



**CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981**

**SERIES 10**

**KERALA**

**DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK**  
**WAYANAD DISTRICT**

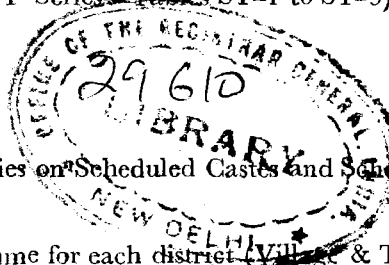
**PART XIII—A & B**  
**VILLAGE DIRECTORY AND TOWN DIRECTORY**  
**PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**

**M. VIJAYANUNNI**  
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE  
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS  
KERALA

# 1981 CENSUS PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

## KERALA STATE

<i>Paper/Part number</i>	<i>Title and subject matter</i>
Paper 1 of 1981	Provisional Population Totals
Paper 2 of 1981	Rural-urban Composition (Provisional Totals) Workers and Non-workers(Provisional Totals) Disabled persons
Paper 3 of 1981	Final Population Totals
Paper 4 of 1981	Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Paper 5 of 1981	Final Totals of workers and non-workers
Part I	Administration Report—Enumeration and Tabulation—(Not for sale), (for office use only)
Part II-A	General Population Tables (A-series—Tables A-1 to A-5),
Part II-B	Primary Census Abstract
Part III-A and B(i)	General Economic Tables (B-Series—Tables B-1 to B-8 and B-11 to B-17)
Part III-A and B (ii)	General Economic Tables (B-Series—Table B-18 to B-20)
Part III-A and B(iii)	General Economic Tables (B Series—Tables B-21—B-22)
Part IV-A	Social and Cultural Tables (C-Series—Tables C-1 to C-6)
Part V-A and B	Migration Tables (D-Series—Tables D-1 to D-8, D-13 and D-15)
Part VI-A and B	Fertility Tables (F-Series—Tables F-1 to F-27)
Part VII	Houses and Disabled population—Report and Tables (H-Series—Tables H-1 and H-2)
Part VIII-A and B	Household Tables (HH—Series—Tables HH—1 to HH-9, HH-11, HH-12 and HH-17)
Part IX	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC-Series—Tables SC-1 to SC-6; ST-Series—Tables ST-1 to ST-9)
Part X—A	State Town Directory
Part X-B	Survey Reports on selected towns
Part X-C	Survey Reports on selected villages
Part XI	Ethnographic Notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part XII	State Census Atlas
Part XIII-A & B	District Census Handbooks—one volume for each district (Village & Town Directories and Primary Census Abstract).



## FOREWORD TO THE D.C.H. SERIES

The District Census Handbook (DCH), compiled by the Census Organization on behalf of the State Governments, is one of the most valuable products of the census. The DCH is constantly referred to by planners, administrators, academicians and researchers. It is *inter alia* used for delimitation of constituencies, formulation of local level and regional plans and as an aid to District administration. The District Census Handbook is the only publication which provides Primary Census Abstract (PCA) data upto village level for the rural areas and ward-wise for each city of town. It also provides data on infrastructure and amenities in villages and towns etc.

The District Census Handbook series was initiated during the 1951 Census. It contained important census tables and PCA for each village and town of the district. During 1961 Census the scope of the DCH was enlarged and it contained a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory, including PCA. The 1971 DCH series was planned in three parts. Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. However, in some states Part-C was confined to district census tables and in a few cases altogether given up due to delay in compilation and printing.

While designing the format of 1981 DCH series, some new features along with the restructuring of the formats of village and town directory have been attempted. At the same time, comparability with the 1971 data has also been kept in view. All the amenities except power supply in the village have been brought together in the village directory with the instruction that in case an amenity is not available in the referent village the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place where the amenity is available may be given. The restructuring of the format of the village directory and incorporating more exhaustive data on infrastructure aspect particularly in relation to amenities and land-use pattern is expected to further meet the need of micro level planning for rural areas. It is expected to help not only in local area planning but regulating the provision of goods and services as well so as to minimise the regional imbalances in the process of development. A few new items of information have also been introduced to meet some of the requirements of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Such new items of information as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centres, and community health workers in the village have been introduced in the village directory with this objective in mind. The new item on approach to the village is to have an idea about the village in the district which are inaccessible. A new column, "total population and number of households" has been introduced to examine the correlation of the amenities with the population and number of households they serve. Addition of two more appendices listing the villages where no amenities are available and according to the proportion of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to the population has also been made with this view in mind.

The formats of the town directory have also been modified to meet the requirements of the Minimum Needs Programme by providing information on a few new items. The columns on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in Statement IV relating to civic and other amenities and adult literacy classes/centres under educational facilities in Statement V are also added *inter alia* with this view. A significant addition is class of town in all the six Statements of the town directory. The infrastructure of amenities in urban areas of the country can be best analysed by taking the class of towns into consideration. The addition of the columns on civic administration status and population in a few statements also serves this purpose.

The format of the primary census abstract for the villages and towns has been formulated in the light of changes in the economic and other questions canvassed through the individual slip of 1981 census.

In order to avoid delay in publication of 1981 DCH series, it has been so designed that Part-A of the volume contains village and town directory and Part-B, the PCA of villages and towns including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes PCA upto Tehsil/Town levels. At the beginning of the DCH a detailed analytical note supported by a number of inset tables based on PCA and non-census data in relation to the infrastructure has been introduced to enhance its value. The district and tehsil/police station/CD block etc. level maps depicting the boundaries and other important features have been inserted at appropriate places to further enhance the value of the publication.

This publication is a joint venture of the State Government and the Census Organisation. The data have been collected and compiled in the State under the direction of Sri. M. Vijayanunni, Director of Census Operations, Kerala on behalf of the State Government which has borne the cost of printing. The task of planning, designing and co-ordination of this publication was carried out by Sri N.G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) of my office, Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of the maps. Data received from Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division at the headquarters under the guidance of Sri M.M. Dua, Senior Research Officer. I am thankful to all who have contributed in this project.

P. PADMANABHA,

*Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.*

New Delhi.

## PREFACE TO THE D. C. H. SERIES

The District Census Handbooks (D.C.H.) constitute an important set of census publications brought out by the census organization which are widely made use of by the State Government and its district-level and lower officials for planning, development and administration purposes as well as by a large cross-section of data users like academicians, scholars, researchers and other non-governmental agencies.

This volume presents the Village and Town Directories under Part A and the Primary Census Abstract under Part B. The Village Directory gives for each village the area, population, educational, medical, civic and other amenities and land use. The Town Directory gives for each town the area, population characteristics, physical aspects, communications, municipal finance, educational, medical civic and other amenities and trade, commerce, industry and banking facilities. The Primary Census Abstract presents certain other basic data like number of residential houses and households, literates, scheduled caste and tribe population, workers by main categories, marginal workers and non-workers.

The data presented under Village and Town Directories were furnished by the village officers through the Tahsildars in respect of rural villages and by the commissioners or executive officers concerned in respect of urban areas respectively. The data presented under Primary Census Abstract were collected during the census operations by the census field organization consisting of Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Officers and District Census Officers. Thanks are due to all these field officials who have provided the basic data required for the compilation of this volume.

The preparation of the statements and tables for this volume was undertaken in the Census Directorate of Kerala, Trivandrum by M. K. Vilasini, Statistical Assistant and S. Radhamani, M Parvathi Ammal, E. Rahima Beevi and B. Prasannakumari, Computers. A. Sadasivan Achar V. Thulaseedharan and Michael Gomez, Draughtsmen and S. Krishna Pillai, Artist drew the map and art work. C. Sarojini Amma, U. D. Clerk typed the manuscript and M.P. Raghunathan Printing Inspector attended to the printing aspects. P. M. Rugmini Amma, Investigator wrote the preliminary draft and S. Jayashanker, Assistant Director prepared the final draft and attended to the production of the volume at all stages. I record my appreciation for the painstaking and dedicated services rendered by all my colleagues in giving shape to this volume.

While the collection and tabulation of data and the designing, compilation and production of these District Census Handbook volumes were undertaken by the census department at its own expense, in keeping with the past practice, the state government agreed to bear the cost of printing which is only appropriate since the state government departments and offices are the major user of these handbooks and the bulk of the copies are made available to them free of cost. It is hoped that all data-users will find the format and contents of the 1981 D.C.H. series convenient and useful.

Trivandrum.

M. VIJAYANUNNI,  
*Director of Census Operations, Kerala.*

### **REFERENCE DATES ADOPTED FOR THIS VOLUME**

The Village Directory and Town Directory data were gathered as on 1st October 1979 and hence relate to the position as on that date. The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) data and general statistics were collected during the census operations as on 1st March 1981 which was the reference date for the 1981 census and hence this volume presents census and statistical data on the district, taluks, villages, towns, panchayats and development blocks as per their jurisdiction on 1st March 1981 without reference to the subsequent changes, if any, in the jurisdiction of these units. However if changes in jurisdiction had occurred in the case of any unit during the period after 1-3-1981 an indication to that effect has been given, for information, against the administrative units concerned which have undergone changes.

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### PART A—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

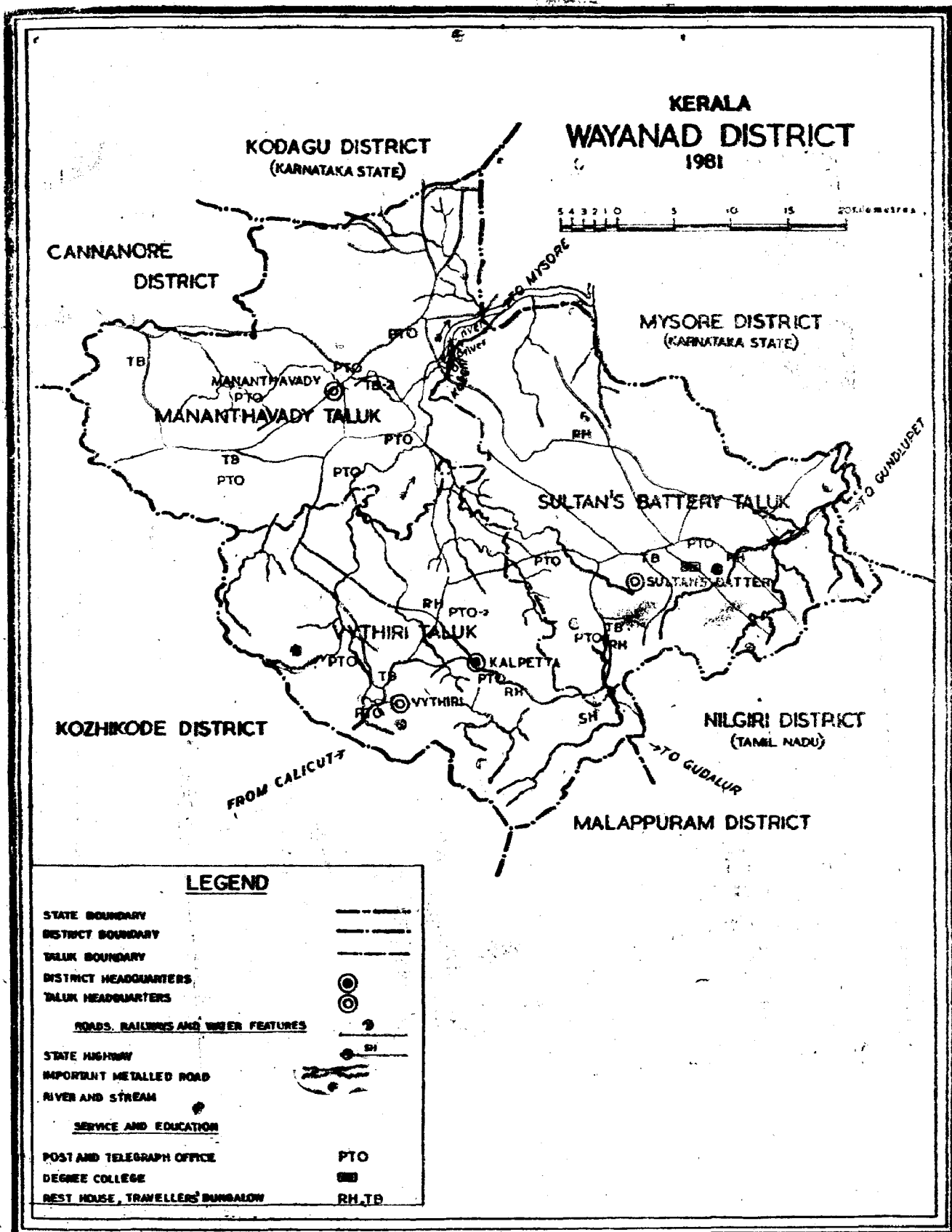
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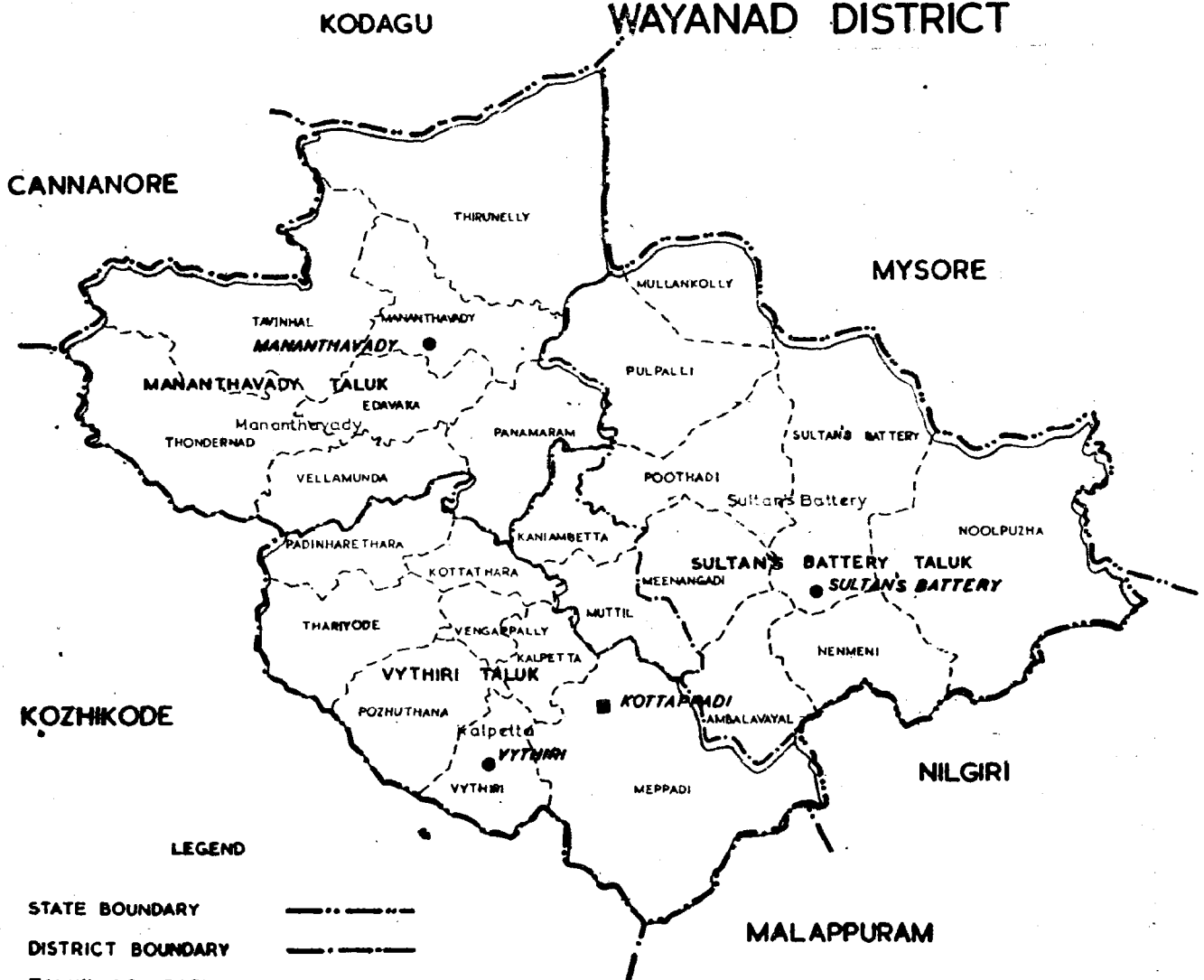
## IMPORTANT STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

		<i>Kerala State</i>	<i>Wayanad District</i>	
1. Population, 1981	Total	Persons	25,453,680	554,026
		Males	12,527,767	284,261
		Females	12,925,913	269,765
	Rural	Persons	20,682,405	554,026
		Males	10,167,417	284,261
		Females	10,514,988	269,765
	Urban	Persons	4,771,275	..
		Males	2,360,350	..
		Females	2,410,925	..
2. Decadal population growth rate (1971-81)		+19.24	+33.87	
3. Area (sq. km.) 1981		38,863	2,132	
4. Density of population, 1981 (per sq. km.)		655	260	
5. Sex ratio, 1981 (Females per 1,000 males)		1,032	949	
6. Literacy rate, 1981	Persons	70.42	58.33	
	Males	75.26	64.81	
	Females	65.73	51.51	
7. Percentage of urban population to total population, 1981		18.74	..	
8. Work participation rate, 1981 (Percentage to total population)				
(i) Main workers	Persons	26.68	33.54	
	Males	41.04	47.07	
	Females	12.77	19.29	
(ii) Marginal workers	Persons	3.85	4.50	
	Males	3.85	4.01	
	Females	3.85	5.01	
(iii) Non-workers	Persons	69.47	61.96	
	Males	55.11	48.92	
	Females	83.38	75.70	
9. Break-up of main workers, 1981				
(i) Cultivators	Persons	13.07	21.17	
	Males	15.67	26.61	
	Females	4.95	7.17	
(ii) Agricultural Labourers	Persons	28.23	39.61	
	Males	23.32	33.49	
	Females	43.55	55.35	
(iii) Household Industry	Persons	3.69	0.98	
	Males	2.42	1.08	
	Females	7.64	0.72	
(iv) Other workers	Persons	55.01	38.24	
	Males	58.59	38.82	
	Females	43.86	36.76	

**IMPORTANT STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT—contd.**

		<i>Kerala State</i>	<i>Wayanad District</i>
10. Scheduled Caste population (percentage to total population), 1981	Persons	10.02	3.81
	Males	10.06	3.85
	Females	9.97	3.78
11. Scheduled tribe population (percentage to total population), 1981	Persons	1.03	17.25
	Males	1.05	16.7 <sup>3</sup> <sub>0</sub>
	Females	1.01	17.8
12. Number of occupied residential houses, 1981		4,297,322	101,409
13. Number of households, 1981		4,423,277	103,358
14. Number of Development Blocks (as on 1-3-1981)		151	3
Number of Development Blocks (as on 1-9-1983)		158	3
15. Number of panchayats (as on 1-3-1981)		1,000	25
16. Total number of towns 1981		106	..
(i) Statutory towns		48	..
(ii) Census towns		58	..
17. Total number of urban agglomeration, 1981		9	..
18. Total number of urban outgrowth, 1981		5	..
19. Total number of revenue villages, 1981 (as on 1-3-1981)		1,331	31
(i) Number of revenue villages (wholly urban)		112	..
(ii) Number of revenue villages (wholly rural)		1,133	31
(iii) Number of revenue villages (partly urban and partly rural)		86	..
20. Total number of desoms/karas (as on 1-3-1981)		6,416	61
(i) Number of desoms/karas (wholly urban)		634	..
(ii) Number of desoms/karas (wholly rural)		5,654	61
(iii) Number of desoms/karas (partly urban and partly rural)		128	..

NOTIONAL MAP  
OF  
PANCHAYATS  
AND  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS  
IN  
**WAYANAD DISTRICT**



**LEGEND**

- STATE BOUNDARY
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- TALUK BOUNDARY
- C. D. BLOCK            Kalpetta
- PANCHAYAT            Muttill
- DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
- TALUK HEADQUARTERS



**LIST OF PANCHAYATS IN WAYANAD DISTRICT, 1991**

(in alphabetical order)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Panchayat</i>	<i>Development Block in which located</i>	<i>Area (in sq.km.)</i>	<i>Population</i>
1.	Ambalavayal	Sultan's Battery	60.65	25,671
2.	Edavaka	Mananthavady	47.26	19,319
3.	Kalpetta	Kalpetta	34.14	17,808
4.	Kaniambetta	Sultan's Battery	37.80	19,115
5.	Kottathara	Kalpetta	31.75	11,888
6.	Mananthavady	Mananthavady	80.10	31,180
7.	Meenangadi	Sultan's Battery	53.52	23,459
8.	Meppadi	Kalpetta	198.65	48,514
9.	Mullankolly	Sultan's Battery	71.58	24,618
10.	Muttill	Sultan's Battery	47.38	22,271
11.	Nenmeni	Sultan's Battery	69.38	30,016
12.	Noolpuzha	Sultan's Battery	242.97	19,810
13.	Padinharethara	Kalpetta	55.18	17,088
14.	Panamaram	Mananthavady	80.90	29,249
15.	Poothadi	Sultan's Battery	82.88	28,731
16.	Pozhuthana	Kalpetta	71.30	14,105
17.	Pulpalli	Sultan's Battery	77.70	24,404
18.	Sultan's Battery	Sultan's Battery	103.22	27,659
19.	Thariyode	Kalpetta	71.17	11,353
20.	Tavinhal	Mananthavady	142.30	27,404
21.	Thirunelly	Mananthavady	201.16	19,460
22.	Thondernad	Mananthavady	131.15	15,934
23.	Vellamunda	Mananthavady	64.54	24,061
24.	Vengappally	Kalpetta	21.16	7,336
25.	Vythiri	Kalpetta	47.84	13,573

**LIST OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS IN WAYANAD DISTRICT AS ON 1st MARCH 1981**

(in alphabetical order)

<i>Development Block/Panchayat</i>	<i>Area in sq. km.</i>	<i>Population</i>
<b>1. Kalpetta</b>	<b>531.19</b>	<b>141,665</b>
1. Kalpetta	34.14	17,808
2. Kottathara	31.75	11,888
3. Meppadi	198.65	48,514
4. Padinharethara	55.18	17,088
5. Pozhuthana	71.30	14,105
6. Thariyode	71.17	11,353
7. Vengappally	21.16	7,336
8. Vythiri	47.84	13,573
<b>2. Mananthavady</b>	<b>747.41</b>	<b>166,607</b>
1. Edavaka	47.26	19,319
2. Mananthavady	80.10	31,180
3. Panamaram	80.90	29,249
4. Thavinhal	142.30	27,404
5. Thirunelly	201.16	19,460
6. Thondernad	131.15	15,934
7. Vellamunda	64.54	24,061
<b>3. Sultan's Battery</b>	<b>847.08</b>	<b>245,754</b>
1. Ambalavayal	60.65	25,671
2. Kaniambetta	37.80	19,115
3. Meenangadi	53.52	23,459
4. Mullankolly	71.58	24,618
5. Muttil	47.38	22,271
6. Nenmeni	69.38	30,016
7. Noolpuzha	242.97	19,810
8. Poothadi	82.88	28,731
9. Pulpalli	77.70	24,404
10. Sultan's Battery	103.22	27,659



**MANANTHAVADY TALUK**

### LIST OF VILLAGES—MANANTHAVADY TALUK, 1981

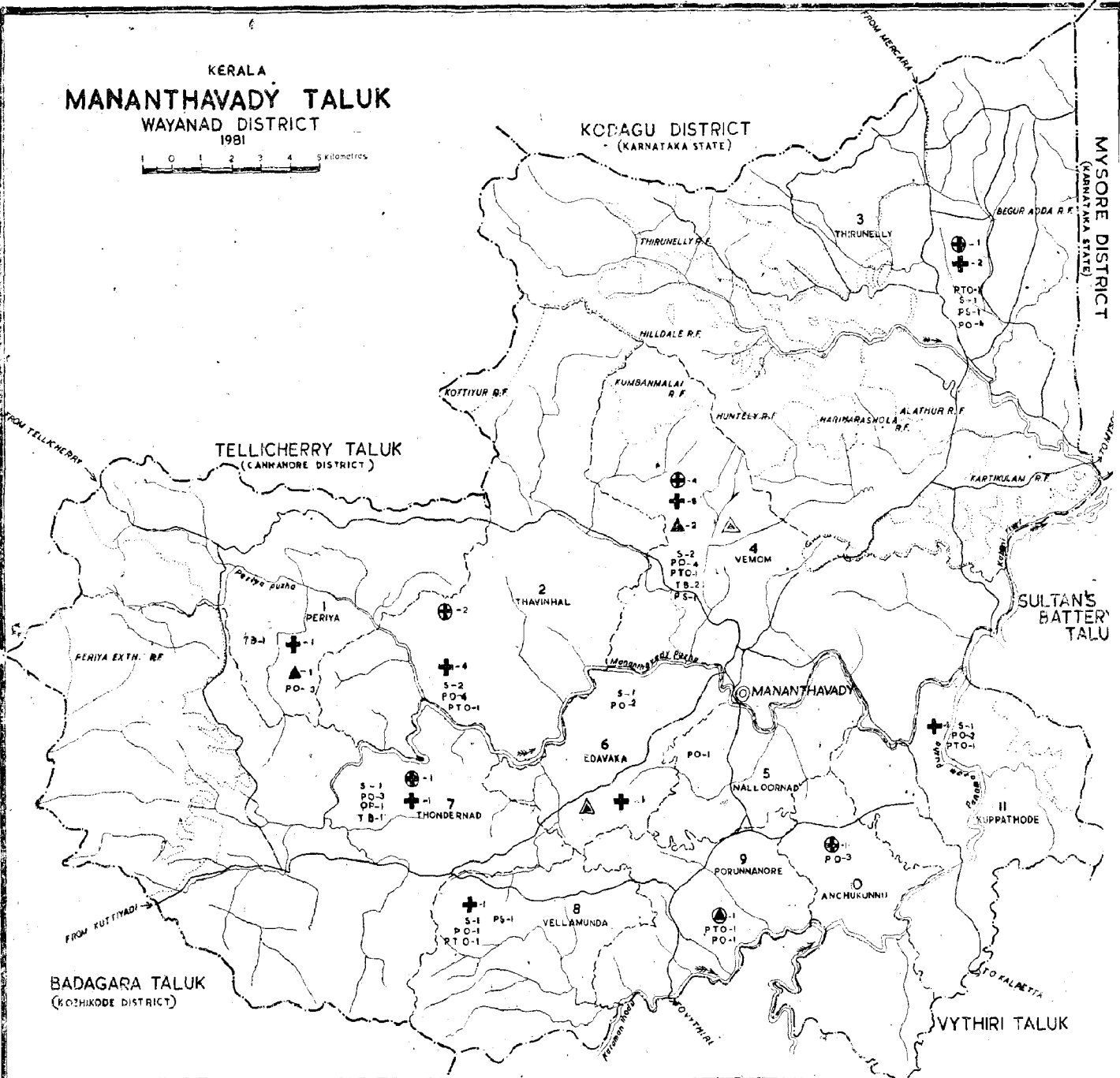
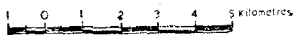
(in alphabetical order)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Area in sq. km.</i>	<i>Population</i>
1.	Anchukunnu	10	30.38	11,978
2.	Edavaka	6	25.17	10,452
3.	Kuppathode	11	50.52	17,271
4.	Nalloorad	5	22.09	8,867
5.	Periya	1	62.25	8,251
6.	Porunnanore	9	28.71	13,074
7.	Thavinhal	2	80.05	19,153
8.	Thirunelly*	3	201.16	19,460
9.	Thondernad	7	131.15	15,934
10.	Vellamunda	8	35.83	10,987
11.	Vemom	4	80.10	31,180

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\*Bifurcated into Thirunelly and Thrissilery villages after 1981.

KERALA  
**MANANTHAVADY TALUK**  
 WAYANAD DISTRICT  
 1981



**LEGEND**

STATE BOUNDARY.....	<b>SERVICE FACILITIES</b>	
DISTRICT BOUNDARY.....	POST OFFICE.....	PO
TALUK BOUNDARY.....	POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.....	PTO
VILLAGE BOUNDARY WITH LOCATION CODE.....	HIGH SCHOOL.....	S
RESERVED FOREST BOUNDARY WITH NAME.....	POLICE STATION, OUTPOST.....	P.S./O.P.
VILLAGE NAME.....	HOSPITAL, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, DISPENSARY.....	+
TALUK HEADQUARTERS.....	MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.....	+
<b>ROAD AND WATER FEATURES</b>		
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD.....	IMPORTANT VILLAGE MARKET.....	▲
RIVER AND STREAM.....	REST HOUSE, TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW.....	R.H. / T.B.

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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Vi</i>
1.	Anchul
2.	Edavak
3.	Kuppa
4.	Nalloor
5.	Periya
6.	Porunn
7.	Thavin
8.	Thirun
9.	Thonde
10.	Vellam
11.	Vemom

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\*Bifurcated in

**SULTAN'S BATTERY TALUK**

**LIST OF VILLAGES—SULTAN'S BATTERY TALUK, 1981**

(in alphabetical order)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Area in sq. km.</i>	<i>Population</i>
1.	Ambalavayal	6	60.65	25,671
2.	Kidanganad	3	175.20	7,051
3.	Nenmeni	7	69.38	30,016
4.	Noolpuzha	8	125.50	9,961
5.	Poothadi*	2	106.16	32,656
6.	Pulpalli**	1	126.00	45,097
7.	Purakkadi	5	53.52	23,459
8.	Sultan's Battery	4	45.49	30,457

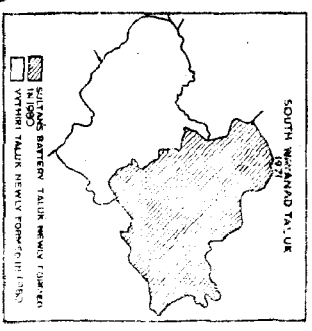
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\*Bifurcated into Poothadi and Irulam villages after 1981.

\*\*Bifurcated into Pulpalli and Padichira villages after 1981.

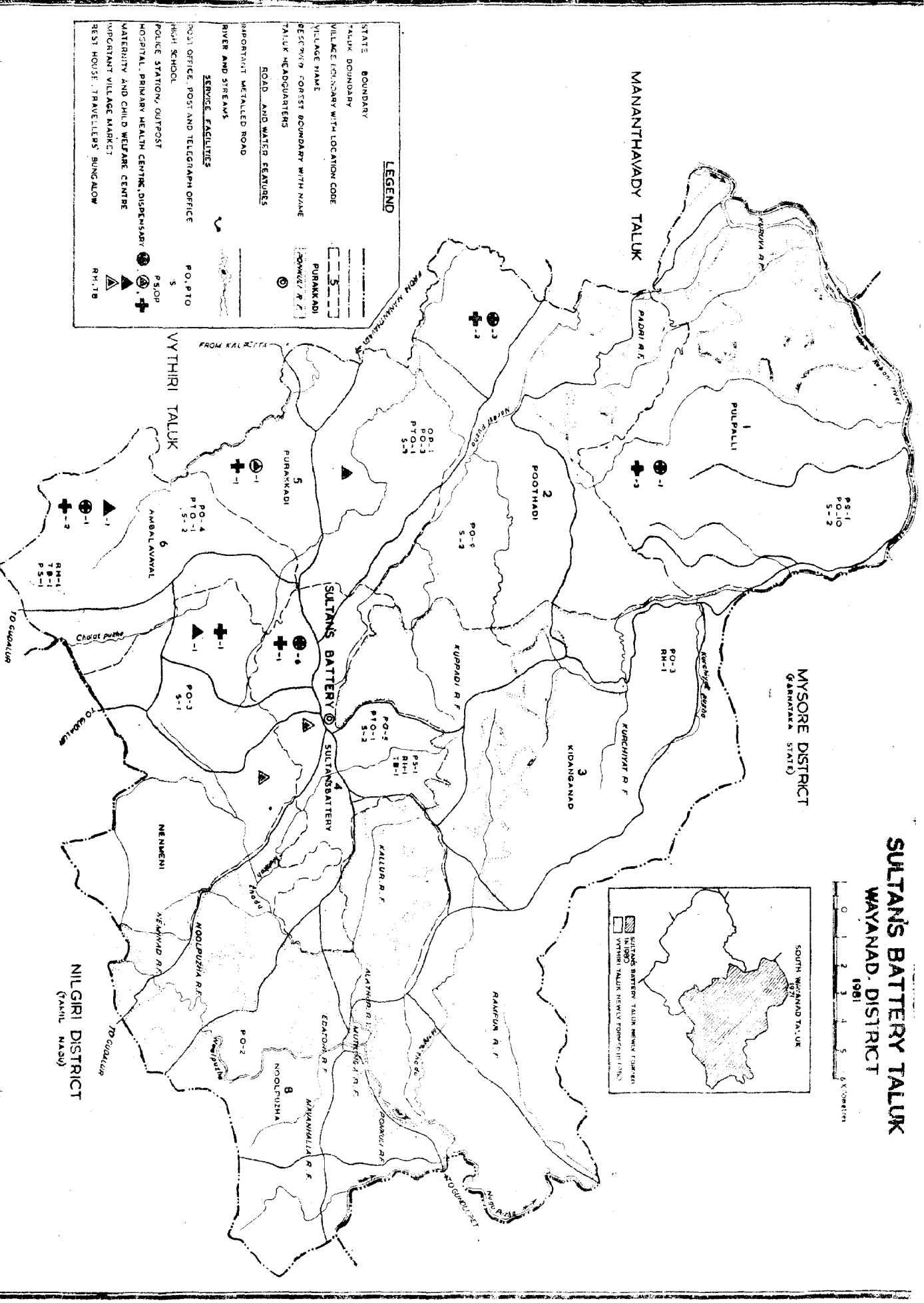
# SULTANS BATTERY TALUK WAYANAD DISTRICT

1981  
5 Kilometers



MYSORE DISTRICT  
(KARNATAKA STATE)

MANANTHAVADY TALUK



**LEGEND**

- STATE BOUNDARY
- TALUK BOUNDARY
- VILLAGE BOUNDARY WITH LOCATION CODE
- VILLAGE NAME
- DESCENDING FOREST BOUNDARY WITH NAME
- TALUK HEADQUARTERS
- ROAD AND WATER FEATURES
- IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
- RIVER AND STREAMS
- SERVICE FACILITIES
- POST OFFICE, POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
- HIGH SCHOOL
- POLICE STATION, OUTPOST
- HOSPITAL, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, DISPENSARY
- MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE
- IMPORTANT VILLAGE MARKET
- REST HOUSE, TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW

P.O., P.T.O.  
 P.S.O.P.  
 P.H., T.B.

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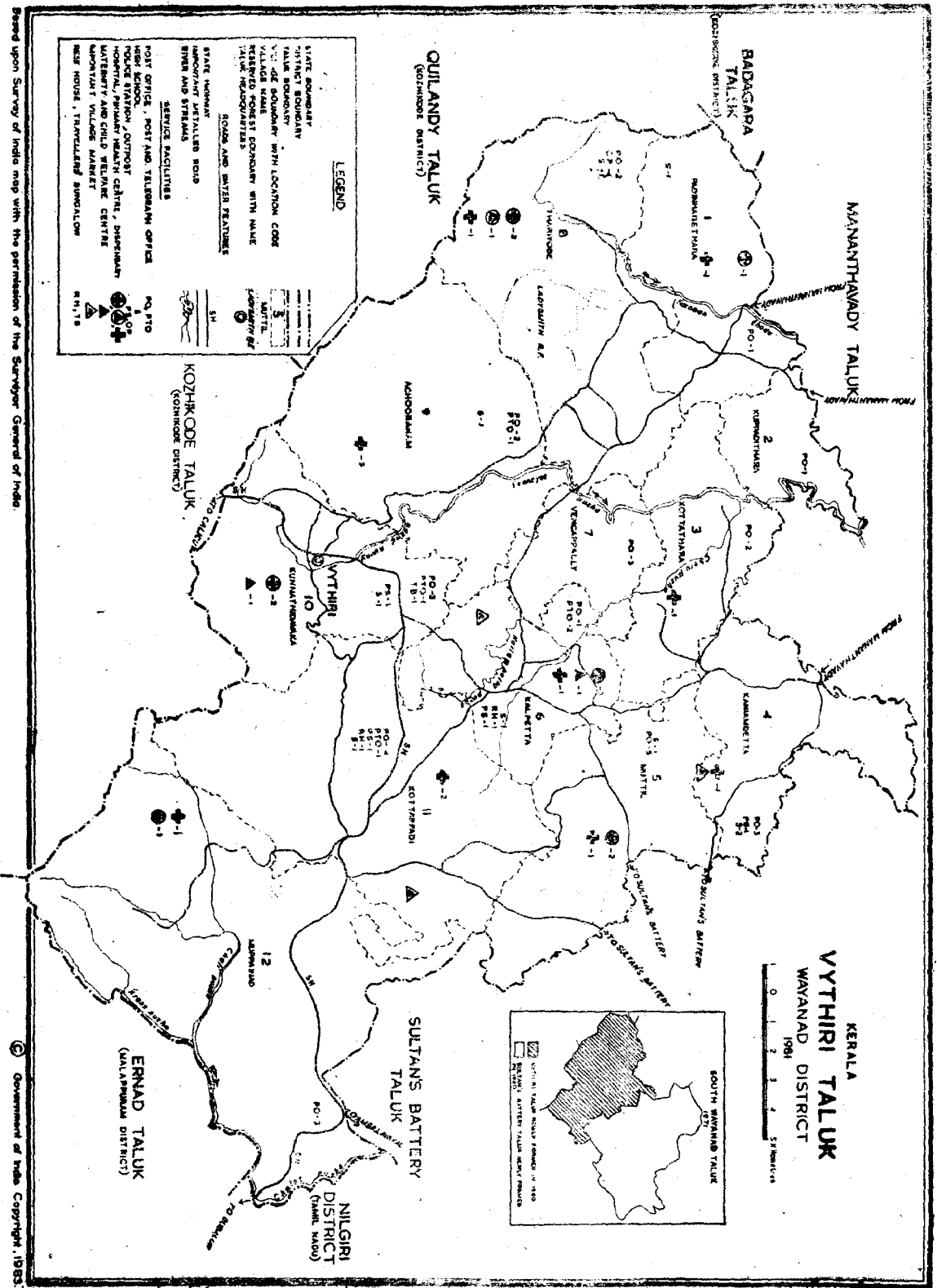


VYTHIRI TALUK

**LIST OF VILLAGES—VYTHIRI TALUK, 1981**

(in alphabetical order)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Location Code</i>	<i>Area in sq. km.</i>	<i>Population</i>
1.	Achooranam	9	71.30	14,105
2.	Kalpetta	6	34.14	17,808
3.	Kaniambetta	4	37.80	19,115
4.	Kottappadi	11	84.75	25,442
5.	Kottathara	3	31.75	11,888
6.	Kunnathidavaka	10	47.84	13,573
7.	Kuppadithara	2	15.56	6,881
8.	Muppainad	12	113.90	23,072
9.	Muttill	5	47.38	22,271
10.	Padinharethara	1	39.62	10,207
11.	Thariyode	8	71.17	11,353
12.	Vengappally	7	21.16	7,336



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**ANALYTICAL NOTE**

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## ANALYTICAL NOTE

### GENERAL

#### Evolution and scope of the District Census Handbook

The District Census Handbook was introduced for the first time in the 1951 census. The lay-out of the volume comprised of a short account of the district and the people, important census tables, rural statistics and urban statistics separately covering details of area, houses, population, number of literates, distribution of livelihood classes, the number of institutions, and general information on amenities etc. in respect of each village. The data for the area forming part of the present Kerala State were included in the District Census Handbooks of South Kanara and Malabar of Madras State and in the District Census Handbooks for the districts of Trichur, Kottayam, Quilon and Trivandrum of the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State.

2. A detailed procedure was adopted for the preparation of the District Census Handbooks in the 1961 census. The District Census Handbook was divided into three parts viz. Part A dealing with the general description of the district, progress made during the last decade, review of population, literacy, employment, unemployment, household economics data and gazetteer; Part—B covering census tables; and Part—C consisting of Village and Town Directory showing the amenities, Primary Census Abstract (PCA) and the number of industrial establishments according to type. At the time of the 1961 census there were 9 districts in the state viz. Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum and for each district a separate volume was published.

3. In the 1971 census, the content of District Census Handbook was modified. It comprised of three parts—Part—A comprising of the Town and Village Directory, Part—B Village and Town Primary Census Abstract and Part—C Census Tables. Of these, Parts A and B were combined and published as one volume and Part—C as another volume. The presentation of Panchayat and Community Development Block PCA was a special feature of the DCH of 1971. There were 10 districts (Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum) at the time of the 1971 census (ie. 1st April 1971). On 26th January 1972, a new district, Idukki, was formed carving out portions of Ernakulam and Kottayam districts. To cater to the needs of the data users, a special volume on Idukki was also published subsequently.

4. In the 1981 census, the District Census Handbook for each district is brought out in one volume comprised of two parts—Part A Village and Town Directory and Part—B Primary Census Abstract. At the outset, an analytical note is given which depicts a

general background on the district and the analytical results on the statements and tables included in the volume. It is hoped to serve as a useful reference book for administrators, planners and scholars.

#### Village Directory

5. The Village Directory included in this volume gives the amenities available in each village in respect of educational, medical, drinking water, markets, power supply, post and telegraph, communications approach to villages, places of archaeological and religious interest and distribution of land use area. A consolidated abstract of all these amenities for each taluk is presented as an Appendix in Section I. List of villages where no amenities are available and taluk-wise list of villages according to the proportion of SC/ST population by ranges are the other appendices included.

6. The amenities available in the rural areas of the district are presented in the Village Directory. If an amenity is not available in the referent village the distance, in broad ranges, from the nearest place where the amenity is available is given. The re-structuring of the formats for the 1981 District Census Handbook is intended to incorporate more data on infrastructural aspects in relation to amenities useful for rural planning. Some new items of information such as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centres etc., have been added in the present volume as compared to 1971.

#### Town Directory

7. Since there is no town in Wayanad district, no Town Directory is presented in this volume. However, the general lay-out adopted for Town Directory in other District Census Handbooks is mentioned hereunder. The Town Directory data are presented in six statements in which the towns are arranged in alphabetical order within the district. These statements include status of towns (ie. corporation, municipal, cantonment, township, non-municipal), population for the period 1901 to 1981, physical aspects, location, municipal finance, civic and other amenities, educational, medical, recreational and cultural facilities and trade, commerce, industry and banking, etc.

#### Primary Census Abstract

8. Part—B consists of the Primary Census Abstract (PCA). PCA comprises of basic population data (ie. population, number of SC and ST, literates, workers and their categories and non-workers) upto the level of desom. Another salient feature of the 1981 census is the introduction of an additional PCA on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, the Community Development Block and Panchayat PCA are also presented in the DCH volumes of Kerala.

## Census concepts

### RURAL-URBAN AREAS

9. The classification of rural and urban areas adopted in census is explained here. Urban areas comprise of statutory towns and non-municipal towns (census towns). No revenue villages in Wayanad District satisfied the prescribed criteria and hence there are no towns in this district. The criteria adopted in the 1981 census for classifying a place as Urban are given below:

#### URBAN

- (i) *Statutory towns*—All places with local authority like corporations, municipalities, cantonments, notified town areas etc. irrespective of whether they satisfy the criterion laid down under item (ii) below:
- (ii) *Census towns*—All other places which satisfy the following criteria:
  - (a) A minimum population of 5,000;
  - (b) A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1000 per sq. mile) and
  - (c) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

10. Accordingly, in the 1981 census in Kerala, all statutory towns were treated as towns irrespective of whether they satisfied the three-fold criteria or not. The criteria were then strictly applied to all revenue villages based on the 1971 census data and all villages which satisfied the criteria were treated as Census Towns. Census Towns (Non-Municipal Towns) are places treated as towns only for the purpose of Census. In the present census, industrial category III comprising of activities like fishing, livestock, hunting, plantations and orchards, etc. was treated as allied agricultural activity and was not treated as a non-agricultural occupation for the purpose of the third criterion mentioned above. Thus, the third criterion was calculated with reference to the figures for working categories IV to IX given in the Primary Census Abstract of the 1971 Census.

#### RURAL

11. It is rather difficult to give a precise definition for rural area. The urban areas were defined in each census and all the residuary portion is treated as rural. Since varying definitions were followed for urban areas in each census the composition of rural areas also varied from census to census.

#### URBAN AGGLOMERATION

12. The concept of urban agglomeration adopted for the first time in the 1971 census was an improvement of the concept of *town group* adopted in the 1961 census. The same urban agglomeration concept has been continued in the 1981 census. An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread consisting of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well-recognised urban outgrowths, if any, of such towns. For example, around a core city or statutory town there might have come up sizable and well-established urban appendages like railway colonies, university campuses, ports, military camps etc. which are

part of a continuous urban spread though outside the statutory limits of the core city or town. While such outgrowths will fall in the adjoining revenue village, it will not be realistic to treat such urban outgrowths as rural units. At the same time, each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify to be treated as an independent urban unit. Such areas deserve to be reckoned along with the core town and the continuous urban spread including the core town and such urban outgrowths are treated as an urban agglomeration. The constituents of an urban agglomeration should satisfy the conditions of urbanisation, contiguity and viability. These are the general principles based on which urban agglomerations are formed.

13. The following are the possible different situations in which urban agglomerations would be constituted:

- (i) A city or town with a continuous growth which is outside the statutory town limits but coming within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages.
- (ii) Two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths.
- (iii) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

14. The area constituting an urban agglomeration may keep on changing from census to census depending upon the changing boundaries of the statutorily notified main urban unit as well as the extent of other urban outgrowths. However, only those which are actually contiguous are treated as part of an agglomeration and not areas which are not contiguous now but which are expected to form a continuous urban spread some time in the future. The intention in delineating the urban agglomeration is to take into account the present urban spread only (the potentiality of development of urban growth in the next decade or two is covered separately under the concept of *Standard Urban Area*).

#### STANDARD URBAN AREA

15. Another concept developed in the 1971 census for tabulation of census data was that of the standard urban area. The essential requirements of a Standard Urban Area are:

- (i) it should have a core town of a minimum population size of 50,000.
- (ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core town, and
- (iii) the probabilities are that this entire area will get fully urbanized in a period of two to three decades.

The intention was if data for the standard urban area were to be made available upto 1991, it is likely to yield much more reliable and meaningful picture to study urbanization around large urban nuclei. In the 1971 census, 13 standard urban areas were formed in the State. All the SUAs continued in the 1981 census. Details of SUA are available in Part II-A General Population Tables.



**CENSUS HOUSE**

16. A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

**HOUSEHOLD**

17. A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams etc. These are called 'Institutional households.' There may be one member households, 2 member households or multi-member households. For census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a 'household'

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

18. The 1956 order was amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 (No. 108 of 1976) and it was this revised list which was adopted in the 1981 census. The revised list is given below:

**SCHEDULE CASTES**

1. Adi Andhra (ആദി ആന്ധ്ര)
2. Adi Dravida (ആദി ദ്രാവിഡ)
3. Adi Karnataka (ആദി കർണ്ണാടക)
4. Ajila (അജില)
5. Arunthathiyar (അരുന്തതിയാർ)
6. Ayyanavar (അയ്യനവർ)
7. Baira (ബൈരാ)
8. Bakuda (ബകൂട)
9. Bandi (ബാൻഡി)
10. Bathada (ബതട)
11. Bellara (ബല്ലാര)
12. Bharatar (ഭരതർ)
13. Boyan (ബോയൻ) [excluding the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)]
14. Chakkiliyan (ചക്കിലിയൻ)
15. Chamar, Muchi (ചാമർ, മുച്ചി)
16. Chandala (ചണ്ഡല)
17. Cheruman (ചെറുമാൻ)
18. Domban (ഡോംബൻ)
19. Gavara (ഗവറ)
20. Godagali (ഗോഡഗളി)
21. Godda (ഗോഡാ)
22. Gosangi (ഗോസാംഗി)
23. Hasla (ഹസൽ)
24. Holeyá (ഹോളയ)
25. Kadaiyan (കടൈയൻ)
26. Kakkalan (കാക്കാലൻ)
27. Kalladi (കല്ലാടി)
28. Kanakkan, Padanna (കണക്കൻ, പടന്ന)
29. Karimpalan (കരിംപലൻ)
30. Kavara (കവറ)
31. Koosa (കൂസാ)

32. Kootan, Koodan (കൂടൻ, കൂഡൻ)
33. Kudumban (കൂടുംബൻ)
34. Kuravan, Sidhanar (കുറവൻ, സിദ്ധനർ)
35. Maila (മൈല)
36. Malayan (മലയൻ) [(in the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)]
37. Mannan (മണ്ണാൻ)
38. Mavilan (മാവിലൻ)
39. Moger (മോഗർ)
40. Mundala (മുണ്ടാല)
41. Nalakeyava (നാളകേയവ)
42. Nalkadaya (നൽക്കടയ)
43. Nayadi (നായാടി)
44. Padannan (പടന്നൻ)
45. Pallan (പള്ളൻ)
46. Palluvan (പള്ളുവൻ)
47. Pambada (പംബാട)
48. Panan (പാണൻ)
49. Panchama (പഞ്ചമ)
50. Paraiyan, Parayan, Sambavar (പരൈയൻ, പറയൻ, സാമ്പവർ)
51. Paravan (പരവൻ)
52. Pathiyan (പതിയാൻ)
53. Perumannan (പെരുമണ്ണാൻ)
54. Pulayan, Cheramar (പുലയൻ, ചേരമർ)
55. Pulaya Vettuvan (പുലയ വെട്ടുവൻ)
56. Puthirai Vannan (പുതിരൈവണ്ണാൻ)
57. Raneyar (രണേയർ)
58. Samagara (സമഗാര)
59. Samban (സാംബൻ)
60. Semman (സെമ്മാൻ)
61. Thandan (തണ്ടാൻ)
62. Thoti (തോട്ടി)
63. Vallon (വള്ളോൻ)
64. Valluvan (വള്ളുവൻ)
65. Vannan (വണ്ണാൻ)
66. Velan (വേലൻ)
67. Vetan (വേടൻ)
68. Vettuvan (വെട്ടുവൻ)

**SCHEDULED TRIBES**

1. Adiyán (അടിയൻ)
2. Arandan (അരണ്ടൻ)
3. Eravallan (ഇരവാലൻ)
4. Hill Pulaya (ഹിൽ പുലയൻ)
5. Irular, Irulan (ഇരുളർ, ഇരുളൻ)
6. Kadar (കാടർ)
7. Kammara (കമ്മാര) [(in the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)]
8. Kanikaran, Kanikkar (കാണിക്കാരൻ, കാണിക്കാർ)
9. Kattunayakan (കാട്ടുനായിക്കൻ)
10. Kochu Velan (കൊച്ചുവേലൻ)
11. Konda Kapus (കൊണ്ടകപ്പുസ്)
12. Kondareddis (കൊണ്ടരൈഡി)
13. Koraga (കൊരഗ)
14. Kota (കോടാ)
15. Kudiya, Melakudi (കുടിയ, മേലക്കുടി)
16. Kurichiyan (കുരിച്ചിയൻ)
17. Kurumans (കുറുമാൻ)
18. Kurumbas (കുറുംബൻ)
19. Maha Malasar (മഹാ മലസർ)
20. Malai Arayan (മല അരയൻ)
21. Malai Pandaram (മല പണ്ഡാരം)

- 22. Malai Vedan (മല വേടൻ)
- 23. Malakkuravan (മലക്കുറവൻ)
- 24. Malasar (മലസർ)
- 25. Malayan (മലയാൻ) [excluding the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by subsection(2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)]
- 26. Malayarayar (മല അരയർ)
- 27. Mannan (മന്നൻ)
- 28. Marati (മാരട്ടി) (in Hosdurg and Kasaragod taluks of Cannanore district).
- 29. Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan (മുതുവാൻ, മുഡുഗർ, മുഡുവൻ)
- 30. Palleyan (പള്ളയൻ)
- 31. Palliyar (പള്ളിയൻ)
- 32. Palliyar (പള്ളിയാർ)
- 33. Paniyan (പണിയൻ)
- 34. Ulladan (ഉള്ളാടൻ)
- 35. Uraly (ഉരാളി)

19. Substantial changes have occurred in the 1981 list as compared to the 1971 list by way of addition of new caste/tribes which satisfy the prescribed criteria, deletion of certain castes/tribes which do not satisfy the criteria, transfer from the caste list to the tribe list and *vice versa*, removal of area restrictions etc. The following are the changes between the lists adopted in the 1971 census and 1981 census.

