

district
handbooks
of
kerala

MALAPPURAM

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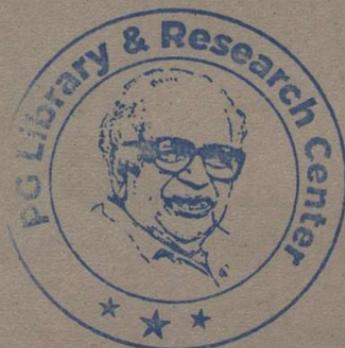


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OF
KERALA

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PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

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PART I

Sandwiched between the Arabian sea on the west and the Nilgiris on the east, Malappuram district presents a treat to the eye with its lush forests and luscious ravines, hills and dales, rivers and brooks, sandy surfs and palm-fringed coasts. The district is of recent origin, but the places comprising it have a hoary past. The Zamorins held sway over Malappuram and their chieftain, Para Nambi, ruled the area in early days. Mostly muslims, the people are pious and the background of the people tells the story of an arduous life in the midst of hills, boulders and rocks.

General Features

Malappuram is composed of the economically less developed portions of the erstwhile Palghat and Kozhikode districts. It was carved out of Ernad taluk and portions of Tirur taluk from Kozhikode district and portions of Perinthalmanna and Ponnani taluks of Palghat district. The district came into existence on June 16, 1969. The Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu in the east and the Arabian sea in the west provide natural boundaries for the district, while on the north it is bounded by Kozhikode district and on the south by Palghat district and portions of Trichur district. The district consists of Ernad, Perinthalmanna, Tirur and Ponnani taluks. It has a total geographical area of 3638 sq.kms. which is 9.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the State.

Topography and Climate

Like most other districts of the State, Malappuram also consists of three natural divisions, viz., the lowland, the midland and the highland. The lowland stretches

along the sea coast, the midland in the centre and the highland region towards the east and north-eastern parts of the district. The topography of the district is highly undulating. It starts from the tall hill slopes covered with thick forests on the east along the Nilgiris and gradually slopes down to the valleys and the small hills and finally terminates on the sandy flat of luxuriant coconut gardens in the west.

The district has, more or less the same climatic conditions as prevalent elsewhere in the state, viz., dry season from December to February, hot season from March to May, the south-west monsoon from June to September and the north-east monsoon from October to November. The south-west monsoon is usually very heavy and about 75 per cent of the annual precipitations is received during this season. The climate is generally hot and humid, the range of temperature being 39° and 20° C.

Rivers

Three important rivers flow through the district. They are the Chaliar, the Kadalundy and the Bharathapuzha. The Chaliar traverses Nilambur, Mambad, Edvanna, Arecode, and Vazhakkad and flows into the sea at Beypore in Kozhikode district. The Kadalundy river flows through Melattur, Pandikkad, Malappuram and Tirurangadi and empties itself into the sea at Kadalundy. The Bharathapuzha (also known as Ponnani) in the course of its flow passes through Kuttippuram, Tirunavaya and Chamravattom and drains into the Arabian sea at Ponnani. Another river, the Thuthapuzha, flows through the southern boundary of the district.

Population

The Malappuram district has a population of 18,56,362, according to 1971 census. This forms 8.7 per cent of the total population of Kerala. Of the total population 9,09,515 are males and 9,46,847 are females, forming

a ratio of 1041 females for every 1000 males as against 1019 females for every 1000 males in the State. The district has recorded the highest growth rate of population, i.e. 33.80 per cent during the decade 61-71, as against the State average of 25.89%. The density of population is 510 persons per sq. km., which is lower than the State average of 548 persons per sq. km.

Literacy

The district lags behind all other districts in Kerala, except Palghat, in literacy. The literacy rate has gone up from 34.29 per cent in 1961 to 47.90 by 1971. But it is far behind the State average of 60.42 per cent. Of the total population of the district, 55.32% of the males and 40.78% of the females are literate. Perinthalmanna taluk leads other taluks in literacy with 50.55 per cent and Ponnani taluk has the lowest rate with 45.59 per cent.

