,068	1,068	..
4	Ponnani	T	102,838	111,134	85,412	92,837	17,426	18,297	1,081	1,087	1,050
		M	67,873	73,419	67,873	73,419	..	..	1,082	1,082	..
		L	34,965	37,715	17,539	19,418	17,426	18,297	1,079	1,107	1,050

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland, L—Lowland

* Number of females per 1,000 males.

TABLE 3.5

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

	Town and status		Area in km²	Population			Growth rate 1961-71	Density per km²	Sex ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)
				Persons	Males	Females			
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				MALAPPURAM DISTRICT					
				Class III (20,000—49,999)					
1	Ponnani	(NM)	9·32	35,723	17,426	18,297	+55·47	3,833	1,050
2	Tirur *	(NM)	16·59	32,272	16,009	16,263	+140·89	1,945	1,016
3	*Malappuram*	(*M*)	33·60	32,002	15,889	16,113	..	952	1,014
				Class IV (10,000—19,999)					
4	Manjeri	(NM)	13·27	15,734	7,700	8,034	+28·17	1,186	1,043
				Class V (5,000—9,999)					
5	*Perintalmanna*	(*NM*)	5·10	9,121	4,463	4,658	..	1,788	1,044

NOTE: (i) Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 Census is printed in *italics*.

* Trikkandiyur town in 1961 Census was renamed as Tirur Town in 1971 Census with addition in jurisdiction.

(ii) The following abbreviations are used in column 1 for denoting the status of a town.
M-Municipal town, NM-Non-municipal town.

TABLE 3.6

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

(RURAL AREAS)

District/Taluk		Total	Population						
			Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000+
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MALAPPURAM	**I**	**117**	..	..	..	..	**1**	**25**	**91**
	II	**1,731,510**	..	..	..	..	**4,829**	**200,867**	**1,525,814**
1 Ernad	I	45	..	..	..	..	..	11	**34**
	II	667,760	..	..	..	..	..	85,777	581,983
2 Perintalmanna	I	24	..	..	..	..	1	9	**14**
	II	263,980	..	..	..	..	4,829	71,378	187,773
3 Tirur	I	38	..	..	..	..	..	5	33
	II	621,521	..	..	..	..	..	43,712	577,809
4 Ponnani	I	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	**10**
	II	178,249	..	..	..	..	..	..	178,249

NOTE : I No. of inhabited villages
II Population
This table includes population of forest areas also.

TABLE 3.7

AGE STRUCTURE, 1971

Age group	Total		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
	MALAPPURAM DISTRICT		
ALL AGES	**1,856,362**	**909,515**	**946,847**
0–4	289,826	147,349	142,477
5–9	263,252	134,260	128,992
10–14	252,351	126,954	125,397
15–19	188,507	90,709	97,798
20–24	168,163	80,345	87,818
25–29	122,774	55,246	67,528
30–34	103,217	47,621	55,596
35–39	109,026	51,681	57,345
40–44	83,237	41,621	41,616
45–49	72,037	36,136	35,901
50–54	61,280	30,560	30,720
55–59	40,522	20,209	20,313
60–64	41,794	19,449	22,345
65–69	25,200	11,821	13,379
70–74	15,849	7,279	8,570
75–79	9,787	4,172	5,615
80–84	6,011	2,462	3,549
85–89	2,085	995	1,090
90–94	855	325	530
95–99	260	110	150
100+	250	170	80
Age not stated	79	41	38

TABLE 3.8

RELIGION, 1971

Religion	Population			Percentage
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	MALAPPURAM DISTRICT			
ALL RELIGIONS	**1,856,362**	**909,515**	**946,847**	**100·00**
Buddhists	..	..	..	..
Christians	36,976	18,627	18,349	1.99
Hindus	632,645	307,435	325,210	34·08
Jains	..	..	..	..
Muslims	1,186,675	583,407	603,268	63·93
Sikhs	6	5	1	N
Other religions and persuasions	45	30	15	N
Religion not stated	15	11	4	N

N–Negligible

TABLE 3.9

LITERACY, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MALAPPURAM	**T**	**889,228**	**503,135**	**386,093**	**47·90**	**55·32**	**40·78**
	R	**823,319**	**466,420**	**356,899**	**47·55**	**55·00**	**40·40**
	U	**65,909**	**36,715**	**29,194**	**52·79**	**59·71**	**46·07**
1 Ernad	T	348,300	199,672	148,628	48·68	56·05	41·37
	R	318,928	183,751	135,177	47·76	55·24	40·34
	U	29,372	15,921	13,451	61·53	67·49	55·70
2 Perintalmanna	T	138,055	75,026	63,029	50·55	56·42	44·98
	R	132,024	71,789	60,235	50·01	55·86	44·47
	U	6,031	3,237	2,794	66·12	72·53	59·98
3 Tirur	T	305,326	173,997	131,329	46·70	54·81	39·05
	R	287,414	164,152	123,262	46·24	54·46	38·51
	U	17,912	9,845	8,067	55·50	61·50	49·60
4 Ponnani	T	97,547	54,440	43,107	45·59	52·94	38·79
	R	84,953	46,728	38,225	47·66	54·71	41·17
	U	12,594	7,712	4,882	35·25	44·26	26·68

TABLE 3.10

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MALAPPURAM	**T**	**140,826**	**69,254**	**71,572**	**36,493**	**22,352**	**14,141**	**25·91**	**32·28**	**19·76**
	R	**135,286**	**66,550**	**68,736**	**34,166**	**21,022**	**13,144**	**25·25**	**31·59**	**19·12**
	U	**5,540**	**2,704**	**2,836**	**2,327**	**1,330**	**997**	**42·00**	**49·19**	**35·16**
1 Ernad	T	65,634	32,300	33,334	14,521	9,157	5,364	22·12	28·35	16·09
	R	62,959	31,037	31,922	13,317	8,484	4,833	21·15	27·34	15·14
	U	2,675	1,263	1,412	1,204	673	531	45·01	53·29	37·61
2 Perintalmanna	T	22,280	11,073	11,207	5,026	3,126	1,900	22·56	28·23	16·95
	R	21,627	10,736	10,891	4,804	2,988	1,816	22·21	27·83	16·67
	U	653	337	316	222	138	84	34·00	40·95	26·58
3 Tirur	T	34,180	16,784	17,396	10,998	6,508	4,490	32·18	38·78	25·81
	R	32,346	15,852	16,494	10,249	6,071	4,178	31·69	38·30	25·33
	U	1,834	932	902	749	437	312	40·84	46·89	34·59
4 Ponnani	T	18,732	9,097	9,635	5,948	3,561	2,387	31·75	39·14	24·77
	R	18,354	8,925	9,429	5,796	3,479	2,317	31·58	38·98	24·57
	U	378	172	206	152	82	70	40·21	47·67	33·98

TABLE 3.11

SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MALAPPURAM	**T**	**8,882**	**4,382**	**4,500**	**1,215**	**772**	**443**	**13·68**	**17·62**	**9·84**
	R	**8,606**	**4,238**	**4,368**	**1,100**	**707**	**393**	**12·78**	**16·68**	**9·00**
	U	**276**	**144**	**132**	**115**	**65**	**50**	**41·67**	**45·14**	**37·88**
1 Ernad	T	7,445	3,653	3,792	733	490	243	9·85	13·41	6·41
	R	7,422	3,639	3,783	723	481	242	9·74	13·22	6·40
	U	23	14	9	10	9	1	43·48	64·29	11·11
2 Perintalmanna	T	31	20	11	10	10	..	32·26	50·00	..
	R	29	18	11	8	8	..	27·59	44·44	..
	U	2	2	..	2	2	..	100·00	100·00	..
3 Tirur	T	627	306	321	189	106	83	30·14	34·64	25·86
	R	554	269	285	157	89	68	28·34	33·09	23·86
	U	73	37	36	32	17	15	43·84	45·95	41·67
4 Ponnani	T	779	403	376	283	166	117	36·33	41·19	31·12
	R	601	312	289	212	129	83	35·27	41·35	28·72
	U	178	91	87	71	37	34	39·89	40·66	39·08

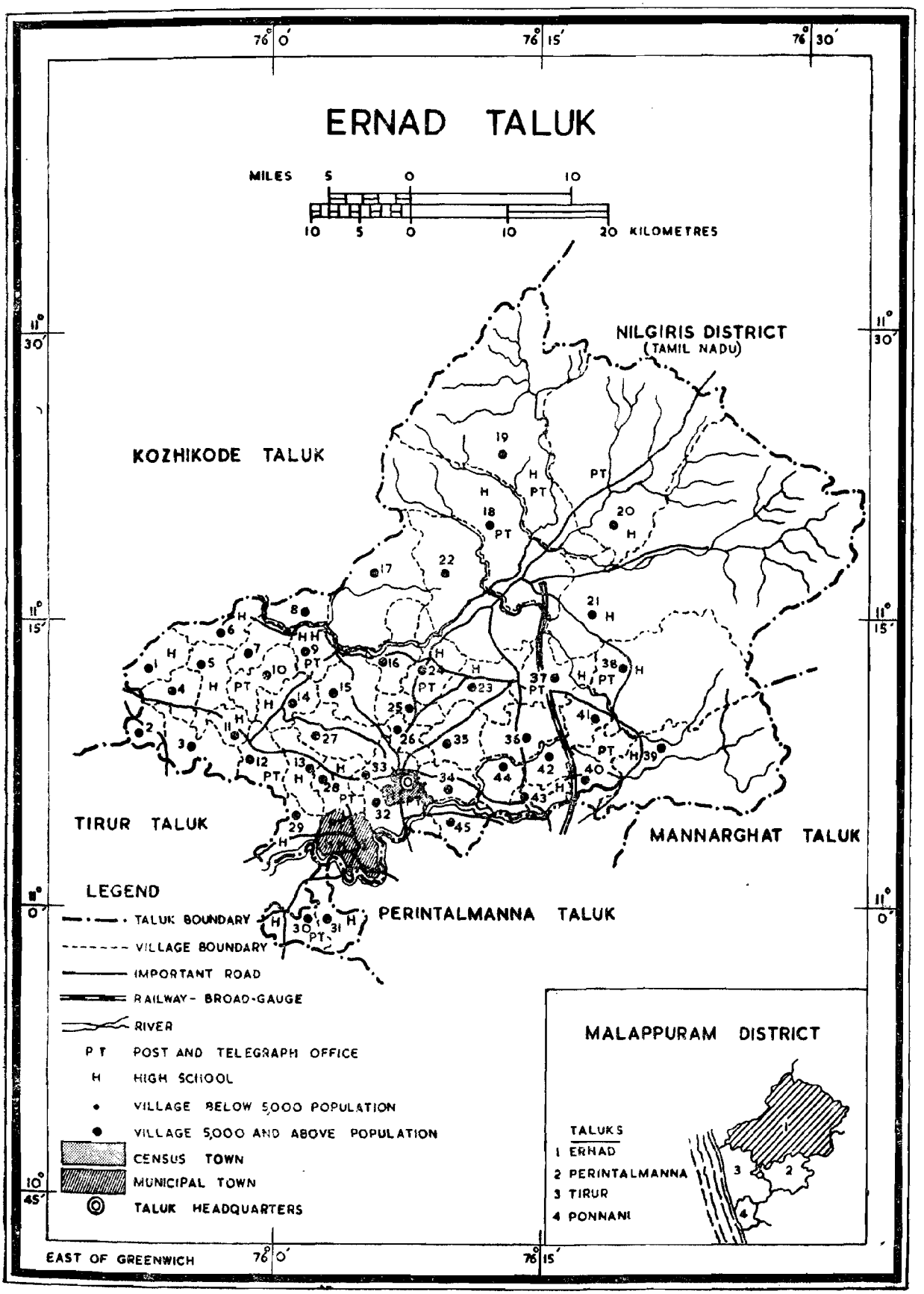
TABLE 3.12

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY MAIN ACTIVITY, 1971

Main activity	Population						
	Total			Rural		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	MALAPPURAM DISTRICT						
TOTAL	**1,856,362**	**909,515**	**946,847**	**848,028**	**883,482**	**61,487**	**63,365**
WORKERS (I-IX)	502,644	406,415	96,229	379,411	91,369	27,004	4,860
I Cultivators	94,713	88,876	5,837	87,071	5,718	1,805	119
II Agricultural labourers	196,654	131,741	64,913	128,890	63,621	2,851	1,292
III Livestock, forestry, fishing hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	30,004	28,246	1,758	25,106	1,720	3,140	38
IV Mining and quarrying	2,612	2,608	4	2,532	4	76	..
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:							
(a) Household industry	15,483	10,802	4,681	10,123	4,342	679	339
(b) Other than household industry	34,545	30,322	4,223	27,047	3,308	3,275	915
VI Construction	6,767	6,635	132	6,065	105	570	27
VII Trade and commerce	43,790	43,151	639	37,387	550	5,764	89
VIII Transport, storage and communications	17,201	16,899	302	13,814	253	3,085	49
IX Other services	60,875	47,135	13,740	41,376	11,748	5,759	1,992
NON-WORKERS	1,353,718	503,100	850,618	468,617	792,113	34,483	58,505

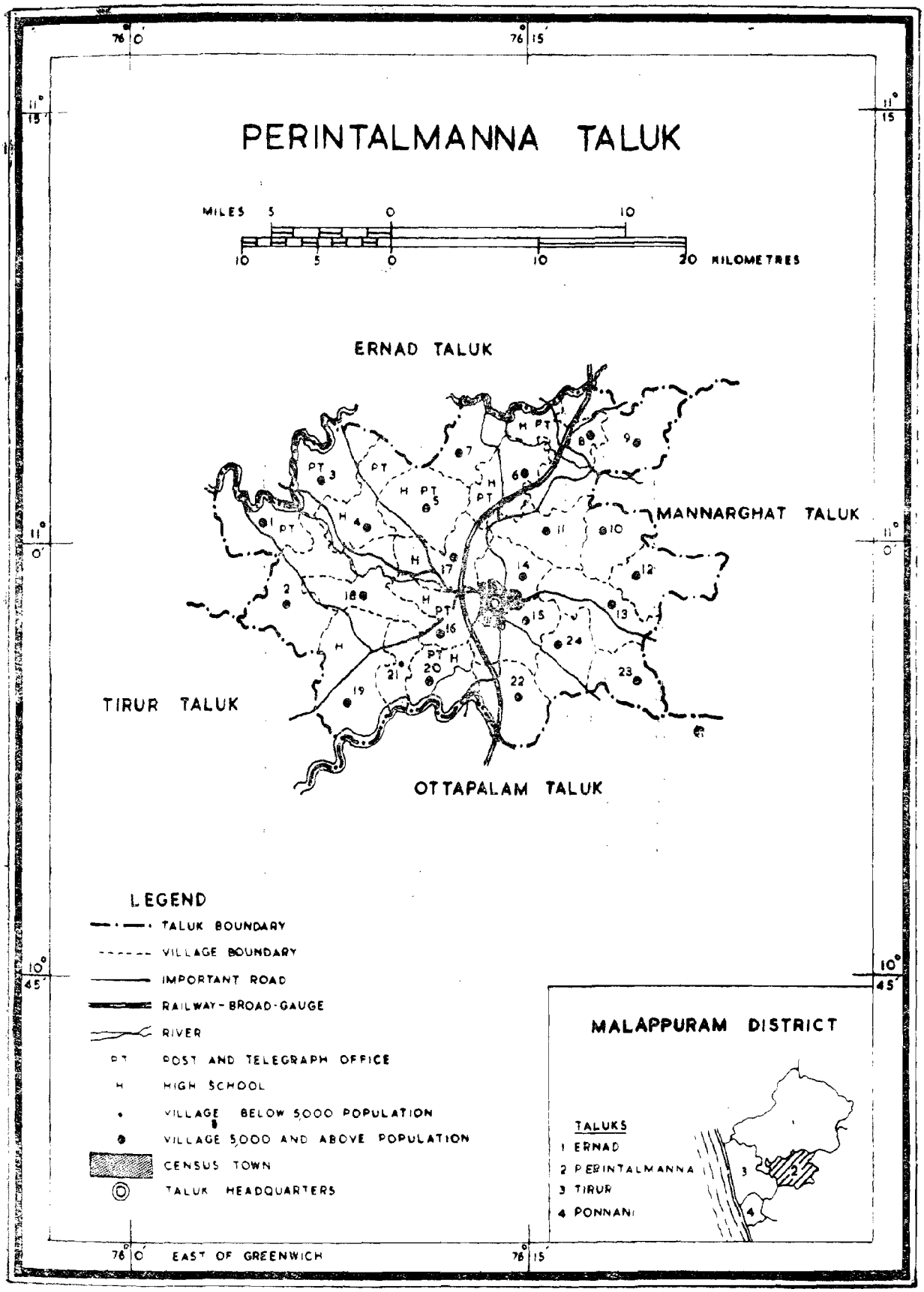
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN ERNAD TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	3-1-1	Vazhayur	18,068
2	3-1-2	Chelembra	14,896
3	3-1-3	Pallikkal	18,039
4	3-1-4	Cherukav	10,480
5	3-1-5	Pulikkal	17,071
6	3-1-6	Vazhakkad	17,464
7	3-1-7	Cheekkode	9,039
8	3-1-8	Kizhuparamba	9,006
9	3-1-9	Areecode	14,797
10	3-1-10	Muthuvallur	15,558
11	3-1-11	Kondotty	14,644
12	3-1-12	Nediyiruppu	13,705
13	3-1-13	Morayur	13,916
14	3-1-14	Kuzhimanna	13,844
15	3-1-15	Kavanoor	15,021
16	3-1-16	Perakamanna	7,222
17	3-1-17	Urangattiri	14,202
18	3-1-18	Nilambur	30,168
19	3-1-19	Chungathara	24,623
20	3-1-20	Edakkara	45,424
21	3-1-21	Amarambalam	26,624
22	3-1-22	Mambad	17,150
23	3-1-23	Thiruvali	11,717
24	3-1-24	Edavanna	10,817
25	3-1-25	Karakkunnu	6,315
26	3-1-26	Trikkalangode	6,289
27	3-1-27	Pulpatta	16,987
28	3-1-28	Pookkottur	15,900
29	3-1-29	Urakam	11,147
30	3-1-30	Kottakkal	21,719
31	3-1-31	Ponmala	14,625
32	3-1-32	Anakkayam	14,090
33	3-1-33	Narukara	16,895
34	3-1-34	Payyanad	8,509
35	3-1-35	Elankur	8,308
36	3-1-36	Porur	12,913
37	3-1-37	Wandur	18,256
38	3-1-38	Kalikavu	17,644
39	3-1-39	Karuvarakundu	19,570
40	3-1-40	Thuvvur	13,159
41	3-1-41	Vellayur	10,850
42	3-1-42	Chembrasseri	6,126
43	3-1-43	Pandikkad	8,705
44	3-1-44	Vettikkattiri	8,863
45	3-1-45	Pandalur	7,395
		TOWNS	
I	3-I	Malappuram (Municipal)	32,002
II	3-II	Manjeri	15,734


ERNAD TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 0′
76° 15′
76° 30′
11° 30′
11° 15′
11° 0′
10° 45′
NILGIRIS DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
KOZHIKODE TALUK
TIRUR TALUK
PERINTALMANNA TALUK
MANNARGHAT TALUK
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY - BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 ERNAD
2 PERINTALMANNA
3 TIRUR
4 PONNANI
EAST OF GREENWICH

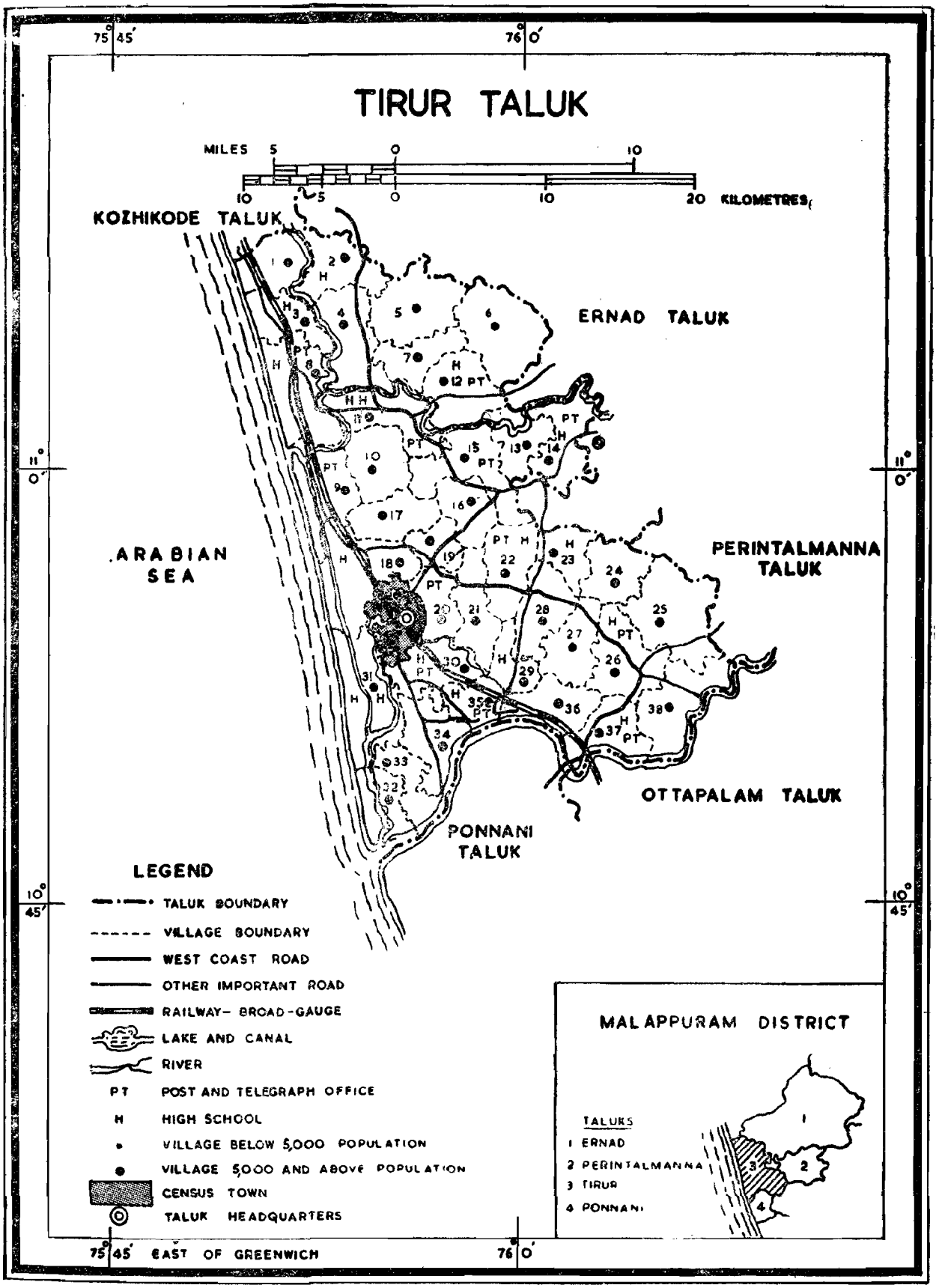
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN PERINTALMANNA TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	3-2-1	Kodur	21,311
2	3-2-2	Kuruva	15,692
3	3-2-3	Koottilangadi	15,382
4	3-2-4	Mankada I	12,504
5	3-2-5	Mankada II	10,301
6	3-2-6	Kizhattur I	9,113
7	3-2-7	Kizhattur II	7,226
8	3-2-8	Melattur	12,211
9	3-2-9	Edapatta	9,956
10	3-2-10	Vettathur I	5,670
11	3-2-11	Vettathur II	7,654
12	3-2-12	Thazhekkode I	7,147
13	3-2-13	Thazhekkode II	10,123
14	3-2-14	Perintalmanna I (Portion)	7,533
15	3-2-15	Perintalmanna II	9,131
16	3-2-16	Angadipuram I	12,709
17	3-2-17	Angadipuram II	11,726
18	3-2-18	Puzhakkattiri	13,046
19	3-2-19	Moorkanad	14,904
20	3-2-20	Pulamanthole I	13,574
21	3-2-21	Pulamanthole II	4,829
22	3-2-22	Elamkulam	13,049
23	3-2-23	Aliparamba I	11,241
24	3-2-24	Aliparamba II	7,948
		TOWN	
III	3-III	Perintalmanna	9,121


PERINTALMANNA TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
ERNAD TALUK
MANNARGHAT TALUK
TIRUR TALUK
OTTAPALAM TALUK
76° 0'
76° 15'
11° 15'
11° 0'
10° 45'
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY - BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 ERNAD
2 PERINTALMANNA
3 TIRUR
4 PONNANI
EAST OF GREENWICH

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN TIRUR TALUK

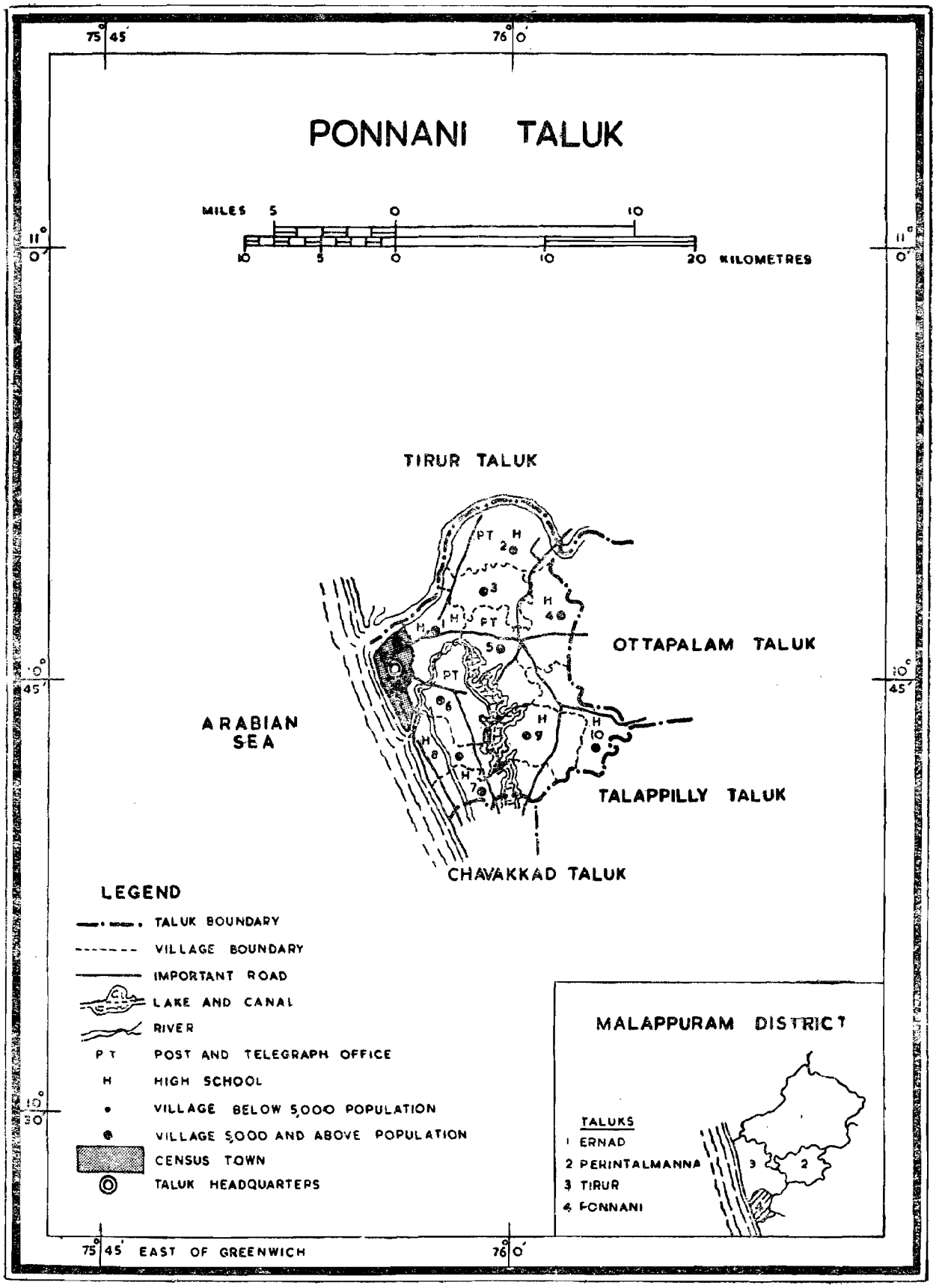
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	3-3-1	Vallikunnu	14,368
2	3-3-2	Thenhippalam	13,056
3	3-3-3	Ariyallur	9,891
4	3-3-4	Moonniyoor	22,064
5	3-3-5	Peruvallur	14,471
6	3-3-6	Kannamangalam	14,660
7	3-3-7	Koduvayoor	16,812
8	3-3-8	Parappanangadi	31,662
9	3-3-9	Tanur	32,686
10	3-3-10	Nannambra	16,752
11	3-3-11	Tirurangadi	25,694
12	3-3-12	Vengara	21,849
13	3-3-13	Parappur	14,560
14	3-3-14	Othukkungal	17,119
15	3-3-15	Thennala	23,274
16	3-3-16	Perumanna	12,633
17	3-3-17	Ozhur	15,931
18	3-3-18	Tanalur	27,126
19	3-3-19	Ponmundam	13,001
20	3-3-20	Cheriyamundam	17,262
21	3-3-21	Valavannur	17,599
22	3-3-22	Kalpakancheri	17,152
23	3-3-23	Marakkara	8,553
24	3-3-24	Melmuri	7,933
25	3-3-25	Edayoor	13,012
26	3-3-26	Kattipparuthi	17,359
27	3-3-27	Athavanad	8,474
28	3-3-28	Kurumbathur	8,861
29	3-3-29	Ananthavoor	10,499
30	3-3-30	Talakkad	15,901
31	3-3-31	Vettom	31,595
32	3-3-32	Purathur	10,216
33	3-3-33	Puduppalli	10,303
34	3-3-34	Triprangode	18,616
35	3-3-35	Thirunavaya	13,376
36	3-3-36	Naduvattom	10,346
37	3-3-37	Kuttippuram	12,382
38	3-3-38	Irimbiliam	14,473
		TOWN	
IV	3-IV	Tirur	32,272


TIRUR TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
KOZHIKODE TALUK
ERNAD TALUK
PERINTALMANNA TALUK
OTTAPALAM TALUK
PONNANI TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
75° 45'
76° 0'
11° 0'
10° 45'
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
WEST COAST ROAD
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY- BROAD-GAUGE
LAKE AND CANAL
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 ERNAD
2 PERINTALMANNA
3 TIRUR
4 PONNANI
EAST OF GREENWICH

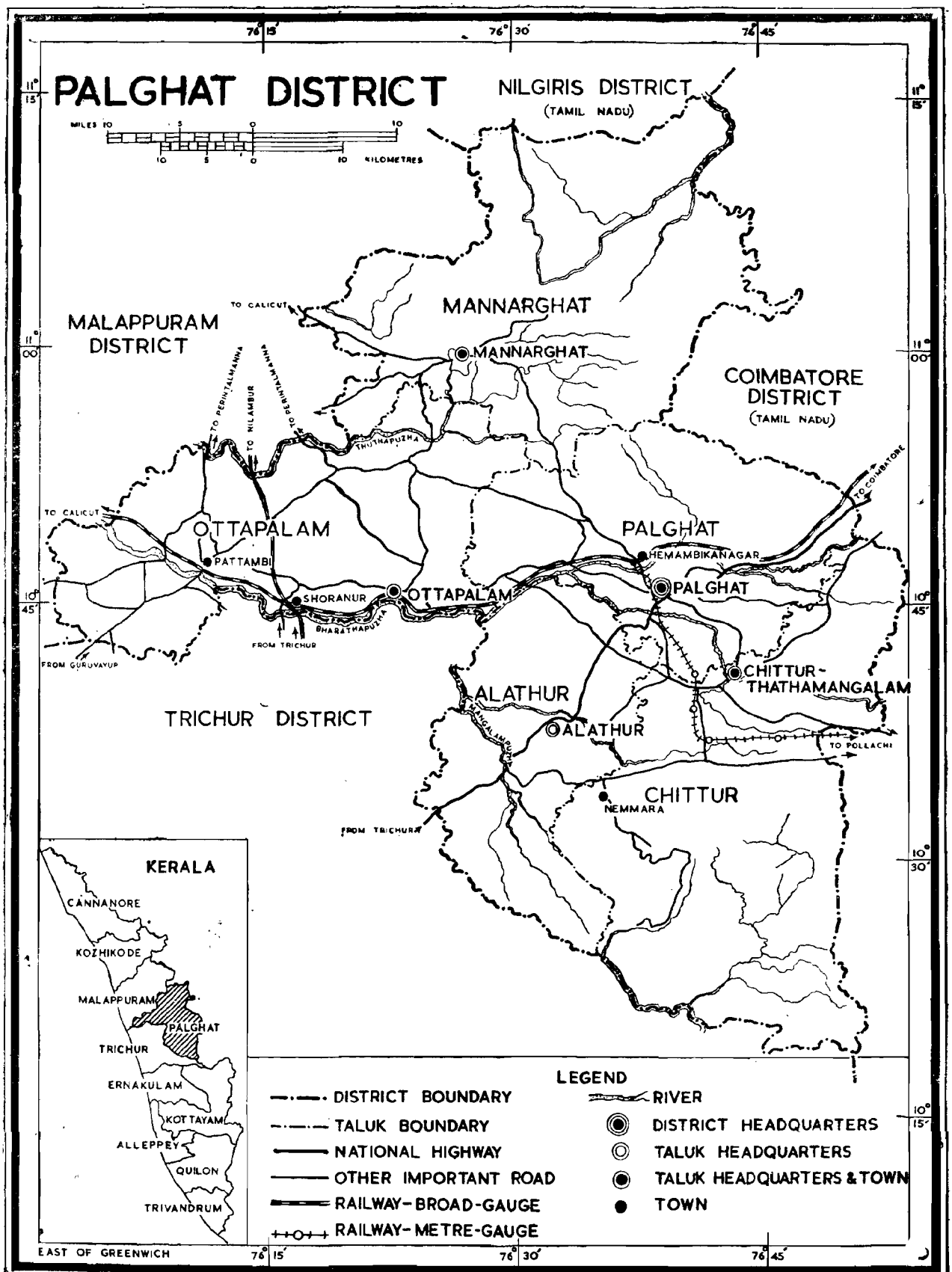
3/19—24

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN PONNANI TALUK

Sl. No in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	3–4–1	Ezhuvathiruthi (Portion)	19,873
2	3–4–2	Tavanur I	16,611
3	3–4–3	Tavanur II	12,694
4	3–4–4	Vattamkulam	18,880
5	3–4–5	Edappal	19,704
6	3–4–6	Marancheri	19,186
7	3–4–7	Perumpadappa I	18,128
8	3–4–8	Perumpadappa II	17,084
9	3–4–9	Nannamukku	18,198
10	3–4–10	Alamcode	17,891
		TOWN	
V	3–V	Ponnani	35,723


75° 45'
76° 0'
PONNANI TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
11° 0'
TIRUR TALUK
OTTAPALAM TALUK
TALAPPILLY TALUK
CHAVAKKAD TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
10° 45'
PT
H
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
LAKE AND CANAL
RIVER
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 ERNAD
2 PERINTALMANNA
3 TIRUR
4 PONNANI
75° 45' EAST OF GREENWICH
76° 0'

PALGHAT
DISTRICT


PALGHAT DISTRICT
NILGIRIS DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT
TO CALICUT
MANNARGHAT
MANNARGHAT
COIMBATORE DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
TO PERINTALMANNA
TO NILAMBUR
TO PERINTALMANNA
THUTHAPUZHA
TO CALICUT
TO COIMBATORE
OTTAPALAM
PALGHAT
PATTAMBI
HEMAMBIKANAGAR
SHORANUR
OTTAPALAM
PALGHAT
BHARATHAPUZHA
FROM TRICHUR
FROM GURUVAYUR
CHITTUR-
THATHAMANGALAM
ALATHUR
TRICHUR DISTRICT
ALATHUR
MANGALAMDAM
TO POLLACHI
CHITTUR
NEMMARA
FROM TRICHUR
KERALA
CANNANORE
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
LEGEND
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY-BROAD-GAUGE
RAILWAY-METRE-GAUGE
RIVER
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS & TOWN
TOWN
EAST OF GREENWICH
76° 15'
76° 30'
76° 45'
11° 15'
11° 00'
10° 45'
10° 30'
10° 15'

PALGHAT DISTRICT

FLY-LEAF

Palghat district is bounded on the north by Malappuram district of the State and Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu, on the east by Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu, on the south by Trichur district and on the west by Trichur and Malappuram districts. The district lies between 10° 20′ and 11° 14′ north latitudes and 76° 02′ and 76° 54′ east longitudes. The district was formed on 1st January 1957 taking regions from the erstwhile Malabar and Trichur districts. Consequent on the constitution of 'reorganized villages' in 1964 there were considerable changes at the village level. The formation of Malappuram district had effected some changes in the boundaries of the erstwhile Perintalmanna, Ottapalam and Ponnani taluks. The erstwhile Perintalmanna taluk was bifurcated to form Perintalmanna and Mannarghat taluks and then the newly formed Perintalmanna taluk was transferred to Malappuram district. The present Mannarghat taluk, which now forms part of Palghat district, consists of nineteen reorganized villages. The erstwhile Ponnani taluk was trifurcated viz. (i) Thrithala firka, (ii) Vadakkekad, Punnayur and Punnayurkulam reorganized villages and (iii) residuary Ponnani taluk. Of these, Thrithala firka was added to Ottapalam taluk while Vadakkekad, Punnayur and Punnayurkulam reorganized villages were transferred to Chavakkad taluk of Trichur district. The residuary portion of the erstwhile Ponnani taluk, presently known as Ponnani taluk, was transferred as such to the newly formed Malappuram district. Parudur reorganized village of Tirur taluk was also transferred to the Ottapalam taluk. There was no other change in other taluks of the district. Accordingly, at the time of 1971 Census, there were 5 taluks and 152 villages in the district.

2. The physiographic set up of the district is slightly different in comparison with other districts of the State. The district has no sea-coast and the entire district falls either in highland or midland. The Western Ghats lies all along the eastern border except for the Palghat Gap which has a breadth of about 30 km. It is unique in character and it helps to shape the economy of the region. A major portion of Mannarghat taluk consists of forests. The Attapadi Valley is covered with spurs and slopes besides valuable forests. There are two important rivers in this district viz. Bharathapuzha and Bhavani river. Bharathapuzha, the longest river in the State, and its tributaries drain the entire district and largely helps the cultivation of paddy in the region. Bhavani river, one of the three east-flowing rivers, traverses through the Attapadi Valley and joins as a tributary of Cauvery. The highland region falls in all the taluks of the district except Ottapalam, which lies exclusively in the midland region. The density of population in the highland region is 257 persons per sq. km. as against the district density of 383. The midland region, however, records a density of more than twice that of the highland with 611 persons per sq. km.

3. Ottapalam taluk records the highest density of 617 persons per sq. km. followed by Alathur with 520 and Palghat with 512. The other two taluks have lower density than the district average, the lowest being in Mannarghat taluk with only 168 persons per sq. km. Of the 8 towns, Palghat and Chittur-Thathamangalam are municipal towns and they record a density of population of 3,601 and 1,938 respectively. Among the non-municipal towns, Hemambikanagar, which lies adjacent to Palghat municipal town, has the highest density of 1,762 while the last place is claimed by Nemmara with only 811 persons per sq. km.

4. At the time of the 1901 Census the district had a population of about 7.64 lakhs. Since

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then, the population has more than doubled by itself. However, the growth was not uniform and showed fluctuations. The Census of 1911 showed an increase of 7.31 per cent over 1901 while the growth rate had declined in the succeeding decade 1911-21 with 4.18 per cent. In the 1931 Census the growth rate again shot up to 10.22 per cent. The next decade showed a fall to 8.90 per cent. The growth rate during 1941-51 was something unusual with 18.45 per cent. However, the rate recorded in the 1961 Census was less than that of 1951 with only 12.79 per cent. The Census of 1971 witnessed an abnormal growth rate of 23.06 per cent, which is highest among the past seven decades. During the present decade Mannarghat taluk has recorded the highest growth rate among the taluks of the district with 39.79 per cent followed by Palghat taluk with 24.57 per cent. The remaining three taluks of the district registered lower growth rates than the district rate, the lowest being in Chittur taluk with 15.32 per cent.

5. Sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) of the district is in favour of females in all the previous censuses. At the 1901 Census it was 1,042 and it gradually increased in the succeeding censuses till the 1951 Census (with 1,085) and thereafter it showed a declining trend. The Census of 1971 reveals that the district has 1,056 females for every 1,000 males. Among the taluks, Ottapalam records the highest sex ratio of 1,092 while lowest position is claimed by Mannarghat with 1,009. Except Hemambikanagar all the other towns in the district have excess of females over males. Ottapalam town tops the list with 1,074 while Hemambikanagar records only 956. The sex ratio of Palghat and Chittur-Thathamangalam municipal towns are 1,005 and 1,033 respectively.

6. Palghat district ranks last in the percentage of literacy as compared to other districts. It records only 46.69 per cent. Both in male (54.48 per cent) and female (39.22 per cent) literacy rates also, this district has the lowest position in the State. The percentage of literacy is highest in Ottapalam taluk with 52.64 per cent while the lowest is in Mannarghat taluk with only 38.47 per cent. Shoranur is the most literate town in the district with 69 per cent of its population as literates. All the towns in this district have literacy rates above 54 per cent.

7. Hindus constitute more than three-fourth of the total population of the district (76.03 per cent). The second largest community in the district is Muslims which accounts for a little over one-fifth of the total persons of the district. Believers of other religions come to less than 3 per cent. The Scheduled Caste population in the district comes to about 12 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes in the State. About one-tenth of the Tribal population of the State live in this district.

8. The population consists of workers and non-workers, according to the economic activity of the people. Of the 16.85 lakhs of persons, only 6 lakhs are workers. More than half of them belong to agriculture, consisting of 0.95 lakhs of cultivators and 2.93 lakhs of agricultural labourers. Palghat district has 15 per cent of the total agricultural labourers in the State. In Chittur and Alathur taluks more than half of the workers are agricultural labourers. In other taluks also they form the largest category of workers. Other important industrial categories in all the taluks in the order of magnitude are 'cultivators' and 'other services'.

TABLE 4.1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Area in km.²*			No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
		Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PALGHAT	**T**	**4,400·0**	**4,283·7**	**116·3**	**288,115**	**302,909**	**1,685,342**	**1,471,263**	**214,079**
	H	**2,837·4**	**2,799·2**	**38·2**	**127,213**	**136,087**	**730,544**	**615,144**	**115,400**
	M	**1,562·6**	**1,484·5**	**78·1**	**160,902**	**166,822**	**954,798**	**856,119**	**98,679**
1 Ottapalam	T	845·8	798·3	47·5	87,157	88,509	522,027	464,755	57,272
	M	845·8	798·3	47·5	87,157	88,509	522,027	464,755	57,272
2 Mannarghat	T	1,099·6	1,092·0	7·6	32,422	33,295	184,579	171,999	12,580
	H	941·9	934·3	7·6	19,706	20,283	107,734	95,154	12,580
	M	157·7	157·7	..	12,716	13,012	76,845	76,845	..
3 Palghat	T	720·3	689·7	30·6	62,976	67,433	369,001	266,181	102,820
	H	651·0	620·4	30·6	54,976	59,043	322,090	219,270	102,820
	M	69·3	69·3		8,000	8,390	46,911	46,911	..
4 Chittur	T	1,155·1	1,124·5	30·6	54,634	60,013	313,973	272,566	41,407
	H	914·3	914·3		28,094	31,234	162,676	162,676	..
	M	240·8	210·2	30·6	26,540	28,779	151,297	109,890	41,407
5 Alathur	T	569·0	569·0	..	50,926	53,659	295,762	295,762	..
	H	320·0	320·0	..	24,437	25,527	138,044	138,044	..
	M	249·0	249·0	..	26,489	28,132	157,718	157,718	..

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland.

* The area figures for districts represent provisional geographical area figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area figures from the total area of the district. The total area figures of taluks will not tally with the district figures because the former represent 'land use area' and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records. The area figures for highland, and midland are compiled by the Census Office.

TABLE 4.2

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-71

Census year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
		PALGHAT DISTRICT—TOTAL			
1901	763,917	..	..	374,083	389,834
1911	819,726	+ 55,809	+ 7·31	398,459	421,267
1921	853,988	+ 34,262	+ 4·18	412,781	441,207
1931	941,286	+ 87,298	+10·22	452,770	488,516
1941	1,025,058	+ 83,772	+ 8·90	492,995	532,063
1951	1,214,208	+189,150	+18·45	582,388	631,820
1961	1,369,500	+155,292	+12·79	659,209	710,291
1971	1,685,342	+315,842	+23·06	819,571	865,771
		PALGHAT DISTRICT—RURAL			
1901	705,423	..	..	345,536	359,887
1911	755,743	+ 50,320	+ 7·13	367,273	388,470
1921	785,653	+ 29,910	+ 3·96	379,263	406,390
1931	867,794	+ 82,141	+10·46	416,825	450,969
1941	925,634	+ 57,840	+ 6·67	444,460	481,174
1951	1,067,418	+141,784	+15·32	510,588	556,830
1961	1,220,627	+153,209	+14·35	585,653	634,974
1971	1,471,263	+250,636	+20·53	713,640	757,623
		PALGHAT DISTRICT—URBAN			
1901	58,494	..	..	28,547	29,947
1911	63,983	+ 5,489	+ 9·38	31,186	32,797
1921	68,335	+ 4,352	+ 6·80	33,518	34,817
1931	73,492	+ 5,157	+ 7·55	35,945	37,547
1941	99,424	+25,932	+35·29	48,535	50,889
1951	146,790	+47,366	+47·64	71,800	74,990
1961	148,873	+ 2,083	+ 1·42	73,556	75,317
1971	214,079	+65,206	+43·80	105,931	108,148

TABLE 4.3

DENSITY BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/Rural/ Urban	No. of persons per km.²			
		Total	Highland	Midland	Lowland
1	2	3	4	5	6
PALGHAT	**T**	**383**	**257**	**611**	..
	R	**343**	**220**	**577**	..
	U	**1,841**	**3,020**	**1,264**	..
1 Ottapalam	T	617	..	617	..
	R	582	..	582	..
	U	1,206	..	1,206	..
2 Mannarghat	T	168	114	487	..
	R	158	102	487	..
	U	1,651	1,651	..	..
3 Palghat	T	512	495	677	..
	R	386	353	677	..
	U	3,361	3,361	..	..
4 Chittur	T	272	178	628	..
	R	242	178	523	..
	U	1,353	..	1,353	..
5 Alathur	T	520	431	633	..
	R	520	431	633	..

NOTE: The density of population per km.² given in this table is worked out by using the area figures given in table 4.1. For 'total' and 'rural' areas the density is worked out by using the area figures corrected up to 1 place of decimal. In the case of urban areas the density is worked out by using the area figures corrected up to 2 places of decimals by adding the area of individual town in the respective units in table 4.5.

TABLE 4.4

SEX RATIO BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Population						Sex ratio*		
		Total		Rural		Urban				
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PALGHAT	**T**	**819,571**	**865,771**	**713,640**	**757,623**	**105,931**	**108,148**	**1,056**	**1,062**	**1,021**
	H	**359,793**	**370,751**	**302,224**	**312,920**	**57,569**	**57,831**	**1,030**	**1,035**	**1,005**
	M	**459,778**	**495,020**	**411,416**	**444,703**	**48,362**	**50,317**	**1,077**	**1,081**	**1,040**
1 Ottapalam	T	249,539	272,488	221,430	243,325	28,109	29,163	1,092	1,099	1,037
	M	249,539	272,488	221,430	243,325	28,109	29,163	1,092	1,099	1,037
2 Mannarghat	T	91,897	92,682	85,700	86,299	6,197	6,383	1,009	1,007	1,030
	H	54,175	53,559	47,978	47,176	6,197	6,383	989	983	1,030
	M	37,722	39,123	37,722	39,123	..	..	1,037	1,037	..
3 Palghat	T	181,171	187,830	129,799	136,382	51,372	51,448	1,037	1,051	1,001
	H	158,897	163,193	107,525	111,745	51,372	51,448	1,027	1,039	1,001
	M	22,274	24,637	22,274	24,637	..	..	1,106	1,106	..
4 Chittur	T	154,376	159,597	134,123	138,443	20,253	21,154	1,034	1,032	1,044
	H	80,025	82,651	80,025	82,651	..	..	1,033	1,033	..
	M	74,351	76,946	54,098	55,792	20,253	21,154	1,035	1,031	1,044
5 Alathur	T	142,588	153,174	142,588	153,174	..	..	1,074	1,074	..
	H	66,696	71,348	66,696	71,348	..	..	1,070	1,070	..
	M	75,892	81,826	75,892	81,826	..	..	1,078	1,078	..

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland

* Number of females per 1,000 males

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TABLE 4.5

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

	Town and status		Area in km.²	Population			Growth rate 1961-71	Density per km.²	Sex ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)
				Persons	Males	Females			
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				PALGHAT DISTRICT					
				Class II (50,000—99,999)					
1	Palghat	(M)	26·60	95,788	47,776	48,012	+ 23·41	3,601	1,005
				Class III (20,000—49,999)					
2	Chittur-Thathamangalam	(M)	14·71	28,510	14,027	14,483	+ 7·76	1,938	1,033
3	Ottapalam	(NM)	22·18	24,823	11,971	12,852	+ 139·23	1,119	1,074
4	Shoranur	(NM)	17·20	22,038	10,988	11,050	+ 54·04	1,281	1,006
				Class IV (10,000—19,999)					
5	Nemmara	(NM)	15·90	12,897	6,226	6,671	+ 8·03	811	1,071
6	*Mannarghat*	(NM)	7·62	12,580	6,197	6,383	..	1,651	1,030
7	Pattambi	(NM)	8·09	10,411	5,150	5,261	+ 34·01	1,287	1,022
				Class V (5,000—9,999)					
8	*Hemambikanagar*	(NM)	3·99	7,032	3,596	3,436	..	1,762	956

NOTE: (i) Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 Census are printed in *italics*

(ii) The following abbreviations are used in column 1 for denoting the status of a town: M—Municipal lown, NM—Non-municipal town.

TABLE 4.6

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

(RURAL AREAS)

District/Taluk		Total	Population size						
			Less than 200	200–499	500–999	1,000–1,999	2,000–4,999	5,000–9,999	10,000 +
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PALGHAT	**I**	**147**	..	..	..	**2**	**16**	**63**	**66**
	II	**1,471,263**	**59**	**264**	**1,232**	**3,990**	**60,563**	**500,569**	**904,586**
1 Ottapalam	I	40	..	..	..	..	2	14	24
	II	464,755	..	..	..	..	6,338	113,927	344,490
2 Mannarghat	I	19	..	..	..	..	2	10	7
	II	171,999	47	..	695	..	8,417	70,760	92,080
3 Palghat	I	26	..	..	..	..	1	12	13
	II	266,181	12	264	..	..	4,660	94,594	166,651
4 Chittur	I	33	..	..	..	2	10	11	10
	II	272,566	..	..	537	3,990	36,247	87,651	144,141
5 Alathur	I	29	..	..	..	..	1	16	12
	II	295,762	..	..	..	..	4,901	133,637	157,224

NOTE: I No. of inhabited villages

II Population

This table includes population of forest areas also. Entries against persons with nil entry against number of villages indicate population of forest areas only.

TABLE 4.7

AGE STRUCTURE, 1971

Age group	Total		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
	PALGHAT DISTRICT		
ALL AGES	**1,685,342**	**819,571**	**865,771**
0–4	227,432	114,394	113,038
5–9	225,521	112,999	112,522
10–14	216,486	107,699	108,787
15–19	172,767	83,031	89,736
20–24	143,976	68,968	75,008
25–29	113,554	51,778	61,776
30–34	98,236	45,776	52,460
35–39	102,567	48,287	54,280
40–44	83,869	40,925	42,944
45–49	76,112	38,603	37,509
50–54	63,793	31,702	32,091
55–59	46,785	22,860	23,925
60–64	44,784	20,853	23,931
65–69	28,542	13,341	15,201
70–74	21,225	9,655	11,570
75-79	10,643	4,788	5,855
80–84	6,141	2,732	3,409
85–89	1,970	855	1,115
90–94	680	225	455
95–99	110	40	70
100 +	70	20	50
Age not stat	79	40	39

TABLE 4.8

RELIGION, 1971

Religion	Population			Percentage
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	PALGHAT DISTRICT			
ALL RELIGIONS	**1,685,342**	**819,571**	**865,771**	**100·00**
Buddhists	4	3	1	N
Christians	45,426	23,655	21,771	2·70
Hindus	1,281,437	617,626	663,811	76·03
Jains	12	6	6	N
Muslims	358,379	178,219	180,160	21·27
Sikhs	12	9	3	N
Other religions and persuasions	4	2	2	N
Religion not stated	68	51	17	N

N—Negligible

TABLE 4.9

LITERACY, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PALGHAT	**T**	**786,849**	**447,333**	**339,516**	**46·69**	**54·58**	**39·22**
	R	**656,999**	**375,277**	**281,722**	**44·66**	**52·59**	**37·18**
	U	**129,850**	**72,056**	**57,794**	**60·66**	**68·02**	**53·44**
1 Ottapalam	T	274,803	145,255	129,548	52·64	58·21	47·54
	R	238,575	125,679	112,896	51·33	56·76	46·40
	U	36,228	19,576	16,652	63·26	69·64	57·10
2 Mannarghat	T	71,000	41,591	29,409	38·47	45·26	31·73
	R	63,918	37,545	26,373	37·16	43·81	30·56
	U	7,082	4,046	3,036	56·30	65·29	47·56
3 Palghat	T	180,094	104,632	75,462	48·81	57·75	40·18
	R	117,464	69,624	47,840	44·13	53·64	35·08
	U	62,630	35,008	27,622	60·91	68·15	53·69
4 Chittur	T	126,813	77,935	48,878	40·39	50·48	30·63
	R	102,903	64,509	38,394	37·75	48·10	27·73
	U	23,910	13,426	10,484	57·74	66·29	49·56
5 Alathur	T	134,139	77,920	56,219	45·35	54·65	36·70
	R	134,139	77,920	56,219	45·35	54·65	36·70

TABLE 4.10

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total / Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PALGHAT	**T**	**210,765**	**103,784**	**106,981**	**43,017**	**28,484**	**14,533**	**20·41**	**27·45**	**13·58**
	R	**196,324**	**96,621**	**99,703**	**38,248**	**25,431**	**12,817**	**19·48**	**26·32**	**12·86**
	U	**14,441**	**7,163**	**7,278**	**4,769**	**3,053**	**1,716**	**33·02**	**42·62**	**23·58**
1 Ottapalam	T	70,776	34,216	36,560	18,078	10,598	7,480	25·54	30·97	20·46
	R	65,198	31,502	33,696	15,978	9,383	6,595	24·51	29·79	19·57
	U	5,578	2,714	2,864	2,100	1,215	885	37·65	44·77	30·90
2 Mannarghat	T	16,426	8,147	8,279	1,564	1,056	508	9·52	12·96	6·14
	R	15,754	7,812	7,942	1,432	962	470	9·09	12·31	5·92
	U	672	335	337	132	94	38	19·64	28·06	11·28
3 Palghat	T	42,994	21,409	21,585	8,724	6,277	2,447	20·29	29·32	11·34
	R	37,274	18,550	18,724	6,939	5,066	1,873	18·62	27·31	10·00
	U	5,720	2,859	2,861	1,785	1,211	574	31·21	42·36	20·06
4 Chittur	T	38,356	19,070	19,286	6,263	4,451	1,812	16·33	23·34	9·40
	R	35,885	17,815	18,070	5,511	3,918	1,593	15·36	21·99	8·82
	U	2,471	1,255	1,216	752	533	219	30·43	42·47	18·01
5 Alathur	T	42,213	20,942	21,271	8,388	6,102	2,286	19·87	29·14	10·75
	R	42,213	20,942	21,271	8,388	6,102	2,286	19·87	29·14	10·75

TABLE 4.11

SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PALGHAT	**T**	**25,594**	**12,870**	**12,724**	**1,826**	**1,293**	**533**	**7·13**	**10·05**	**4·19**
	R	**24,616**	**12,369**	**12,247**	**1,590**	**1,135**	**455**	**6·46**	**9·18**	**3·72**
	U	**978**	**501**	**477**	**236**	**158**	**78**	**24·13**	**31·54**	**16·35**
1 Ottapalam	T	1,931	893	1,038	408	228	180	21·13	25·53	17·34
	R	1,876	866	1,010	396	222	174	21·11	25·64	17·23
	U	55	27	28	12	6	6	21·82	22·22	21·43
2 Mannarghat	T	16,623	8,443	8,180	644	508	136	3·87	6·02	1·66
	R	16,619	8,439	8,180	640	504	136	3·85	5·97	1·66
	U	4	4	..	4	4	..	100·00	100·00	..
3 Palghat	T	2,025	1,006	1,019	302	214	88	14·91	21·27	8·64
	R	1,531	758	773	222	160	62	14·50	21·11	8·02
	U	494	248	246	80	54	26	16·19	21·77	10·57
4 Chittur	T	4,032	2,046	1,986	334	237	97	8·28	11·58	4·88
	R	3,607	1,824	1,783	194	143	51	5·38	7·84	2·86
	U	425	222	203	140	94	46	32·94	42·34	22·66
5 Alathur	T	983	482	501	138	106	32	14·04	21·99	6·39
	R	983	482	501	138	106	32	14·04	21·99	6·39

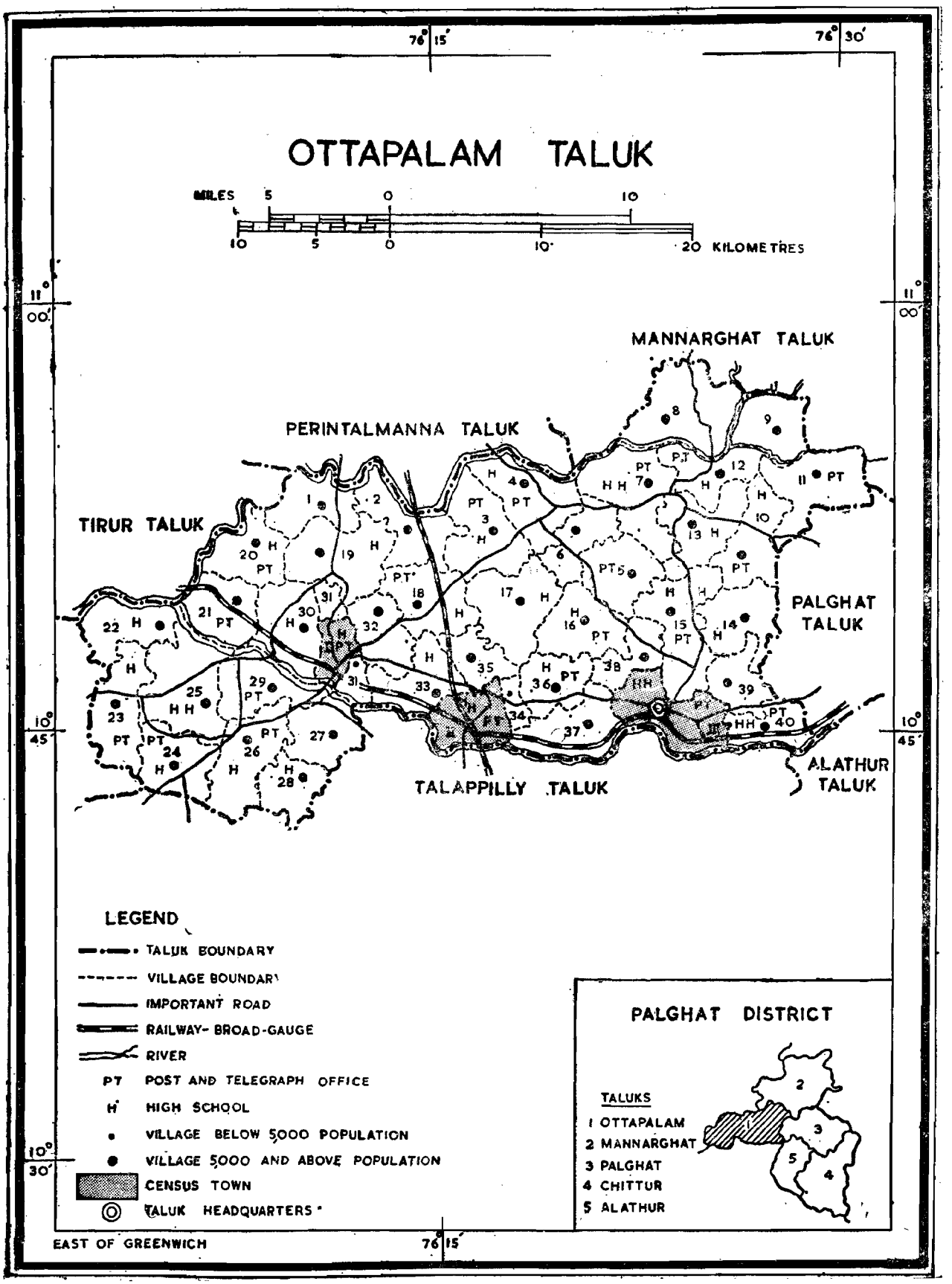
TABLE 4.12

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY MAIN ACTIVITY, 1971

Main activity	Population						
	Total			Rural		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PALGHAT DISTRICT						
TOTAL	**1,685,342**	**819,571**	**865,771**	**713,640**	**757,623**	**105,931**	**108,148**
WORKERS (I—IX)	604,825	402,083	202,742	354,059	186,996	48,024	15,746
I Cultivators	95,204	80,122	15,082	77,240	14,483	2,882	599
II Agricultural labourers	292,883	141,308	151,575	135,502	144,492	5,806	7,083
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	21,706	17,764	3,942	17,100	3,874	664	68
IV Mining and quarrying	1,659	1,622	37	1,499	36	123	1
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:							
(a) Household industry	25,808	18,521	7,287	16,243	6,333	2,278	954
(b) Other than household industry	42,515	39,064	3,451	31,482	2,734	7,582	717
VI Construction	8,319	7,576	743	6,493	577	1,083	166
VII Trade and commerce	42,054	39,779	2,275	29,088	1,829	10,691	446
VIII Transport, storage and communications	16,735	16,223	512	9,201	276	7,022	236
IX Other services	57,942	40,104	17,838	30,211	12,362	9,893	5,476
NON-WORKERS	1,080,517	417,488	663,029	359,581	570,627	57,907	92,402

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN OTTAPALAM TALUK

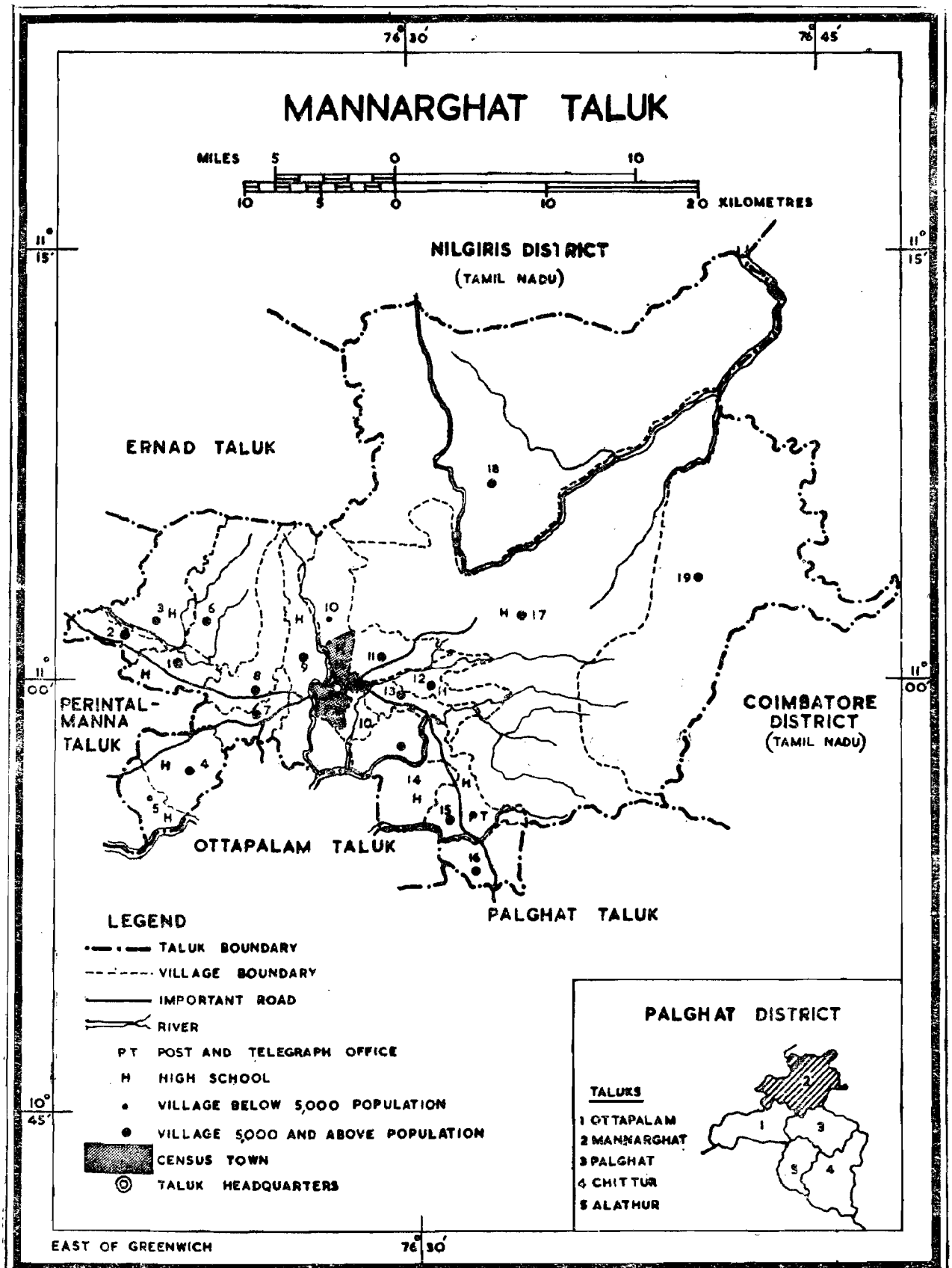
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	4-1-1	Vilayur	12,028
2	4-1-2	Kulukkallur	15,429
3	4-1-3	Nellaya	18,772
4	4-1-4	Cherplacheri	18,563
5	4-1-5	Thrikkadeeri I	9,098
6	4-1-6	Thrikkadeeri II	8,202
7	4-1-7	Vellinezhi	14,121
8	4-1-8	Karimpuzha I	9,447
9	4-1-9	Karimpuzha II	6,905
10	4-1-10	Kadampazhipuram I	9,139
11	4-1-11	Kadampazhipuram II	8,653
12	4-1-12	Sreekrishnapuram I	8,381
13	4-1-13	Sreekrishnapuram II	10,066
14	4-1-14	Ambalappara I	8,790
15	4-1-15	Ambalappara II	14,179
16	4-1-16	Ananganadi	14,218
17	4-1-17	Chalavara	14,303
18	4-1-18	Vallappuzha	14,558
19	4-1-19	Koppam	14,546
20	4-1-20	Thiruvegapura	17,723
21	4-1-21	Parudur	14,524
22	4-1-22	Anakkara	13,724
23	4-1-23	Kappur	17,383
24	4-1-24	Chalisseri	14,887
25	4-1-25	Pattithara	17,839
26	4-1-26	Nagalasseri	16,142
27	4-1-27	Thirumittacode I	10,664
28	4-1-28	Thirumittacode II	7,395
29	4-1-29	Thrithala	14,821
30	4-1-30	Muthuthala	12,119
31	4-1-31	Pattambi (Portion)	3,960
32	4-1-32	Ongallur I	9,217
33	4-1-33	Ongallur II	10,608
34	4-1-34	Shoranur I (Portion)	2,378
35	4-1-35	Shoranur II (Portion)	6,939
36	4-1-36	Vaniyamkulam I	9,453
37	4-1-37	Vaniyamkulam II	10,670
38	4-1-38	Ottapalam I (Portion)	6,278
39	4-1-39	Lakkidiperur I	6,030
40	4-1-40	Lakkidiperur II	12,603
		TOWNS	
I	4-I	Pattambi	10,41
II	4-II	Shoranur	22,038
III	4-III	Ottapalam	24,823


OTTAPALAM TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 15'
76° 30'
11° 00'
10° 45'
10° 30'
MANNARGHAT TALUK
PERINTALMANNA TALUK
TIRUR TALUK
PALGHAT TALUK
ALATHUR TALUK
TALAPPILLY TALUK
EAST OF GREENWICH
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY- BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
PALGHAT DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 OTTAPALAM
2 MANNARGHAT
3 PALGHAT
4 CHITTUR
5 ALATHUR

3/19—29

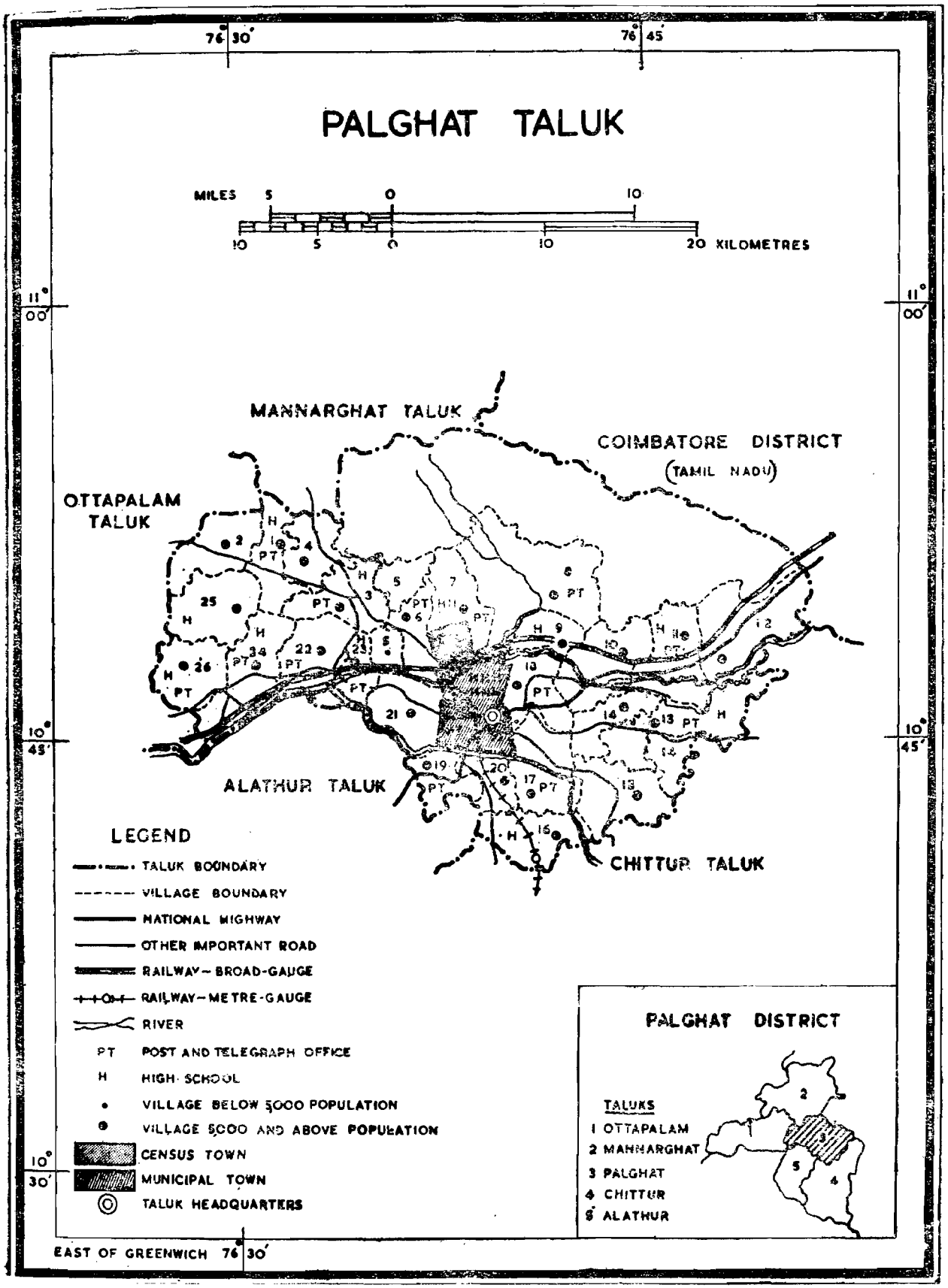
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN MANNARGHAT TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	4-2-1	Alanallur I	8,173
2	4-2-2	Alanallur II	6,041
3	4-2-3	Alanallur III	9,974
4	4-2-4	Thachanattukara I	7,687
5	4-2-5	Thachanattukara II	4,636
6	4-2-6	Kottopadam I	5,724
7	4-2-7	Kottopadam II	6,294
8	4-2-8	Kottopadam III	5,875
9	4-2-9	Kumaramputhur	13,552
10	4-2-10	Mannarghat I (Portion)	3,781
11	4-2-11	Mannarghat II	10,332
12	4-2-12	Pottasseri I	12,214
13	4-2-13	Pottasseri II	8,078
14	4-2-14	Karakurissi	13,390
15	4-2-15	Karimba I	11,824
16	4-2-16	Karimba II	5,241
17	4-2-17	Attappadi I	17,315
18	4-2-18	Attappadi II	7,673
19	4-2-19	Attappadi III	13,453
		TOWN	
IV	4-IV	Mannarghat	12,580


MANNARGHAT TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 30'
76° 45'
11° 15'
11° 00'
10° 45'
NILGIRIS DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
ERNAD TALUK
PERINTAL-MANNA TALUK
COIMBATORE DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
OTTAPALAM TALUK
PALGHAT TALUK
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
PALGHAT DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 OTTAPALAM
2 MANNARGHAT
3 PALGHAT
4 CHITTUR
5 ALATHUR
EAST OF GREENWICH

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN PALGHAT TALUK

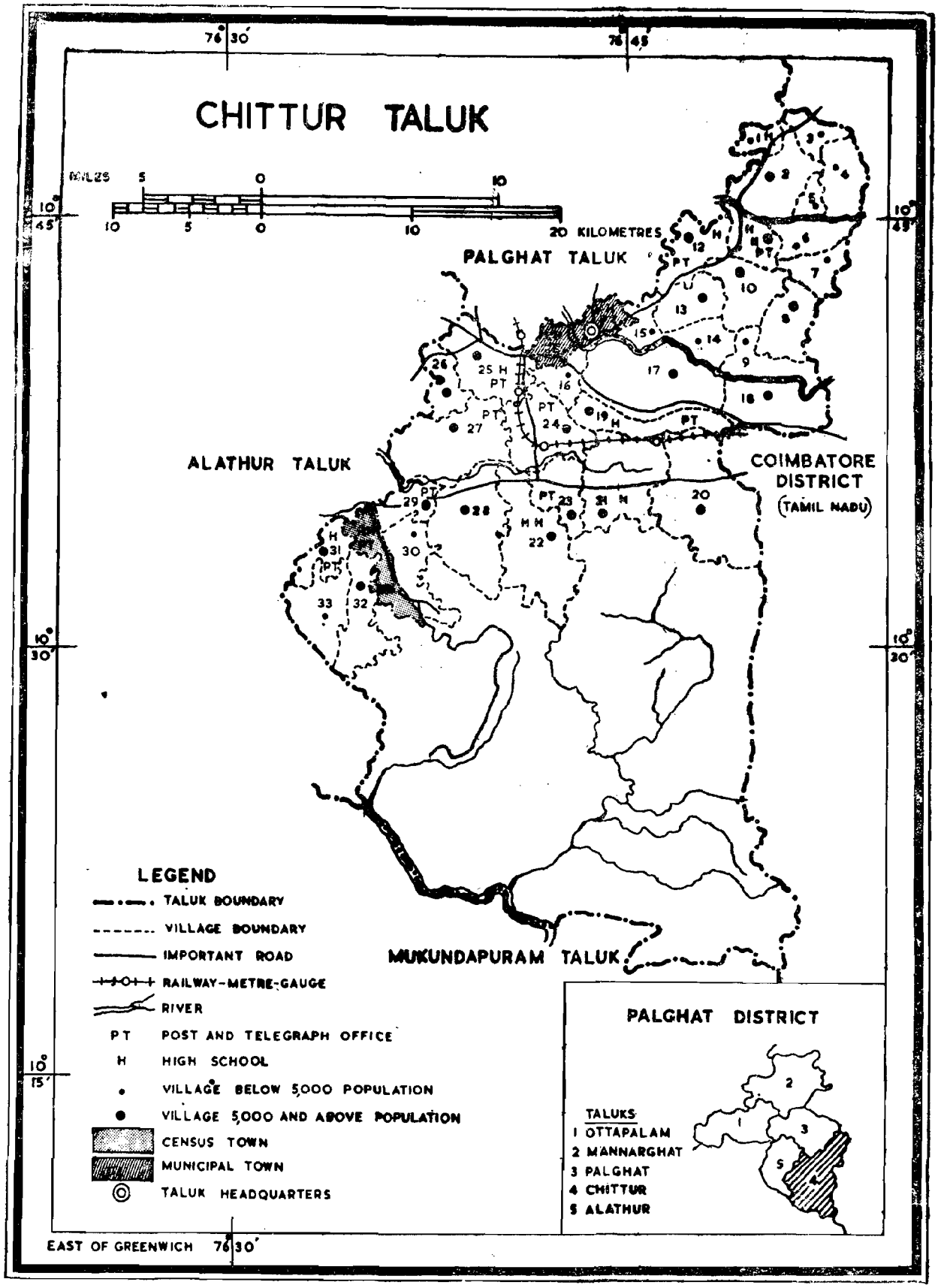
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	4–3–1	Kongad I	8,727
2	4–3–2	Kongad II	9,886
3	4–3–3	Mundur I	11,824
4	4–3–4	Mundur II	6,840
5	4–3–5	Puduppariyaram I	4,660
6	4–3–6	Puduppariyaram II (Portion)	15,682
7	4–3–7	Akathethara (Portion)	8,725
8	4–3–8	Malampuzha I	5,786
9	4–3–9	Malampuzha II	8,083
10	4–3–10	Pudusseri West	8,140
11	4–3–11	Pudusseri Central	8,191
12	4–3–12	Pudusseri East	6,872
13	4–3–13	Elappully I	11,898
14	4–3–14	Elappully II	15,096
15	4–3–15	Polpully	11,553
16	4–3–16	Peruvemba	12,869
17	4–3–17	Kodumba	12,722
18	4–3–18	Marutharode	9,052
19	4–3–19	Kannadi I	8,974
20	4–3–20	Kannadi II	5,318
21	4–3–21	Pirayiri	18,087
22	4–3–22	Parli I	11,489
23	4–3–23	Parli II	11,048
24	4–3–24	Mankara	12,339
25	4–3–25	Keralasseri	10,217
26	4–3–26	Mannur	12,035
		TOWNS	
V	4–V	Hemambikanagar	7,032
IV	4–VI	Palghat (Municipal)	95,788


PALGHAT TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 30'
76° 45'
11° 00'
10° 45'
10° 30'
MANNARGHAT TALUK
COIMBATORE DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
OTTAPALAM TALUK
ALATHUR TALUK
CHITTUR TALUK
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY – BROAD-GAUGE
RAILWAY – METRE-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
PALGHAT DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 OTTAPALAM
2 MANNARGHAT
3 PALGHAT
4 CHITTUR
5 ALATHUR
EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 30'

3/19—30

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN CHITTUR TALUK

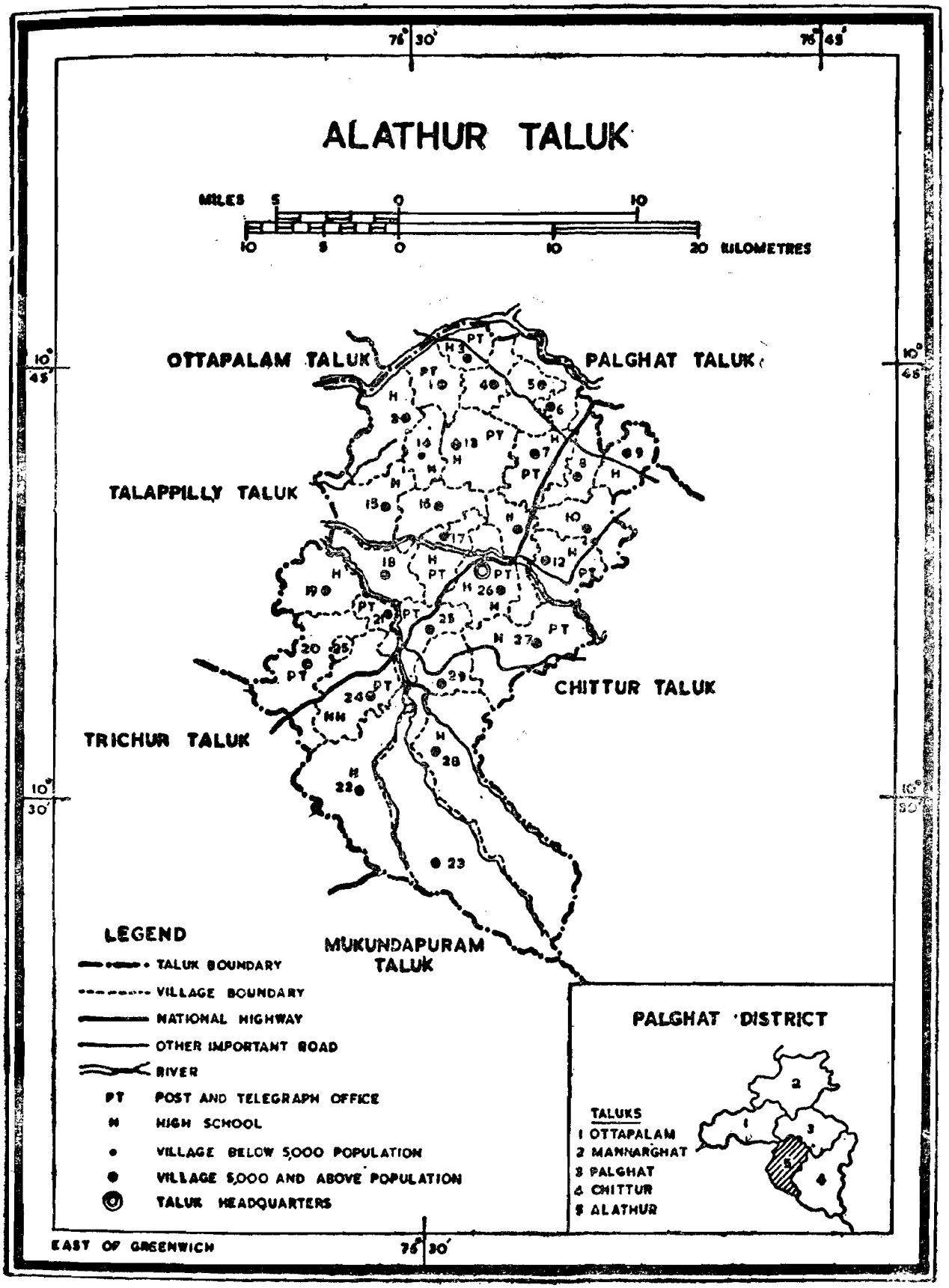
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	4-4-1	Eravattapparapathy	3,340
2	4-4-2	Vadakarapathy	7,723
3	4-4-3	Thenampathy	2,281
4	4-4-4	Ozhalapathy	3,808
5	4-4-5	Attempathy	1,131
6	4-4-6	Manchikunnampathy	3,247
7	4-4-7	Eruthempathy	4,059
8	4-4-8	Kozhipathy	6,321
9	4-4-9	Kunnamkattupathy	2,310
10	4-4-10	Valiavallampathy	8,892
11	4-4-11	Kozhinjampara	9,239
12	4-4-12	Nallepilly	11,695
13	4-4-13	Thekkedesom	5,272
14	4-4-14	Kuttippallam	2,570
15	4-4-15	Chittur (Portion)	3,137
16	4-4-16	Thathamangalam (Portion)	4,462
17	4-4-17	Perumatty	13,571
18	4-4-18	Moolathara	5,402
19	4-4-19	Pattancheri	12,692
20	4-4-20	Muthalamada I	11,522
21	4-4-21	Muthalamada II	11,073
22	4-4-22	Kollengode I	8,169
23	4-4-23	Kollengode II	15,541
24	4-4-24	Vadavannur	12,693
25	4-4-25	Koduvayur I	25,129
26	4-4-26	Koduvayur II	6,431
27	4-4-27	Pallassena	17,431
28	4-4-28	Elavancheri	12,794
29	4-4-29	Vallanghy	9,491
30	4-4-30	Pothundy	1,838
31	4-4-31	Ayilur	7,121
32	4-4-32	Thiruvazhiyad	5,979
33	4-4-33	Kairady	4,108
		TOWNS	
VII	4-VII	Chittur-Thathamangalam (Portion)	28,510
VIII	4-VIII	Nemmara	12,897


CHITTUR TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 30'
76° 45'
10° 45'
10° 30'
10° 15'
PALGHAT TALUK
ALATHUR TALUK
COIMBATORE DISTRICT (TAMIL NADU)
MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK
EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 30'
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY-METRE-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
PALGHAT DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 OTTAPALAM
2 MANNARGHAT
3 PALGHAT
4 CHITTUR
5 ALATHUR

VILLAGES IN ALATHUR TALUK *

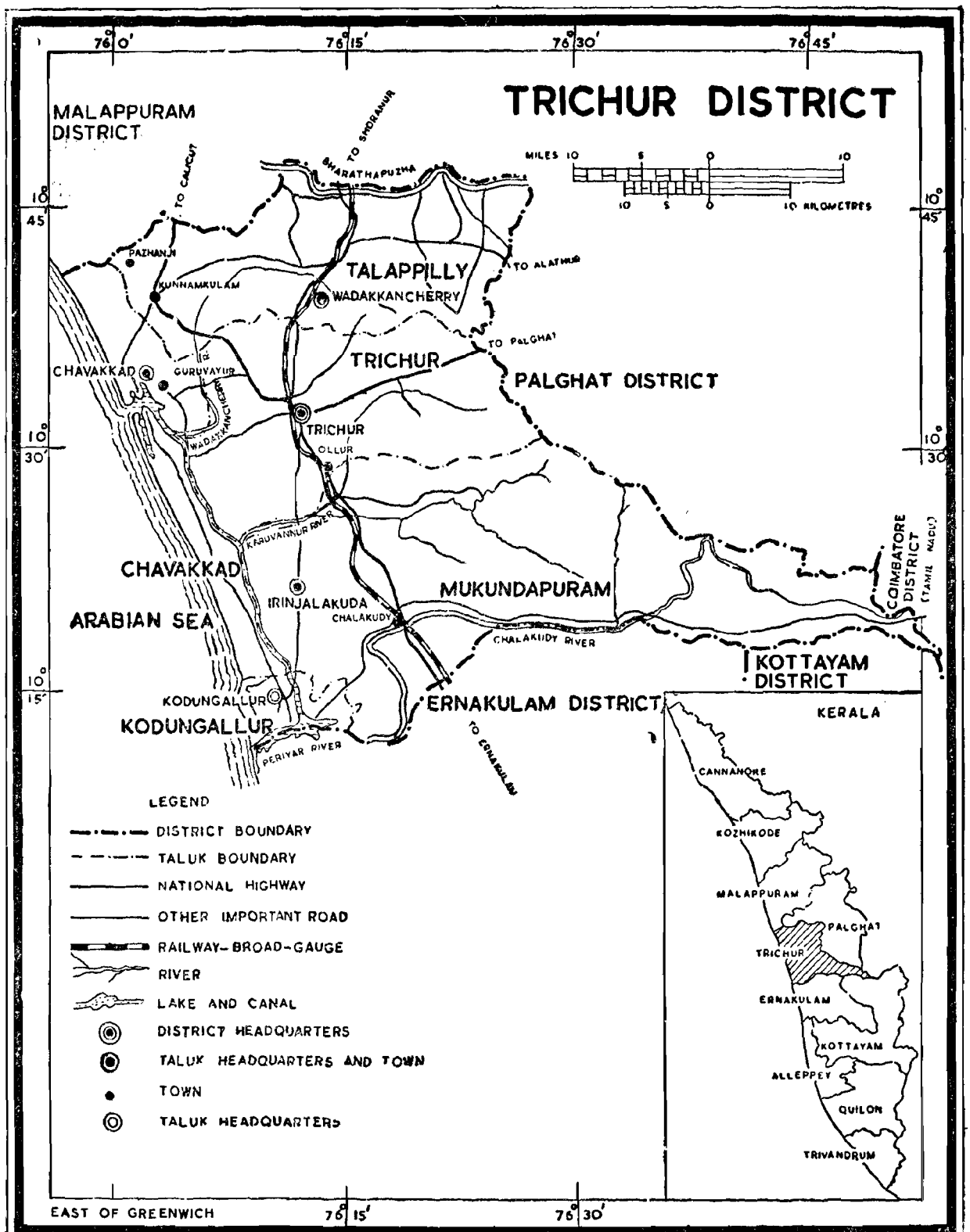
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	4–5–1	Peringottukurissi I	8,296
2	4–5–2	Peringottukurissi II	8,989
3	4–5–3	Kottayi I	8,496
4	4–5–4	Kottayi II	6,721
5	4–5–5	Mathur I	8,925
6	4–5–6	Mathur II	8,149
7	4–5–7	Kuzhalmannam I	12,457
8	4–5–8	Kuzhalmannam II	6,852
9	4–5–9	Thenkurissi I	10,124
10	4–5–10	Thenkurissi II	9,181
11	4–5–11	Erimayur I	9,910
12	4–5–12	Erimayur II	10,637
13	4–5–13	Kuthannur I	12,637
14	4–5–14	Kuthannur II	4,901
15	4–5–15	Tarur I	8,858
16	4–5–16	Tarur II	8,182
17	4–5–17	Kavasseri I	10,831
18	4–5–18	Kavasseri II	8,276
19	4–5–19	Puducode	14,114
20	4–5–20	Kannambra I	10,228
21	4–5–21	Kannambra II	7,980
22	4–5–22	Kizhakkancheri I	13,962
23	4–5–23	Kizhakkancheri II	8,838
24	4–5–24	Vadakkancheri I	14,663
25	4–5–25	Vadakkancheri II	7,997
26	4–5–26	Alathur	18,010
27	4–5–27	Melarcode	17,771
28	4–5–28	Vandazhi I	11,790
29	4–5–29	Vandazhi II	7,987

* There is no town in this taluk.


ALATHUR TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 30'
76° 45'
10° 45'
10° 30'
OTTAPALAM TALUK
PALGHAT TALUK
TALAPPILLY TALUK
CHITTUR TALUK
TRICHUR TALUK
MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
PALGHAT DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 OTTAPALAM
2 MANNARGHAT
3 PALGHAT
4 CHITTUR
5 ALATHUR
EAST OF GREENWICH

3/19—31

TRICHUR DISTRICT


TRICHUR DISTRICT
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT
TO CALICUT
TO SHORANUR
BHARATHAPUZHA
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
PAZHANJI
KUNNAMKULAM
TALAPPILLY
WADAKKANCHERRY
TO ALATHUR
TO PALGHAT
TRICHUR
PALGHAT DISTRICT
CHAVAKKAD
GURUVAYUR
WADAKKANCHERRY
TRICHUR
OLLUR
KARUVANNUR RIVER
CHAVAKKAD
ARABIAN SEA
IRINJALAKUDA
CHALAKUDY
MUKUNDAPURAM
COIMBATORE DISTRICT (TAMIL NADU)
CHALAKUDY RIVER
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
KODUNGALLUR
KODUNGALLUR
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
PERIYAR RIVER
TO ERNAKULAM
KERALA
CANNANORE
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
LEGEND
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY-BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
LAKE AND CANAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS AND TOWN
TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
EAST OF GREENWICH
76° 0'
76° 15'
76° 30'
76° 45'
10° 45'
10° 30'
10° 15'

TRICHUR DISTRICT

FLY-LEAF

Trichur district, which lies almost at the central region of the State, is bounded on the north by Malappuram and Palghat districts, on the east by Palghat district of the State and Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu, on the south by Kottayam and Ernakulam districts and on the west by the Arabian Sea. The villages of Chavakkad taluk were reorganized in 1964. The important change in the limits of the district is the addition of Vadakkekad, Punnayur and Punnayurkulam reorganized villages from the erstwhile Ponnani taluk of Palghat district to Chavakkad taluk of this district in June 1969. In respect of other taluks there is no change of territorial jurisdiction since the 1961 Census. At present the district has 5 taluks and 234 villages.

2. Physiographically, the district stretches from the sea-coast to the Western Ghats. Except the coastal taluks of Chavakkad and Kodungallur, the remaining taluks have a succession of ridges and conical peaks besides some detached hills of considerable elevations. Karimalagopuram which has an elevation of 1,439 metres is located on the boundary between Chittur and Mukundapuram taluks. The Bharathapuzha forms the northern boundary of the district for about 40 km. Other rivers in the district are Keecheri or Wadakkancherry (44 km.), Karuvannur (48 km.) and Chalakudy (145 km.). Periyar river also touches the southern boundary of Kodungallur taluk of this district. As elsewhere in the State, the district falls in three natural divisions, the highland, the midland and the lowland. More than half of the district lies in the midland region which supports a population of 14 lakhs. The highland region, which forms one-third of the total area of the district, has a population of only eighty-five thousands. Though lowland has an area of less than one-sixth of the district, it accommodates about 6.4 lakhs of persons. In other words the density of population of the lowland region is highest with 1,372 persons per sq. km. compared to 908 for midland and 84 for highland.

3. The Census of 1971 shows that there are 702 persons per sq. km. in the district. The coastal taluks have more pressure of population, Kodungallur with a density of 1,545 and Chavakkad with 1,416. Mukundapuram taluk, with more than half of its area under forests, has the lowest density of population in the district i.e., 449 persons per sq. km. Trichur municipal town records the highest density of 6,027 persons per sq. km. among the nine towns in the district while Wadakkancherry town has the lowest density of only 707 persons per sq.km.

4. At the turn of the century the population of Trichur district stood at 6.8 lakhs. There was steady increase in their number but the rates of growth between decades were fluctuating. Compared to last seven decades, the growth rate of the present decade is the highest with 26.09 per cent as against the State growth rate of 26.29. Talappilly, Trichur and Mukundapuram taluks have registered increase in population higher than the rate of growth of the district for the period 1961-71. Trichur, the headquarters taluk of the district, has the maximum growth with 27.37 per cent.

5. The sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) is in favour of females in all the previous decades. Cannanore district, which was leading in the preponderance of females over males till 1931 Census, was pushed down by Trichur district from 1941 Census. The sex ratio as per the present census is 1,081. In all the towns females outnumber males and it varies from 1,006 in Chalakudy municipal town to 1,158 in Chavakkad non-municipal town.

3/19--32

6. The general literacy rate of the district is 61.61 per cent which is above the State literacy rate of 60.42 per cent. Trichur is the most literate taluk in the district with 66.35 per cent. It also leads other taluks both in male and female literacy rates with 70.35 per cent and 62.53 per cent respectively. Talappilly has the lowest total, male and female literacy rates among the taluks of the district.

7. Hindus which constitute 61 per cent of the total population of the district is the largest single community. Christian community takes the second position in numerical strength and they account for one-fourth of the district's population. Muslims, the third largest community, form about 14 per cent of the population. 12 per cent of the Scheduled Castes in the State live in this district. The tribal population, however, accounts only a little over 3 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes in the State.

8. Based on the economic activity, the people are broadly grouped under two categories, viz. workers and non-workers. According to the 1971 Census, there were 6 lakhs of workers in the district which works out to 28.35 per cent. The percentage of workers is highest in Talappilly taluk (32.19 per cent). About one-third of the workers in Trichur district are 'agricultural labourers'. In all the taluks of the district except Kodungallur, the category of agricultural labourers constitutes the single largest category of workers. In Kodungallur taluk about one-third of workers fall in the manufacturing sector [categories V (a) and V (b)]. Trichur taluk has considerable number of workers in 'other services'.

TABLE 5.1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Area in km.²*			No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
		Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRICHUR	**T**	**3,032·0**	**2,930·6**	**101·4**	**335,505**	**342,370**	**2,128,797**	**1,878,952**	**249,845**
	H	**1,019·6**	**1,019·6**	..	**14,908**	**15,332**	**85,494**	**85,494**	..
	M	**1,546·9**	**1,464·4**	**82·5**	**221,013**	**225,877**	**1,404,493**	**1,199,954**	**204,539**
	L	**465·5**	**446·6**	**18·9**	**99,584**	**101,161**	**638,810**	**593,504**	**45,306**
1 Talappilly	T	663.0	638·1	24·9	67,328	68,515	403,795	364,421	39,374
	H	176·5	176·5	..	12,237	12,497	71,481	71,481	..
	M	486·5	461·6	24·9	55,091	56,018	332,314	292,940	39,374
2 Trichur	T	635·7	614·6	21·1	89,175	91,931	588,364	486,166	102,198
	H	118·4	118·4	..	16	16	88	88	..
	M	409·2	388·1	21·1	70,223	72,652	466,547	364,349	102,198
	L	108·1	108·1	..	18,936	19,263	121,729	121,729	..
3 Chavakkad	T	306·1	287·2	18·9	67,610	68,744	433,346	388,040	45,306
	M	32·4	32·4	..	6,256	6,306	39,133	39,133	..
	L	273·7	254·8	18·9	61,354	62,438	394,213	348,907	45,306
4 Kodungallur	T	73·1	73·1	..	17,449	17,629	112,975	112,975	..
	M	19·8	19·8	..	2,548	2,587	16,835	16,835	..
	L	53·3	53·3	..	14,901	15,042	96,140	96,140	..
5 Mukundapuram	T	1,316·0	1,279·5	36·5	93,943	95,551	590,317	527,350	62,967
	H	686·6	686·6	..	2,655	2,819	13,925	13,925	..
	M	599·0	562·5	36.5	86,895	88,314	549,664	486,697	62,967
	L	30·4	30·4	..	4,393	4,418	26,728	26,728	..

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland, L—Lowland.

*The area figures for districts represent provisional 'geographical area' figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area figures from the total area of the district. The total area figures of taluks will not tally with the district figures because the former represent 'land use area' and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records.

TABLE 5.2

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901–71

Census year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TRICHUR DISTRICT—TOTAL			
1901	683,240	..	..	341,007	342,233
1911	769,672	+ 86,432	+ 12·65	383,167	386,505
1921	813,726	+ 44,054	+ 5·72	396,771	416,955
1931	993,875	+ 180,149	+ 22·14	479,070	514,805
1941	1,154,555	+ 160,680	+ 16·17	554,597	599,958
1951	1,403,099	+ 248,544	+ 21·53	666,439	736,660
1961	1,688,271	+ 285,172	+ 20·32	806,608	881,663
1971	2,128,797	+ 440,526	+ 26·09	1,022,774	1,106,023
		TRICHUR DISTRICT—RURAL			
1901	652,041	..	..	325,384	326,657
1911	729,063	+ 77,022	+ 11·81	362,612	366,451
1921	762,050	+ 32,987	+ 4·52	371,288	390,762
1931	905,438	+ 143,388	+ 18·82	435,444	469,994
1941	1,034,858	+ 129,420	+ 14·29	495,902	538,956
1951	1,238,917	+ 204,059	+ 19·72	586,885	652,032
1961	1,502,619	+ 263,702	+ 21·28	716,693	785,926
1971	1,878,952	+ 376,333	+ 25·05	901,905	977,047
		TRICHUR DISTRICT—URBAN			
1901	31,199	..	..	15,623	15,576
1911	40,609	+ 9,410	+ 30·16	20,555	20,054
1921	51,676	+ 11,067	+ 27·25	25,483	26,193
1931	88,437	+ 36,761	+ 71·14	43,626	44,811
1941	119,697	+ 31,260	+ 35·35	58,695	61,002
1951	164,182	+ 44,485	+ 37·16	79,554	84,628
1961	185,652	+ 21,470	+ 13·08	89,915	95,737
1971	249,845	+ 64,193	+ 34·58	120,869	128,976

TABLE 5.3

DENSITY BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/Rural/ Urban	No. of persons per km²			
		Total	Highland	Midland	Lowland
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRICHUR	**T**	**702**	**84**	**908**	**1,372**
	R	**641**	**84**	**819**	**1,329**
	U	**2,464**	..	**2,479**	**2,397**
1 Talappilly	T	609	405	683	..
	R	571	405	635	..
	U	1,579	..	1,579	..
2 Trichur	T	926	1	1,140	1,126
	R	791	1	939	1,126
	U	4,844	..	4,844	..
3 Chavakkad	T	1,416	..	1,208	1,440
	R	1,351	..	1,208	1,369
	U	2,397	..	..	2,397
4 Kodungallur	T	1,545	..	850	1,804
	R	1,545	..	850	1,804
	U	..	..	..	..
5 Mukundapuram	T	449	20	918	879
	R	412	20	865	879
	U	1,727	..	1,727	..

NOTE: The density of population per km² given in this table is worked out by using the area figures given in table 5·1. For 'total' and 'rural' areas the density is worked out by using the area figures corrected up to 1 place of decimal. In the case of 'urban' areas the density is worked out by using the area figures corrected up to 2 places of decimal by adding the area of the individual towns in the respective units in table 5·5.

TABLE 5.4

SEX RATIO BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Population						Sex ratio*		
		Total		Rural		Urban				
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRICHUR	**T**	**1,022,774**	**1,106,023**	**901,905**	**977,047**	**120,869**	**128,976**	**1,081**	**1,083**	**1,067**
	H	**41,597**	**43,897**	**41,597**	**43,897**	..	..	**1,055**	**1,055**	..
	M	**681,335**	**723,158**	**581,560**	**618,394**	**99,775**	**104,764**	**1,061**	**1,063**	**1,050**
	L	**299,842**	**338,968**	**278,748**	**314,756**	**21,094**	**24,212**	**1,130**	**1,129**	**1,148**
1 Talappilly	T	192,220	211,575	173,596	190,825	18,624	20,750	1,101	1,099	1,114
	H	34,185	37,296	34,185	37,296	..	..	1,091	1,091	..
	M	158,035	174,279	139,411	153,529	18,624	20,750	1,103	1,101	1,114
2 Trichur	T	287,109	301,255	236,995	249,171	50,114	52,084	1,049	1,051	1,039
	H	43	45	43	45	..	..	1,047	1,047	..
	M	229,196	237,351	179,082	185,267	50,114	52,084	1,036	1,035	1,039
	L	57,870	63,859	57,870	63,859	..	..	1,103	1,103	..
3 Chavakkad	T	200,480	232,866	179,386	208,654	21,094	24,212	1,162	1,163	1,148
	M	17,918	21,215	17,918	21,215	..	..	1,184	1,184	..
	L	182,562	211,651	161,468	187,439	21,094	24,212	1,159	1,161	1,148
4 Kodungallur	T	55,084	57,891	55,084	57,891	..	..	1,051	1,051	..
	M	8,269	8,566	8,269	8,566	..	..	1,036	1,036	..
	L	46,815	49,325	46,815	49,325	..	..	1,054	1,054	..
5 Mukundapuram	T	287,881	302,436	256,844	270,506	31,037	31,930	1,051	1,053	1,029
	H	7,369	6,556	7,369	6,556	..	..	890	890	..
	M	267,917	281,747	236,880	249,817	31,037	31,930	1,052	1,055	1,029
	L	12,595	14,133	12,595	14,133	..	..	1,122	1,122	..

NOTE: T — Total, H — Highland, M — Midland, L — Lowland.

* Number of females per 1,000 males.

TABLE 5.5

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

Town and status	Area in km²	Population			Growth rate 1961–71	Density per km²	Sex ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)
		Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			TRICHUR DISTRICT				
			Class II (50,000—99,999)				
1 Trichur (M)	12.65	76,241	37,345	38,896	+ 4.39	6,027	1,042
			Class III (20,000—49,999)				
2 Chalakudy (M)	25.23	37,562	18,722	18,840	+122.73	1,489	1,006
3 Chavakkad (NM)	12.41	29,443	13,643	15,800	+ 1.87	2,373	1,158
4 Ollur (NM)	8·45	25,957	12,769	13,188	..	3,072	1,033
5 Irinjalakuda (M)	11·24	25,405	12,315	13,090	+ 13.75	2,260	1,063
			Class IV (10,000—19,999)				
6 Kunnamkulam (M)	6.96	18,367	8,623	9,744	+ 12.90	2,639	1,130
7 *Guruvayur* (Township)	6.49	15,863	7,451	8,412	..	2,444	1,129
8 *Pazhanji* (NM)	7.72	13,762	6,558	7,204	— 17.78	1,783	1,099
			Class V (5,000—9,999)				
9 Wadakkanchery (NM)	10.25	7,245	3,443	3,802	— 37.03	707	1,104

NOTE: (i) Town treated as such for the first time in 1971 Census is printed in *italics*.
(ii) Ollur was a town in previous censuses but declassified as rural in 1961 Census. Again declared as a town in 1971 Census.
(iii) Chowghat town of 1961 Census was renamed as Chavakkad town in 1971 Census.
(iv) Chowghat town of 1961 lies partly in Guruvayur Township and partly in Chavakkad town of 1971 Census.
(v) The following abbreviations are used in column 1 for denoting the status of a town.
M — Municipal town, NM — Non-municipal town.

TABLE 5.6

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

(RURAL AREAS)

District/Taluk		Population size							
		Total	Less than 200	200–499	500–999	1,000–1,999	2,000–4,999	5,000–9,999	10,000+
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TRICHUR	**I**	**229**	**2**	..	**1**	**8**	**75**	**84**	**59**
	II	**1,878,952**	**186**	**270**	**1,638**	**11,834**	**281,477**	**613,743**	**969,804**
1 Talappilly	I	74	1	..	..	5	35	33	..
	II	364,421	85	..	..	7,636	127,110	229,590	..
2 Trichur	I	72	1	..	1	2	31	23	14
	II	486,166	101	..	849	3,092	116,182	168,393	197,549
3 Chavakkad	I	21	..	..	..	..	..	1	20
	II	388,040	..	..	..	..	..	5,960	382,080
4 Kodungallur	I	9	..	..	..	..	1	2	6
	II	112,975	..	..	..	..	3,134	13,701	96,140
5 Mukundapuram	I	53	..	..	..	1	8	25	19
	II	527,350	..	270	789	1,106	35,051	196,099	294,035

NOTE: I No. of inhabited villages
II Population
This table includes population of forest areas also. Entries against population with nil entry against number of villages indicate population of forest areas only.

TABLE 5.7

AGE STRUCTURE, 1971

Age group	Total		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
	TRICHUR DISTRICT		
ALL AGES	**2,128,797**	**1,022,774**	**1,106,023**
0–4	287,734	145,221	142,513
5–9	287,129	145,821	141,308
10–14	289,310	146,041	143,269
15–19	230,285	108,574	121,711
20–24	187,676	86,462	101,214
25–29	124,487	54,839	69,648
30–34	118,488	52,932	65,556
35–39	125,227	56,422	68,805
40–44	101,254	47,959	53,295
45–49	97,037	47,532	49,505
50–54	73,423	35,015	38,408
55–59	60,166	29,134	31,032
60–64	53,997	25,363	28,634
65–69	37,374	16,470	20,904
70–74	25,202	11,456	13,746
75–79	16,019	7,309	8,710
80–84	9,118	4,040	5,078
85–89	3,304	1,580	1,724
90–94	1,155	415	740
95–99	205	90	115
100+	130	50	80
Age not stated	77	49	28

TABLE 5.8

RELIGION, 1971

Religion	Population			Percentage
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	TRICHUR DISTRICT			
ALL RELIGIONS	**2,128,797**	**1,022,774**	**1,106,023**	**100·00**
Buddhists	167	162	5	0·01
Christians	536,061	261,806	274,255	25·18
Hindus	1,300,904	621,948	678,956	61·11
Jains	4	2	2	N
Muslims	291,526	138,764	152,762	13·69
Sikhs	32	27	5	N
Other religions and persuasions	4	2	2	N
Religion not stated	99	63	36	0·01

N—Negligible

TABLE 5.9

LITERACY, 1971

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TRICHUR	**T**	**1,311,643**	**678,631**	**633,012**	**61·61**	**66·35**	**57·23**
	R	**1,138,176**	**590,418**	**547,758**	**60·58**	**65·45**	**56·06**
	U	**173,467**	**88,213**	**85,254**	**69·43**	**72·98**	**66·10**
1 Talappilly	T	227,051	116,800	110,251	56·23	60·76	52·11
	R	199,756	103,331	96,425	54·81	59·52	50·53
	U	27,295	13,469	13,826	69·32	72·32	66·63
2 Trichur	T	390,367	201,992	188,375	66·35	70·35	62·53
	R	314,277	163,164	151,113	64·64	68·85	60·65
	U	76,090	38,828	37,262	74·45	77·48	71·54
3 Chavakkad	T	256,149	129,599	126,550	59·11	64·64	54·34
	R	229,384	116,141	113 243	59·11	64·74	54·27
	U	26,765	13,458	13,307	59·03	63·80	54·96
4 Kodungallur	T	68,758	37,412	31,326	60·84	67·92	54·11
	R	68,738	37,412	31,326	60·84	67·92	54·11
5 Mukundapuram	T	369,338	192,828	176,510	62·57	66·98	58·36
	R	326,021	170,370	155,651	61·82	66·33	57·54
	U	43,317	22,458	20,859	68·79	72·36	65·33

TABLE 5.10

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRICHUR	**T**	**216,237**	**106,436**	**109,801**	**85,779**	**48,634**	**37,145**	**39·67**	**45·69**	**33·83**
	R	**202,464**	**99,696**	**102,768**	**78,906**	**44,858**	**34,048**	**38·97**	**44·99**	**33·13**
	U	**13,773**	**6,740**	**7,033**	**6,873**	**3,776**	**3,097**	**49·90**	**56·02**	**44·04**
1 Talappilly	T	57,299	27,705	29,594	19,405	10,858	8,547	33·87	39·19	28·88
	R	53,277	25,742	27,535	17,291	9,731	7,560	32·45	37·80	27·46
	U	4,022	1,963	2,059	2,114	1,127	987	52·56	57·41	47·94
2 Trichur	T	58,504	29,223	29,281	24,954	14,340	10,614	42·65	49·07	36·25
	R	54,313	27,130	27,183	22,967	13,193	9,714	42·18	48·63	35·74
	U	4,191	2,093	2,098	2,047	1,147	900	48·84	54·80	42·90
3 Chavakkad	T	21,845	10,698	11,147	9,346	5,176	4,170	42·78	48·38	37·41
	R	21,448	10,497	10,951	9,140	5,055	4,085	42·61	48·16	37·30
	U	397	201	196	206	121	85	51·89	60·20	43·37
4 Kodungallur	T	8,673	4,243	4,430	4,240	2,385	1,855	48·89	56·21	41·87
	R	8,673	4,243	4,430	4,240	2,385	1,855	48·89	56·21	41·87
5 Mukundapuram	T	69,916	34,567	35,349	27,834	15,875	11,959	39·81	45·93	33·83
	R	64,753	32,084	32,669	25,328	14,494	10,834	39·11	45·18	33·16
	U	5,163	2,483	2,680	2,506	1,381	1,125	48·54	55·62	41·98

TABLE 5.11

SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRICHUR	**T**	**9,383**	**4,604**	**4,779**	**3,352**	**1,922**	**1,430**	**35·72**	**41·75**	**29·92**
	R	**9,063**	**4,450**	**4,613**	**3,220**	**1,848**	**1,372**	**35·53**	**41·53**	**29·74**
	U	**320**	**154**	**166**	**132**	**74**	**58**	**41·25**	**48·05**	**34·94**
1 Talappilly	T	321	162	159	21	14	7	6·54	8·64	4·40
	R	321	162	159	21	14	7	6·54	8·64	4·40
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Trichur	T	754	391	363	183	107	76	24·27	27·37	20·94
	R	733	379	354	162	95	67	22·10	25·07	18·93
	U	21	12	9	21	12	9	100·00	100·00	100·00
3 Chavakkad	T	7,019	3,357	3,662	2,926	1,659	1,267	41·69	49·42	34·60
	R	6,721	3,216	3,505	2,816	1,598	1,218	41·90	49·69	34·75
	U	298	141	157	110	61	49	36·91	43·26	31·21
4 Kodungallur	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Mukundapuram	T	1,289	694	595	222	142	80	17·22	20·46	13·45
	R	1,288	693	595	221	141	80	17·16	20·35	13·45
	U	1	1	..	1	1	..	100·00	100·00	..

TABLE 5.12

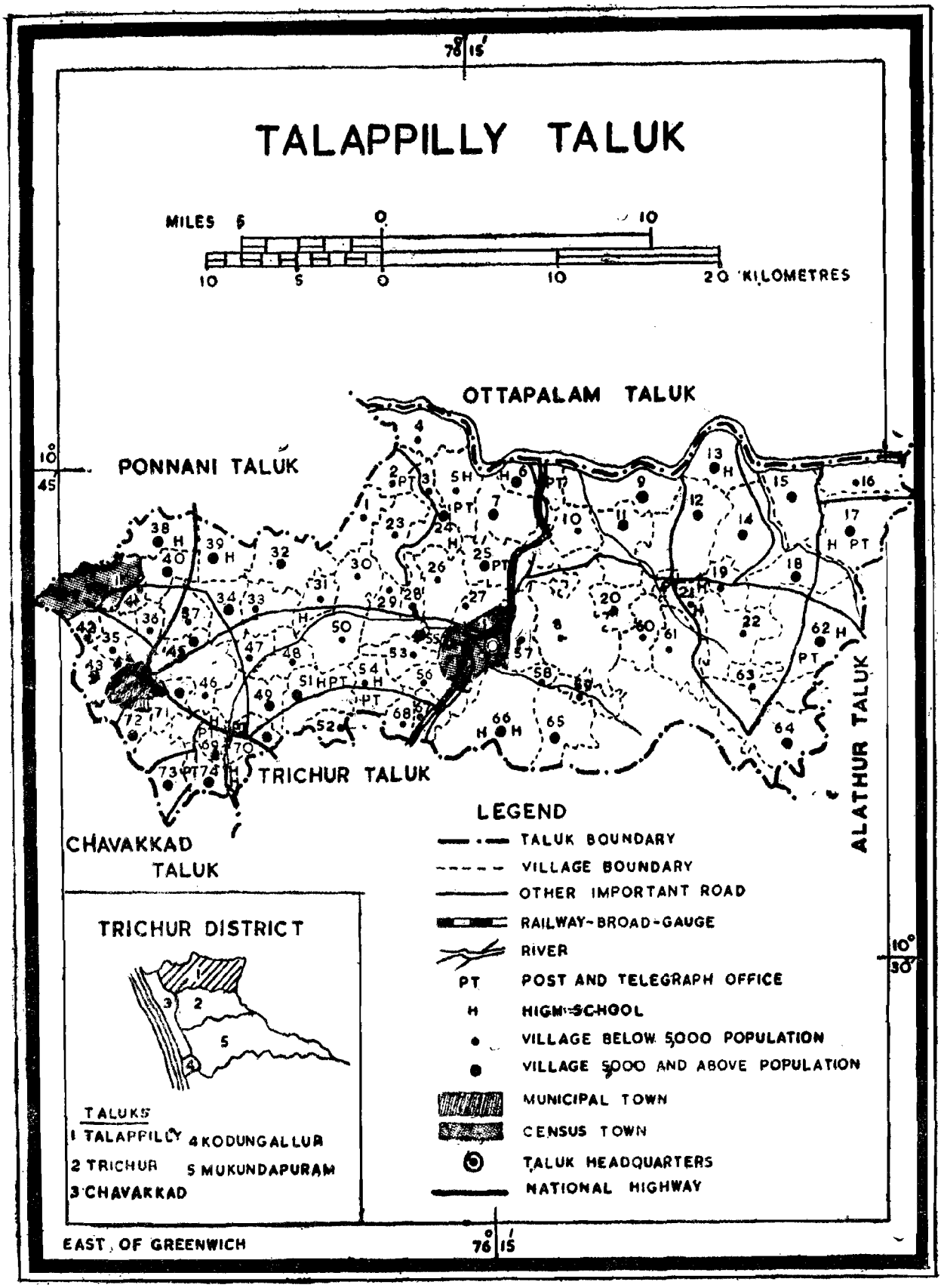
POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY MAIN ACTIVITY, 1971

Main activity	Population						
	Total			Rural		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	TRICHUR DISTRICT						
TOTAL	**2,128,797**	**1,022,774**	**1,106,023**	**901,905**	**977,047**	**120,869**	**128,976**
WORKERS (I—IX)	603,551	427,600	175,951	378,250	100,256	49,350	15,695
I Cultivators	82,354	73,883	8,471	70,154	8,166	3,729	305
II Agricultural labourers	198,203	104,501	93,702	100,404	89,400	4,497	3,902
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	30,098	26,734	3,364	25,027	3,304	1,707	60
IV Mining and quarrying	4,156	3,652	504	3,075	368	577	136
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:							
(a) Household industry	35,409	17,417	17,992	15,757	17,303	1,660	689
(b) Other than household industry	78,018	62,263	15,755	52,768	13,608	9,495	2,147
VI Construction	9,713	9,042	671	7,987	540	1,055	131
VII Trade and commerce	61,131	58,285	2,846	45,962	2,274	12,323	572
VIII Transport, storage and communications	24,198	21,565	2,633	17,033	2,289	4,532	344
IX Other services	80,271	49,858	30,413	40,083	23,004	9,775	7,409
NON-WORKERS	1,525,246	595,174	930,072	523,655	816,791	71,519	113,281

3/19—34

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN TALAPPILLY TALUK

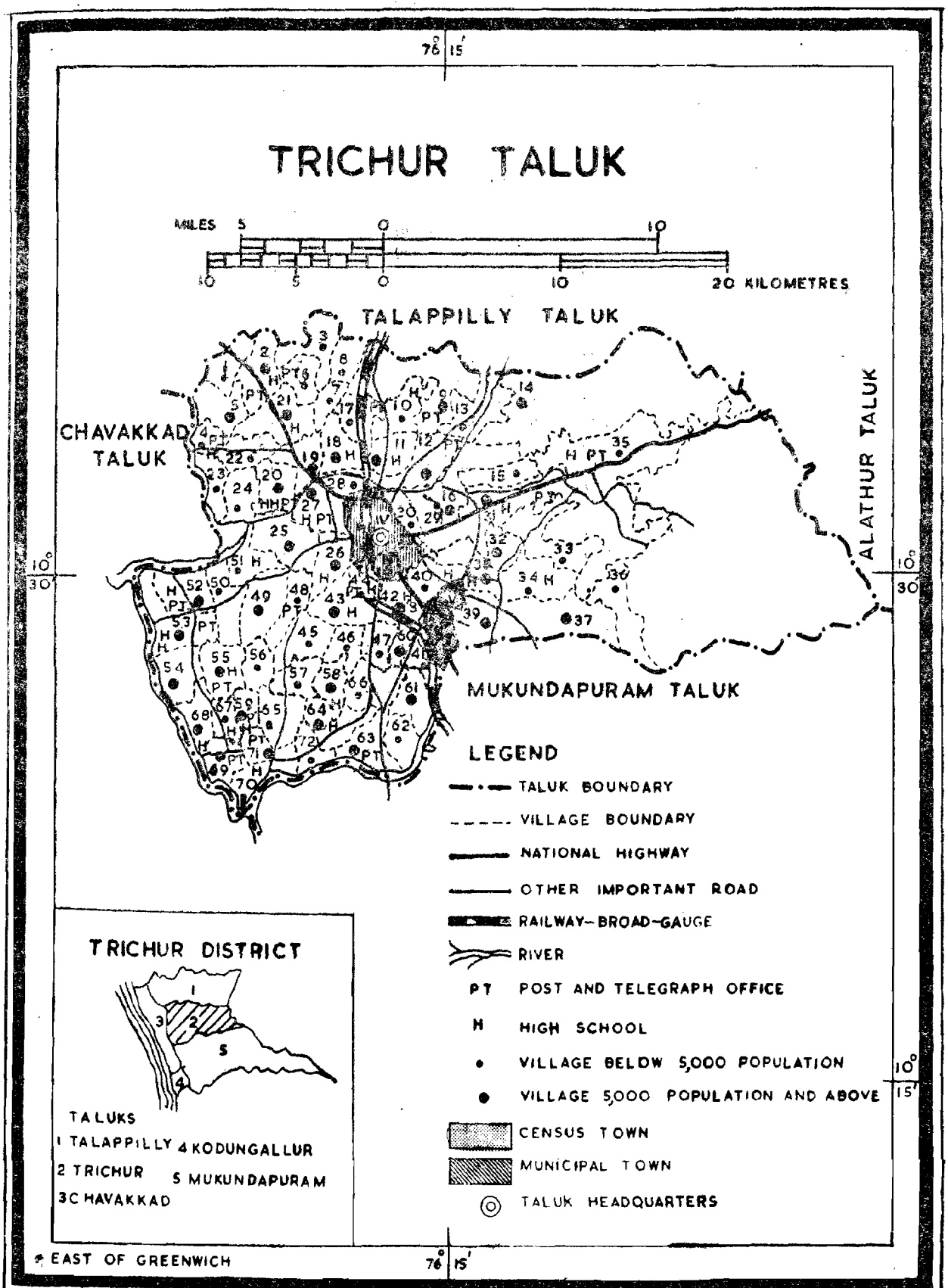
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	5-1-1	Thichur	4,264
2	5-1-2	Arangottukara	1,509
3	5-1-3	Thalassery	1,634
4	5-1-4	Pallur	4,196
5	5-1-5	Desamangalam	4,735
6	5-1-6	Cheruthuruthy	7,741
7	5-1-7	Nedumpura	6,723
8	5-1-8	Attur	4,056
9	5-1-9	Painkulam	5,837
10	5-1-10	Panjal	3,343
11	5-1-11	Killimangalam	5,635
12	5-1-12	Venganellur	6,582
13	5-1-13	Mayannur	5,405
14	5-1-14	Kondazhy	5,972
15	5-1-15	Kaniyarkode	8,722
16	5-1-16	Pampady	2,216
17	5-1-17	Thiruvilwamala	7,545
18	5-1-18	Vadakkethara	5,366
19	5-1-19	Chelakode	2,499
20	5-1-20	Thonnurkara	4,904
21	5-1-21	Chelakkara	6,581
22	5-1-22	Pulakode	3,413
23	5-1-23	Pelakkad	2,513
24	5-1-24	Varavoor	5,399
25	5-1-25	Mullurkara	8,264
26	5-1-26	Kanjirakode	3,158
27	5-1-27	Kumaranellur (Portion)	3,985
28	5-1-28	Chittanda	4,834
29	5-1-29	Kottappuram	4,342
30	5-1-30	Nelluvaye	4,273
31	5-1-31	Kariyannur	3,661
32	5-1-32	Kadangode	5,056
33	5-1-33	Vellarakad	3,744
34	5-1-34	Chiramanangad	6,029
35	5-1-35	Mangad	3,472
36	5-1-36	Porkulam	4,720
37	5-1-37	Akathiyoor	2,665
38	5-1-38	Kadavallur	7,683
39	5-1-39	Perumpilavu	6,018
40	5-1-40	Karikkad	6,387
41	5-1-41	Pazhanji (Portion)	3,181
42	5-1-42	Kattakampal (Portion)	3,436
43	5-1-43	Anjur (Portion)	6,939
44	5-1-44	Kunnamkulam (Portion)	85
45	5-1-45	Chowannur (Portion)	8,379
46	5-1-46	Chemmanthatta	4,009
47	5-1-47	Eyyal	3,977
48	5-1-48	Vellattanjur	4,594
49	5-1-49	Chiranellur	5,743
50	5-1-50	Thayyur	3,026
51	5-1-51	Velur	8,541
52	5-1-52	Kiralur	1,300
53	5-1-53	Puthuruthy	3,231
54	5-1-54	Mundathikode	4,115
55	5-1-55	Wadakkancherry (Portion)	6,977
56	5-1-56	Parlikad	3,038
57	5-1-57	Enkakkad (Portion)	4,996
58	5-1-58	Karumathra	2,244
59	5-1-59	Viruppakka	1,528
60	5-1-60	Kurumala	2,535
61	5-1-61	Pangarappilly	3,233
62	5-1-62	Pazhayannur	9,664
63	5-1-63	Vennur	1,665
64	5-1-64	Elanad	6,665
65	5-1-65	Manalithara	5,450
66	5-1-66	Thekkumkara	9,524
67	5-1-67	Minalur	3,256
68	5-1-68	Peringandoor	3,246
69	5-1-69	Choondal	8,650
70	5-1-70	Eranellur	6,040
71	5-1-71	Kanipayyur (Portion)	6,522
72	5-1-72	Arthat	6,351
73	5-1-73	Kandanissery	9,464
74	5-1-74	Alur	7,736
		TOWNS	
I	5-1	Wadakkancherry	7,245
II	5-11	Pazhanji	13,762
III	5-111	Kunnamkulam (Municipal)	18,367


TALAPPILLY TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
78° 15'
OTTAPALAM TALUK
PONNANI TALUK
10° 45'
TRICHUR TALUK
CHAVAKKAD TALUK
ALATHUR TALUK
10° 30'
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY-BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
MUNICIPAL TOWN
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
TRICHUR DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 TALAPPILLY
2 TRICHUR
3 CHAVAKKAD
4 KODUNGALLUR
5 MUKUNDAPURAM
EAST OF GREENWICH
76° 15'

3/19—35

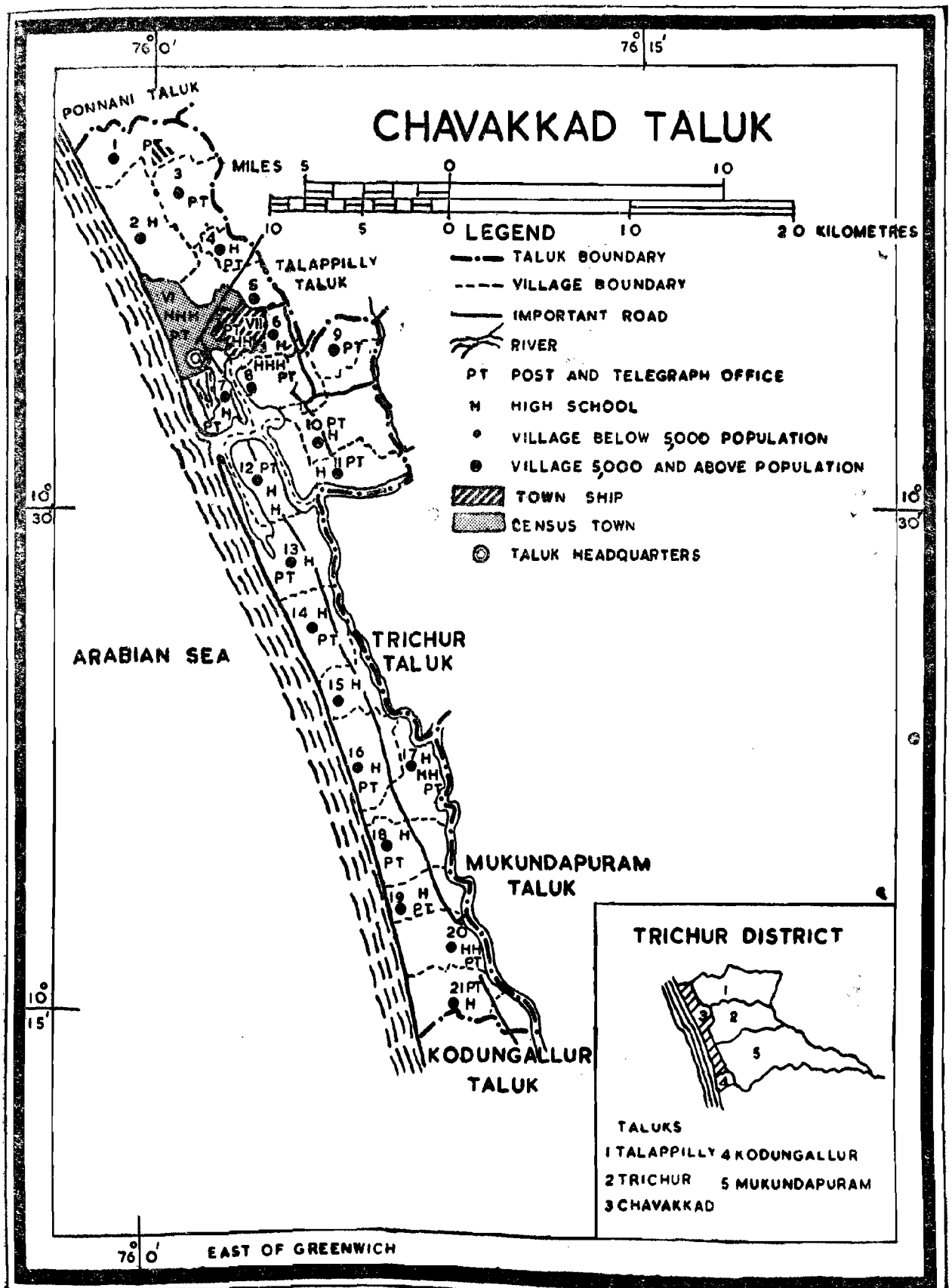
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN TRICHUR TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	5-2-1	Kaiparamba	4,363
2	5-2-2	Anjur	6,325
3	5-2-3	Thangaloor	2,801
4	5-2-4	Tholur	4,213
5	5-2-5	Edakolathur	5,296
6	5-2-6	Avanur	3,460
7	5-2-7	Choolissery	3,286
8	5-2-8	Velappaya	2,879
9	5-2-9	Killanmur	10,770
10	5-2-10	Kolazhy	4,633
11	5-2-11	Viyyur	9,395
12	5-2-12	Vilvattom	13,016
13	5-2-13	Kurichikara	2,510
14	5-2-14	Madakkathara	9,435
15	5-2-15	Vellanikara	3,233
16	5-2-16	Nettissery	6,731
17	5-2-17	Pottore	4,283
18	5-2-18	Kuttoor	7,807
19	5-2-19	Puzhakkal	5,450
20	5-2-20	Puranattukara	5,464
21	5-2-21	Peramangalam	6,934
22	5-2-22	Chittilappilly	3,593
23	5-2-23	Chalakkal	2,799
24	5-2-24	Adat	2,831
25	5-2-25	Pullazhi	8,598
26	5-2-26	Aranattukara (Portion)	11,112
27	5-2-27	Ayyanthole (Portion)	8,985
28	5-2-28	Poonkunnam	13
29	5-2-29	Peringavu (Portion)	2,456
30	5-2-30	Trichur (Portion)	1,099
31	5-2-31	Ollukkara (Portion)	21,605
32	5-2-32	Kozhukkully	5,259
33	5-2-33	Mulayam	3,778
34	5-2-34	Kainoor	3,844
35	5-2-35	Pananchery	28,540
36	5-2-36	Mannamangalam	3,549
37	5-2-37	Puthur	8,872
38	5-2-38	Nadathara (Portion)	10,946
39	5-2-39	Marathakara	9,257
40	5-2-40	Ollur (Portion)	4,171
41	5-2-41	Edakkunny (Portion)	4,132
42	5-2-42	Chiyyaram (Portion)	18,188
43	5-2-43	Kanimangalam	13,061
44	5-2-44	Kurkanchery (Portion)	7,732
45	5-2-45	Kodannur	4,792
46	5-2-46	Venginissery	2,946
47	5-2-47	Palissery	4,805
48	5-2-48	Manakody	4,047
49	5-2-49	Veluthur	5,208
50	5-2-50	Eravu	2,905
51	5-2-51	Parakad	4,243
52	5-2-52	Manalur	15,853
53	5-2-53	Karamuck	12,702
54	5-2-54	Padiyam	10,208
55	5-2-55	Anthicad	8,158
56	5-2-56	Pullu	849
57	5-2-57	Pallippuram	1,993
58	5-2-58	Paralam	6,392
59	5-2-59	Chevoor	10,621
60	5-2-60	Avinissery	7,882
61	5-2-61	Vallachira	7,216
62	5-2-62	Arattupuzha	4,642
63	5-2-63	Oorakam	10,497
64	5-2-64	Cherpu	6,773
65	5-2-65	Alappad	4,199
66	5-2-66	Chazhoor	4,664
67	5-2-67	Kizhakkummuri	3,951
68	5-2-68	Vadakkummuri	8,486
69	5-2-69	Thanniyam	6,738
70	5-2-70	Kizhuppillikara	4,940
71	5-2-71	Kurumpilavu	10,430
72	5-2-72	Inchamudi	3,234
		TOWNS	
IV	5-IV	Trichur (Municipal)	76,241
V	5-V	Ollur	25,957


TRICHUR TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
TALAPPILLY TALUK
CHAVAKKAD TALUK
ALATHUR TALUK
MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK
76° 15'
10° 30'
10° 15'
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY-BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 POPULATION AND ABOVE
CENSUS TOWN
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
TRICHUR DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 TALAPPILLY 4 KODUNGALLUR
2 TRICHUR 5 MUKUNDAPURAM
3 CHAVAKKAD
* EAST OF GREENWICH

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN CHAVAKKAD TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	5-3-1	Punnayurkulam	20,861
2	5-3-2	Punnayur	20,901
3	5-3-3	Vadakkekad	18,272
4	5-3-4	Pookode	13,897
5	5-3-5	Guruvayur (Portion)	5,960
6	5-3-6	Chavakkad (Portion)	10,842
7	5-3-7	Orumanayur	24,797
8	5-3-8	Pavaratty	16,307
9	5-3-9	Elavally	17,498
10	5-3-10	Mullassery	15,912
11	5-3-11	Venkitangu	21,957
12	5-3-12	Engandiyur	16,145
13	5-3-13	Vadanapally	20,420
14	5-3-14	Thalikulam	16,751
15	5-3-15	Nattika	15,060
16	5-3-16	Edamuttam	26,499
17	5-3-17	Edathiruthy	21,752
18	5-3-18	Kaipamangalam	22,325
19	5-3-19	Perinjanam	15,173
20	5-3-20	Pappinivattom	19,761
21	5-3-21	Sree Narayanapuram	26,950
		TOWNS	
VI	5-VI	Chavakkad	29,443
VII	5-VII	Guruvayur (Township)	15,863

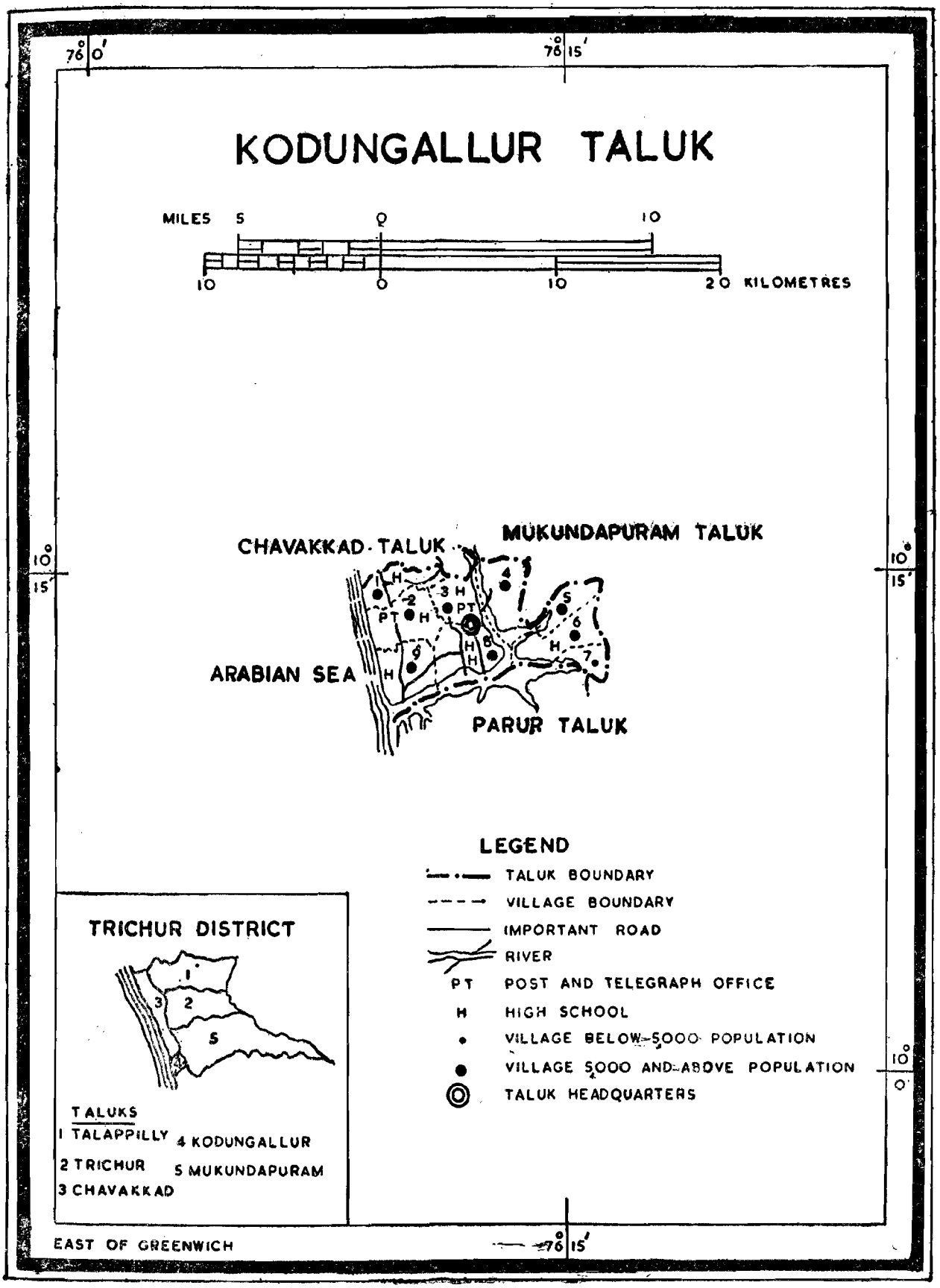

CHAVAKKAD TALUK
76° 0'
76° 15'
10° 30'
10° 15'
PONNANI TALUK
TALAPPILLY TALUK
TRICHUR TALUK
MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK
KODUNGALLUR TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
TOWN SHIP
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
TRICHUR DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 TALAPPILLY 4 KODUNGALLUR
2 TRICHUR 5 MUKUNDAPURAM
3 CHAVAKKAD
EAST OF GREENWICH

3/19--36

VILLAGES IN KODUNGALLUR TALUK *

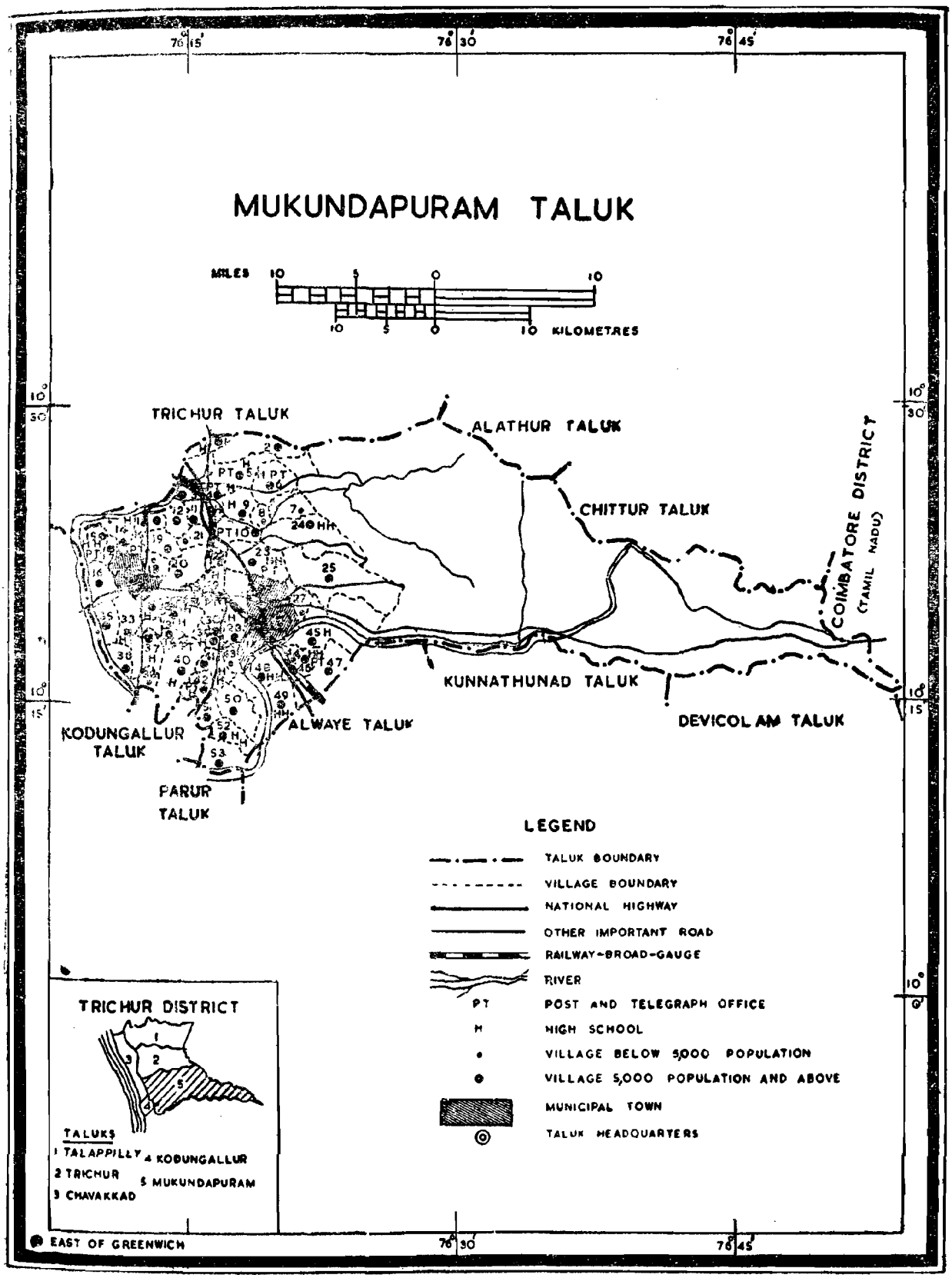
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	5-4-1	Edavilangu	13,469
2	5-4-2	Eriyad	18,509
3	5-4-3	Lokamaleswaram	15,470
4	5-4-4	Pullut	10,214
5	5-4-5	Pallipuram	6,246
6	5-4-6	Poyya	7,455
7	5-4-7	Madathumpady	3,134
8	5-4-8	Methala	25,958
9	5-4-9	Azhikode	12,526

* There is no town in this taluk.


76° 0'
76° 15'
KODUNGALLUR TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
CHAVAKKAD TALUK
MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
PARUR TALUK
10° 15'
10° 0'
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
TRICHUR DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 TALAPPILLY
2 TRICHUR
3 CHAVAKKAD
4 KODUNGALLUR
5 MUKUNDAPURAM
EAST OF GREENWICH

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK

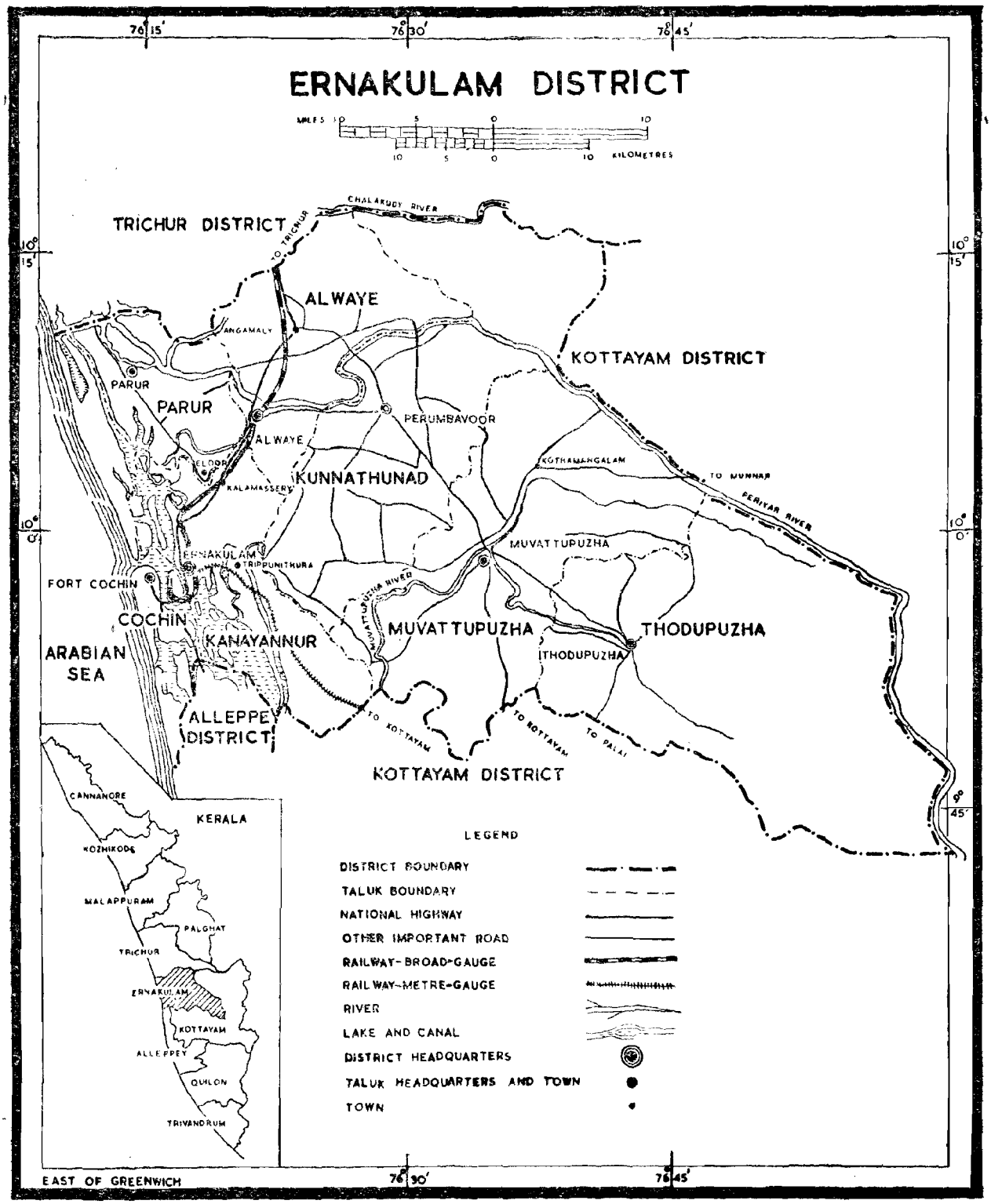
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	5-5-1	Trikkur	8,203
2	5-5-2	Kallur	10,548
3	5-5-3	Nenmenikara	11,897
4	5-5-4	Thoravu	10,734
5	5-5-5	Amballur	22,301
6	5-5-6	Varandarappilly	12,934
7	5-5-7	Mupliyam	4,566
8	5-5-8	Nandipulam	4,359
9	5-5-9	Chengallur	7,479
10	5-5-10	Nellayi	6,346
11	5-5-11	Parappukkara	9,702
12	5-5-12	Thottipal	5,815
13	5-5-13	Porathissery (Portion)	12,362
14	5-5-14	Karalam (Portion)	11,386
15	5-5-15	Kattur	14,352
16	5-5-16	Edathirinji	7,959
17	5-5-17	Manavalassery (Portion)	5,069
18	5-5-18	Irinjalakuda (Portion)	1,106
19	5-5-19	Madayikonam	7,870
20	5-5-20	Pullur (Portion)	8,321
21	5-5-21	Anandapuram	4,639
22	5-5-22	Muriyad	4,382
23	5-5-23	Kodakara	20,767
24	5-5-24	Mattathur	26,375
25	5-5-25	Kodassery	21,355
26	5-5-26	Pariyaram	19,911
27	5-5-27	Elinjipra	2,738
28	5-5-28	Alur	15,049
29	5-5-29	Kallettumkara	5,112
30	5-5-30	Thazhekad	9,989
31	5-5-31	Kaduppassery	6,309
32	5-5-32	Vellookkara	6,124
33	5-5-33	Poomangalam	8,977
34	5-5-34	Vadakkumkara	6,114
35	5-5-35	Padiyur	6,842
36	5-5-36	Vallivattom	7,019
37	5-5-37	Thekkumkara	9,753
38	5-5-38	Karumathra	2,773
39	5-5-39	Kottanellur	7,923
40	5-5-40	Puthenchira	15,306
41	5-5-41	Vadakkumbhagom	6,510
42	5-5-42	Vadama	8,455
43	5-5-43	Annallur	4,849
44	5-5-44	Muringur-Vadakkummuri	3,158
45	5-5-45	Melur	16,222
46	5-5-46	Muringur-Thekkummuri	12,226
47	5-5-47	Kizhakkummuri	10,606
48	5-5-48	Kallur Vadakkummuri	17,316
49	5-5-49	Kallur Thekkummuri	12,298
50	5-5-50	Alathur	9,271
51	5-5-51	Kuruvilassery	6,162
52	5-5-52	Kakkulissery	7,627
53	5-5-53	Thirumukulam	7,869
		TOWNS	
VIII	5-VIII	Irinjalakuda (Municipal)	25,405
IX	5-IX	Chalakudy (Municipal)	37,562


MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
76° 15'
76° 30'
76° 45'
10° 30'
10° 15'
TRICHUR TALUK
ALATHUR TALUK
CHITTUR TALUK
COIMBATORE DISTRICT (TAMIL NADU)
KUNNATHUNAD TALUK
DEVICOLAM TALUK
ALWAYE TALUK
KODUNGALLUR TALUK
PARUR TALUK
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY-BROAD-GAUGE
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PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
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VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 POPULATION AND ABOVE
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
TRICHUR DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 TALAPPILLY
2 TRICHUR
3 CHAVAKKAD
4 KODUNGALLUR
5 MUKUNDAPURAM
EAST OF GREENWICH

3/19—37

ERNAKULAM

DISTRICT


ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
76° 15'
76° 30'
76° 45'
10° 15'
10° 0'
9° 45'
TRICHUR DISTRICT
TO TRICHUR
CHALAKUDY RIVER
ALWAYE
ANGAMALY
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
PARUR
PARUR
PERUMBAVOOR
ALWAYE
ELOOR
KALAMASSERY
KUNNATHUNAD
KOTHAMANGALAM
TO MUNNAR
PERIYAR RIVER
MUVATTUPUZHA
ERNAKULAM
TRIPPUNITHURA
FORT COCHIN
COCHIN
KANAYANNUR
ARABIAN SEA
MUVATTUPUZHA RIVER
MUVATTUPUZHA
THODUPUZHA
THODUPUZHA
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT
TO KOTTAYAM
TO KOTTAYAM
TO PALAI
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
KERALA
CANNANORE
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
LEGEND
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY-BROAD-GAUGE
RAILWAY-METRE-GAUGE
RIVER
LAKE AND CANAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS AND TOWN
TOWN
EAST OF GREENWICH

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

FLY-LEAF

Ernakulam, the industrial district of Kerala, is bounded on the north by Trichur district, on the east by Kottayam district, on the south by Kottayam and Alleppey districts and on the west by Arabian Sea. It lies between north latitudes 9° 41′ and 10° 17′ and east longitudes 76° 10′ and 77° 01′. The change in the administrative boundary of the district was limited to the addition of Kalamboorkara of Velloor village and Mulakulam Vadakkekara of Mulakulam village of Vaikom taluk of Kottayam district to the Piravom village of Muvattupuzha taluk. Apart from the above change there was no other alteration in the district boundary till 1971. As on 1st April 1971 there were seven taluks and 114 villages in the district. In 1972, however, a new district, Idikki, was formed taking regions from Ernakulam and Kottayam districts. Accordingly, the entire Thodupuzha taluk of this district excluding Kalloorkad village and Manjalloor village included in Kalloorkad and Manjalloor panchayats have been transferred to the newly formed Idikki district. A new taluk Kothamangalam, was formed out of Muvattupuzha taluk. Details of these changes are given at the Annexure to this volume. The analysis of data attempted in the succeeding paragraphs is limited to the position of the district as on 1st April 1971.

2. The physiographic conditions of the district is similar to the rest of the State. The ridges of the Western Ghats lie on the eastern side of the district. Two important rivers viz. Periyar (229 km.) and Muvattupuzha (121 km.) traverse through the district. Of the three natural divisions, midland occupies more than half of the total extent of the district and it supports a population of 11.4 lakhs which works out to 47.88 per cent. The highland region, however, accommodates only 5 per cent of the total population. Though the lowland region has an area of only 17.66 per cent it supports almost the same population as that of the midland. In other words, the lowland region has more pressure of population with 1,942 persons per sq. km. as against 644 in the midland and only 131 in the highland region.

3. The three taluks which lie adjacent to the coastal line have high density of population. Of these, Cochin taluk records the highest density with 2,817 persons per sq. km. both in the district as well as in the State. Kanayannur taluk has a density of 1,546 while Parur taluk records a density of 1,467. The lowest density of population is shown by Thodupuzha taluk (237 persons per sq. km.). Among the towns, Cochin Corporation registers the highest density of 4,628 followed by Alwaye with 3,352 and Parur with 2,701 while the lowest rank in density is claimed by Thodupuzha town with 956 persons per sq. km.

4. Seventy years ago the district had a population of only 6.72 lakhs. The increase during the last seven decades was rapid and the population according to the Census of 1971 was 23.83 lakhs. A fluctuating rate of increase has been noted in the previous decades. However, the rise in population in the present decade 1961-71 is the highest with 27.69 per cent in contrast to the last seven decades. Alwaye taluk, which has a network of industrial establishments, has registered the highest growth rate during 1961-71 with 33.38 per cent, closely followed by Kanayannur taluk with 31.30 per cent. Muvattupuzha taluk has shown only an increase of 20.25 per cent over the 1961 figure.

5. In all the previous censuses, except 1951, males outnumber females. Barring the figure for 1921, the sex ratio worked out for the present census for the district is the lowest with 983 females per 1,000 males. But the taluks of the district did not show the same pattern. Parur is the only taluk in the district where there is

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excess of females over males. Thodupuzha taluk has the lowest sex ratio with 940 females per 1,000 males. Among the 12 towns in the district four have sex ratio in favour of females. They are Angamali, Parur, Njarakkal and Trippunithura. The highest sex ratio is recorded in Parur municipal town (1,040) while Eloor non-municipal town claims the lowest position (852 females per 1,000 males).

6. The general literacy rate of the district (65.29 per cent) is well above the State literacy rate (60.42 per cent). In respect of literacy Ernakulam ranks third among the districts of the State. Male literacy rate, according to the present census, goes up to 70.34 per cent while the female literacy rate is 60.15 per cent. Kanayannur taluk leads other taluks in total, male and female literacy rates with 69.46, 74.70 and 64.11 per cent respectively. Alwaye taluk records the lowest literacy rate with 60.63 per cent.

7. Though Hindus constitute the largest community in the district it accounts only 46.01 per cent of the total population. 41.54 per cent of the people in the district follow Christianity, while the Muslim population accounts only for 12.33 per cent. Other religions and persuasions form only less than 1 per cent of the total population. Ernakulam district has only about one-tenth of the Scheduled Castes in the State while the tribal population accounts only 4.32 per cent.

8. The population of the district is mainly divided into workers and non-workers, based on their main activity. Workers form 28.84 per cent of the total population. When the district is taken as a whole, 22.23 per cent of the total workers fall in the industrial category of agricultural labourers. Of the male workers 17.72 per cent are cultivators while 42.98 per cent of the female workers are agricultural labourers. The position in the taluks is different. Agricultural labourers constitute the single largest industrial category in Alwaye, Kunnathunad and Muvattupuzha taluks. Thodupuzha taluk stands unique with the highest percentage of cultivators. The other three taluks viz. Parur, Cochin and Kanayannur have largest percentage of workers in the manufacturing sector. Though Ernakulam is the most industrialized district in the State it stands only second to Quilon in the proportion of industrial workers. This is mainly because of the labour-intensive nature of cashew-based industries.

TABLE 6·1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Area in km²*			No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
		Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ERNAKULAM	**T**	**3,271·0**	**3,053·1**	**217·9**	**372,388**	**386,837**	**2,383,178**	**1,726,288**	**656,890**
	H	**921·9**	**921·9**	..	**20,856**	**21,813**	**120,630**	**120,630**	..
	M	**1,771·6**	**1,703·1**	**68·5**	**185,192**	**189,182**	**1,140,995**	**1,033,557**	**107,438**
	L	**577·5**	**428·1**	**149·4**	**166,340**	**175,842**	**1,121,553**	**572,101**	**549,452**
1 Alwaye	T	326·3	312·3	14·0	47,479	48,896	302,176	265,177	36,999
	M	326·3	312·3	14·0	47,479	48,896	302,176	265,177	36,999
2 Parur	T	191·6	172·1	19·5	42,833	44,235	281,047	235,929	45,118
	L	191·6	172·1	19·5	42,833	44,235	281,047	235,929	45,118
3 Cochin	T	140·9	92·7	48·2	56,513	61,612	396,849	160,573	236,276
	L	140·9	92·7	48·2	56,513	61,612	396,849	160,573	236,276
4 Kanayannur	T	322·7	241·0	81·7	76,147	79,212	498,884	230,826	268,058
	M	77·7	77·7	..	9,153	9,217	55,227	55,227	..
	L	245·0	163·3	81·7	66,994	69,995	443,657	175,599	268,058
5 Kunnathunad	T	677·7	664·1	13·6	48,710	49,929	292,113	271,225	20,888
	H	212·4	212·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	465·3	451·7	13·6	48,710	49,929	292,113	271,225	20,888
6 Muvattupuzha	T	670·9	651·9	19·0	60,621	61,590	370,534	341,863	28,671
	M	670·9	651·9	19·0	60,621	61,590	370,534	341,863	28,671
7 Thodupuzha	T	1,021·0	999·1	21·9	40,085	41,363	241,575	220,695	20,880
	H	789·6	789·6	..	20,856	21,813	120,630	120,630	..
	M	231·4	209·5	21·9	19,229	19,550	120,945	100,065	20,880

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland, L—Lowland.

*The area figures for districts represent provisional 'geographical area' figures supplied by the Surveyor General India. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures in rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area figures from the total area of the district. The total area figures of taluks will not tally with the district figures because the former represent 'land use area' and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records.

TABLE 6·2

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901–71

Census year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
		ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—TOTAL			
1901	672,358	..	..	338,751	333,607
1911	766,340	+ 93,982	+13·98	385,505	380,835
1921	837,506	+ 71,166	+ 9·29	425,981	411,525
1931	1,060,422	+222,916	+26·62	533,159	527,263
1941	1,281,362	+220,940	+20·84	643,536	637,826
1951	1,535,843	+254,481	+19·86	766,621	769,222
1961	1,866,436	+330,593	+21·53	934,505	931,931
1971	2,383,178	+516,742	+27·69	1,201,946	1,181,232
		ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—RURAL			
1901	598,160	..	..	298,753	299,407
1911	678,987	+ 80,827	+13·51	338,300	340,687
1921	741,014	+ 62,027	+ 9·14	374,297	366,717
1931	906,388	+165,374	+22·32	452,478	453,910
1941	1,087,381	+180,993	+19·97	542,739	544,642
1951	1,268,779	+181,398	+16·68	629,487	639,292
1961	1,471,126	+202,347	+15·95	731,179	739,947
1971	1,726,288	+255,162	+17·34	865,868	860,420
		ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—URBAN			
1901	74,198	..	..	39,998	34,200
1911	87,353	+ 13,155	+17·73	47,205	40,148
1921	96,492	+ 9,139	+10·46	51,684	44,808
1931	154,034	+ 57,542	+59·63	80,681	73,353
1941	193,981	+ 39,947	+25·93	100,797	93,184
1951	267,064	+ 73,083	+37·68	137,134	129,930
1961	395,310	+128,246	+48·02	203,326	191,984
1971	656,890	+261,580	+66·17	336,078	320,812

TABLE 6.3

DENSITY BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk		Total/Rural/ Urban	No. of persons per km.²			
			Total	Highland	Midland	Lowland
1		2	3	4	5	6
ERNAKULAM		**T**	**729**	**131**	**644**	**1,942**
		R	**565**	**131**	**607**	**1,336**
		U	**3,017**	..	**1,571**	**3,678**
1	Alwaye	T	926	..	926	..
		R	849	..	849	..
		U	2,645	..	2,645	..
2	Parur	T	1,467	..	..	1,467
		R	1,371	..	..	1,371
		U	2,318	..	..	2,318
3	Cochin	T	2,817	..	..	2,817
		R	1,732	..	..	1,732
		U	4,904	..	..	4,904
4	Kanayannur	T	1,546	..	711	1,811
		R	958	..	711	1,075
		U	3,230	..	..	3,280
5	Kunnathunad	T	431	..	628	..
		R	408	..	600	..
		U	1,537	..	1,537	..
6	Muvattupuzha	T	552	..	552	..
		R	524	..	524	..
		U	1,513	..	1,513	..
7	Thodupuzha	T	237	153	523	..
		R	221	153	478	..
		U	956	..	956	..

NOTE: *The density of population per km² given in this table is worked out by using the area figures given in table 6.1. For total and rural areas the density is worked out by using the area figures corrected up to 1 place of decimal. In the case of 'urban' areas the density is worked out by using the area figures corrected up to 2 places of decimals by adding the area of the individual towns in the respective units in table 6.5.*

TABLE 6.4

SEX RATIO BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk		Natural divisions	Population						Sex ratio*		
			Total		Rural		Urban				
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ERNAKULAM		**T**	**1,201,946**	**1,181,232**	**865,868**	**860,420**	**336,078**	**320,812**	**983**	**994**	**955**
		H	**63,576**	**57,054**	**63,576**	**57,054**	..	..	**897**	**897**	..
		M	**572,712**	**568,283**	**517,556**	**516,001**	**55,156**	**52,282**	**992**	**997**	**948**
		L	**565,658**	**555,895**	**284,736**	**287,365**	**280,922**	**268,530**	**983**	**1,009**	**956**
1	Alwaye	T	151,623	150,553	132,729	132,448	18,894	18,105	993	998	958
		M	151,623	150,553	132,729	132,448	18,894	18,105	993	998	958
2	Parur	T	140,408	140,639	117,258	118,671	23,150	21,968	1,002	1,012	949
		L	140,408	140,639	117,258	118,671	23,150	21,968	1,002	1,012	949
3	Cochin	T	200,523	196,326	79,122	81,451	121,401	114,875	979	1,029	946
		L	200,523	196,326	79,122	81,451	121,401	114,875	979	1,029	946
4	Kanayannur	T	252,072	246,812	115,701	115,125	136,371	131,687	979	995	966
		M	27,345	27,882	27,345	27,882	..	..	1,020	1,020	..
		L	224,727	218,930	88,356	87,243	136,371	131,687	974	987	966
5	Kunnathunad	T	146,968	145,145	136,213	135,012	10,755	10,133	988	991	942
		M	146,968	145,145	136,213	135,012	10,755	10,133	988	991	942
6	Muvattupuzha	T	185,798	184,736	171,131	170,732	14,667	14,004	994	998	955
		M	185,798	184,736	171,131	170,732	14,667	14,004	994	998	955
7	Thodupuzha	T	124,554	117,021	113,714	106,981	10,840	10,040	940	941	926
		H	63,576	57,054	63,576	57,054	..	..	897	897	..
		M	60,978	59,967	50,138	49,927	10,840	10,040	983	996	926

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland, L—Lowland.

* Number of females per 1,000 males.

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TABLE 6.5

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

	Town and status		Area in km.²	Population			Growth rate 1961-71	Density per km²	Sex ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)
				Persons	Males	Females			
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				ERNAKULAM DISTRICT					
				Class I (100,000 and above)					
1	Cochin	(C)	94·88	439,066	224,992	214,074	+58·09	4,628	951
				Class III (20,000–49,999)					
2	Trippunithura	(NM)	13·66	28,090	13,825	14,265	+94·48	2,056	1,032
3	Parur	(M)	9·05	24,393	11,958	12,435	+16·98	2,701	1 040
4	Alwaye	(M)	7·18	24,067	12,463	11,604	+15·36	3,352	931
5	Muvattupuzha	(M)	13·18	22,137	11,396	10,741	— 3·33	1,680	943
6	Perumbavoor	(M)	13·59	20,888	10,755	10,133	+29·36	1,537	942
7	Thodupuzha@	(NM)	21·85	20,880	10,840	10,040	..	956	926
8	*Eloor*	(NM)	10·43	20,725	11,192	9,533	..	1,937	852
				Class IV (10,000–19,999)					
9	Njarakkal	(NM)	8·60	19,221	9,450	9,771	+21·83	2,235	1,034
10	*Kalamassery*	(NM)	12·77	17,957	9,505	8,452	..	1,406	889
11	*Angamaly*	(NM)	6·81	12,932	6,431	6,501	..	1,899	1,011
				Class V (5,000–9,999)					
12	Kothamangalam @	(NM)	5·77	6,534	3,271	3,263	..	1,132	998

NOTE: (i) Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 Census are printed in *italics*

@ Thodupuzha and Kothamangalam were towns in previous censuses, but were declassified as rural in 1961 Census. They were declared as towns again in 1971 Census.

(ii) The following abbreviations are used in column, for denoting the status of a town.
C—Corporation, M—Municipal town, NM—Non-municipal town.

(iii) Cochin Corporation has been constituted by including Fort Cochin, Mattancherry, Edappally, Ernakulam, Willingdon Island and part of Trippunithura towns of 1961 and some adjoining rural areas. However, the population of Cochin for 1961 has been built up by adding the population of Fort Cochin, Mattancherry, Edappally, Ernakulam and Willingdon Island towns which have been entirely merged into it.

TABLE 6.6

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

(RURAL AREAS)

	District/Taluk		Total	Population size						
				Less than 200	200–499	500–999	1,000–1,999	2,000–4,999	5,000–9,999	10,000+
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ERNAKULAM		**I**	**103**	..	..	..	**1**	**3**	**19**	**80**
		II	**1,726,288**	..	..	..	**1,776**	**12,406**	**157,080**	**1,555,026**
1	Alwaye	I	12	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
		II	265,177	..	..	..	..	..	38,385	226,792
2	Parur	I	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
		II	235,929	..	..	..	..	..	..	235,929
3	Cochin	I	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
		II	160,573	..	..	..	..	..	15,581	144,992
4	Kanayannur	I	18	..	..	..	..	3	5	10
		II	230,826	..	..	..	..	12,406	39,305	179,115
5	Kunnathunad	I	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	14
		II	271,225	..	..	..	1,776	..	..	269,449
6	Muvattupuzha	I	25	..	..	..	..	..	2	23
		II	341,863	..	..	..	..	..	15,343	326,520
7	Thodupuzha	I	16	..	..	..	..	..	5	11
		II	220,695	..	..	..	..	..	48,466	172,229

NOTE: I No. of inhabited villages
II Population
This table includes population of forest areas also.

TABLE 6.7

AGE STRUCTURE, 1971

Age group	Total		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT		
ALL AGES	**2,383,178**	**1,201,946**	**1,181,232**
0–4	310,132	155,450	154,682
5–9	313,000	158,772	154,228
10–14	318,323	161,972	156,351
15–19	264,642	129,312	135,330
20–24	228,806	117,723	111,083
25–29	156,819	79,357	77,462
30–34	138,536	70,218	68,318
35–39	143,406	71,921	71,485
40–44	110,435	57,346	53,089
45–49	109,722	57,942	51,780
50–54	74,609	38,519	36,090
55–59	65,698	32,750	32,948
60–64	51,176	25,240	25,936
65–69	40,155	18,594	21,561
70–74	26,272	12,520	13,752
75–79	16,618	7,692	8,926
80–84	8,974	3,966	5,008
85–89	4,060	1,975	2,085
90–94	1,195	455	740
95–99	360	110	250
100+	115	45	70
Age not stated	125	67	58

TABLE 6.8

RELIGION, 1971

Religion	Population			Percentage
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT			
ALL RELIGIONS	**2,383,178**	**1,201,946**	**1,181,232**	**100·00**
Buddhists	310	293	17	0·01
Christians	989,962	494,206	495,756	41·54
Hindus	1,096,374	554,658	541,716	46·01
Jains	1,225	698	527	0·05
Muslims	293,956	151,067	142,889	12·33
Sikhs	882	681	201	0·04
Other religions and persuasions	132	74	58	0·01
Religion not stated	337	269	68	0·01

TABLE 6.9

LITERACY, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ERNAKULAM	**T**	**1,555,952**	**845,399**	**710,553**	**65·29**	**70·34**	**60·15**
	R	**1,099,252**	**594,923**	**504,329**	**63·68**	**68·71**	**58·61**
	U	**456,700**	**250,476**	**206,224**	**69·52**	**74·53**	**64·28**
1 Alwaye	T	183,222	99,887	83,335	60·63	65·88	55·35
	R	157,110	85,738	71,372	59·25	64·60	53 89
	U	26,112	14,149	11,963	70·57	74·89	66·08
2 Parur	T	187,630	100,735	86,895	66·76	71·74	61·79
	R	155,379	83,024	72,355	65·86	70·80	60·97
	U	32,251	17,711	14,540	71·48	76·51	66·19
3 Cochin	T	266,449	144,691	121,758	67·14	72·16	62·02
	R	109,344	57,366	51,978	68·10	72·50	63·82
	U	157,105	87,325	69,780	66·49	71·93	60·74
4 Kanayannur	T	346,540	188,299	158,241	69·46	74·70	64·11
	R	153,473	83,674	69,799	66·49	72·32	60·63
	U	193,067	104,625	88,442	72·02	76·72	67·16
5 Kunnathunad	T	179,972	98,418	81,554	61·61	66·97	56·19
	R	165,909	90,627	75,282	61·17	66·53	55·76
	U	14,063	7,791	6,272	67·33	72·44	61·90
6 Muvattupuzha	T	235,864	127,867	107,997	63·66	68·82	58·46
	R	216,123	116,947	99,176	63·22	68·34	58·09
	U	19,741	10,920	8,821	68·85	74·45	62·99
7 Thodupuzha	T	156,275	85,502	70,773	64·69	68·65	60·48
	R	141,914	77,547	64,367	64·30	68·19	60·17
	U	14,361	7,955	6,406	68·78	73·39	63·80

TABLE 6.10

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ERNAKULAM	**T**	**193,051**	**96,656**	**96,395**	**87,646**	**50,538**	**37,108**	**45·40**	**52·29**	**38·50**
	R	**162,626**	**81,247**	**81,379**	**71,302**	**41,091**	**30,211**	**43·84**	**50·58**	**37·12**
	U	**30,425**	**15,409**	**15,016**	**16,344**	**9,447**	**6,897**	**53·72**	**61.31**	**45·93**
1 Alwaye	T	26,519	13,322	13,197	8,997	5,345	3,652	33·93	40·12	27·67
	R	25,482	12,794	12,688	8,510	5,057	3,453	33·40	39·53	27·21
	U	1,037	528	509	487	288	199	46·96	54·55	39·10
2 Parur	T	27,016	13,471	13,545	12,372	7,090	5,282	45·80	52·63	39·00
	R	24,285	12,092	12,193	10,958	6,265	4,693	45·12	51·81	38·49
	U	2,731	1,379	1,352	1,414	825	589	51·78	59·83	43·57
3 Cochin	T	25,053	12,397	12,656	14,826	8,374	6,452	59·18	67·55	50·98
	R	17,013	8,387	8,626	10,088	5,706	4,382	59·30	68·03	50·80
	U	8,010	4,010	4,030	4,738	2,668	2,070	58·93	66·53	51·36
4 Kanayannur	T	43,763	22,042	21,721	22,629	13,224	9,405	51·71	59·99	43·30
	R	29,201	14,601	14,600	14,843	8,638	6,205	50·83	59·16	42·50
	U	14,562	7,441	7,121	7,786	4,586	3,200	53·47	61·63	44·94
5 Kunnathunad	T	33,408	16,615	16,793	12,774	7,478	5,296	38·24	45·01	31·54
	R	31,591	15,712	15,879	11,973	7,034	4,939	37·90	44·77	31·10
	U	1,817	903	914	801	444	357	44·08	49·17	39·06
6 Muvattupuzha	T	26,213	13,133	13,080	10,906	6,122	4,784	41·61	46·62	36·57
	R	24,751	12,387	12,364	10,167	5,704	4,464	41·08	46·05	36·10
	U	1,462	746	716	739	418	321	50·55	56·03	44·83
7 Thodupuzha	T	11,079	5,676	5,403	5,142	2,905	2,237	46·41	51·18	41·40
	R	10,303	5,274	5,029	4,763	2,687	2,076	46·23	50·95	41·28
	U	776	402	374	379	218	161	48·84	54·23	43·05

TABLE 6.11

SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ERNAKULAM	**T**	**11,648**	**6,061**	**5,587**	**5,255**	**2,947**	**2,308**	**45·12**	**48·62**	**41·31**
	R	**11,381**	**5,872**	**5,509**	**5,027**	**2,779**	**2,248**	**44·17**	**47·33**	**40·81**
	U	**267**	**189**	**78**	**228**	**168**	**60**	**85·39**	**88·89**	**76·92**
1 Alwaye	T	79	70	9	68	65	3	86.08	92·86	33·33
	R	76	69	7	67	64	3	88·16	92·75	42·86
	U	3	1	2	1	1	..	33·33	100·00	..
2 Parur	T	23	13	10	8	4	4	34·78	30·77	40·00
	R	19	9	10	4	..	4	21·05	..	40·00
	U	4	4	..	4	4	..	100·00	100·00	..
3 Cochin	T	47	27	20	36	21	15	76·60	77·78	75·00
	R	19	7	12	12	5	7	63·16	71·43	58·33
	U	28	20	8	24	16	8	85·71	80·00	100·00
4 Kanayannur	T	196	129	67	157	110	47	80·10	85·27	70·15
	R	27	14	13	17	8	9	62·96	57·14	69·23
	U	169	115	54	140	102	38	82·84	88·70	70·37
5 Kunnathunad	T	40	19	21	18	7	11	45·00	36·84	52·38
	R	33	19	14	11	7	4	33·33	36·84	28·57
	U	7	..	7	7	..	7	100·00	..	100·00
6 Muvattupuzha	T	157	82	75	77	47	30	49·04	57·32	40·00
	R	150	80	70	70	45	25	46·67	56·25	35·71
	U	7	2	5	7	2	5	100·00	100·00	100·00
7 Thodupuzha	T	11,106	5,721	5,385	4,891	2,693	2,198	44·04	47·07	40·82
	R	11,057	5,674	5,383	4,846	2,650	2,196	43·83	46·70	40·80
	U	49	47	2	45	43	2	91·84	91·49	100·00

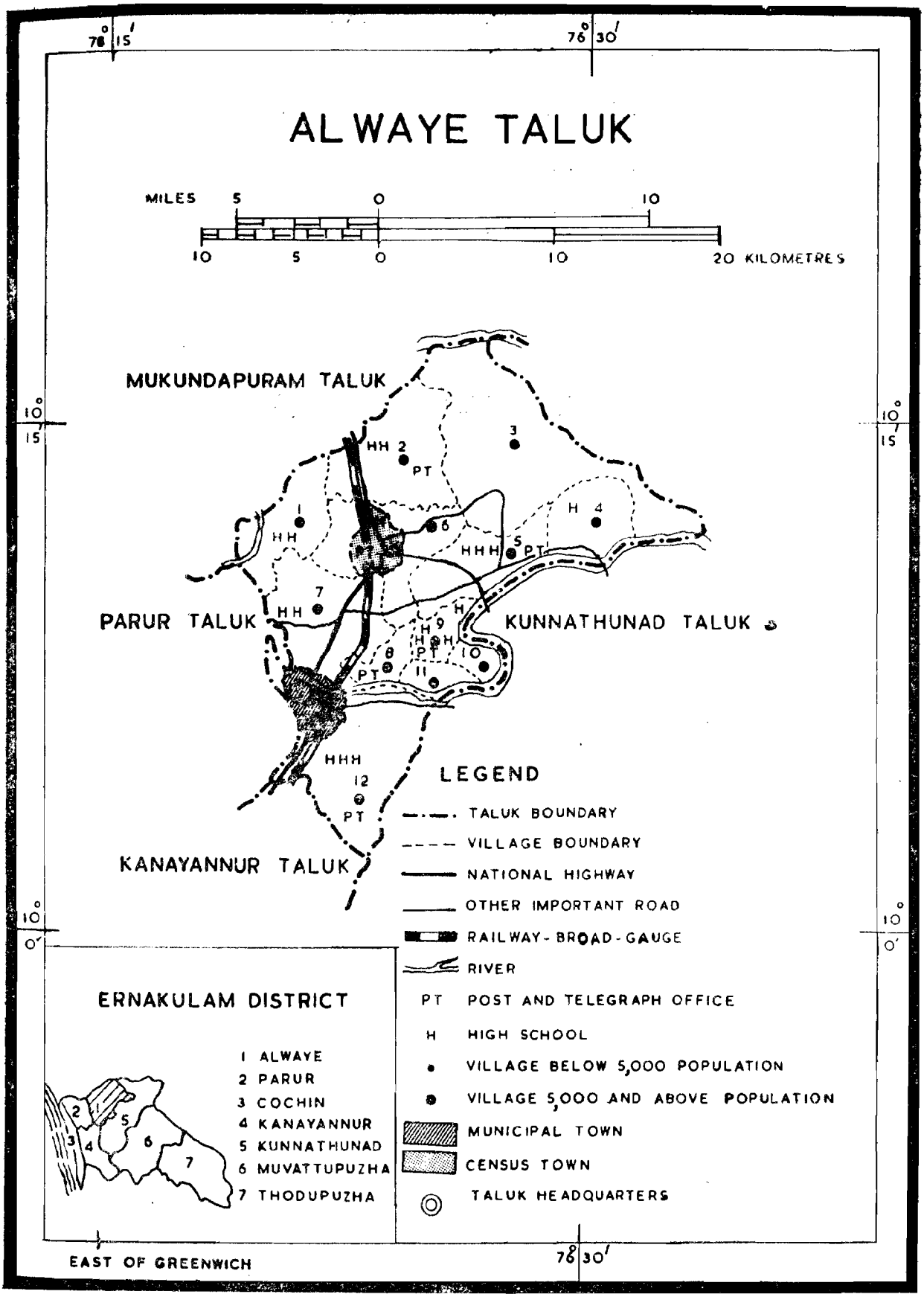
TABLE 6.12

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY MAIN ACTIVITY, 1971

Main activity	Population						
	Total			Rural		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT						
TOTAL	**2,383,178**	**1,201,946**	**1,181,232**	**865,868**	**860,420**	**336,078**	**320,812**
WORKERS (I–IX)	687,253	542,313	144,940	392,106	114,132	150,207	30,808
I Cultivators	100,547	96,101	4,446	92,605	4,274	3,496	172
II Agricultural labourers	152,759	90,468	62,291	85,839	60,104	4,629	2,187
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	39,420	36,306	3,114	31,765	2,857	4,541	257
IV Mining and quarrying	4,566	4,108	458	3,828	98	280	360
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:							
(a) Household industry	26,639	15,057	11,582	12,594	10,244	2,463	1,338
(b) Other than household industry	107,490	88,870	18,620	52,892	13,784	35,978	4,836
VI Construction	25,300	24,148	1,152	17,703	734	6,445	418
VII Trade and commerce	71,710	67,497	4,213	35,877	2,021	31,620	2,192
VIII Transport, storage and communications	46,405	43,665	2,740	19,881	1,622	23,784	1,118
IX Other services	112,417	76,093	36,324	39,122	18,394	36,971	17,930
NON-WORKERS	1,695,925	659,633	1,036,292	473,762	746,288	185,871	290,004

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN ALWAYE TALUK

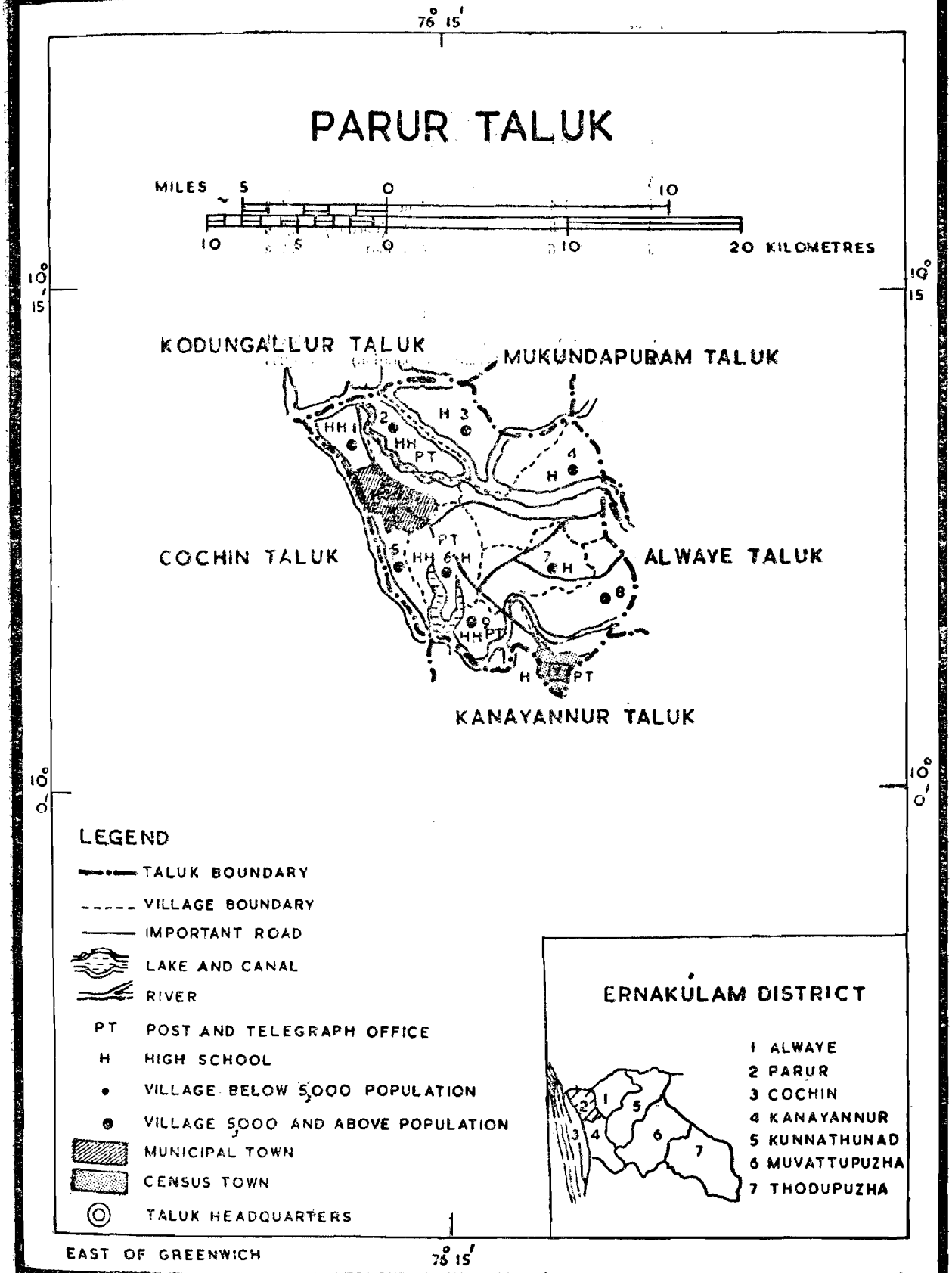
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	6-1-1	Parakkadavu	21,722
2	6-1-2	Kothakulangara North	30,992
3	6-1-3	Manjapra	28,172
4	6-1-4	Malayattoor	6,611
5	6-1-5	Manickamangalam	29,325
6	6-1-6	Kothakulangara South (Portion)	22,458
7	6-1-7	Chengamanad	37,718
8	6-1-8	Chowwara	9,161
9	6-1-9	Vadakkumbhagom	8,528
10	6-1-10	Kizhakkumbhagom	7,136
11	6-1-11	Thekkumbhagom	6,949
12	6-1-12	Alwaye (Portion)	56,405
		TOWNS	
I	6-I	Angamaly	12,932
II	6-II	Alwaye (Municipal)	24,067


ALWAYE TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
78° 15'
76° 30'
10° 15'
10° 0'
MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK
PARUR TALUK
KUNNATHUNAD TALUK
KANAYANNUR TALUK
HH 2
PT
3
1
HH
6
H 4
HHH 5
PT
7
HH
H
H 9
HH
PT 10
8
PT
11
HHH
12
PT
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY - BROAD - GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
MUNICIPAL TOWN
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
1 ALWAYE
2 PARUR
3 COCHIN
4 KANAYANNUR
5 KUNNATHUNAD
6 MUVATTUPUZHA
7 THODUPUZHA
EAST OF GREENWICH
78° 30'

3/19—41

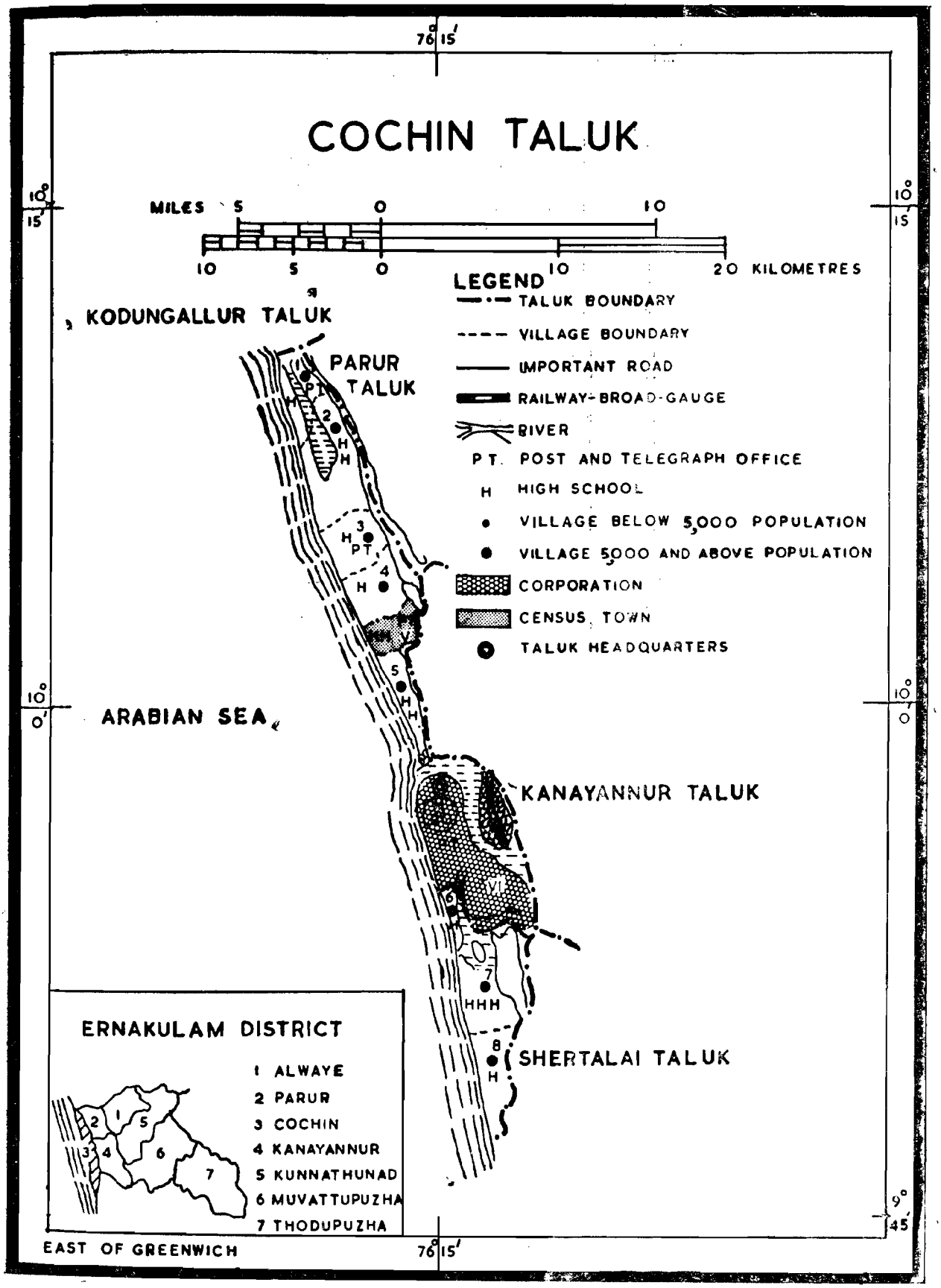
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN PARUR TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	6-2-1	Vadakkekara (Portion)	39,330
2	6-2-2	Chendamangalam	24,371
3	6-2-3	Puthenvelikkara	26,375
4	6-2-4	Airoor	27,891
5	6-2-5	Parur Ezhikkara (Portion)	22,704
6	6-2-6	Kottuvally (Portion)	26,378
7	6-2-7	Alengad	27,749
8	6-2-8	Kadungalloor (Portion)	17,463
9	6-2-9	Varapuzha (Portion)	23,668
		TOWNS	
III	6-III	Parur (Municipal)	24,393
IV	6-IV	Eloor	20,725


76° 15'
PARUR TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
10° 15'
10° 0'
KODUNGALLUR TALUK
MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK
COCHIN TALUK
ALWAYE TALUK
KANAYANNUR TALUK
HH 1
2
HH
PT
H 3
4
H
PT
5
HH 6 H
7 H
8
HH PT
H
PT
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
LAKE AND CANAL
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
MUNICIPAL TOWN
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
1 ALWAYE
2 PARUR
3 COCHIN
4 KANAYANNUR
5 KUNNATHUNAD
6 MUVATTUPUZHA
7 THODUPUZHA
EAST OF GREENWICH
76° 15'

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN COCHIN TALUK

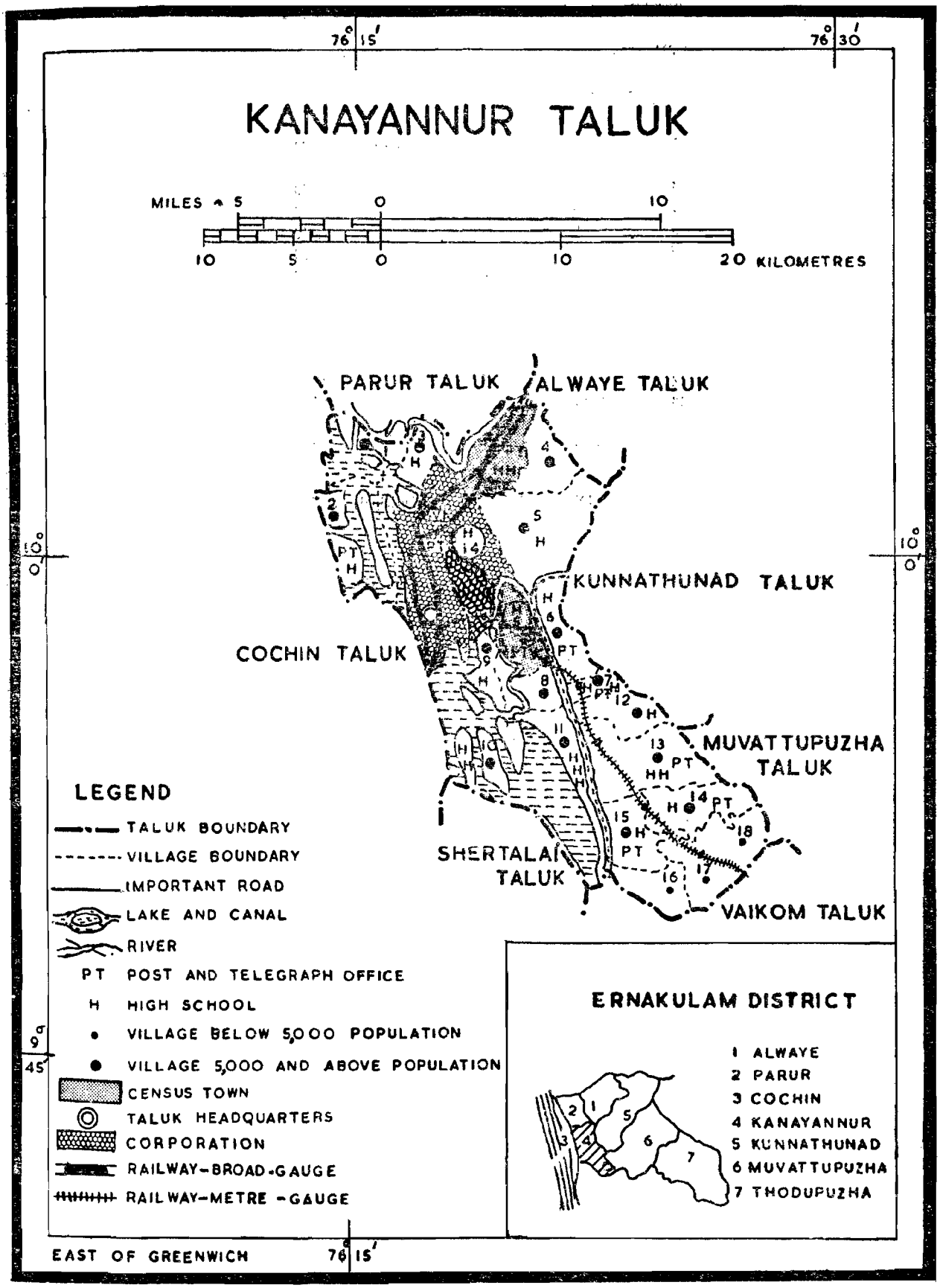
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	6-3-1	Kuzhupilly	18,492
2	6-3-2	Pallipuram	24,429
3	6-3-3	Edavanakkad	16,597
4	6-3-4	Nayarambalam	20,183
5	6-3-5	Elankunnapuzha (Portion)	36,358
6	6-3-6	Palluruthy (Portion)	5,798
7	6-3-7	Kumbalangy	28,933
8	6-3-8	Chellanam	9,783
		TOWNS	
V	6-V	Njarakkal	19,221
VI	6-VI	Cochin (Corporation)	217,055


COCHIN TALUK
76° 15'
10° 15'
10° 0'
9° 45'
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY-BROAD-GAUGE
RIVER
P T. POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CORPORATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
KODUNGALLUR TALUK
PARUR TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
KANAYANNUR TALUK
SHERTALAI TALUK
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
1 ALWAYE
2 PARUR
3 COCHIN
4 KANAYANNUR
5 KUNNATHUNAD
6 MUVATTUPUZHA
7 THODUPUZHA
EAST OF GREENWICH

3/19—42

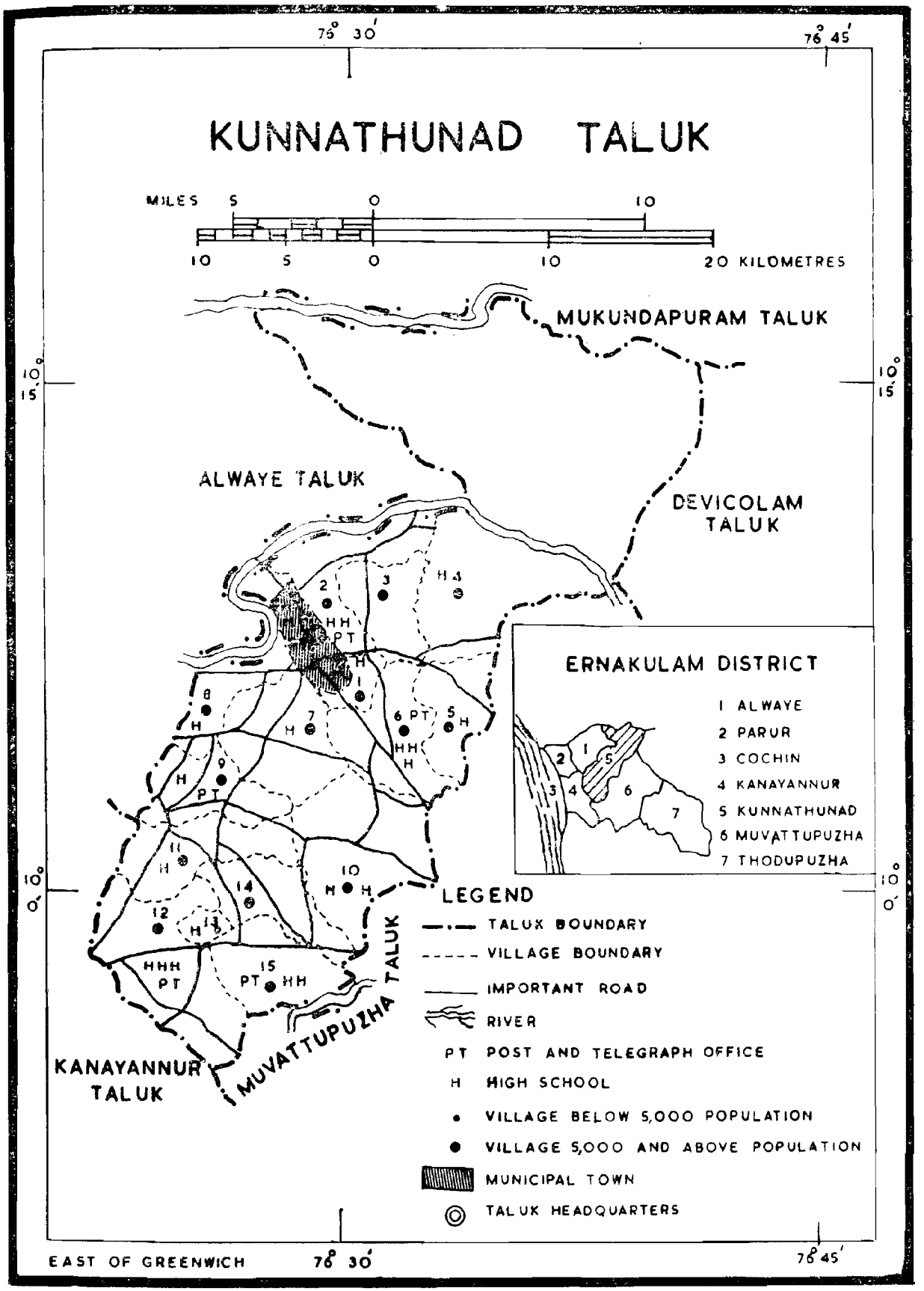
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN KANAYANNUR TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	6-4-1	Kadamakudy	11,831
2	6-4-2	Mulavucad (Portion)	19,379
3	6-4-3	Cheranallur (Portion)	15,135
4	6-4-4	Thrikkakara North (Portion)	11,589
5	6-4-5	Thrikkakara South	26,862
6	6-4-6	Thiruvankulam	13,291
7	6-4-7	Kureekad	5,283
8	6-4-8	Thekkumbhagam (Portion)	8,503
9	6-4-9	Maradu	22,817
10	6-4-10	Kumbalam	18,636
11	6-4-11	Manakunnam	22,273
12	6-4-12	Kanayannur	6,483
13	6-4-13	Mulamthuruthy	17,302
14	6-4-14	Edakkattuvayal	9,879
15	6-4-15	Amballur	9,157
16	6-4-16	Keecherry	4,058
17	6-4-17	Kulayettikara	3,757
18	6-4-18	Kaippattur	4,591
		TOWNS	
VI	6-VI	Cochin (Corporation)	222,011
VII	6-VII	Trippunithura	28,090
VIII	6-VIII	Kalamassery	17,957


KANAYANNUR TALUK
76° 15'
76° 30'
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
PARUR TALUK
ALWAYE TALUK
KUNNATHUNAD TALUK
COCHIN TALUK
MUVATTUPUZHA TALUK
SHERTALAI TALUK
VAIKOM TALUK
10° 0'
9° 45'
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
LAKE AND CANAL
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
CORPORATION
RAILWAY-BROAD-GAUGE
RAILWAY-METRE-GAUGE
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
1 ALWAYE
2 PARUR
3 COCHIN
4 KANAYANNUR
5 KUNNATHUNAD
6 MUVATTUPUZHA
7 THODUPUZHA
EAST OF GREENWICH
76° 15'

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN KUNNATHUNAD TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	6–5–1	Perumbavoor (Portion)	16,299
2	6–5–2	Cheranalloor	29,197
3	6–5–3	Vengoor West	12,520
4	6–5–4	Vengoor East	15,930
5	6–5–5	Asamannoor	12,410
6	6–5–6	Rayamangalam	17,803
7	6–5–7	Vengola	23,466
8	6–5–8	Vazhakkulam	18,440
9	6–5–9	Kizhakkambalam	20,332
10	6–5–10	Mazhuvannoor	21,773
11	6–5–11	Kunnathunad	18,465
12	6–5–12	Chemmanad	33,979
13	6–5–13	Vadavukode	1,776
14	6–5–14	Aikkaranad North	13,685
15	6–5–15	Aikkaranad South	15,150
		TOWN	
IX	6–IX	Perumbavoor (Municipal)	20,888

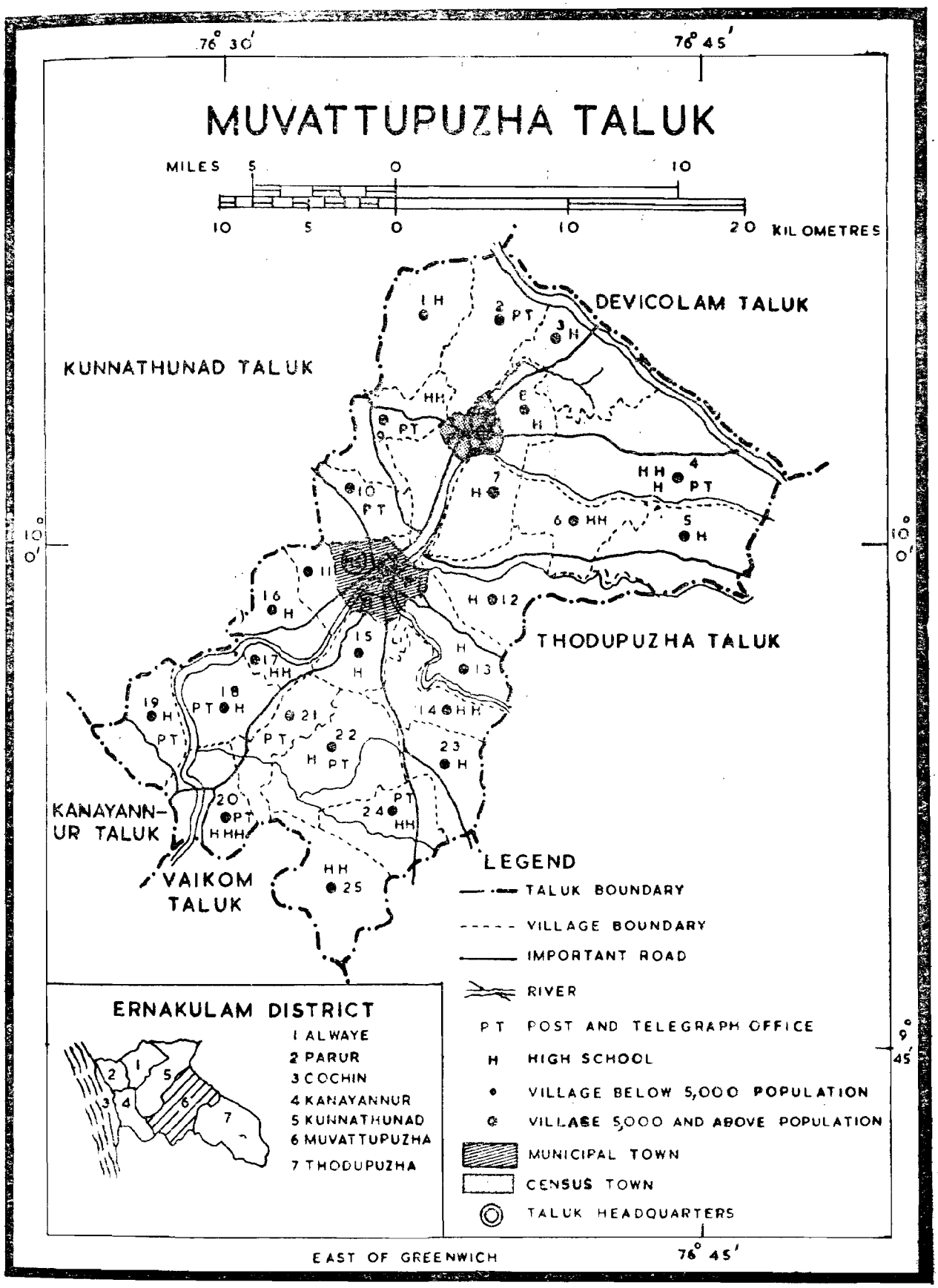

KUNNATHUNAD TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 30'
76° 45'
10° 15'
10° 0'
MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK
ALWAYE TALUK
DEVICOLAM TALUK
KANAYANNUR TALUK
MUVATTUPUZHA TALUK
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
1 ALWAYE
2 PARUR
3 COCHIN
4 KANAYANNUR
5 KUNNATHUNAD
6 MUVATTUPUZHA
7 THODUPUZHA
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
EAST OF GREENWICH

3/19—43

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN MUVATTUPUZHA TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	6-6-1	Kottappady*	12,124
2	6-6-2	Pindimana*	12,557
3	6-6-3	Keerampara*	11,207
4	6-6-4	Kuttamangalam*	21,415
5	6-6-5	Kadavoor*	11,836
6	6-6-6	Pothanikkad*	12,226
7	6-6-7	Varappetty*	11,972
8	6-6-8	Kothamangalam (Portion)*	21,273
9	6-6-9	Eramalloor*	21,534
10	6-6-10	Mulavoor	16,539
11	6-6-11	Vellcorkunnam (Portion)	6,332
12	6-6-12	Enanalloor	16,152
13	6-6-13	Muvattupuzha (Portion)	11,784
14	6-6-14	Arakkuzha	12,052
15	6-6-15	Marady (Portion)	10,119
16	6-6-16	Valakom	12,836
17	6-6-17	Memury	10,497
18	6-6-18	Ramamangalam	9,011
19	6-6-19	Maneed	13,600
20	6-6-20	Piravom	22,215
21	6-6-21	Onakkoor	10,482
22	6-6-22	Thirumarady	14,485
23	6-6-23	Palakkuzha	11,263
24	6-6-24	Koothattukulam	13,605
25	6-6-25	Elanji	15,047
		TOWNS	
X	6-X	Kothamangalam*	6,534
XI	6-XI	Muvattupuzha (Municipal)	22,137

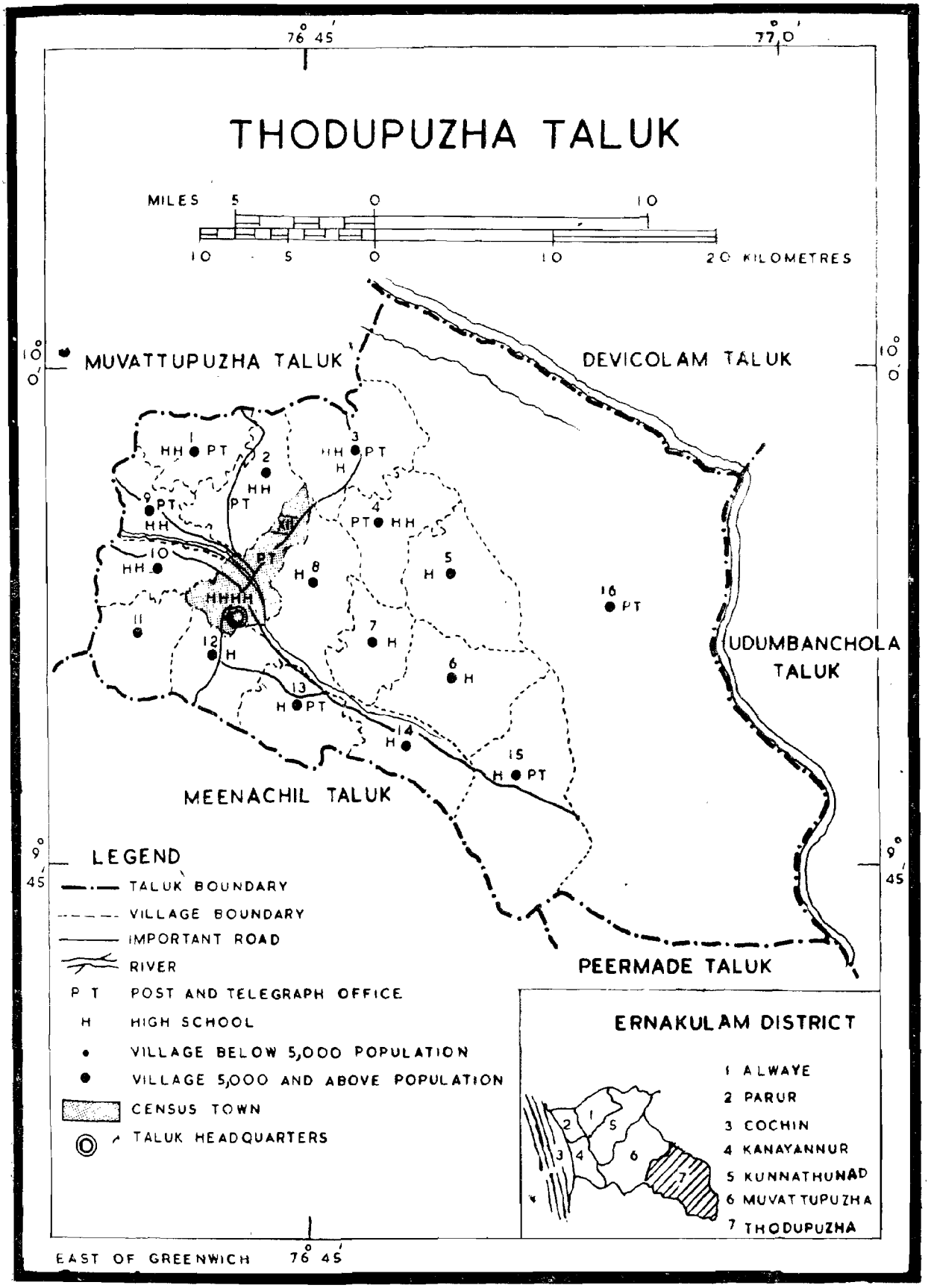
* Forms part of the present Kothamangalam taluk


MUVATTUPUZHA TALUK
76° 30'
76° 45'
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
DEVICOLAM TALUK
KUNNATHUNAD TALUK
THODUPUZHA TALUK
KANAYANN-UR TALUK
VAIKOM TALUK
10° 0'
9° 45'
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
MUNICIPAL TOWN
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
1 ALWAYE
2 PARUR
3 COCHIN
4 KANAYANNUR
5 KUNNATHUNAD
6 MUVATTUPUZHA
7 THODUPUZHA
EAST OF GREENWICH

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN THODUPUZHA TALUK

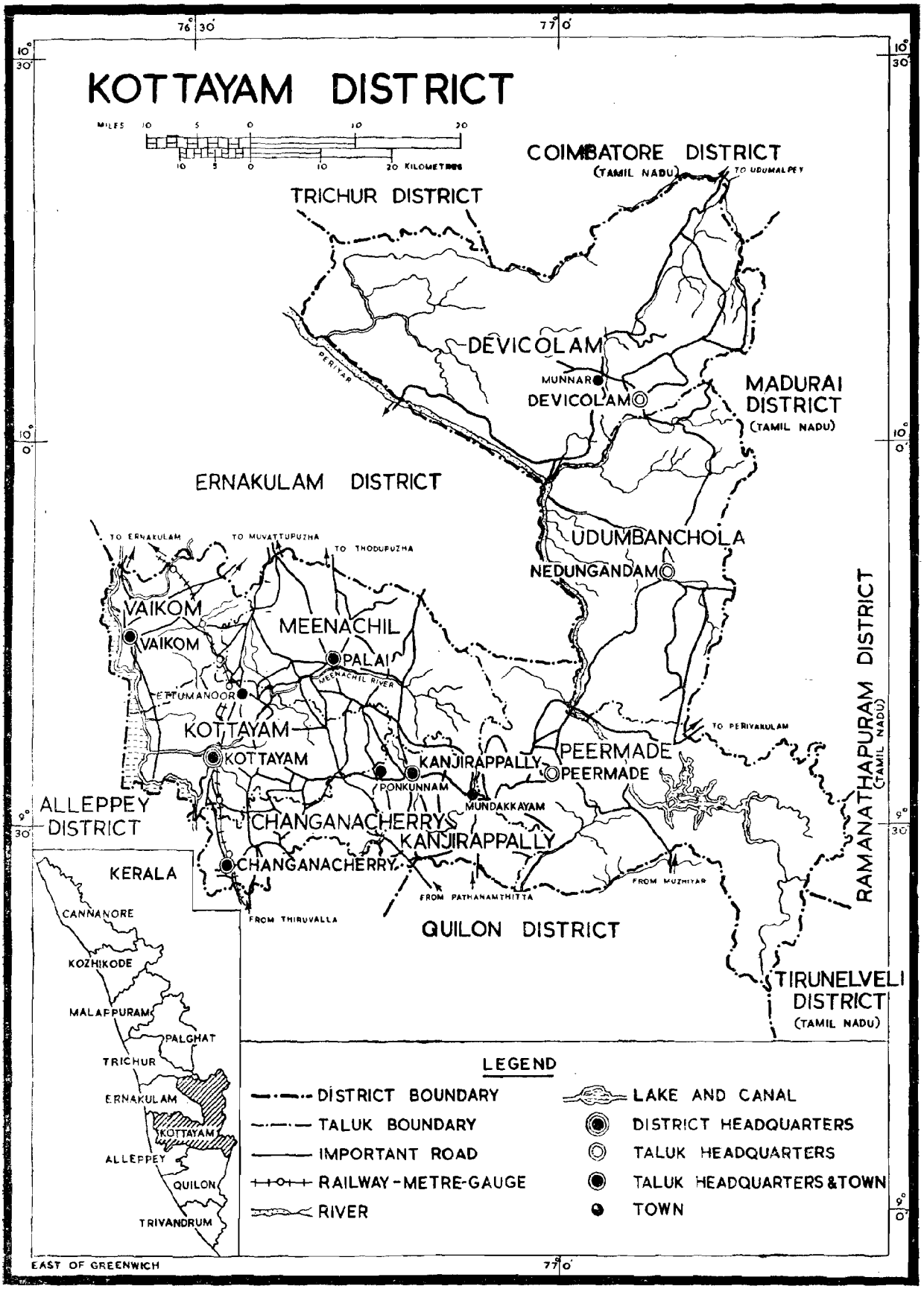
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	6-7-1	Kalloorkad*	10,673
2	6-7-2	Kumaramangalam*	13,964
3	6-7-3	Kodikulam	21,831
4	6-7-4	Karimannoor	17,717
5	6-7-5	Udumbannoor	17,095
6	6-7-6	Velliamattom	11,933
7	6-7-7	Alakode	9,237
8	6-7-8	Karikode	15,617
9	6-7-9	Manjalloor*	12,194
10	6-7-10	Manakkad	12,420
11	6-7-11	Purapuzha	9,688
12	6-7-12	Karimkunnam	10,365
13	6-7-13	Muttom	8,930
14	6-7-14	Kudayathoor	8,678
15	6-7-15	Arakulam	14,664
16	6-7-16	Idikki	25,689
		TOWN	
XII	6-XII	Thodupuzha	20,880

* Consequent on the formation of Idikki district, changes were effected in the boundaries of this taluk. Kalloorkad village and portion of Manjalloor village were transferred to Muvattupuzha taluk. Residuary portion of Manjalloor village was added to Kumaramangalam village. The population given against these villages does not take into account the above changes.


THODUPUZHA TALUK
76° 45'
77° 0'
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
10° 0'
9° 45'
MUVATTUPUZHA TALUK
DEVICOLAM TALUK
UDUMBANCHOLA TALUK
MEENACHIL TALUK
PEERMADE TALUK
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
P T POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
1 ALWAYE
2 PARUR
3 COCHIN
4 KANAYANNUR
5 KUNNATHUNAD
6 MUVATTUPUZHA
7 THODUPUZHA
EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 45'

3/19—44

KOTTAYAM
DISTRICT


KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
MILES 10 5 0 10 20
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
COIMBATORE DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
TO UDUMALPEY
TRICHUR DISTRICT
DEVICOLAM
MUNNAR
DEVICOLAM
PERIYAR
MADURAI DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
TO ERNAKULAM
TO MUVATTUPUZHA
TO THODUPUZHA
UDUMBANCHOLA
NEDUNGANDAM
VAIKOM
VAIKOM
MEENACHIL
PALAI
MEENACHIL RIVER
ETTUMANOOR
KOTTAYAM
KOTTAYAM
KANJIRAPPALLY
PEERMADE
PEERMADE
TO PERIYARKULAM
PONKUNNAM
MUNDAKKAYAM
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT
CHANGANACHERRY
KANJIRAPPALLY
CHANGANACHERRY
FROM THIRUVALLA
FROM PATHANAMTHITTA
FROM MUZHIYAR
QUILON DISTRICT
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
KERALA
CANNANORE
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
LEGEND
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY - METRE-GAUGE
RIVER
LAKE AND CANAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS & TOWN
TOWN
EAST OF GREENWICH
76° 30'
77° 0'
10° 30'
10° 0'
9° 30'
9° 0'

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

FLY-LEAF

Kottayam, the largest district in the State is bounded on the north by Ernakulam and Trichur districts of the State, and Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu, on the east by Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts of Tamil Nadu, on the south by Quilon and Alleppey districts and on the west by Alleppey and Ernakulam districts. It extends from 9° 15′ to 10° 21′ north latitudes and from 76° 22′ to 77° 25′ east longitudes. The territorial jurisdiction of the district underwent slight alteration during 1961-71. Kalamboorkara of Velloor village and Mulakkulam Vadakkekara of Mulakkulam village of Vaikom taluk were transferred to Piravom village of Muvattupuzha taluk. On 1st April 1971 there were eight taluks (viz. Devicolam, Udumbanchola, Peermade, Meenachil, Vaikom, Kottayam, Kanjirappally and Changanacherry) and 101 villages. On 26th January 1972 the district was bifurcated and three hilly taluks viz., Devicolam, Udumbanchola and Peermade were transferred to the newly formed Idikki district. The succeeding paragraphs of this note relate to Kottayam district as on the Census date (1st April 1971). A brief note on Idikki district is given at the end of this volume.

2. Kottayam district lies between the mighty Western Ghats and the Vembanad lake. The Western Ghats which figures prominently on the eastern side of the district has lofty mountains, deep valleys and dense forests. Anamudi, the highest peak on the Western Ghats, with an elevation of 2,817 m. is located in this district. There are several other peaks with varying heights. Mainly four rivers flow through this district. They are Periyar (229 km.), Muvattupuzha river (121 km.), Meenachil river (68 km.) and Manimala river (92 km.). The district falls under three natural divisions viz. highland, midland and lowland. About 74 per cent of the total area of the district is occupied by the highland region which supports 35 per cent of the population. About half of the population of the district live in the midland region which is one-fifth in area of the district. The lowland region with 6 per cent of total extent accommodates about 15 per cent of the population. Devicolam, Udumbanchola and Peermade taluks lie exclusively in the highland division while Kanjirappally and Meenachil taluks have both highland and midland regions. Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry taluks have both midland and lowland regions. The overall density of population of the district is 326 persons per sq. km. the lowest among the district of the State. The highland region is sparsely populated with only 156 persons per sq. km. In this district the midland region has more density (814) than the lowland region (761).

3. Of the eight taluks in the district, Changanacherry is the most densely populated taluk. It has 1,013 persons per sq. km. Kottayam, the headquarters taluk of the district, has a density of only 920 persons per sq. km. Devicolam taluk has the lowest density of population in the State with only 76 persons per sq. km. Of the nine towns, Kottayam municipal town tops with a density of 3,840 persons per sq. km. Changanacherry municipal town stands second with 3,596 while Vaikom municipal town ranks third with 2,293. Munnar non-municipal town has the lowest density of 743 persons per sq. km.

4. At the turn of the century the entire district had a population of only 4.72 lakhs i.e., less than the present population of Kottayam taluk. The growth rates were remarkable in the past decades, though they showed fluctuating trends. It varied from 16 per cent to 37 per cent. The highest growth rate was recorded

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in the decade 1921-31. In the present decade the rate of growth has gone down to 20.78 per cent from 30.59 per cent for the earlier decade. The population of the district as per the latest census is 20.85 lakhs. Among the taluks Udumbanchola has the highest growth rate during 1961-71 with 70.27 per cent while Devicolam taluk shows only a rate of growth of 9.09 per cent.

5. In all the previous decades since 1901 the male population has shown an excess over females. In 1921 the sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) had even gone down to the level of 933 and afterwards it showed an increasing trend except for 1961. The 1971 Census reveals that there are 976 females per 1,000 males in the district and it is the lowest among the districts of the State. In all the towns of the district, except two viz. Vaikom and Changanacherry, males outnumber females. The lowest sex ratio is registered in Munnar town with only 773. The two towns which exceed the balance in sex ratio are Changanacherry (1,006) and Vaikom (1,031).

6. Kottayam district stands second in the rate of literacy in the State with 67.72 per cent for total, 71.77 for males and 63.59 for females. Within the district Kottayam taluk occupies a high place in respect of literacy. The latest census figures reveal that 75.43 per cent of the population are literates in this taluk. In respect of male and female literacy rates also, this taluk leads other taluks with 78.38 and 72.46 respectively. All the towns in the district have literacy rates above 68 per cent, the highest being Kottayam municipal town with 77.37 per cent closely followed by Palai municipal town with 77.25 per cent. Kanjirappally town ranks last with 68.53.

7. In Kottayam district there are only three major religious communities, viz. Hindus, Christians and Muslims. Hindus with a population of 10.14 lakhs is the largest religious community. Next to Ernakulam district, Kottayam has the largest number of Christians. In absolute number they come to 9.78 lakhs and constitute 46.93 per cent of the total population of the district. Muslims have only a population of 92,250 which works out to only 4.43 per cent. As per the 1971 Census there were only 292 persons who follow other religions and beliefs. The number of Scheduled Castes in this district comes to about one-tenth of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State. Among the southern districts, Kottayam has the largest number of Scheduled Tribes, i.e., 8.60 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes in the State.

8. In the 1971 Census the population is grouped under workers and non-workers based on the economic activity of the people. 29.72 per cent of the total population are classified as workers. Cultivators and agricultural labourers together constitute more than half of the working population. Cultivators, which constitute 24.31 per cent of total workers, form the principal industrial category in Udumbanchola, Meenachil and Kanjirappally taluks. 'Agricultural labourers' are the most important category of workers in the district as well as in the taluks of Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry. In Devicolam and Peermade taluks, however, large proportion of workers are engaged in the category of plantation, forestry etc.

TABLE 7.1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Area in km²*			No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
		Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KOTTAYAM	**T**	**6,389·0**	**6,276·5**	**112·5**	**337,144**	**352,651**	**2,085,134**	**1,871,990**	**213,144**
	H	**4,702·8**	**4,691·6**	**11·2**	**126,544**	**135,678**	**733,730**	**719,206**	**14,524**
	M	**1,287·8**	**1,195·2**	**92·6**	**162,428**	**166,762**	**1,048,350**	**869,744**	**178,606**
	L	**398·4**	**389·7**	**8·7**	**48,172**	**50,211**	**303,054**	**283.040**	**20,014**
1 Devicolam	T	1,774·1	1,768·2	5·9	23,457	26,255	134,350	129,968	4,382
	H	1,774·1	1,768·2	5·9	23,457	26,255	134,350	129,968	4,382
2 Udumbanchola	T	1,071·4	1,071·4	..	46,685	50,051	264,913	264,913	..
	H	1,071·4	1,071·4	..	46,685	50,051	264,913	264,913	..
3 Peermade	T	1,307·8	1,307·8	..	27,171	28,632	146,841	146,841	..
	H	1,307·8	1,307·8	..	27,171	28,632	146,841	146,841	..
4 Meenachil	T	722·7	706·8	15·9	53,980	55,644	351,879	331,606	20,273
	H	299·5	299·5	..	15,430	15,986	99,327	99,327	..
	M	423·2	407·3	15·9	38,550	39,658	252,552	232,279	20,273
5 Vaikom	T	319·3	310·6	8·7	39,731	41,014	252,288	232,274	20,014
	M	139·6	139·6	..	16,200	16,591	105,401	105,401	..
	L	179·7	171·0	8·7	23,531	24,423	146,887	126,873	20,014
6 Kottayam	T	540·2	517·2	23·0	78,155	80,814	497,156	421,727	75,429
	M	362·3	339·3	23·0	58,875	60,633	376,020	300,591	75,429
	L	177·9	177·9	..	19,280	20,181	121,136	121.136	..
7 Kanjirappally	T	351·3	305·8	45·5	26,779	27,996	172,360	127,859	44,501
	H	209·8	204·5	5·3	13,801	14,754	88,299	78,157	10,142
	M	141·5	101·3	40·2	12,978	13,242	84,061	49,702	34,359
8 Changanacherry	T	262·0	248·5	13·5	41,186	42,245	265,347	216,802	48,545
	M	221·2	207·7	13·5	35,825	36,638	230,316	181,771	48,545
	L	40·8	40·8	..	5,361	5,607	35,031	35,031	..

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland, L—Lowland

*The area figures for districts represent provisional 'geographical area' figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area figures from the total area of the district. The total area figures of taluks will not tally with the district figures because the former represent 'land use area' and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records.

TABLE 7.2

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901–71

Census year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
		KOTTAYAM DISTRICT—TOTAL			
1901	472,204	..	..	242,076	230,128
1911	556,602	+ 84,398	+ 17·87	285,793	270,809
1921	646,111	+ 89,509	+ 16·08	334,299	311,812
1931	885,183	+ 239,072	+ 37·00	456,261	428,922
1941	1,078,290	+ 193,107	+ 21·82	554,045	524,245
1951	1,321,968	+ 243,678	+ 22·60	671,245	650,723
1961	1,726,357	+ 404,389	+ 30·59	879,323	847,034
1971	2,085,134	+ 358,777	+ 20·78	1,054,965	1,030,169
		KOTTAYAM DISTRICT—RURAL			
1901	440,388	..	..	225,763	214,625
1911	524,219	+ 83,831	+ 19·04	269,104	255,115
1921	589,251	+ 65,032	+ 12·41	304,622	284,629
1931	806,894	+ 217,643	+ 36·94	415,314	391,580
1941	984,102	+ 177,208	+ 21·96	505,430	478,672
1951	1,163,100	+ 178,998	+ 18·19	589,416	573,684
1961	1,560,888	+ 397,788	+ 34·20	795,197	765,691
1971	1,871,990	+ 311,102	+ 19·93	947,139	924,851
		KOTTAYAM DISTRICT—URBAN			
1901	31,816	..	..	16,313	15,503
1911	32,383	+ 567	+ 1·78	16,689	15,694
1921	56,860	+ 24,477	+ 75·59	29,677	27,183
1931	78,289	+ 21,429	+ 37·69	40,947	37,342
1941	94,188	+ 15,899	+ 20·31	48,615	45,573
1951	158,868	+ 64,680	+ 68·67	81,829	77,039
1961	165,469	+ 6,601	+ 4·16	84,126	81,343
1971	213,144	+ 47,675	+ 28·81	107,826	105,318

TABLE 7.3

DENSITY BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/Rural/ Urban	No. of persons per km²			
		Total	Highland	Midland	Lowland
1	2	3	4	5	6
KOTTAYAM	**T**	**326**	**156**	**814**	**761**
	R	**298**	**153**	**728**	**726**
	U	**1,895**	**1,303**	**1,928**	**2,293**
1 Devicolam	T	76	76	..	..
	R	74	74	..	..
	U	743	743	..	..
2 Udumbanchola	T	247	247	..	..
	R	247	247	..	..
3 Peermade	T	112	112	..	..
	R	112	112	..	..
4 Meenachil	T	487	332	597	..
	R	469	332	570	..
	U	1,273	..	1,273	..
5 Vaikom	T	790	..	755	817
	R	748	..	755	742
	U	2,293	..	..	2,293
6 Kottayam	T	920	..	1,038	681
	R	815	..	886	681
	U	3,284	..	3,284	..
7 Kanjirappally	T	491	421	594	..
	R	418	382	491	..
	U	979	1,932	854	..
8 Changanacherry	T	1,013	..	1,041	859
	R	872	..	875	859
	U	3,596	..	3,596	..

NOTE: The density of population per km² given in this table is worked out by using the area figures given in table 7·1. For 'total and rural' areas the density is worked out by using the area figures corrected up to 1 place of decimal. In the case of 'urban' areas the density is worked out by using the area figures corrected up to 2 places of decimals by adding the area of individual towns in the respective units in table 7·5.

TABLE 7.4

SEX RATIO BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Population						Sex ratio*		
		Total		Rural		Urban				
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KOTTAYAM	**T**	**1,054,965**	**1,030,169**	**947,139**	**924,851**	**107,826**	**105,318**	**976**	**976**	**977**
	H	**376,749**	**356,981**	**369,083**	**350,123**	**7,666**	**6,858**	**948**	**949**	**895**
	M	**526,452**	**521,898**	**436,147**	**433,597**	**90,305**	**88,301**	**991**	**994**	**978**
	L	**151,764**	**151,290**	**141,909**	**141,131**	**9,855**	**10,159**	**997**	**995**	**1,031**
1 Devicolam	T	69,581	64,769	67,110	62,858	2,471	1,911	931	937	773
	H	69,581	64,769	67,110	62,858	2,471	1,911	931	937	773
2 Udumbanchola	T	137,488	127,425	137,488	127,425	..	..	927	927	..
	H	137,488	127,425	137,488	127,425	..	..	927	927	..
3 Peermade	T	74,714	72,127	74,714	72,127	..	..	965	965	..
	H	74,714	72,127	74,714	72,127	..	..	965	965	..
4 Meenachil	T	176,856	175,023	166,564	165,042	10,292	9,981	990	991	970
	H	50,053	49,274	50,053	49,274	..	..	984	984	..
	M	126,803	125,749	116,511	115,768	10,292	9,981	992	994	970
5 Vaikom	T	125,954	126,334	116,099	116 175	9,855	10,159	1,003	1,001	1,031
	M	52,544	52,857	52,544	52,857	..	..	1,006	1,006	..
	L	73,410	73,477	63,555	63,318	9,855	10,159	1,001	996	1,031
6 Kottayam	T	249,981	247,175	211,919	209,808	38,062	37,367	989	990	982
	M	189,156	186,864	151,094	149,497	38,062	37,367	988	989	982
	L	60,825	60,311	60,825	60,311	..	..	992	992	..
7 Kanjirappally	T	87,808	84,552	64,857	63,002	22,951	21,550	963	971	939
	H	44,913	43,386	39,718	38,439	5,195	4,947	966	968	952
	M	42,895	41,166	25,139	24,563	17,756	16,603	960	977	935
8 Changanacherry	T	132,583	132,764	108,388	108,414	24,195	24,350	1,001	1,000	1,006
	M	115,054	115,262	90,859	90,912	24,195	24,350	1,002	1,001	1,006
	L	17,529	17,502	17,529	17,502	..	..	998	998	..

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland, L—Lowland

* Number of females per 1,000 males

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TABLE 7.5

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

Town and status		Area in km²	Population			Growth rate 1961–71	Density per km²	Sex ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)
			Persons	Males	Females			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT								
Class II (50,000–99,999)								
1 Kottayam	(M)	15·55	59,714	30,075	29,639	+13·34	3,840	986
Class III (20,000–49,999)								
2 Changanacherry	(M)	13·50	48,545	24,195	24,350	+14·56	3,596	006
3 Kanjirappally	(NM)	26·42	20,687	10,675	10.012	+ 8·66	783	938
4 Palai	(M)	15·93	20,273	10,292	9,981	+31·16	1,273	970
5 Vaikom	(M)	8·73	20,014	9,855	10,159	+14·90	2,293	031
Class IV (10,000–19,999)								
6 Ettumanoor	(NM)	7·42	15,715	7,987	7,728	+21·93	2,118	968
7 Ponkunnam@	(NM)	13·80	13,672	7,081	6,591	..	991	931
8 Mundakkayam	(NM)	5·25	10,142	5,195	4,947	+80·91	1,932	952
Class VI (Less than 5,000)								
9 Munnar@	(NM)	5·90	4,382	2,471	1,911	..	743	773

NOTE: (i) @Ponkunnam and Munnar were towns in previous censuses, but declassified as rural in 1961 Census. They were declared as towns again in 1971 Census.

(ii) The following abbreviations are used in column 1 for denoting the status of a town.
M–Municipal town, NM–Non-municipal town.

TABLE 7·6

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

(RURAL AREAS)

District/Taluk		Population size							
		Total	Less than 200	200–499	500–999	1,000–1999	2,000–4,999	5,000–9,999	10,000+
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KOTTAYAM	**I**	**101**	..	**1**	..	**3**	**5**	**5**	**87**
	II	**1,871,990**	..	**318**	..	**4,236**	**15,893**	**38,357**	**1,813,186**
1 Devicolam	I	9	..	..	..	2	3	..	4
	II	129,968	..	..	..	3,038	9,709	..	117,221
2 Udumbanchol	I	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	11
	II	264,913	..	..	..	..	2,306	..	262,607
3 Peermade	I	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
	II	146,841	..	318	..	..	..	..	146,523
4 Meenachil	I	22	..	..	..	..	..	1	21
	II	331,606	..	..	..	..	..	6,834	324,772
5 Vaikom	I	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	13
	II	232,274	..	..	..	..	..	6,810	225,464
6 Kottayam	I	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	19
	II	421,727	..	..	..	1,198	..	..	420,529
7 Kanjirappally	I	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
	II	127,859	..	..	..	..	..	15,345	112,514
8 Changanacherry	I	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	10
	II	216,802	..	..	..	..	3,878	9,368	203,556

NOTE: I No. of inhabited villages

II Population

This table includes population of forest areas also

TABLE 7.7

AGE STRUCTURE, 1971

Age group	Total		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
	KOTTAYAM DISTRICT		
ALL AGES	**2,085,134**	**1,054,965**	**1,030,169**
0–4	274,623	138,369	136,254
5–9	281,678	142,315	139,363
10–14	279,455	140,712	138,743
15–19	235,832	113,690	122,142
20–24	200,089	102,127	97,962
25–29	138,079	69,303	68,776
30–34	117,776	60,109	57,667
35–39	123,639	61,102	62,537
40–44	94,831	49,581	45,250
45–49	95,435	51,469	43,966
50–54	62,052	33,245	28,807
55–59	55,224	29,097	26,127
60–64	42,230	22,027	20,203
65–69	33,150	16,371	16,779
70–74	22,060	11,031	11,029
75–79	15,907	7,970	7,937
80–84	7,209	3,445	3,764
85–89	4,204	2,305	1,899
90–94	1,205	490	715
95–99	335	125	210
100+	70	45	25
Age not stated	51	37	14

TABLE 7.8

RELIGION, 1971

Religion	Population			Percentage
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	KOTTAYAM DISTRICT			
ALL RELIGIONS	**2,085,134**	**1,054,965**	**1,030,169**	**100·00**
Buddhists	..	..	..	..
Christians	978,553	493,662	484,891	46·93
Hindus	1,014,039	513,530	500,509	48·63
Jains	8	3	5	N
Muslims	92,250	47,600	44,650	4·43
Sikhs	12	9	3	N
Other religions and persuasions	5	1	4	N
Religion not stated	267	160	107	0·01

N—Negligible

TABLE 7.9

LITERACY, 1971

	District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban/	Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	KOTTAYAM	**T**	**1,412,141**	**757,098**	**655,043**	**67.72**	**71.77**	**63·59**
		R	**1,253,697**	**673,467**	**580,230**	**66·97**	**71·11**	**62·74**
		U	**158,444**	**83,631**	**74,813**	**74·34**	**77·56**	**71·04**
1	Devicolam	T	59,661	37,094	22,567	44·41	53·31	34·84
		R	56,593	35,207	21,386	43·54	52·46	34·02
		U	3,068	1,887	1,181	70·01	76·37	61·80
2	Udumbanchola	T	151,061	84,620	66,441	57·02	61·55	52·14
		R	151,061	84,620	66,441	57·02	61·55	52·14
3	Peermade	T	79,726	46,350	33,376	54·29	62·04	46·27
		R	79,726	46,350	33,376	54·29	62·04	46·27
4	Meenachil	T	256,224	133,460	122,764	72·82	75·46	70·14
		R	240,564	125,315	115,249	72·55	75·24	69·83
		U	15,660	8,145	7,515	77·25	79·14	75·29
5	Vaikom	T	171,757	92,728	79,029	68·08	73·62	62·56
		R	157,580	85,205	72,375	67·84	73·39	62·30
		U	14,177	7,523	6,654	70·84	76·34	65·50
6	Kottayam	T	375,027	195,935	179,092	75·43	78·38	72·46
		R	317,327	165,772	151,555	75·24	78·22	72·24
		U	57,700	30,163	27,537	76·50	79·25	73·69
7	Kanjirappally	T	120,416	64,182	56,234	69·86	73·09	66·51
		R	88,960	47,212	41,748	69·58	72·79	66·26
		U	31,456	16,970	14,486	70·69	73·94	67·22
8	Changanacherry	T	198,269	102,729	95,540	74·72	77·48	71·97
		R	161,886	83,786	78,100	74·67	77·30	72·04
		U	36,383	18,943	17,440	74·95	78·29	71·62

TABLE 7.10

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

	District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	KOTTAYAM	**T**	**182,071**	**92,036**	**90,035**	**84,754**	**50,187**	**34,567**	**46·55**	**54·53**	**38·39**
		R	**170,958**	**86,390**	**84,568**	**78,184**	**46,494**	**31,690**	**45·73**	**53·82**	**37·47**
		U	**11,113**	**5,646**	**5,467**	**6,570**	**3,693**	**2,877**	**59·12**	**65·41**	**52·62**
1	Devicolam	T	39,055	19,839	19,216	11,918	8,184	3,734	30·52	41·25	19·43
		R	38,735	19,661	19,074	11,770	8,079	3,691	30·39	41·09	19·35
		U	320	178	142	148	105	43	46·25	58·99	30·28
2	Udumbanchola	T	15,761	8,198	7,563	5,017	3,210	1,807	31·83	39.16	23·89
		R	15,761	8,198	7,563	5,017	3,210	1,807	31·83	39·16	23·89
3	Peermade	T	32,727	16,433	16,294	11,847	7,690	4,157	36·20	46·80	25·51
		R	32,727	16,433	16,294	11,847	7,690	4,157	36·20	46·80	25·51
4	Meenachil	T	13,630	6,901	6,729	7,826	4,297	3,529	57·42	62·27	52·44
		R	13,190	6,671	6,519	7,540	4,139	3,401	57·16	62·04	52·17
		U	440	230	210	286	158	128	65·00	68·70	60·95
5	Vaikom	T	24,371	12,108	12,263	13,593	7,912	5,681	55·78	65·35	46·33
		R	22,914	11,345	11,569	12,806	7,421	5,385	55·89	65·41	46·55
		U	1,457	763	694	787	491	296	54·02	64·35	42·65
6	Kottayam	T	20,522	10,396	10,126	12,988	7,170	5,818	63·29	68·97	57·46
		R	17,509	8,881	8,628	11,028	6,104	4,924	62·98	68·73	57.07
		U	3,013	1,515	1,498	1,960	1,066	894	65·05	70·36	59·68
7	Kanjirappally	T	14,857	7,537	7,320	8,647	4,722	3,925	58·20	62·65	53·62
		R	12,042	6,127	5,915	7,006	3,837	3,169	58·18	62·62	53·58
		U	2,815	1,410	1,405	1,641	885	756	58·29	62·77	53·81
8	Changanacherry	T	21,148	10,624	10,524	12,918	7,002	5,916	61·08	65·91	56·21
		R	18,080	9,074	9,006	11,170	6,014	5,156	61·78	66·28	57·25
		U	3,068	1,550	1,518	1,748	988	760	56·98	63·74	50·07

TABLE 7.11

SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KOTTAYAM	**T**	**23,172**	**11,786**	**11,386**	**8,908**	**4,831**	**4,077**	**38·44**	**40·99**	**35·81**
	R	**23,050**	**11,705**	**11,345**	**8,814**	**4,764**	**4,050**	**38·24**	**40·70**	**35·70**
	U	**122**	**81**	**41**	**94**	**67**	**27**	**77·05**	**82·72**	**65·85**
1 Devicolam	T	6,691	3,407	3,284	253	172	81	3·78	5·05	2·47
	R	6,678	3,400	3,278	243	166	77	3·64	4·88	2·35
	U	13	7	6	10	6	4	76·92	85·71	66·67
2 Udumbanchola	T	3,633	1,836	1,797	480	332	148	13·21	18·08	8·24
	R	3,633	1,836	1,797	480	332	148	13·21	18·08	8·24
3 Peermade	T	1,789	903	886	622	345	277	34·77	38·21	31·26
	R	1,789	903	886	622	345	277	34·77	38·21	31·26
4 Meenachil	T	6,350	3,200	3,150	4,938	2,526	2,412	77·76	78·94	76·57
	R	6,347	3,199	3,148	4,935	2,525	2,410	77·75	78·93	76·56
	U	3	1	2	3	1	2	100·00	100·00	100·00
5 Vaikom	T	89	43	46	29	16	13	32·58	37·21	28·26
	R	83	40	43	23	13	10	27·71	32·50	23·26
	U	6	3	3	6	3	3	100·00	100·00	100·00
6 Kottayam	T	114	50	64	62	26	36	54·39	52·00	56·25
	R	86	37	49	40	15	25	46·51	40·54	51·02
	U	28	13	15	22	11	11	78·57	84·62	73·33
7 Kanjirappally	T	4,383	2,270	2,113	2,450	1,363	1,087	55·90	60·04	51·44
	R	4,321	2,221	2,100	2,405	1,324	1,081	55·66	59·61	51·48
	U	62	49	13	45	39	6	72·58	79·59	46·15
8 Changanacherry	T	123	77	46	74	51	23	60·16	66·23	50·00
	R	113	69	44	66	44	22	58·41	63·77	50·00
	U	10	8	2	8	7	1	80·00	87·50	50·00

TABLE 7.12

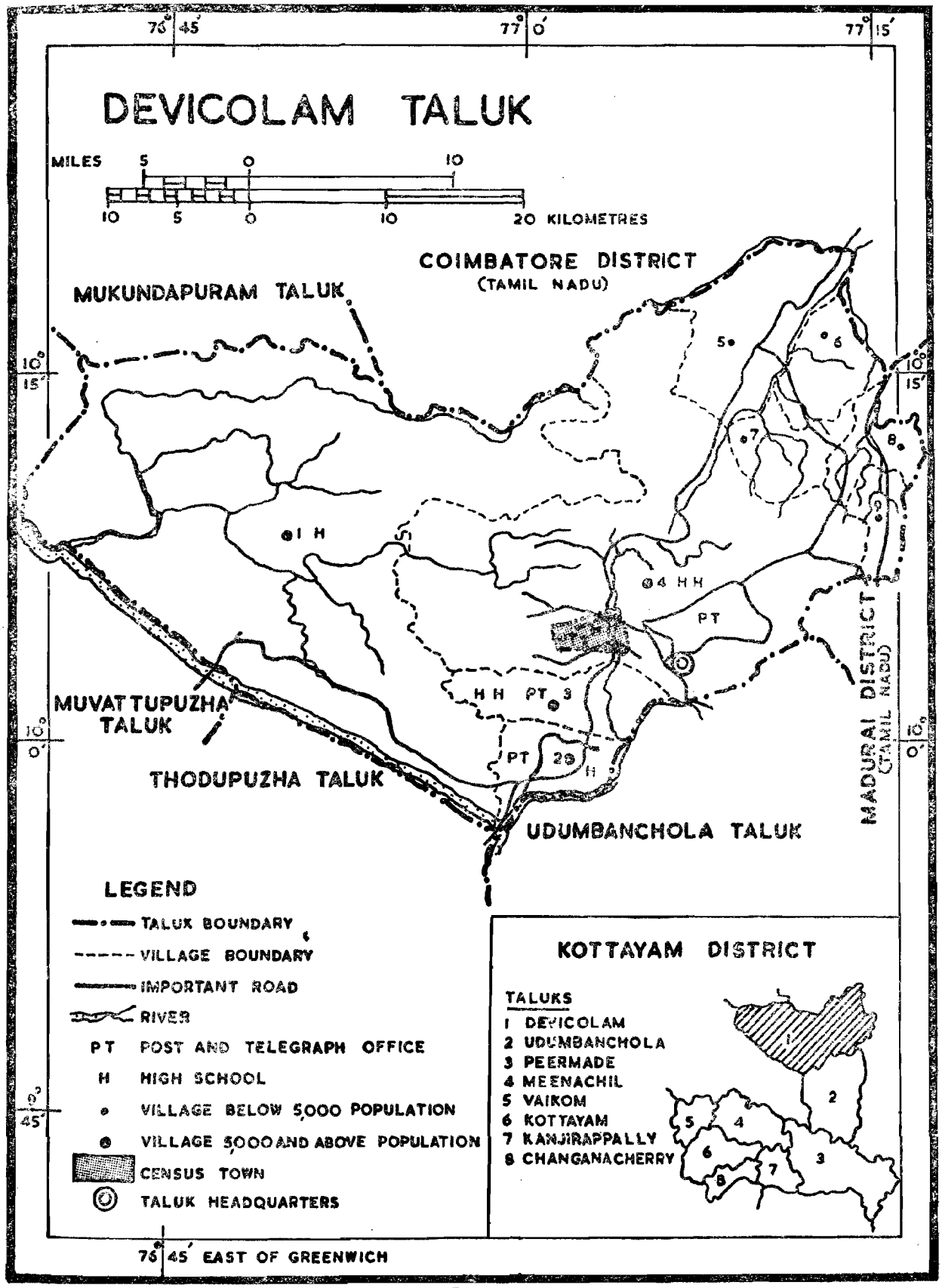
POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY MAIN ACTIVITY, 1971

Main activity	Population						
	Total			Rural		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	KOTTAYAM DISTRICT						
TOTAL	**2,085,134**	**1,054,965**	**1,030,169**	**917,139**	**924,851**	**107,826**	**105,318**
WORKERS (I—IX)	619,613	494,382	125,231	446,508	114,752	47,874	10,479
I Cultivators	150,655	147,649	3,006	143,043	2,891	4,606	115
II Agricultural labourers	161,214	115,014	46,200	109,172	44,218	5,842	1,982
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, and plantations, orchards and allied activities:	107,680	67,995	39,685	65,163	39,510	2,832	175
IV Mining and quarrying	1,823	1,731	92	1,600	92	131	..
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:							
(a) Household industry	14,911	9,431	5,480	8,232	4,892	1,199	588
(b) Other than household industry	39,631	36,466	3,165	29,295	2,670	7,171	495
VI Construction	9,160	8,978	182	7,792	125	1,186	57
VII Trade and commerce	43,568	41,640	1,928	30,917	1,370	10,723	558
VIII Transport, storage and communications	16,009	15,452	557	10,901	386	4,548	171
IX Other services	74,962	56,026	24,936	40,390	18,598	9,636	6,338
NON-WORKERS	1,465,521	560,583	904,938	500,631	810,099	59,952	94,839

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN DEVICOLAM TALUK*

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	7-1-1	Mannamkandam	25,257
2	7-1-2	Vellathooval	19,500
3	7-1-3	Pallivasal	11,276
4	7-1-4	K.D. Hills (Portion)	61,188
5	7-1-5	Marayoor	4,553
6	7-1-6	Keezhanthoor	2,064
7	7-1-7	Kanthalloor	3,092
8	7-1-8	Kottakamboor	1,071
9	7-1-9	Vattavada	1,967
		TOWN	
I	7-I	Munnar	4,382

* The entire taluk was transferred to the newly formed Idikki district on 26th January, 1972.

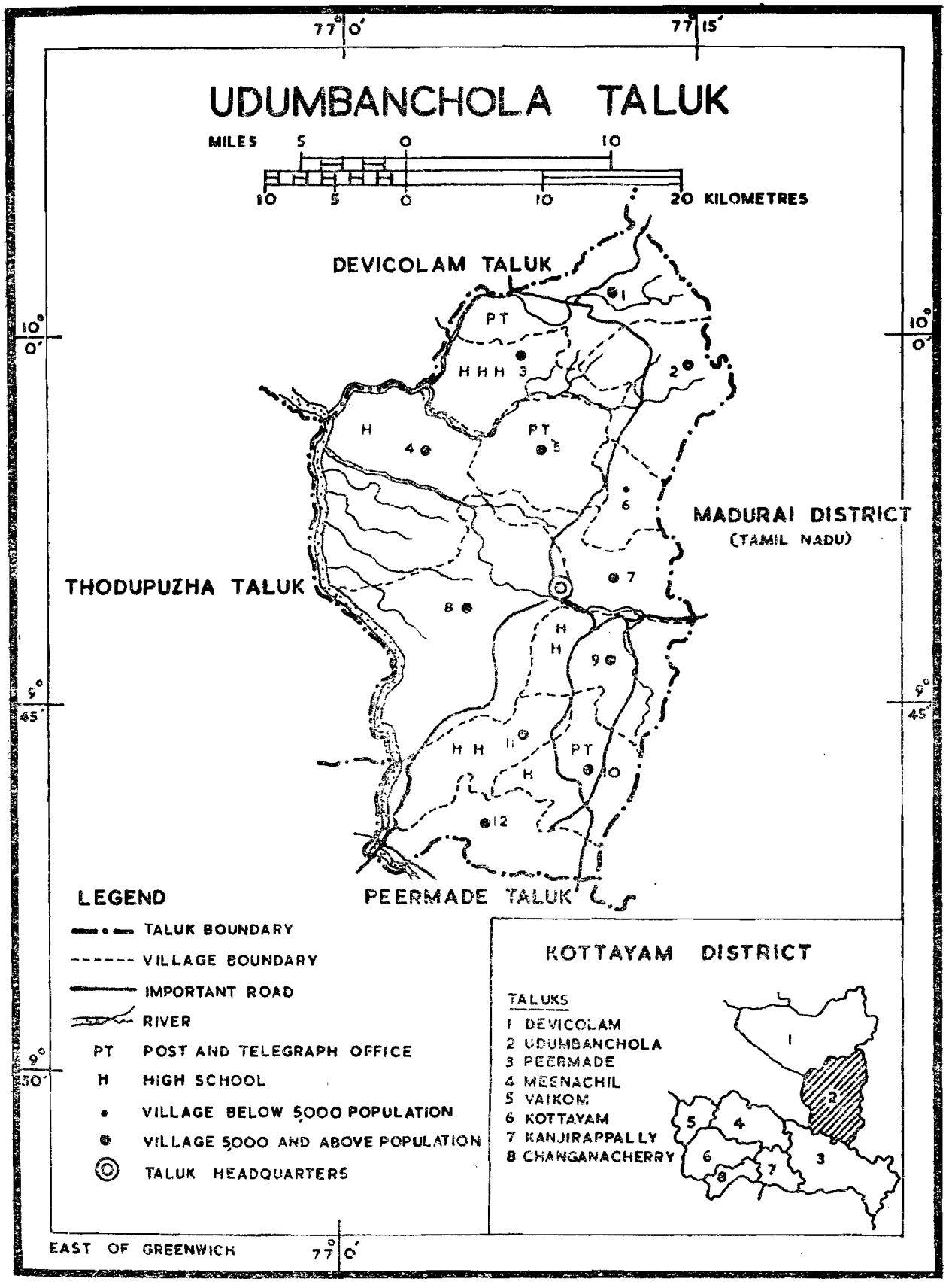

DEVICOLAM TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 45′
77° 0′
77° 15′
10° 15′
10° 0′
9° 45′
COIMBATORE DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK
MUVATTUPUZHA TALUK
THODUPUZHA TALUK
UDUMBANCHOLA TALUK
MADURAI DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
1 H
4 HH
PT
H H PT 3
PT 29 H
5
6
7
8
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 DEVICOLAM
2 UDUMBANCHOLA
3 PEERMADE
4 MEENACHIL
5 VAIKOM
6 KOTTAYAM
7 KANJIRAPPALLY
8 CHANGANACHERRY
76° 45′ EAST OF GREENWICH

3/19—48

VILLAGES IN UDUMBANCHOLA TALUK*

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	7-2-1	Chinnakanal	11,418
2	7-2-2	Santhanpara	10,721
3	7-2-3	Rajakad	26,419
4	7-2-4	Konnathady	36,043
5	7-2-5	Udumbanchola	11,864
6	7-2-6	Chathurengapara	2,306
7	7-2-7	Parathode	10,426
8	7-2-8	Kalkoonthal	63,466
9	7-2-9	Pampadumpara	36,090
10	7-2-10	Vandanmettu	18,367
11	7-2-11	Ayyappancoil	26,506
12	7-2-12	Chakkupallam	11,287

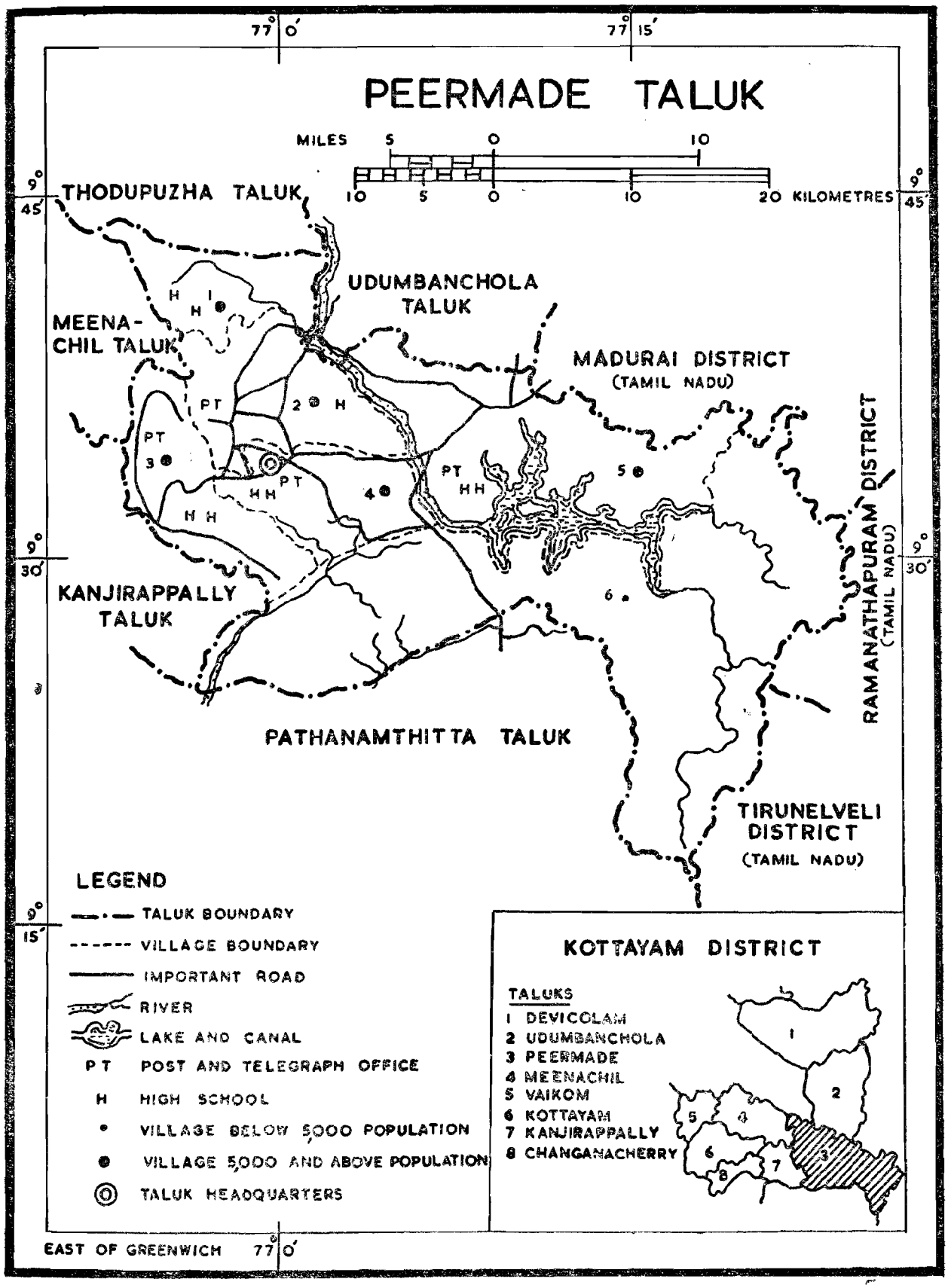
* There is no town in this taluk. The entire taluk was transferred to the newly formed Idikki district on 26th January, 1972.


UDUMBANCHOLA TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
77° 0'
77° 15'
10° 0'
9° 45'
9° 30'
DEVICOLAM TALUK
THODUPUZHA TALUK
MADURAI DISTRICT
(TAMIL NADU)
PEERMADE TALUK
EAST OF GREENWICH
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 DEVICOLAM
2 UDUMBANCHOLA
3 PEERMADE
4 MEENACHIL
5 VAIKOM
6 KOTTAYAM
7 KANJIRAPPALLY
8 CHANGANACHERRY

VILLAGES IN PEERMADE TALUK *

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	7-3-1	Pasuppara	25,811
2	7-3-2	Elappara	26,708
3	7-3-3	Peruvanthanam	27,860
4	7-3-4	Peermade	29,726
5	7-3-5	Periyar	36,418
6	7-3-6	Mlappara	318

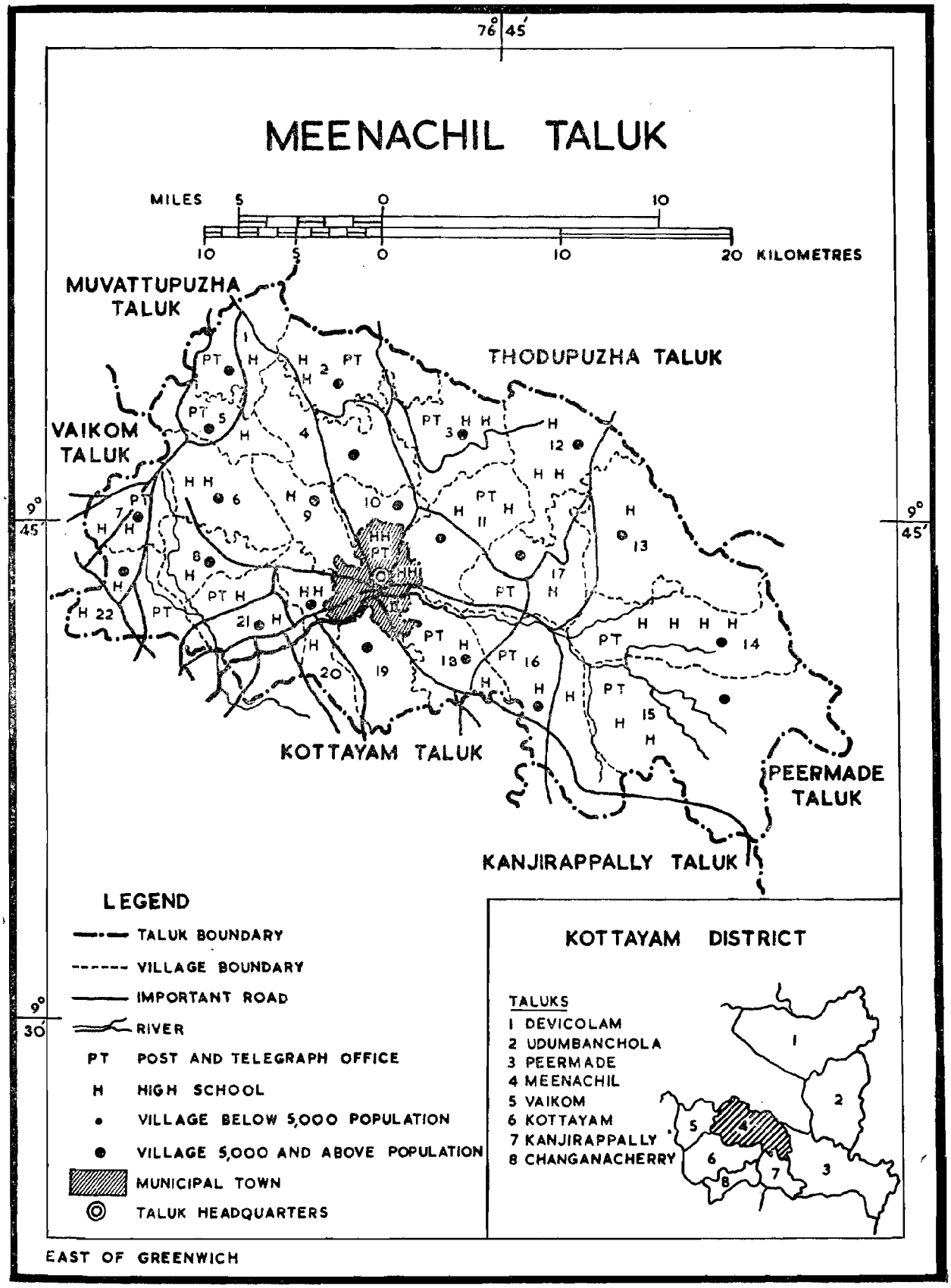
* There is no town in this taluk. The entire taluk was transferred to the newly formed Idikki district on 26th January, 1972.


PEERMADE TALUK
77° 0′
77° 15′
9° 45′
9° 30′
9° 15′
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
THODUPUZHA TALUK
UDUMBANCHOLA TALUK
MEENA-CHIL TALUK
MADURAI DISTRICT (TAMIL NADU)
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT (TAMIL NADU)
KANJIRAPPALLY TALUK
PATHANAMTHITTA TALUK
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT (TAMIL NADU)
EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 0′
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
LAKE AND CANAL
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 DEVICOLAM
2 UDUMBANCHOLA
3 PEERMADE
4 MEENACHIL
5 VAIKOM
6 KOTTAYAM
7 KANJIRAPPALLY
8 CHANGANACHERRY

3/19—49

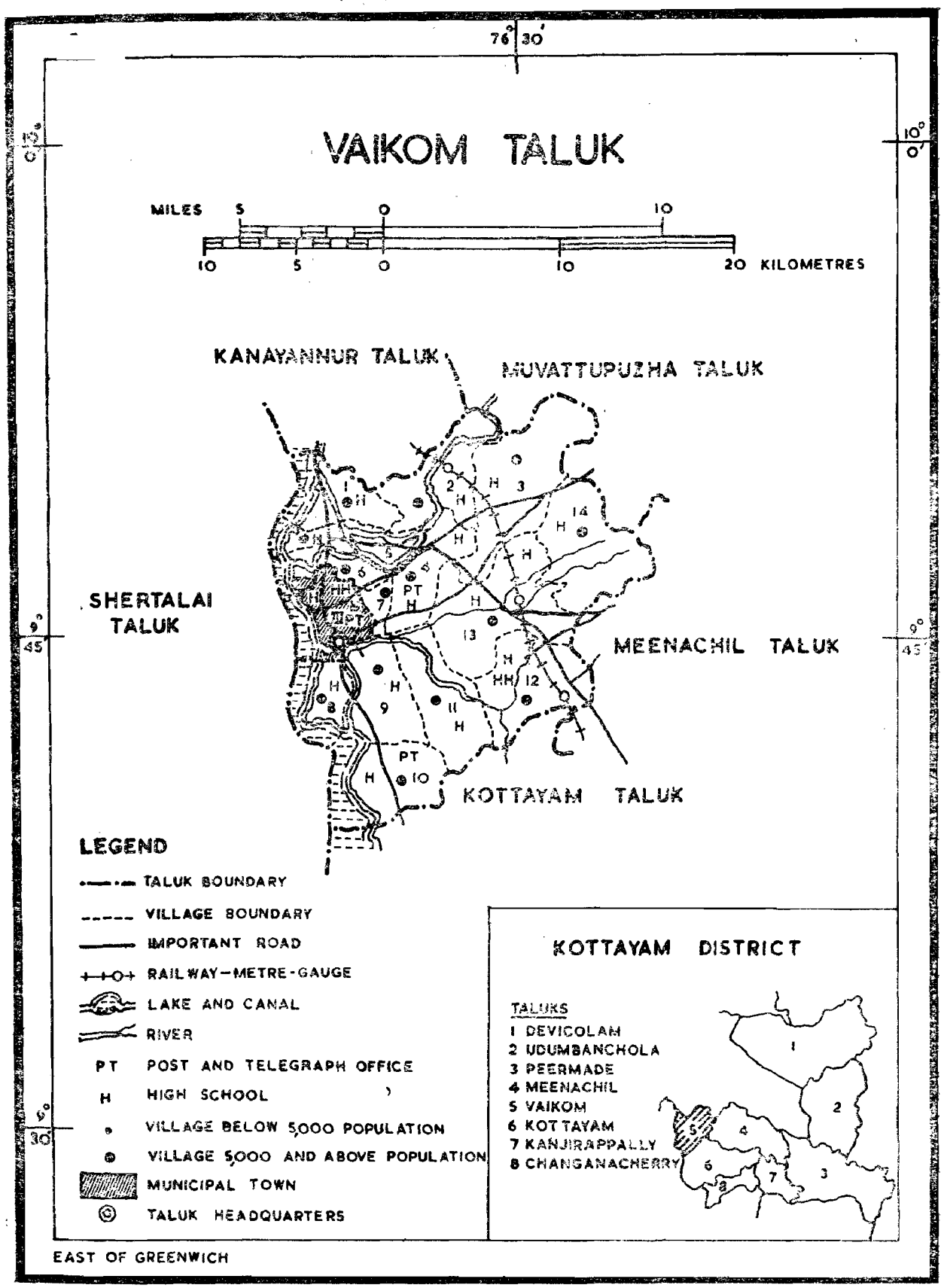
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN MEENACHIL TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	7-4-1	Veliyannoor	10,726
2	7-4-2	Ramapuram	16,045
3	7-4-3	Kadanad	13,161
4	7-4-4	Vellilappally	14,521
5	7-4-5	Uzhavoor	14,898
6	7-4-6	Kurichithanam	11,951
7	7-4-7	Kuravilangad	15,071
8	7-4-8	Elackad	12,159
9	7-4-9	Vallichira	11,356
10	7-4-10	Lalam (Portion)	6,834
11	7-4-11	Bharananganam	16,348
12	7-4-12	Melukavu	10,731
13	7-4-13	Poonjar Vadakkekara	11,768
14	7-4-14	Poonjar Nadubhagom	20,484
15	7-4-15	Poonjar Thekkekara	27,138
16	7-4-16	Kondoor	22,494
17	7-4-17	Thalappalam	16,266
18	7-4-18	Poovarany	14,953
19	7-4-19	Meenachil (Portion)	12,229
20	7-4-20	Puliyannoor (Portion)	12,774
21	7-4-21	Kidangoor	22,323
22	7-4-22	Kanakkari	17,376
		TOWN	
II	7-II	Palai (Municipal)	20,273


76° 45′
MEENACHIL TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
MUVATTUPUZHA TALUK
THODUPUZHA TALUK
VAIKOM TALUK
KOTTAYAM TALUK
PEERMADE TALUK
KANJIRAPPALLY TALUK
9° 45′
9° 30′
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 DEVICOLAM
2 UDUMBANCHOLA
3 PEERMADE
4 MEENACHIL
5 VAIKOM
6 KOTTAYAM
7 KANJIRAPPALLY
8 CHANGANACHERRY
EAST OF GREENWICH

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN VAIKOM TALUK

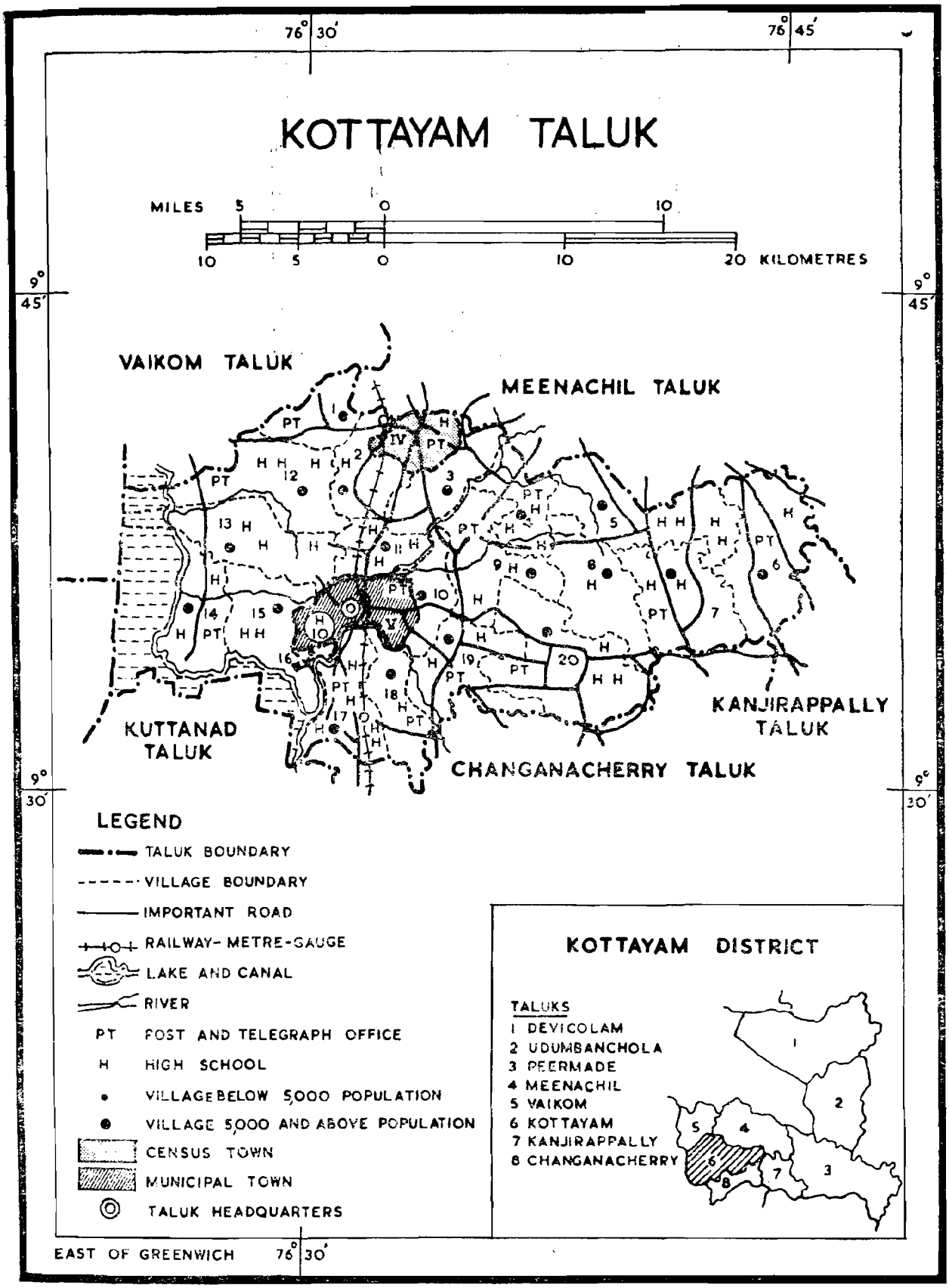
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	7-5-1	Chempu	15,644
2	7-5-2	Velloor	15,061
3	7-5-3	Mulakulam	19,839
4	7-5-4	Vadayar	17,271
5	7-5-5	Kulasekharamangalam	17,725
6	7-5-6	Vadakkemuri (Portion)	13,231
7	7-5-7	Naduvile (Portion)	6,810
8	7-5-8	Vaikom (Portion)	16,115
9	7-5-9	Thalayazham	16,825
10	7-5-10	Vechoor	12,623
11	7-5-11	Kallara	10,629
12	7-5-12	Manjoor	26,110
13	7-5-13	Kaduthuruthy	28,218
14	7-5-14	Njeezhoor	16,173
		TOWN	
III	7-III	Vaikom (Municipal)	20,014


76° 30'
10° 0'
VAIKOM TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
KANAYANNUR TALUK
MUVATTUPUZHA TALUK
SHERTALAI TALUK
MEENACHIL TALUK
KOTTAYAM TALUK
9° 45'
9° 30'
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY—METRE-GAUGE
LAKE AND CANAL
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 DEVICOLAM
2 UDUMBANCHOLA
3 PEERMADE
4 MEENACHIL
5 VAIKOM
6 KOTTAYAM
7 KANJIRAPPALLY
8 CHANGANACHERRY
EAST OF GREENWICH

3/19—50

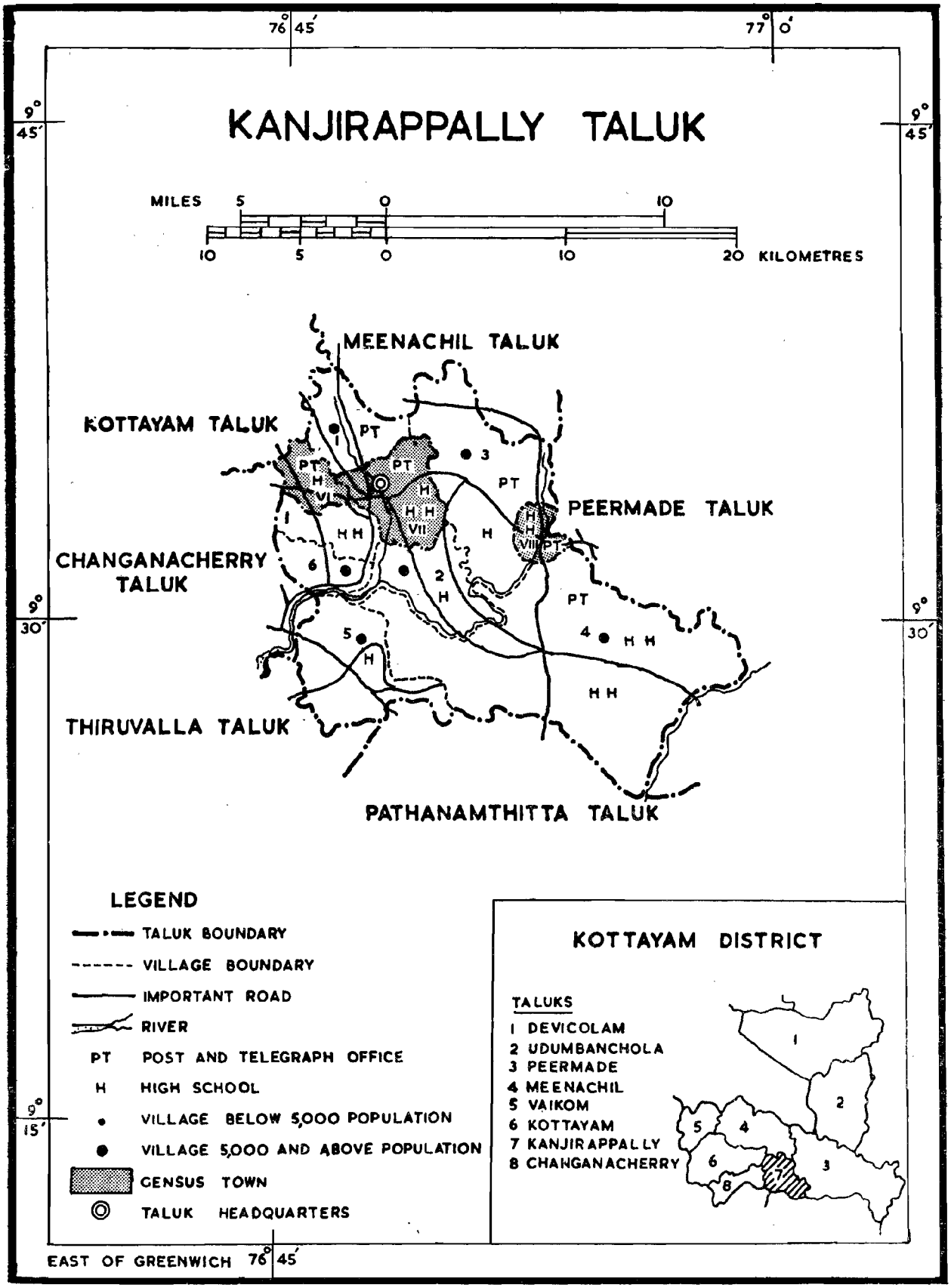
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN KOTTAYAM TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	7-6-1	Onamthuruthu	11,740
2	7-6-2	Athirampuzha (Portion)	20,166
3	7-6-3	Ettumanoor (Portion)	24,910
4	7-6-4	Ayarkunnam	19,733
5	7-6-5	Akalakunnam	18,363
6	7-6-6	Elikulam	19,989
7	7-6-7	Anikad	11,877
8	7-6-8	Kooropada	17,161
9	7-6-9	Manarcad	23,478
10	7-6-10	Vijayapuram (Portion)	20,500
11	7-6-11	Perumbaikad	29,451
12	7-6-12	Kaipuzha	22,554
13	7-6-13	Aimanam	25,756
14	7-6-14	Kumarakom	18,532
15	7-6-15	Thiruvarpu	22,270
16	7-6-16	Kottayam (Portion)	1,198
17	7-6-17	Nattakom	30,826
18	7-6-18	Panchikad	27,468
19	7-6-19	Puthuppally	23,217
20	7-6-20	Pampady	32,538
		TOWNS	
IV	7-IV	Ettumanoor	15,715
V	7-V	Kottayam (Municipal)	59,714


KOTTAYAM TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 30′
76° 45′
9° 45′
9° 30′
VAIKOM TALUK
MEENACHIL TALUK
KANJIRAPPALLY TALUK
KUTTANAD TALUK
CHANGANACHERRY TALUK
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY- METRE-GAUGE
LAKE AND CANAL
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 DEVICOLAM
2 UDUMBANCHOLA
3 PEERMADE
4 MEENACHIL
5 VAIKOM
6 KOTTAYAM
7 KANJIRAPPALLY
8 CHANGANACHERRY
EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 30′

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN KANJIRAPPALLY TALUK

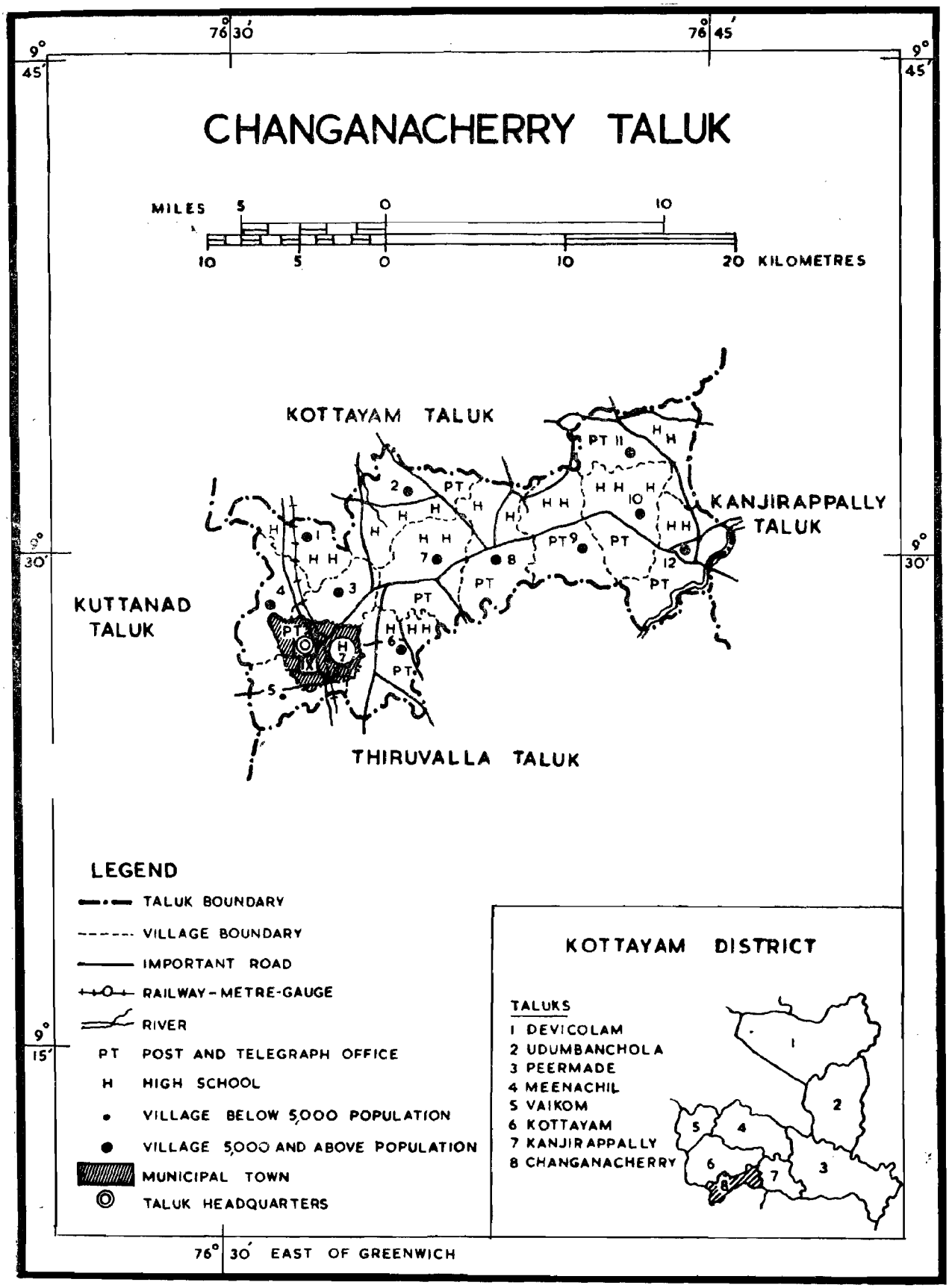
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	7-7-1	Chirakkadavu (Portion)	9,416
2	7-7-2	Kanjirappally (Portion)	17,778
3	7-7-3	Mundakkayam (Portion)	28,655
4	7-7-4	Erumely (Portion)	49,502
5	7-7-5	Manimala	16,579
6	7-7-6	Cheruvalli	5,929
		TOWNS	
VI	7-VI	Ponkunnam	13,672
VII	7-VII	Kanjirappally	20,687
VIII	7-VIII	Mundakkayam	10,142


KANJIRAPPALLY TALUK
76° 45′
77° 0′
9° 45′
9° 30′
9° 15′
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
MEENACHIL TALUK
KOTTAYAM TALUK
PEERMADE TALUK
CHANGANACHERRY TALUK
THIRUVALLA TALUK
PATHANAMTHITTA TALUK
PT
H
HH
VII
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 DEVICOLAM
2 UDUMBANCHOLA
3 PEERMADE
4 MEENACHIL
5 VAIKOM
6 KOTTAYAM
7 KANJIRAPPALLY
8 CHANGANACHERRY
EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 45′

3/19—51

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN CHANGANACHERRY TALUK

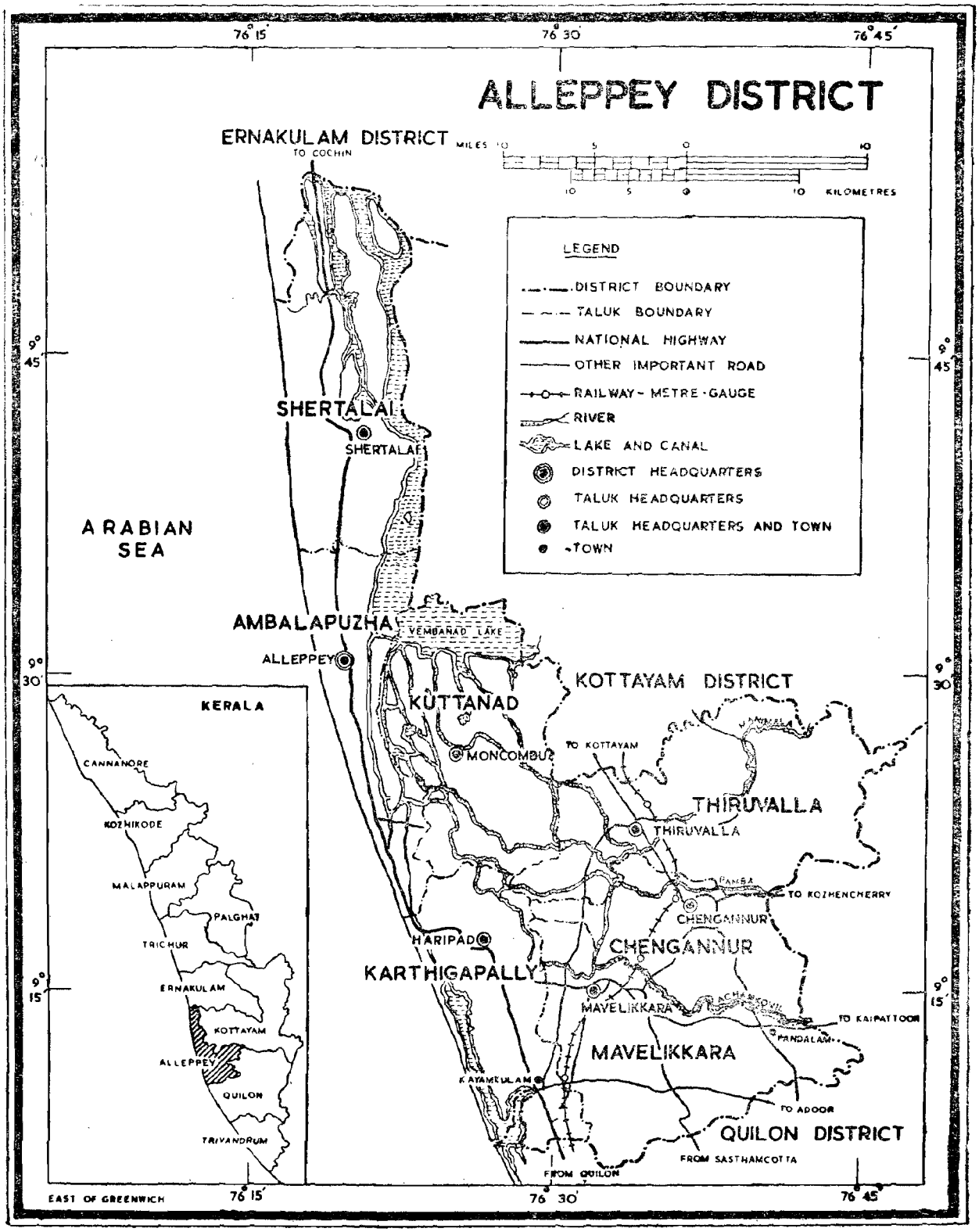
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population. 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	7-8-1	Kurichy	21,785
2	7-8-2	Vakathanam	26,398
3	7-8-3	Vazhappally East (Portion)	16,532
4	7-8-4	Vazhappally West (Portion)	9,368
5	7-8-5	Changanacherry (Portion)	3,878
6	7-8-6	Thrikkodithanam	32,385
7	7-8-7	Madappally	24,104
8	7-8-8	Karukachal	15,267
9	7-8-9	Nedumkunnam	17,907
10	7-8-10	Kangazha	17,465
11	7-8-11	Vazhoor	18,325
12	7-8-12	Vellavoor	13,388
		TOWN	
IX	7-IX	Changanacherry (Municipal)	48,545


CHANGANACHERRY TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 30′
76° 45′
9° 45′
9° 30′
9° 15′
KOTTAYAM TALUK
KANJIRAPPALLY TALUK
KUTTANAD TALUK
THIRUVALLA TALUK
PT
H
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY - METRE-GAUGE
RIVER
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 DEVICOLAM
2 UDUMBANCHOLA
3 PEERMADE
4 MEENACHIL
5 VAIKOM
6 KOTTAYAM
7 KANJIRAPPALLY
8 CHANGANACHERRY
76° 30′ EAST OF GREENWICH

ALLEPPEY

DISTRICT

3/19—52


ALLEPPEY DISTRICT
76° 15'
76° 30'
76° 45'
9° 45'
9° 30'
9° 15'
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
TO COCHIN
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
LEGEND
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY - METRE - GAUGE
RIVER
LAKE AND CANAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS AND TOWN
TOWN
SHERTALAI
SHERTALAI
ARABIAN SEA
AMBALAPUZHA
VEMBANAD LAKE
ALLEPPEY
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
KUTTANAD
MONCOMBU
TO KOTTAYAM
THIRUVALLA
THIRUVALLA
PAMBA
TO KOZHENCHERRY
CHENGANNUR
HARIPAD
CHENGANNUR
KARTHIGAPALLY
MAVELIKKARA
TO KAIPATTOOR
PANDALAM
MAVELIKKARA
KAYAMKULAM
TO ADOOR
QUILON DISTRICT
FROM SASTHAMCOTTA
FROM QUILON
KERALA
CANNANORE
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
EAST OF GREENWICH

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

FLYLEAF

Alleppey, the smallest district in the State, is bounded on the north by Ernakulam district, on the east by Kottayam and Quilon districts, on the south by Quilon district and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It lies between north latitudes 9° 05′ and 9° 52′ and east longitudes 76° 17′ and 76° 48′. Except for the transfer of Srayikad and Azhikkalthura karas of Puthuppally village of Karthigapally taluk of this district to Perinad village of Karunagapally taluk of Quilon district, there was no change in the administrative boundary of the district since the 1961 Census. According to the 1971 Census, there were 7 taluks and 99 villages in the district.

2. Alleppey district is not having any highland region. The district is blessed with a network of backwaters and lagoons. The Vembanad lake which borders Shertalai and Ambalapuzha taluks and Kayamkulam lake lying in Karthigapally taluk of the district have made considerable impact on the economic development of the region. The rivers of the district, viz., Manimala (92 km.), Pamba (177 km.) and Achancoil (129 km.), have made the central belt of the district highly fertile and this has helped Kuttanad to become one of the most important paddy growing areas of the State. Except the eastern portion of Thiruvalla, Chengannur and Mavelikkara taluks, the entire area falls in the lowland division. Of the 21.25 lakhs of persons in the district, about 14.75 lakhs live in the lowland division. This works out to 69 per cent of the population. The midland region which constitutes a little over one-third of the area of the district accommodates about 31 per cent of the population. Alleppey is the most thickly populated district in the State with 1,128 persons per sq. km. One striking feature about this district is that there is not much disparity in density between the two natural divisions. While lowland has a density of 1,186 persons per sq. km., midland region registers a density of 1,014.

3. Except Kuttanad and Thiruvalla taluks, all the remaining five taluks have density above the district average of 1,128 persons per sq. km. The pressure of population is more experienced in the coastal taluks of Shertalai, Ambalapuzha and Karthigapally. Among them, Ambalapuzha, the headquarters taluk of the district, records the highest density of 1,844 persons per sq. km. Kuttanad taluk, a waterlogged area and having extensive paddy fields, has the lowest density with 706 persons per sq. km. Of the 8 towns, Alleppey municipal town has a density of 3,425 followed by Kayamkulam municipal town with 2,483. Pandalam non-municipal town, on the other hand, has the lowest density with 1,251 persons per sq. km.

4. Alleppey district had a population of 6.66 lakhs at the time of the 1901 Census. The growth of population showed fluctuating trends till the 1951 Census, thereafter the population showed a steady declining trend. The growth rate of population of the district in the decade 1961-71 is only 17.73 per cent and it is the lowest among the districts of the State. None of the taluks has growth rates higher than the State rate. However, four taluks, viz. Shertalai, Ambalapuzha, Mavelikkara and Karthigapally exceed the district figure. Of these, Ambalapuzha, the smallest taluk of the district, has the highest growth rate with 22.08 per cent. The rates of growth of Kuttanad and Thiruvalla taluks are more than half of the State growth rate.

3/19—53

Kuttanad taluk has registered an increase of only 10.92 per cent during the decade 1961-71.

5. The sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) of the district was in favour of males till 1931 Census. In 1941 Census, the population was almost equally divided among males and females. Thereafter females outnumbered males. The 1971 Census figures reveal that there are 1,028 females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio of taluks varied from 1,002 in Kuttanad to 1,057 in Karthigapally taluk. In all the towns, except Alleppey municipal town, females outnumbered males, the highest being in Thiruvalla town with 1,067. Alleppey municipal town, however, recorded only a sex ratio of 994 females per 1,000 males.

6. Alleppey is the most literate district in the State with 70.44 per cent of literates. It is worthwhile to point out that in respect of female literacy rates, the rural areas lead the urban areas which is peculiar. Three contiguous taluks, viz., Kuttanad, Thiruvalla and Chengannur, exceed the district rate of literacy. Of these, Thiruvalla claims the highest position, not only in the district but also in the whole State, with 78.29 per cent. Shertalai taluk records the lowest rate with 66.07 per cent. 80 per cent of the male population in Thiruvalla taluk are literates whereas the female literacy rate goes high up to 76.38 per cent. Among the towns in the district, Thiruvalla municipal town tops the list in total, male and female literacy rates with 79.31, 81.24 and 77.49 per cent respectively. Kayamkulam municipal town has the lowest literacy rate of 64.15 per cent.

7. About two-third of the people in the district are Hindus. Christians, the second largest community, account about 27.64 per cent of the population, while Muslims form about 6.85 per cent of the population. Other religious groups take 0.01 per cent of the population. 11 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes in the State live in this district. Among the districts Alleppey has the lowest number of Scheduled Tribes with only 435 persons.

8. Based on the economic activity of the people, the population is classified under two broad streams viz., workers and non-workers. Workers constitute 28.15 per cent of the total population. Among the working population agricultural labourers constitute the single largest industrial category with 30.66 per cent. Except in Shertalai and Ambalapuzha taluks the principal industrial category in all other taluks is 'agricultural labourers'. In Ambalapuzha taluk, however, manufacturing sector occupies the predominant position.

TABLE 8.1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

	District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Area in km.²*			No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
			Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ALLEPPEY	**T**	**1,884·0**	**1,743·6**	**140·4**	**354,627**	**362,940**	**2,125,722**	**1,766,026**	**359,696**
		M	**642·2**	**612·6**	**29·6**	**113,561**	**114,975**	**651,031**	**599,148**	**51,883**
		L	**1,241·8**	**1,131·0**	**110·8**	**241,066**	**247,965**	**1,474,691**	**1,166,878**	**307,813**
1	Shertalai	T	320·5	304·3	16·2	65,069	65,515	379,626	342,874	36,752
		L	320·5	304·3	16·2	65,069	65,515	379,626	342,874	36,752
2	Ambalapuzha	T	178·8	132·0	46·8	51,161	53,688	329,661	169,495	160,166
		L	178·8	132·0	46·8	51,161	53,688	329,661	169,495	160,166
3	Kuttanad	T	265·9	265·9	..	28,934	29,782	187,698	187,698	..
		L	265·9	265·9	..	28,934	29,782	187,698	187,698	..
4	Thiruvalla	T	346·5	332·0	14·5	58,042	59,244	342,736	316,053	26,683
		M	297·6	283·1	14·5	48,081	48,882	281,623	254,940	26,683
		L	48·9	48·9	..	9,961	10,362	61,113	61,113	..
5	Chengannur	T	201·2	195·6	5·6	40,623	41,516	232,218	218,902	13,316
		M	114·7	109·1	5·6	22,418	22,664	125,612	112,296	13,316
		L	86·5	86·5	..	18,205	18,852	106,606	106,606	..
6	Mavelikkara	T	285·2	263·0	22·2	56,716	57,451	323,277	285,745	37,532
		M	229·9	220·4	9·5	43,062	43,429	243,796	231,912	11,884
		L	55·3	42·6	12·7	13,654	14,022	79,481	53,833	25,648
7	Karthigapally	T	224·6	189·5	35·1	54,082	55,744	330,506	245,259	85,247
		L	224·6	189·5	35·1	54,082	55,744	330,506	245,259	85,247

NOTE: T—Total, M—Midland, L—Lowland.

*The area figures for districts represent provisional 'geographical area' figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area figures from the total area of the district. The total area figures of taluks will not tally with the district figures because the former represent 'land-use area' and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records.

TABLE 8.2

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-71

Census Year	Persons	Decade variations	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
		ALLEPPEY DISTRICT—TOTAL			
1901	666,179	..	..	335,398	330,781
1911	764,950	+ 98,771	+ 14·83	384,977	379,973
1921	906,731	+ 141,781	+ 18·53	458,332	448,399
1931	1,127,301	+ 220,570	+ 24·33	565,757	561,544
1941	1,270,366	+ 143,065	+ 12·69	635,132	635,234
1951	1,516,914	+ 246,548	+ 19·41	751,307	765,607
1961	1,805,517	+ 288,603	+ 19·03	890,519	914,998
1971	2,125,722	+ 320,205	+ 17·73	1,048,082	1,077,640
		ALLEPPEY DISTRICT—RURAL			
1901	635,516	..	..	319,734	315,782
1911	725,486	+ 89,970	+ 14·16	364,567	360,919
1921	818,731	+ 93,245	+ 12·85	412,769	405,962
1931	1,006,626	+ 187,895	+ 22·95	503,188	503,438
1941	1,128,140	+ 121,514	+ 12·07	562,312	565,828
1951	1,294,866	+ 166,726	+ 14·78	639,424	655,442
1961	1,495,086	+ 200,220	+ 15·46	736,332	758,754
1971	1,766,026	+ 270,940	+ 18·12	870,005	896,021
		ALLEPPEY DISTRICT—URBAN			
1901	30,663	..	..	15,664	14,999
1911	39,464	+ 8,801	+ 28·70	20,410	19,054
1921	88,000	+ 48,536	+ 122·99	45,563	42,437
1931	120,675	+ 32,675	+ 37·13	62,569	58,106
1941	142,226	+ 21,551	+ 17·86	72,820	69,406
1951	222,048	+ 79,822	+ 56·12	111,883	110,165
1961	310,431	+ 88,383	+ 39·80	154,187	156,244
1971	359,696	+ 49,265	+ 15·87	178,077	181,619

TABLE 8.3

DENSITY BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/Rural/ Urban	No. of persons per km.²			
		Total	Highland	Midland	Lowland
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALLEPPEY	**T**	**1,128**	..	**1,014**	**1,188**
	R	**1,013**	..	**978**	**1,032**
	U	**2,564**	..	**1,755**	**2,780**
1 Shertalai	T	1,184	..	..	1,184
	R	1,127	..	..	1,127
	U	2,270	..	..	2,270
2 Ambalapuzha	T	1,844	..	..	1,844
	R	1,284	..	..	1,284
	U	3,425	..	..	3,425
3 Kuttanad	T	706	..	..	706
	R	706	..	..	706
4 Thiruvalla	T	989	..	946	1,250
	R	952	..	901	1,250
	U	1,844	..	1,844	..
5 Chengannur	T	1,154	..	1,095	1,232
	R	1,119	..	1,029	1,232
	U	2,378	..	2,378	..
6 Mavelikkara	T	1,134	..	1,060	1,437
	R	1,086	..	1,052	1,264
	U	1,694	..	1,251	2,028
7 Karthigapally	T	1,472	..	..	1,472
	R	1,294	..	..	1,294
	U	2,427	..	..	2,427

NOTE: The density per km.² given in this table is worked out by using the area figures given in table 8.1. For 'total' and 'rural' areas the density is worked out by using the area figures corrected up to 1 place of decimal. In the case of urban areas the density is worked out by using the area figures corrected up to 2 places of decimals by adding the area of individual town in the respective units i.e. table 8.5.

TABLE 8.4

SEX RATIO BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Population						Sex ratio *		
		Total		Rural		Urban				
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALLEPPEY	**T**	**1,048,082**	**1,077,640**	**870,005**	**896,021**	**178,077**	**181,619**	**1,028**	**1,030**	**1,020**
	M	**319,252**	**331,779**	**293,878**	**305,270**	**25,374**	**26,509**	**1,039**	**1,039**	**1,045**
	L	**728,830**	**745,861**	**576,127**	**590,751**	**152,703**	**155,110**	**1,023**	**1,025**	**1,016**
1 Shertalai	T	189,005	190,621	170,841	172,033	18,164	18,588	1,009	1,007	1,023
	L	189,005	190,621	170,841	172,033	18,164	18,588	1,009	1,007	1,023
2 Ambalapuzha	T	164,224	165,437	83,917	85,578	80,307	79,859	1,007	1,020	994
	L	164,224	165,437	83,917	85,578	80,307	79,859	1,007	1,020	994
3 Kuttanad	T	93,751	93,947	93,751	93,947	..	..	1,002	1,002	..
	L	93,751	93,947	93,751	93,947	..	..	1,002	1,002	..
4 Thiruvalla	T	168,334	174,402	155,422	160,631	12,912	13,771	1,036	1,034	1,067
	M	138,102	143,521	125,190	129,750	12,912	13,771	1,039	1,036	1,067
	L	30,232	30,881	30,232	30,881	..	..	1,021	1,021	..
5 Chengannur	T	113,856	118,362	107,265	111,637	6,591	6,725	1,040	1,041	1,020
	M	61,338	64,274	54,747	57,549	6,591	6,725	1,048	1,051	1,020
	L	52,518	54,088	52,518	54,088	..	..	1,030	1,030	..
6 Mavelikkara	T	158,202	165,075	139,915	145,830	18,287	19,245	1,043	1,042	1,052
	M	119,812	123,984	113,941	117,971	5,871	6,013	1,035	1,035	1,024
	L	38,390	41,091	25,974	27,859	12,416	13,232	1,070	1,073	1,066
7 Karthigapally	T	160,710	169,796	118,894	126,365	41,816	43,431	1,057	1,063	1,039
	L	160,710	169,796	118,894	126,365	41,816	43,431	1,057	1,063	1,039

NOTE: T—Total, M—Midland, L—Lowland.

* Number of females per 1,000 males.

TABLE 8.5

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

Town and status		Area in km.²	Population			Growth rate 1961–71	Density per km.²	Sex ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males)
			Persons	Males	Females			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			ALLEPPEY DISTRICT					
			Class I (100,000 and above)					
1 Alleppey	(M)	46·77	160,166	80,307	79,859	+ 15·37	3,425	994
			Class II (50,000—99,999)					
2 Kayamkulam	(M)	21·79	54,102	26,690	27,412	+ 21·38	2,483	1,027
			Class III (20,000—49,999)					
3 Shertalai	(M)	16·19	36,752	18,164	18,588	+ 17·97	2,270	1,023
4 Haripad	(NM)	13·34	31,145	15,126	16,019	+ 52·84	2,335	1,059
5 Thiruvalla	(M)	14·47	26,683	12,912	13,771	+ 10·07	1,844	1,067
6 Mavelikkara	(M)	12·65	25,648	12,416	13,232	+ 35·17	2,028	1,066
			Class IV (10,000—19,999)					
7 Chengannur	(NM)	5·60	13,316	6,591	6,725	— 40·23	2,378	1,020
8 Pandalam	(NM)	9·50	11,884	5,871	6,013	+ 18·84	1,251	1,024

NOTE: The following abbreviations are used in column 1 for denoting the status of a town.
M—Municipal town, NM—Non-municipal town.

TABLE 8.6

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

(RURAL AREAS)

District/Taluk		Total	Population size						
			Less than 200	200–499	500–999	1,000–1,999	2,000–4,999	5,000–9,999	10,000 +
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALLEPPEY	**I**	**98**	..	**1**	..	..	**2**	**6**	**89**
	II	**1,766,026**	..	**298**	..	..	**7,224**	**50,404**	**1,708,100**
1 Shertalai	I	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	15
	II	342,874	..	..	..	..	..	9,189	333,685
2 Ambalapuzha	I	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
	II	169,495	..	298	..	..	..	..	169,197
3 Kuttanad	I	12	..	..	..	..	1	2	9
	II	187,698	..	..	..	..	4,952	18,799	163,947
4 Thiruvalla	I	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	17
	II	316,053	..	..	..	..	..	6,166	309,887
5 Chengannur	I	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	II	218,902	..	..	..	..	..	..	218,902
6 Mavelikkara	I	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	II	285,745	..	..	..	..	..	..	285,745
7 Karthigapally	I	17	..	..	..	..	1	2	14
	II	245,259	..	..	..	..	2,272	16,250	226,737

NOTE: I No. of inhabited villages
II Population
This table includes population of forest areas also.

TABLE 8.7

AGE STRUCTURE, 1971

Age group	Total		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
	ALLEPPEY DISTRICT		
ALL AGES	**2,125,722**	**1,048,082**	**1,077,640**
0–4	255,698	129,973	125,725
5–9	269,659	137,704	131,955
10–14	282,171	142,596	139,575
15–19	243,911	116,352	127,559
20–24	200,684	97,203	103,481
25–29	125,886	59,709	66,177
30–34	113,039	53,230	59,809
35–39	129,188	60,870	68,318
40–44	102,345	50,235	52,110
45–49	109,949	56,346	53,603
50–54	73,542	37,509	36,033
55–59	67,231	33,112	34,119
60–64	52,766	25,762	27,004
65–69	40,979	19,715	21,264
70–74	27,489	12,727	14,762
75–79	16,818	8,156	8,662
80–84	8,833	4,177	4,656
85–89	3,982	2,041	1,941
90–94	1,125	435	690
95–99	275	165	110
100 +	90	25	65
Age not stated	62	40	22

TABLE 8.8

RELIGION, 1971

Religion	Population			Percentage
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	ALLEPPEY DISTRICT			
ALL RELIGIONS	**2,125,722**	**1,048,082**	**1,077,640**	**100·00**
Buddhists	2	2	..	N
Christians	587,469	289,801	297,668	27·64
Hindus	1,392,262	684,184	708,078	65·50
Jains	117	57	60	N
Muslims	145,691	73,932	71,759	6·85
Sikhs	37	28	9	N
Other religions and persuasions	6	4	2	N
Religion not stated	138	74	64	0·01

N—Negligible

TABLE 8.9

LITERACY, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALLEPPEY	**T**	**1,497,370**	**788,406**	**708,964**	**70·44**	**75·22**	**65·79**
	R	**1,245,037**	**654,376**	**590,661**	**70·50**	**75·22**	**65·92**
	U	**252,333**	**134,030**	**118,303**	**70·15**	**75·27**	**65·14**
1 Shertalai	T	250,836	138,642	112,194	66·07	73·35	58·86
	R	225,417	124,816	100,601	65·74	73·06	58·48
	U	25,419	13,826	11,593	69·16	76·12	62·37
2 Ambalapuzha	T	226,530	122,522	104,008	68·72	74·61	62·87
	R	114,352	61,946	52,406	67·47	73·82	61·24
	U	112,178	60,576	51,602	70.04	75·43	64·62
3 Kuttanad	T	140,838	73,187	67,651	75·03	78·07	72·01
	R	140,838	73,187	67,651	75·03	78·07	72·01
4 Thiruvalla	T	268,343	135,129	133,214	78·29	80·27	76·38
	R	247,182	124,639	122,543	78·21	80·19	76·29
	U	21,161	10,490	10,671	79·31	81·24	77·49
5 Chengannur	T	168,172	86,564	81,608	72·42	76·03	68·95
	R	157,983	81,301	76,682	72·17	75·79	68·69
	U	10,189	5,263	4,926	76·52	79·85	73·25
6 Mavelikkara	T	222,358	115,558	106,800	68·78	73·04	64·70
	R	195,032	101,668	93,364	68·25	72·66	64·02
	U	27,326	13,890	13,436	72·81	75·96	69·82
7 Karthigapally	T	220,293	116,804	103,489	66·65	72·68	60·95
	R	164,233	86,819	77,414	66·96	73·02	61·26
	U	56,060	29,985	26,075	65·76	71·71	60·04

TABLE 8.10

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALLEPPEY	**T**	**200,770**	**100,074**	**100,696**	**109,226**	**61,623**	**47,603**	**54·40**	**61·58**	**47·27**
	R	**183,487**	**91,420**	**92,067**	**99,254**	**56,034**	**43,220**	**54·09**	**61·29**	**46·94**
	U	**17,283**	**8,654**	**8,629**	**9,972**	**5,589**	**4,383**	**57·70**	**64·58**	**50·79**
Shertalai	T	33,183	16,455	16,728	16,665	9,885	6,780	50·22	60·07	40·53
	R	31,818	15,782	16,036	15,809	9,412	6,397	49·69	59·64	39·89
	U	1,365	673	692	856	473	383	62·71	70·28	55·35
Ambalapuzha	T	11,531	5,809	5,722	7,017	4,007	3,010	60·85	68·98	52·60
	R	8,173	4,099	4,074	4,872	2,809	2,063	59·61	68·53	50·64
	U	3,358	1,710	1,648	2,145	1,198	947	63·88	70·06	57·46
Kuttanad	T	13,685	6,776	6,909	8,225	4,574	3,651	60·10	67·50	52·84
	R	13,685	6,776	6,909	8,225	4,574	3,651	60·10	67·50	52·84
Thiruvalla	T	32,630	16,428	16,202	20,589	11,207	9,382	63·10	68·22	57·91
	R	31,136	15,663	15,473	19,602	10,661	8,941	62·96	68·06	57·78
	U	1,494	765	729	987	546	441	66·06	71·37	60·49
Chengannur	T	34,050	16,907	17,143	18,224	10,081	8,143	53·52	59·63	47·50
	R	32,959	16,388	16,571	17,618	9,768	7,850	53·45	59·60	47·37
	U	1,091	519	572	606	313	293	55·55	60·31	51·22
Mavelikkara	T	48,302	24,112	24,190	23,856	13,606	10,250	49·39	56·43	42·37
	R	44,179	22,026	22,153	21,673	12,343	9,330	49·06	56·04	42·12
	U	4,123	2,086	2,037	2,183	1,263	920	52·95	60·55	45·16
Karthigapally	T	27,389	13,587	13,802	14,650	8,263	6,387	53·49	60·82	46·28
	R	21,537	10,686	10,851	11,455	6,467	4,988	53·19	60·52	45·97
	U	5,852	2,901	2,951	3,195	1,796	1,399	54·60	61·91	47·41

TABLE 8.11

SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALLEPPEY	**T**	**435**	**221**	**214**	**261**	**141**	**120**	**60·00**	**63·80**	**56·07**
	R	**409**	**206**	**203**	**250**	**135**	**115**	**61·12**	**65·53**	**56·65**
	U	**26**	**15**	**11**	**11**	**6**	**5**	**42·31**	**40·00**	**45·45**
1 Shertalai	T	34	15	19	15	10	5	44·12	66·67	26·32
	R	34	15	19	15	10	5	44·12	66·67	26·32
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Ambalapuzha	T	22	13	9	9	5	4	40·91	38·46	44·44
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	22	13	9	9	5	4	40·91	38·46	44·44
3 Kuttanad	T	19	11	8	13	9	4	68·42	81·82	50·00
	R	19	11	8	13	9	4	68·42	81·82	50·00
4 Thiruvalla	T	314	157	157	199	102	97	63·38	64·97	61·78
	R	314	157	157	199	102	97	63·38	64·97	61·78
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Chengannur	T	2	2	..	1	1	..	50·00	50·00	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	2	..	1	1	..	50·00	50·00	..
6 Mavelikkara	T	42	23	19	23	14	9	54·76	60·87	47·37
	R	42	23	19	23	14	9	54·76	60·87	47·37
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Karthigapally	T	2	..	2	1	..	1	50·00	..	50·00
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	..	2	1	..	1	50·00	..	50·00

TABLE 8.12

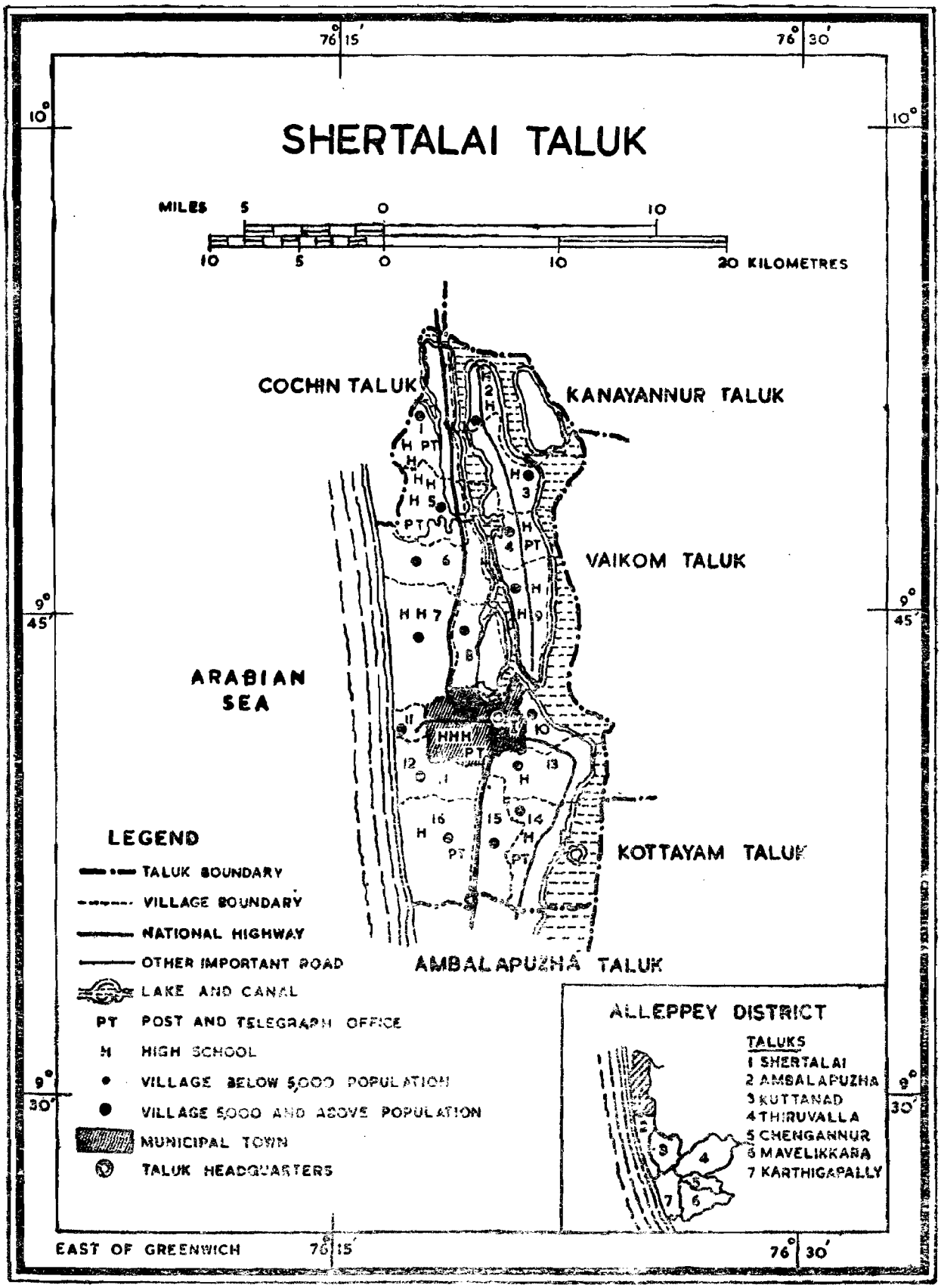
POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY MAIN ACTIVITY, 1971

Main activity	Population						
	Total			Rural		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ALLEPPEY DISTRICT						
TOTAL	**2,125,722**	**1,048,082**	**1,077,640**	**870,005**	**896,021**	**178,077**	**181,619**
WORKERS (I—IX)	598,468	452,061	146,407	378,560	126,059	73,501	20,348
I Cultivators	95,798	92,917	2,881	88,373	2,628	4,544	253
II Agricultural labourers	183,481	110,609	72,872	102,485	67,688	8,124	5,184
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	32,383	31,181	1,202	27,712	1,124	3,469	78
IV Mining and quarrying	1,352	1,320	32	1,231	27	89	5
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:							
(a) Household industry	41,667	15,026	26,641	13,182	23,659	1,844	2,982
(b) Other than household industry	61,899	50,088	11,811	35,508	8,651	14,580	3,160
VI Construction	9,273	8,923	350	6,946	206	1,977	144
VII Trade and commerce	57,970	55,467	2,503	38,749	1,814	16,718	689
VIII Transport, storage and communications	24,112	23,215	897	15,384	663	7,831	234
IX Other services	90,533	63,315	27,218	48,990	19,599	14,325	7,619
NON-WORKERS	1,527,254	596,021	931,233	491,445	769,962	104,576	1,61,271

3/19—55

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN SHERTALAI TALUK

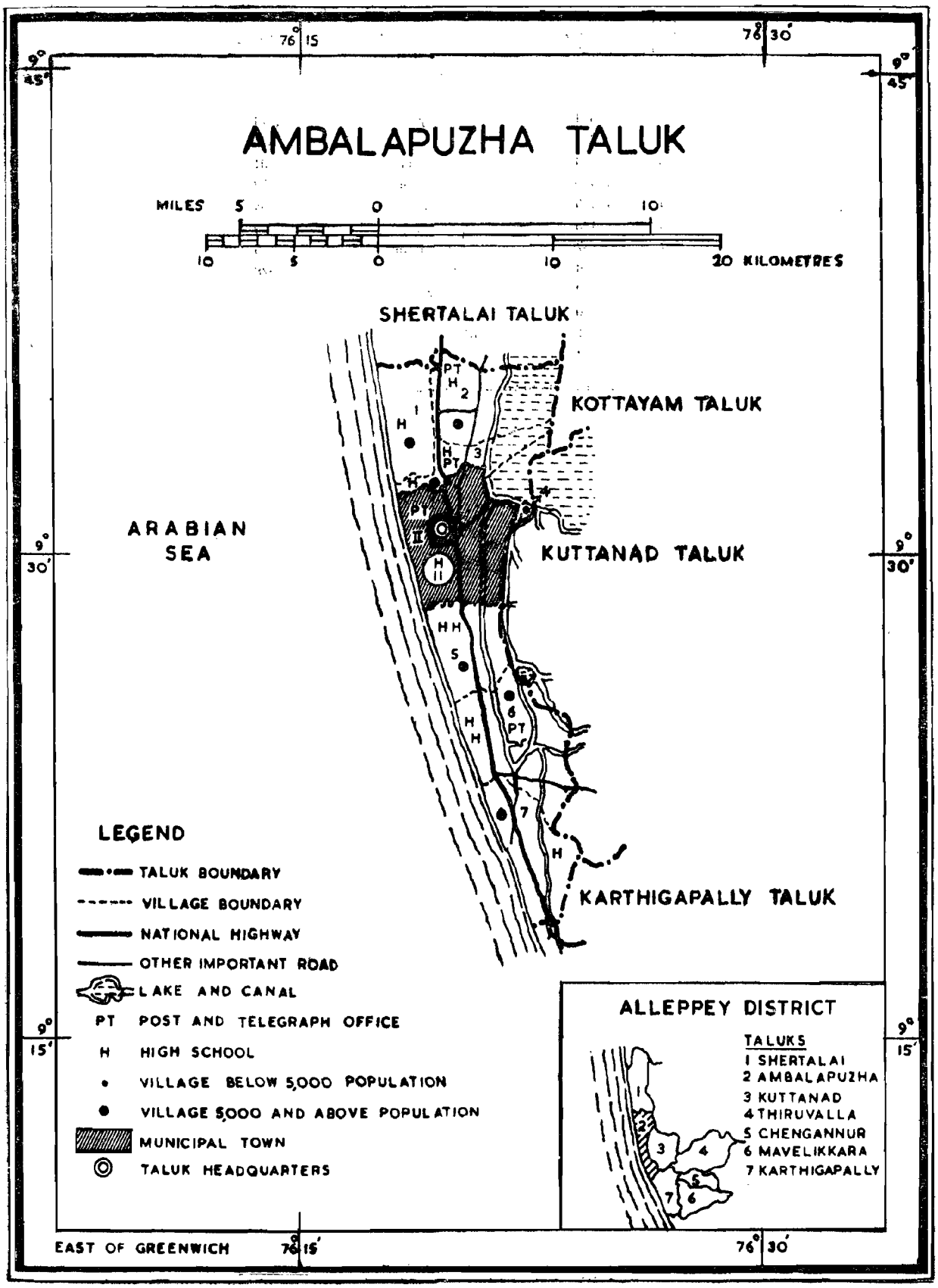
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	8-1-1	Aroor	40,909
2	8-1-2	Mattathilbhagom	19,687
3	8-1-3	Panavally	20,236
4	8-1-4	Thaicattussery	15,640
5	8-1-5	Thuravoor North	32,592
6	8-1-6	Thuravoor South	20,634
7	8-1-7	Vayalar West	38,424
8	8-1-8	Vayalar East (Portion)	18,361
9	8-1-9	Pallipuram	20,071
10	8-1-10	Kokkothamangalam (Portion)	12,749
11	8-1-11	Shertalai North (Portion)	9,189
12	8-1-12	Shertalai South (Portion)	17,282
13	8-1-13	Thanneermukkam North	23,339
14	8-1-14	Thanneermukkam South	18,423
15	8-1-15	Kanjikuzhi	13,750
16	8-1-16	Mararikulam North	21,588
		TOWN	
I	8-I	Shertalai (Municipal)	36,752


SHERTALAI TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 15′
76° 30′
10°
9° 45′
9° 30′
COCHIN TALUK
KANAYANNUR TALUK
VAIKOM TALUK
KOTTAYAM TALUK
AMBALAPUZHA TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
LAKE AND CANAL
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 SHERTALAI
2 AMBALAPUZHA
3 KUTTANAD
4 THIRUVALLA
5 CHENGANNUR
6 MAVELIKKARA
7 KARTHIGAPALLY
EAST OF GREENWICH

3/19—56

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN AMBALAPUZHA TALUK

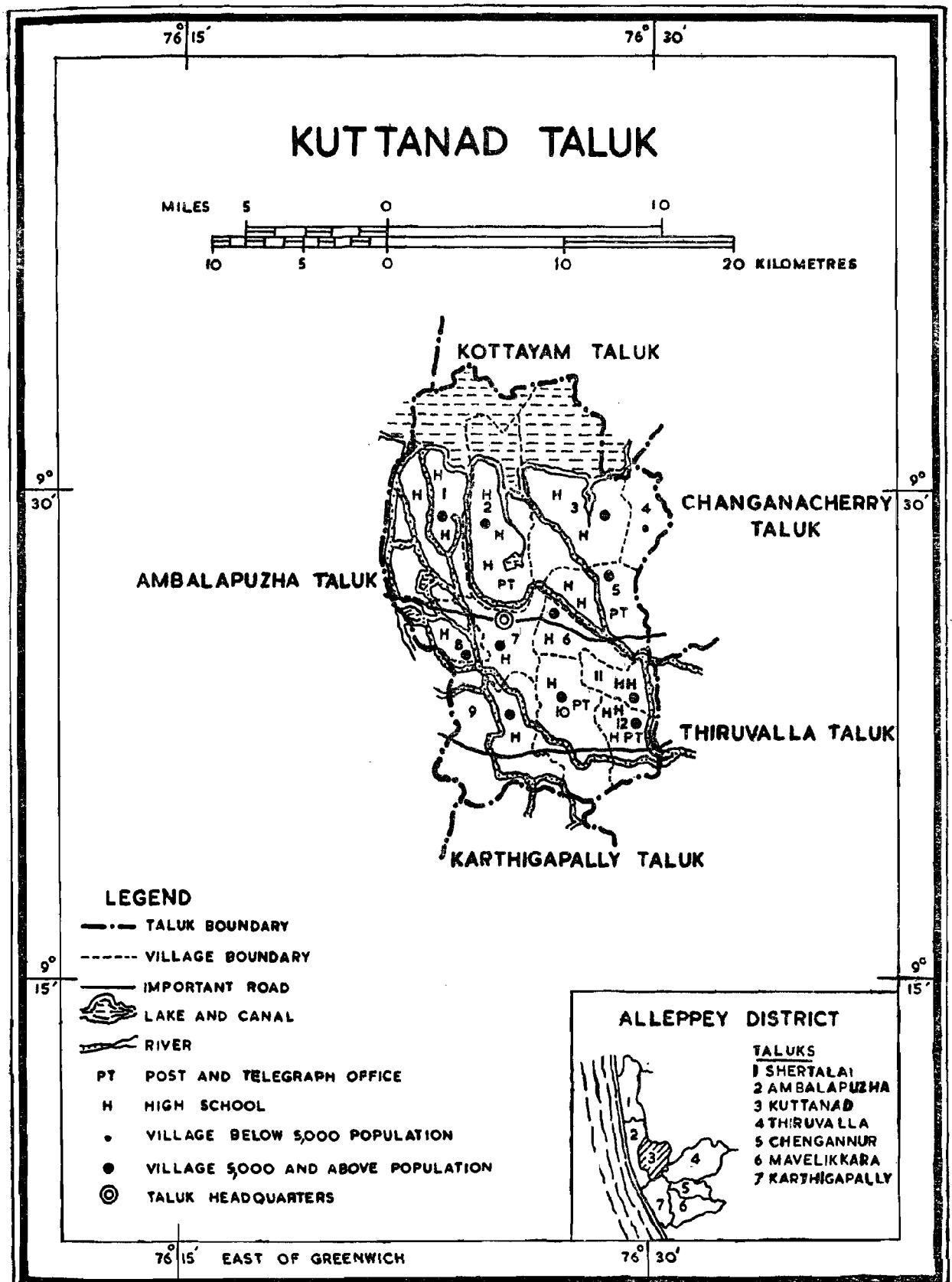
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	8-2-1	Mararikulam South	33,747
2	8-2-2	Aryad North	29,483
3	8-2-3	Aryad South (Portion)	16,824
4	8-2-4	Alleppey (Portion)	298
5	8-2-5	Punnapra	37,439
6	8-2-6	Ambalapuzha	29,563
7	8-2-7	Purakkad	22,141
		TOWN	
11	8-11	Alleppey (Municipal)	160,166


AMBALAPUZHA TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 15'
76° 30'
9° 45'
9° 30'
9° 15'
SHERTALAI TALUK
KOTTAYAM TALUK
KUTTANAD TALUK
KARTHIGAPALLY TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
EAST OF GREENWICH
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
LAKE AND CANAL
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 SHERTALAI
2 AMBALAPUZHA
3 KUTTANAD
4 THIRUVALLA
5 CHENGANNUR
6 MAVELIKKARA
7 KARTHIGAPALLY

VILLAGES IN KUTTANAD TALUK*

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	8-3-1	Kainakary	23,771
2	8-3-2	Pulincunnu	16,086
3	8-3-3	Chennamkary	24,901
4	8-3-4	Neelamperoor	4,952
5	8-3-5	Veliyanad	12,254
6	8-3-6	Ramankary	9,300
7	8-3-7	Champakulam	15,463
8	8-3-8	Nedumudi	14,628
9	8-3-9	Thakazhy	13,087
10	8-3-10	Kozhimukku	22,467
11	8-3-11	Muttar	9,499
12	8-3-12	Thalavady	21,290

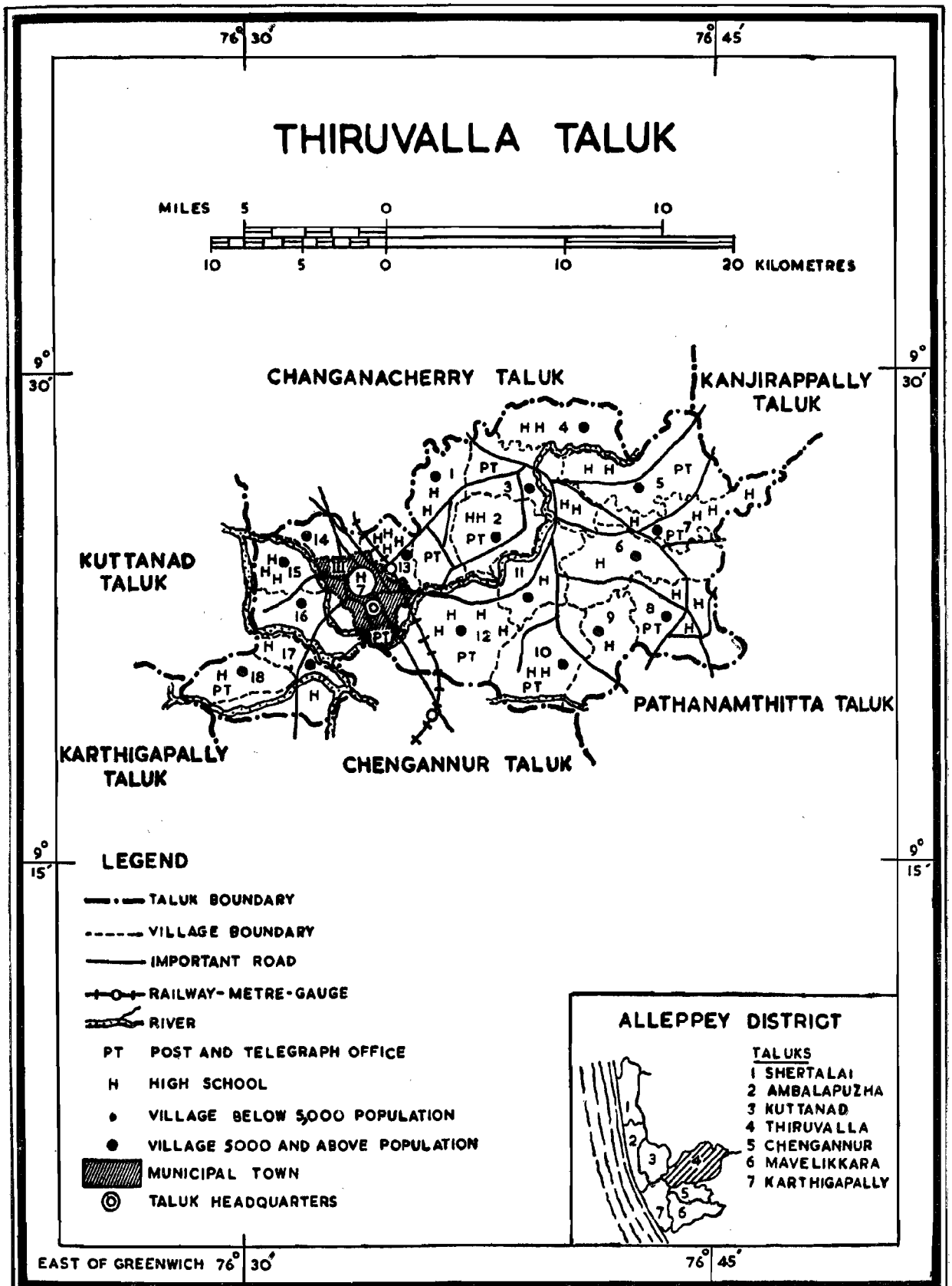
* There is no town in this taluk.


KUTTANAD TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 15′
76° 30′
9° 30′
9° 15′
KOTTAYAM TALUK
CHANGANACHERRY TALUK
AMBALAPUZHA TALUK
THIRUVALLA TALUK
KARTHIGAPALLY TALUK
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
LAKE AND CANAL
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 SHERTALAI
2 AMBALAPUZHA
3 KUTTANAD
4 THIRUVALLA
5 CHENGANNUR
6 MAVELIKKARA
7 KARTHIGAPALLY
76° 15′ EAST OF GREENWICH

3/19—57

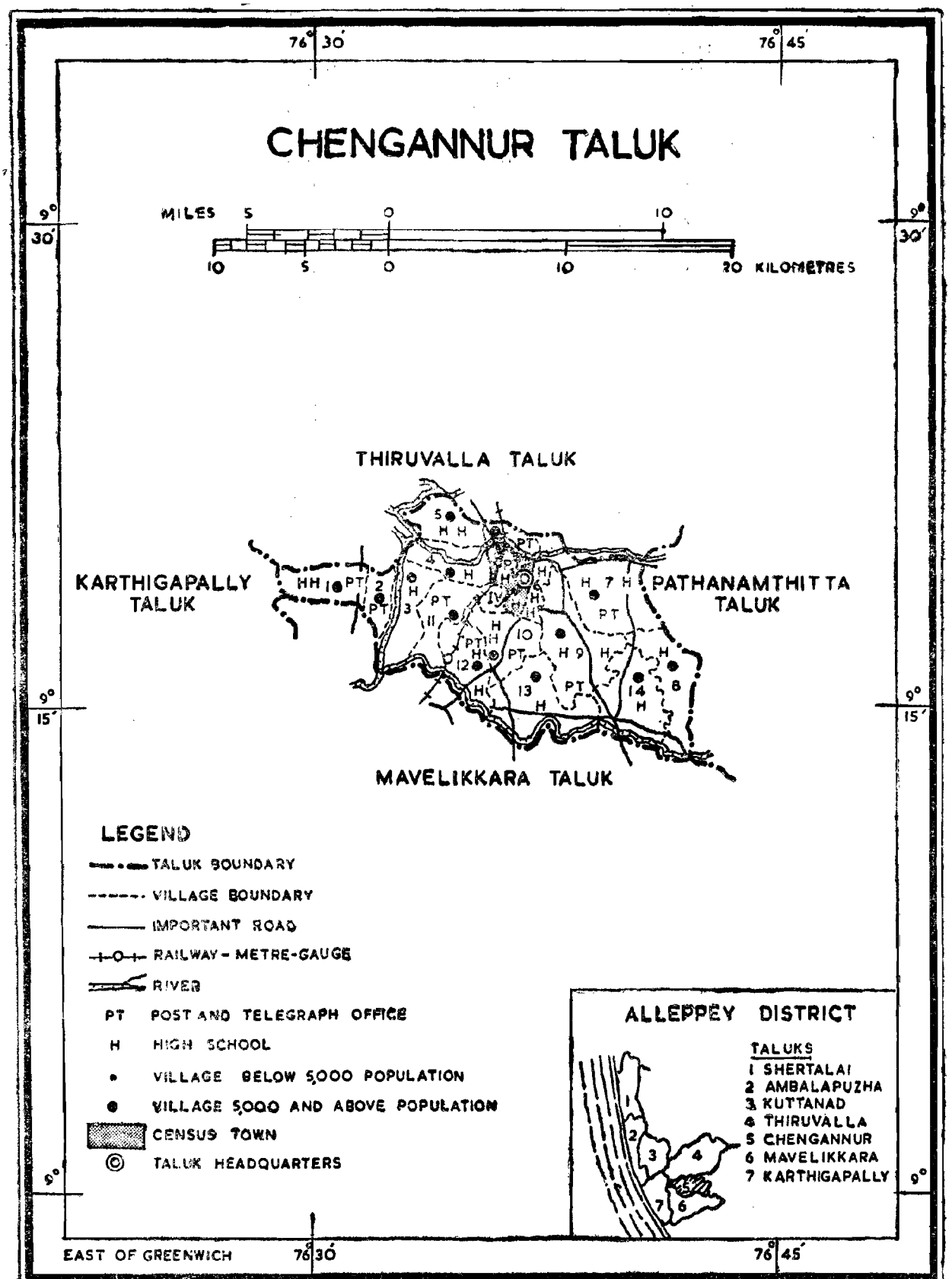
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN THIRUVALLA TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	8-4-1	Kaviyoor	29,223
2	8-4-2	Kallooppara	16,130
3	8-4-3	Mallappally	15,796
4	8-4-4	Anicad	12,902
5	8-4-5	Kottangal	15,117
6	8-4-6	Ezhumattoor	16,783
7	8-4-7	Perumpetty	12,886
8	8-4-8	Ayroor	20,927
9	8-4-9	Thottapuzhassery	14,153
10	8-4-10	Koipram	22,867
11	8-4-11	Puramattom	13,846
12	8-4-12	Eraviperoor	34,171
13	8-4-13	Thiruvalla (Portion)	23,973
14	8-4-14	Kavumbhagom (Portion)	6,166
15	8-4-15	Peringara	14,805
16	8-4-16	Nedumpuram	11,984
17	8-4-17	Kadapra	22,329
18	8-4-18	Kizhakkumbhagom	11,995
		TOWN	
III	8-III	Thiruvalla (Municipal)	26,683


THIRUVALLA TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 30′
76° 45′
9° 30′
9° 15′
CHANGANACHERRY TALUK
KANJIRAPPALLY TALUK
KUTTANAD TALUK
KARTHIGAPALLY TALUK
CHENGANNUR TALUK
PATHANAMTHITTA TALUK
EAST OF GREENWICH
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY-METRE-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 SHERTALAI
2 AMBALAPUZHA
3 KUTTANAD
4 THIRUVALLA
5 CHENGANNUR
6 MAVELIKKARA
7 KARTHIGAPALLY

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN CHENGANNUR TALUK

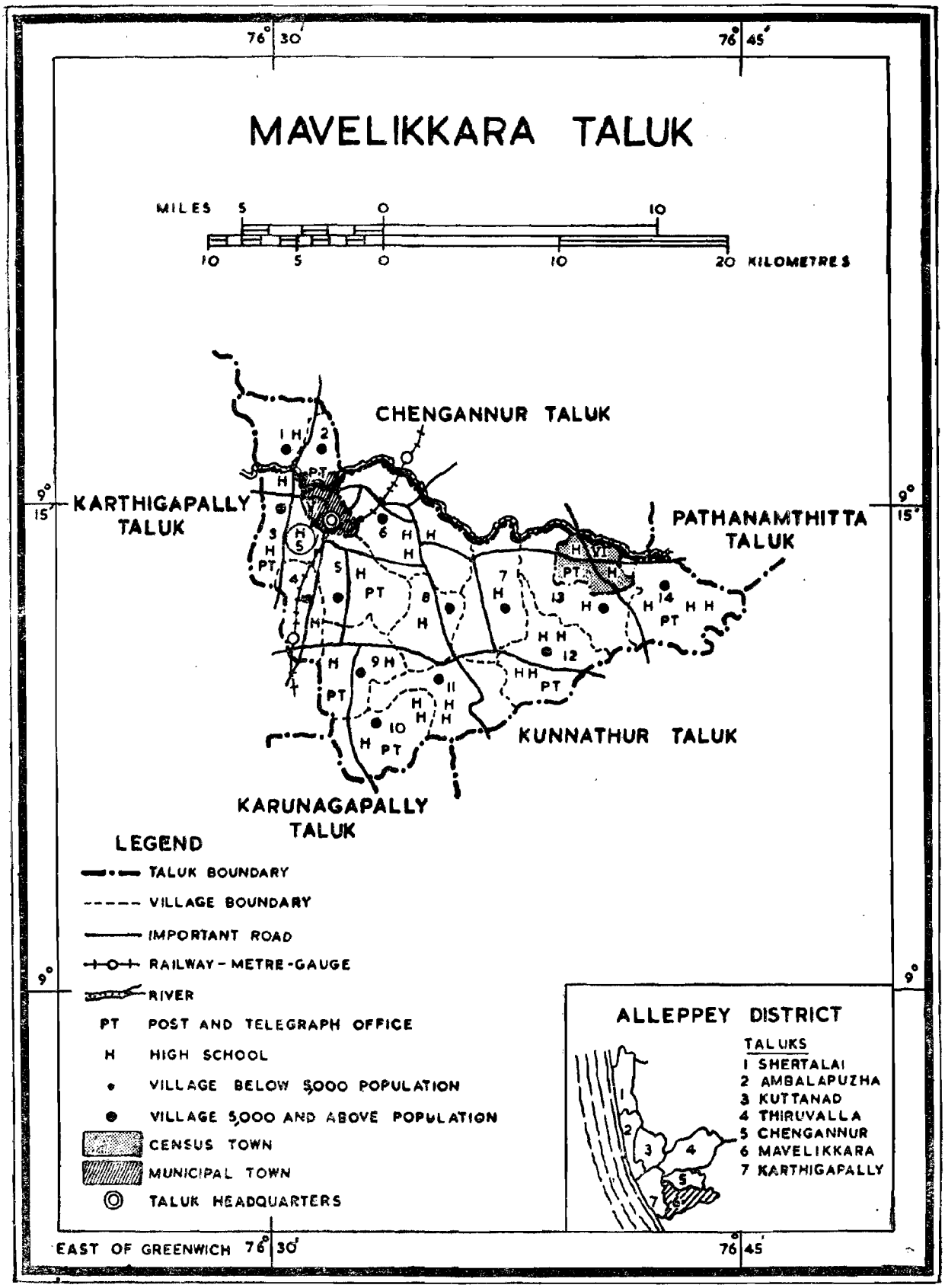
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	8-5-1	Kurattissery	10,960
2	8-5-2	Mannar	13,067
3	8-5-3	Chengannur	14,632
4	8-5-4	Pandanad	11,437
5	8-5-5	Thiruvanvandoor	12,155
6	8-5-6	Vadakkekara (Portion)	13,025
7	8-5-7	Aranmula	24,558
8	8-5-8	Mezhuveli	14,764
9	8-5-9	Mulakuzha	22,650
10	8-5-10	Ala	11,855
11	8-5-11	Puliyoor	13,952
12	8-5-12	Cherianad	18,548
13	8-5-13	Venmony	18,605
14	8-5-14	Kulanada	18,694
		TOWN	
IV	8-IV	Chengannur	13,316


CHENGANNUR TALUK
76° 30'
76° 45'
9° 30'
9° 15'
9°
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
THIRUVALLA TALUK
KARTHIGAPALLY TALUK
PATHANAMTHITTA TALUK
MAVELIKKARA TALUK
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY - METRE-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 SHERTALAI
2 AMBALAPUZHA
3 KUTTANAD
4 THIRUVALLA
5 CHENGANNUR
6 MAVELIKKARA
7 KARTHIGAPALLY
EAST OF GREENWICH

3/19—58

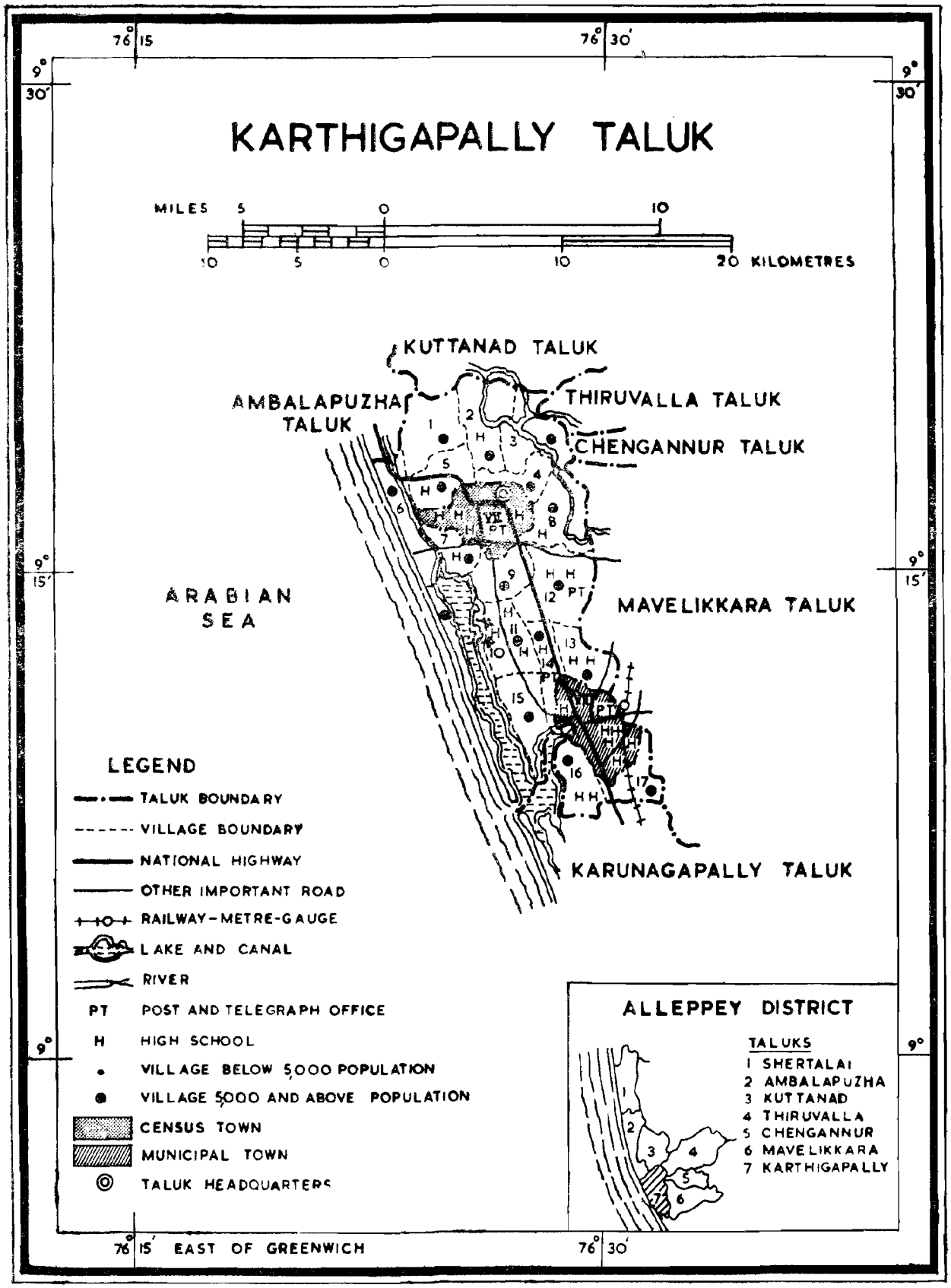
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN MAVELIKKARA TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	8-6-1	Thriperumthura	14,404
2	8-6-2	Chennithala (Portion)	10,326
3	8-6-3	Kannamangalam (Portion)	18,208
4	8-6-4	Perungala	10,895
5	8-6-5	Thekkekara (Portion)	25,648
6	8-6-6	Thazhakara (Portion)	29,648
7	8-6-7	Noornad	20,467
8	8-6-8	Chunakara	18,423
9	8-6-9	Bharanikkavu	30,380
10	8-6-10	Vallikunnam	22,688
11	8-6-11	Thamarakulam	19,549
12	8-6-12	Palamel	23,411
13	8-6-13	Thonnallur (Portion)	21,868
14	8-6-14	Pandalam Thekkekara	19,830
		TOWNS	
V	8-V	Mavelikkara (Municipal)	25,648
VI	8-VI	Pandalam	11,884


MAVELIKKARA TALUK
76° 30'
76° 45'
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
CHENGANNUR TALUK
KARTHIGAPALLY TALUK
PATHANAMTHITTA TALUK
KUNNATHUR TALUK
KARUNAGAPALLY TALUK
9° 15'
9°
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY - METRE-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 SHERTALAI
2 AMBALAPUZHA
3 KUTTANAD
4 THIRUVALLA
5 CHENGANNUR
6 MAVELIKKARA
7 KARTHIGAPALLY
EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 30'
76° 45'

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN KARTHIGAPALLY TALUK

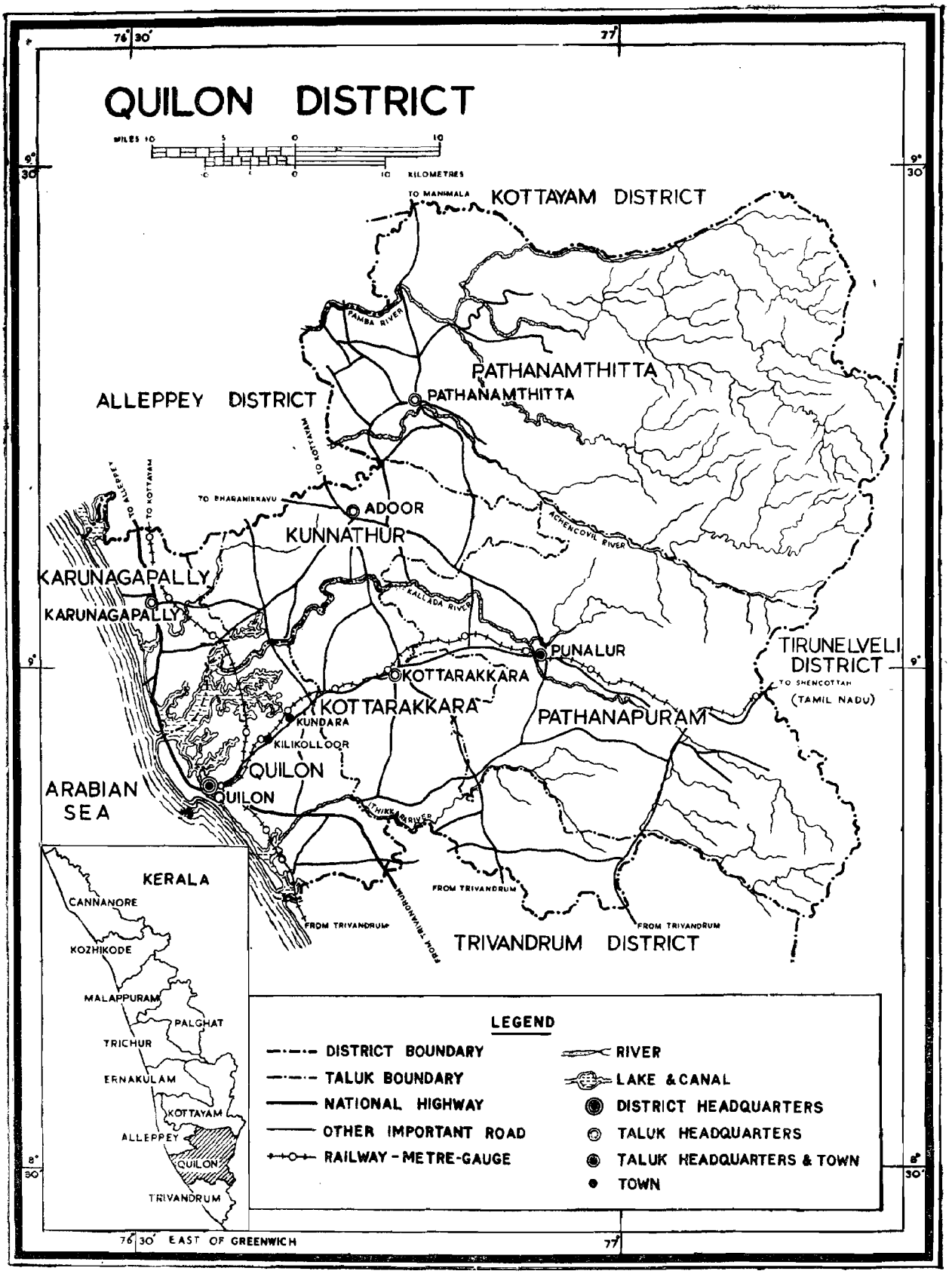
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	8-7-1	Karuvatta	12,061
2	8-7-2	Cheruthana	10,366
3	8-7-3	Veeyapuram	11,389
4	8-7-4	Haripad (Portion)	2,222
5	8-7-5	Kumarapuram (Portion)	13,633
6	8-7-6	Thrikkunnapuzha	19,980
7	8-7-7	Karthigapally (Portion)	7,992
8	8-7-8	Pallippad (Portion)	17,140
9	8-7-9	Chingoli (Portion)	10,526
10	8-7-10	Arattupuzha	23,970
11	8-7-11	Muthukulam	18,187
12	8-7-12	Cheppad	16,654
13	8-7-13	Pathiyoor (Portion)	17,595
14	8-7-14	Keerikkad (Portion)	8,258
15	8-7-15	Kandalloor	16,689
16	8-7-16	Puthuppally (Portion)	21,522
17	8-7-17	Kayamkulam (Portion)	17,075
		TOWNS	
VII	8-VII	Haripad	31,145
VIII	8-VIII	Kayamkulam (Municipal)	54,102


KARTHIGAPALLY TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 15'
76° 30'
9° 30'
9° 15'
9°
KUTTANAD TALUK
AMBALAPUZHA TALUK
THIRUVALLA TALUK
CHENGANNUR TALUK
MAVELIKKARA TALUK
KARUNAGAPALLY TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY-METRE-GAUGE
LAKE AND CANAL
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 SHERTALAI
2 AMBALAPUZHA
3 KUTTANAD
4 THIRUVALLA
5 CHENGANNUR
6 MAVELIKKARA
7 KARTHIGAPALLY
76° 15' EAST OF GREENWICH

3/19—59

QUILON

DISTRICT


QUILON DISTRICT
MILES 10 5 0 10
KILOMETRES 0 10
76° 30'
77°
9° 30'
8° 30'
TO MANIMALA
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
PAMBA RIVER
PATHANAMTHITTA
PATHANAMTHITTA
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT
TO KOTTAYAM
TO ALLEPPEY
TO PHARAMIRAVU
ADOOR
KUNNATHUR
ACHENCOVIL RIVER
KARUNAGAPALLY
KARUNAGAPALLY
KALLADA RIVER
PUNALUR
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT
TO SHENCOTTAH
(TAMIL NADU)
KOTTARAKKARA
KOTTARAKKARA
KUNDARA
KILIKOLLOOR
PATHANAPURAM
QUILON
QUILON
ARABIAN SEA
ITHIKKARA RIVER
FROM TRIVANDRUM
FROM TRIVANDRUM
FROM TRIVANDRUM
ROAD TO TIRUVANANTHAPURAM
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT
KERALA
CANNANORE
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
LEGEND
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY - METRE-GAUGE
RIVER
LAKE & CANAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS & TOWN
TOWN
76° 30' EAST OF GREENWICH

QUILON DISTRICT

FLY-LEAF

Quilon, the most populous district in the State, is bounded on the north by Alleppey and Kottayam districts, on the east by the Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu, on the south by Trivandrum district and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It lies between north latitudes 8° 45′ and 9° 27′ and east longitudes 76° 29′ and 77° 17′. The change in jurisdiction of the district was limited to the addition of Srayikad and Azhikkalthura karas of Puthuppally village of Karthigapally taluk of Alleppey district to the Perinad village of Karunagapally taluk of this district. There was no other change at the district, taluk or village level during the period 1961-71. At the time of the 1971 Census there were 6 taluks and 99 villages in the district.

2. Physiographically the district stretches from the Arabian seacoast to the high mountains of the Western Ghats. The entire area falls under three natural divisions, viz highland, midland and lowland. The highland region is conspicuous with a mountainous region having dense forests. The rivers which traverse through the district are Pamba (177 km.), Achencovil (129 km.), Kallada (121 km.) and Ithikkara (56 km.). Of these, Pamba and Achencovil are the important inter-district rivers and extensive areas of Alleppey district are benefited by them. The Ashtamudi lake helps the development of fishing industry in the State in a large measure. The eastern taluks, viz. Pathanamthitta, Kunnathur and Pathanapuram, fall both in the highland and midland regions. Kottarakkara taluk is entirely a midland taluk, while the coastal taluks of Quilon and Karunagapally have both midland and lowland regions. About 62 per cent of the area of the district is in the highland which supports 19 per cent of the population. In other words it is the sparsely populated region with an average density of 160 persons per sq. km. The midland region has a density of 874 persons per sq. km. which is more than five times that of highland. Half of the total population of the district live in this region. The lowland region, however, is the thickly populated tract with an average density of 1,995 persons per sq.km.

3. The overall density of the district is 522 persons per sq.km. Except the hilly taluks of Pathanamthitta and Pathanapuram, all the other taluks have density higher than the district average. Pathanamthitta records a density of only 197 while Pathanapuram has a density of 252 persons per sq.km. The coastal taluks of Karunagapally and Quilon register a density of 1,516 and 1,782 respectively. Of the four towns, Quilon municipal town tops the list with a density of 6,721. Kilikollur which is lying adjacent to the Quilon town comes next with 3,735 persons per sq.km., while Punalur has a density of 3,349. Kundara non-municipal town has the lowest density of 1,846 persons per sq.km.

4. According to the 1901 Census, Quilon district had a population of about 5.26 lakhs. During the last seventy years the population has increased to 24.13 lakhs. As in the case of other southern districts of Kerala, this district has also shown a decline in the rate of growth of population during the decade 1961-71 as compared to the previous decade 1951-61. Quilon, Kottarakkara and Pathanapuram taluks have recorded higher growth rates during 1961-71 than the district growth rate of 23.93 per cent. Of these, Quilon taluk shows the highest increase of 28.93 per cent. Pathanamthitta, the second largest taluk in the State, has shown the lowest growth rate of 17.05 per cent.

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5. The sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) has shown fluctuating trends during the past seven decades. Except for 1941 and 1971 Censuses, in all the previous Censuses males outnumbered females. The 1971 Census showed almost a parity in sex ratio with 1,001 females per 1,000 males. Coming to the taluks the sex ratio varied from 991 in Pathanapuram taluk to 1,007 in Kottarakkara taluk. All the towns in the district, except Kundara, show an excess of males over females. Kundara registered a sex ratio of 1,010 while Punalur town ranks last with 974.

6. The general literacy rate of Quilon district is 64.97 per cent as against the state rate of 60.42 per cent. The literacy rates for total, males and females for all the taluks of the district are higher than the corresponding rates for the State. Pathanamthitta taluk leads other taluks with a literacy rate of 72.72 per cent while the coastal taluk of Karunagapally has only a literacy rate of 62.46 per cent. Punalur town has the highest literacy with 70.31 per cent closely followed by Kundara 70.29 per cent. Quilon, the only municipal town of the district at the time of the 1971 Census, had literacy rate of 68.22 for total, 72.13 for males and 64.25 for females.

7. Hindus continue to be the major community in the district. At the latest Census 63.65 per cent of the total population are Hindus. Christians, the second largest community, constitute 23.51 per cent while Muslims claim 12.83 per cent of the population. Of the total Scheduled Castes in the State, Quilon district has about 16 per cent, while the tribal population is only about 1.39 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes in the State.

8. The population of the district is broadly grouped into workers and non-workers based on main activity. 28.61 per cent of the total population are workers. More than one-fourth of the workers are cultivators. In all the taluks except Karunagapally and Quilon, 'cultivators' claim the predominant industrial category. 'Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs' is the principal category of workers in the coastal taluks of Quilon and Karunagapally. Many cashew-based industries are located in and around Quilon.

TABLE 9.1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Area in km²*			No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
		Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
QUILON	**T**	**4,623·0**	**4,583·6**	**39·4**	**401,754**	**413,336**	**2,412,821**	**2,222,918**	**189,903**
	H	**2,855·3**	**2,851·2**	**4·1**	**78,285**	**81,117**	**456,611**	**443,049**	**13,562**
	M	**1,401·1**	**1,395·5**	**5·6**	**208,841**	**212,419**	**1,224,696**	**1,214,434**	**10,262**
	L	**366·6**	**336·9**	**29·7**	**114,628**	**119,800**	**731,514**	**565,435**	**166,079**
1 Karunagapally	T	211·9	211·9	..	53,628	54,468	321,164	321,164	..
	M	19·7	19·7	..	4,410	4,449	26,544	26,544	..
	L	192·2	192·2	..	49,218	50,019	294,620	294,620	..
2 Kunnathur	T	389.9	389·9	..	52,295	53,229	291,796	291,796	..
	H	86·9	86·9	..	6,688	6,842	36,810	36,810	..
	M	303·0	303·0	..	45,607	46,387	254,986	254,986	..
3 Pathanamthitta	T	1,975·6	1,975·6	..	68,700	70,616	390,150	390,150	..
	H	1,800·7	1,800·7	..	38,605	40,038	223,277	223,277	..
	M	174·9	174·9	..	30,095	30,578	166,873	166,873	..
4 Pathanapuram	T	1,233·7	1,229·6	4·1	52,554	54,181	310,659	297,097	13,562
	H	1,087·6	1,083·5	4·1	32,992	34,237	196,524	182,962	13,562
	M	146·1	146·1	..	19,562	19,944	114,135	114,135	..
5 Kottarakkara	T	551·6	551·6	..	70,692	71,554	421,406	421,406	..
	M	551·6	551·6	..	70,692	71,554	421,406	421,406	..
6 Quilon	T	380·2	344·9	35·3	103,885	109,288	677,646	501,305	176,341
	M	205·8	200·2	5·6	38,475	39,507	240,752	230,490	10,262
	L	174·4	144·7	29·7	65,410	69,781	436,894	270,815	16,6079

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland, L—Lowland.

* The area figures of the districts represent provisional 'geographical area' figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area figures from the total area of the district. The total area figures of the taluks will not tally with the district figures because the former represent 'land-use area' and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records.

TABLE 9.2

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901–71

Census year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
		QUILON DISTRICT—TOTAL			
1901	525,610	..	..	264,571	261,039
1911	602,859	+ 77,249	+14·70	303,266	299,593
1921	715,030	+112,171	+18·61	361,392	353,638
1931	914,220	+199,190	+27·86	457,625	456,595
1941	1,145,717	+231,497	25·32	571,391	574,326
1951	1,478,384	+332,667	+29·04	741,497	736,887
1961	1,946,963	+468,579	+31·70	975,573	971,390
1971	2,412,821	+465,858	+23·93	1,205,720	1,207,101
		QUILON DISTRICT—RURAL			
1901	509,919	..	..	256,476	253,443
1911	584,020	+ 74,101	+14·53	293,617	290,403
1921	673,696	+ 89,676	+15·35	339,935	333,761
1931	856,337	+182,641	+27·11	427,798	428,539
1941	1,065,749	+209,412	+24·45	530,440	535,309
1951	1,334,949	+269,200	+25·26	667,707	667,242
1961	1,802,727	+467,778	+35·04	901,662	901,065
1971	2,222,918	+420,191	+23·31	110,172	112,746
		QUILON DISTRICT—URBAN			
1901	15,691	..	..	8,095	7,596
1911	18,839	+ 3,148	+ 20·06	9,649	9,190
1921	41,334	+ 22,495	+119·41	21,457	19,877
1931	57,883	+ 16,549	+ 40·04	29,827	28,056
1941	79,968	+ 22,085	+ 38·15	40,951	39,017
1951	143,435	+ 63,467	+ 79·37	73,790	69,645
1961	144,236	+ 801	+ 0·56	73,911	70,325
1971	189,903	+ 45,667	+ 31·66	95,548	94,355

TABLE 9.3

DENSITY BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/Rural/ Urban	No. of persons per km²			
		Total	Highland	Midland	Lowland
1	2	3	4	5	6
QUILON	**T**	**522**	**160**	**874**	**1,995**
	R	**485**	**155**	**870**	**1,678**
	U	**4,832**	**3,349**	**1,846**	**5,594**
1 Karunagapally	T	1,516	..	1,347	1,533
	R	1,516	..	1,347	1,533
2 Kunnathur	T	748	424	842	..
	R	748	424	842	..
3 Pathanamthitta	T	197	124	954	..
	R	197	124	954	..
4 Pathanapuram	T	252	181	781	..
	R	242	169	781	..
	U	3,349	3,349	..	..
5 Kottarakkara	T	764	..	764	..
	R	764	..	764	..
6 Quilon	T	1,782	..	1,170	2,505
	R	1,453	..	1,151	1,872
	U	5,003	..	1,846	5,594

NOTE: The density per km² given in this table is worked out by using the area figures given in table 9.1 for 'total and rural' areas the density is worked out by using the area figures corrected up to one place of decimal. In the case of urban areas the density is worked out by using the area figures corrected up to 2 places of decimals by adding the area of individual towns in the respective units in table 9.5.

TABLE 9.4

SEX RATIO BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Population						Sex ratio*		
		Total		Rural		Urban				
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
QUILON	**T**	**1,205,720**	**1,207,101**	**1,110,172**	**1,112,746**	**95,548**	**94,355**	**1,001**	**1,002**	**988**
	H	**230,219**	**226,392**	**223,350**	**219,699**	**6,869**	**6,693**	**983**	**984**	**974**
	M	**609,433**	**615,263**	**604,327**	**610,107**	**5,106**	**5,156**	**1,010**	**1,010**	**1,010**
	L	**366,068**	**365,446**	**282,495**	**282,940**	**83,573**	**82,506**	**998**	**1,002**	**987**
1 Karunagapally	T	160,707	160,457	160,707	160,457	..	..	998	998	..
	M	13,349	13,195	13,349	13,195	..	..	988	988	..
	L	147,358	147,262	147,358	147,262	..	..	999	999	..
2 Kunnathur	T	145,492	146,304	145,492	146,304	..	..	1,006	1,006	..
	H	18,363	18,447	18,363	18,447	..	..	1,005	1,005	..
	M	127,129	127,857	127,129	127,857	..	..	1,006	1,006	..
3 Pathanamthitta	T	195,048	195,102	195,048	195,102	..	..	1,000	1,000	..
	H	112,757	110,520	112,757	110,520	..	..	980	980	..
	M	82,291	84,582	82,291	84,582	..	..	1,028	1,028	..
4 Pathanapuram	T	155,997	154,662	149,128	147,969	6,869	6,693	991	992	974
	H	99,099	97,425	92,230	90,732	6,869	6,693	983	984	974
	M	56,898	57,237	56,898	57,237	..	..	1,006	1,006	..
5 Kottarakkara	T	209,943	211,463	209,943	211,463	..	..	1,007	1,007	..
	M	209,943	211,463	209,943	211,463	..	..	1,007	1,007	..
6 Quilon	T	338,533	339,113	249,854	251,451	88,679	87,662	1,002	1,006	989
	M	119,823	120,929	114,717	115,773	5,106	5,156	1,009	1,009	1,010
	L	218,710	218,184	135,137	135,678	83,573	82,506	998	1,004	987

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland, L—Lowland

* Number of females per 1,000 males

3/19—61

TABLE 9.5

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

Town and status		Area in km²	Population			Growth rate 1961–71	Density per km²	Sex ratio Number of (females per 1,000 males)
			Persons	Males	Females			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
QUILON DISTRICT								
Class I (100,000 and above)								
1 Quilon	(M)	18·48	124,203	62,545	61,663	+36·47	6,721	986
Class III (20,000–49,999)								
2 Kilikollur	(NM)	11·21	41,871	21,028	20,843	+29·74	3,735	991
Class IV (10,000–19,999)								
3 Punalur@	(NM)	4·05	13,562	6,869	6,693	..	3,349	974
4 Kundara	(NM)	5·56	10,262	5,106	5,156	—51·01	1,846	1,010

NOTE : (i) @ Punalur was a town in previous census, but declassified as rural in 1961 Census. Again declared as a town in 1971 Census.

(ii) The following abbreviations are used in column 1 for denoting the status of a town.
M—Municipal town, NM—Non-municipal town.

TABLE 9.6

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

(RURAL AREAS)

District/Taluk		Total	Population size						
			Less than 200	200–499	500–999	1,000–1,999	2,000–4,999	5,000–9,999	10,000+
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
QUILON	**I**	**98**	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	**96**
	II	**2,222,918**	..	..	..	..	**4,317**	**18,460**	**2,200,141**
1 Karunagapally	I	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	II	321,164	..	..	..	..	..	..	321,164
2 Kunnathur	I	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
	II	291,796	..	..	..	..	..	..	291,796
3 Pathanamthitta	I	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
	II	390,150	..	..	..	..	4,317	..	385,833
4 Pathanapuram	I	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	15
	II	297,097	..	..	..	..	..	9,379	287,718
5 Kottarakkara	I	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
	II	421,406	..	..	..	..	..	..	421,406
6 Quilon	I	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	17
	II	501,305	..	..	..	..	..	9,081	492,224

NOTE: I No. of inhabited villages
II Population
This table includes population of forest areas also. Entries against population with nil entry against number of villages indicate population of forest area only.

TABLE 9.7

AGE STRUCTURE, 1971

Age-group	Total		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
	QUILON DISTRICT		
ALL AGES	**2,412,821**	**1,205,720**	**1,207,101**
0-4	311,690	157,420	154,270
5-9	324,080	164,425	159,655
10-14	337,915	170,817	167,098
15-19	279,686	134,143	145,543
20-24	221,906	109,905	112,001
25-29	155,373	75,912	79,461
30-34	135,538	66,446	69,092
35-39	144,097	71,665	72,432
40-44	111,338	55,948	55,390
45-49	111,169	58,963	52,206
50-54	73,276	37,753	35,523
55-59	66,320	33,934	32,386
60-64	48,981	24,003	24,978
65-69	38,331	18,603	19,728
70-74	24,565	12,267	12,298
75-79	15,250	7,080	8,170
80-84	7,994	3,875	4,119
85-89	3,620	1,825	1,795
90-94	1,205	495	710
95-99	315	155	160
100+	105	45	60
Age not stated	67	41	26

TABLE 9.8

RELIGION, 1971

Religion	Population			Percentage
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	QUILON DISTRICT			
ALL RELIGIONS	**2,412,821**	**1,205,720**	**1,207,101**	**100·00**
Buddhists	85	80	5	N
Christians	567,156	283,455	283,701	23·51
Hindus	1,535,827	764,668	771,159	63·65
Jains	16	6	10	N
Muslims	309,521	157,414	152,107	12·83
Sikhs	102	28	74	N
Other religions and persuasions	1	1	..	N
Religion not stated	113	68	45	0·01

N—Negligible

TABLE 9.9

LITERACY, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
QUILON	**T**	**1,567,532**	**845,158**	**722,374**	**64·97**	**70·10**	**59·84**
	R	**1,439,974**	**776,470**	**663,504**	**64·78**	**69·94**	**59·63**
	U	**127,558**	**68,688**	**58,870**	**67·17**	**71·89**	**62·39**
1 Karunagapally	T	200,584	110,414	90,170	62·46	68·71	56·20
	R	200,584	110,414	90,170	62·46	68·71	56·20
2 Kunnathur	T	188,438	100,786	87,652	64·58	69·27	59·91
	R	188,438	100,786	87,652	64·58	69·27	59·91
3 Pathanamthitta	T	283,714	147,202	136,512	72·72	75·47	69·97
	R	283,714	147,202	136,512	72·72	75·47	69·97
4 Pathanapuram	T	194,518	105,652	88,866	62·61	67.73	57·46
	R	184,983	100,517	84,466	62·26	67·40	57·08
	U	9,535	5,135	4,400	70·31	74·76	65·74
5 Kottarakkara	T	266,764	144,829	121,935	63·30	68·98	57·66
	R	266,764	144,829	121,935	63·30	68·98	57·66
6 Quilon	T	433,514	236,275	197,239	63·97	69·79	58·16
	R	315,491	172,722	142,769	62·93	69·13	56·78
	U	118,023	63,553	54,470	66·93	71·67	62·14

TABLE 9.10

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated Persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
QUILON	**T**	**280,632**	**139,707**	**140,925**	**119,217**	**68,818**	**50,399**	**42·48**	**49·26**	**35·76**
	R	**266,956**	**132,956**	**134,000**	**112,575**	**65,026**	**47,549**	**42·17**	**48·91**	**35·48**
	U	**13,676**	**6,751**	**6,925**	**6,642**	**3,792**	**2,850**	**48·57**	**56·17**	**41·16**
1 Karunagapally	T	30,156	15,213	14,943	14,703	8,527	6,176	48.76	56·05	41·33
	R	30,156	15,213	14,943	14,703	8,527	6,176	48·76	56.05	41·33
2 Kunnathur	T	47,212	23,616	23,596	19,834	11,373	8,461	42·01	48·16	35·86
	R	47,212	23,616	23,596	19,834	11,373	8,461	42·01	48·16	35·86
3 Pathanamthitta	T	35,874	17,994	17,880	17,365	9,648	7,717	48·41	53·62	43·16
	R	35,874	17,994	17,880	17,365	9,648	7,717	48·41	53·62	43·16
4 Pathanapuram	T	37,622	18,879	18,743	13,736	8,201	5,535	36·51	43·44	29·53
	R	36,831	18,483	18,348	13,343	7,977	5,366	36·23	43·16	29·25
	U	791	396	395	[393	224	169	49·68	56·57	42·78
5 Kottarakkara	T	55,676	27,515	28,161	21,168	12,344	8,824	38·02	44·86	31·33
	R	55,676	27,515	28,161	21,168	12,344	8,824	38·02	44·86	31·33
6 Quilon	T	74,092	36,490	37,602	32,411	18,725	13,686	43·74	51·32	36·40
	R	61,207	30,135	31,072	26,162	15,157	11,005	42·74	50·30	35·42
	U	12,885	6,355	6,530	6,249	3,568	2,681	48·50	56·14	41·06

TABLE 9.11

SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

District/ Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
QUILON	**T**	**3,737**	**1,901**	**1,836**	**1,218**	**739**	**479**	**32·59**	**38·87**	**26·09**
	R	**3,730**	**1,897**	**1,833**	**1,215**	**737**	**478**	**32·57**	**38·85**	**26·08**
	U	**7**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**42·86**	**50·00**	**33·33**
1 Karunagapally	T	8	5	3	4	2	2	50·00	40·00	66·67
	R	8	5	3	4	2	2	50·00	40·00	66·67
2 Kunnathur	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Pathanamthitta	T	1,733	894	839	468	279	189	27·01	31·21	22·53
	R	1,733	894	839	468	279	189	27·01	31·21	22·53
4 Pathanapuram	T	1,809	888	921	625	363	262	34·55	40·88	28·45
	R	1,809	888	921	625	363	262	34·55	40·88	28·45
5 Kottarakkara	T	123	68	55	61	51	10	49·59	75·00	18·18
	R	123	68	55	61	51	10	49·59	75·00	18·18
6 Quilon	T	64	46	18	60	44	16	93·75	95·65	88·89
	R	57	42	15	57	42	15	100·00	100·00	100·00
	U	7	4	3	3	2	1	42·86	50·00	33·33

TABLE 9.12

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY MAIN ACTIVITY, 1971

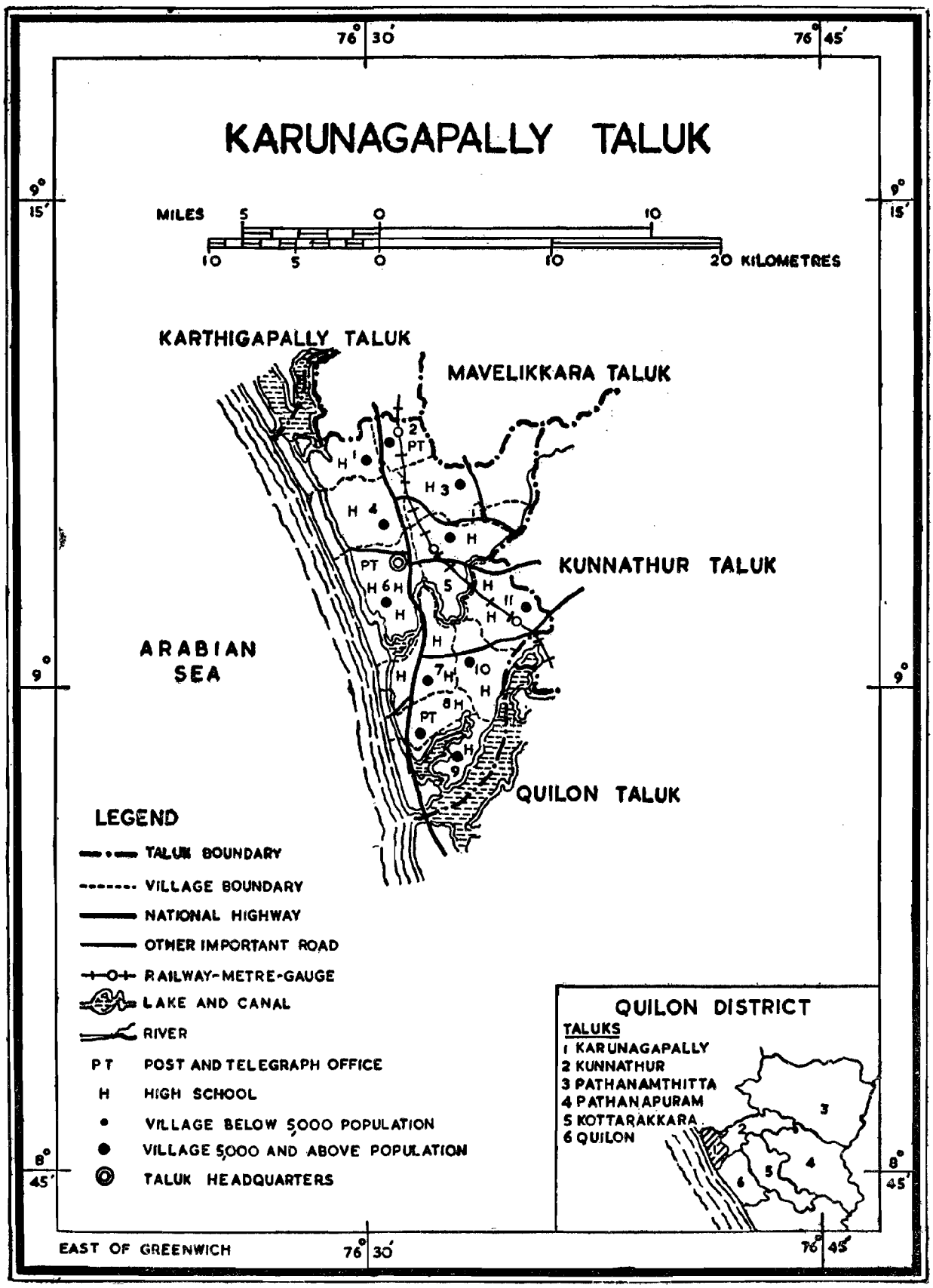
Main activity	Population						
	Total			Rural		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	QUILON DISTRICT						
TOTAL	**2,412,821**	**1,205,720**	**1,207,101**	**1,110,172**	**1,112,746**	**95,548**	**94,355**
WORKERS (I-IX)	690,283	534,959	155,324	494,704	142,792	40,255	12,532
I Cultivators	185,620	182,985	2,635	181,271	2,615	1,714	20
II Agricultural labourers	143,647	109,318	34,329	106,846	34,120	2,472	209
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	40,922	35,927	4,995	32,418	4,980	3,509	15
IV Mining and quarrying	2,449	2,293	156	2,253	155	40	1
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:							
(a) Household industry	26,101	13,260	12,841	12,272	12,308	988	533
(b) Other than household industry	124,494	51,349	73,145	41,786	66,257	9,563	6,888
VI Construction	8,840	8,752	88	7,414	58	1,338	30
VII Trade and commerce	51,446	48,901	2,545	40,284	2,130	8,617	415
VIII Transport, storage and communications	20,489	19,981	508	15,441	407	4,540	101
IX Other services	86,275	62,193	24,082	54,719	19,762	7,474	4,320
NON-WORKERS	1,722,538	670,761	1,051,777	615,468	969,954	55,293	81,823

3/19—62

VILLAGES IN KARUNAGAPALLY TALUK*

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	9-1-1	Perunad	33,369
2	9-1-2	Krishnapuram	10,661
3	9-1-3	Thazhava	27,843
4	9-1-4	Kulasekharapuram	35,852
5	9-1-5	Thodiyoor	28,408
6	9-1-6	Karunagapally	42,900
7	9-1-7	Panmana	36,132
8	9-1-8	Chavara	28,432
9	9-1-9	Thekkumbhagom	23,338
10	9-1-10	Thevalakara	27,685
11	9-1-11	Mynagapally	26,544

* There is no town in this taluk.

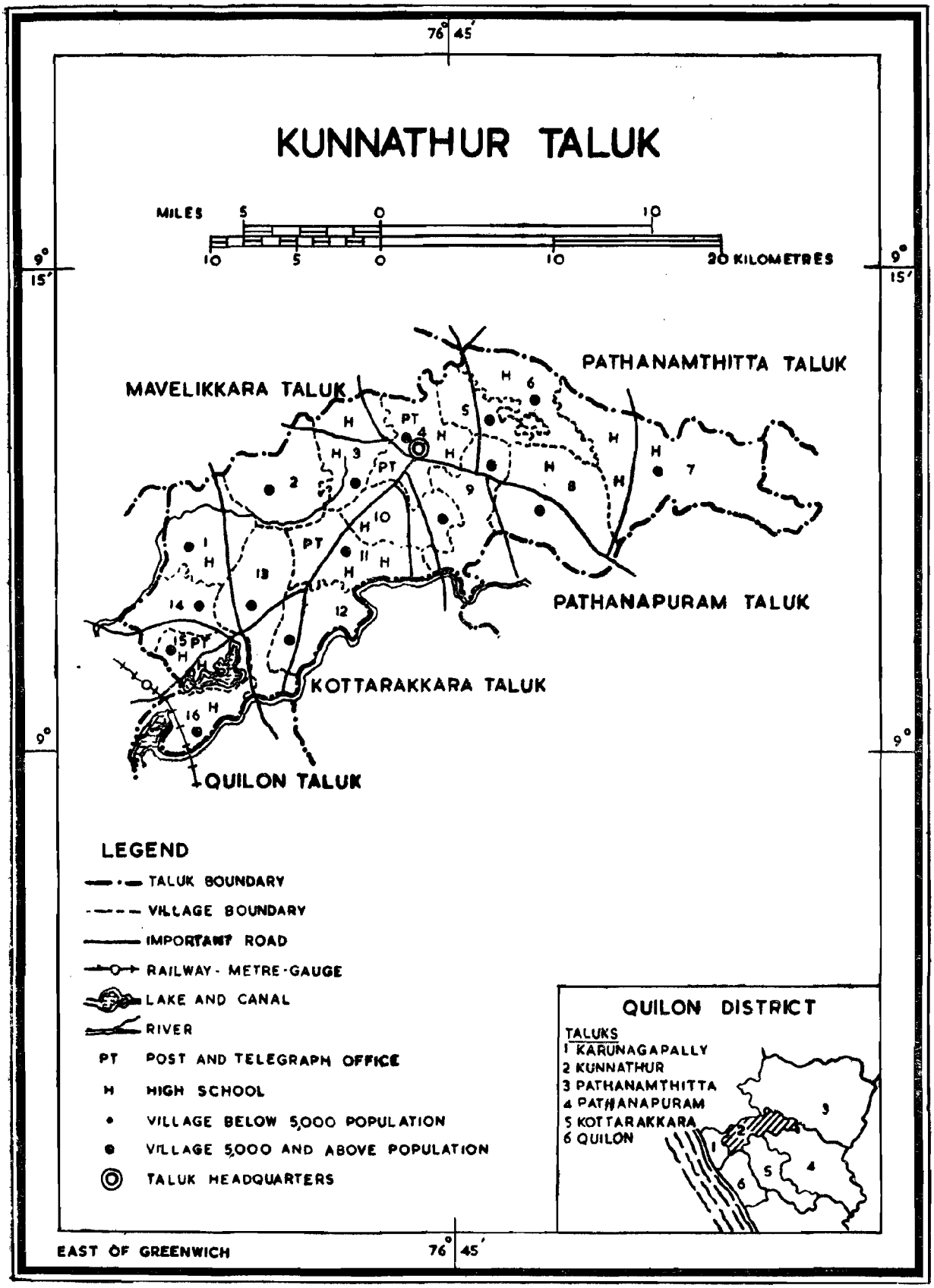

KARUNAGAPALLY TALUK
76° 30'
76° 45'
9° 15'
8° 45'
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
KARTHIGAPALLY TALUK
MAVELIKKARA TALUK
KUNNATHUR TALUK
QUILON TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY-METRE-GAUGE
LAKE AND CANAL
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
QUILON DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 KARUNAGAPALLY
2 KUNNATHUR
3 PATHANAMTHITTA
4 PATHANAPURAM
5 KOTTARAKKARA
6 QUILON
EAST OF GREENWICH

3/19—63

VILLAGES IN KUNNATHUR TALUK*

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	9–2–1	Sooranad North	19,543
2	9–2–2	Pallikkal	14,898
3	9–2–3	Peringanad	19,718
4	9–2–4	Adoor	18,739
5	9–2–5	Kodumon	11,430
6	9–2–6	Angadikkal	10,879
7	9–2–7	Kooc.al	25,931
8	9–2–8	Enadimangalam	17,277
9	9–2–9	Ezhamkulam	25,530
10	9–2–10	Erath	18,251
11	9–2–11	Kadampanad	20,864
12	9–2–12	Kunnathur	18,422
13	9–2–13	Poruvazhy	18,739
14	9–2–14	Sooranad South	15,933
15	9–2–15	Sasthamcotta	21,147
16	9–2–16	West Kallada	14,504

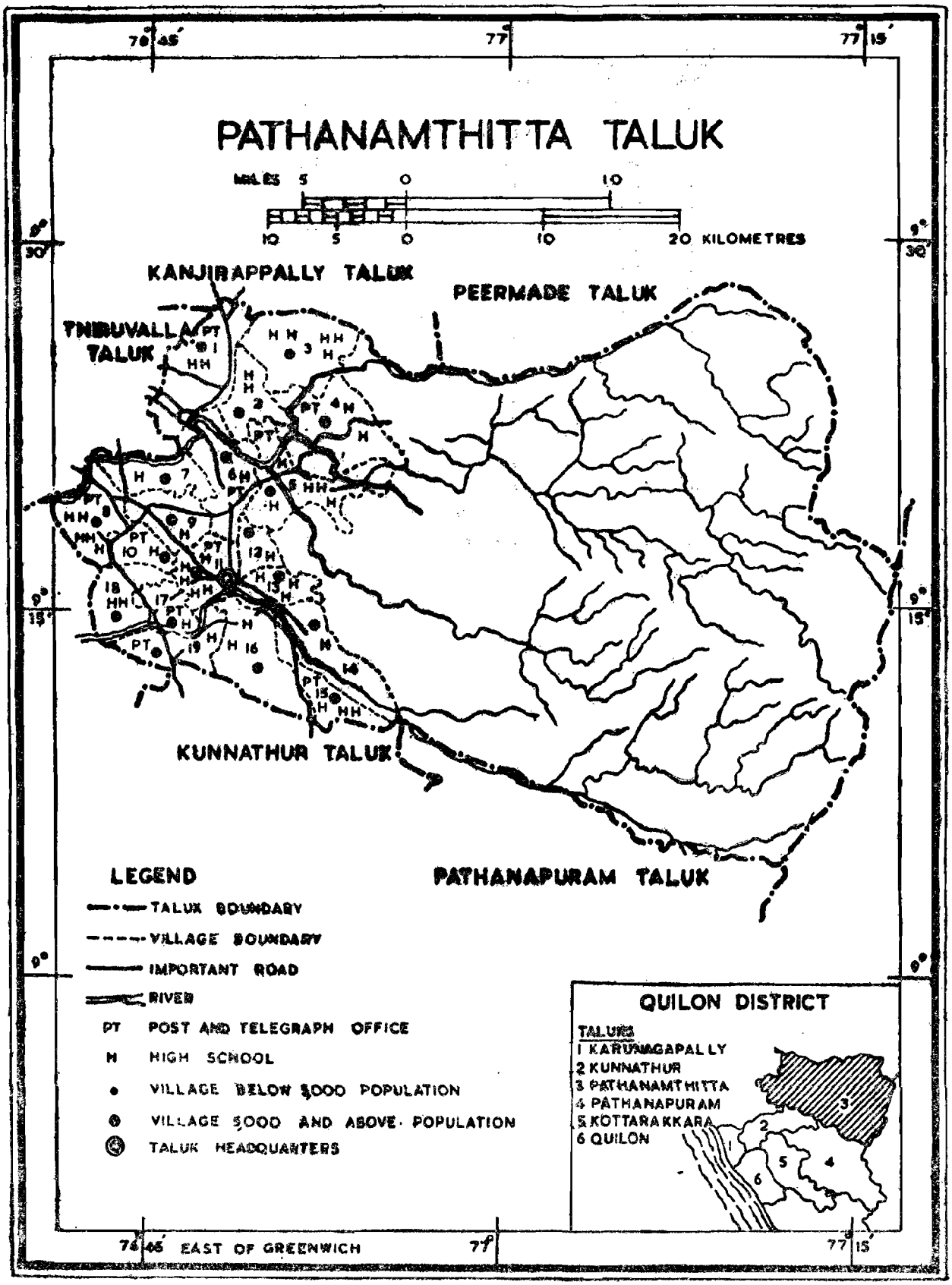
* There is no town in this taluk.


76° 45'
KUNNATHUR TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
9° 15'
MAVELIKKARA TALUK
PATHANAMTHITTA TALUK
PATHANAPURAM TALUK
KOTTARAKKARA TALUK
QUILON TALUK
9°
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY - METRE-GAUGE
LAKE AND CANAL
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
QUILON DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 KARUNAGAPALLY
2 KUNNATHUR
3 PATHANAMTHITTA
4 PATHANAPURAM
5 KOTTARAKKARA
6 QUILON
EAST OF GREENWICH
76° 45'

VILLAGES IN PATHANAMTHITTA TALUK*

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village	Population 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	9-3-1	Angadi	15,002
2	9-3-2	Pazhavangadi	14,809
3	9-3-3	Chethakkal	27,861
4	9-3-4	Perunadu	27,986
5	9-3-5	Vadasserikara	42,450
6	9-3-6	Ranni	17,409
7	9-3-7	Cherukole	12,691
8	9-3-8	Mallapuzhasseri	23,171
9	9-3-9	Naranganam	15,804
10	9-3-10	Elanthoor	13,448
11	9-3-11	Pathanamthitta	33,770
12	9-3-12	Malayalapuzha	15,514
13	9-3-13	Konnithazham	21,358
14	9-3-14	Iravon	10,786
15	9-3-15	Konni	21,849
16	9-3-16	Pramadam	25,662
17	9-3-17	Omalloor	14,511
18	9-3-18	Chennecrkara	18,289
19	9-3-19	Vallicode	17,780

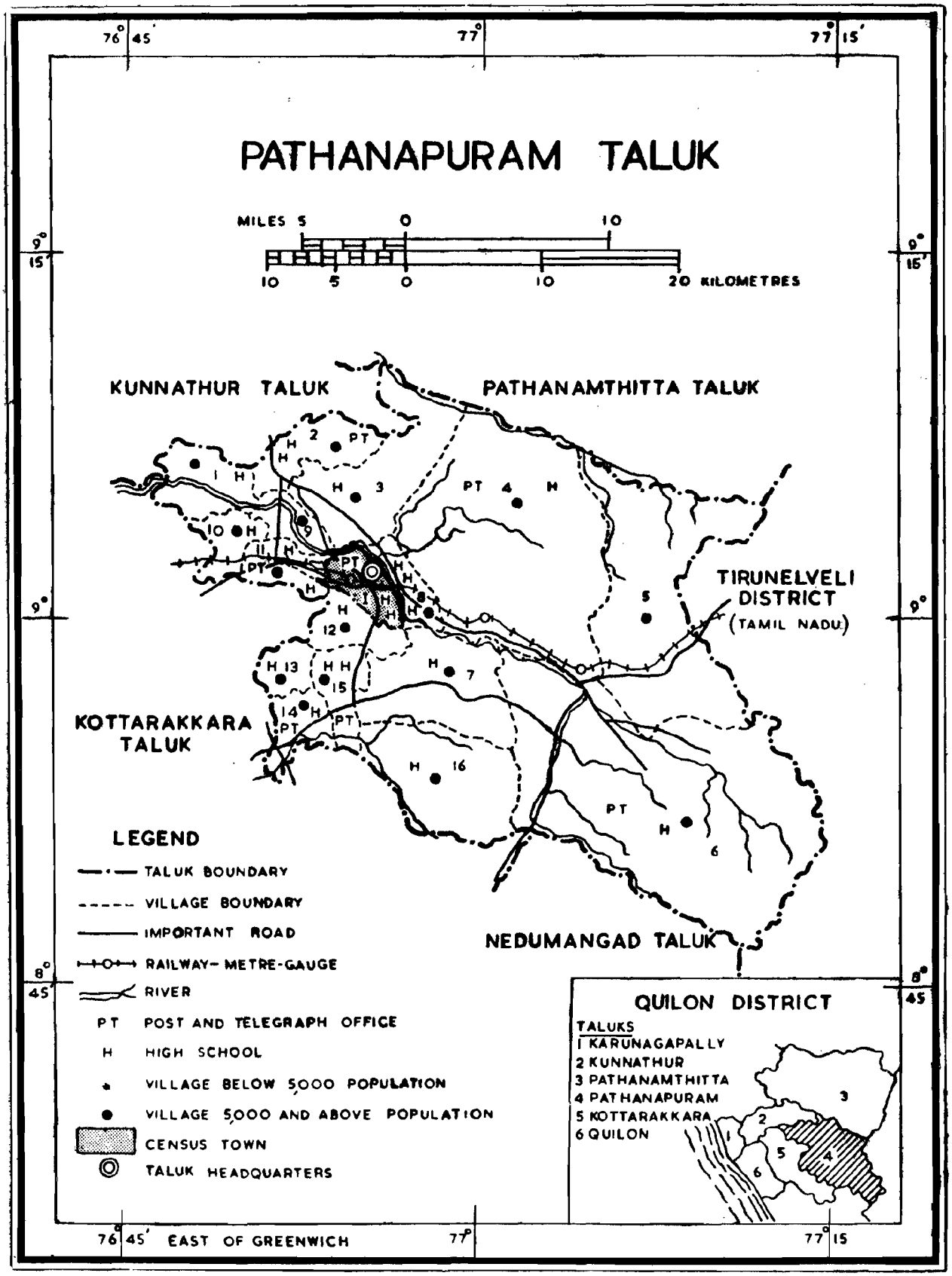
* There is no town in this taluk.


PATHANAMTHITTA TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
KANJIRAPPALLY TALUK
PEERMADE TALUK
THIRUVALLA TALUK
KUNNATHUR TALUK
PATHANAPURAM TALUK
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
QUILON DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 KARUNAGAPALLY
2 KUNNATHUR
3 PATHANAMTHITTA
4 PATHANAPURAM
5 KOTTARAKKARA
6 QUILON
76° 45' EAST OF GREENWICH
77°
77° 15'
9° 30'
9° 15'
9°

3/19—64

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN PATHANAPURAM TALUK

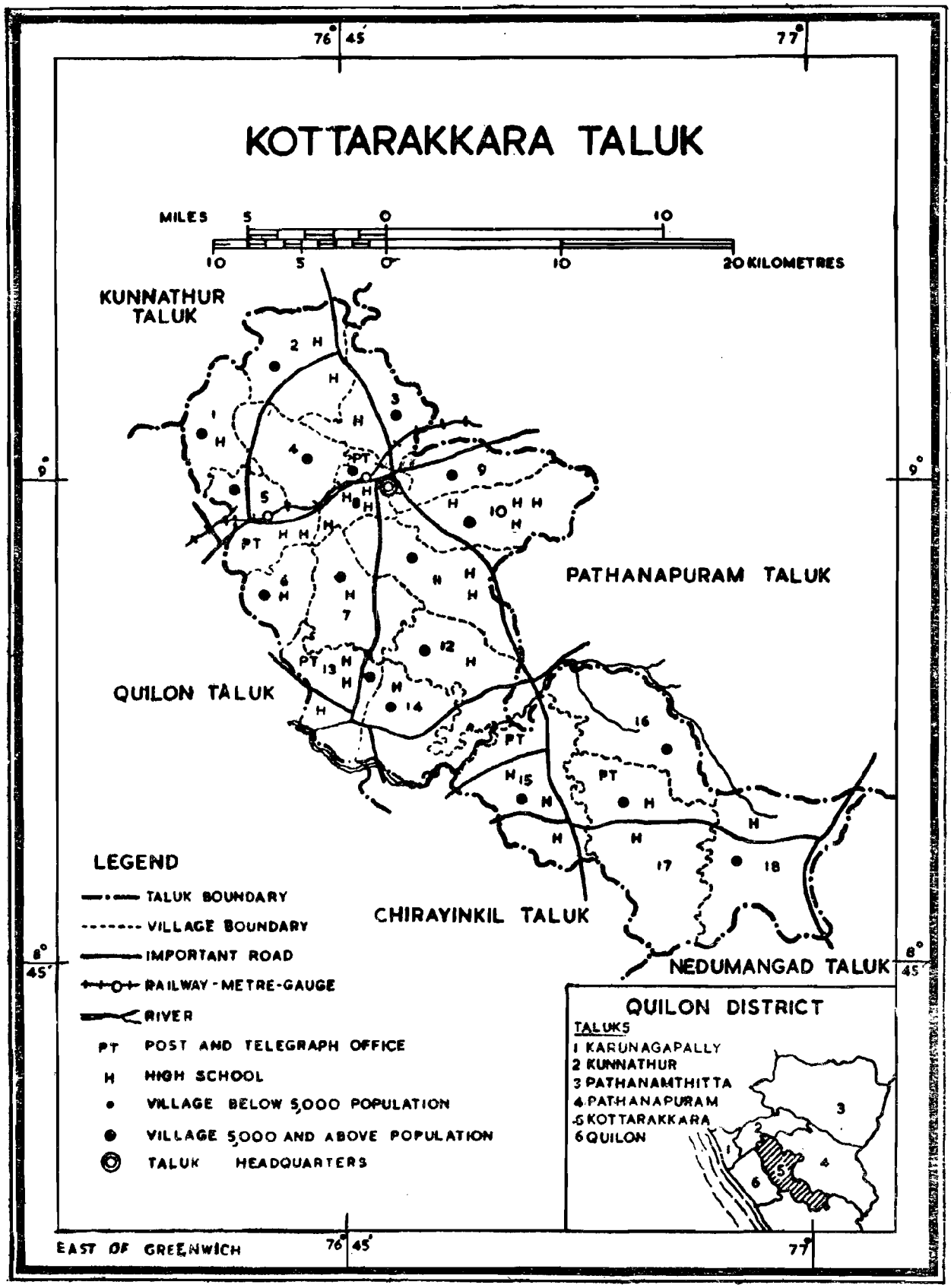
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	9-4-1	Pattazhy	29,249
2	9-4-2	Pathanapuram	16,131
3	9-4-3	Piravanthoor	23,171
4	9-4-4	Edamon	22,984
5	9-4-5	Ariencavu	9,379
6	9-4-6	Kulathupuzha	20,273
7	9-4-7	Eroor	18,784
8	9-4-8	Punalur (Portion)	24,682
9	9-4-9	Pidavoor	10,178
10	9-4-10	Thalavoor	17,846
11	9-4-11	Vilakudy	22,798
12	9-4-12	Karavaloor	18,048
13	9-4-13	Arackal	12,407
14	9-4-14	Edamulackal	15,724
15	9-4-15	Anchal	20,788
16	9-4-16	Alayamon	14,675
		TOWN	
I	9-I	Punalur	13,562


PATHANAPURAM TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
KUNNATHUR TALUK
PATHANAMTHITTA TALUK
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT (TAMIL NADU)
KOTTARAKKARA TALUK
NEDUMANGAD TALUK
76° 45'
77°
77° 15'
9° 15'
9°
8° 45'
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY- METRE-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
QUILON DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 KARUNAGAPALLY
2 KUNNATHUR
3 PATHANAMTHITTA
4 PATHANAPURAM
5 KOTTARAKKARA
6 QUILON
76° 45' EAST OF GREENWICH

VILLAGES IN KOTTARAKKARA TALUK*

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	9–5–1	Pavithreswaram	24,014
2	9–5–2	Kulakkada	24,434
3	9–5–3	Mylom	23,708
4	9–5–4	Neduvathoor	20,758
5	9–5–5	Ezhukone	18,661
6	9–5–6	Kareepra	21,999
7	9–5–7	Veliyam	23,352
8	9–5–8	Kottarakkara	24,100
9	9–5–9	Melila	17,566
10	9–5–10	Vettikkavala	26,153
11	9–5–11	Ommannoor	24,822
12	9–5–12	Elamadu	17,424
13	9–5–13	Pooyappally	17,886
14	9–5–14	Velinalloor	17,512
15	9–5–15	Chadayamangalam	26,813
16	9–5–16	Iluva	25,263
17	9–5–17	Kadakkal	36,233
18	9–5–18	Chithara	30,708

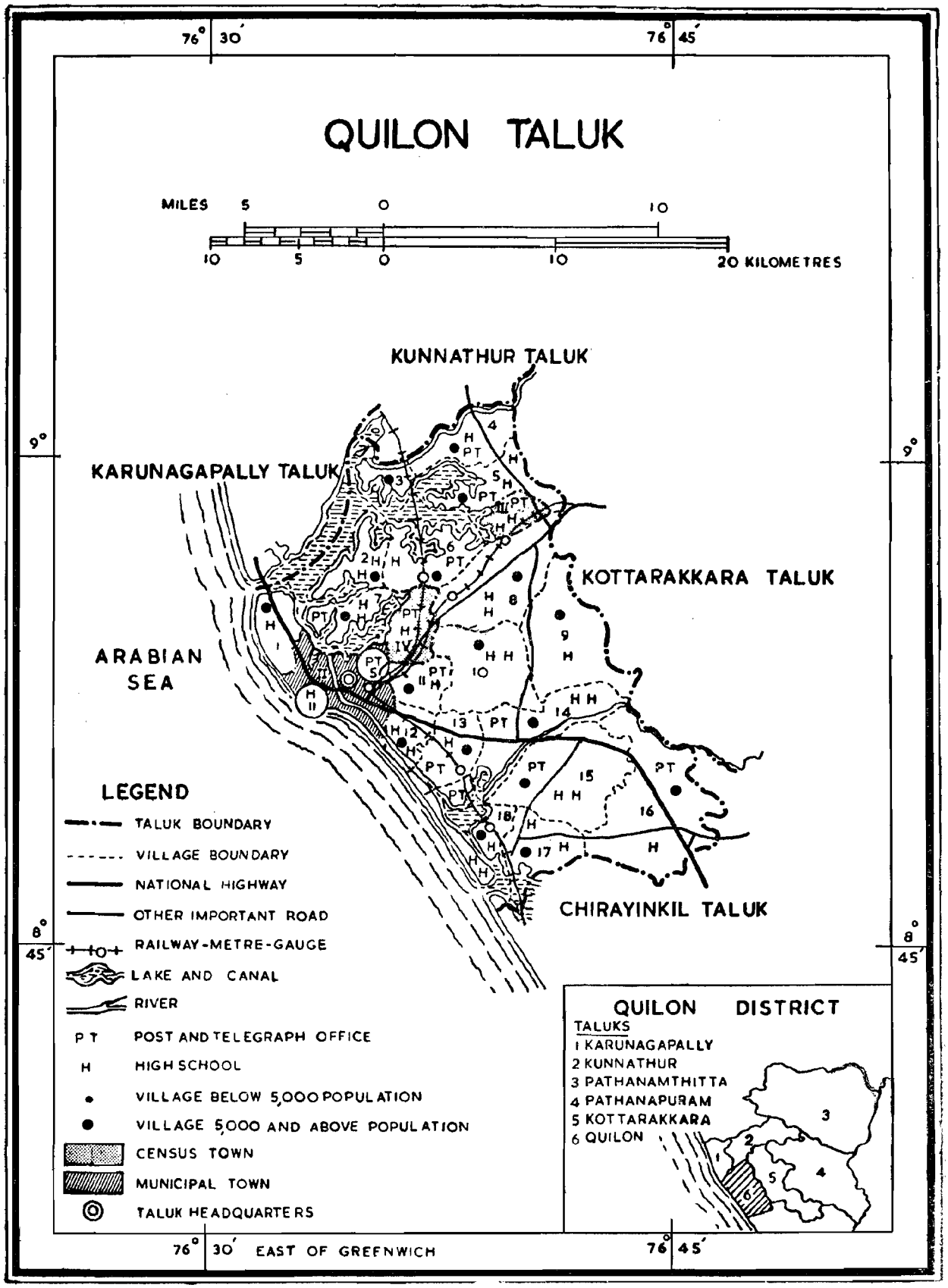
* There is no town in this taluk.


KOTTARAKKARA TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 45'
77°
9°
8° 45'
KUNNATHUR TALUK
PATHANAPURAM TALUK
QUILON TALUK
CHIRAYINKIL TALUK
NEDUMANGAD TALUK
EAST OF GREENWICH
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY - METRE-GAUGE
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
QUILON DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 KARUNAGAPALLY
2 KUNNATHUR
3 PATHANAMTHITTA
4 PATHANAPURAM
5 KOTTARAKKARA
6 QUILON

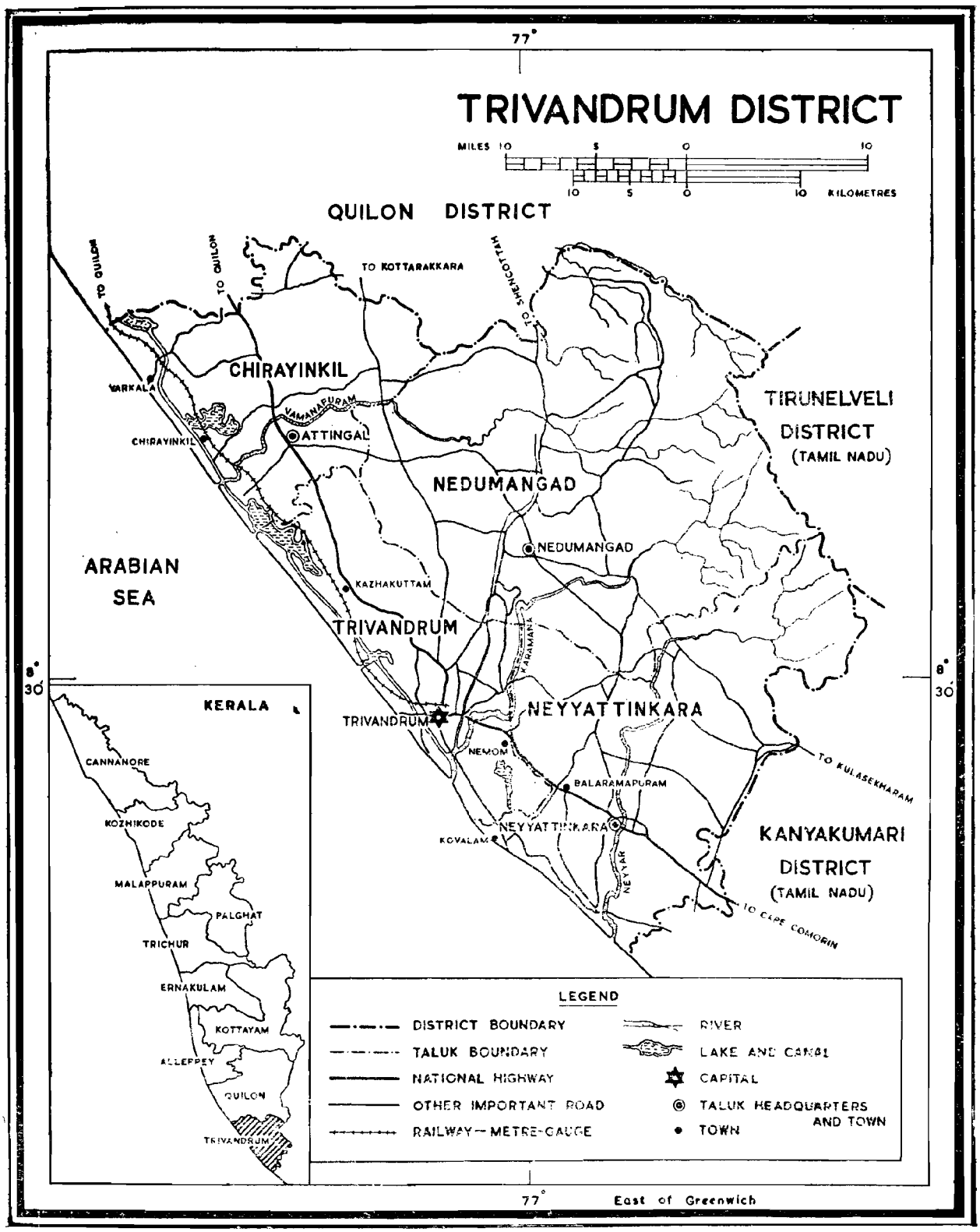
3/19—65

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN QUILON TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	9-6-1	Quilon (Portion)	30,123
2	9-6-2	Thrikkaruva	18,644
3	9-6-3	Mundro Island	9,081
4	9-6-4	East Kallada	17,731
5	9-6-5	Mulavana (Portion)	22,916
6	9-6-6	Perinad	37,662
7	9 6-7	Thrikkadavoor	25,384
8	9-6-8	Kottamkara	43,291
9	9-6-9	Nedumpana	28,454
10	9-6-10	Thrikkovilvattom	35,887
11	9-6-11	Vadakkevila (Portion)	33,773
12	9-6-12	Eravipuram (Portion)	35,727
13	9-6-13	Mayyanad	31,007
14	9-6-14	Adichanalloor	18,567
15	9-6-15	Meenad	34,581
16	9-6-16	Kalluvathukkal	29,231
17	9-6-17	Poothakkulam	17,563
18	9-6-18	Paravoor	31,683
		TOWNS	
II	9-II	Quilon (Municipal)	124,208
III	9-III	Kundara	10,262
IV	9-IV	Kilikolloor	41,871


QUILON TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 30′
76° 45′
9°
8° 45′
KUNNATHUR TALUK
KARUNAGAPALLY TALUK
KOTTARAKKARA TALUK
CHIRAYINKIL TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY-METRE-GAUGE
LAKE AND CANAL
RIVER
P T POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
QUILON DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 KARUNAGAPALLY
2 KUNNATHUR
3 PATHANAMTHITTA
4 PATHANAPURAM
5 KOTTARAKKARA
6 QUILON
76° 30′ EAST OF GREENWICH

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT


TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
77°
QUILON DISTRICT
TO QUILON
TO QUILON
TO KOTTARAKKARA
TO SHENCOTTAH
CHIRAYINKIL
VARKALA
CHIRAYINKIL
VAMANAPURAM
ATTINGAL
NEDUMANGAD
NEDUMANGAD
ARABIAN SEA
KAZHAKUTTAM
TRIVANDRUM
TRIVANDRUM
NEYYATTINKARA
NEMOM
BALARAMAPURAM
NEYYATTINKARA
KOVALAM
NEYYAR
TO KULASEKHARAM
TO CAPE COMORIN
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT (TAMIL NADU)
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT (TAMIL NADU)
8° 30'
8° 30'
KERALA
CANNANORE
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
LEGEND
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY — METRE-GAUGE
RIVER
LAKE AND CANAL
CAPITAL
TALUK HEADQUARTERS AND TOWN
TOWN
77°
East of Greenwich

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

FLY-LEAF

Trivandrum, the southernmost district of the State, is bounded on the north by Quilon district, on the east by the Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu, on the south by Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It stretches between north latitudes 8° 17′ and 8° 51′ and east longitudes 76° 41′ and 77° 17′.

2. The topography of the district is almost similar to the neighbouring district of the State. The district lies in between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea and falls in all the three natural divisions viz., highland, midland and lowland. The eastern portions of Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara taluks fall in the highland region. Midland region stretches in all the taluks of the district. Though Chirayinkil, Trivandrum and Neyyattinkara taluks border the Arabian Sea only the first two taluks fall in the lowland region. As major portions of all coastal villages of Neyyattinkara taluk lie above 25 feet above mean sea-level they are classified as midland villages. Vamanapuram or Attingal (81 km.), Karamana (68 km.) and Neyyar (56 km.) are the important rivers of the district. Kulathupuzha river, an important tributary of Kallada river, originates from the hills located at the north-east corner of the district. The important peak on this part of Sahyadri is Agasthiar Peak which has an elevation of 1,869 metres. Of the total population of about 21.99 lakhs, 19.12 lakhs of persons (86.97 per cent) live in the midland region. Highland with an area of 26.47 per cent of the total extent of the district supports only 3.46 per cent of the population. Lowland region with only 5.20 per cent of the area accommodates 9.57 per cent of the population. In other words, the lowland records the highest density of 1,846 persons per sq. km. as compared to 1,277 in the midland and only 131 in the highland division.

3. Next to Alleppey district, Trivandrum district has the highest density of population of 1,003 persons per sq. km. Trivandrum is the most thickly populated taluk in the district with 2,432 persons per sq. km. and second to Cochin taluk in the State. Another taluk which exceeds the district density is Chirayinkil taluk (1,210). Nedumangad has the lowest density of 465 persons per sq. km. The density of the towns of the district varies between 1,170 in Kazhakkuttam town and 5,467 in Trivandrum Corporation.

4. At the beginning of the present century the district had only a population of 4.84 lakhs i.e., a little over the present population of Chirayinkil taluk. During the last seventy years it has increased by four and a half times. The decennial growth rates show fluctuating trends over the decades. The population in the decade 1961-71 has increased by 26.03 per cent as against 31.38 per cent for the period 1951-61. Trivandrum taluk stands unique among the taluks with an increase of 30.65 while other taluks record lower rates than the district's growth rate.

5. Till the 1921 Census there was predominance of males over females. Afterwards the sex ratio showed a reverse trend with fluctuating ratios. According to the 1971 Census there were 1,008 females per 1,000 males. Chirayinkil and Nedumangad taluks have excess of females while in other taluks the position is just the reverse. Among all the towns, except Kazhakkuttam, Trivandrum, Balaramapuram and Kovalam, females outnumber males.

3/19—67

6. The general literacy rate of the district (62.54 per cent) is above the State average (60.42 per cent). Only Trivandrum taluk exceeds the district average. This position holds good in regard to male as well as in female literacy rates. Chirayinkil town leads other towns in regard to total, male and female literacy rates with 74.07, 78.70 and 69.98 per cent respectively.

7. About 71 per cent of the people are Hindus, while Christians constitute 17 per cent and Muslims 12 per cent. The believers in other religious communities are small in number. Among the major religious communities, the rate of increase in population during 1961-71 is more among Muslims with 40.26 while Hindus register an increase of only 24.68 and Christians with 22.72. While 12 per cent of the Scheduled Castes of the State live in this district, the tribal population accounts only for 4 per cent.

8. Based on the economic activity of the people there are two broad categories viz., workers and non-workers. Workers in this district constitute 28.58 per cent of the total population. Of the total workers, about 30 per cent are 'agricultural labourers' and they are found in large numbers in the taluks of Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad. 'Manufacturing, processing, servicing or repairs' is the principal industrial category of workers in Chirayinkil taluk while Trivandrum taluk has the largest percentage of workers in the category of 'other services'.

TABLE 10.1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

	District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Area in km 2*			No. of occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
			Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TRIVANDRUM	**T**	**2,192·0**	**2,036·5**	**155·5**	**360,870**	**388,328**	**2,198,606**	**1,627,040**	**571,566**
		H	**580·3**	**580·3**	..	**13,796**	**14,490**	**75,939**	**75,939**	..
		M	**1,497·7**	**1,356·2**	**141·5**	**311,699**	**336,148**	**1,912,204**	**1,359,305**	**552,899**
		L	**114·0**	**100·0**	**14·0**	**35,375**	**37,690**	**210,463**	**191,796**	**18,667**
1	Chirayinkil	T	380·7	350·6	30·1	76,658	79,585	460,473	404,218	56,255
		M	345·8	321·3	24·5	62,376	64,398	373,397	325,980	47,417
		L	34·9	29·3	5·6	14,282	15,187	87,076	78,238	8,838
2	Nedumangad	T	926·8	919·0	7·8	74,342	78,322	430,779	416,136	14,643
		H	424·3	424·3	..	8,831	9,353	48,809	48,809	..
		M	502·5	494·7	7·8	65,511	68,969	381,970	367,327	14,643
3	Trivandrum	T	307·5	212·0	95·5	116,465	127,423	747,866	302,564	445,302
		M	228·4	141·3	87·1	95,372	104,920	624,479	189,006	435,473
		L	79·1	70·7	8·4	21,093	22,503	123,387	113,558	9,829
4	Neyyattinkara	T	571·0	548·9	22·1	93,405	102,998	559,488	504,122	55,366
		H	150·0	150·0	..	4,965	5,137	27,130	27,130	..
		M	421·0	398·9	22·1	88,440	97,861	532,358	476,992	55,366

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland, L—Lowland

*The area figures of the districts represent provisional 'geographical area' figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area figures from the total area of the district. The total area figures of taluks will not tally with the district figures because the former represent 'land-use area' and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records.

TABLE 10.2

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901–71

Census year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—TOTAL			
1901	484,493	..	..	242,692	241,801
1911	569,472	+84,979	+17·54	286,196	283,276
1921	666,393	+96,921	+17·02	336,378	330,015
1931	856,851	+190,458	+28·58	427,759	429,092
1941	1,015,057	+158,206	+18·46	503,331	511,726
1951	1,327,812	+312,755	+30·81	660,664	667,148
1961	1,744,531	+416,719	+31·38	869,884	874,647
1971	2,198,606	+454,075	+26·03	1,095,176	1,103,430
		TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—RURAL			
1901	426,611	..	..	212,700	213,911
1911	505,911	+79,300	+18·59	253,904	252,007
1921	564,459	+58,548	+11·57	284,020	280,439
1931	723,044	+158,585	+28·10	359,506	363,538
1941	837,008	+113,964	+15·76	413,186	423,822
1951	1,020,679	+183,671	+21·94	505,926	514,753
1961	1,295,962	+275,283	+26·97	643,845	652,117
1971	1,627,040	+331,078	+25·55	808,837	818,203
		TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—URBAN			
1901	57,882	..	..	29,992	27,890
1911	63,561	+5,679	+9·81	32,292	31,269
1921	101,934	+38,373	+60·37	52,358	49,576
1931	133,807	+31,873	+31·27	68,253	65,554
1941	178,049	+44,242	+33·06	90,145	87,904
1951	307,133	+129,084	+72·50	154,738	152,395
1961	448,569	+141,436	+46·05	226,039	222,530
1971	571,566	+122,997	+27·42	286,339	285,227

TABLE 10.3

DENSITY BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/Rural/ Urban	No. of persons per km²			
		Total	Highland	Midland	Lowland
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRIVANDRUM	**T**	**1,003**	**131**	**1,277**	**1,846**
	R	**799**	**131**	**1,002**	**1,918**
	U	**3,676**	..	**3,909**	**1,329**
1 Chirayinkil	T	1,210	..	1,080	2,495
	R	1,153	..	1,015	2,670
	U	1,868	..	1,939	1,564
2 Nedumangad	T	465	115	760	..
	R	453	115	743	..
	U	1,887	..	1,887	..
3 Trivandrum	T	2,432	..	2,734	1,560
	R	1,427	..	1,338	1,606
	U	4,662	..	4,999	1,170
4 Neyyattinkara	T	980	181	1,265	..
	R	918	181	1,196	..
	U	2,503	..	2,503	..

NOTE: The density of population per km.² given in this table is worked out by using the area figures given in table 10·1 for 'total' and 'rural' areas the density is worked out by using the area figures corrected up to 1 place of decimal. In the case of urban areas the density is worked out by using the area figures corrected up to 2 places of decimals by adding the area of individual towns in the respective units in table 10·5.

TABLE 10.4

SEX RATIO BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Population						Sex ratio*		
		Total		Rural		Urban				
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Tota	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRIVANDRUM	**T**	**1,095,176**	**1,103,430**	**808,837**	**818,203**	**286,339**	**285,227**	**1,008**	**1,012**	**996**
	H	**38,114**	**37,825**	**38,114**	**37,825**	..	..	**992**	**992**	..
	M	**953,830**	**958,374**	**676,562**	**682,743**	**277,268**	**275,631**	**1,005**	**1,009**	**994**
	L	**103,232**	**107,231**	**94,161**	**97,635**	**9,071**	**9,596**	**1,039**	**1,037**	**1,058**
1 Chirayinkil	T	223,109	237,364	195,825	208,393	27,284	28,971	1,064	1,064	1,062
	M	181,460	191,937	158,317	167,663	23,143	24,274	1,058	1,059	1,049
	L	41,649	45,427	37,508	40,730	4,141	4,697	1,091	1,086	1,134
2 Nedumangad	T	215,380	215,399	208,133	208,003	7,247	7,396	1,000	999	1,021
	H	24,434	24,375	24,434	24,375	..	..	998	998	..
	M	190,946	191,024	183,699	183,628	7,247	7,396	1,000	1,000	1,021
3 Trivandrum	T	375,307	372,559	151,388	151,176	223,919	221,383	993	999	989
	M	313,724	310,755	94,735	94,271	218,989	216,484	991	995	989
	L	61,583	61,804	56,653	56,905	4,930	4,899	1,004	1,004	994
4 Neyyattinkara	T	281,380	278,108	253,491	250,631	27,889	27,477	988	989	985
	H	13,680	13,450	13,680	13,450	..	..	983	983	..
	M	267,700	264,658	239,811	237,181	27,889	27,477	989	989	985

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland, L—Lowland.
*Number of females per 1,000 males

3/19—68

TABLE 10.5

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

Town and status		Area in km²	Population			Growth rate 1961–71	Density per km²	Sex ratio (Number of female per 1,000 males)
			Persons	Males	Females			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT					
			Class I (100,000 and above)					
1 Trivandrum	(C)	74·93	409,627	206,096	203,531	+ 70·81	5,467	988
			Class III (20,000—49,999)					
2 Attingal	(M)	14·18	27,052	13,274	13,778	+ 22·68	1,908	1,038
3 Nemom	(NM)	12·18	25,846	12,893	12,953	— 27·23	2,122	1,005
4 Neyyattinkara	(M)	9·70	23,983	11,963	12,020	+ 18·33	2,472	1,005
5 Varkala	(NM)	10·28	20,365	9,869	10,496	+ 169·38	1,981	1,064
			Class IV (10,000—19,999)					
6 Balaramapuram	(NM)	8·31	17,384	8,777	8,607	— 35·33	2,092	981
7 Nedumangad @	(NM)	7·76	14,643	7,247	7,396	..	1,887	1,021
8 Kovalam	(NM)	4·11	13,999	7,149	6,850	+ 28·70	3,406	958
			Class V (5,000—9,999)					
9 Kazhakuttam	(NM)	8·40	9,829	4,930	4,899	+ 45·46	1,170	994
10 Chirayinkil @	(NM)	5·65	8,838	4,141	4,697	..	1,564	1,134

NOTE: (i) @ Nedumangad and Chirayinkil were towns in previous censuses, but declassified as rural in 1961 Census. They were declared as towns again in 1971 Census.

(ii) Parts of Katakampally and Muttathura towns of 1961 have been included in Trivandrum Corporation while the remaining parts are declassified as rural in 1971.

(iii) The following abbreviations are used in column 1 for denoting the status of a town.
C—Corporation, M—Municipal town, NM—Non-municipal town.

TABLE 10.6

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

(RURAL AREAS)

District/Taluk		Total	Population size						
			Less than 200	200–499	500–999	1,000–1,999	2,000–4,999	5,000–9,999	10,000+
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TRIVANDRUM	**I**	**88**	..	..	**1**	**2**	**1**	**9**	**75**
	II	**1,627,040**	..	..	**2,743**	**4,639**	**4,320**	**72,566**	**1,542,772**
1 Chirayinkil	I	28	..	..	..	2	1	6	19
	II	404,218	..	..	..	2,686	4,320	50,949	346,263
2 Nedumangad	I	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	II	416,136	..	..	1,234	1,953	..	..	412,949
3 Trivandrum	I	20	..	..	1	..	..	3	16
	II	302,564	..	..	996	..	..	21,617	279,951
4 Neyyattinkara	I	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	II	504,122	..	..	513	..	..	..	503,609

NOTE: I No. of inhabited villages

II Population

This table includes population of forest areas also. Entries against population with nil entries against number of villages indicate population of forest areas only.

TABLE 10.7

AGE STRUCTURE, 1971

Age group	Total		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
	TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT		
ALL AGES	**2,198,606**	**1,095,176**	**1,103,430**
0–4	278,272	139,109	139,163
5–9	285,675	144,519	141,156
10–14	299,545	151,459	148,086
15–19	254,889	121,635	133,254
20–24	218,553	107,474	111,079
25–29	156,548	77,629	78,919
30–34	132,195	67,617	64,578
35–39	132,693	65,895	66,798
40–44	99,175	49,906	49,269
45–49	96,717	50,586	46,131
50–54	65,622	33,530	32,092
55–59	57,534	29,107	28,427
60–64	43,528	21,252	22,276
65–69	33,283	15,301	17,982
70–74	21,720	9,886	11,834
75–79	12,161	5,565	6,596
80–84	6,644	3,030	3,614
85–89	2,642	1,205	1,437
90–94	890	320	570
95–99	170	90	80
100+	110	40	70
Age not stated	49	21	19

TABLE 10.8

RELIGION, 1971

Religion	Population			Percentage
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT			
ALL RELIGIONS	**2,198,606**	**1,095,176**	**1,103,430**	**100·00**
Buddhists	18	5	13	N
Christians	379,511	191,653	187,858	17·26
Hindus	1,554,673	770,737	783,936	70·71
Jains	28	16	12	N
Muslims	264,027	132,549	131,478	12·01
Sikhs	56	43	13	N
Other religions and persuasions	5	4	1	N
Religion not stated	288	169	119	0·02

N—Negligible

TABLE 10.9

LITERACY, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TRIVANDRUM	**T**	**1,374,933**	**751,708**	**623,225**	**62·54**	**68·64**	**56·48**
	R	**990,440**	**543,719**	**446,721**	**60·87**	**67·22**	**54·60**
	U	**384,493**	**207,989**	**176,504**	**67·27**	**72·64**	**61·88**
1 Chirayinkil	T	279,261	151,291	127,970	60·65	67·81	53·91
	R	241,875	131,616	110,259	59·84	67·21	52·91
	U	37,386	19,675	17,711	66·46	72·11	61·13
2 Nedumangad	T	263,222	145,783	117,439	61·10	67·69	54·52
	R	253,880	140,665	113,215	61·01	67·58	54·43
	U	9,342	5,118	4,224	63·80	70·62	57·11
3 Trivandrum	T	502,437	273,884	228,553	67·18	72·98	61·35
	R	196,122	107,879	88,243	64·82	71·26	58·37
	U	306,315	166,005	140,310	68·79	74·14	63·38
4 Neyyattinkara	T	330,013	180,750	149,263	58·98	64·24	53·67
	R	298,563	163,559	135,004	59·22	64·52	53·87
	U	31,450	17,191	14,259	56·80	61·64	51·89

TABLE 10.10

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRIVANDRUM	**T**	**213,741**	**105,111**	**108,630**	**100,662**	**55,917**	**44,745**	**47·10**	**53·20**	**41.19**
	R	**170,947**	**83,717**	**87,230**	**77,630**	**43,136**	**34,494**	**45·41**	**51·53**	**39·54**
	U	**42,794**	**21,394**	**21,400**	**23,032**	**12,781**	**10,251**	**53·82**	**59·74**	**47.90**
1 Chirayinkil	T	64,177	31,044	33,133	25,032	14,230	10,802	39·00	45·84	32·60
	R	57,208	27,640	29,568	22,008	12,524	9,484	38·47	45·31	32·08
	U	6,969	3,404	3,565	3,024	1,706	1,318	43.39	50·12	36·97
2 Nedumangad	T	38,327	18,729	19,598	15,096	8,477	6,619	39·39	45·26	33·77
	R	37,227	18,195	19,032	14,647	8,222	6,425	39·35	45·19	33·76
	U	1,100	534	566	449	255	194	40·82	47·75	34·28
3 Trivandrum	T	68,035	33,942	34,093	36,654	20,355	16,299	53·88	59·97	47·81
	R	36,983	18,350	18,633	19,203	10,710	8,493	51·92	58·37	45·58
	U	31,052	15,592	15,460	17,451	9,645	7,806	56·20	61·86	50·49
4 Neyyattinkara	T	43,202	21,396	21,806	23,880	12,855	11,025	55·28	60·08	50·56
	R	39,529	19,532	19,997	21,772	11,680	10,092	55·08	59·80	50·47
	U	3,673	1,864	1,809	2,108	1,175	933	57·39	63·04	51·58

TABLE 10.11

SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRIVANDRUM	**T**	**11,059**	**5,523**	**5,536**	**4,660**	**2,676**	**1,984**	**42·14**	**48·45**	**35·84**
	R	**10,905**	**5,436**	**5,469**	**4,569**	**2,620**	**1,949**	**41·90**	**48·20**	**35·64**
	U	**154**	**87**	**67**	**91**	**56**	**35**	**59·09**	**64·37**	**52·24**
1 Chirayinkil	T	103	48	55	67	34	33	65·05	70·83	60·00
	R	103	48	55	67	34	33	65·05	70·83	60·00
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Nedumangad	T	8,929	4,447	4,482	3,753	2,140	1,613	42·03	48·12	35·99
	R	8,928	4,446	4,482	3,753	2,140	1,613	42·04	48·13	35·99
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	0	0	..
3 Trivandrum	T	330	179	151	219	131	88	66·36	73·18	58·28
	R	178	94	84	128	75	53	71·91	79·79	63·10
	U	152	85	67	91	56	35	59·87	65·88	52·24
4 Neyyattinkara	T	1,697	849	848	621	371	250	36·59	43·70	29·48
	R	1,696	848	848	621	371	250	36·62	43·75	29·48
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	0	0	..

TABLE 10.12

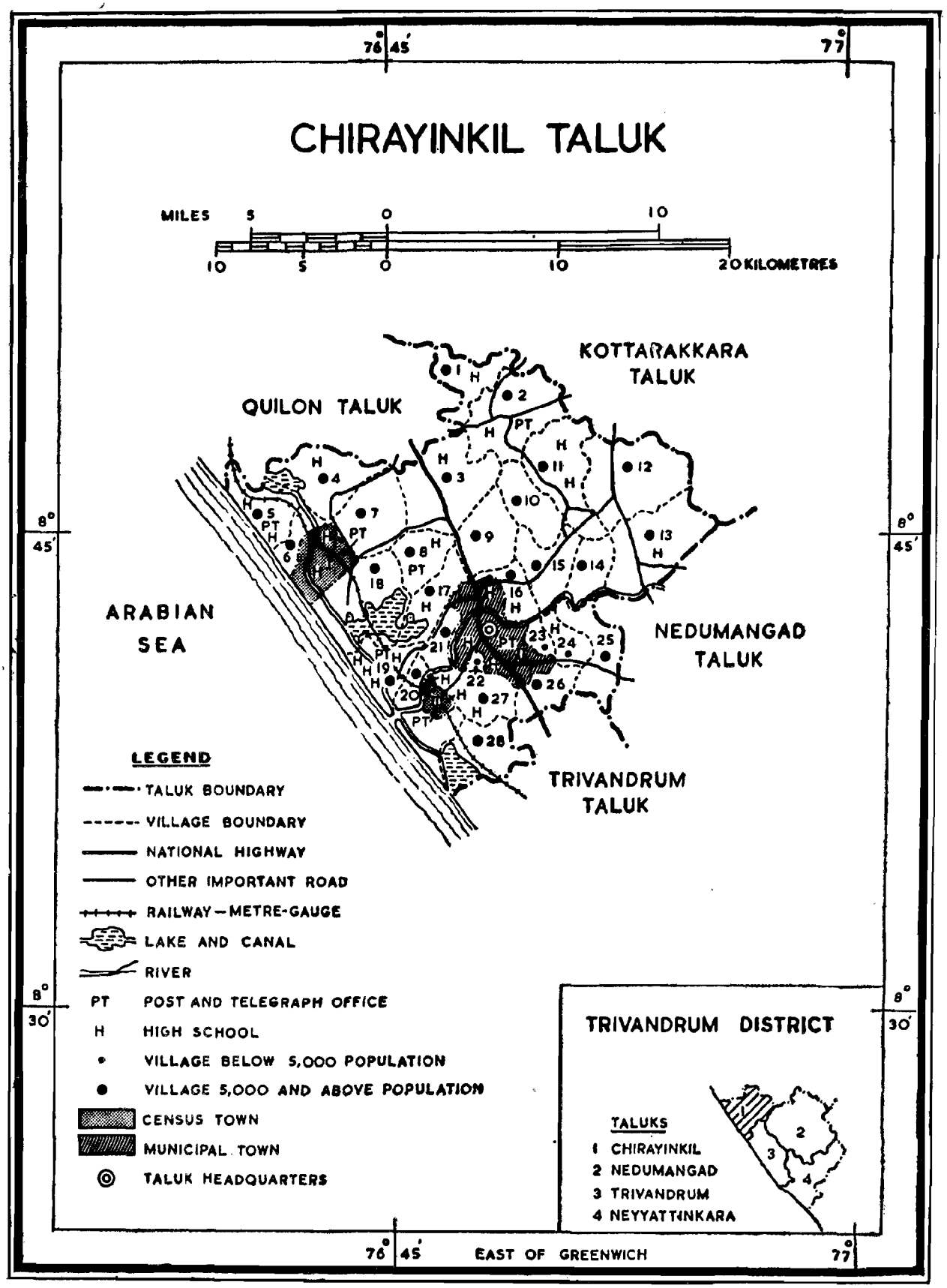
POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY MAIN ACTIVITY, 1971

	Main activity	Population						
		Total			Rural		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT						
	TOTAL	**2,198,606**	**1,095,176**	**1,103,430**	**808,837**	**818,203**	**286,339**	**285,227**
	WORKERS (I—IX)	628,293	498,397	129,896	372,809	97,992	125,588	31,904
I	Cultivators	88,287	85,580	2,707	80,410	2,492	5,170	215
II	Agricultural labourers	187,558	152,148	35,410	137,782	32,242	14,366	3,168
III	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	33,913	31,825	2,088	21,606	2,002	10,219	86
IV	Mining and quarrying	2,836	1,996	840	1,670	796	326	44
V	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:							
	(a) Household industry	33,266	19,005	14,261	15,278	12,444	3,727	1,817
	(b) Other than household industry	74,828	44,624	30,204	28,292	27,144	16,332	3,060
VI	Construction	10,094	9,709	385	6,206	129	3,503	256
VII	Trade and commerce	52,518	45,196	7,322	24,314	4,059	20,882	3,263
VIII	Transport, storage and communications	23,274	21,019	2,255	10,419	1,260	10,600	995
IX	Other services	121,719	87,295	34,424	46,832	15,424	40,463	19,000
	NON-WORKERS	1,570,313	596,779	973,534	436,028	720,211	160,751	253,323

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VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN CHIRAYINKIL TALUK

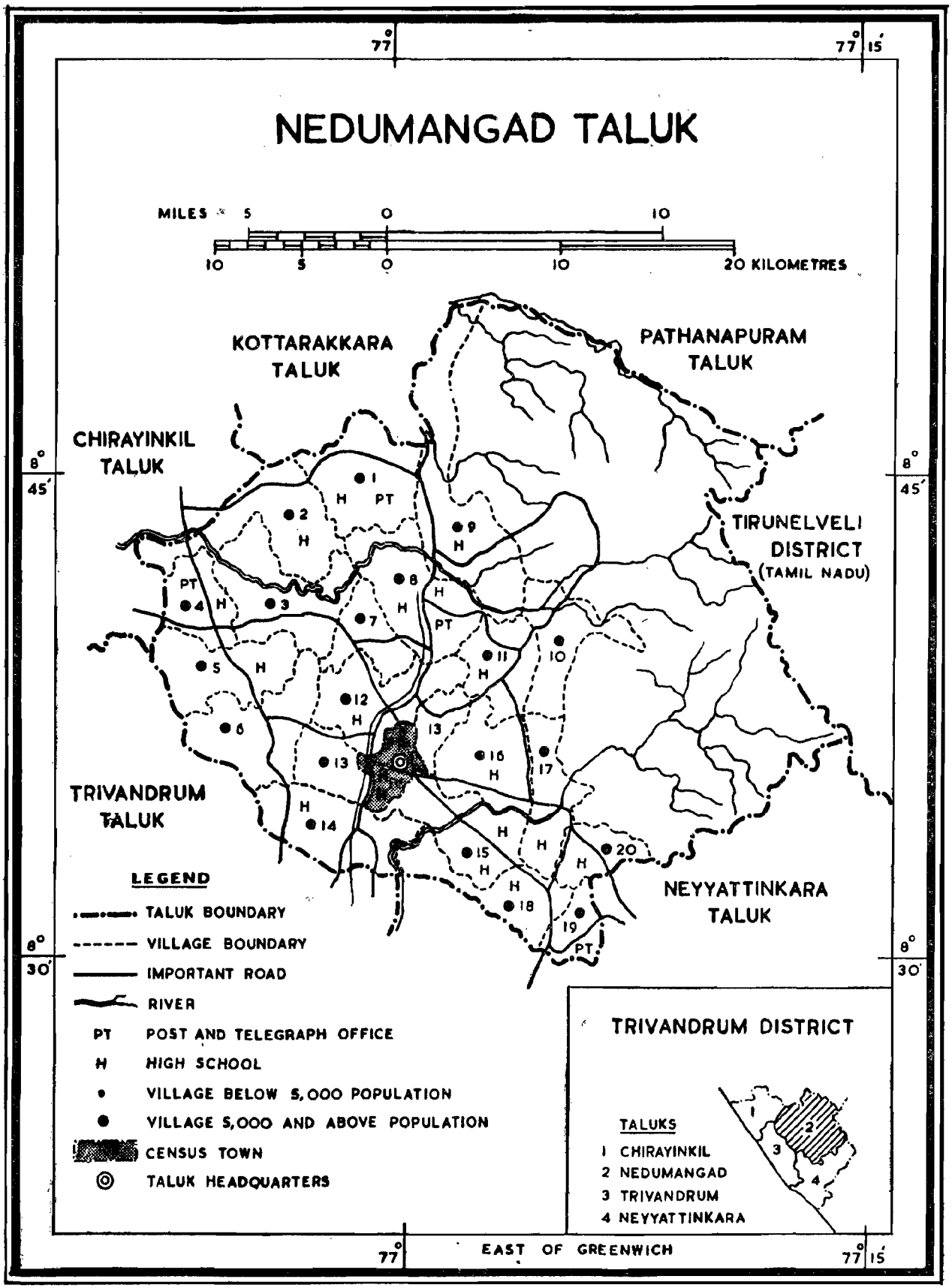
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	10-1- 1	Pallickal	11,407
2	10-1- 2	Madavoor	12,775
3	10-1- 3	Navaikulam	24,812
4	10-1- 4	Ayiroor	16,615
5	10-1- 5	Edava	22,992
6	10-1- 6	Varkala (Portion)	9,737
7	10-1- 7	Chemmaruthy	20,474
8	10-1- 8	Ottoor	10,702
9	10-1- 9	Karavaram	10,686
10	10-1-10	Vellalloor	8,693
11	10-1-11	Kilimanoor	14,838
12	10-1-12	Pazhayakunnummel	19,204
13	10-1-13	Pulimath	14,391
14	10-1-14	Koduvazhannoor	6,577
15	10-1-15	Nagaroor	10,342
16	10-1-16	Alamcode (Portion)	9,241
17	10-1-17	Manamboor (Portion)	15,451
18	10-1-18	Vettoor Cherunniyoor	31,033
19	10-1-19	Kadakkavoor	39,690
20	10-1-20	Sarkara—Chirayinkil (Portion)	17,835
21	10-1-21	Keezhattingal (Portion)	11,662
22	10-1-22	Attingal (Portion)	1,233
23	10-1-23	Avanavancherry (Portion)	1,453
24	10-1-24	Elamba	4,320
25	10-1-25	Mudakkal	9,084
26	10-1-26	Edakkode (Portion)	7,617
27	10-1-27	Kizhuvilam Koonthalloor (Portion)	20,641
28	10-1-28	Azhoor	20,713
		TOWNS	
I	10-I	Varkala	20,365
II	10-II	Attingal (Municipal)	27,052
III	10-III	Chirayinkil	8,838


CHIRAYINKIL TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
76° 45'
77°
8° 45'
8° 30'
KOTTARAKKARA TALUK
QUILON TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
NEDUMANGAD TALUK
TRIVANDRUM TALUK
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY—METRE-GAUGE
LAKE AND CANAL
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 CHIRAYINKIL
2 NEDUMANGAD
3 TRIVANDRUM
4 NEYYATTINKARA
EAST OF GREENWICH

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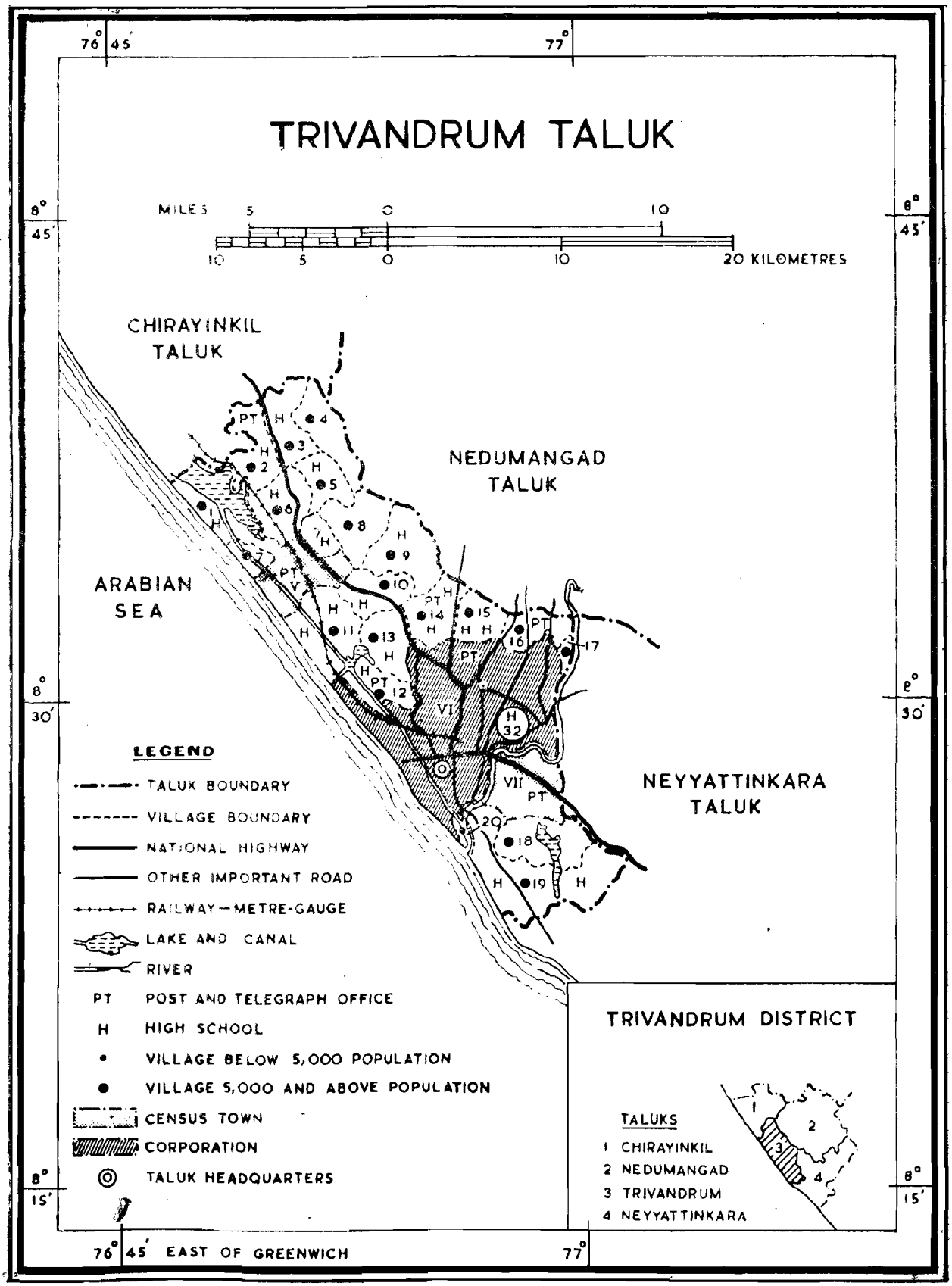
VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN NEDUMANGAD TALUK

Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	10-2-1	Vamanapuram A	21,933
2	10-2-2	Vamanapuram B	24,635
3	10-2-3	Pullampara	21,822
4	10-2-4	Nellanad	16,133
5	10-2-5	Manickal	23,911
6	10-2-6	Vembayam	23,987
7	10-2-7	Anad B	14,159
8	10-2-8	Palode A	20,911
9	10-2-9	Palode B	23,693
10	10-2-10	Aryanad B	14,378
11	10-2-11	Uzhamalackal A	22,777
12	10-2-12	Anad A	20,876
13	10-2-13	Nedumangad (Portion)	23,264
14	10-2-14	Karakulam	35,037
15	10-2-15	Vellanad	24,305
16	10-2-16	Uzhamalackal B	14,697
17	10-2-17	Aryanad A	18,440
18	10-2-18	Perumkulam	17,746
19	10-2-19	Veeranakavu	17,441
20	10-2-20	Mannoorkara	12,804
		TOWN	
IV	10-IV	Nedumangad	14,643


NEDUMANGAD TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
77° 77° 15'
8° 45'
8° 30'
KOTTARAKKARA TALUK
PATHANAPURAM TALUK
CHIRAYINKIL TALUK
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT (TAMIL NADU)
TRIVANDRUM TALUK
NEYYATTINKARA TALUK
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 CHIRAYINKIL
2 NEDUMANGAD
3 TRIVANDRUM
4 NEYYATTINKARA
EAST OF GREENWICH

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN TRIVANDRUM TALUK

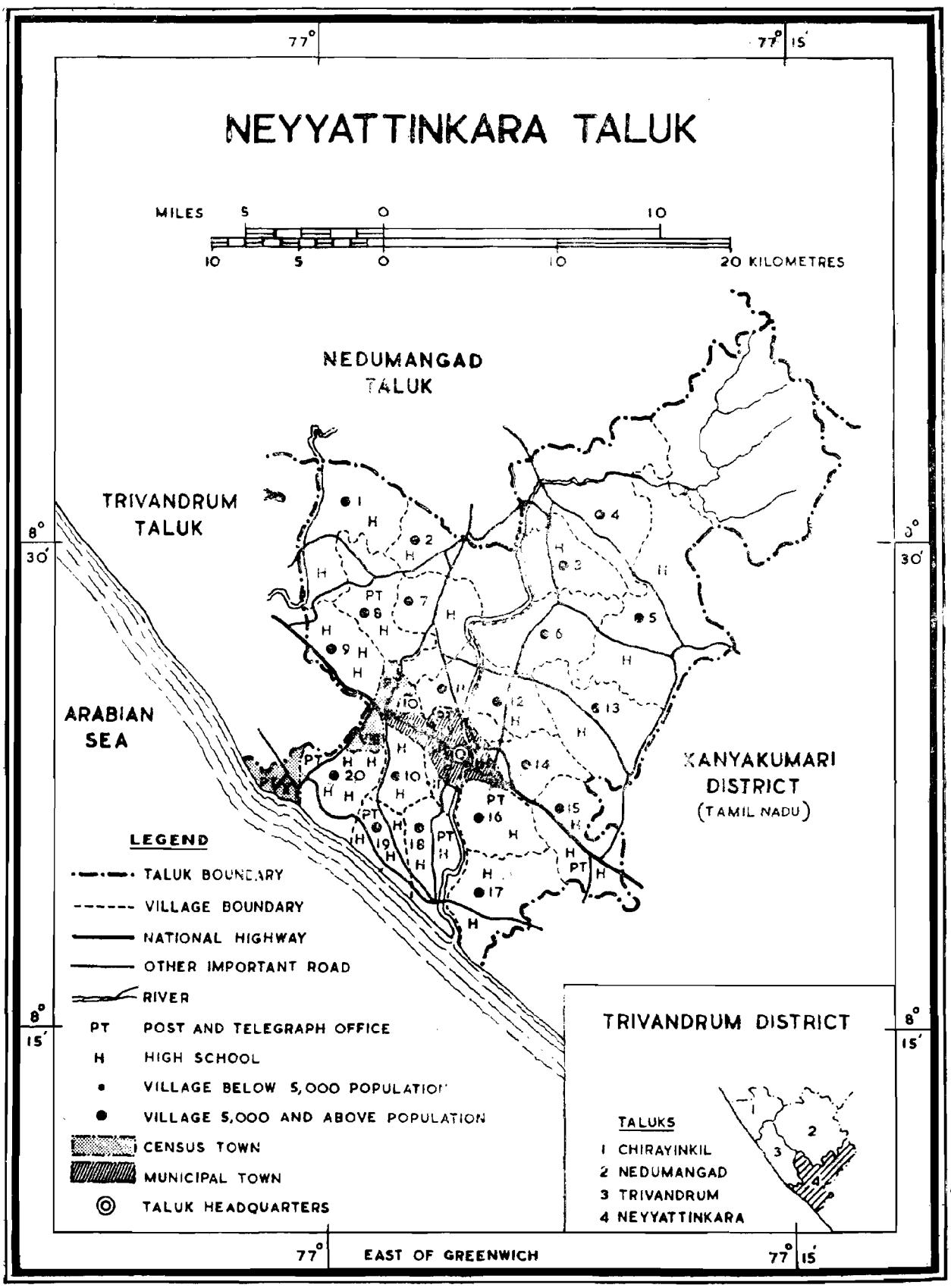
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	10-3-1	Kadinamkulam	16,241
2	10-3-2	Veiloor	15,461
3	10-3-3	Melthonnakkal	10,266
4	10-3-4	Keezhthonnakkal	7,086
5	10-3-5	Andoorkonam	8,933
6	10-3-6	Pallipuram	12,201
7	10-3-7	Kazhakuttam—Menamkulam (Portion)	10,458
8	10-3-8	Iroopara	12,502
9	10-3-9	Uliyazhathura	17,205
10	10-3-10	Pangappara	11,020
11	10-3-11	Attipra	21,579
12	10-3-12	Kadakampally (Portion)	15,141
13	10-3-13	Cheruvakkal (Portion)	14,250
14	10-3-14	Ulloor (Portion)	16,163
15	10-3-15	Chettivilakam (Portion)	20,053
16	10-3-16	Randamada (Portion)	12,072
17	10-3-17	Anchamada (Portion)	5,598
18	10-3-18	Nemom (Portion)	22,260
19	10-3-19	Thiruvallam	53,079
20	10-3-20	Muttathura (Portion)	996
		TOWNS	
V	10- V	Kazhakuttam	9,829
I	10- VI	Trivandrum (Corporation)	409,627
VII	10-VII	Nemom	25,846


TRIVANDRUM TALUK
76° 45′
77°
8° 45′
8° 30′
8° 15′
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
CHIRAYINKIL TALUK
NEDUMANGAD TALUK
NEYYATTINKARA TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY—METRE-GAUGE
LAKE AND CANAL
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
CORPORATION
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 CHIRAYINKIL
2 NEDUMANGAD
3 TRIVANDRUM
4 NEYYATTINKARA
76° 45′ EAST OF GREENWICH
77°

3/19—71

VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN NEYYATTINKARA TALUK

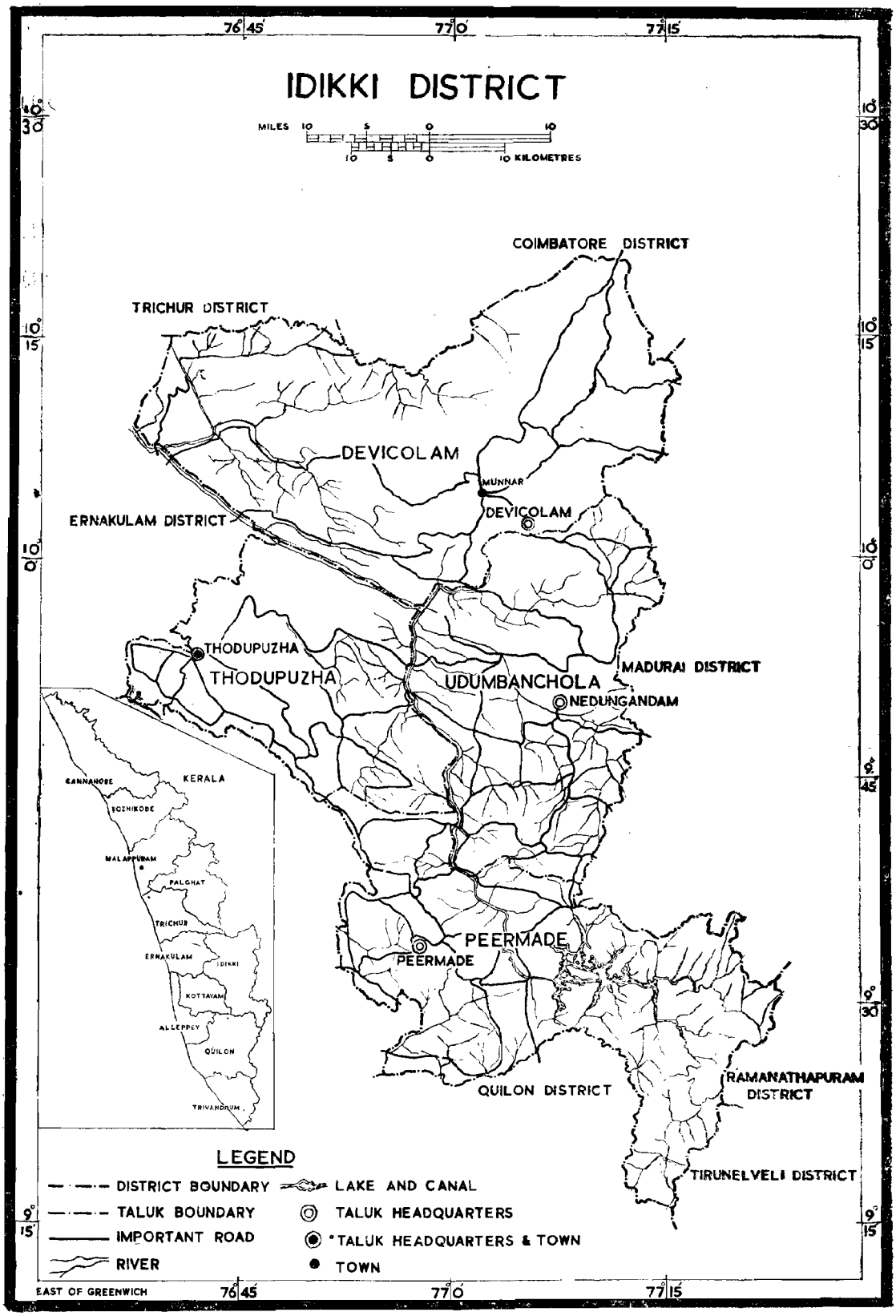
Sl. No. in the map	Location code	Village/Town	Population, 1971
1	2	3	4
		VILLAGES	
1	10-4-1	Vilappil	33,519
2	10-4-2	Kulathummal	24,549
3	10-4-3	Ottasekharaman-galam A	12,884
4	10-4-4	Ottasekharaman-galam B	13,878
5	10-4-5	Kunnathukal B	27,997
6	10-4-6	Perumkadavila B	16,555
7	10-4-7	Maranalloor	23,201
8	10-4-8	Marukil	19,718
9	10-4-9	Pallichal	23,475
10	10-4-10	Athiyannoor (Portion)	20,003
11	10-4-11	Neyyattinkara (Portion)	25,400
12	10-4-12	Perumkadavila A	15,919
13	10-4-13	Kunnathukal A	31,021
14	10-4-14	Kollayil (Portion)	16,061
15	10-4-15	Parassala	33,763
16	10-4-16	Chenkal (Portion)	24,880
17	10-4-17	Kulathoor	41,877
18	10-4-18	Thirupuram	29,735
19	10-4-19	Karumkulam	32,730
20	10-4-20	Kottukal (Portion)	36,589
		TOWNS	
VIII	10-VIII	Balaramapuram	17,384
IX	10-IX	Neyyattinkara (Municipal)	23,983
X	10-X	Kovalam	13,999


NEYYATTINKARA TALUK
MILES 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
77°
77° 15'
8° 30'
8° 15'
NEDUMANGAD TALUK
TRIVANDRUM TALUK
ARABIAN SEA
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT (TAMIL NADU)
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
PT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
H HIGH SCHOOL
VILLAGE BELOW 5,000 POPULATION
VILLAGE 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
CENSUS TOWN
MUNICIPAL TOWN
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT
TALUKS
1 CHIRAYINKIL
2 NEDUMANGAD
3 TRIVANDRUM
4 NEYYATTINKARA
EAST OF GREENWICH

ANNEXURE

IDIKKI

DISTRICT


IDIKKI DISTRICT
MILES 10 5 0 10
10 5 0 10 KILOMETRES
76°45'
77°0'
77°15'
10°30'
10°15'
10°0'
9°45'
9°30'
9°15'
COIMBATORE DISTRICT
TRICHUR DISTRICT
DEVICOLAM
MUNNAR
DEVICOLAM
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
THODUPUZHA
THODUPUZHA
UDUMBANCHOLA
MADURAI DISTRICT
NEDUNGANDAM
PEERMADE
PEERMADE
QUILON DISTRICT
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT
KERALA
KASARGODE
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
LEGEND
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
IMPORTANT ROAD
RIVER
LAKE AND CANAL
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
*TALUK HEADQUARTERS & TOWN
TOWN
EAST OF GREENWICH

IDIKKI DISTRICT

FLY-LEAF

Idikki, the second largest district in the State after its formation, was carved out of the erstwhile Ernakulam and Kottayam districts on 26th January 1972. The new district thus consists of the entire Devicolam, Udumbanchola and Peermade taluks of the erstwhile Kottayam district and Thodupuzha taluk *(excluding* the entire Kalloorkad village and portion of Manjalloor village included in Kalloorkad and Manjalloor panchayats) of the erstwhile Ernakulam district. Vengallur kara and part of Kappu kara of Manjalloor village which have been retained in the Thodupuzha taluk were added to the Kumaramangalam village of the same taluk. The newly formed district has 4 taluks and 42 villages.

2. Except some midland villages lying on the western side of Thodupuzha taluk, the entire district falls in the highland division. Major portion of the district is covered by mountainous region with high hills and deep valleys. Periyar and its tributaries provide an important source of hydro-electric power in the State. The river was first harnessed in 1896 and afterwards a number of hydro-electric schemes (like Pallivasal, Sengulam, Neriamangalam and Panniar) were commissioned. Idikki, the biggest hydro-electric project in the State, is now under completion. In addition to Periyar the other rivers which originate from this district are Manimala and Muvattupuzha. The highland region is rich in plantations like tea, cardamom, coffee etc. Though the highland division extends to 96 per cent of the area, it accommodates about 6.67 lakhs of persons. Out of about 7.66 lakhs of persons, the midland region has a population of only 98,874. The density of population of the highland region is only 136 persons per sq.km. as against 537 in the midland region.

3. Among the taluks, Devicolam has the lowest density in the State with 76 persons per sq.km. Peermade with a density of 112 persons per sq.km. is the another taluk in the district which has a density lower than that of the district average of 151 persons per sq.km. Thodupuzha taluk tops the taluks of the district with a density of 225 persons per sq.km. Among the two towns, Thodupuzha leads with a density of 956 while Munnar has only a density of 743.

4. Idikki is at present the least populous district in the State with a population of only 7.66 lakhs. At the beginning of the century it had a population of only 47,686. The growth rates of population for the decades 1901-11, 1921-31 and 1951-61 were phenomenal with 108.88, 72.59 and 74.98 per cent respectively. The decennial growth rate of the district for 1961-71 is 31.95 per cent and it is highest among the southern districts of the State. Till the 1951 Census Peermade taluk led the other taluks in regard to growth of population. Afterwards Udumbanchola taluk has shown higher rates of growth. This is mainly due to the influx of population from the neighbouring taluks and districts for colonization purposes. During the decade, Devicolam has the lowest growth rate with only 9.09 per cent.

5. Sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) is in favour of males in all the previous censuses. The hilly nature of the district has contributed to this phenomenon. According to the 1971 Census, there were 937 females per 1,000 males. In all the taluks of the district males outnumber females, the highest sex ratio being recorded in Peermade taluk with 965 and lowest in Udumbanchola taluk with 927. Both

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the towns in the district follow the same pattern, Thodupuzha recording a sex ratio of 926 and Munnar with 773.

6. Idikki district has the lowest percentage of literacy among the southern districts of the State with only 56.42 per cent for total, 62.21 for males and 50.25 for females as against the State rates of 60.42 for total, 66.62 for males and 54.31 for females. Of the four taluks in the district, Thodupuzha leads others in total, male and female literacy rates with 64.48, 68.57 and 60.10 per cent respectively. Devicolam taluk ranks last in these rates with 44.41 for total, 53.31 for males and 34.84 for females. Munnar town leads Thodupuzha town in total (70.01 per cent) and male (76.37 per cent) literacy. Thodupuzha town, however, has a better position in female literacy with 63.80 per cent as against 61.80 per cent for Munnar town.

7. Based on the economic activity, the population is subdivided into workers and non-workers. Workers constitute 34.62 per cent of the total population. The percentage of workers even goes to 39.09 per cent in Peermade taluk. Of the total workers in the district, about 31 per cent are engaged in plantations, forestry etc. The same phenomenon is seen in Devicolam and Peermade taluks while in other taluks, viz., Udumbanchola and Thodupuzha, 'cultivators' form the predominant industrial category.

TABLE I

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk		Natural divisions	Area in km²*			No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
			Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IDIKKI		**T**	**5,087·0**	**5,059·2**	**27·8**	**134,011**	**142,871**	**765,608**	**740,346**	**25,262**
		H	**4,902·9**	**4,897·0**	**5·9**	**118,169**	**126,751**	**666,734**	**662,352**	**4,382**
		M	**184·1**	**162·2**	**21·9**	**15,842**	**16,120**	**98,874**	**77,994**	**20,880**
1	Devicolam	T	1,774·1	1,768·2	5·9	23,457	26,255	134,350	129,968	4,382
		H	1,774·1	1,768·2	5·9	23,457	26,255	134,350	129,968	4,382
2	Udumbanchola	T	1,071·4	1,071·4	..	46,685	50,051	264,913	264,913	..
		H	1,071·4	1,071·4	..	46,685	50,051	264,913	264,913	..
3	Thodupuzha	T	973·7	951·8	21·9	36,698	37,933	219,504	198,624	20,880
		H	789·6	789·6	..	20,856	21,813	120,630	120,630	..
		M	184·1	162·2	21·9	15,842	16,120	98,874	77,994	20,880
4	Peermade	T	1,307·8	1,307·8	..	27,171	28,632	146,841	146,841	..
		H	1,307·8	1,307·8	..	27,171	28,632	146,841	146,841	..

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland

*The area figures for the district are provisional. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area figures from the total area of the district. The total area figures of taluks will not tally with the district figures because the former represent 'land use area' and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records. The area figures by natural divisions viz. highland and midland are compiled by the Census Office.

TABLE 2

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901–71

Census year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
		IDIKKI DISTRICT—TOTAL			
1901	47,686	..	..	25,939	21,747
1911	99,605	+ 51,919	108·88	54,072	45,533
1921	108,796	+ 9,191	9·23	58,791	50,005
1931	187,767	+ 78,971	72·59	102,408	85,359
1941	244,418	+ 56,651	30·17	130,354	114,064
1951	331,603	+ 87,185	35·67	173,723	157,880
1961	580,235	+ 248,632	74·98	303,106	277,129
1971	765,608	+ 185,373	31·95	395,297	370,311
		IDIKKI DISTRICT—RURAL			
1901	47,686	..	..	25,939	21,747
1911	99,605	+ 51,919	108·88	54,072	45,533
1921	108,796	+ 9,191	9·23	58,791	50,005
1931	184,312	+ 75,516	69·41	100,498	83,814
1941	240,246	+ 55,934	30·35	128,131	112,115
1951	320,941	+ 80,695	33·59	167,584	153,357
1961	580,235	+ 259,294	80·79	303,106	277,129
1971	740,346	+ 160,111	27·59	381,986	358,360
		IDIKKI DISTRICT—URBAN			
1901	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..
1931	3,455	..	..	1,910	1,545
1941	4,172	+ 717	20·75	2,223	1,949
1951	10,662	+ 6,490	155·56	6,139	4,523
1961	..	..	..	..	..
1971	25,262	+ 14,600	136·93	13,311	11,951

TABLE 3

DENSITY BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/Rural/ Urban	No. of persons per km²		
		Total	Highland	Midland
1	2	3	4	5
IDIKKI	**T**	**151**	**136**	**537**
	R	**146**	**135**	**481**
	U	**910**	**743**	**956**
1 Devicolam	T	76	76	..
	R	74	74	..
	U	743	743	..
2 Udumbanchola	T	247	247	..
	R	247	247	..
3 Thodupuzha	T	225	153	537
	R	209	153	481
	U	956	..	956
4 Peermade	T	112	112	..
	R	112	112	..

NOTE: The density figures per km² for urban area of district/taluk are worked out using the area figures corrected up to 2 places of decimals obtained by adding the area of individual town in the respective unit in table 5 and not by using the area figures given in the table 1. For 'total' and 'rural' the density is worked out on area figures given in table 1 corrected up to 1 place of decimal. There is no lowland in this district.

TABLE 4

SEX RATIO BY NATURAL DIVISIONS,

District/Taluk	Natural divisions	Population						Sex ratio*		
		Total		Rural		Urban				
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IDIKKI	**T**	**395,297**	**370,311**	**381,986**	**358,360**	**13,311**	**11,951**	**937**	**938**	**898**
	H	**345,359**	**321,375**	**342,888**	**319,464**	**2,471**	**1,911**	**931**	**932**	**773**
	M	**49,938**	**48,936**	**39,098**	**38,896**	**10,840**	**10,040**	**980**	**995**	**926**
1 Devicolam	T	69,581	64,769	67,110	62,858	2,471	1,911	931	937	773
	H	69,581	64,769	67,110	62,858	2,471	1,911	931	937	773
2 Udumbanchola	T	137,488	127,425	137,488	127,425	..	..	927	927	..
	H	137,488	127,425	137,488	127,425	..	..	927	927	..
3 Thodupuzha	T	113,514	105,990	102,674	95,950	10,840	10,040	934	935	926
	H	63,576	57,054	63,576	57,054	..	..	897	897	..
	M	49,938	48,936	39,098	38,896	10,840	10,040	980	995	926
4 Peermade	T	74,714	72,127	74,714	72,127	..	..	965	965	..
	H	74,714	72,127	74,714	72,127	..	..	965	965	..

NOTE: T—Total, H—Highland, M—Midland

* Number of females per 1,000 males.

3/19—74

TABLE 5

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

Town and status		Area in km²	Population			Growth rate 1961–71	Density per km²	Sex ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males)
			Persons	Males	Females			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			IDIKKI DISTRICT					
			Class III (20,000-49,999)					
1 Thodupuzha	(NM)	21·85	20,880	10,840	10,040	..	956	926
			Class VI (Less than 5,000)					
2 Munnar	(NM)	5·90	4,382	2,471	1,911	..	743	773

NOTE: Thodupuzha, Munnar, Azhutha and Vandiperiyar were towns in previous censuses but declassified as rural in the 1961 Census. In 1971 Thodupuzha and Munnar were again declared as towns.

TABLE 6

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1971

(RURAL AREAS)

District/Taluk		Total	Population size						
			Less than 200	200–499	500–999	1,000–1,999	2,000–4,999	5,000–9,999	10,000+
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IDIKKI	**I**	**41**	..	**1**	..	**2**	**4**	**4**	**30**
	II	**740,346**	..	**318**	..	**3,038**	**12,015**	**36,533**	**688,442**
1 Devicolam	I	9	..	..	..	2	3	..	4
	II	129,968	..	..	..	3,038	9,709	..	117,221
2 Udumbanchola	I	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	11
	II	264,913	..	..	..	..	2,306	..	262,607
3 Thodupuzha	I	14	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
	II	198,624	..	..	..	..	..	36,533	162,091
4 Peermade	I	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
	II	146,841	..	318	..	..	..	..	146,523

NOTE: I No. of inhabited villages

II Population

This table includes population of forest areas also.

TABLE 7

AGE STRUCTURE, 1971

Agegroup	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
	IDIKKI DISTRICT		
ALL AGES	**765,608**	**395,297**	**370,311**
0–14	322,917	162,497	160,420
15–19	82,958	40,274	42,684
20–24	73,606	38,631	34,975
25–29	55,687	28,525	27,162
30–39	92,737	48,473	44,264
40–49	67,452	37,701	29,751
50–59	37,857	21,791	16,066
60+	32,349	17,376	14,973
Age not stated	45	29	16

TABLE 8

RELIGION, 1971

Religion	Population			Percentage
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	IDIKKI DISTRICT			
ALL RELIGIONS	**765,608**	**395,297**	**370,311**	**100·00**
Buddhists	6	4	2	N
Christians	336,827	172,502	164,325	44·00
Hindus	381,991	198,219	183,772	49·89
Jains	4		4	N
Muslims	46,428	24,300	22,128	6·06
Sikhs	200	185	15	0·03
Other religions and persuasions	5	1	4	N
Religion not stated	147	86	61	0·02

N—Negligible

TABLE 9

LITERACY, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/Rural/Urban	Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IDIKKI	**T**	**431,983**	**245,902**	**186,081**	**56·42**	**62·21**	**50·25**
	R	**414,554**	**236,060**	**178,494**	**55·99**	**61·80**	**49·81**
	U	**17,429**	**9,842**	**7,587**	**68·99**	**73·94**	**63·48**
1 Devicolam	T	59,661	37,094	22,567	44·41	53·31	34·84
	R	56,593	35,207	21,386	43·54	52·46	34·02
	U	3,068	1,887	1,181	70·01	76·37	61·80
2 Udumbanchola	T	151,061	84,620	66,441	57·02	61·55	52·14
	R	151,061	84,620	66,441	57·02	61·55	52·14
3 Thodupuzha	T	141,535	77,838	63,697	64·48	68·57	60·10
	R	127,174	69,883	57,291	64·03	68·06	59·71
	U	14,361	7,955	6,406	68·78	73·39	63·80
4 Peermade	T	79,726	46,350	33,376	54·29	62·04	46·27
	R	79,726	46,350	33,376	54·29	62·04	46·27

TABLE 10

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/Rural/Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IDIKKI	**T**	**97,819**	**49,723**	**48,096**	**33,551**	**21,773**	**11,778**	**34·30**	**43·79**	**24·49**
	R	**96,723**	**49,143**	**47,580**	**33,024**	**21,450**	**11,574**	**34·14**	**43·65**	**24·33**
	U	**1,096**	**580**	**516**	**527**	**323**	**204**	**48·08**	**55·69**	**39·53**
1 Devicolam	T	39,055	19,839	19,216	11,918	8,184	3,734	30·52	41·25	19·43
	R	38,735	19,661	19,074	11,770	8,079	3,691	30·39	41·09	19·35
	U	320	178	142	148	105	43	46·25	58·99	30·28
2 Udumbanchola	T	15,761	8,198	7,563	5,017	3,210	1,807	31·83	39·16	23·89
	R	15,761	8,198	7,563	5,017	3,210	1,807	31·83	39·16	23·89
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Thodupuzha	T	10,276	5,253	5,023	4,769	2,689	2,080	46·41	51·19	41·41
	R	9,500	4,851	4,649	4,390	2,471	1,919	46·21	50·94	41·28
	U	776	402	374	379	218	161	48·84	54·23	43·05
4 Peermade	T	32,727	16,433	16,294	11,847	7,690	4,157	36·20	46·80	25·51
	R	32,727	16,433	16,294	11,847	7,690	4,157	36·20	46·80	25·51
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 11

SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

District/Taluk	Total/Rural/ Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IDIKKI	**T**	**23,181**	**11,846**	**11,335**	**6,229**	**3,532**	**2,697**	**26·87**	**29·82**	**23·79**
	R	**23,119**	**11,792**	**11,327**	**6,174**	**3,483**	**2,691**	**26·71**	**29·54**	**23·76**
	U	**62**	**54**	**8**	**55**	**49**	**6**	**88·71**	**90·74**	**75·00**
1 Devicolam	T	6,691	3,407	3,284	253	172	81	3·78	5·05	2·47
	R	6,678	3,400	3,278	243	166	77	3·64	4·88	2·35
	U	13	7	6	10	6	4	76·92	85·71	66·67
2 Udumbanchola	T	3,633	1,836	1,797	480	332	148	13·21	18·08	8·24
	R	3,633	1,836	1,797	480	332	148	13·21	18·08	8·24
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Thodupuzha	T	11,068	5,700	5,368	4,874	2,683	2,191	44·04	47·07	40·82
	R	11,019	5,653	5,366	4,829	2,640	2,189	43·82	46·70	40·79
	U	49	47	2	45	43	2	91·84	91·49	100·00
4 Peermade	T	1,789	903	886	622	345	277	34·77	38·21	31·26
	R	1,789	903	886	622	345	277	34·77	38·21	31·26
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 12

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY MAIN ACTIVITY, 1971

Main activity	Total			Rural		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	IDIKKI DISTRICT						
TOTAL	**765,608**	**395,297**	**370,311**	**381,986**	**358,360**	**13,311**	**11,951**
WORKERS (I—IX)	265,090	198,739	66,351	192,345	65,217	6,394	1,134
I Cultivators	67,765	65,700	2,065	64,773	2,045	927	20
II Agricultural labourers	59,543	41,075	18,468	40,418	18,218	657	250
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	82,116	44,257	37,859	44,058	37,846	199	13
IV Mining and quarrying	370	351	19	337	11	14	8
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:							
(a) Household industry	2,425	2,103	322	2,001	299	102	23
(b) Other than household industry	9,834	8,601	1,233	7,532	1,172	1,069	61
VI Construction	8,100	7,800	300	7,659	291	141	9
VII Trade and commerce	11,015	10,753	262	9,387	231	1,366	31
VIII Transport, storage and communications	3,140	2,968	172	2,318	139	650	33
IX Other services	20,782	15,131	5,651	13,862	4,965	1,269	686
NON-WORKERS	500,518	196,558	303,960	189,641	293,143	6,917	10,817

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