- (i) 7 Scheduled Castes (Boyan, Chakkiliyan, Kuravan or Sidhanar, Nayadi, Pallan, Paraiyan, Parayan or Sambavar and Valluvan) and 6 Scheduled Tribes (Irular or Irulan, Kadar, Kammar, Malayan, Marati and Muthuvan or Mudugar or Muduvan) have no change in the areal restrictions from 1971 to 1981 while the remaining 61 Scheduled Castes and 29 Scheduled Tribes have undergone changes in areal jurisdictions as per the revised list.
- (ii) In the lists of SC and ST adopted in the 1971 census, 'Ulladan' was a Scheduled caste and 'Ulladan (Hill dwellers)', was a Scheduled Tribe. As per the revised list, Ulladan has been deleted from the SC list and the name of the tribe 'Ulladan (Hill dwellers)' has been changed as 'Ulladan.'
- (iii) Uraly was a Scheduled Caste as well as a Scheduled Tribe in 1971. But Uraly has now been deleted from the list of SC and retained only under ST.
- (iv) 2 Scheduled Tribes viz. Malayekandi and Vishavan which had no population in 1971 have now been deleted from the list of ST.
- (v) While 'Pulayans' came under both SC and ST in 1971 they no longer come under ST as per the 1976 revised list and are only SC.

20. On a comparison of the figures of SC and ST for 1971 with those of 1981, it can be seen that the deletion of Pulayan from the list of Scheduled Tribes and the removal of the area restriction for Pulayan under SC have resulted in a substantial fall in the ST population and increase in the SC population in the State, especially in the erstwhile Malabar region.

**Literacy**

21. A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language was taken as a literate. A person could merely read but could not write was not a literate. It was also not necessary that a person who was a literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. All children below the age of 4 years or less were treated as illiterates, even if they are school-going children and might have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

**Economic questions in the 1981 census**

(a) QUESTIONS IN THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP (UNIVERSAL)

22. Following are the economic questions in the Individual Slip (Universal) which were canvassed in all areas and filled up for all individuals at the time of the 1981 census.

Q.14A. Worked any time at all last year?  
 Yes  
 No (H/ST/R/D/B/I/O)

Q.14B. If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year? Yes (1)/No(2).

Q.15A Main activity last year?  
 Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)  
 No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

If HHI/OW in 15A

- (i) Name of establishment
- (ii) Description of work
- (iii) Nature of industry, trade or service
- (iv) Class of worker

Q.15B. 14B yes—Any other work any time last year?  
 Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No.  
 14B No—work done any time last year (C/AL/HHI/OW)

If HHI/ OW in 15B

- (i) Name of establishment
- (ii) Description of work
- (iii) Nature of industry trade or service
- (iv) Class of worker

Q.16 If no in 14A or 14B, seeking/available for work?  
 Yes (1)/No (2)

(b) QUESTIONS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS

23. The first question 14A in 1981 is intended to divide the population into two basic streams based on a liberal definition of work. Work was defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature.

Work involved not only actual work but also effective supervision of work. The reference period was the preceding one year. Question 14A was intended to find out whether a person had done any work at all during the last year or whether he did not work at all and if it was the later, how the person spent his time as a non-worker. The question was expected to net all workers irrespective of the quantum of their contribution to economic activity. In other words, full-time workers, part-time workers and marginal workers were netted by this question. This question also gave the number of persons who belong to the non-worker category of H (Household duties), ST (Students), D (Dependents), R (Retired or rentier persons), B (Beggars, vagrants etc.), I (Inmates of institutions) and O (Other non-workers) recorded in Question 14A, to ascertain whether the person had worked for the major part of the year. All persons who had worked for 183 days or six months or more were treated as having worked for the major part of the year. Question 15A was intended to elicit information on the details of the main activity (working or non-working) in which he was engaged during the major part of the year. In Q. 15B, details of secondary work, if any, for workers (Yes in 14B) and marginal work for all persons did not work for the major part (No in 14B) were collected. Q. 16 ie. 'seeking work or available for work' was asked of all persons who had no work at all for the entire year (No in Q.14A) and no work during major part of the year (No in 14B). In order of the questions was designed after a pilot study (in 1978) and two pretests (in 1978 and 1979), the intention being to net all fulltime workers, marginal workers, persons having secondary work and persons seeking or available for work.

#### Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers

24. The concepts of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers are briefly indicated below:

- (i) *Main workers*: The main workers are those who have worked for major part of the year preceding the enumeration. In other words, those for whom the answer would have been 'yes' in Q. 14A and 'yes(1)' in Q. 14B of the Individual slip (Universal) are categorised as main workers. Workers are further divided into cultivators, agricultural labourers, those engaged in household industry and other workers based on the information available in Q. 15A.

- (ii) *Marginal workers*: Marginal workers are those who have worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration but have not worked for the major part of the year. In other words, marginal workers would be those for whom the entry in Q. 14A of the Individual slip (Universal) is 'yes' and the entry in Q. 14B of the slip is 'No(2)'. The type of the work in which the marginal workers were engaged is collected through Q. 15B of the Individual slip (Universal) but at this stage data on such marginal workers have not been generated.

- (iii) *Non-workers*: Non-workers are those for whom the answer is 'No' in Q. 14A of the Individual slip (Universal). They are persons who have not worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration period.

- (iv) *Work-participation rate*: The term 'work-participation rate' used in this census refers to the proportion of workers to total population and *not* the proportion of the labour force to total population, though the latter is often the conventional usage. This distinction has to be noted while referring to the figures given in this volume. Again, as per the definitions of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers, these are exclusive categories and hence if the number under the 3 categories are added together one will arrive at the total population itself.

#### (c) RELATIONSHIP WITH THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ADOPTED IN THE 1981 AND 1971 CENSUSES

25. The correspondence of the respective categories of workers in the 1981 and 1971 censuses for the presentation of PCA in the 1971 census are given below:

1981 Census	Related industrial category adopted in the 1971 Census
Cultivator (C)	Category I
Agricultural Labourer (AL)	" II
Household Industry (HHI)	" V (a)
Other Workers (OW)	" III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX

## INTRODUCTION TO THE DISTRICT

26. Wayanad, situated in an elevated picturesque mountainous plateau on the crest of the Western Ghats, was formed as a separate district on 1st November, 1980. It lies between north latitudes  $11^{\circ} 26' 28''$  and  $11^{\circ} 58' 22''$  and east longitudes  $75^{\circ} 46' 38''$  and  $76^{\circ} 26' 11''$  and is bounded on the north by the Virajpet taluk of Kodagu district, on the east by Heggadadevankote and Gundlupet taluks of the Mysore district of Karnataka State and the Gudalur taluk of Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu, on the south by the Ernad taluk of Malappuram district and Kozhikode taluk of Kozhikode district and on the west by Quilandy and Badagara taluks of Kozhikode district and Tellicherry taluk of Cannanore district.

### Brief history of the district

27. The ancient history of Wayanad is lost in oblivion. Since there are no annals or records prepared and preserved, it is not possible to prepare an authentic history of the ancient period. However, some of the pre-historic relics like the rock-cut caves, dolmens and menhirs of the megalithic burial order found at Edakkalmala, situated about 6 km. south-west of Ganapathivattom (present Sultans' Battery) throw some light to the ancient history of the district. The Edakkal cave is located on the western slope of the the hill near the crest. Though it is known as Edakkal cave, it is not a cave in the real sense. As stated in *Indian Antiquary* (Vol. XXX, Page 410) and quoted in the District Gazetteer, Kozhikode, it is only "a cleft about 96 feet long and a 22 feet wide in the rock. It is a fissure made by a corner of rock splitting off from the main body from some natural cause. The depth of both the cleft and the fissure is 30 feet. What makes it a cave to the ordinary observer is the fact that on the outer portion of the large cleft has fallen an enormous rock weighing several hundred tons so as to form a roof over a large piece of it. Between this roof-rock and the entrance have fallen smaller rocks which have stuck in the cleft and so continued the roof right on to the entrance". The rock walls contains some interesting carvings which represent human and animal figures and objects of human use and symbols. Fawcett, who had attempted a detailed study of the rock carvings, states that the carvings might have been the handiwork of Kurumbars of bygone day. Professor Elamkulam Kunjan Pillai, however, identifies these inscriptions as those of the Kadambas and Hoysala Ballalas who were Jains at one time. Megalithic burial sites are also discovered about 5 to 7 km. west of Edakkalmalai and also at Changeri in Ambalavayal village. Epigraphic research reveals that there were eight kings in ancient days, though it is not possible to fix the exact period when they lived and ruled the country. It is believed that the earliest of them was Sri Vishnuvarman of the Kudumbiya family whose name has been mentioned in the rock inscriptions of Edakkal cave. Ptolemy's writings reveal that the limits of Kerala had been extended over the Western Ghats which include portions of the Mysore plateau presently known as Wayanad.

28. During the Sangam age Poozhinad, comprising of the central coastal belt from Kasaragod to Calicut, and Karkanad, comprising of Wayanad-Gudalur area

including parts of Kodagu, formed part of the kingdom of Ezhimala. Ezhimala means 'elevated hills'. The alphabet 'l' was dropped from the word Ezhil during the course of the language and later when Namboothiris came from North Kerala they mistook Ezhimala for Elimala or Mooshaka saila and Sapta saila. The Muslim travellers who came in the medieval period spoke of it as Eli, Hilli etc. In European accounts the place is referred to as Mount Deli or Mount Eli.

29. The political history of post-sangam period of the district is obscure. In the 9th century A.D. Cheras assumed political ascendancy in Kerala under Kulasekhara Varma (800-820 AD). The second Chera empire ruled till 1102 A.D. with their capital at Mahodayapuram. The two inscriptions discovered from Thirunelli which regulate the temple dues bear the name of Bhaskara Ravi Varma which imply that the district was under Bhaskara Ravi Varma I (962-1019 A.D.) and Bhaskara Ravi Varma II (979-1021 A.D.) of the second Chera empire.

30. Marco Polo, who visited Kerala in the 13th century, refers to the kingdom of Eli which is no doubt the land of Kolathiris. As quoted from the Malabar Quarterly Review by K.P. Padmanabha Menon in his history of Kerala Vol. II (1929) "the kingdom of Kolathiri Raja extended from Kasaragod in the north, to Korapuzha in the south. The eastern boundary was Kutakumala and the western the sea". The internal dissensions of Kolathiris led to the emergence of independent principalities under separate royal chieftains viz. Kadathanad Raja, Randattra (Randuthara) otherwise called Poyanad, Kottayam, Nileswaram etc. During the period 10th to 14th century A.D., the regions comprised of the old taluks of Kottayam, Wayanad and Gudalur were called Puraikizhnad and its *Naduvazhi* Puraikizhar. The Thirunelly inscriptions further mention that the Puraikizhar family had two branches, viz. Elder (Muthukur) and younger (Elamkur) in the beginning of the 11th century A.D. By 17th century the capital of the Puraikizhnad (Purainattukara) Rajas was Kottayam near Kuthuparamba. The Kottayam Rajas had three families eastern, western and southern and were under three separate dignitaries or *sthanams* known as Mootha, Elaya and Munnarkur Rajas. The Kottayam Rajas had control over a large tract of land. They shared with the Iruvazhinad Nambiars the area covered by the interior part of the present Tellicherry taluk and whole of Mananthavady taluk and the small *nad* of Tamarasseri which formed the eastern portion of the present Badagara, Quilandy and Kozhikode taluks. There is an interesting episode on the acquisition of Wayanad by the Kottayam Rajas. In the Logan's Manual (Vol. II) the following description is found. "The country was formerly held by a line of Vedar Rajas ruling the Vedars (wild hunters); and thus much is probably correct, for Wayanad has been the last refuge and is still the home of many aboriginal tribes, Kurumbars, Kurichiyars, Paniyars etc. driven up probably from the low country of Malabar. In the times of the Vedar Rajas, a man of the Kshatriya caste called the "Cumbala Raja"

(Kumbala) came to Wayanad from the north with a view to visit the Trunelli shrine. He was taken prisoner and carried before the Vedar Raja, who insisted before permitting him to depart, on his marrying one of the daughters of the kingly Vedar line. Being a Kshatriya he would not consent to marry into the Vedar tribe, but as the Raja was inexorable he at last agreed on the condition that the ceremony should be carried out in accordance with Kshatriya customs. This was allowed and a delay occurred while marriage pandals and other preparations were being made. Taking advantage of this delay, the imprisoned Raja communicated with the Kshatriya Rajas of Kottayam and Kurumbranad in the low country, and these princes, with their forces, put in an appearance on the wedding day. The Vedar Raja was besieged in his fort; the fort was taken, and the Vedar Raja and most of his people were slain. The intended bride of the "Cumbala Raja" was given, it is said, in marriage to one of the Nambiar caste who was entrusted by the Kottayam and Kurumbranad Rajas with the government of the country. The allied Rajas next consulted, it is said, how to divide the country so as to avoid disputes. To this end they set out in different directions and agreed to make the place where they should meet the boundary. This plan failed, as may well be conceived by any one who has even now-a-days tried to find his way through the elephant grass and tangled swamps with which Wayanad abounds. The Kottayam Raja then generously gave up all his claims to the country to the Kurumbranad Raja, stipulating only that if posterity failed the latter country should come to him and his posterity. An ascetic with matted hair, who had been one of the attendants of the Cumbala Raja, settled down, it is said, in Wayanad, and his daughter was afterwards married to a Kottayam Raja. It is not said what became of the other attendant who is described as a Sudra Vellalan. Subsequently the Kottayam and Kurumbranad families fell out, and by the time the British Raj was established, the Kottayam family was supreme in the taluk". Kottayam Rajas, however, had also to face troubles from the Rajas of Kodagu. The Puranad or Kottayam Rajas were thus can be taken as the descendants of the Puraikizhars.

31. By the time the Portuguese arrived on the Malabar coast, Zamorin was under complete suzerainty over a vast tract of land north of Cochin. The landing of Vasco Da Gama at Kappad near Calicut in May, 1498 paved the way of portuguese supremacy in the Kerala coast till the fall of Cochin in 1663. The Dutch who were destined to step into the shoes of the Portuguese was in the Kerala coast till 1814 when they formally ceded their territories in Kerala to the British as per the convention of Paris in 1814. Wayanad, being an interior tract, had little impact for the Portuguese or the Dutch territorial claims. The modern history of the district is associated with the events that took place during the Mysorean invasion and the long spell of the British rule stretching over a period of about two centuries.

32. The aggressive designs of Haider Ali and Tippu Sultan, the expansionist policy of Zamorin, the rivalry between the Kolathiri and Ali Raja of Cannanore and the intrigues of foreign powers for a firm footing in the Malabar coast were the factors which paved the way for the Mysorean invasion. Haider Ali became the ruler of Mysore in June 1761 and he demanded a war indemnity of Rs. 12 lakhs due to Mysore, as per the treaty of

1756-57 when Mysore helped the Palghat Raja against the conquest of Zamorin which ended in the defeat of Zamorin. Five years later in February 1766 Haider marched his army into North Kerala and seized the palace of Kolathiri at Chirakkal and conquered the territories of Kottayam and Kurumbranad. Then he proceeded to Calicut. Haider's colossal demand of one crore of gold mohurs could not be met. Then the tragic episode happened. Fearing that Haider might inflict disgrace upon him and his family the Zamorin sent his family members to Ponnani and then set fire to his palace at Calicut with his own hands and committed self immolation. Haider then appointed Madanna, an experienced Revenue Officer of Mysore as the Civil Governor of Malabar province with headquarters at Calicut. After the departure of Haider the Kerala chieftains rose in rebellion with Kottayam Raja in the forefront. Mysore army was sent to Kerala but ultimately the conflicts ended with the withdrawal of Mysorean army in 1768 after agreeing to three important conditions viz. paying of war indemnity, Ali Raja was not to be disturbed and Palghat with its fort was to remain in the possession of Mysore. The peace did not last long. After the conquest of Coorg in November 1773 Haider's troops descended on Wayanad around 27th December, 1773. His force was under Said Sahib and Srinivas Rao Berki and without any difficulty the Malabar chiefs yielded and Srinivas Rao became the Governor of Malabar. The conflict between the British and Haider's troops ended with the capture of Calicut by Major Abington. The reverses of Mysorean army ended in the wiping out of the Mysorean garrisons and the Mysorean authority was restricted to Palghat only. Haider Ali died on 7th December, 1782 and Tippu ascended the throne.

33. As the affairs in Malabar was not well managed Tippu unwisely separated the civil from the military authority of the province. Subsequently, Tippu visited Malabar with a large army in April, 1788, through Wayanad, but had to return due to the monsoon. Again he descended on Malabar on the same route in February, 1789 to enforce his unpopular policies.

34. By the treaties signed at Seringapatnam on 22nd February and 18th March 1792 Tippu formally ceded Malabar to the British. The ceded province did not include Wayanad, though it covered Kodagu (Coorg) and Cochin. By the partition treaty, which followed the fall of Seringapatnam, Wayanad was ceded to the British on 22nd June 1799.

35. The history of Wayanad is closely intertwined with the freedom struggle of Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja, the towering personality of Kerala. The British declared that the Malabar rulers were the subjects of the company and to this the Pazhassi Raja objected. The Joint Commissioner of the company gave Kurumbranad Raja the authority to levy revenue from the former principality of Kottayam. This action infuriated Kerala Varma and he persuaded the people to desist paying revenue to the company. Ultimately, the company had to come with a temporary agreement with the Kerala Varma Raja in December, 1793 on the payment of revenue. The conditions were that revenue would not be levied for an year from the temple lands and that one fifth of the total revenue would be given to the ruler of Kottayam as his right to the property. But the Governor General did

not approve the agreement and consequently the Kottayam area was handed over to Kurumbranad ruler as lease. Kerala Varma disregarded the orders of the Company and levied taxes from his territory. The Company ordered the arrest of Kerala Varma and in 1796 Liut. Gorden surrounded Pazhassi fort but Kerala Varma had already left the place with his family and found shelter in the inaccessible forests of Wayanad. In 1797, a battalion of the Company's soldiers under Col. Dow reached Peria in Wayanad across Tamarasseri pass. Another British army led by Liut. Mealer marched to Wayanad by Karkur Pass to join Col. Dow's forces. The British forces were defeated by the valient soldiers of Pazhassi Raja. This led the Company to sign a pact with Pazhassi Raja and accordingly the British granted a pension of Rs. 8,000 per annum to Pazhassi Raja and cancelled the agreement with Kurumbranad Raja. In 1799 Pazhassi Raja wanted the British to concede his right of ownership on Wayanad. Many discontent chieftains of Malabar came to the support of Kerala Varma. The East India Company sent a large army under Arthur Wellesley understanding fully well of the difficult terrain of Wayanad. Wellesley constructed roads for the movement of troops, blocked the flow of rice into Wayanad and closed the arteries leading to Wayanad from the other places of Malabar. In 1801 the British troops under Col. Stevenson surrounded Wayanad and occupied all the important strategic points. Pazhassi Raja and his wife assisted by some attendants had to wander in the forests of Wayanad. The British forces captured Kannavath Sankaran Nambiar, one of the leaders of the revolt, and his 24 year old son and were hanged on the hill near their residence. In October 1802 Major Macleod issued a proclamation prohibiting the carrying of weapons in Wayanad. On 11th October 1802 the Panamaram fort was captured by native forces led by Talakkal Chandu and Edachenna Kungan Nair and their forces massacred 70 men stationed in this garrison. Very soon Kerala Varma Raja's forces held all the important passes of Wayanad. The steep enhancement of land assessment roused the feelings of the civil population and they also rose against the British. Pazhassi Raja utilising the discontentment of the people came out of the Wayanad jungles and were active in the low country. In early 1804, Thomas Harvey Baber was appointed as Sub-Collector of Tellicherry and he pursued the earlier policies and led the British forces. His strategies began to get favourable results. The lancers were able to capture Talakkal Chandu, the once invincible leader of Kurichiya archers, thus weakening the power of Kerala Varma, but still he continued his guerilla warfare from the Wayanad forests. On 16th June 1804 a proclamation was issued by the British Government confiscating the properties and estates of Pazhassi Raja and his lieutenants. Besides rewards were offered to those who seize the 12 leaders of the revolt. The rewards were for Kerala Varma Raja (3,000 pagodas), Vira Varma Raja (1,000), Ravi Varma Raja (1,000), Pallur Eman (1,000) Pallur Rayarappan (300), Edachenna Kungan (1,000), Edachenna Othenan (300), Edachenna Komappan (300), Edachenna Ammu (300), Karaverryally Kannan (300), Yogimulla Muppan (300) and Itty Combetta Kelappan Nambiar (833). The anti-British merchants of Mysore, the Chetti or Goundans helped Kerala Varma with rice and other articles. Baber then put pressure on the Pazhassi forces and they had to take relief into the interior of forests. The British forces succeeded in sur-

rounding him and on 30th November 1805 Pazhassi Raja attained martyrdom. His followers were either killed or captured. Among the prisoners was also the Rajah's lady. The Raja's body, kept in a palanquin, was taken to Mananthavady and was cremated with all the customary honours. Thus ended the life of a legendary hero of Kerala. As Sardar K.M. Panicker aptly points out, Pazhassi Raja was "the great Kerala patriot who sacrificed his all for the freedom of his people and refused till the last to bend his knee to a foreigner".

36. In early 1812 Kurichiyas and Kurumbas rose in revolt and protested against the Government's decision to collect land revenue in money instead of kind. They captured the British garrisons but they could not resist for long and peace was soon restored. Very little information is available about the active participation of the people of the district in the national freedom struggle. Since the district was part of the erstwhile Malabar district, the history of freedom struggle of that region is equally applicable here also.

#### Administrative set-up under the British

37. There were 11 ancient hoblis (Muthornad, Porunnanur, Nallurnad, Ellurnad, Wayanad, Kurumbala, Edanatassakur, Muppainad, Ganapathivattom, Munnanad and Nambolakod) and the 13 amsoms (Edavaka Arathara, Thondernad, Porunnanur, Nallurnad, Ellurnad, Anjuthara, Kuppahode, Puthadi, Arthara, Kurumbala, Edanatassakur, Muppainad, Munnanad and Nambolakad and Ganapathivattom) in the erstwhile Wayanad district. In 1830 the Nilgiri plateau was attached to Malabar but later in 1843 it was transferred to Coimbatore leaving the Kundah ranges in Malabar. In 1860 Kundah ranges were also transferred. Two hoblis (Munнанad and Nambolakad) were transferred to Nilgiri district with effect from 31st March 1877. (Fort St. George Gazette dated 13th March 1877). In the area forming present district, a new amsom Peria was formed by bifurcating Edavaka amsom and another Vayithiri comprising of portion of Kurumbala amsom. Pulpalli desom which formed part of Kuppahode amsom was transferred to Puthadi amsom in 1884. Thus there were 7 amsoms in North Wayanad sub division and 6 amsoms in South Wayanad sub-division. In pursuance of the decision in 1859 to conserve the forests through out Madras Presidency, it became imperative to have a survey on Government escheats and private forests. The mapping of the then Wayanad taluk (present district) was immediately taken up but by 1882 it was able to complete the mapping of only one-third of the taluk. In 1883 A.E.C. Stuart was specially deputed and according to his scheme the settlement of Wayanad was done during the period 1887-89. After the settlement, the 13 amsoms were split into 23 amsoms. The Wayanad taluk under the British did not undergo any major change (except some minor changes) till the formation of Kerala State.

#### Jurisdictional changes since 1956

38. Consequent on the reorganisation of states on 1st November 1956, Kerala State was formed comprising of Kasaragod taluk of the South Canara district, Malabar district (except Laccadive and Minicoy Island

and Travancore-Cochin State (excluding Thovala, Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavancode and Sheunkottah taluks). On 1st January 1957 Wayanad taluk of the erstwhile Malabar district was bifurcated into North Wayanad and South Wayanad taluks. The inclusion of South Wayanad taluk in Cannanore district was a temporary arrangement due to the general election of 1957 and it was transferred to the Kozhikode district on 15th March 1957. During the decade 1951-61 seven new villages in South Wayanad taluk viz. Padinharethara, Kuppadithara, Thariyode, Vengappally, Kottathara, Kunnathidavaka and Achooranam were formed by re-grouping the desoms comprised in the villages of Kurumbala, Thariyode, Vythiri and Kottathara. Similarly, two revenue villages of Sultan's Battery and Ambalavayal were also formed by adding portions of Kidanganad, Noolpuzha, Muppainad, Nenmeni and Chingeri desoms. Consequent on these changes in jurisdiction, there were 31 villages, 11 in North Wayanad and 20 in South Wayanad taluks at the time of the 1961 census. North Wayanad taluk was transferred to the Kozhikode district on 1st January 1979. Both the taluks constituted the newly formed wayanad district on 1st November 1980. On the same date North Wayanad taluk was re-named as Mannanthavady taluk while South Wayanad taluk was bifurcated into Sultan's Battery and Vythiri taluks. Sultan's Battery taluk comprised of Poothadi, Pulpalli, Kidanganad, Noolpuzha, Sultan's Battery, Purakkadi, Nenmeni and Ambalavayal villages while Vythiri taluk consisted of Padinharethara, Kuppadithara, Kottathara, Kaniambetta, Muttikalpetta, Vengappally, Thariyode, Achooranam, Kunnathidavaka, Kottappadi and Muppainad Villages. The bifurcation of villages after 1st March 1981 is not considered in this report.

### Administrative Units

39. Generally there are two administrative systems—revenue and local self-government. Under the revenue system a district is divided into revenue divisions, taluks, revenue villages and desoms while under the second the district comprised of statutory towns, development blocks and panchayats. There is only one revenue division in the district comprised of 3 taluks, 31 revenue villages and 61 constituent desoms and there is no statutory town in the district. The district is having 3 development blocks and 25 panchayats. The district headquarters was originally notified as Kottappadi but was later declared as Kalpetta. The taluk headquarters are located at Mananthavady, Sultan's Battery (also known as Sultan Batheri or in common use as a Batherly) and Vythiri.

### Topography

40. Wayanad district lies on the southern tip of the Deccan Plateau and its chief glory is the majestic Western Ghats with lofty ridges interspersed with dense forests, tangled jungles and deep valleys. The terrain is rugged. In the centre of the district hills are lower in height while the northern area of the district have high hills and they give a wild and mountainous appearance. The eastern area is flatter and open. Towards south and the west, the mountainous region descends in height except some lofty hills. The ever green forests on the slopes and the deep valleys of the east abounds bamboo forests while the hills and dales of the south and the west are areas of cultivation. Due to

peculiar terrain there are east-flowing and west-flowing rivers in the district. The low hills are full of plantations like tea, coffee, pepper and cardamom while the valleys have predominance of paddy fields. The physical features of the district is briefly described below:

#### (a) MOUNTAINS

41. The Vayul mala (Camel Hill or Camel's Hump) is the highest peak (2,339m.) in the district. Other mountain peaks which deserve special mention are Vellarmala (2,245 m.) Banasuramala (2,061 m.) Elambileri mala (1,839 m.) Brahmagiri mala (1,608 m.), Kuncippandi mala (1,607 m.), Tariote mala (1,553 m.) and Mothumala (1,374 m.).

#### (b) RIVER SYSTEM

42. Kabani, one of the three east-flowing rivers of Kerala State, is an important tributary of Cauvery river. Almost the entire Wayanad district is drained by Kabani and its three tributaries viz. Panamaram, Mananthavady and Thirunelli. The beds of these rivers are too rocky and too shallow which do not permit any navigation except floating of timber. Panamaram river is formed mainly by Karamanthodu and Vennyodepuzha. Of these Karamanthodu traverses through Thariyode and Padinharethara villages while Vennyodepuzha (Pozhunthanapuzha or Vayithiripuzha) passes through Kunnathidavaka, Achooranam, Vengappally and Kottathara villages. At Kottathara village a stream known as Choornipuzha joins the Vennyodepuzha and it flows towards north till it joins the Mananthavady river in Kuppadithara village. Mananthavady originates from Thondermudi which lies south-west of Mananthavady taluk. It has two tributaries—Peria and Koodalpuzha. While Periapuzha takes its origin in Periya village, Koodal puzha originates in Thondernad village and these rivers combines at Porhur. Thereafter it flows as a river touching the limits of Thondernad, Thavinhal, Edavaka, Vemom and Nalloornad villages before it joins with Panamaram river at Koodal about 10 km. north of Panamaram. Afterwards the combined river takes the name of Kabani and flows for a distance of 8 km. upto Bavali where the Thirunellipuzha (Bavali-puzha) which drains almost the entire Thirunelli village joins. Kabani then flows along the northern boundary of the district for 11 km. till it enters the Karnataka state at Kalvalli. The total drainage area of Kabani river in this district is 1974 sq.km. (762 sq. miles) and the total run-off at the catchment area of the state is estimated at 4,106 cubic metres (145,000 c.ft.).

43. The other important rivers are Mahe and Chaliyar. Mahe river or Mayyazhipuzha originates from the western slopes of the dense forests of Mananthavady taluk; it flows mainly through Badagara taluk upto Thuneri and thence borders the Tellicherry taluk and Mahe before it joins the Lakshadweep sea. The Chaliyar or Beypore river originates from the Elambiler hills of Sultan's Battery taluk and flows through Ernad and Kozhikode taluks before it empties into the Lakshadweep sea. The contribution of these rivers within this district is limited to the floating of timber.

#### (c) LAKES AND TANKS

44. The famous Pookot lake, the only lake of its kind in the district is situated in Kunnathidavaka village, half way between Lakkidi and Vythiri on a loop road



This perennial lake has an extent of 5.23 hectares. It is perennial through out the year. Besides this lake there are two well-known tanks in the district, one at Paingattiri in Nelloornad village in Mananthavady taluk and the other, an irrigation tank, at the Agricultural Research Station at Ambalavayal in Sultan's Battery taluk.

### Climate

45. The Wayanad plateau lies at an average elevation of 900 to 1200 metres above the mean sea level and has a salubrious climate. Unlike the extremes of climate experienced in some areas of Northern India, Kerala has a tropical climate with almost uniform temperature through out the year and this is equally applicable to this district also. Generally the year is broadly classified into four seasons viz. cold weather (December to February), hot weather (March to May), south-west monsoon (June to September) and north-east monsoon or retreating monsoon (October and November). In the cold weather season, the temperature in the district goes down to even 15° C and Wayanad becomes the 'Sanitorium' of Northern Kerala. During the hot weather the temperature goes up to the maximum of 35°C. In the last week of May or in early June, the south-west monsoon, locally known as *Edavappathi* or *Kalavarsham*, breaks over the district with fierce squalls and floods of rain and it lasts till September. The maximum rainfall is received during this season often resulting in damages of crops and floods. The north-east monsoon, known as 'Thulavarsham', also gives good afternoon showers followed by thunder and lightning.

### Forests

46. Wayanad is a land of forests which account for 38 per cent of the total area of the district. The forests generally fall under three types viz. (i) plateau deciduous, (ii) tropical evergreen and (iii) tropical semi-evergreen. Of these, the most common is plateau deciduous found at an elevation of 700 to 1000 metres above mean sea level. They are mostly located on the eastern side of the district where there is high precipitation of rainfall and they fall mostly in Begur and Chedleth ranges which have valuable belt of teak forests. The tropical ever green forests which found at an elevation of 300 metres and above are mainly concentrated in Lady Smith Reserve forests in Chedleth range. The semi-evergreen forests are those falling between shola and deciduous and they are found in Chedleth range. Among the forest produces, teak is grown abundantly in Wayanad. Other items are *Karimaruthu*, *Venteak*, *bajal*, *jal*, *Kadamba*, etc. Bamboo is also extensively grown, besides screwpine.

### Soils

47. The type of soil found in the district is forest and hill soil which is characterised by a surface layer of organic matter derived from forest growths. This soil is rich in nitrogen but extremely poor in bases due to leaching. Its phosphate content is very low and when the forests are cleared, it gradually undergoes laterisation. Tea, cardamom and rubber are extensively grown in the cleared forest areas.

### Geology and Economic minerals

48. Archaean type of rocks occur in the district. They comprise mainly of Dharwar rocks,

Champion gneiss, charnockite and closepet granite. Dharwar formations, represented by garnetiferous urruginous quartzites, mica and tala schists are found exposed in south-eastern region of Wayanad, while champion gneiss are located in south and south-east portion of Wayanad. Charnockite occur south and south-east of Kalpetta and they are mostly of intermediate variety. The intrusions closepet granite (biotite granite) are found in Kalpetta and Sultan's Battery. Besides the above types, basic dykes of probable Cuddapah age are detected in southern region of Wayanad. In respect of economic minerals, quartz reef containing minute quantities of gold occur in the district.

### Agriculture

49. Wayanad, as stated earlier, is a hilly district and consequently the cropping pattern is also suitable to that of the terrain of the land. About 38 per cent of the area is covered by dense forests and teak plantations. The principal crops of the district are coffee, paddy, tapioca, pepper and other cash crops like rubber, cardamom, ginger and turmeric.

50. The main crop of the district is coffee which accounts for 33,254 hectares (which works out to 15 per cent of the total cropped area). Of these, about half of the area under coffee falls in Vythiri taluk. A peculiar feature is that all the villages in the district have coffee plantations. Of these, Thirunelli, Kuppathode, Nenmeni, Ambalavayal, Sultan's Battery, Muttill, Kottappady and Kalpetta villages have considerable extent under coffee. The cultivation of paddy comes next in importance in the district with an extent of 23,494 hectares. As in the case of coffee, paddy is also grown in all the villages of the district, of which Thirunelly, Anchukunnu, Vemom, Nenmeni, Poothadi, Noolpuzha, Muttill and Kaniambetta villages are important. Tapioca is cultivated in Sultan's Battery and Vythiri taluks, the total extent being 16,312 hectares. All the villages in these two taluks have tapioca cultivation, though the area under it varies from village to village. Tea which is the next important crop in Wayanad district is cultivated mainly in Thavinhal, Muppainad, Kottappady, Achooranam and Kunna-thidavaka villages. Another important agricultural product of the district is lemon grass which is cultivated in all villages of the district except Anchukunnu, Kalpetta and Vengappally. Pepper is grown in all villages of Sultan's Battery and Vythiri taluks. Other important crops of the district are cardamom, ginger, turmeric and rubber.

51. For increasing the agricultural production and for improving the quality of agricultural products, an Agricultural Research Station was established at Ambalavayal as early as 1945 in a plot having an area of 97.12 hectares. Agronomic research on paddy, tapioca, ginger, pepper, cardamom, coffee, cocoa, camphor, vanilla, eucalyptus, cinnamon, banana, pine-apple, mandarin oranges, lemon and yam is done in this station. Rooted pepper cuttings, lemon cuttings, paddy seeds, ginger etc. are also distributed to the cultivators from this station. Under the Western Ghats Development Programme, Sugandhagiri Cardamom Scheme is being initiated in Achooranam village under the co-operative sector with the name Wayanad Girijan Joint Farming Co-operative Ltd. No. 2301. The important aims of this project are to provide land



for Girijan households, cultivation of coffee and cardamom, establishment of cultural institutions, construction of roads, buildings etc. and establishment commercial and other institutions for the benefit of the local people. In nutshell its primary aim is to uplift the life and attitude of the tribal people. The land use pattern based on the Village Directory is discussed later in this volume.

### Tenancy

52. At the time of the 1961 census, the important land tenures prevailing in the district were Jenmom, Kanom, Kanom-Kuzhikanom, Kuzhikanom and Marupattom. The next two decades witnessed radical changes in the agrarian front. The enactment of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 was an important landmark in the history of agrarian reform in the state. This Act repealed the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, 1960, the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, The Cochin Verumpattomdars Act VIII of 1118 M.E. (1942-43 AD), the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1936 and the Travancore Cochin Prevention of Eviction of Kudikidappukars Act, 1955 and enacted a single statute governing the relationship between landlord and tenant throughout the state. The main objects of the Kerala Land Reform Act, 1963 were:

- (1) to confer fixity of tenure on tenants;
- (2) to fix the fair rent in respect of holdings;
- (3) to confer the right of purchase of the landlords' rights, title and interest on the cultivating tenants;
- (4) to define the rights and liabilities of Kudikidappukars
- (5) to place a ceiling on the ownership and possession of land and provide for the disposal of excess land.

In addition, there were also some provisions of secondary importance. The Act came into force from early 1970. The nature of the provisions of this Act indicate that this statute does not affect the land tenures not specifically mentioned in it. This Act, as amended from time to time, considerably helped the tenants to become owners of tenancy lands. Many hutment dwellers could purchase their homesteads with all the appurtenances thereto. The excess land above the ceiling area was also distributed. Thus another notable impact of these reforms was the reduction in the number of landless agricultural households and the abolition absentee landlordism.

### Irrigation

53. Wayanad is mainly drained by the Kabani river and its tributaries, though it has not been fully harnessed so far. A major hydro-electric scheme contemplated in its river basin is the Mananthavady Hydro-electric project. Another major irrigation project is the Karapuzha Irrigation Project. The dam is constructed at Vazhavatta in Vythiri taluk at a cost of Rs. 760 lakhs, which is expected to give an additional production of 15,000 tonnes of rice. Preliminary work of Banasurasagar Hydro-electric Project across Panamaram river has been taken up at a total estimated cost of Rs. 500 lakhs. When the scheme is completed,

it is expected to increase the production of paddy by 16,000 tonnes. In addition to the above major schemes, there are some minor irrigation schemes in the district such as lift irrigation, digging of ponds, wells etc.

### Animal Husbandry

54. According to the Village Directory published in this volume, there are 12 Veterinary hospitals and 9 Key Village Centres in the district. Under the Western Ghats Development Programme, two important projects have been implemented for the improvement of livestock and other products. For the development of fodder crops the Government have earmarked Rs. 31 lakhs and the work commenced from 1981-82. Under the scheme steps are taken to preserve and develop grass lands, construction of sylages, artificial insemination of cattle and buffaloes, distribution of cattle feeds, disposal of milk and milk products, providing plant and equipments of dairies etc. The second project is the Tribal Collective Farm near Pookot lake with the intention of uplifting 310 Adivasis. The total extent of the project is 522 hectares. The estimated cost works out to Rs. 113,007 lakhs of which Rs. 58,476 lakhs is met by the government and the rest by the State Bank of India as loan.

### Industry

55. Wayanad is backward area in the industrial map of Kerala and there is no major industrial units in the district worth mentioning except some factories for processing tea and coffee. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people. Some are engaged as labourers in plantations.

### Electrical Power

56. As stated earlier the main Hydro-electric project contemplated in the district is Mananthavady Hydro-electric project. The project envisages the construction of a dam (height: 38.5 metres) across Mananthavady puzha (a tributary of Kabani river) at Pallivathukkal, near Vaalad. Apart from the main dam there will be 9 saddle dams. The total extent of the reservoir is 4,220 hectares and the reservoir level is 748.5 metres with a total capacity of 608 million cubic metres. The water from the reservoir is allowed to flow parallel along the Mananthavady-Tellicherry road (near Periya) before it is diverted through a tunnel having a length of 2,300 metres and a diameter of 5.3 metres. Two penstocks are provided each with diameter of 2.3 metres and a length of 1,710 metres. The generating station is located at Kottiyoor with a production capacity of 83.3 megawatts. The other Hydro-electric projects in the district under implementation is Banasurasagar across Panamaram puzha. These projects are expected to increase the irrigation potential and thereby change the agricultural situation of the district. The 66 KV sub-stations are located at Kuttanunda (in Kottappady village) and at Mananthavady. Of these Kuttanunda is the receiving station of Pykara Electricity System.

### Communications

57. The importance of the roads in the district dates back to the eighteenth century. Ibn Bātuta who visited Malabar in the 14th century wrote that no one travel in these parts, upon beasts of burden nor

is there any horse found except with the king.' This situation was changed only after three centuries. Tippu Sultan was chiefly responsible for the laying of roads connecting important places of Malabar, particularly Mysore with Tellicherry through Periya ghat and Mysore with Calicut via Tamarassery ghat, all passing through Wayanad. Tippu's roads were built in an improvised manner without any proper draining facilities. Moreover they were not maintained properly with the result they became unusable and in bad conditions. When the British took over the administration of Malabar after the treaty of Seringapatnam, it became imperative to improve the conditions of the roads of Wayanad particularly in the context of the rebellion of Pazhassi Raja. But lack of timely maintenance in the subsequent years had again deteriorated the condition of these roads. Conolly, in the 2nd half of the 19th century, took special attention for the improvement of these roads and accordingly the inter-state roads were once again made traffic worthy. Even now these two ghat roads give access to the neighbouring districts of Kerala. The Periya Ghat road connects

Mananthavady with Tellicherry via Takapuzha-Periya, Nedumpoil, Kolayad, Kannayam and Kuthuparamba. The Tamarassery ghat road connects Vythiri with Calicut and it passes through Lakkidi, Puduppadi, Tamarassery, Koduvally and Kunnamangalam. The roads from this plateau to the outside world is very important. Mananthavady-Tolpetti road, Mananthavady-Baveli road and Sultan's Battery-Muthanga-Mysore road connect to Karnataka state while Sultan's Battery-Gudalur road via Churul and Pathavayal, Sultan's Battery-Gudalur via Nambiar-kunnu and Ayyankolli and Vythiri-Vaduvachal-Cherampadi to Tamil Nadu. The only two roads which connect with the districts of Kerala are Baveli-Tellicherry Road via Peria Ghat and Gudalur-Calicut road via Tamarassery Ghat, which were in existence from the time of Tippu Sultan.

58. In 1981 the district has a total length of 568.722 km. The length of road classified by surface is given below:

Type	Total km.	Bituminous km.	Waterbound macadam km.	Earthen km.
<b>Total</b>	568.722	442.902	17.555	108.265
1. State Highway	40.070	40.070	..	..
2. Major district roads	293.004	293.004	..	..
3. Other district roads	118.441	62.015	17.555	38.871
4. Village road	117.207	47.813	..	69.394

### Water Supply Schemes

59. All the drinking water schemes are implemented under the Rural Water Supply Scheme. Almost

all of them have infiltration gallery at pumping source and the pumped water is chlorinated. The details of these schemes are given below:

Scheme	Location	Type	Capacity (in litres)
1. R.W.S.S. to Mananthavady	Thiazhe Angadi	1. Clear water ground level reservoir 2. Over head tank	18,000 90,000
2. R.W.S.S. to Valliyoor kavu	Valliyoor kavu	Clear water ground level reservoir	30,000
3. R.W.S.S. to Panamaram	Near Govt. H.S. Panamaram	Overhead tank	33,750
4. R.W.S.S. to Ariyannur	On the bank of Panamaram river	Clear water ground level reservoir	13,640
5. R.W.S.S. to Mangalassery	Near Meenmutti water falls in branch of Vellamunda river	Clear water ground level reservoir	28,000
6. R.W.S.S. to Irulam	Near Irulam Govt. U.P. School	Clear water ground level reservoir	12,500
7. R.W.S.S. to Sultan's Battery	Chunkam	Overhead tank	45,000
8. R.W.S.S. to Chulliyode	Chulliyode	Clear water ground level reservoir	13,600
9. R.W.S.S. to Ambalavayal	Ambalavayal	Clear water ground level reservoir	27,000
10. R.W.S.S. to Cheengeri	Near Cheengeri Iribal colony	Overhead tank	2,800
11. R.W.S.S. to Kartikulam	Kartikulam	Overhead tank	34,100
12. R.W.S.S. to Meppadi	Meppadi	Clear water ground level reservoir	60,000
13. R.W.S.S. to Chundale	Chundale	Overhead tank	14,000
14. R.W.S.S. to Vythiri	Vythiri	Overhead tank	14,000
15. R.W.S.S. to Kalpetta	Kalpetta	Clear water ground level reservoir	200,000
16. R.W.S.S. to Goodali	Goodali	Clear water ground level reservoir	22,000
17. R.W.S.S. to Pinangode	Pinangode	Clear water ground level reservoir	72,000
18. R.W.S.S. to Kanjambetta	Kanjambetta	Clear water ground level reservoir	50,000
19. R.W.S.S. to Pozhuthana	Pozhuthana	Clear water ground level reservoir	14,000

## PLACES OF IMPORTANCE

### Ambalavayal (Sultan's Battery taluk)

60. Situated about 21 km. east of Kalpetta and 13 km. south-east of Sultan's Battery, Ambalavayal rose to prominence as the centre of Wayanad Colonisation Scheme. Some megalithic burial sites have been discovered from here, which is only 6 km. from the famous historical cave at Edakkal. The Chingeri Tribal settlement is located about 3 km. from Ambalavayal. The Agricultural Research Station and a Seri-culture Farm maintained by the Kerala Agricultural University are important institutions in the locality. This place is also served by a high school, an upper primary school, a lower primary school and a reading room. An allopathic hospital with 26 beds is located here, besides some private institutions. Other institutions are a key village centre, post and telegraph office, two banks, a cinema theatre, tourist bungalow, rest house, temples, churches and mosques.

### Chundale (Vythiri taluk)

61. Chundale (in Kunnathidavaka village) is 5 km. north of Vythiri and 6 km. south of Kalpetta and it is important being the junction of Calicut-Mysore road and Calicut-Gudalur road. A high school, upper primary school, lower primary school, post office, a bank, a cinema theatre, a temple, a church and a mosque are the institutions located here.

### Kalpetta (Vythiri taluk)

62. Kalpetta, the headquarters of Wayanad district, is 74 km. north-east of Calicut. It is well-connected by road to all important places like Mysore (via. Sultan's Battery), Gudalur (via. Meppadi) and Mananthavady (via. Kainatty) besides a net-work of village roads. The medical and educational institutions are mostly in the private sector. A junior College, lower primary school, allopathic dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a post & telegraph office and a telephone exchange are the important government owned public utility institutions at Kalpetta. Being the district headquarters, many offices are located here. The religious institutions include temples, churches and mosques. The Jain temple dedicated to Vardhamana Mahaveera is one of the few such shrines in Kerala. There is also a cave very near to the temple.

### Kaniambetta (Vythiri taluk)

63. Located 10 km. on the Kalpetta-Mananthavady road and 21 km. from Vythiri, Kaniambetta is an important place with a government high school, upper primary school, post office, temples and mosques. At Kambalakkad there is a family welfare centre. Pachilakad, about 1 kilometre north of Kaniambetta, is the place where the road from Sultan's Battery joins.

### Kenichira (Sultan's Battery taluk)

64. Kenichira (in Poothadi village and located 14 km. south-west of Sultan's Battery) is an important trading centre of hill produces like ginger, pepper, rubber etc. The important institutions located here are a high school, U. P. School, L. P. School, temples, churches and mosques.

### Kottathara (Vythiri taluk)

65. At a distance of 20 km. north-west of Kalpetta (in Kottathara village), there are two places (viz. Kurumbalakotta and Patevelli) at Kottathara which are historically important as they were used by Tippu Sultan for stationing his forces and as a battle ground respectively during his invasion of Malabar.

### Lakkidi (Vythiri taluk)

66. Lakkidi lies at the head of the Tamarasseri ghat pass at an elevation of 650 metres above the mean sea level and 3 km. south of Vythiri. The place derived its name from the ruined Lakkidikotta (literally stick or bamboo fort) built by Colonel Stevenson in 1800 during his military operations against Pazhassi Raja. Besides the fort, there is a post office and a government lower primary school. The lofty mountain peaks, the gurgling stream and the luxuriant vegetation besides the bird's eye-view of the deep valley on the south with its winding roads amidst thick forests attract tourists. About a km. north-west of Lakkidi is the famous Pookot lake, the only one of its kind in the district. There is also an ashrama established by Nataraja Guru. The Pookot Project situated in the neighbouring Achooranam village is sponsored under the Western Ghats Development Programme.

### Mananthavady (Mananthavady taluk)

67. Mananthavady, the headquarters of Mananthavady taluk, is situated 34 km. north-west of Kalpetta, the district headquarters. It is also the Revenue Divisional headquarters. The important institutions of the town spreads over on either side of the Mananthavady (Vemom) river, which separates Vemom and Edavaka villages. Majority of the institutions are on the northern side of the river. Mananthavady is also well-connected by road to Tellicherry (81 km.) and Mysore (107 km.). Historically too it is an important place. The Pazhassi Raja was cremated here with all customary and military honours by the British in 1805. Though the exact site of his cremation is not identified, it is believed that an old laterite structure which is covered by a high tree near the District Hospital is his final resting place. Adjacent to it there are some graves of the British soldiers who were here in the early part of the 19th century. The Inspection Bungalow on the hill top was once the Officers Mess. During the rebellion in 1812 Kurichiyas besieged this building. About, 3 km. east of Mananthavady there is the Valliyurkav temple dedicated to Durga. In front of it is the famous fish pagoda. This temple is supposed to have been one of the four shrines installed to protect the Tirunelli temple. The annual festival of the temple is held in March which attracts large number of pilgrims. At Mananthavady, there are 4 high schools and 3 upper primary schools, besides lower primary schools, libraries, government hospital government veterinary hospital, post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, banks, temples, churches, mosques and number of government offices and institutions.

### Meenangadi (Sultan's Battery taluk)

68. Almost midway between Kalpetta and Sultan's Battery (12 km. north east of Kalpetta and 13 km. west of Sultan's Battery), Meenangadi is a new commercial centre which exports ginger, pepper, rubber and coffee, besides plantain and banana. It is served

by a High School, U.P. School, L.P. School, a Polytechnic, Bank, Cinema Theatre etc., besides temple, churches and mosques.

#### **Meppadi (Vythiri taluk)**

69. Meppadi, at a distance of 16 km. east of Kalpetta, is an important place in Calicut-Gudalur road. A government high school, a private upper primary school, a lower primary school, a govt. dispensary, a Family Welfare Centre, a Government Veterinary Hospital, a Post & Telegraph Office, banks, a Bhagavathi temple, churches and a mosque are the important institutions here.

#### **Muthanga (Sultan's Battery taluk)**

70. Muthanga which is 16 km. east of Sultan's Battery is located very near to the Karnataka border. The chief attraction of the place is an elephant taming camp. It also forms part of the Wild Life Sanctuary.

#### **Noolpuzha (Sultan's Battery taluk)**

71. Situated 33 km. north-east of Kalpetta and 9 km. east of Sultan's Battery, Noolpuzha is an important place. It is well-connected by roads which lead to Mysore and Gudalur. It has two sandalwood distilleries both under the private sector. It has one primary school, one post office and a key village centre. There are some temples, churches and mosques in this village. Of these, the Ponkuzhi Sree Rama Temple is famous and the Theertham here is believed to have been formed by the tears of Sita Devi.

#### **Panamaram (Mananthavady taluk)**

72. Panamaram, an important place on the Kalpetta-Mananthavady road, is located 18 km. north-east of Kalpetta and 16 km. south-east of Mananthavady. It is also connected with Sultan's Battery. It has a Government High School, an Upper Primary School, a Lower Primary School, a Government Dispensary, a Key Village Centre, besides a number of private medical institutions. It has also a bank, one cinema theatre, temples, churches, mosques and Jain temples. At Puthangadi, there are two stone temples which were constructed centuries back and now under disuse. The place became prominent during the Pazhassi Revolt when a strong military post of the British forces was set up here. Even now there are traces of a cantonment on the hill known as Panamarathu Kottah or Palmira tree fort. A band of Kurichias under the command of Edachena Kungan massacred the forces of the fourth Bombay Infantry on October 11th, 1802. Panamaram again rose to importance two years later when Baber took command of the British forces and suppressed the patriotic rebellion of Pazhassi Raja.

#### **Pulpalli (Sultan's Battery)**

73. Situated 51 km. north of Kalpetta and 25 km. north-west of Sultan's Battery, Pulpalli is famous for its ancient temple dedicated to Sita and the twins Lava and Kusa. It is believed that Sree Rama deserted Sita in the forest of Pulpalli. It is also believed that the Ashrama of Valmiki Maharshi was located here. During the Pazhassi struggle, Pazhassi Raja sought

refuge in the Pulpalli forests, and it was here he was captured by the British forces. The institutions here comprise of a College (Pazhassi Raja College), a Private School, Government U.P.S., Government L.P.S., Government Dispensary, a Family Welfare Centre, a Veterinary Dispensary, a Post Office, a Public Call Office, banks, cinema theatres, temples, churches and mosques.

#### **Sultan's Battery (Sultan's Battery taluk)**

74. Sultan's Battery, formerly known as Ganapathivattam, located 25 km. north-east of Kalpetta, is an important place on the Calicut-Mysore road. The Ganapathi temple here was destroyed by Tippu Sultan except the idol and a few monolithic stones. The temple is being renovated again. Sultan's Battery was a military post at the time of the Pazhassi Rebellion. About 6 km. south-west of Sultan's Battery, there is a rock cut cave which has aroused the curiosity of many archaeologists and anthropologists. There is a protected monument here believed to have been a Jain temple and remnants of an old fort of Tippu Sultan. It has one college under the private sector, government High Schools, Government U. P. School, Government Primary Schools, Government dispensary, family welfare centres, government veterinary hospital, post office, telegraph office, telephone exchange and a K.S.R.T.C. bus station, besides 6 banks, 3 cinema theatres and a rest house. There are large number of private hospitals and nursing homes. In addition to the above, there are number of temples, churches and mosques.

#### **Talapuzha (Mananthavady taluk)**

75. Talapuzha (in Tavinhall village) located 42 km. south-west of Kalpetta and 8 km. west of Mananthavady. It is an important locality of tea estates. It has 2 high schools, a government U.P.S. and L.P.S. There are some institutions, of which, the government high school, a panchayat U.P. School, L.P. School, libraries, and estate hospital, a primary health sub centre, an ayurvedic dispensary, key village centre, post and telegraph office, temples, churches and mosques are important. The mudireri Siva Temple situated in Thavinhall village about 3 km. south of Talapuzha is important as the sword from this temple is taken on procession to the famous Kottiyoor Perumal temple during the festival.

#### **Thirunelli (Mananthavady taluk)**

76. Thirunelli, situated 29 km. north-east of Mananthavady, is one of the most important Hindu Pilgrim Centres of the district. The temple, dedicated by Brahma to Vishnu in the form of Chathurbhuj, lies in a valley of mountains to the south of Brahmagiri peak. The deity is also known as *Devadevesan* and *Thirunelli Perumal*. Thirunelli temple literally means the temple having a sacred *Nelli* tree. The temple is also known as *Analaga* temple and *Siddha* temple. The mythological origin of the temple described in the Malabar Manual by William Logan is quoted below: "Once upon a time when Brahma was enjoying one of his periodical peregrinations, he happened to be delighted beyond measure with this place with a grove of most beautiful trees and plants, flowers and foliage among which stood a *nelli* tree (*Phyllanthus emblica*), on which was seen the image of Vishnu with four hands bedecked with numerous fine jewels. The image immediately

vanished from sight. Being overtaken with grief and surprise at this sudden disappearance, Brahma engaged himself in deep contemplation, when the image reappeared and he heard the following words uttered by an invisible being: "The image that thou hast seen is that of Vishnu, the excellence of this place draws and keeps him here." Convinced of these divine utterances, Brahma made a temple, consecrated Vishnu therein and entrusted its keeping to two pious Brahmins of the Amalaka village. The Brahma ordained that visits to, and prayers at, the temple would remove the sins committed though they were for generations and secure paradise, and that the performance of prayers and ceremonies would lead to the translation of the spirits of the departed who have not obtained salvation, to the "Pithurloka" (regions of blissful spirits) wherein to enjoy eternal happiness. This blessing, pronounced by the Brahma, is believed in by Hindus, and pilgrimages are, therefore, undertaken to the shrine. In connection with the temple there are seven holy water fountains, which are—(1) Papa-nasini, literally extinguisher of sins, (2) Panchathirtham, (3) Hranamochini-thirtham, (4) Gunnika-thirtham, (5) Sata-vindu (6) Sahasravindu, (7) Varahan. There is a rock called Pinnapara where offerings to the spirits of the departed are made, and this rock is supposed to be the bone of an asuran (emon) named Palana-bhedi, who was killed by Vishnu and who at the time of his death prayed to that deity that his body might be converted into a rock extending from Tirunelli to Gaya and divided into three parts fit for the performance of offerings for the departed, viz., at (1) Tirunelli representing his foot, (2) Godaveri representing the middle part, and (3) Gaya representing the head. Offerings at any of these three places are supposed to have special benefits in producing happiness and in the propitiation of the spirits. For the safeguarding of the temple four shrines have been created, viz. the shrine (1) of Durga at the east, (2) of Siva at the South, and (3) at the west, and (4) of Subramanian at the

north. These four shrines are supposed to represent (1) Valliyurkavu temple, (2) Trichaeri temple, (3) Tricharakunnu temple and (4) a temple said to exist in the Brahmagiri mountains."

On the side of the Brahmagiri peak there are several interesting caves. Two old copper plates grants in Vattezhuthu character date back to the period of the Chera emperors Bhaskara Ravi Varma I (962-1019) and Bhaskara Ravi Varma II (979-1021). In the Malayalam poem *Unniachi Charitham* which is believed to have been composed on the 2nd half of the 13th century, there are some descriptions about this temple and other shrines in its neighbourhood. The temple enjoyed the patronage of Chirakkal, Kottayam and Kadathanattu Rajas. A Mysorean ruler is also believed to have built the Vilakkumadathara (the platform on which the temple lamp has been erected). Apart from the temple, Tirunelli is a place of a scenic beauty. The important institutions located here are a government U.P. School, L.P. School, a co-operative hospital, an ayurvedic dispensary, a veterinary hospital, post office, telegraph office, banks, churches and mosques.

#### Vythiri (Vythiri taluk)

77. Situated 11 km. south of Kalpetta, Vythiri is the headquarters of the taluk. It lies in Kunnathidavaka village which took its name from the Kunnath Bhagavathi temple. Number of government offices are located here. There is a high school, an upper primary school, lower primary school, an adult literacy centre, government hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre, family welfare centre, child welfare centre, veterinary hospital, a key village centre, post office, telegraph office, telephone exchange, banks and a Cinema Talkies. In addition to the Bhagavathi temple, there is another temple, 2 churches and one mosque in the locality.

## ANALYSIS OF DATA

### District-wise and Taluk-wise Census Data

#### (i) POPULATION

78. At the turn of the present century, the district had a population of only 75,149. During the

last eighty years, the population had increased by more than seven-fold. Even then Wayanad district is the smallest district in the state with a population size of 554,026 as on 1st March 1981, which works out to 2.18 per cent of the total population of the state.

TABLE 1

**POPULATION, GROWTH RATE, SEX RATIO AND DENSITY OF WAYANAD DISTRICT, 1901-81**

Year	Population			Percentage decade variation	Sex ratio	Density
	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	75,149	41,632	33,517	..	805	35
1911	82,549	45,489	37,060	+ 9.85	815	39
1921	84,771	47,473	37,298	+ 2.69	786	40
1931	91,769	50,877	40,892	+ 8.26	804	43
1941	106,350	57,952	48,398	+15.89	835	50
1951	169,280	92,099	77,181	+59.17	838	79
1961	275,255	144,635	130,620	+62.60	903	129
1971	413,850	215,338	198,512	+50.35	922	194
1981	554,026	284,261	269,765	+33.87	949	260

Sultan's Battery is the most populous taluk, while Mananthavady is the least populous. None of the villages satisfy the urban criteria and they are classified as rural.

tion by the hard-working agriculturists of the Travancore State. Initially males occupied the area and later their families joined them thereby increasing the content of females in the population of the district.

#### (ii) SEX RATIO

79. Unlike the state pattern, males outnumber females in all taluks and at the district level, the sex ratio (females per 1000 males) of the district being 949 in 1981. This phenomenon holds good for earlier censuses also. Till 1931 census, there was no appreciable difference in the sex-wise population, but thereafter the content of females in the population has shown remarkable increase resulting in sharp upward trend in the sex ratio. The primary reason was that after the 1931 census Wayanad was subjected to colonisa-

#### (iii) DENSITY

80. Next to Idukki, Wayanad has the lowest density in the state with 260 persons per sq. km. In 1901 it had a density of only 35 persons per sq. km. and it took 50 years for doubling (ie., 79 in 1951 census). But its rapidity of increase was phenomenal in the next three decades by recording an increase by three times to the position in 1951. All the taluks have a density of less than 300 persons per sq. km. Of these the highest is in Vythiri taluk (297 persons per sq. km.) followed by Sultan's Battery (268) and Mananthavady (223) taluks.

TABLE 2

**AREA, POPULATION AND NUMBER OF VILLAGES, 1981**

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Area in sq. km.	Population			No. of Revenue Villages	
			Persons	Males	Females	Total	Inhabited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
<b>WAYANAD</b>	T	2,132.0	554,026	284,261	269,765	31	31
	R	2,132.0	554,026	284,261	269,765	31	31
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Mananthavady	T	747.4	166,607	84,922	81,685	11	11
	R	747.4	166,607	84,922	81,685	11	11
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Sultan's Battery	T	761.9	204,368	105,908	98,460	8	8
	R	761.9	204,368	105,908	98,460	8	8
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Vythiri	T	616.4	183,051	93,431	89,620	12	12
	R	616.4	183,051	93,431	89,620	12	12
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..

(iv) GROWTH OF POPULATION

81. The growth rate at the first decade of the present era was 9.85 per cent. In the next decade, it showed a drop to 2.69 per cent and again it gone up to 8.26 per cent in the decade 1921-31. Thereafter the growth was remarkable with 15.89 in 1931-41,

59.17 in 1941-51, 62.60 in 1951-61 and a slight lower rate of 50.35 per cent in 1961-71. The growth of population of the district during the decade 1971-81 is 33.87 per cent which is highest among the districts of the state and far above the state growth rate of 19.24 per cent.

TABLE 3  
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH, 1971-81

District/Taluk	Persons Males Females	Population		Percentage decadal variation 1971-81
		1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5
<b>WAYANAD</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>413,850</b>	<b>554,026</b>	<b>+ 33.87</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>215,338</b>	<b>284,261</b>	<b>+ 32.01</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>198,512</b>	<b>269,765</b>	<b>+ 35.89</b>
1. Mananthavady	P	129,335	166,607	+ 28.82
	M	66,611	84,922	+ 27.49
	F	62,724	81,685	+ 30.23
2. Sultan's Battery	P	144,575	204,368	+ 41.36
	M	75,956	105,908	+ 39.43
	F	68,619	98,460	+ 43.49
3. Vythiri	P	139,940	183,051	+ 30.81
	M	72,771	93,431	+ 28.39
	F	67,169	89,620	+ 33.42

There is no urban area in the district.

Sultan's Battery records the highest growth rate among the taluks of the state with 41.36 per cent dur-

ing the present decade. Vythiri taluk stands next (30.81) in the district followed by Mananthavady taluk (28.82).

TABLE 4  
LITERATES, WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE POPULATION

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of								
		Total population			S. C. population to total population	S. T. population to total population	Literates to total population			
		P	M	F			P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>WAYANAD</b>	T	554,026	284,261	269,765	3.81	17.25	58.33	64.81	51.51	
	R	554,026	284,261	269,765	3.81	17.25	53.33	64.81	51.51	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1. Mananthavady	T	166,607	84,922	81,685	2.43	19.80	56.75	63.77	49.44	
	R	166,607	84,922	81,685	2.43	19.80	56.75	63.77	49.44	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Sultan's Battery	T	204,368	105,908	98,460	3.42	18.02	61.64	66.97	55.92	
	R	204,368	105,908	98,460	3.42	18.02	61.64	66.97	55.92	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Vythiri	T	183,051	93,431	89,620	5.51	14.06	56.08	63.29	48.57	
	R	183,051	93,431	89,620	5.51	14.06	56.08	63.29	48.57	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of											
		Main workers to total population			Marginal workers to total population			Total workers to total population			Non-workers to total population		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<b>WAYANAD</b>	T	33.54	47.07	19.29	4.50	4.01	5.01	38.04	51.08	24.30	61.96	48.92	75.70
	R	33.54	47.07	19.29	4.50	4.01	5.01	38.04	51.08	24.30	61.96	48.92	75.70
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Mananthavady	T	33.62	47.68	19.00	4.57	3.68	5.49	38.19	51.35	24.50	61.81	48.65	75.50
	R	33.62	47.68	19.00	4.57	3.68	5.49	38.19	51.35	24.50	61.81	48.65	75.50
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Sultan's Battery	T	33.62	49.27	16.78	3.91	3.13	4.75	37.53	52.41	21.53	62.47	47.59	78.47
	R	33.62	49.27	16.78	3.91	3.13	4.75	37.53	52.41	21.53	62.47	47.59	78.47
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Vythiri	T	33.39	44.01	22.31	5.08	5.30	4.85	33.47	49.31	27.16	61.53	50.69	72.84
	R	33.39	44.01	22.31	5.08	5.30	4.85	33.47	49.31	27.16	61.53	50.69	72.84
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(v) SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

32. Among the districts of Kerala, the lowest percentage of Scheduled Caste population is recorded in Wayanad district (3.81 per cent) as against the State average of 10.02 per cent. Vythiri taluk with 5.51 per cent leads other two taluks in the district. On the other hand, Wayand district holds the foremost rank in the percentage of Scheduled Tribes with 17.25 per cent. Mananthavady taluk records a percentage higher than the district average with 19.80 followed by Sultan's Battery taluk (18.02). Though Vythiri taluk has a percentage of only 14.06 it is far above the state average of 1.03 per cent and Mannarghat (8.36) which comes next among the taluks of the state. In all taluks, the proportion of Scheduled Tribe population to total population is higher than the proportion of S.C. population.

(vi) LITERACY

83. According to the 1981 census, the literacy rate of this district is 58.33 per cent which is far less than that of the state average of 70.42 per cent. As far as the taluks in the district are concerned the literacy rate for total, male and female rates are on the top in Sultan's Battery taluk with 61.64, 66.97 and 55.92 per cent respectively. The literacy rates in Vythiri taluk are ranked last.

(vii) WORKERS

84. The definitions adopted in the 1981 census for workers, main workers, marginal workers and work participation rates have been explained earlier in paragraph 25. The succeeding paragraphs give only a brief analysis of total workers, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers.

85. The total workers comprise of main workers and marginal workers. The total work participation rate of Wayanad district is 38.04 which is almost similar to that of 1971 (38.84 per cent). More than half of male population (51.08 per cent) are workers while less than one-fourth (24.30 per cent) of female population are returned as workers. Among taluks male work participation rates do not show much variation, the highest being in Sultan's Battery taluk (52.41 per cent) and lowest in Vythiri taluk (49.31). On the other hand, the female rate is highest in Vythiri taluk (27.16) and lowest in Sultan's Battery taluk (21.53).

(a) Main workers

86. Out of 185,835 persons classified as main workers as per the 1981 census, 133,793 are males and 52,042 are females. The total main workers registers 33.54 per cent of the total population of the district. Next to Idukki, the work participation rate of Wayanad is the highest as against the state rate of 26.68 per cent. As in other districts, the male and female rates of Wayanad district also show disparity with 47.07 per cent and 19.29 per cent respectively. As far as the taluks are concerned, the work participation rate in Mananthavady and Sultan's Battery taluks are same with 33.62 per cent though in Vythiri taluk the rate is slightly lower (33.39). The lowest male work participation rate is in Vythiri taluk (44.01 per cent), while the lowest rank in female work participation rate is claimed by Sultan's Battery taluk (16.78).

However, the disparity between male and female rates is highest in Sultan's Battery taluk by 32 points followed by Mananthavady taluk (28 points) and Vythiri taluk (22).

(b) Marginal workers

87. Marginal workers constitute 4.50 per cent of the total population of the district as against 3.85 per cent for the state. Among the taluks of the district, the highest percentage of marginal workers is in Vythiri taluk (5.08 per cent) and lowest in Sultan's Battery taluk (3.91). In the district level as well as in Mananthavady and Sultan's Battery taluks, female rates are higher than that of male.

(viii) NON-WORKERS

88. The percentage of non-workers are more or less similar in the districts as well as in all taluks. 61.96 per cent of the population of the district are non-workers. Sultan's Battery taluk records a very high content of non-workers with 62.47 per cent. The male non-workers are largest in Vythiri taluk (50.69) while among females Sultan's Battery taluk records the highest (78.47).

Village-wise Census Data

(i) POPULATION

89. All the 31 villages in the district have a population of 5,000 and above. Moreover four-fifth of the villages have a population of 10,000 and above. Only 6 villages viz. Peria and Nalloorad villages of Mananthavady taluk, Kidanganad and Noolpuzha villages of Sultan's Battery taluk and Kuppadithara and Vengappally villages of Vythiri taluk lie within the range of 5,000 and 9,999.

TABLE 5  
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY  
POPULATION RANGES

Population range	No. of villages	Percentage to total villages
1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Less than 5,000	..	..
5,000 — 9,999	6	19.35
10,000 — 14,999	9	29.03
15,000 — 19,999	6	19.35
20,000 — 24,999	3	9.68
25,000 — 29,999	2	6.45
30,000 — 34,999	4	12.91
35,000 — 39,999	..	..
40,000 and above	1	3.23

Pulpalli village of Sultan's Battery taluk has the largest population in this district (45,097). Other villages with a population of more than 25,000 are Vemom (31,180) in Mananthavady taluk, Poothadi (32,656), Sultan's Battery (30,457), Nenmeni (30,016) and Ambalavayal (25,671) in Sultan's Battery taluk and Kottappadi (25,442) in Vythiri taluk.

(ii) DENSITY

90. More than 61 per cent of villages have a density of 300 persons per sq. km.



TABLE 6

**DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DENSITY  
OF POPULATION**

Density (per sq. km.)	No. of villages	Percentage to total villages
1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Less than 20	..	..
21 — 50	1	3.23
51 — 100	2	6.45
101 — 200	4	12.90
201 — 300	5	16.13
301 — 500	16	51.61
501 +	3	9.68

Sultan's Battery (670 persons per sq. km), Kaniambetta (506) and Kalpetta (522) are the three villages which have higher density of population in the district. Majority of villages fall in the density range of 301 and 500. 21 villages have a density higher than the average density of the district (260). Thirunelli, Kidanganad and Noolpuzha have a density of less than 100 persons per sq. km. of which Kidanganad of Sultan's Battery taluk has the lowest density (40).

## (iii) SCHEDULED CASTES

91. According to the 1981 census, Scheduled Caste of this district is 21,130. As stated earlier, 3.81 per cent of the total population of the district are Scheduled Castes which works out to 0.83 per cent of the total SC population of the state.

TABLE 7

**PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION  
TO TOTAL POPULATION IN THE VILLAGES**

Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	No. of villages	Percentage of villages
1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.00</b>
5 or less	26	83.87
6 — 10	4	12.90
11 — 15	1	3.23
16 — 20	..	..
21 — 30	..	..
31 and above	..	..

Scheduled Castes live in all villages. In about 84 per cent of the villages, their percentage is less than 5 per cent (of the concerned village population). Kuppadhithara village has the lowest percentage of SC population (0.29 per cent). Only 5 villages (Kalpetta, Achooranam, Kottappadi, Muppainad and Kunnathidavaka) of Vythiri taluk have more than 5 per cent of the respective total population of the village of which Kunnathidavaka has the highest percentage of 15.11.

## (iv) SCHEDULED TRIBES

92. Wayand district has a high content of tribal people (95,557). In other words 36.55 per cent of total Scheduled Tribes in the state and 17.25 per cent of the total population of the district live in this district. All the villages have scheduled tribes and in absolute numbers they are higher than Scheduled Castes in these villages except in Kunnathidavaka and Muppainad villages.

TABLE 8

**PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION  
TO TOTAL POPULATION IN THE VILLAGES**

Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population	No. of villages	Percentage of villages
1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.00</b>
5 or less	2	6.45
6 — 15	12	38.71
16 — 25	12	38.71
26 — 35	3	9.68
36 — 50	2	6.45
51 and above	..	..

Scheduled Tribe population is lower in Muppainad (4.81 per cent) and Kunnathidavaka (5.02) villages of Vythiri taluk. Majority of the villages fell in the range of 6 to 25 per cent. Noolpuzha village of Sultan's Battery taluk has the highest proportion with 48.54 per cent. Other villages which have a higher content of tribal people are Thirunelli (39.17), Kidanganad (33.65), Kottathara (27.85) and Anchukunnu (26.40).

## (v) LITERACY

93. The average literacy rate of villages falling in the population range of 10,000 and above is 58.83 per cent as against 53.33 recorded for villages falling in population range between 5,000 and 10,000.

TABLE 9

**LITERACY RATES BY POPULATION  
RANGES OF VILLAGES**

Population range	No. of villages	Literacy rate
1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>58.33</b>
Less than 5,000	..	..
5,000 — 9,999	6	53.18
10,000 +	25	58.83

The highest literacy rate is recorded in Pulpalli village (65.25 per cent). 13 villages record a higher literacy rate than the district average. Thirunelli village holds the last rank in literacy (43.50 per cent) followed by Noolpuzha village (45.71), Achooranam (48.80), Kuppadhithara (49.73), Porunnanore (50.34) and Kidanganad (50.76). Coming to male literacy, the highest position is claimed by Purakkadi village (70.06). Next comes Vemom village (69.60) while the lowest rank is held in Thirunelli village with 49.70 per cent. As is seen in other parts of the state, female literacy is lower than male literacy. Pulpalli village has the privilege of having the highest female literacy in the district with 60.77 per cent while the second position is claimed by Vemom village (58.70) and third by Poothadi village (58.44). The lowest female literacy as in the case of males is held by Thirunelli village (37.02).

**Analysis of Village Directory**

## AMENITIES

94. The analysis of Village Directory data which includes all the amenities available and land use of the entire district as on 1st October 1979, is presented in the following paragraphs. The distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities such as educational, medical, drinking water, posts and telegraph, market, communication, approach to village by pucca road and power supply are given in the following table.

TABLE 10

## DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES

District/Taluk	No. of inhabited villages	No. (with percentage) of villages having one or more of the following amenities							
		Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post and Telegraph	Market/Hat	Communication	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>WAYANAD</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31 (100)</b>	<b>30 (96.77)</b>	<b>31 (100)</b>	<b>31 (100)</b>	<b>8 (25.81)</b>	<b>31 (100)</b>	<b>31 (100)</b>	<b>31 (100)</b>
1. Mananthavady	11	11 (100)	10 (90.91)	11 (100)	11 (100)	2 (18.18)	11 (100)	11 (100)	11 (100)
2. Sultan's Battery	8	8 (100)	8 (100)	8 (100)	8 (100)	3 (37.50)	8 (100)	8 (100)	8 (100)
3. Vythiri	12	12 (100)	12 (100)	12 (100)	12 (100)	3 (25.00)	12 (100)	12 (100)	12 (100)

All villages in the district are inhabited and educational facilities are available in every village i.e. at least a primary school. Vemom village is having the maximum number of educational and medical institutions. All the villages except Nalloornad village of Mananthavady taluk has medical facilities. Drinking water either by tap or well is available in all villages. Similarly all the villages are provided with postal facility and all important places are connected by road. Markets are available at Vemom and Edavaka villages of Mananthavady taluk, Sultan's Battery, Purakkadi and Nenmeni villages of Sultan's Battery

taluk and Kaniambetta, Kalpetta and Kottapandi villages of Vythiri taluk. All revenue villages in the district are provided with electricity, though in some desoms it may not be available.

95. Considering the amenities which serve the rural population, it is seen that all villages have all major types of amenities, except medical and market. Only 98.40 per cent of the population is served by medical facilities. In regard to markets, they did not fully cater the needs of the rural folk, especially in Mananthavady taluk.

TABLE 11

## PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES

District/Taluk	Total rural population*	Proportion of rural population served by the amenity of							
		Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post and Telegraph	Market/Hat	Communication	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>WAYANAD</b>	<b>554,026</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98.40</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33.92</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
1. Mananthavady	166,607	100	94.63	100	100	24.99	100	100	100
2. Sultan's Battery	204,368	100	100	100	100	41.07	100	100	100
3. Vythiri	183,051	100	100	100	100	34.07	100	100	100

\*All villages are inhabited and there is no town in the district.

96. If we consider non-adequacy of amenities, it can be seen that there is only one village (Nalloornad in Mananthavady taluk) which has no medical institution. However, the nearest medical institution which serve the village is situated at a distance of 5 km. Only 8 villages have market facilities, while in 4 villages (Thavinhal and Nalloornad villages of Mananthavady taluk, Noolpuzha village of Sultan's Battery taluk and Muttill village of Vythiri taluk) facilities are available within a range 5-10 km. The people in 19 villages have to trek more than 10 km. to get the facility of a market.

TABLE 12

## DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING CERTAIN AMENITIES ARRANGED BY DISTANCE RANGES FROM THE PLACES WHERE THESE ARE AVAILABLE

Village not having the amenity of	Number of villages where the amenity is not available and available at a distance of			
	—5 km.	5—10 km.	10 + km.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Medical	1	..	..	1
2. Market/Hat	..	4	15	23

97. Since there is no town in Wayanad district, all the villagers have to depend upon the towns of the neighbouring districts of the state for those facilities not available in the district. However, the nearest town to the village of Mananthavady taluk is Tellicherry

and for villages of Sultan's Battery and Vythiri taluk it is either Gudalur in Tamil Nadu or Calicut in Kerala State. In both cases, the towns in Kerala lie at a distance of more than 50 km. from the villages of Wayanad district.

TABLE 13  
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST TOWN AND AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES

Distance range from the nearest town (km.)	No. of inhabited villages in each range	No. (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Posts and Telegraph	Market/Hat	Communication	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Total</b>	31	31 (100)	30 (96.77)	31 (100)	31 (100)	8 (25.81)	31 (100)	31 (100)	31 (100)
Less than 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51+	31	31 (100)	30 (96.77)	31 (100)	31 (100)	8 (25.81)	31 (100)	31 (100)	31 (100)

98. The amenities classified by population in range are given below. As stated earlier all the villages have a population of 5,000 and above and except in the case of medical and market facilities amenities are

available in all revenue villages. However, it has to bear in mind that the revenue villages in the district are large in size. If desoms are taken into consideration, a large number of them do not have the amenities.

TABLE 14  
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Population range	No. of inhabited villages in each range	No. (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post and Telegraph	Market/Hat	Communication	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Total</b>	31	31 (100)	30 (96.77)	31 (100)	31 (100)	8 (25.81)	31 (100)	31 (100)	31 (100)
Less than 5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000 +	31	31 (100)	30 (96.77)	31 (100)	31 (100)	8 (25.81)	31 (100)	31 (100)	31 (100)

#### STAPLE FOOD

99. As in other districts of Kerala, rice is the staple food in all the villages of the district.

#### LAND USE

100. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has recommended adoption of the following categories under land use in the presentation of data.

1. Forests
2. Not available for cultivation
  - (a) Land put to non-agricultural uses
  - (b) Barren and uncultivable lands
3. Other uncultivated lands excluding fallow lands
  - (a) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands
  - (b) Lands under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown
  - (c) Culturable wastes
4. Fallow lands
  - (a) Fallow lands other than current fallows
  - (b) Current fallows
5. Net area sown

101. The Village Directory, which is presented for the rural areas of the district, gives data on land use pattern. However, there is slight alteration in classification of land use data in the Village Directory. The first category i.e. forest, remains unchanged. Fallow lands [Category 4(a)+(b)] and net area sown

(category 5) are grouped together and treated as agricultural land but in the presentation in the Village Directory they are classified as irrigated and unirrigated, culturable waste includes category 3 (a+b+c), while area not available for cultivation comprises of categories 2 (a+b). Thus in the Village Directory, the land use data are presented under five categories viz. forests, irrigated area, unirrigated area, culturable waste and area not available for cultivation.

102. Being a hilly district, vast area of Wayanad district consists of forests (36.48 per cent). Among taluks, Sultan's Battery taluk has the largest extent under forest (42.99 per cent) and lowest in Vythiri taluk (28.59 per cent). About 75 per cent of the total area of Thirunelli village of Mananthavady fall under forests. Other villages exceed 75 per cent are Thondernad in Mananthavady taluk and Kidanganad and Noolpuzha villages of Sultan's Battery taluk. 51.04 per cent of the total area of the district are put to cultivation as on 1st October 1979. Of these irrigated land comes to only 4.92 per cent. More than half of the area (55.04 per cent) of Vythiri taluk is utilised for cultivation of which only 4.66 per cent are irrigated. Mananthavady taluk has the largest extent under irrigation with 7.87 per cent. 8.78 per cent of the total area of the district is returned as culturable waste, while 3.67 per cent of the total area are not available for cultivation. Among taluks, culturable waste is more in Mananthavady taluk with 13.39 per cent while Sultan's Battery taluk records the lowest in the categories of Culturable waste and area not available for cultivation with 3.61 per cent and 1.63 per cent respectively. Area not available for cultivation is largest in Vythiri taluk (6.78 per cent) due to its peculiar terrain.

**TABLE 15**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF LAND USE AREA (PER CENT)**

District/Taluk	Forests	Cultivated land		Culturable waste	Area not available for cultivation
		Irrigated	Unirrigated		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>WAYANAD</b>	<b>36.48</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>46.15</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>3.67</b>
1. Mananthavady	36.36	7.87	39.21	13.39	3.17
2. Sultan's Battery	42.99	2.22	49.55	3.61	1.63
3. Vythiri	28.59	4.66	50.37	9.60	6.78

103. The percentage of cultivable area to total area of the district is 59.85 per cent of which 8.21 per cent is irrigated. Cultivable area is more in Vythiri taluk (64.63 per cent) while the proportion of irrigated area to cultivable area is larger in Mananthavady taluk.

Sultan's Battery taluk has the lowest proportions (55.37 per cent) of total area under cultivable and 4.00 per cent of the cultivable area under irrigation respectively.

**TABLE 16**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE**

District/Taluk	No. of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
				5
	2	3	4	
<b>WAYANAD</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>212,566.82</b>	<b>59.85</b>	<b>8.21</b>
1. Mananthavady	11	74,741.13	60.47	13.02
2. Sultan's Battery	8	76,188.67	55.37	4.00
3. Vythiri	12	61,637.02	64.63	7.26

PART A  
**VILLAGE DIRECTORY**

NEW 95  
DEL



## VILLAGE DIRECTORY

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## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE VILLAGE DIRECTORY

### Educational facilities

P	Primary or Elementary School
M	Junior Secondary or Middle School
H	Matriculation or Secondary
PUC	Higher Secondary / Intermediate / Pre-University/Junior College
C	College, Any college (graduate level and above) like Arts, Science, Commerce etc.
I	Industrial School
Tr	Training School
AC	Adult Literacy Class/Centre
O	Other educational institutions. These may include Sanskrit Pathshals, Senior Basic School, Makhtaba etc.

### Medical facilities

H	Hospital
MCW	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre
MH	Maternity Home
CWC	Child Welfare Centre
HC	Health Centre
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PHS	Primary Health Subcentre
D	Dispensary
FPC	Family Planning Centre
TB	T.B. Clinic
NH	Nursing Home
RP	Registered Private Practitioner
SMP	Subsidised Medical Practitioner
CHW	Community Health Worker
O	Others

### Drinking water facilities

T	Tap water
W	Well water
TK	Tank water
TW	Tube well water
HP	Hand pump
R	River water
F	Fountain
C	Canal
L	Lake
S	Spring

N	Nallah
O	Others
NA	Information not available

### Post and Telegraph

PO	Post Office
TO	Telegraph Office
PTO	Post and Telegraph Office
Phone	Telephone connection

### Communications

BS	Bus
RS	Railway Station
NW	Navigable waterway (including river, canal backwaters etc).

### Approach to village

PR	Pucca Road
KR	Kacha Road
FP	Footpath
NR	Navigable river
NC	Navigable canal
NW	Navigable waterway (other than river or canal)

### Electrification facilities

ED	Electricity for domestic purpose
EAG	Electricity for agriculture
EO	Electricity for other purpose like industrial, commercial etc.
EA	Electricity for all purposes listed above

### Irrigated by source

GC	Government canal
PC	Private canal
W	Well (without electricity)
WE	Well (with electricity)
TW	Tube well (without electricity)
TWE	Tube well (with electricity)
TK	Tank
R	River
L	Lake
WF	Water fall
O	Others
T	Total

## VILLAGE DIRECTORY—AMENITIES

Amenities available (if not available within the village a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz. —5 km., 5—10 km. and 10+km. of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the village (in hectares)	Total population and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop, Railway stations, water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>MANANTHAVADY</b>									
1	Periya	6,224.60	8,251 (1,510)	P (3)	MCW (1), D (1), O(1)	W	PO	—(10+km)	BS
2	Thavinhal	8,005.36	19,153 (3,511)	P(11), M(4), H(2), AC(1), O(1)	H(2), PHS(1), D(4), O(1)	W	PO, PTO, Phone	—(5—10 km)	BS
3	Thirunelly	20,116.11	19,460 (3,988)	P(8), M(3), H(1)	H(1), D(2), FPC (1), O(2)	T, W	PO, PTO, Phone	—(10+km)	BS, NW
4	Vemom	8,010.40	31,180 (5,638)	P(12), M(7), H(2), Tr(1), O(4)	H(4), MCW(2), MH(2), D(8), O(9)	T, W	PO, PTO, Phone	Daily	BS, NW
5	Nalloornad	2,209.05	8,867 (1,506)	P(2), M(2)	—(—5 km.)	W	PO	—(5—10 km)	BS, NW
6	Edavaka	2,516.85	10,452 (1,862)	P(6), M(2), H(1)	D(1)	W	PO	Tuesday	BS, NW
7	Thondernad	13,115.33	15,934 (2,911)	P(8), M(2), H(1)	H(1), D(1), O(2)	W	PO	—(10+km)	BS
8	Vellamunda	3,583.49	10,987 (1,941)	P(6), M(2), H(1)	D(1), FPC(1), NH(1), O(3)	W, C	PO, PTO, Phone	—(10+km)	BS
9	Porunnanore	2,870.56	13,074 (2,163)	P(7), M(4)	PHC(1), O(2)	W	PO, PTO, Phone	—(10+km)	BS
10	Anchukunnu	3,037.79	11,978 (2,116)	P(4), M(3)	H(1)	W	PO	—(10+km)	BS
11	Kuppathode	5,051.59	17,271 (3,212)	P(4), M(2), H(1), O(1)	D(1), FPC(2), O(8)	T, W	PO, PTO, Phone	—(10+km)	BS
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74,741.13</b>	<b>166,607 (30,358)</b>	<b>P(71), M(31), H(9), Tr(1), AC(1), O(6)</b>	<b>H(9), MCW(3), MH(2), PHC(1), PHS(1), D(19), FPC(4), NH(1), O(28).</b>				

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz. —5 km., 5—10 km. and 10+km. of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Sl. No.	Name of village	Total area of the village (in hectares)	Total population and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop, Railway stations, water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>SULTAN'S BATTERY</b>									
1	Pulpalli	12,599.81	45,097 (8,521)	P(11), M(5), H(2)	H(1), D(3), FPC(1), NH(5), O(9)	T, W	PO, Phone	—(10+km)	BS
2	Poothadi	10,615.85	32,656 (6,019)	P(10), M(5), H(2)	H(3), PHS(1), D(2), O(1)	W	PO	—(10+km)	BS
3	Kidanganad	17,519.84	7,051 (1,399)	P(3), M(1)	PHS(1), FPC(1)	W	PO	—(10+km)	BS
4	Sultan's Battery	4,548.97	30,457 (5,755)	P(10), M(5), H(2), C(1), O(3)	H(6), D(1), FPC(1), O(9)	T, W	PO, PTO, Phone	Monday	BS
5	Purakkadi	5,351.66	23,459 (4,734)	P(9), M(2), H(1), O(1)	PHC(1), D(1), O(9)	W	PO, PTO, Phone	Sunday	BS
6	Ambalavayal	6,064.97	25,671 (4,797)	P(12), M(3), H(2), O(2)	H(1), MH(1), CWC(1), D(2), NH(1), O(5)	T, W	PO, PTO	—(10+km)	BS
7	Nenmeni	6,937.94	30,016 (5,652)	P(14), M(3), H(1), O(3)	MCW(1), D(1), FPC(1), O(6)	T, W	PO	Tuesday, Saturday	BS
8	Noolpuzha	12,549.63	9,961 (1,965)	P(2), AC(1)	O(1)	W	PO, Phone	—(5—10km)	BS
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76,188.67</b>	<b>204,368 (38,842)</b>	<b>P(71), M(24), H(10), C(1), AC(1), O(9)</b>	<b>H(11), MCW(1), MH(1), CWC(1), PHC(1), PHS(2), D(10), FPC(4), NH(6), O(40)</b>				

**AND LAND USE, 1979**

Approach to village 11	Nearest town and distance (in km.) 12	Power Supply 13	Staple food 14	Land use (i. e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto two decimal places)						Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest 20	Sl. No. 1
				Forest 15	Irrigated by source 16	Unirrigated 17	Culturable waste (including gaucher and groves) 18	Area not available for cultivation 19			
<b>TALUK</b>											
PR, KR	Tellicherry (55)	ED, EO	Rice	1,387.31	T (351.85)	2,530.48	1,829.69	125.27	..	1	
PR, KR	Tellicherry (71)	EA	Rice	894.28	T (3,278.04)	2,038.60	1,600.79	193.65	..	2	
PR, KR, NR	Tellicherry (90)	ED	Rice	14,925.32	..	5,037.38	..	153.41	..	3	
PR, KR, NR	Tellicherry (80)	EA	Rice and wheat	1,281.49	T (1,215.23)	2,209.98	2,181.62	1,122.08	..	4	
PR, KR, NR	Tellicherry (85)	EA	Rice	..	R (12.14)	1,306.00	890.00	0.91	..	5	
PR, KR, NR	Tellicherry (82)	EA	Rice and wheat	..	R (129.49)	2,099.74	112.90	174.72	..	6	
PR, KR	Tellicherry (106)	EA	Rice	7,532.33	T (874.26)	2,984.21	1,721.98	2.55	..	7	
PR, KR	Tellicherry (94)	EA	Rice	564.99	..	2,244.01	607.02	167.47	..	8	
PR, KR	Tellicherry (90)	ED, EO	Rice	..	T (24.28)	2,031.64	668.05	146.59	..	9	
PR, KR	Tellicherry (91)	EA	Rice and wheat	..	..	2,850.01	121.40	66.38	..	10	
PR, KR	Tellicherry (96)	EA	Rice	587.36	..	3,970.61	273.28	220.34	..	11	
				<b>27,173.88</b>	<b>T (5,743.66),</b>	<b>29,302.66</b>	<b>10,006.73</b>	<b>2,373.37</b>			
				<b>R (141.63)</b>							

Approach to village 11	Nearest town and distance (in km.) 12	Power supply 13	Staple food 14	Land use (i. e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto two decimal places)						Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest 20	Sl. No. 1
				Forest 15	Irrigated by source 16	Unirrigated 17	Culturable waste (including gaucher and groves) 18	Area not available for cultivation 19			
<b>TALUK</b>											
PR, KR	Kozhikode (129)	EA	Rice	3,173.54	T (687.61)	7,127.61	1,269.66	316.65	..	1	
PR, KR	Kozhikode (81)	EA	Rice	2,880.92	..	7,732.18	..	2.75	..	2	
PR, KR	Kozhikode (97)	EA	Rice	16,318.46	T (24.28)	1,170.19	..	6.91	..	3	
PR, KR	Kozhikode (97)	EA	Rice	..	..	4,297.76	..	251.21	..	4	
PR, KR	Kozhikode (87)	ED, EO	Rice	..	T (111.88)	4,576.59	451.93	211.26	..	5	
PR, KR	Kozhikode (100)	EA	Rice	..	T (161.87)	4,694.35	1,006.41	202.34	..	6	
PR, KR	Kozhikode (107)	EA	Rice	..	..	6,737.96	..	199.98	..	7	
PR, KR	Kozhikode (104)	ED, EO	Rice	10,377.81	T (703.10)	1,415.36	..	53.36	..	8	
				<b>32,755.73</b>	<b>T (1,688.94)</b>	<b>37,752.20</b>	<b>2,747.34</b>	<b>1,244.46</b>			

## VILLAGE DIRECTORY—AMENITIES

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz. —5km., 5—10 km. and 10+km. of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the village (in hectares)	Total Population and number of house holds	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat, if any	Communications. (Bus stop, Railway, stations, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>VYTHIRI</b>									
1	Padinharethara	3,962.08	10,207(1,780)	P(4), M(1), H(1)	H(1), PHS(1), D(1)	W	PO	—(10+km)	BS
2	Kuppadithara	1,556.45	6,881(1,111)	P(4)	FPC (1)	W	PO	—(10+km)	BS
3	Kottathara	3,174.74	11,888(2,040)	P(5), M(1), AC(1), O(6)	PHS(1), D(1), FPC(1)NH(1)O(1)	W	PO	—(10+km)	BS
4	Kaniambetta	3,779.62	19,115(3,426)	P(4), M(2), H(2)	D(1), FPC(2), O(3)	W	PO	Sunday	BS
5	Muttil	4,737.52	22,271(4,147)	P(12), M(6), H(1)	H(2), D(1), FPC(2), NH(1), O(1)	W	PO	—(5—10 km)	BS
6	Kalpetta	3,414.49	17,808(3,602)	P(10), M(2), H(1), O(1)	H(3), MCW (1), D(1), NH(3), O(5)	T,W	PO, PTO Phone	Sunday	BS
7	Vengappally	2,116.10	7,336(1,263)	P(4), M(2)	PHS(1), O(1)	W	PO	—(10+km)	BS
8	Thariyode	7,117.09	11,353(2,052)	P(4), M(2), H(1)	H(2), PHC(1), D(1), O(4)	W	PO	—(10+km)	BS
9	Achooranam	7,130.48	14,105(2,729)	P(5), M(2), H(1), O(2)	PHS(2), D(3), O(3)	TW	PO, PTO Phone	—(10+km)	BS
10	Kunnathidavaka	4,783.56	13,573(2,660)	P(5), M(2), H(1), AC(1), O(1)	H(2), MCW(1), FPC(1), O(4)	T, W	PO, PTO, Phone	—(10+km)	BS
11	Kottappadi	8,475.24	25,442(4,911)	P(7), M(3), H(1)	D(2), FPC(1), NH(1), O(2)	T, W	PO, PTO, Phone	Sunday	BS
12	Muppainad	11,389.65	23,072(4,437)	P(5), M(3), O(8)	H(3), D(1), FPC(1), O(3)	W	PO	—(10+km)	BS
<b>Total</b>		<b>61,637.02</b>	<b>183,051(34,158)</b>	<b>P(69), M(126) H(9), AC(2), O(18)</b>	<b>H(13), MCW(2), PHC(1), PHS(5), D(12), FPC(9), NH(6), O(27)</b>				

**AND LAND USE, 1979—(Concl.d.)**

Land use (ie. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto two decimal places)

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Forest	Irrigated by source	unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gau-cher and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Sl. No
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
<b>TALUK</b>										
PR, KR	Kozhikode (88)	ED	Rice	1,460.05	..	2,119.77	303.51	78.75	..	1
PR, KR	Kozhikode (90)	EA	Rice	..	T (12.95)	1,521.41	..	22.09	..	2
PR, KR	Kozhikode (82)	ED	Rice	58.50	T (890.43)	2,065.41	60.70	99.70	..	3
PR, KR	Kozhikode (80)	ED, EO	Rice	..	..	3,744.00	..	35.62	..	4
PR, KR	Kozhikode (80)	EA	Rice	95.10	T (809.37)	2,155.49	1,476.20	201.36	..	5
PR, KR	Kozhikode (72)	EA	Rice	374.85	GC (121.50)	291.05	2,571.00	56.09	..	6
PR, KR	Kozhikode (85)	EA	Rice	..	T (4.38)	2,064.30	..	47.42	..	7
PR, KR	Kozhikode (80)	ED, EO	Rice	2,561.08	T (16.24)	3,051.00	1,470.00	18.77	..	8
PR, KR	Kozhikode (69)	ED,EO	Rice and Wheat	3,863.07	..	3,117.66	..	149.75	..	9
PR, KR	Kozhikode (60)	ED,EO	Rice	1,446.34	..	3,056.00	20.23	260.99	..	10
PR, KR	Kozhikode (79)	EA	Rice	3,685.59	T (565.52)	1,033.44	12.77	3,177.92	..	11
PR, KR	Kozhikode (91)	ED, EO	Rice	4,078.86	T (449.55)	6,830.68	..	30.56	..	12
				<b>17,623.44</b>	<b>T (2,748.41) GC (121.50)</b>	<b>31,050.21</b>	<b>5,914.41</b>	<b>4,179.02</b>		

**APPENDIX I TO THE  
TALUK-WISE ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL,**

Educational

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Primary School		Middle School		Matriculation/ Secondary School		Higher Secondary/ PUC/Intermediate/ Junior College		College (Graduate and above)	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	..	..	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
1	Mananthavady	11	71	10	31	7	9	..	..	..	..
2	Sultan's Battery	8	71	7	24	6	10	..	..	1	1
3	Vythiri	12	69	11	26	8	9	..	..	..	..

Medical

Drinking

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Primary Health Sub-centre		Community health worker		Others		Villages with no medical facility	Drinking					
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Persons	Villages	Institutions		Tap	Well	Tank	Tube well	River	Fountain
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	..	..	<b>25</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>	..	..	..	..
1	Mananthavady	1	1	..	..	8	29	1	3	11	..	..	..	..
2	Sultan's Battery	2	2	..	..	7	46	..	4	8	..	..	..	..
3	Vythiri	4	5	..	..	10	33	..	4	12	..	..	..	..

# VILLAGE DIRECTORY

## MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

### Medical

Adult Literacy class/centres		Others		Villages with no educational facilities	Dispensary		Hospital		Maternity and Child welfare Centre/Maternity home/Child welfare centre		Primary Health centre/Health centre		Family Planning Centre	
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
4	4	12	34	..	23	41	15	33	6	10	3	3	14	17
1	1	3	7	..	8	19	5	9	2	5	1	1	3	4
1	1	4	9	..	6	10	4	11	2	3	1	1	4	4
2	2	5	18	..	9	12	6	13	2	2	1	1	7	9

### Water

### Post and Telegraph

### Communications

### Power supply

Canal	Others	More than one source	Villages with no drinking water facility of any type	P.O.	T.O.	P.T.O.	P.O. & Phone	T.O. & Phone	P.T.O. & Phone	Phone	Bus stop	Railway station	Navi-gable water way	Avai-able	Not available
1	..	12	..	16	..	1	2	..	12	..	31	..	4	31	..
1	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	6	..	11	..	4	11	..
..	..	4	..	3	..	1	2	..	2	..	8	..	..	8	..
..	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	4	..	12	..	..	12	..

## APPENDIX II TO THE VILLAGE DIRECTORY

### LAND UTILISATION DATA IN RESPECT OF NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS (CENSUS TOWNS)

Land use (ie. under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest unit)

Sl. No.	Name of town and taluk with brackets	Total area	Forest	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Cultivable waste (including gau-cher and groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				N I L			

## APPENDIX III TO THE VILLAGE DIRECTORY

### TALUK-WISE LIST OF VILLAGES WHERE NO AMENITIES ARE AVAILABLE

Amenities are available in all villages of all taluks



## APPENDIX IV TO THE VILLAGE DIRECTORY

### LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Ranges of Scheduled Caste Population (Percentage)	Code No.	Name of Village	Code No.	Name of Village	Code No.	Name of Village
1	2	3	2	3	2	3

#### A—SCHEDULED CASTES

<b>Taluk Mananthavady</b>						
0—5	1	Periya	5	Nalloornad	8	Vellamunda
	2	Thavinhal	6	Edavaka	9	Porunnanore
	3	Thirunelly	7	Thondernad	10	Anchukunnu
	4	Vemom			11	Kuppathode
<b>Taluk Sultan's Battery</b>						
0—5	1	Pulpalli	4	Sultan's Battery	7	Nenmeni
	2	Poothadi	5	Purakkadi	8	Noolpuzha
	3	Kidanganad	6	Ambalavayal		
<b>Taluk Vythiri</b>						
0—5	1	Padinharethara	4	Kaniambetta	7	Vengappally
	2	Kuppadithara	5	Muttill	8	Thariyode
	3	Kottathara				
6—10	6	Kalpetta	9	Achooranam	12	Muppainad
			11	Kottappadi		
11—15	10	Kunnathidavaka				

Ranges of Scheduled Tribe Population (Percentage)	Code No.	Name of Village	Code No.	Name of Village	Code No.	Name of Village
1	2	3	2	3	2	3

#### B—SCHEDULED TRIBES

<b>Taluk Mananthavady</b>						
0—5	Nil					
6—15	2	Thavinhal	6	Eadvaka	8	Vellamunda
	4	Vemom				
16—25	1	Periya	7	Thondernad	11	Kuppathode
	5	Nalloornad	9	Porunnanore		
26—35	10	Anchukunnu				
36+	3	Thirunelly				
<b>Taluk Sultan's Battery</b>						
0—5	Nil					
6—15	1	Pulpalli	6	Ambalavayal		
	4	Sultan's Battery				
16—25	2	Poothadi	7	Nenmeni		
	5	Purakkadi				
26—35	3	Kidanganad				
36+	8	Noolpuzha				
<b>Taluk Vythiri</b>						
0—5	10	Kunnathidavaka	12	Muppainad		
6—15	1	Padinharethara	6	Kalpetta	11	Kottappadi
	5	Muttill	9	Achooranam		
16—25	2	Kuppadithara	4	Kaniambetta	8	Thariyode
			7	Vengappally		
26—35	3	Kottathara				



PART B

**PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**

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## PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

### Fly-Leaf

The Primary Census Abstract is the basic table compiled manually on full count basis from the information collected in the individual slip and the household schedule Part II (Population record). Primary Census Abstract comprises of basic data such as area, occupied residential houses, number of households, sex-wise distribution of total population, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, literates, main workers and their categories, marginal workers and non-workers upto the desom/kara level. District Primary Census Abstract upto the level of taluks, village and desom Primary Census Abstract and Development Block and Panchayat Primary Census Abstract have been presented in four separate tables. In addition, the District Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also been presented separately in two tables.

TABLE  
DISTRICT PRIMARY

Sl. No.	District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Area in sq. km.	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>WAYANAD DISTRICT</b>		<b>T</b>	<b>2132.0</b>	<b>101,409</b>	<b>103,358</b>	<b>554,026</b>	<b>284,261</b>	<b>269,765</b>
		<b>R</b>	<b>2132.0</b>	<b>101,409</b>	<b>103,358</b>	<b>554,026</b>	<b>284,261</b>	<b>269,765</b>
		<b>U</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>1</b>	<b>Mananthavady Taluk</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>747.4</b>	<b>29,874</b>	<b>30,358</b>	<b>166,607</b>	<b>84,922</b>	<b>81,685</b>
		<b>R</b>	<b>747.4</b>	<b>29,874</b>	<b>30,358</b>	<b>166,607</b>	<b>84,922</b>	<b>81,685</b>
		<b>U</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>2</b>	<b>Sultan's Battery Taluk</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>761.9</b>	<b>38,058</b>	<b>38,842</b>	<b>204,368</b>	<b>105,908</b>	<b>98,460</b>
		<b>R</b>	<b>761.9</b>	<b>38,058</b>	<b>38,842</b>	<b>204,368</b>	<b>105,908</b>	<b>98,460</b>
		<b>U</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>3</b>	<b>Vythiri Taluk</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>616.4</b>	<b>33,477</b>	<b>34,158</b>	<b>183,051</b>	<b>93,431</b>	<b>89,620</b>
		<b>R</b>	<b>616.4</b>	<b>33,477</b>	<b>34,158</b>	<b>183,051</b>	<b>93,431</b>	<b>89,620</b>
		<b>U</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..

Main

Sl. No.	District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
			3	22	23	24	25	26
<b>WAYANAD DISTRICT</b>		<b>T</b>	<b>39,331</b>	<b>35,601</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>73,608</b>	<b>44,803</b>	<b>28,805</b>
		<b>R</b>	<b>39,331</b>	<b>35,601</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>73,608</b>	<b>44,803</b>	<b>28,805</b>
		<b>U</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>1</b>	<b>Mananthavady Taluk</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>14,124</b>	<b>12,543</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>22,440</b>	<b>13,163</b>	<b>9,277</b>
		<b>R</b>	<b>14,124</b>	<b>12,543</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>22,440</b>	<b>13,163</b>	<b>9,277</b>
		<b>U</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>2</b>	<b>Sultan's Battery Taluk</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>16,591</b>	<b>15,415</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>32,477</b>	<b>20,433</b>	<b>12,044</b>
		<b>R</b>	<b>16,591</b>	<b>15,415</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>32,477</b>	<b>20,433</b>	<b>12,044</b>
		<b>U</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>3</b>	<b>Vythiri Taluk</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>8,616</b>	<b>7,643</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>18,691</b>	<b>11,207</b>	<b>7,484</b>
		<b>R</b>	<b>8,616</b>	<b>7,643</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>18,691</b>	<b>11,207</b>	<b>7,484</b>
		<b>U</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..

1  
**GENSUS ABSTRACT**

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate s			Total main workers			Sl. No.
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
21,130	10,935	10,195	95,557	47,547	48,010	323,190	184,221	138,969	185,835	133,793	52,042	
21,130	10,935	10,195	95,557	47,547	48,010	323,190	184,221	138,969	185,835	133,793	52,042	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4,053	2,110	1,943	32,991	16,295	16,696	94,545	54,158	40,387	56,011	40,487	15,524	1
4,053	2,110	1,943	32,991	16,295	16,696	94,545	54,158	40,387	56,011	40,487	15,524	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6,997	3,649	3,348	36,821	18,412	18,409	125,982	70,926	55,056	68,709	52,186	16,523	2
6,997	3,649	3,348	36,821	18,412	18,409	125,982	70,926	55,056	68,709	52,186	16,523	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10,080	5,176	4,904	25,745	12,840	12,905	102,663	59,137	43,526	61,115	41,120	19,995	3
10,080	5,176	4,904	25,745	12,840	12,905	102,663	59,137	43,526	61,115	41,120	19,995	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

workers

Household industry, (manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs)			Other workers			Marginal workers			Non-workers			Sl. No.
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	1
1,828	1,453	375	71,068	51,936	19,132	24,907	11,394	13,513	343,284	139,074	204,210	
1,828	1,453	375	71,068	51,936	19,132	24,907	11,394	13,513	343,284	139,074	204,210	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
588	495	93	18,859	14,286	4,573	7,608	3,122	4,486	102,988	41,313	61,675	1
588	495	93	18,859	14,286	4,573	7,608	3,122	4,486	102,988	41,313	61,675	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
821	636	185	18,820	15,702	3,118	7,997	3,317	4,680	127,662	50,405	77,257	2
821	636	185	18,820	15,702	3,118	7,997	3,317	4,680	127,662	50,405	77,257	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
419	322	97	33,389	21,948	11,441	9,302	4,955	4,347	112,634	47,356	65,278	3
419	322	97	33,389	21,948	11,441	9,302	4,955	4,347	112,634	47,356	65,278	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

**TABLE  
VILLAGE AND DESOM**

Code No.	Village/Desom	Area of Village in hectares	*No. of occupied residential houses	**No. of House-holds	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes		Literates	
					Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>MANANTHAVADY TALUK</b>													
1	Periya	6,224.60	1,468	1,510	8,251	4,225	4,026	133	118	795	814	2,625	2,053
1.1	Periya		582	591	3,241	1,639	1,602	54	50	321	325	963	690
1.2	Varayal		506	538	2,932	1,517	1,415	75	63	300	318	943	719
1.3	Alattil		226	226	1,219	617	602	4	4	102	97	415	387
1.4	Irumanathur		149	150	837	438	399	..	1	62	68	299	253
2F.3	Mananthavady Range		5	5	22	14	8	..	..	10	6	5	4
2	Thavinhal	8,005.36	3,455	3,511	19,153	9,741	9,412	312	292	1,465	1,459	6,524	5,256
2.1	Dindimmel		835	855	4,202	2,209	1,993	172	156	236	181	1,445	963
2.2	Thavinhal		1,370	1,384	7,733	3,834	3,899	128	126	482	510	2,647	2,331
2.3	Valat		838	855	4,710	2,450	2,260	6	1	549	547	1,515	1,114
2.4	Porur		410	415	2,491	1,236	1,255	6	9	186	216	914	848
1F.3	Begur Range		2	2	17	12	5	..	..	12	5	3	..
3	Thirunelhy	20,116.11	3,893	3,988	19,460	9,952	9,508	169	155	3,784	3,838	4,946	3,520
3.1	Thirunelhy		1,644	1,713	8,016	4,140	3,876	76	75	1,683	1,657	1,753	1,101
3.2	Trissilery		2,002	2,023	10,406	5,280	5,126	93	79	1,617	1,696	3,110	2,398
1F.3	Begur Range		237	241	1,005	511	494	..	1	463	473	83	21
2F.3	Mananthavady Range		10	11	33	21	12	..	..	21	12	..	..
4	Vemom	8,010.40	5,532	5,638	31,180	16,002	15,178	645	575	2,046	2,183	11,138	8,909
4.1	Ozhakkodi		732	738	4,101	2,118	1,983	47	36	134	167	1,544	1,289
4.2	Vemom		3,888	3,972	21,542	11,067	10,475	586	526	1,545	1,603	7,597	5,962
4.3	Arattuthara		677	693	5,349	2,726	2,623	8	12	365	468	1,927	1,594
1F.3	Begur Range		1	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
2F.3	Mananthavady Range		34	34	186	90	96	4	1	1	4	70	64
5	Nalloorad	2,209.05	1,490	1,506	8,867	4,434	4,433	17	14	727	794	3,030	2,449
5.1	Payingattiry		228	229	1,300	643	657	4	3	18	22	452	345
5.2	Kunnamangalam		306	318	1,894	949	945	3	4	196	189	598	468
5.3	Pulikkad		571	571	3,420	1,729	1,691	9	7	243	260	1,180	957
5.4	Kammana		385	388	2,253	1,113	1,140	1	..	270	323	800	679



## PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Main workers														
Total		Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry (manufacturing processing, servicing & repairs)		Other workers		Marginal workers		Non-workers		Code No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
2,017	694	644	79	663	306	19	1	691	308	232	502	1,976	2,830	1
770	280	187	28	244	130	11	..	328	122	90	195	779	1,127	1.1
682	247	226	42	199	60	2	1	255	144	121	271	714	897	1.2
359	118	138	3	139	74	6	..	76	41	..	4	258	480	1.3
199	49	92	6	81	42	..	..	26	1	21	32	218	318	1.4
7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	8	2F.3
4,222	1,789	1,716	376	925	628	81	4	1,500	781	642	771	4,877	6,852	2
927	481	94	35	100	42	29	..	704	404	233	130	1,049	1,382	2.1
1,645	669	752	108	971	249	26	..	496	312	222	345	1,967	2,885	2.2
1,062	407	465	107	332	249	16	3	249	48	140	241	1,248	1,612	2.3
579	231	405	126	122	88	10	1	42	16	47	55	610	969	2.4
9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	3	4	1F.3
5,043	2,726	871	96	1,735	1,555	50	7	2,387	1,068	438	568	4,471	6,214	3
1,991	1,188	252	42	760	639	22	2	957	505	277	326	1,872	2,362	3.1
2,740	1,309	614	54	950	889	28	5	1,148	361	161	242	2,379	3,575	3.2
302	225	5	..	25	27	..	..	272	198	..	..	209	269	1F.3
10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	11	8	2F.3
7,508	2,760	1,991	248	1,866	1,282	113	18	3,538	1,212	558	754	7,936	11,664	4
945	231	356	24	234	150	25	3	330	54	161	194	1,012	1,558	4.1
5,224	2,047	1,297	210	1,209	812	67	13	2,651	1,012	344	476	5,499	7,952	4.2
1,291	467	329	13	421	320	21	2	520	132	53	84	1,382	2,072	4.3
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1F.3
47	14	9	1	2	..	..	..	36	13	..	..	43	82	2F.3
2,168	793	800	163	940	570	31	1	397	59	86	160	2,180	3,480	5
309	57	87	2	151	50	1	1	70	4	2	5	332	595	5.1
406	110	130	10	211	92	9	..	56	8	55	95	488	740	5.2
889	307	279	46	382	225	20	..	208	36	26	55	814	1,329	5.3
564	319	304	105	196	203	1	..	63	11	3	5	546	816	5.4

**TABLE**  
**VILLAGE AND DESOM**

Code No.	Village/Desom	Area of village in hectares	*No. of occupied residential houses	**No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes		Literates	
					Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>MANANTHAVADY TALUK—concl.</b>													
<b>6</b>	<b>Edavaka</b>	<b>2,516.85</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>10,452</b>	<b>5,244</b>	<b>5,208</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>2,778</b>
6.1	Edavaka		726	729	4,077	2,053	2,024	4	1	360	357	1,443	1,176
6.2	Ozhakkodi		709	728	3,929	1,976	1,953	26	18	204	214	1,344	942
6.3	Edachana		403	405	2,446	1,215	1,231	40	40	104	130	840	660
<b>7</b>	<b>Thondernad</b>	<b>13,115.33</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>2,911</b>	<b>15,934</b>	<b>8,053</b>	<b>7,881</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>5,213</b>	<b>3,952</b>
7.1	Kunhome		586	589	3,162	1,554	1,608	58	52	456	485	964	743
7.2	Thondernad		2,250	2,269	12,519	6,371	6,148	142	161	1,047	1,049	4,167	3,139
2F.3	Mananthavady Range		53	53	253	128	125	12	10	16	9	82	70
<b>8</b>	<b>Vellamunda</b>	<b>3,583.49</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>10,987</b>	<b>5,574</b>	<b>5,413</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>3,467</b>	<b>2,207</b>
8.1	Mangalasseri		455	474	2,556	1,308	1,248	10	5	138	88	798	487
8.2	Vellamunda		1,461	1,467	8,431	4,266	4,165	108	104	642	658	2,669	1,720
<b>9</b>	<b>Porunnalore</b>	<b>2,870.56</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>13,074</b>	<b>6,534</b>	<b>6,540</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>2,597</b>
9.1	Changadam		560	562	3,363	1,635	1,728	35	43	197	218	1,040	633
9.2	Cherukara		472	473	2,983	1,495	1,488	11	10	381	378	908	605
9.3	Karingari		683	683	4,010	2,038	1,972	12	8	378	390	1,206	753
9.4	Kommayad		441	445	2,718	1,366	1,352	3	..	174	169	831	606
<b>10</b>	<b>Anchukunnu</b>	<b>3,037.79</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>11,978</b>	<b>6,089</b>	<b>5,889</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>3,874</b>	<b>2,758</b>
10.1	Anchukunnu		1,089	1,112	6,314	3,197	3,117	23	19	781	772	1,950	1,174
10.2	Vilambukantam		364	382	2,099	1,076	1,023	11	11	290	299	683	524
10.3	Echome		617	622	3,565	1,816	1,749	8	8	508	512	1,241	1,060
<b>11</b>	<b>Kuppathode</b>	<b>5,051.59</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>17,271</b>	<b>9,074</b>	<b>8,197</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>5,729</b>	<b>3,908</b>
11.1	Kuppathode		3,167	3,212	17,271	9,074	8,197	331	299	1,802	1,880	5,729	3,908

## PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Main workers														
Total		Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry (manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs)		Other workers		Marginal workers		Non-workers		Code No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
<b>2,534</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>6</b>
1,040	348	446	101	357	220	7	..	230	27	21	40	992	1,636	6.1
930	280	285	10	390	254	12	..	243	16	12	15	1,034	1,658	6.2
564	253	222	51	249	155	2	2	91	45	10	12	641	966	6.3
<b>3,956</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>6,039</b>	<b>7</b>
841	405	259	56	469	325	8	5	105	19	9	15	704	1,188	7.1
3,050	1,072	998	127	1,079	590	40	7	933	348	153	320	3,168	4,756	7.2
65	30	11	..	22	18	..	..	32	12	..	..	63	95	2F.3
<b>2,488</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>4,406</b>	<b>8</b>
582	153	111	3	80	115	..	..	391	35	59	55	667	1,040	8.1
1,906	697	563	40	652	564	17	3	674	90	141	102	2,219	3,366	8.2
<b>2,816</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>5,169</b>	<b>9</b>
688	205	200	19	143	83	1	..	344	103	115	199	832	1,324	9.1
684	222	257	3	218	208	1	1	208	10	74	81	737	1,185	9.2
845	194	338	31	193	120	16	..	298	43	222	305	971	1,473	9.3
599	151	285	46	202	85	..	..	112	20	9	14	758	1,187	9.4
<b>3,057</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>10</b>
1,559	570	486	48	634	474	6	3	433	45	163	208	1,470	2,339	10.1
556	257	226	44	132	134	6	1	192	78	39	48	481	718	10.2
942	294	465	6	371	231	9	3	97	54	16	14	858	1,441	10.3
<b>4,678</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>6,263</b>	<b>11</b>
4,678	1,631	1,369	34	1,843	1,360	76	37	1,390	200	118	303	4,378	6,263	11.1

**TABLE  
VILLAGE AND DESOM**

Code No.	Village/Desom	Area of village in hectares	*No. of occupied residential houses	**No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes		Literates	
					Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>SULTAN'S BATTERY TALUK</b>													
<b>1</b>	<b>Pulpalli</b>	<b>12,599.81</b>	<b>8,398</b>	<b>8,521</b>	<b>45,097</b>	<b>24,034</b>	<b>21,063</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>16,626</b>	<b>12,799</b>
1.1	Pakkom		1,270	1,290	6,654	3,420	3,234	125	121	1,088	1,051	1,956	1,525
1.2	Pulpalli		7,066	7,169	38,129	20,450	17,679	742	689	1,361	1,275	14,652	11,270
3F.1B	Chedleth Range		62	62	314	164	150	..	..	151	141	18	4
<b>2</b>	<b>Poothadi</b>	<b>10,615.85</b>	<b>5,972</b>	<b>6,019</b>	<b>32,656</b>	<b>16,851</b>	<b>15,805</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>11,543</b>	<b>9,236</b>
2.1	Veliyambam		770	775	4,251	2,171	2,080	22	20	569	600	1,398	1,133
2.2	Poothadi		5,102	5,144	27,923	14,429	13,494	308	269	2,239	2,261	10,107	8,094
3F.1B	Chedleth Range		58	58	265	134	131	..	..	120	129	31	8
4F.2	Kalpetta Range		42	42	217	117	100	3	..	110	100	7	1
<b>3</b>	<b>Kidanganad</b>	<b>17,519.84</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>7,051</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>1,491</b>
3.1	Chenad		441	454	2,463	1,283	1,180	27	23	244	192	848	668
3.2	Vadakkanad		636	665	3,373	1,761	1,612	10	9	531	520	1,025	725
3.3	Kidanganad		54	54	267	151	116	3	7	59	51	95	47
3F.1B	Chedleth Range		133	144	649	345	304	7	5	267	253	73	30
3F.2	Sultan's Battery Range		82	82	299	151	148	5	3	126	130	47	21
<b>4</b>	<b>Sultan's Battery</b>	<b>4,548.97</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>5,755</b>	<b>30,457</b>	<b>15,900</b>	<b>14,557</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>10,903</b>	<b>8,136</b>
4.1	Sultan's Battery		5,565	5,755	30,457	15,900	14,557	776	712	2,005	1,918	10,903	8,136
<b>5</b>	<b>Purakkadi</b>	<b>5,351.66</b>	<b>4,595</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>23,459</b>	<b>12,169</b>	<b>11,290</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>8,525</b>	<b>6,438</b>
5.1	Purakkadi		3,287	3,404	17,014	8,827	8,187	188	164	2,091	2,082	6,140	4,621
5.2	Chingeri		1,308	1,330	6,445	3,342	3,103	140	122	463	483	2,385	1,817
<b>6</b>	<b>Ambalavayal</b>	<b>6,064.97</b>	<b>4,722</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>25,671</b>	<b>13,079</b>	<b>12,592</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>8,789</b>	<b>7,181</b>
6.1	Ambalavayal		4,722	4,797	25,671	13,079	12,592	413	339	2,017	2,047	8,789	7,181
<b>7</b>	<b>Nenmeni</b>	<b>6,937.94</b>	<b>5,543</b>	<b>5,652</b>	<b>30,016</b>	<b>15,130</b>	<b>14,886</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>9,811</b>	<b>7,863</b>
7.1	Nenmeni		5,542	5,651	30,008	15,127	14,881	664	653	2,579	2,733	9,809	7,859
3F.2	Sultan's Battery Range		1	1	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	2	4
<b>8</b>	<b>Noolpuzha</b>	<b>12,549.63</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>9,961</b>	<b>5,054</b>	<b>4,907</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>1,912</b>
8.1	Noolpuzha		1,507	1,551	7,920	4,065	3,855	212	210	1,633	1,612	2,284	1,634
3F.2	Sultan's Battery Range		410	414	2,041	989	1,052	4	2	759	831	357	278

2—contd.

**PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.**

Main workers														
Total		Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry (manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs)		Other workers		Marginal workers		Non-workers		Code No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
<b>12,451</b>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>3,288</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>4,659</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>10,782</b>	<b>17,039</b>	<b>1</b>
1,714	523	570	30	753	452	10	3	381	38	131	238	1,575	2,473	1.1
19,692	2,282	2,715	97	3,837	1,738	181	28	3,919	419	668	969	9,130	14,428	1.2
85	10	3	1	69	9	1	..	12	..	2	2	77	138	3F.1B
<b>8,441</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>8,177</b>	<b>12,894</b>	<b>2</b>
1,070	296	438	29	445	254	..	..	187	13	60	144	1,041	1,640	2.1
7,244	2,085	2,683	99	2,698	1,552	70	22	1,793	412	173	257	7,012	11,152	2.2
75	70	8	..	62	70	..	..	5	..	..	..	59	61	3F.1B
52	59	..	..	46	59	..	..	6	..	..	..	65	41	4F.2
<b>1,785</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>3</b>
596	293	231	59	302	209	11	8	52	17	15	10	672	877	3.1
842	245	316	19	329	194	10	4	187	28	55	222	864	1,145	3.2
89	47	22	3	35	41	1	..	31	3	9	..	53	69	3.3
165	98	19	11	48	71	..	..	98	16	30	38	150	168	3F.1B
93	57	..	..	8	7	..	..	85	50	..	..	58	91	3F.2
<b>7,270</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>8,154</b>	<b>12,270</b>	<b>4</b>
7,270	1,980	1,545	51	2,524	1,397	129	40	3,072	492	476	307	8,154	12,270	4.1
<b>5,904</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>5,620</b>	<b>7,864</b>	<b>5</b>
4,322	1,734	1,443	330	1,576	1,065	53	23	1,250	316	455	371	4,050	5,582	5.1
1,582	597	353	48	679	440	3	1	547	108	190	224	1,570	2,282	5.2
<b>6,406</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>6,372</b>	<b>9,784</b>	<b>6</b>
6,406	2,310	1,885	172	2,749	1,709	77	19	1,695	410	301	498	6,372	9,784	6.1
<b>7,347</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>7,232</b>	<b>11,495</b>	<b>7</b>
7,316	2,773	2,196	179	3,076	1,873	84	36	1,990	685	551	618	7,230	11,490	7.1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	5	3F.2
<b>2,582</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>3,561</b>	<b>8</b>
2,018	710	867	32	891	613	..	..	256	65	192	260	1,855	2,885	8.1
564	354	121	16	306	291	2	1	135	46	9	22	416	676	3F.2

**TABLE  
VILLAGE AND DESOM**

Code No.	Village/Desom	Area of village in hectares	*No. of occupied residential houses	**No. of house-holds	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes		Literates	
					Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>VYTHIRI TALUK</b>													
<b>1</b>	<b>Padinharethara</b>	<b>3,962.08</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>10,207</b>	<b>5,165</b>	<b>5,042</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>2,290</b>
1.1	Padinharethara		1,770	1,780	10,207	5,165	5,042	187	205	695	742	3,280	2,290
<b>2</b>	<b>Kuppadithara</b>	<b>1,556.45</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>6,881</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>3,434</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>1,406</b>
2.1	Kuppadithara		1,104	1,111	6,881	3,447	3,434	9	11	597	604	2,016	1,406
<b>3</b>	<b>Kottathara</b>	<b>3,174.74</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>11,888</b>	<b>6,012</b>	<b>5,876</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>3,903</b>	<b>2,896</b>
3.1	Kottathara		2,016	2,040	11,888	6,012	5,876	120	102	1,609	1,702	3,903	2,896
<b>4</b>	<b>Kaniambetta</b>	<b>3,779.62</b>	<b>3,389</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>19,115</b>	<b>9,797</b>	<b>9,318</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>6,017</b>	<b>4,319</b>
4.1	Ponginichikkallur		1,123	1,131	6,272	3,254	3,018	100	85	674	646	2,006	1,387
4.2	Pulpadi		2,266	2,295	12,843	6,543	6,300	164	152	1,446	1,469	4,011	2,932
<b>5</b>	<b>Muttill</b>	<b>4,737.52</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>22,271</b>	<b>11,382</b>	<b>10,889</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>7,484</b>	<b>5,816</b>
5.1	Muttill		4,060	4,145	22,266	11,379	10,887	350	370	1,689	1,682	7,483	5,816
4F.2	Kalpetta Range		2	2	5	3	2	3	2	..	..	1	1
<b>6</b>	<b>Kalpetta</b>	<b>3,414.49</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>17,808</b>	<b>9,356</b>	<b>8,452</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>6,303</b>	<b>4,477</b>
6.1	Kalpetta		3,484	3,600	17,802	9,353	8,449	627	481	1,044	1,019	6,303	4,477
4F.2	Kalpetta Range		2	2	6	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	..
<b>7</b>	<b>Vengappally</b>	<b>2,116.10</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>7,336</b>	<b>3,707</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>1,737</b>
7.1	Thekkumthara		264	271	1,735	882	853	43	41	287	286	516	440
7.2	Vengappally		992	992	5,601	2,825	2,776	113	103	570	569	1,745	1,297
<b>8</b>	<b>Thariyode</b>	<b>7,117.09</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>11,353</b>	<b>5,972</b>	<b>5,381</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>3,967</b>	<b>2,922</b>
8.1	Thariyode		1,997	2,049	11,347	5,966	5,331	92	91	1,060	1,006	3,965	2,922
3F.1B	Chedleth Range		2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
4F.2	Kalpetta Range		1	1	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
<b>9</b>	<b>Achooranam</b>	<b>7,130.48</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>14,105</b>	<b>7,034</b>	<b>7,071</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>2,829</b>
9.1	Achooranam		2,106	2,153	11,029	5,535	5,494	391	369	761	728	3,168	2,156
9.2	Pinangode		558	576	3,076	1,499	1,577	113	129	295	313	886	673
<b>10</b>	<b>Kunnathidavaka</b>	<b>4,783.56</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>13,573</b>	<b>6,846</b>	<b>6,727</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>3,471</b>
10.1	Kunnathidavaka		2,586	2,653	13,539	6,830	6,709	1,063	988	328	320	4,407	3,470
4F.2	Kalpetta Range		7	7	34	16	18	..	..	16	18	2	1
<b>11</b>	<b>Kottappadi</b>	<b>8,475.24</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>4,911</b>	<b>25,442</b>	<b>13,056</b>	<b>12,386</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>8,206</b>	<b>6,000</b>
11.1	Triikkaipatta		1,227	1,245	5,852	2,990	2,862	133	160	572	603	1,881	1,477
11.2	Kottappadi		3,468	3,571	19,185	9,862	9,323	930	956	436	425	6,255	4,472
4F.2	Kalpetta Range		95	95	405	204	201	..	..	203	201	70	51
<b>12</b>	<b>Muppainad</b>	<b>11,389.65</b>	<b>4,347</b>	<b>4,437</b>	<b>23,072</b>	<b>11,657</b>	<b>11,415</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>7,237</b>	<b>5,363</b>
12.1	Muppainad		4,217	4,305	22,497	11,369	11,128	712	686	374	399	7,179	5,313
4F.2	Kalpetta Range		130	132	575	288	287	26	33	167	170	58	50

\* Include those occupied by institutional households also  
 \*\* Include houseless and institutional households also

2—concl.

**PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—concl.**

Main workers

Total		Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry (manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs)		Other workers		Marginal workers		Non-workers		Code No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
<b>2,541</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>3,815</b>	<b>1</b>
2,541	992	813	56	963	790	25	14	740	132	76	235	2,548	3,815	1.1
<b>1,480</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>2</b>
1,480	622	585	94	540	501	7	..	348	27	225	297	1,742	2,515	2.1
<b>2,934</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>4,513</b>	<b>3</b>
2,934	1,119	964	183	805	684	27	7	1,138	245	128	244	2,950	4,513	3.1
<b>4,457</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>4</b>
1,438	504	298	19	636	407	8	4	496	74	110	147	1,706	2,367	4.1
3,019	1,337	900	311	1,309	875	29	9	781	142	309	386	3,215	4,577	4.2
<b>5,176</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>8,382</b>	<b>5</b>
5,173	2,049	1,229	68	1,785	1,217	39	12	2,120	752	424	458	5,782	8,380	5.1
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	4F.2
<b>4,422</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>4,476</b>	<b>6,264</b>	<b>6</b>
4,419	1,855	228	19	760	567	25	10	3,406	1,259	458	333	4,476	6,261	6.1
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	4F.2
<b>1,818</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>7</b>
470	103	109	1	46	55	2	2	313	45	33	100	379	650	7.1
1,348	619	213	18	581	467	5	3	549	131	144	148	1,333	2,009	7.2
<b>2,915</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>7,265</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>8</b>
2909	930	786	119	1,027	542	23	9	1,073	260	292	260	27,65	4,191	8.1
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3F.1B
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4F.2
<b>2,819</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>3,915</b>	<b>4,654</b>	<b>9</b>
2,183	1,830	137	13	251	95	15	2	1,780	1,720	258	152	3,094	3,512	9.1
636	384	89	1	242	151	7	..	298	232	42	51	821	1,142	9.2
<b>2,881</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>4,858</b>	<b>10</b>
2,872	1,679	110	1	241	57	26	5	2,495	1,616	385	190	3,573	4,840	10.1
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	7	18	4F.2
<b>4,794</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>6,930</b>	<b>8,768</b>	<b>11</b>
1,410	653	476	33	644	390	7	4	283	226	173	104	1,407	2,105	11.1
3,275	2,073	211	13	214	95	33	4	2,817	1,960	1,156	690	5,431	6,560	11.2
109	81	..	..	109	81	..	..	..	..	3	17	92	103	4F.2
<b>4,883</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>2,619</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>6,035</b>	<b>7,715</b>	<b>12</b>
4,734	3,032	495	24	96	377	44	12	3,290	2,619	739	535	5,896	7,561	12.1
149	133	..	..	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	154	4F.2

TABLE  
DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS AND PANCHAYAT

Sl. No.	Development Block Panchayat	Area in sq. km.	*No. of occupied residential houses	**No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes		Literates	
					Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>1</b>	<b>KALPETTA BLOCK</b>	<b>531.19</b>	<b>26,026</b>	<b>26,585</b>	<b>141,665</b>	<b>72,252</b>	<b>69,413</b>	<b>4,559</b>	<b>4,295</b>	<b>9,021</b>	<b>9,108</b>	<b>45,636</b>	<b>33,391</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Kalpetta Panchayat</b>	<b>34.14</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>17,808</b>	<b>9,356</b>	<b>8,452</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>6,303</b>	<b>4,477</b>
	Kalpetta Village		3,486	3,602	17,808	9,356	8,452	627	481	1,047	1,022	6,303	4,477
<b>2</b>	<b>Kottathara Panchayat</b>	<b>31.75</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>11,888</b>	<b>6,012</b>	<b>5,876</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>3,903</b>	<b>2,896</b>
	Kottathara Village		2,016	2,040	11,888	6,012	5,876	120	102	1,609	1,702	3,903	2,896
<b>3</b>	<b>Meppady Panchayat</b>	<b>198.65</b>	<b>9,137</b>	<b>9,348</b>	<b>48,514</b>	<b>24,713</b>	<b>23,801</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>15,443</b>	<b>11,363</b>
	Kottappadi Village		4,790	4,911	25,442	13,056	12,386	1,063	1,056	1,211	1,229	8,206	6,000
	Muppainad Village		4,347	4,437	23,072	11,657	11,415	738	719	541	569	7,237	5,363
<b>4</b>	<b>Padinharethara Panchayat</b>	<b>55.18</b>	<b>2,874</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>17,088</b>	<b>8,612</b>	<b>8,476</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>5,296</b>	<b>3,696</b>
	Padinharethara Village		1,770	1,780	10,207	5,165	5,042	187	205	695	742	3,280	2,290
	Kuppadithara Village		1,104	1,111	6,881	3,447	3,434	9	11	597	604	2,016	1,406
<b>5</b>	<b>Pozhuthana Panchayat</b>	<b>71.30</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>14,105</b>	<b>7,034</b>	<b>7,071</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>2,829</b>
	Achooranam Village		2,664	2,729	14,105	7,034	7,071	504	498	1,056	1,041	4,054	2,829
<b>6</b>	<b>Thariyode Panchayat</b>	<b>71.17</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>11,353</b>	<b>5,972</b>	<b>5,381</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>3,967</b>	<b>2,922</b>
	Thariyode Village		2,000	2,052	11,353	5,972	5,381	92	91	1,064	1,006	3,967	2,922
<b>7</b>	<b>Vengappally Panchayat</b>	<b>21.15</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>7,336</b>	<b>3,707</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>1,737</b>
	Vengappally Village		1,256	1,263	7,336	3,707	3,629	156	144	857	855	2,261	1,737
<b>8</b>	<b>Vythiri Panchayat</b>	<b>47.84</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>13,573</b>	<b>6,846</b>	<b>6,727</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>3,471</b>
	Kunnathidavaka Village		2,593	2,660	13,573	6,846	6,727	1,063	988	344	338	4,409	3,471
<b>2</b>	<b>MANANTHAVADY BLOCK</b>	<b>747.41</b>	<b>29,874</b>	<b>30,358</b>	<b>166,607</b>	<b>84,922</b>	<b>81,685</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>16,295</b>	<b>16,696</b>	<b>54,158</b>	<b>40,387</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Edavaka Panchayat</b>	<b>47.26</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>3,368</b>	<b>19,319</b>	<b>9,678</b>	<b>9,641</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>6,657</b>	<b>5,227</b>
	Nalloorad Village		1,400	1,506	8,867	4,434	4,433	17	14	727	794	3,030	2,449
	Edavaka Village		1,838	1,862	10,452	5,244	5,208	70	59	668	701	3,627	2,778
<b>2</b>	<b>Mananthavady Panchayat</b>	<b>80.10</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>5,638</b>	<b>31,180</b>	<b>16,002</b>	<b>15,178</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>11,138</b>	<b>8,909</b>
	Vemom Village		5,532	5,638	31,180	16,002	15,178	645	575	2,046	2,183	11,138	8,909
<b>3</b>	<b>Panamaram Panchayat</b>	<b>80.90</b>	<b>5,237</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>29,249</b>	<b>15,163</b>	<b>14,086</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>3,463</b>	<b>9,603</b>	<b>6,666</b>
	Anchukunnu Village		2,070	2,116	11,978	6,089	5,889	42	38	1,579	1,583	3,874	2,758
	Kupathode Village		3,167	3,212	17,271	9,074	8,197	331	299	1,802	1,880	5,729	3,908
<b>4</b>	<b>Tavinhal Panchayat</b>	<b>142.30</b>	<b>4,923</b>	<b>5,021</b>	<b>27,404</b>	<b>13,966</b>	<b>13,438</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>9,149</b>	<b>7,309</b>
	Periya Village		1,468	1,510	8,251	4,225	4,026	133	118	795	814	2,625	2,053
	Tavinhal Village		3,455	3,511	19,153	9,741	9,412	312	292	1,465	1,459	6,524	5,256



## PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Main workers															St. No.
Total		Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household indu- stry (manufactur- ing, processing, servicing & re- pairs)		Other workers		Marginal workers		Non-workers			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	12	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	
31,487	16,105	5,216	575	7,477	4,985	246	72	18,548	10,473	4,112	3,356	36,653	49,952	1	
4,422	1,855	228	19	760	567	25	10	3,409	1,259	458	333	4,476	6,264	1	
4,422	1,855	228	19	760	567	25	10	3,409	1,259	458	333	4,476	6,264		
2,934	1,119	964	183	805	684	27	7	1,138	245	128	244	2,950	4,513	2	
2,934	1,119	964	183	805	684	27	7	1,138	245	128	244	2,950	4,513		
9,677	5,972	1,182	70	2,021	1,076	84	20	6,390	4,806	2,071	1,346	12,965	16,483	3	
4,794	2,807	687	46	967	566	40	8	3,100	2,187	1,332	811	6,930	8,768		
4,883	3,165	495	24	1,054	510	44	12	3,290	2,619	739	535	6,035	7,715		
4,021	1,614	1,398	150	1,503	1,291	31	14	1,088	159	301	532	4,290	6,330	4	
2,541	992	813	56	963	790	25	14	740	132	76	235	2,548	3,815		
1,480	622	585	94	540	501	7	..	348	27	225	297	1,742	2,515		
2,819	2,214	226	14	493	246	22	2	2,078	1,952	300	203	3,915	4,654	5	
2,819	2,214	226	14	493	246	22	2	2,078	1,952	300	203	3,915	4,654		
2,915	930	786	119	1,027	542	23	9	1,079	260	292	260	2,765	4,191	6	
2,915	930	786	119	1,027	542	23	9	1,079	260	292	260	2,765	4,191		
1,818	722	322	19	627	522	7	5	862	176	177	248	1,712	2,659	7	
1,818	722	322	19	627	522	7	5	862	176	177	248	1,712	2,659		
2,881	1,679	110	1	241	57	26	5	2,504	1,616	385	190	3,580	4,858	8	
2,881	1,679	110	1	241	57	26	5	2,504	1,616	385	190	3,580	4,858		
40,487	15,524	12,543	1,581	13,163	9,277	495	93	14,286	4,573	3,122	4,486	41,313	61,675	2	
4,702	1,674	1,753	325	1,936	1,199	52	3	961	147	129	227	4,847	7,740	1	
2,163	793	800	163	940	570	31	1	397	59	86	160	2,100	3,430		
2,534	881	953	162	996	629	21	2	564	88	43	67	2,667	4,260		
7,508	2,760	1,991	248	1,866	1,282	113	18	3,538	1,212	558	754	7,936	11,664	2	
7,508	2,760	1,991	248	1,866	1,282	113	18	3,538	1,212	558	754	7,936	11,664		
7,735	2,752	2,546	132	2,980	2,199	97	44	2,112	377	341	573	7,087	10,761	3	
3,057	1,121	1,177	98	1,137	839	21	7	722	177	223	270	2,809	4,498		
4,678	1,631	1,369	34	1,843	1,360	76	37	1,390	200	118	303	4,278	6,263		
6,239	2,483	2,360	455	1,588	934	100	5	2,191	1,089	874	1,273	6,853	9,682	4	
2,017	694	644	79	663	306	19	1	691	308	232	502	1,976	2,830		
4,222	1,789	1,716	376	925	628	81	4	1,500	781	642	771	4,877	6,852		

**TABLE**  
**DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS AND PANCHAYAT**

Sl. No.	Development Block/ Panchayat	Area in sq. km.	'No. of occupied residential houses	**No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes		Literates	
					Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>MANANTHAVADY BLOCK—Concl'd.</b>													
5	<b>Thirunelly Panchayat</b>	201.16	3,893	3,988	19,460	9,952	9,508	169	155	3,784	3,838	4,946	3,520
	Thirunelly Village		3,893	3,988	19,460	9,952	9,508	169	155	3,784	3,838	4,946	3,520
6	<b>Thondarnad Panchayat</b>	131.15	2,889	2,911	15,934	8,053	7,881	212	223	1,519	1,543	5,213	3,952
	Thondarnad Village		2,889	2,911	15,934	8,053	7,881	212	223	1,519	1,543	5,213	3,952
7	<b>Vellamunda Panchayat</b>	64.54	4,072	4,104	24,061	12,108	11,953	179	170	1,910	1,901	7,452	4,804
	Vellamunda Village		1,916	1,941	10,987	5,574	5,413	118	109	780	746	3,467	2,207
	Porunnalore Village		2,156	2,163	13,074	6,534	6,540	61	61	1,130	1,155	3,985	2,597
	<b>SULTAN'S BATTERY BLOCK</b>	847.08	45,509	46,415	245,754	127,087	118,667	4,266	3,957	22,231	22,206	84,427	65,191
1	<b>Ambalavayal Panchayat</b>	60.65	4,722	4,797	25,671	13,079	12,592	413	339	2,017	2,047	8,789	7,181
	Ambalavayal Village		4,722	4,797	25,671	13,079	12,592	413	339	2,017	2,047	8,789	7,181
2	<b>Kaniambetta Panchayat</b>	37.80	3,389	3,426	19,115	9,797	9,318	264	237	2,120	2,115	6,017	4,319
	Kaniambetta Village		3,389	3,426	19,115	9,797	9,318	264	237	2,120	2,115	6,017	4,319
3	<b>Meenangadi Panchayat</b>	53.52	4,595	4,734	23,459	12,169	11,290	328	286	2,554	2,565	8,525	6,438
	Purakkadi Village		4,595	4,734	23,459	12,169	11,290	328	286	2,554	2,565	8,525	6,438
4	<b>Mullankolly Panchayat</b>	71.58	4,397	4,447	24,618	13,110	11,508	583	556	1,001	906	9,215	7,337
	Pulpally Village (Part)		4,397	4,447	24,618	13,110	11,508	583	556	1,001	906	9,215	7,337
	Pakkom Desom (Part)		589	589	3,234	1,657	1,577	124	119	199	172	1,110	955
	Pulpally desom (Part)		3,808	3,858	21,384	11,453	9,931	459	437	802	734	8,105	6,382
5	<b>Muttill Panchayat</b>	47.38	4,062	4,147	22,271	11,382	10,889	353	372	1,699	1,682	7,484	5,816
	Muttill Village		4,062	4,147	22,271	11,382	10,889	353	372	1,699	1,682	7,484	5,816
6	<b>Nenmeni Panchayat</b>	69.38	5,543	5,652	30,016	15,130	14,886	664	653	2,579	2,733	9,811	7,863
	Nenmeni Village		5,543	5,652	30,016	15,130	14,886	664	653	2,579	2,733	9,811	7,863
7	<b>Noolpuzha Panchayat</b>	242.97	3,701	3,790	19,810	10,132	9,678	395	373	3,654	3,659	5,895	4,300
	Kidanganad Village (Part)		636	665	3,373	1,761	1,612	10	9	531	520	1,025	725
	Vadakkanad Desom		636	665	3,373	1,761	1,612	10	9	531	520	1,025	725
	Sultan's Battery Village (Part)		1,148	1,160	6,476	3,317	3,159	169	152	731	696	2,229	1,663
	Sultan's Battery desom (Part)		1,148	1,160	6,476	3,317	3,159	169	152	731	696	2,229	1,663
	Noolpuzha Village		1,917	1,965	9,961	5,054	4,907	216	212	2,392	2,443	2,641	1,912

## PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Main workers															Sl. No.
Total		Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household indu- stry (manufactur- ing, processing, servicing & re- pairs)		Other workers		Marginal workers		Non-workers			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	
<b>5,043</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>6,214</b>	<b>5</b>	
5,043	2,726	871	96	1,735	1,555	50	7	2,387	1,068	438	568	4,471	6,214		
<b>3,956</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>6,039</b>	<b>6</b>	
3,956	1,507	1,268	183	1,570	933	48	12	1,070	379	162	335	3,935	6,039		
<b>5,304</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>6,184</b>	<b>9,575</b>	<b>7</b>	
2,488	850	674	43	732	679	17	3	1,065	125	200	157	2,886	4,406		
2,816	772	1,080	99	756	496	18	1	962	176	420	599	3,298	5,169		
<b>61,819</b>	<b>20,413</b>	<b>17,842</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>24,163</b>	<b>14,543</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>19,102</b>	<b>4,086</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>5,671</b>	<b>61,108</b>	<b>92,583</b>		
<b>6,406</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>6,372</b>	<b>9,784</b>	<b>1</b>	
6,406	2,310	1,885	172	2,749	1,709	77	19	1,695	410	301	498	6,372	9,784		
<b>4,457</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>2</b>	
4,457	1,841	1,198	330	1,945	1,282	37	13	1,277	216	419	533	4,921	6,944		
<b>5,904</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>5,620</b>	<b>7,864</b>	<b>3</b>	
5,904	2,331	1,796	378	2,255	1,505	56	24	1,797	424	645	1,095	5,620	7,864		
<b>6,621</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>6,014</b>	<b>9,376</b>	<b>4</b>	
6,621	1,487	1,706	65	2,585	1,171	47	8	2,283	243	475	645	6,014	9,376		
840	195	267	11	408	165	7	3	158	16	46	30	771	1,352		
5,781	1,292	1,439	54	2,177	1,006	40	5	2,125	227	429	615	5,243	8,024		
<b>5,176</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>8,382</b>	<b>5</b>	
5,176	2,049	1,229	68	1,785	1,217	39	12	2,123	752	424	458	5,782	8,382		
<b>7,347</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>7,232</b>	<b>11,495</b>	<b>6</b>	
7,347	2,773	2,196	179	3,076	1,873	84	36	1,991	685	551	618	7,232	11,495		
<b>4,906</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>4,832</b>	<b>7,336</b>	<b>7</b>	
842	245	316	19	329	194	10	4	187	28	55	222	864	1,145		
842	245	316	19	329	194	10	4	187	28	55	222	864	1,145		
1,482	416	523	28	544	337	23	2	392	49	138	113	1,697	2,630		
1,482	416	523	28	544	337	23	2	392	49	138	113	1,697	2,630		
2,582	1,064	988	48	1,197	904	6	1	391	111	201	282	2,271	3,561		

**TABLE**  
**DEVELOPMENT BLOCK AND PANCHAYAT**

Sl. No.	Development Block/ Panchayat	Area in sq. km.	*No. of occupied residential houses	**No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes		Literates	
					Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>SULTAN'S BATTERY BLOCK—Concd.</b>													
<b>8</b>	<b>Poothadi Panchayat</b>	<b>82.88</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>5,302</b>	<b>28,731</b>	<b>14,845</b>	<b>13,886</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>10,366</b>	<b>8,308</b>
	Poothadi Village (Part)		5,260	5,302	28,731	14,845	13,886	311	274	2,341	2,359	10,366	8,308
	Veliyambam desom (Part)		156	156	804	413	391	3	5	101	97	258	214
	Poothadi desom		5,102	5,144	27,923	14,429	13,494	308	269	2,239	2,261	10,107	8,094
	Kalpetta Range (part)		2	2	4	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
<b>9</b>	<b>Pulpalli Panchayat</b>	<b>77.70</b>	<b>4,713</b>	<b>4,791</b>	<b>24,404</b>	<b>12,930</b>	<b>11,474</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>8,588</b>	<b>6,390</b>
	Pulpalli Village (Part)		4,001	4,074	20,479	10,924	9,555	284	254	1,599	1,561	7,411	5,462
	Pakkom desom (Part)		681	701	3,420	1,763	1,657	1	2	889	879	846	570
	Pulpalli desom (Part)		3,258	3,311	16,745	8,997	7,748	283	252	559	541	6,547	4,888
	Chedleth Range (Part)		62	62	314	164	150	..	..	151	141	18	4
	Poothadi Village (Part)		712	717	3,925	2,006	1,919	22	15	697	731	1,177	928
	Veliyambam desom (Part)		614	619	3,447	1,758	1,689	19	15	468	503	1,140	919
	Chedleth Range (part)		58	58	265	134	131	..	..	120	129	31	8
	Kalpetta Range (Part)		40	40	213	114	99	3	..	109	99	6	1
<b>10</b>	<b>Sultan's Battery Panchayat</b>	<b>103.22</b>	<b>5,127</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>27,659</b>	<b>14,513</b>	<b>13,146</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>9,737</b>	<b>7,239</b>
	Kidanganad Village (Part)		495	508	2,730	1,434	1,296	30	30	303	243	943	715
	Chenad desom		441	454	2,463	1,283	1,180	27	23	244	192	848	668
	Kidanganad desom		54	54	267	151	116	3	7	59	51	95	47
	Sultan's Battery Village (Part)		4,632	4,821	24,929	13,079	11,850	619	568	1,667	1,605	8,794	6,524
	Sultan's Battery desom (Part)		4,417	4,595	23,981	12,583	11,398	607	560	1,274	1,222	8,674	6,473
	Chedleth Range (Part)		133	144	649	345	304	7	5	267	253	73	30
	Sultan's Battery Range (Part)		82	82	299	151	148	5	3	126	130	47	21

\* Include those occupied by institutional households also.

\*\* Include houseless and institutional households also.

3—concl.

**PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—concl.**

Main workers

Total		Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry (manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs)		Other workers		Marginal workers		Non-workers		Sl. No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
7,442	2,164	2,745	101	2,814	1,628	70	22	1,813	413	199	273	7,204	11,449	8
7,442	2,164	2,745	101	2,814	1,628	70	22	1,813	413	199	273	7,204	11,449	
196	78	62	2	115	75	..	..	19	1	26	16	191	297	
7,244	2,085	2,683	99	2,698	1,552	70	22	1,793	412	173	257	7,012	11,152	
2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
6,829	1,674	1,966	90	2,511	1,335	145	23	2,207	226	360	692	5,741	9,108	9
5,830	1,328	1,582	63	2,074	1,028	145	23	2,029	214	326	564	4,768	7,663	
374	328	303	19	345	287	3	..	223	22	85	208	804	1,121	
4,871	990	1,276	43	1,660	732	141	23	1,794	192	239	354	3,887	6,404	
85	10	3	1	69	9	1	..	12	..	2	2	77	138	
999	346	384	27	437	307	..	..	178	12	34	128	973	1,445	
874	218	376	27	330	179	..	..	168	12	34	128	850	1,343	
75	70	8	..	62	70	..	..	5	..	..	..	59	61	
50	58	..	..	45	58	..	..	5	..	..	..	64	41	
6,731	2,059	1,294	96	2,373	1,388	118	46	2,946	529	392	242	7,390	10,345	10
685	340	253	62	337	250	12	8	83	20	24	10	725	946	
596	293	231	59	302	209	11	8	52	17	15	10	672	877	
89	47	22	3	35	41	1	..	31	3	9	..	53	69	
6,046	1,719	1,041	34	2,036	1,138	106	38	2,863	509	368	232	6,665	9,899	
5,788	1,564	1,022	23	1,980	1,060	106	38	2,680	443	338	194	6,457	9,640	
165	98	19	11	48	71	..	..	98	16	30	38	150	168	
93	57	..	..	8	7	..	..	85	50	..	..	58	91	

TABLE  
DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	No. of house-holds with S.C. members	Total Scheduled caste population			Literates			Main						
				Total Scheduled caste population			Literates			Total main workers			Cultivators			
				Persons	Males	Female	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<b>WAYANAD DISTRICT</b>			T	4,517	21,130	10,935	10,195	10,162	6,088	4,074	8,294	5,098	3,196	489	454	35
		R	4,517	21,130	10,935	10,195	10,162	6,088	4,074	8,294	5,098	3,196	489	454	35	
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>1 Mananthavady Taluk</b>			T	904	4,053	2,110	1,943	2,031	1,219	812	1,693	1,053	640	75	68	7
		R	904	4,053	2,110	1,943	2,031	1,219	812	1,693	1,053	640	75	68	7	
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>2 Sultan's Battery Taluk</b>			T	1,527	6,997	3,649	3,348	3,660	2,148	1,512	2,620	1,803	817	354	336	18
		R	1,527	6,997	3,649	3,348	3,660	2,148	1,512	2,620	1,803	817	354	336	18	
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>3 Vythiri Taluk</b>			T	2,086	10,080	5,176	4,904	4,471	2,721	1,750	3,981	2,242	1,739	60	50	10
		R	2,086	10,080	5,176	4,904	4,471	2,721	1,750	3,981	2,242	1,739	60	50	10	
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE  
DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	No. of house-holds with S.T. members	Total Scheduled tribe population			Literates			Main						
				Total Scheduled tribe population			Literates			Total main workers			Cultivators			
				Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<b>WAYANAD DISTRICT</b>			T	18,545	95,557	47,547	48,010	19,818	12,980	6,838	41,485	23,604	17,881	5,014	3,848	1,166
		R	18,545	95,557	47,547	48,010	19,818	12,980	6,838	41,485	23,604	17,881	5,014	3,848	1,166	
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>1 Mananthavady Taluk</b>			T	6,111	32,991	16,295	16,696	6,227	4,169	2,058	14,714	8,112	6,602	1,902	1,338	564
		R	6,111	32,991	16,295	16,696	6,227	4,169	2,058	14,714	8,112	6,602	1,902	1,338	564	
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>2 Sultan's Battery Taluk</b>			T	7,522	36,821	18,412	18,409	7,885	5,096	2,789	15,559	9,209	6,350	1,805	1,554	251
		R	7,522	36,821	18,412	18,409	7,885	5,096	2,789	15,559	9,209	6,350	1,805	1,554	251	
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>3 Vythiri Taluk</b>			T	4,912	25,745	12,840	12,905	5,706	3,715	1,991	11,212	6,283	4,929	1,307	956	351
		R	4,912	25,745	12,840	12,905	5,706	3,715	1,991	11,212	6,283	4,929	1,307	956	351	
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

## FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

workers

Agricultural labourers			Household industry (manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs)			Other workers			Marginal workers			Non-workers			Sl. No.
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2,872	1,740	1,132	449	274	175	4,484	2,630	1,854	1,125	568	557	11,711	5,269	6,442	
2,872	1,740	1,132	449	274	175	4,484	2,630	1,854	1,125	568	557	11,711	5,269	6,442	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
503	303	200	151	101	50	964	581	383	183	88	95	2,177	969	1,208	1
503	303	200	151	101	50	964	581	383	183	88	95	2,177	969	1,208	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,356	855	501	232	133	99	678	479	199	339	147	192	4,038	1,699	2,339	2
1,356	855	501	232	133	99	678	479	199	339	147	192	4,038	1,699	2,339	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,013	582	431	66	40	26	2,842	1,570	1,272	603	333	270	5,496	2,601	2,895	3
1,013	582	431	66	40	26	2,842	1,570	1,272	603	333	270	5,496	2,601	2,895	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

workers

Agricultural labourers			Household industry (manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs)			Other workers			Marginal workers			Non-workers			Sl. No.
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
30,107	15,546	14,561	45	35	11	6,318	4,175	2,143	5,214	1,884	3,330	48,858	22,059	26,799	
30,107	15,546	14,561	46	35	11	6,318	4,175	2,143	5,214	1,884	3,330	48,858	22,059	26,799	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,697	5,344	5,353	20	18	2	2,095	1,412	683	1,641	571	1,070	16,636	7,612	9,024	1
10,697	5,344	5,353	20	18	2	2,095	1,412	683	1,641	571	1,070	16,636	7,612	9,024	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,151	6,508	5,643	19	13	6	1,584	1,134	450	2,086	694	1,392	19,176	8,509	10,667	2
12,151	6,508	5,643	19	13	6	1,584	1,134	450	2,086	694	1,392	19,176	8,509	10,667	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,259	3,694	3,565	7	4	3	2,639	1,629	1,010	1,487	619	868	13,046	5,938	7,108	2
7,259	3,694	3,565	7	4	3	2,639	1,629	1,010	1,487	619	868	13,046	5,938	7,108	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..





**ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF VILLAGES AND DESOMS IN WAYANAD DISTRICT**

(Names of villages are given in block capitals)

Village/Desom	Code	Page number		Village/Desom	Code	Page number	
		Part-A Village Directory	Part-B Village P.C.A.			Part-A Village Directory	Part-B Village P.C.A.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>ACHOORANAM</b>	9	32	50	<b>NOOLPUZHA</b>	8	30	48
Achooranam	9-1		50	Noolpuzha	8-1		48
Atatil	1-3		44	Ozhakkodi	4-1		44
<b>AMBALAVAYAL</b>	6	30	48	Ozhakkodi	6-2		46
Ambalavayal	6-1		48	<b>PADINHARETHARA</b>	1	32	50
<b>ANCHUKUNNU</b>	10	30	46	Padinharethara	1-1		50
Anchukunnu	10-1		46	Pakkom	1-1		48
Arattuthara	4-3		44	Payingatturi	5-1		44
Changadam	9-1		46	<b>PERIYA</b>	1	30	44
Chenad	3-1		48	Periya	1-1		44
Cherukara	9-2		46	Pinangode	9-2		50
Chingeri	5-2		48	Ponginichikkallur	4-1		50
Dindimmel	2-1		44	<b>POOTHADI</b>	2	30	48
Echome	10-3		46	Poothadi	2-2		48
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<b>EDAVAKA</b>	6	30	46	Porur	2-4		44
Edavaka	6-1		46	Pulikkad	5-3		44
Irumanathur	1-4		44	Pulpadi	4-2		50
<b>KALPETTA</b>	6	32	50	<b>PULPALLI</b>	1	30	48
Kalpetta	6-1		50	Pulpalli	1-2		48
Kamma	5-4		44	<b>PURAKKADI</b>	5	30	48
<b>KANIAMBETTA</b>	4	32	50	Purakkadi	5-1		48
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<b>KIDANGANAD</b>	3	30	48	Sultan's Battery	4-1		48
Kidanganad	3-3		48	<b>THAVINHAL</b>	2	30	44
Kommayad	9-4		46	Thavinhal	2-2		44
<b>KOTTAPPADI</b>	11	32	50	<b>THARIYODE</b>	8	32	50
Kottappadi	11-2		50	Thariyode	8-1		50
<b>KOTTATHARA</b>	3	32	50	Thekkumthara	7-1		50
Kottathara	3-1		50	<b>THIRUNELLY</b>	3	30	44
Kunhome	7-1		46	Thirunelly	3-1		44
Kunnamangalam	5-2		44	<b>THONDERNAD</b>	7	30	46
<b>KUNNATHIDAVAKA</b>	10	32	50	Thondernad	7-2		46
Kunnathidavaka	10-1		50	Trikkapatta	11-1		50
<b>KUPPADITHARA</b>	2	32	50	Trissillery	3-2		44
Kuppadithara	2-1		50	Vadakkanad	3-2		48
<b>KUPPATHODE</b>	11	30	46	Varayal	1-2		44
Kuppathode	11-1		46	Valat	2-3		44
Mangalasseri	8-1		46	Veliyambam	2-1		48
<b>MUPPAINAD</b>	12	32	50	<b>VELLAMUNDA</b>	8	30	46
Muppainad	12-1		50	Vellamunda	8-2		46
<b>MUTTIL</b>	5	32	50	<b>VEMOM</b>	4	30	44
Muttill	5-1		50	Vemom	4-2		44
<b>NALLOORNAD</b>	5	30	44	<b>VENGAPPALLY</b>	7	32	50
<b>NENMENI</b>	7	30	48	Vengappally	7-2		50
Nenmeni	7-1		48	Vilambukantana	10-2		46