Occupational Pattern

Only 27 per cent of the population constitutes the working class according to 1971 census. There are 5,01,082 workers of which 4,04,618 are males and 96,464 are females. Among the total workers 38.8 per cent are agricultural labourers, 18.8 per cent are cultivators and 42.4 per cent other categories.

PART II

Agriculture

Agriculture forms the mainstay of the population and about 80 per cent of them are dependent directly or indirectly on agriculture. The main crops raised in the district are paddy, coconut, tapioca, arecanut, cashewnut, pepper, ginger, pulses, banana, rubber, etc.

The district has a total geographical area of 3,63,045 hectares. Out of this an area of 2,54,588 hectares is cultivated.

Paddy occupies the predominant place among the crops cultivated in the district. An area of 50,000 hectares is covered by paddy fields. Paddy is raised in three seasons, viz, Virippu (first crop) from April-May to August-September immediately followed by Mundakan (second crop) from September-October to December-January and Punja (summer crop) from January-February to April-May. The first two crops are mainly rainfed and hence extensively cultivated. The punja is raised only where there are facilities for irrigation. It is estimated that 2.48 lakhs tonnes of paddy are produced every year in the district.

Coconut is the second major crop in the district and it enjoys a prominent place in the agricultural economy of the district. It is estimated that coconut cultivation covers an area of 68,000 hectares and produces 36 crores of nuts.

Tapioca is another important food crop cultivated in the district. It covers an area of 29,960 hectares and the estimated production is 3.6 lakhs tonnes per year. Though it is cultivated in almost all blocks in the district, Wandoor, Perinthalmanna and Mankada blocks

cover more than half of the total area under tapioca cultivation. It is worth mentioning that this cultivation has induced many an entrepreneur to start scores of starch factories in the district.

Arecanut is an important cash crop of Malappuram district. This crop covers an area of about 15,000 hectares, which is about 16 per cent of the total area under arecanut in the state.

Cashewnut is another important cash crop in the district. The total area under cashew crop in the district is 13,834 hectares. The production of cashew nuts is 15,500 tonnes per year.

Ginger covers an area of 1750 hectares, and the estimated yield is 14,000 tonnes per year.

Rubber plantation is mainly concentrated on the hilly eastern zone comprising Wandoor and Perinthalmanna block areas. The district has 17,015 hectares under rubber with about 8950 tonnes of production a year.

Banana is another major fruit crop cultivated in the the district, which extends over an area of about 3600 hectares.

Pepper is cultivated in 2779 hectares and pulses are also extensively cultivated.

Irrigation

Malappuram district has no major irrigation project. But the district has ample scope for lift irrigation schemes as it is blessed with four perennial rivers viz., the Chaliar, the Kadalundy, the Bharathapuzha and the Thuthapuzha. There are 15 lift irrigation schemes at the close of the year, 1977 and ten more schemes are under various stages of execution. A large number of tanks and wells are also used for irrigation.

Animal Husbandry and Dairy

Animal husbandry has an important place in the rural economy of the district. Fuller exploitation and development of livestock resources in the district will be a major step towards improving the socio-economic backwardness of the district. Various measures are being adopted to improve the livestock population.

Two key village blocks (Nilambur and Malappuram), three veterinary hospitals, 23 veterinary dispensaries and 17 sub-centres are functioning in the district at present. Steps are afoot to establish a district poultry farm at Athavanad.

In order to ensure reasonable price for dairy products 28 co-operative milk societies and a milk supply union are conducted at present in the district. There is a milk-chilling plant at Nilambur.

Forests

An area of 73,683 hectares is under forest in Malappuram district. The oldest teak plantation in the world, known as "Conolly's Plot" is situated in Nilambur area of the district. The plot is not preserved as a part of the teak plantation raised by Shri Chathu Menon, a native sub-conservator, in 1500 acres between 1841 and 1855 A. D. under the instance of the then Malabar Collector Mr. H.V. Conolly.

Teak wood and rose wood are the two important species found in the Nilambur forest division. Forest is the main source of raw materials for many wood-based industrial units which are functioning in this district.

Industries:

Malappuram district is industrially one of the most backward districts in the State and it has been declared so by the Government of India. There are five large and medium industries in the district while 516 units are there in the small scale sector. Of the big units, the Calicut Modern Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Chelambra was started in 1964, long before the formation of the district. It has got an investment of Rs. 90 lakhs and 12,000 spindles. There is a proposal to develop and equip this mill with 25,000 spindles.

The other big industries are: Vanchinad Leathers Ltd., Trikkanapuram, with a capital investment of Rs. 170 lakhs, Mambad Rubber Factory at Vadapuram near Nilambur with an investment of over Rs. 20 lakhs, Ceramic Capacitor Factory at Trikkanapuram with an investment of Rs. 60 lakhs a Coconut Complex at Edappal with an investment of Rs. 70 lakhs. A co-operative spinning mill at Malappuram with an investment of Rs. 460 lakhs is in the offing. An industrial belt is taking shape between Edappal and Kuttippuram and a few major industries are coming up in this belt.

A Rural Industries Project has been working in the district since July, 1972 to boost industrial growth. The district possesses fairly good quantities of raw materials like tapioca., wood, coconut, rubber, hides and skins etc. There are 516 registered small scale industrial units in the district as on 31-12-1977. Moreover an industrial estate is functioning at Manjeri. Four mini-industrial estates have been commissioned and another three are nearing completion as part of the massive scheme to start mini-industrial estates in all panchayats.

Education

The seat of the University of Calicut is in the Thenhipalam panchayat of Malappuram district. There are six arts and science colleges in the district, and they are situated at Mampad, Manjeri, Malappuram, Perinthalmanna, Ponnani and Tirurangadi. The colleges at Malappuram and Perinthalmanna are Government institutions and others are run by private agencies. There are two polytechnics, viz., Government Polytechnic, Angadippuram and the Seethi Sahib Memorial Polytechnic, Tirur. One junior technical school is functioning at Manjeri and an I. T. I. at Areacode. The Rural Institute, Tavanur, is a major institution working under the Kerala Agricultural University. An Ayurveda College is there at Kottakkal.

The Arabic College for Women at Mongam may be the only one of its kind in India. Arabic colleges are also functioning at Pulikkal, Areacode, Pattikkad, Santhapuram, Randathani, Valavannur etc.

In the field of primary and secondary education the district is having 803 lower primary schools, 230 upper primary schools and 90 high schools.

Though the percentage of literacy has gone up from 34.29 to 47.90 during the decade, 1960-71 the district still lags behind considerably as compared to the State average of 60.42 per cent. Concerted efforts are being made by the Government to eradicate illiteracy from the district by introducing schemes, such as Primary Education' Extention Programme and opening more schools wherever necessary.

Medical Facilities

The District Hospital functioning at Manjeri is the biggest medical institution of Malappuram district. All specialist services are available in this hospital.

Other important allopathic hospitals functioning in the district are: Government Hospital, Ponnani; Government Hospital, Tirur; Government Hospital, Perinthalmanna; Government Hospital, Nilambur; Government Hospital, Tirurangadi and M. S. P. Hospital, Malappuram. A new Government hospital with 12 beds has been opened at Malappuram in April, 1975. One District T. B. Centre with 25 beds at Manjeri and a T. B. clinic with 52 beds at Ponnani are the other important medical institutions. Altogether there are 68 Government allopathic medical institutions in the district. Total bed strength is 784. In addition, one leprosy control unit at Ponnani and two filaria control units at Ponnani and Tanur are functioning. There are two blood banks one attached to the District Hospital, Manjeri and the other to Government Hospital, Tirur.

In Ayurvedic medicine, there are 40 government medical institutions in the district. An ayurvedic mental hospital has been opened in Kottakkal to develop it into a centre for higher studies and research. In the private sector the Kottakkal Arya Vaidyasala is an ayurvedic institution of high repute. In the homoeopathic system there are ten Government dispensaries.

Protected Water Supply

At the time of the formation of the Malappuram district, there were nine rural water supply schemes catering to the panchayats of Edappal, Kuttippuram, Tirur, Kottakkal, Parappanangadi, Kondotty, Malappuram, Pulamanthole and Perinthalmanna. During summer there is acute scarcity of drinking water in the highlands and midlands of the district. To find a solution to this

problem, the Government have taken up a massive programme for the execution of 36 rural water supply schemes and two urban water supply schemes.

Community Development

There are 13 community development blocks in Malappuram district. They are all post stage II blocks:

<i>Name of blocks</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
Andathode	Perumpadappa
Kondotty	Kondotty
Kuttippuram	Thozhuvanur
Malappuram	Malappuram
Manjeri	Manjeri
Mankada	Ramapuram
Ponnani	Edappal
Perinthalmanna	Perinthal manna
Tanur	Tanur
Tirur	Tirur
Tirurangadi	Tirurangadi
Vengara	Vengara
Wandoor	Wandoor

In all the blocks except Tirur, Vengara and Kuttippuram, applied nutrition programme for women and children is being implemented. In Vengara block the integrated child development service scheme has been introduced.

Harijan Welfare

In the uplift of backward communities, education plays an important role. For providing necessary atmosphere conducive to studies, the Department of Harijan

Welfare has established welfare hostels for the students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, where free lodging and boarding facilities are given. There are 10 welfare hostels in Malappuram district of which eight hostels are for scheduled castes and two for scheduled tribes. In addition, a cosmopolitan hostel for college students is functioning at Manjeri. The nine welfare hostels for scheduled castes are situated at Mookuthala, Ponnani, Perinthalmanna, Valancheri, Tirur, Malappuram, Manjeri, Wandoor and Nilambur. The two tribal hostels are at Nilambur (for girls) and at Manimooli (for boys). Five residential basic schools for scheduled tribes are functioning in the district. They are at Mambad, Nilambur, Karulai (for girls), Chungathara and Edakkara.

With a view to provide crafts training to the harijans, four training centres have been started by the government in the district. They are at Keraladheesapuram (Tanur block), Padayikkara (Perinthalmanna block), Ponnani and Nilambur.

A tribal colony in 110 hectares at Chokkad and a harijan colony at Nilambur in 200 acres have recently been established.

Fisheries and Ports

Malappuram district has a coast-line of 70 kms. and is rich in marine wealth. Ponnani, Kootayi (Tirur), Tanur and Parappanangadi are the major fishing centres of the district.

Ponnani is the only port in this district. It is a tidal port with a bar, at the mouth of the Bharathapuzha where the river expands like a basin of about 3000 feet, providing scope for development into a sheltered harbour.

Transport

The National highway-47 passes through Tirur and Ponnani taluks of the district. The Kozhikode-Palghat road, Kozhikode-Nilambur-Gudalur road, Shorannur-Perinthalmanna road are the important State highways passing through the district.

There are two railway lines, both broad-gauge, passing through the district. They are Mangalore-Madras (Mangalore-Cochin) line, which passes through Tirur taluk and the Shoranur—Nilambur line, which passes through Perinthalmanna and Ernad taluks. The total length of railway lines is 91 kms. The stations situated, in the district in the Mangalore-Madras line are Vallikunnu, Parappanangadi, Tanur, Tirur, Tirunavaya and Kuttippuram. The stations in the Shoranur-Nilambur line are Cherukara, Angadippuram, Pattikkad, Melattur, Thuvvur, Vaniyambalam, Vellambram and Nilambur.

Mass Communication Facilities

No daily newspaper is published from the district, but the important dailies, published from the nearby district of Calicut have ample circulation in the district. A few monthlies devoted to culture, religion etc., are published from different parts of the district.

Regarding audio-visual media it is estimated that there are about 50 cinema houses of which two are situated in Malappuram town, the headquarters of the district.

PART III

Places of Interest

Malappuram

Malappuram is the headquarters of the district. Situated 50 km. south-east of Calicut city, it has been a military headquarters from ancient times. The Zamorins of Calicut had their sway over this place and had stationed a part of their militia here. The century old Haig barracks, situated on the top of the hill overlooking the Kadalundy River, founded by the British rulers is now the headquarters of the 122 Infantry Battalion of the Territorial Army. Malappuram is also the headquarters of the Malabar Special Police which first came into being in 1921. The Malappuram *Nercha* (festival), celebrated every year during summer is an important festival in Ernad Taluk.

Manjeri

Situated 12 km. north-east of Malappuram town. Manjeri is the headquarters of the Ernad taluk. The district hospital, the district court and some of the district offices such as the Office of the District Medical Officer and the Office of the Executive Engineer, (Roads and Buildings), are situated there. An important town of the district, it was a live centre of national movement.

Nilambur

Nilambur is famous for its teak plantations. The oldest teak plantation in the world, the Conolly Plot is situated there. It is the terminus of the Shoranur-Nilambur railway line. The area is a rich source of bamboo. The Mavoor Pulp Factory of the Gwalior Rayons is mostly fed by the Nilambur forests.

Perinthalmanna

Perinthalmanna is the headquarters of the Perinthalmanna taluk, situated 20 km. south-east of Malappuram town. It is an important bus station. The Tali temple is situated about three kms. west at Angadippuram on the way to Malappuram. The Thirumandham Kunnu temple at Angadippuram, dedicated to Goddess Durga, is an important pilgrim centre in the Malappuram district. The *pooram* at the temple celebrated during March-April attracts a large number of devotees.

Kondotty

Kondotty is a place of historical importance. The place is associated with a Muslim saint Mohammed Shah, popularly known as Kondotty Thangal. Kondotty *Nercha* is an important festival in the district. The renowned Mopla poet, Moyinkutty Vaidyar, lived there.

Kottakkal

Kottakkal, is famous for its ayurvedic treatment. The Kottakkal Arya Vaidyasala, a medical institution of high repute, is running a nursing home, and a charitable hospital there. An Ayurveda College is also functioning there. The State government has also opened an ayurvedic mental hospital at Kottakkal with a view to develop it into a centre for higher studies and research.

Kadampuzha

A place of pilgrimage situated in the Marakkara panchayat of Kuttippuram block, it attracts hundreds of devotees every day, to its famous Durga temple.

Tirur

Situated 44 kms south of Calicut in the Mangalore-Madras railway line, it is the headquarters of Tirur taluk and one of the important business centres of the Malappuram district. It is a sacred place for everyone who speaks Malayalam, for the father of Malayalam literature, Thunchath Ramanujan Ezhuthachan (16th century) belonged to this place. His works—the Malayalam rendering of the epics—“Mahabharatha” and the “Ramayana” are still the most popular works in the language.

The Sastha temple of Chamarvattam, a pilgrim centre on the banks of the Bharathapuzha, is only 12 km. south of Tirur.

Tirunavaya

Thirunavaya on the banks of the Bharathapuzha is a place of historical importance. In olden days the *Mamankam* festival used to be held here. It was a grand assembly of the rulers of Kerala held once in 12 years in which one among them was selected as the Emperor of Kerala. An emperor, thus selected, ruled over Kerala for 12 years. The great festival was celebrated for 28 days with all pomp and pageantry. In the earliest phases, the Chera emperor used to preside over the festival. Later the Valluvanad Raja got the right to preside. Still later, the Zamorins of Calicut wrested the right of presiding over the *Mamankam* from the Valluvanad Raja. It is believed that the *Mamankam* was celebrated for the last time in 1755. Now sarvodāya mela is held there every year.

Thirunavaya, which is situated about eight km. south of Tirur is also an important place of pilgrimage. The Nava Mukunda temple there was believed to be founded by the nine great saints.

Tanur

Tanur, a coastal town of the Malappuram district, was one of the earliest settlements of the Portuguese. It is believed that St. Francis Xavier visited this place in 1546. Situated about nine km. north of Tirur, it is an important fishing centre in the Malappuram district. The Kerala-dheesapuram temple, dedicated to Lord Vishnu, which is one of the oldest temples in Kerala, is situated about three kms. south of Tanur town.

Tirurangadi

The place is known for its heroic fight against foreign yoke in the Malabar Rebellion of 1921. It was the Tirurangadi incident of August 20, 1921 which signalled the beginning of the rebellion. On that day, Mr. