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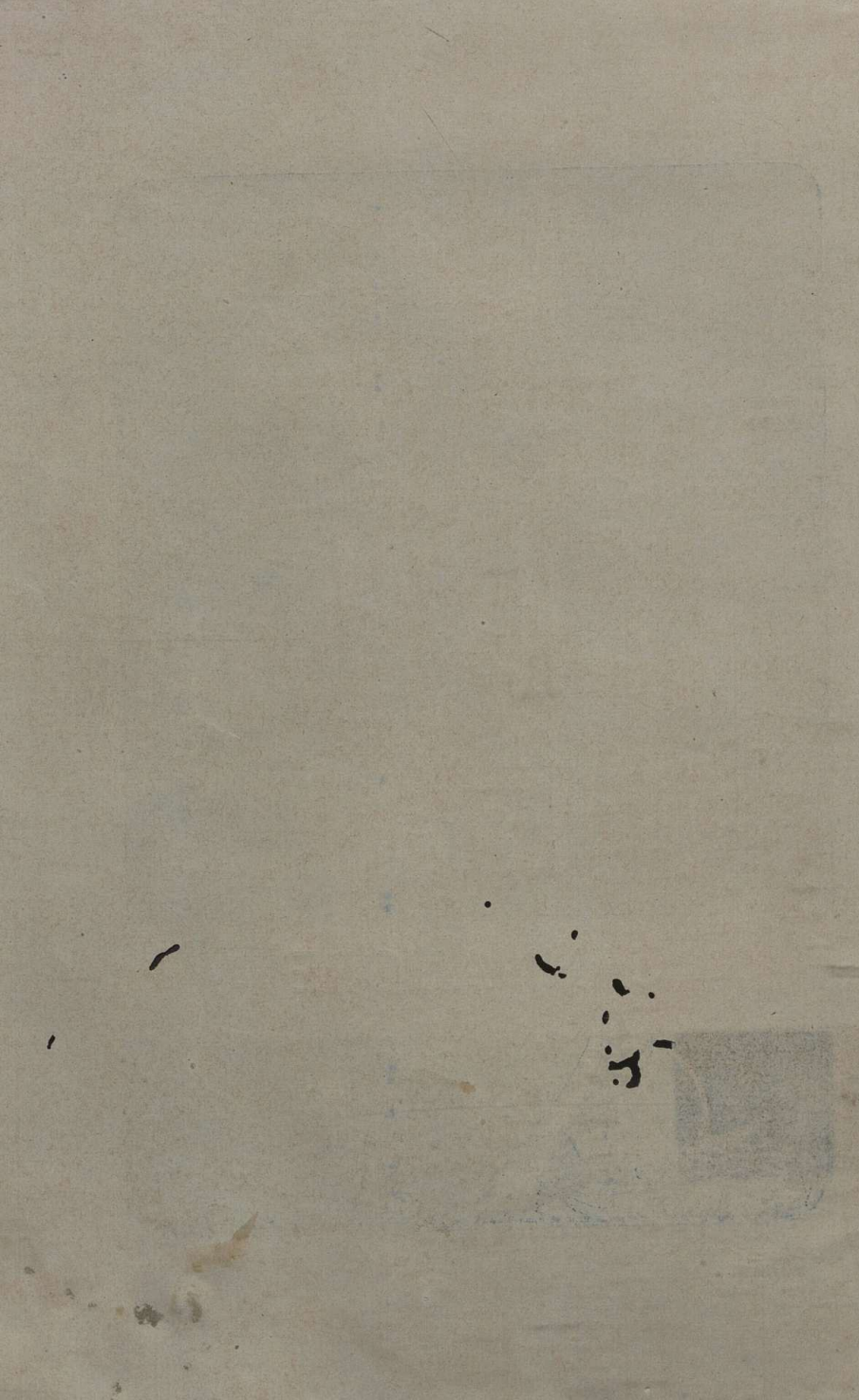
CANNANORE

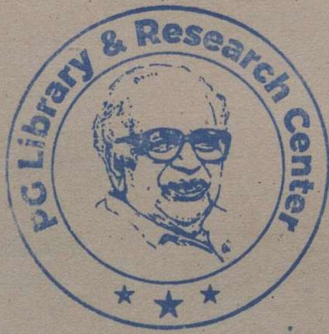
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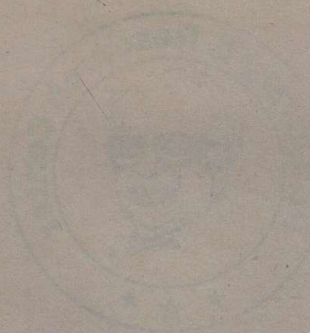


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## PART I

Cannanore is the anglicised form of the Malayalam word "Kannur". According to one view "Kannur" is the variation of Kanathur, an ancient village, the name of which survive even today in one of the wards of Cannanore Municipality. Perhaps, like several other ancient towns of Kerala, Cannanore also is named after one of the deities of the Hindu Pantheon. Thus "Kannur" is the compound of the two words 'Kannan' meaning Lord Krishna, and 'Ur' meaning place, the place of Lord Krishna.

### **Short history of Cannanore**

Cannanore, the northernmost district of Kerala State, is constituted of territories which formed part of the erstwhile district of Malabar and South Canara, prior to the re-organisation of the States in 1956.

Cannanore district was formed on January 1, 1957 by trifurcating the erstwhile Malabar district of the former Madras State.

The district has a distinct history of its own which is in many respects independent of the history of other regions of the State. While Cannanore had had its own Hindu dynasties like those of Chirakkal (Kolathiri), Kottayam, Nileswar etc., a Muslim Royal family of Arakkal also appear prominently in its history. It is said that the last king (Perumal) of Malabar got converted to Islam and went to Mecca. Prior to his death there, he sent his children and relatives back to *Malanad* most of whom settled in Malabar area. According to some historians the Arakkal Royal family is one of them.

Cannanore district was the earliest region of Kerala to be influenced by the Aryan immigrants. Payyannur and Chellur, the first two of the 64 Brahmin Villages set up in Kerala by the Aryans, were located in this district.

The district also passed through all the phases of religious activities connected with the rise and fall of Jainism and Buddhism in ancient Kerala. Both these religions made considerable impact on the inhabitants in the early centuries of the Christian era. Jainism seems to have been popular particularly in the Wyanad and Kasaragod areas of the district. Even today there exists a small colony of Jains in the Kuppathode Amsam of North Wyanad Taluk. There are also two old Jain 'bastis' at Bangra and Manjeswar in Kasaragod Taluk.

### *Topography and climate*

Cannanore district lies between latitudes 11° and 40' and 12° 48' north and longitudes 74° 52' and 76° 07' east. It is the largest district of Kerala and has an area of 5,766 sq.km. which is about 15 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. The district is bounded in the east by the Western Ghats, in the west by the Arabian sea, in the north by the South Canara district of Karnataka and in the south by the Kozhikode district. The district is endowed with rich natural resources, evergreen forests and a number of rivers.

Cannanore district has a humid climate with an oppressive hot season and plentiful, comparatively well distributed, seasonal rainfall. The hot season is from the beginning of March to the end of May. This is followed by the south-west monsoon season which continues till the end of September. Ordinarily July is the rainiest month. The period from December to February is characterised by general dryness.

### *Area and Population*

Cannanore district is divided into six taluks viz. Cannanore, Taliparamba, Hosdrug, Tellicherry, Kasaragod and North Wyanad. There are three municipal towns, viz., Cannanore, Kasaragod and Tellicherry. According to the

1971 Census the population of Cannanore district was 23.65 lakhs. The Taluk-wise area and population is given below:

<i>Taluks</i>	<i>Area (sq.km.)</i>	<i>Population (1971 Census)</i>
Kasaragod	974.72	353,819
Hosdrug	990.26	329,201
Taliparamba	1,332.43	435,090
Cannanore	428.52	501,766
Tellicherry	1,202.74	615,953
North Wynad	746.67	129,335

The male and female populations in the district respectively are 1,172,338 and 1,192,826. The density of population is 415 per sq. km. against 549 for the State of Kerala and 178 for all India. The ratio of male and female population is 1:1.017 i.e. for every 1000 male there are 1017 females. The density of population in the rural areas is 385 per sq. km. The average strength of each house is 6.40 persons with the rare exception of Muslim community who have joint families under a single roof. Although the difference between the rural and urban population is not very remarkable, it is estimated that 86 per cent of the population in the district is rural.

### *Religions*

Hindus, Muslims and Christians are the major religions in the district. About two-thirds of the population (16.7 lakhs) are Hindus, a little less than one-fourth (5.7 lakhs) are Muslims and one tenth (2.2 lakhs) are Christians.

The major divisions of the Hindu community are Thiyyas, Nairs, Ambalavasis, Brahmins and Kammalas. The Thiyyas form majority of Hindus in the district. Although the traditional occupation of Thiyyas is planting and tapping

of coconut trees, presently they have taken up agriculture, trade and service for livelihood. The Nairs form an important community, used to be warriors in the army of Kolathiri Rajas. In the second half of the eighteenth century there was a decline in the military status of Nairs and this forced them to take up other occupations like agriculture, business etc. The *Ambalavasis* include Pisharodis, Warriors, Poduvals and Marars. They are associated with some duty or other connected with temples. In the march of social progress, temple arts, rites and rituals in temples suffered a setback. Consequently like the Brahmins, the *Ambalavasis* also, lost their hold on temples and were forced to take up new jobs like agriculture, public service etc. The Namboodiris, though small in number, are important among the Brahmins who include Embranthiris from Thulu area, Pattars from Tamil Nadu and Konkans from Goa.

Mukkuva and Muguva form fishermen community. The fishermen community in the district includes Muslims, Hindus and to a lesser extent Christians. The artisan classes or Kammalas are divided into five sub-castes, namely Thattan (Goldsmith), Perunkollan (Blacksmith), Moosaris (Braziers), Asaris (Carpenters) and Chembotties (Copper-smith).

#### *Scheduled Castes and Tribes*

The Scheduled Caste forms 2.4 per cent (1971 Census) of the district's total population. The most important Scheduled Castes are the Cherumans or Pulayas, the Parayas, the Nayadies and the Valluvans. They are employed mainly as agricultural labourers but they also make mats and baskets.

Scheduled tribes form a little less than 4 per cent of the population of the district. The important tribes of the district are Maratis, Paniyas, Kurichiyas, Adiyans, Kuruman and Koragas. Kudiyalor, Kattunayakans and Malasar are also seen.

### *Maratis*

Maratis found in Kasargod and Hosdrug taluks, are wealthier than most other tribes. Most of them are agriculturists and labourers. They also rear cattle, and sell milk to supplement their income.

### *Paniyas*

The Paniyas of Wyanad are the largest group of illiterate and primitive tribes in Kerala State. They have curly hair and thick lips. Paniyas dwell in huts near the plantations where they are employed. They also wander from place to place in search of employment.

### *Kurichiyas*

The Kurichiyas are concentrated mainly in the forests of Tellicherry and North Wyanad taluks. They are aristocrats among the hill tribes. Each of their joint family may consist of as many as 80 to 90 members. They do not allow others to touch any part of their huts. Kurichiya's orthodoxy has stood in the way of even their children being sent to schools.

### *Adiyans*

They are called as Erava in Kannada. Both men and women wear cheap ear-rings and bangles. They are non-vegetarian and have a hereditary headman called Peruman. Most of them are agricultural labourers.

### *Koragas*

The Koragas are inhabitants of Kasaragod taluk. A very quiet tribe they live in the outskirts of villages. The males among them usually wear a cap made of the spathe of arecanut palm. They are mainly engaged in basket-making.

## *Muslims*

The Muslims who form an important section of the population of the district are popularly known as Moplahs. The majority of them are Sunnis. They speak Malayalam, although a small minority among them speak Urdu. Compared to other districts of Kerala, majority of Muslims in Cannanore are financially well-off.

## *Christians*

Christians form the third important community in the district. They belong mainly to four Churches: (1) The Syro-Malabar Church (Catholic); (2) Latin Catholic Church; (3) The Church of South India and (4) The Orthodox Syrian Church. During the past few decades there has been a large scale influx of Christian immigrants from the Travancore-Cochin area of the State into this district. They are considered to be good agriculturists. The Protestant Mission, known as the Basel German Evangelic Mission was founded by Dr. H. Gundert in the first half of the nineteenth century. The Basel Missionaries were the pioneers of western education and industrialisation in the district.

## **Customs and Manners**

In Cannanore there were certain customs and manners which were quite distinct from the rest of the State. The foremost of these was the law of inheritance among the Hindus. Among Muslims of the State, perhaps Muslims of Kozhikode and Cannanore are leading a strictly orthodox way of life.

Since Brahmins, who perpetrated caste system, have mostly settled in north Kerala the caste system till recent time was observed very severely.

The district is rich in its cultural tradition. A number of folk dances are seen staged regularly. Most of them are associated with festive seasons and temple rituals. Theyyattam, Thira and Tullal are popular among the folk dances associated with religious festivities.

Some of the folk dances and songs are the heritage of the tribes.

### **Kalari**

This traditional gymnasium is very common in the district. Almost every village, in the past used to have one 'Kalari' where children, were sent to be trained in 'Payattu'. One of the greatest exponents of this system was Tacholi Othenan, who lived in the sixteenth century and whose prowess is celebrated in many folk lores and legends.

Cannanore district, especially Tellicherry taluk, can be described as the Home of Indian Circus. The artistes and proprietors of India's leading circus companies hail from this district. The first circus training institute in the district was established by Shri Kunhikannan in Tellicherry in 1901 A.D. This was the second institute of its kind in India, the first being at Thasgam, a small town in Maharashtra. The circus probably had its origin in *Kalaripayattu*.

## PART II

### **Industries**

Industries in the district can be classified into four major groups viz., (1) traditional industries like handloom, beedi, coir, etc. (2) medium and large industries, (3) small-scale industries and (4) cottage industries.

Textile is a widespread industry in the district bringing in its fold about 2000 big and small entrepreneurs, giving employment to a large number of people. Handloom of Cannanore has assumed world-wide reputation with its products like furnishing fabrics, dress materials, kora lungis etc.

Another major industry which has generated a vast potential of employment is the beedi industry. Cannanore is supplying beedi to its neighbouring districts and States. Other important industries involving large working capital and manpower are wood industries, rubber industries, electronic industries, metal based engineering, and textile industries. Of wood industries, Western India Plywood Ltd., at Balapattanam, need special mention. Mini-Industrial Estates are also established in the district to quicken the pace of industrialisation. The District Mini Industrial Co-operative Society helps the entrepreneurs to establish their own industries. There is also Handloom Finance and Trading Company to finance weavers. A Garment Factory is working under it. Keltron and the Government Ceramic Service Centre are the two major enterprises functioning under Government control in the district.

### **Agriculture**

Rice, the main staple food of the people, is grown in about 97,961 hect. of land covering 28 per cent of the gross

cropped area under cultivation. Cash crops like coconut, cashewnut, pepper, cardamom, arecanut, rubber, coffee, tea etc. are cultivated in the remaining 68 per cent area of the total cultivable land. 48 intensive paddy development units, 15 coconut package units and seven pepper package units function in the district. Four paddy seed farms and two coconut nurseries function to help the agriculturists. Among cash crops cashew, coffee and tea are the important items. About 40% of the cashew produced in the State are cultivated from Cannanore district.

### **Animal Husbandry**

Cannanore district possesses an abundant livestock wealth which is nearly 11 per cent of the livestock population of Kerala State. According to 1972 livestock census, the district possesses 5,35,238 domestic animals and 10,03,616 poultry, fowls and ducks. The goat population is 1,14,613 as compared to sheep population which is only 171. As per 1972 census there are 70,456 milch cows in the district.

### **Poultry**

The poultry population in Cannanore district as per 1972 livestock census was 10,03,616. A scheme for development of Poultry Farming in Cannanore district was formulated in 1967. 82 poultry units were started in 1970-71 and on 1974-75 it was revived and 151 units were started. In 1971-72, eggs worth Rs. 7924 were marketed and at present the eggs marketed is worth Rs. 5,36,921.

### **Special Agricultural Development Unit**

Five Coconut Rehabilitation Units, one Pepper Rehabilitation Unit and one Coconut New Planting Unit were established in 1977-78. Twelve Coconut Rehabilitation Units, five Pepper Rehabilitation Units and one Coconut Planting Unit were being taken up.

The SADU aided by world bank works as a mediator between banks and agriculturists so far as financial assistance is concerned.

### **Small Farmer's Development Agency**

Cannanore is one of the four districts in Kerala where Small Farmer's Development Agency is in operation. This scheme aims at improving the standard of the small farmers in various aspects particularly in agricultural development. The Development work include distribution of seedlings, making available subsidised loans, imparting training etc. The agency is in the eighth year of operation in Cannanore district.

### **Fisheries**

Cannanore has a coast line of 152.1 kms., the longest coast line as compared to other districts of Kerala. Twenty per cent of the catch (roughly 111,600 tonnes of fish per annum) is from this district.

There are two important fishing harbours in Cannanore district. One is at Mappila Bay and the other at Baliapatam. An Indo-Norwegian Project is working in Mappila Bay with the technical know-how of Norway. The works of a new fishing harbour at Kasaragod is in progress.

There is a Fishermen Training Centre at Mappila Bay and a Fisheries Technical High School at Baliapatam. A project has also been started at Cheruvathur for processing and marketing fishery items.

There are 130 Fisheries Co-operative Societies working in the district at present. There are fishermen colonies at Thalai, Cannanore, Azheekode, Padanna Kadappuram, Punchavi, Thyckadappuram, Pallickara, Koyppadi, and Manjeswar. Four fisheries dispensaries are also working in various fishermen colonies.

## **Mineral Resources**

Bauxite, ilmenite-monozite, limeshell, and lignite are the important minerals available in the district. The district is endowed with rich deposits of clay. Deposits of talc (Steatite) also have been located recently at many places.

## **Water Resources and Irrigation**

Cannanore district is endowed with abundant river systems. The district has basins of twenty rivers and a sub-basin of the Cauvery river. Except a few minor ones, most of the rivers are perennial and provide ample scope for irrigation development. About 27,200 hect. are irrigated under various irrigation schemes.

## **Communication and Transport**

Cannanore district has a reasonably well-developed communication net work. A noteworthy fact about the roads in the district is that almost all the villages in the district are served by roads. Although there is no railway line in the interior parts of the district, nearly 40 villages along the coast and most of the major towns are served well by a broad-gauge railway line.

## **Education and literacy**

The literacy rate of the district is 55 per cent whereas that of the State is 60 per cent. About 63 per cent of males and 46 per cent of females are literate. North Wyanad and Kasaragod taluks own only fewer educational institutions and lower rates of literacy.

## **Medical Facilities**

In terms of general medical facilities, the district has 22 hospitals, 190 dispensaries, 13 primary health centres and

153 family welfare centres. There are two T. B. centres, one at Cannanore and the other at Taliparamba functioning in the district. There is also a leprosy treatment unit at Baliapatam.

## Forests

The total forest area is 122,454.22 hect.

The economy of the district depends, to a great extent, on the forest resources. A considerable number of the population, both rural and urban, depends for its livelihood on the forest products. Several wood-based industries are fed by timber from the forest of Cannanore district. Other major products in different Ranges in the District are as given below:

<i>8116</i> Range	Products
Manantoddy	Sheakoy, Honey, Wax, Canes and Oranges.
Kuthuparamba	Canes, Cardamom and Sheakoy.
Kanhangad	Shegai bark, Sheakoy and Fibres.
Kannoth	Cashew, Cardamom, Wax, Sheakoy, Resin, Pepper, Honey, Canes, and Dammer.
Kasaragod	Canes, Cardamom and Sheakoy.

## PART III

### PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

#### *Government Polytechnic, Cannanore*

It was started in 1958 and is located at Thottada, eight kilometers south of Cannanore town. It offers instruction for diplomas in civil, mechanical, electrical engineering and textile technology.

#### *Swami Nithyananda Polytechnic, Kanhangad*

Nithyananda Polytechnic imparts training for diplomas in automobile engineering and mechanical engineering.

#### *Industrial Training Institute, Cannanore*

This institute is also located at Thottada. It offers instruction in a variety of trades including electrical, refrigeration and air conditioning, mechanical [and civil engineering etc.

In addition to the above there are three junior technical schools each in Cannanore, Mattanur and Cheruvathur.

There are seven colleges in the district. They are:

1. Government Arts and Science College, Kasaragod
2. Nehru Arts and Science College, Kanhangad
3. Sir Syed College, Taliparamba
4. Sree Narayana College, Cannanore
5. Pazhassi Raja N. S. S. College, Mattanur
6. Government Brennen College, Tellicherry
7. Nirmalgiri College, Kuthuparamba

## PART IV

### RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

#### *Annapurneswari Temple*

There is an important Bhagavathi (Annapurneswari) temple at Cherukunnu near Taliparamba, believed to be constructed by Parasu Rama. The legend is that the deity came from the north, near Banares. Vishu is celebrated during April every year in a very grand manner attracting thousands of devotees.

#### *Madayi mosque*

In the middle of the village Madayi or Pazhayangadi, located about 22 kms. north-west of Cannanore town, is the mosque built in 1124 A.D. by Malik Iban Dinar. The white marbles in this mosque is said to be brought from Arabia by the founder.

#### *Tirunelly temple*

It is believed to have been dedicated by Brahma to Vishnu. Very near the temple there are seven holy water fountains viz. (1) Papanasini, literally extinguisher of sins (ii) Panchathirtham, (iii) Hrinamochinithirtham, (iv) Gunnika-thirtham, (v) Satavinu, (vi) Sahastavinnu and (vii) Varaham. There is a rock called Pinnapara where offerings to the spirits of the departed are made. Traditionally, this rock is supposed to be the bone of an asuran (demon), named Pazhanabhedi, who was killed by Vishnu and who at the time of death prayed that his body might be converted into a rock extending from Tirunelly to Gaya and divided into three parts fit for the performance of offerings for the departed.

*Trichambaram:*

Trichambaram is about 5 km. south of Taliparamba. There is a famous temple here dedicated to Shree Krishna. The name Trichambaram is supposed to be a variant of Sree Sambaram, so called after the great rishi of that name, who did penance here.

*Thiruvangad Temple*

Tiruvangad Temple, otherwise known as brass Pagoda, is dedicated to Sree Rama.

*Sri Jagannatha temple* is next in importance. This temple dedicated to Siva was consecrated in February, 1908 A.D. by the great religious reformer Shree Narayana Guru. More than 40,000 devotees assemble here to celebrate the yearly festival held in the month of April.

*Tricharumana Temple*

Tricharumana temple dedicated to Siva is situated at Kottiyur in Manathana village. The temple attracts lakhs of devotees during the festival month of Edavom (May-June).

*Mallikarjuna Temple*

Mallikarjuna temple is situated at Kasaragod. Hundreds of people assemble here to celebrate the festival held in the month of March.

## PART V

### PLACES OF INTEREST

#### *St. Angelos Fort*

St. Angelos Fort on the sea shore, west of Cannanore town was constructed on 23rd October, 1505 by the first Portugese Viceroy, Don Francisco De Almayde with the consent of Kolathiri Raja. The Fort was occupied subsequently by the Dutch and then by the Britishers. It stands as a historical monument.

#### *Bekal Fort*

Bekal Fort is situated 10 miles south of Kasaragod. The Fort which is projecting on to the sea is a spectacular sight, with striking panoramic view around. The Fort was constructed by Sivappanayickan of Ickeri dynasty to commemorate his victory over the various local Rajas from Chandragiri river to Nileswar.

#### *Ezhimala*

Ezhimala, an isolated beautiful mountain, situated near Payyannur on the sea cost, has historical importance, as it was the seat of power of many rulers: Being on the sea shore it attracted many navigators and businessmen from overseas. It is also believed that shri Buddha had visited Ezhimala which is bordered by sea on three sides and is 216 meters above sea level.

#### *Mappila Bay*

Mappila Bay is a natural fishing harbour lying near St. Angelos Fort near Cannanore Town. A sea wall of about half a furlong projecting from the Fort separates the

rough sea and inland water. Mechanised and country crafts can enter into the inland water from the sea and settle without any risk of the roughness of the sea.

### *Sri Parassini Matappura Temple*

Sri Parassini Matappura Temple is situated in Parassini about 20 kms. north of Cannanore town. The temple attracts large number of pilgrims from different parts of Kerala and neighbouring States.

### *Payyambalam Beach Resort*

Payyambalam is very near to Cannanore town. This sea resort is an ideal place to spend the evenings on the sea shore. With good hotels and other accommodation facilities, the place will have tourist attraction. This is also the place where the monuments of late Desabhimani Ramakrishna Pillai and A. K. Gopalan are erected.

### *Kanhangad*

Kanhangad, a fairly prominent town, is the headquarters of Hosdrug taluk. Kanhangad is 64 km. north of Cannanore town. There is a well known temple which attracts a large number of devotees.

### *Nileswar*

Nileswar is 53 km. north of Cannanore town. The Agricultural Research Station for Coconut Farming established in 1916 is situated at Nileswar.

### *Kasaragod*

Kasaragod town is the headquarters of Kasaragod taluk the northernmost taluk of the district. It is a municipal town with lots of business mainly of forest items.

Kasaragod town is 85 kms. north of Cannanore town. It is a beautiful place with a healthy climate. Hundreds of people assemble here to celebrate the Mallikarjuna temple festival held in the month of March.

### *Manjeswar*

The northernmost town of Kerala, Manjeswar, is about 129 kms. north of Cannanore town. Being on the border some people of this area speak Thulu and Kannada. Sreemadananteswar Temple is one of the main attractions.

### *Taliparamba*

Taliparamba, the headquarters of Taliparamba taluk, is the chief marketing centre of the hill produce in the district. Taliparamba is situated about 22 kms. north of Cannanore town. An Agricultural Research Station and the Extension Training Centre are situated here. A magnificent Siva temple built in 524 A.D. adds to the attraction of Taliparamba. The Pepper Research Station at Panniyur is also situated near Taliparamba.

### *Payyanur*

Payyanur, the ancient seat of seventeen Nambuthiri Illams known as "Payyannur Gramakkars" whom Parasu-Rama is said to have specially favoured, is an important place 23 km. north of Taliparamba. This was one among the 64 villages said to have been founded by Parasu Rama.

### *Manantoddy*

Mannantoddy, the headquarters of North Wynad taluk, is situated at an elevation of 850 kms. above sea level at a distance of 80 kms. from Tellicherry town. Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja, the most dignified and extraordinary personage who fought against the British supremacy in Malabar

was cremated with all customary honours at Manantoddy on 30th November, 1805. The famous Fish Pagoda lies close by.

### *Tirunelly*

Tirunelly is on an elevated and picturesque plateau. The Brahmagiri peak (1450 m.) which separates North Wynad taluk from the Coorg district of Karnataka is located in this village. The famous Tirunelly temple, which is also known as Amalaka temple or Sidha temple, is situated here.

### *Tellicherry*

Tellicherry 20 km. south of Cannanore town is also the headquarters of the Tellicherry Municipality. Historically Tellicherry is an important place. The East India Company established their regular settlement on the Malabar coast at Tellicherry in 1683 A. D. The Tellicherry fort was built on 20th August, 1708 on a small hill called Tiruvallapad Kunnu. This fort was a formidable stronghold in the past. The famous Malayalam scholar of Germany, Dr. Gundert established a church on Nettur hill at Tellicherry in 1839 A. D.

### *Dharmadom or Dharma Pattanam*

Dharmadom, a small island formed at the confluence of Tellicherry and Anjarakandy rivers, is about 5 kms. from Tellicherry town. The island was ceded to the former East India Company in 1734 A. D. It was captured by the Ravi Varma Raja of Chirakkal in 1788 but was retaken by the East India Company in 1789. Besides a mosque built by Malik Ibn Dinar, there are two temples viz. Malur and Andalur and a church here.

*Kannavam*

Kannavam is an important place 13 kms. east of Kuthuparamba on Tellicherry-Mysore road. The Government of Kerala has recently constructed a tribal colony for Kurichias at Kannavam, where about 70 Kurichiya families have been settled.

*Kottiyur*

Kottiyur, situated in Manathana village, is about 65 kms. from Tellicherry town. At Kottiyur there is a famous temple of great celebrity called Tricharumana dedicated to Siva attracting lakhs of devotees during the festival month of Edavom (May-June). This temple is surrounded by forests.

## PART VI

### DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1. Area of the District	5,766 sq. kms. (largest district in the State)
2. Population—Total	23,65,164 (1971 Census)
Males	11,72,338
Females	11,92,826
3. Density of population	415 per sq. km.
4. Sex ratio	1:1.017
5. Literacy	55%
Males	63%
Females	46%
6. Percentage of Scheduled Castes	2.4%
7. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	4%
8. No. of Taluks	6
9. No. of Blocks	12
10. No. of Panchayats	127
11. No. of Firkas	15
12. No. of Villages	266

#### *Municipalities*

	Population	Area
Cannanore	27,280	10.83
Tellicherry	35,042	16.19
Kasaragod	17,387	10.81

## BLOCKS AND PANCHAYATS

## Manjeswar Block

1. Manjeswar
2. Vorkadi
3. Meenja
4. Mangalpady
5. Paivalike
6. Kumbala
7. Puthige
8. Enamakaje
9. Belluru
10. Kumbdaje
11. Bela-Perdal
12. Madhur

## Kasaragod Block

1. Bedadka
2. Chengala
3. Karadka
4. Delampady
5. Muliya
6. Chemnad
7. Mogral Puthur

## Kanhangad Block

1. Udma
2. Pallikare
3. Pullur
4. Belur
5. Maloth
6. Madikai
7. Ajanur
8. Kanhangad
9. Panathady

## Nileshwar Block

1. Nileshwar
2. Cheruvathur
3. Cheemeni
4. Pilicode

5. Padne
6. Trikkarippur
7. East Eleri
8. West Eleri
9. Kinanur—Karindalam

## Payyannur Block

1. Karivellur—Peralam
2. Kankole—Alappadamba
3. Peringome—Vayakkara
4. Eramam—Kuttur
5. Payyannur
6. Ramanthali
7. Madayi
8. Mattool
9. Kunhimangalam
10. Kadannappally—Panapuzha
11. Cheruthazam
12. Ezhome

## Taliparamba Block

1. Taliparamba
2. Andhur
3. Chengalayi
4. Kurumathur
5. Naduvil
6. Pariyaram
7. Chapparapadavu
8. Cherukunnu
9. Kalliasseri
10. Kannapuram
11. Narath
12. Pappinisseri
13. Alakode
14. Pattuvam

## Irikkur Block

1. Eruvassi
2. Irikkur
3. Kolacheri

4. Kuttiattur
5. Mayyil
6. Kalliyad
7. Sreekandapuram
8. Malapattam
9. Payyavoor

## Cannanore Block

1. Azhikode
2. Valapattanam
3. Chirakkal
4. Pallikunnu
5. Puzhathi

## Edakkad Block

1. Anjarakandy
2. Chelora
3. Chembilode
4. Edakkad
5. Elayavoor
6. Munderi
7. Muzhappilangad
8. Peralasseri
9. Kadampur

## Tellicherry Block

1. Chockli
2. Dharmadom
3. Eranholi
4. Kadirur
5. Kodiyeri
6. Kottayam
7. Kariyad
8. Pinarayi
9. Peringalam

## Kuthuparamba Block

1. Aralam
2. Chittariparamba
3. Kelakam
4. Kanichar

5. Keezhallur
6. Keezhur-Chavasseri
7. Koodali
8. Kolayad
9. Kunnoth Paramba
10. Kuthuparamba
11. Malur
12. Mangattidam
13. Mattannur
14. Mokeri
15. Muzhakkunnu
16. Panoor
17. Payam
18. Pattiam
19. Panniyannur
20. Peravoor
21. Trippamgottur
22. Vengad
23. Kutteri
24. Thillenkeri
25. Ayyankunnu

Manantoddy Block

1. Edavaka
2. Manantoddy
3. Panamaram
4. Thavinhal
5. Thirunelli
6. Thondernad
7. Vellamunda

## FIRKAS IN CANNANORE DISTRICT

*Taluk*

*Firkas*

Kasaragod

1. Manjeshwar
2. Kumbala
3. Kasaragod

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Firkas</i>
Hosdurg	1. Hosdurg 2. Nileshwar
Taliparamba	1. Taliparamba 2. Payyannur 3. Irikkur
Cannanore	1. Cannanore 2. Madai
Tellicherry	1. Mattannur 2. Tellicherry 3. Koothuparamba
North Wynad	1. Periya 2. Manantoddy

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Thrichambaram Temple
2. Kalarippayattu
3. Taliparamba Temple
4. Parassinikkadavu Temple
5. Kottiyoor Temple
6. Tribal lady—Thirunelli
7. Fishing harbour
8. St. Angelos Fort
9. Monuments of Swadeshabhmani
10. Kerala Dinesh Beedi

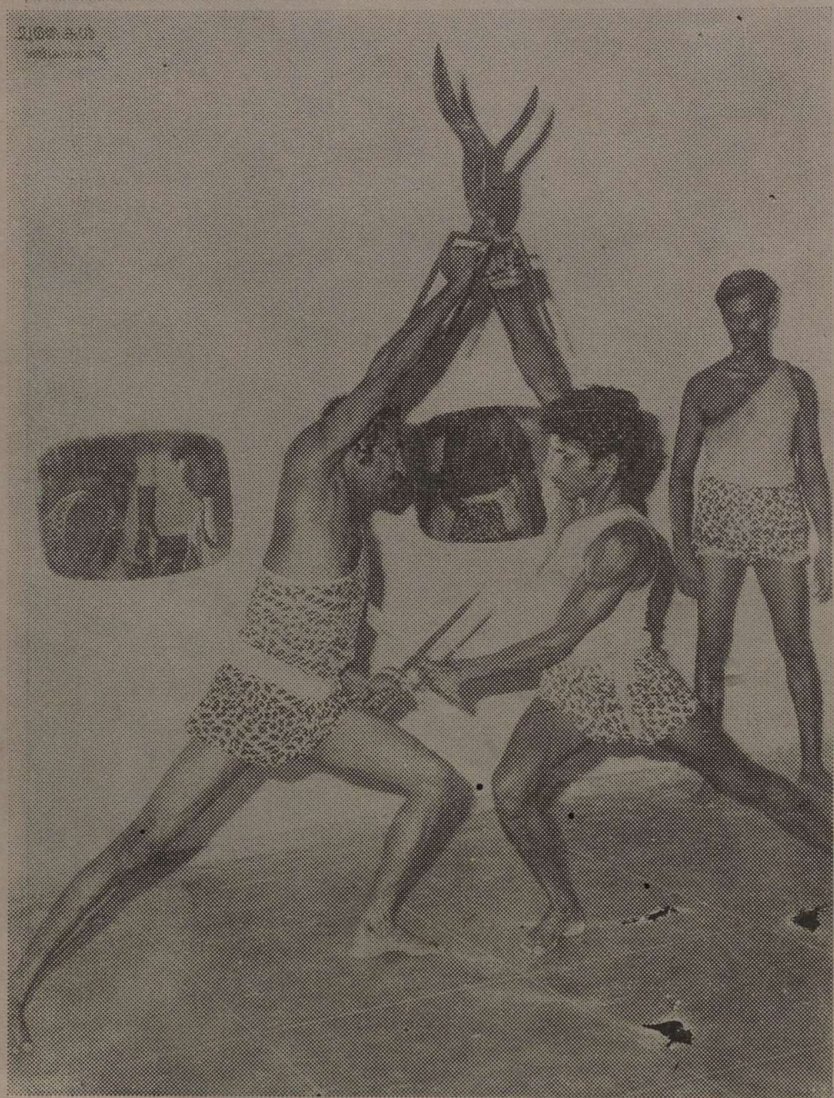
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. The ...	1
2. The ...	2
3. The ...	3
4. The ...	4
5. The ...	5
6. The ...	6
7. The ...	7
8. The ...	8
9. The ...	9
10. The ...	10



*Thrichambaram Temple*

1988-89  
Kalarippayattu

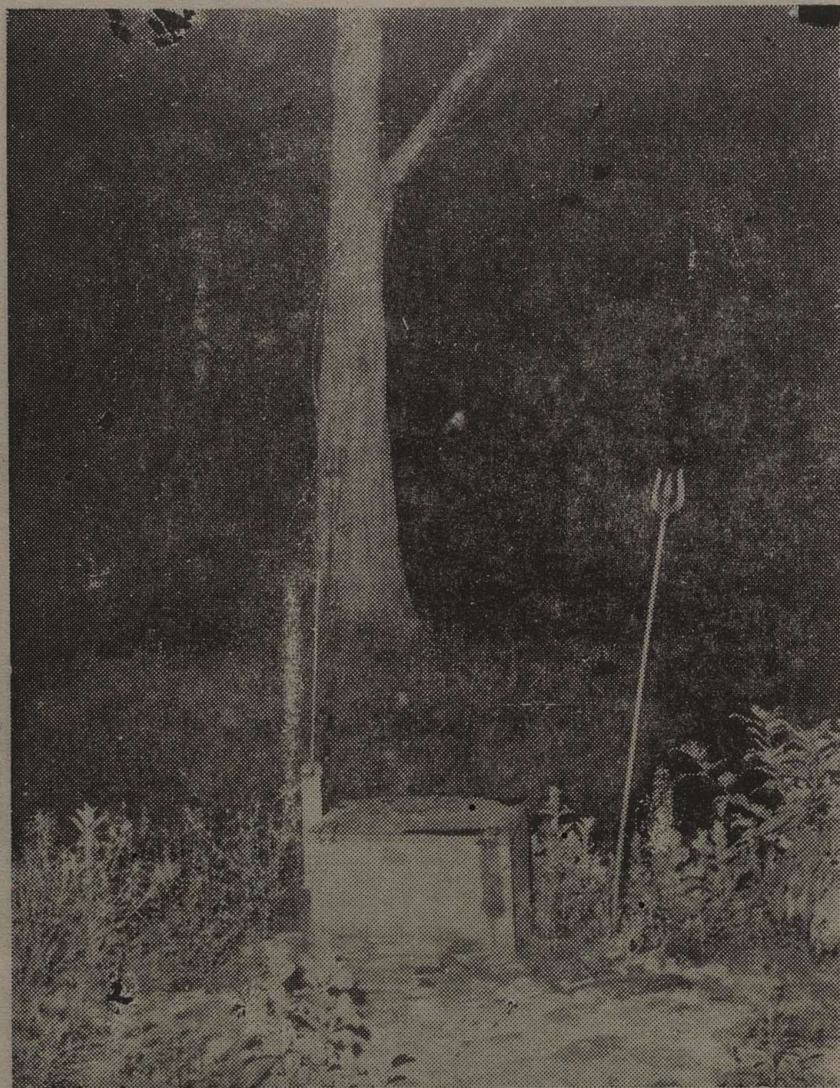


*Kalarippayattu*



*Taliparamba Temple*  
(Below) *Parassinikkadavu Temple*





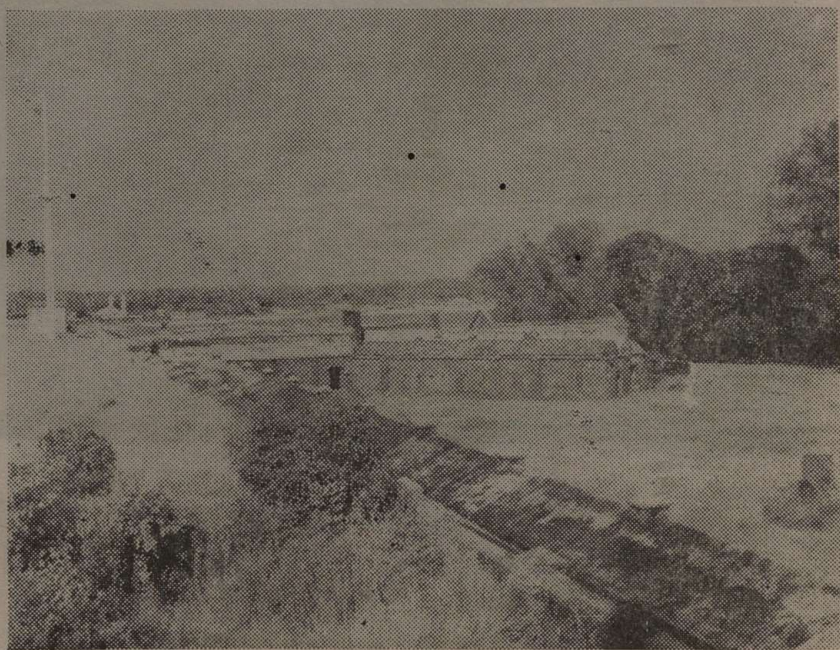
*Kottiyoor Temple*



*Tribal lady—Thirunelli*



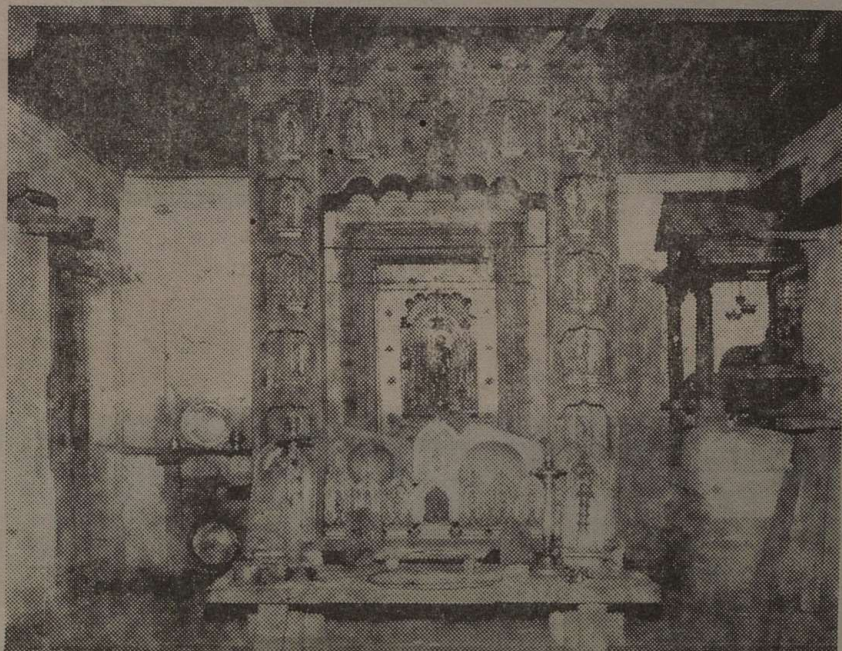
*Fishing Harbour*  
*(Below) St. Angelos Fort*





*Monuments of Swadeshbhimani Ramakrishna Pillai  
at Cannanore Beach*

*(Below) Jain 'Basti'*

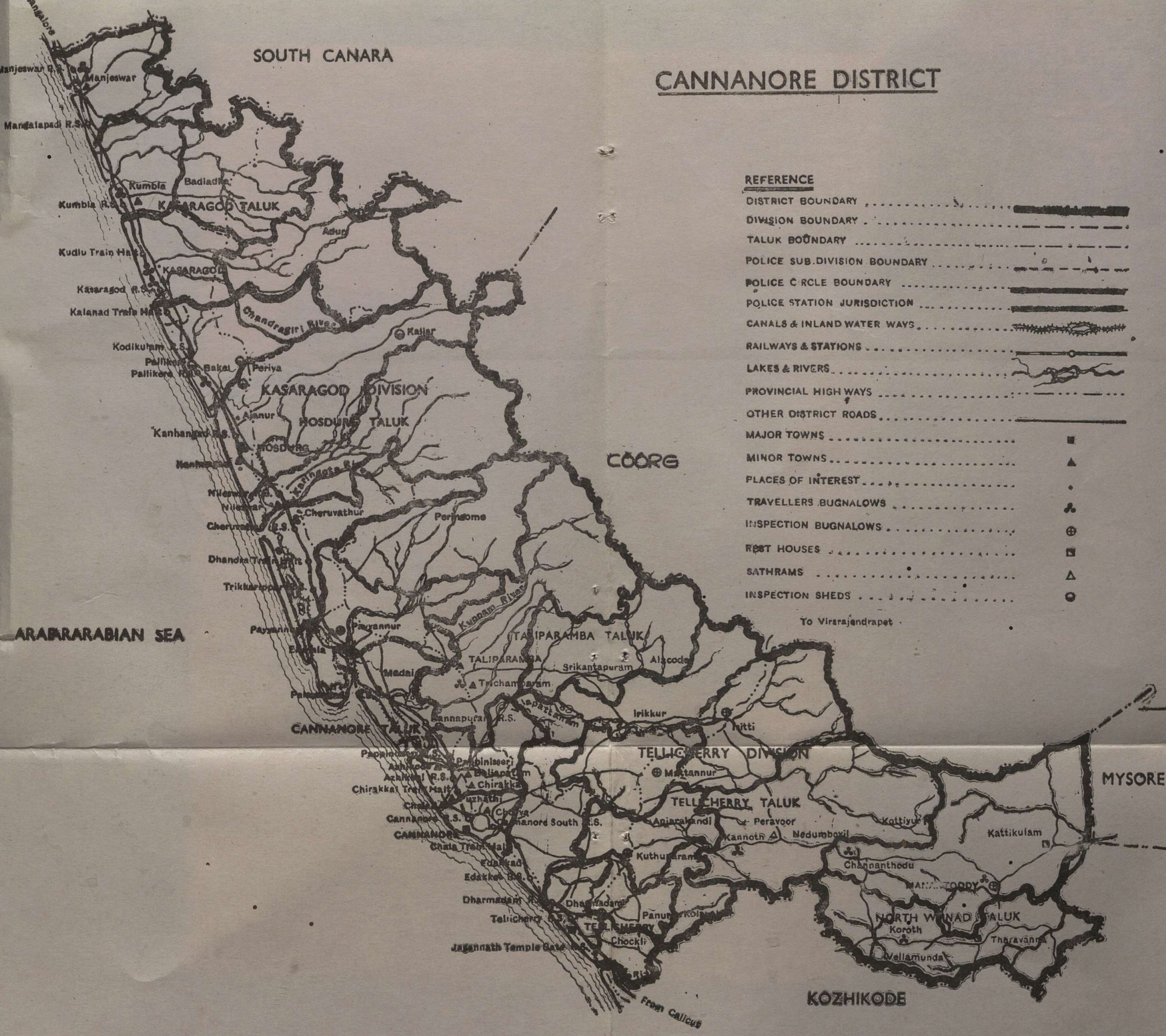




*Kerala Dinesh Beedi, Cannanore*

SOUTH CANARA

CANNANORE DISTRICT



**REFERENCE**

DISTRICT BOUNDARY	.....	■
DIVISION BOUNDARY	.....	▲
TALUK BOUNDARY	.....	●
POLICE SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY	.....	⊕
POLICE CIRCLE BOUNDARY	.....	⊞
POLICE STATION JURISDICTION	.....	△
CANALS & INLAND WATER WAYS	.....	○
RAILWAYS & STATIONS	.....	
LAKES & RIVERS	.....	
PROVINCIAL HIGHWAYS	.....	
OTHER DISTRICT ROADS	.....	
MAJOR TOWNS	.....	■
MINOR TOWNS	.....	▲
PLACES OF INTEREST	.....	●
TRAVELLERS BUNGALOWS	.....	⊕
INSPECTION BUNGALOWS	.....	⊞
REST HOUSES	.....	⊞
SATHRAMS	.....	△
INSPECTION SHEDS	.....	○

ARABIAN SEA

COORG

MYSORE

KOZHIKODE

To Virrajendrapet

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Manjeswar S.S.  
Manjeswar  
Mangalapati R.S.  
Kumbia R.S.  
Kudlu Train Halt  
Kasaragod R.S.  
Kalanad Train Halt  
Kodikum R.S.  
Pallikera R.S.  
Kanhana R.S.  
Nileswar R.S.  
Nileswar  
Cheruvathur R.S.  
Dhanda Train Halt  
Trikkarippara R.S.  
Payannur R.S.  
Pannapuzha R.S.  
Chirakkal R.S.  
Cannanore R.S.  
Channarayana R.S.  
Channarayana  
Dharmadam R.S.  
Tellicherry R.S.  
Jagannath Temple Gate

Kasaragod Taluk

Kasaragod Division

Hosdurg Taluk

Taliparamba Taluk

Tellicherry Division

Tellicherry Taluk

North Wyanad Taluk

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Manjeswar

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Kumbia R.S.

Kudlu Train Halt

Kasaragod R.S.

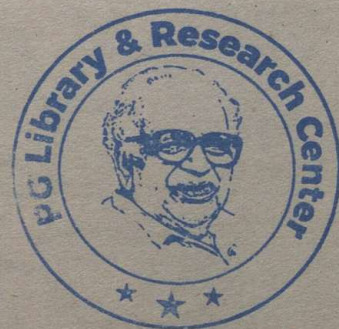
Kalanad Train Halt

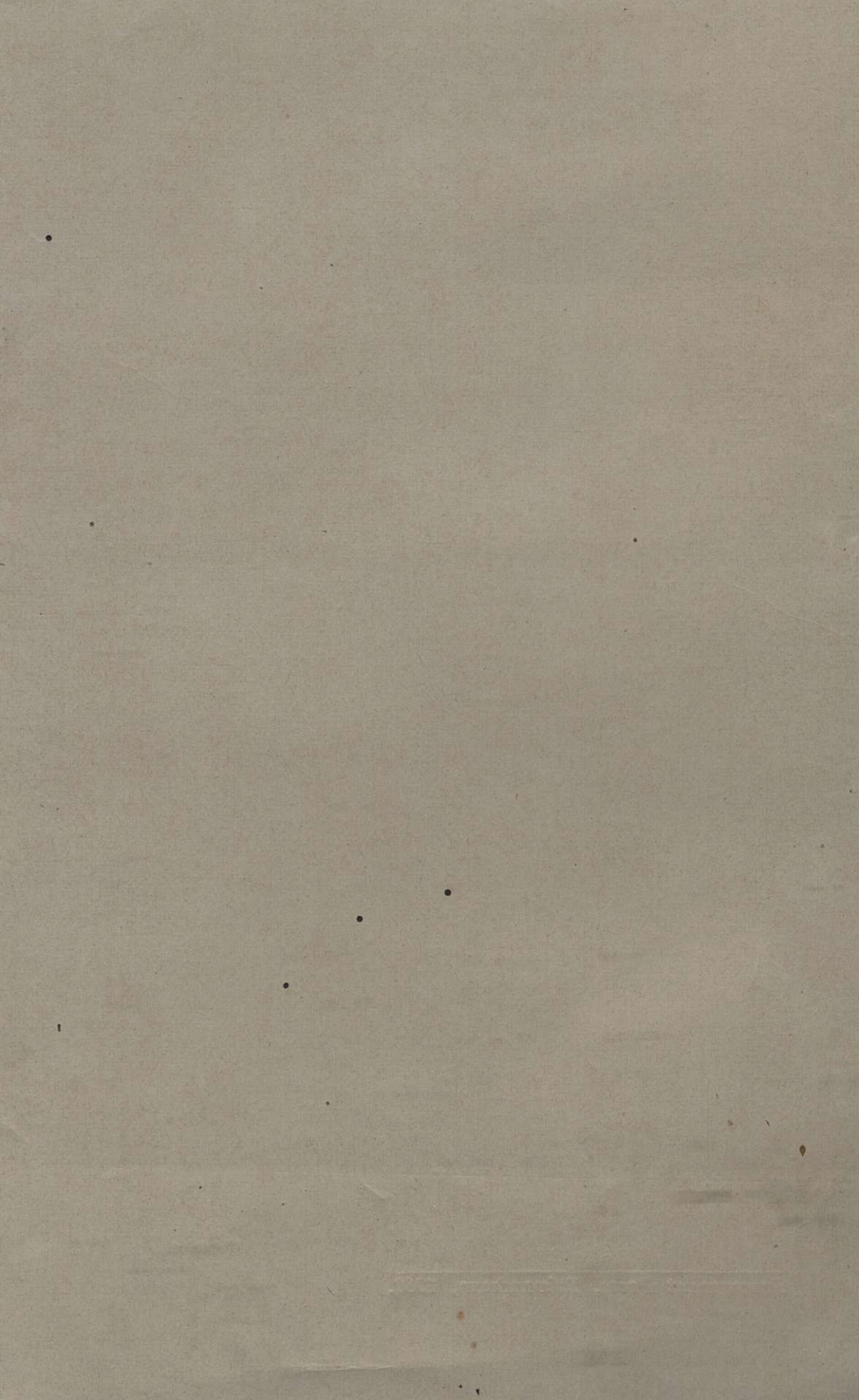
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Pallikera R.S.

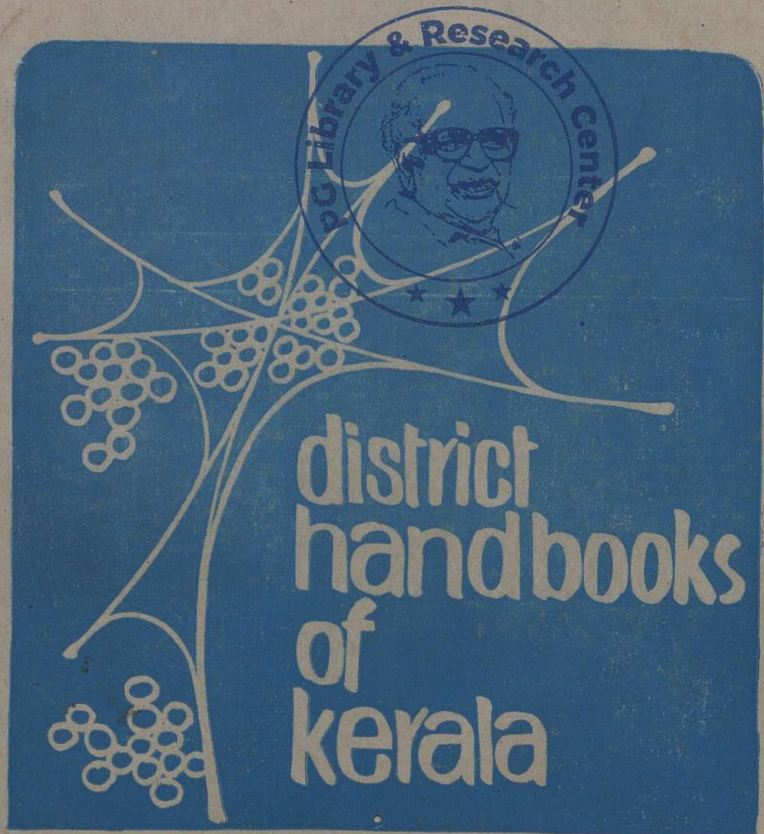
Kanhana R.S.

Nileswar R.S.









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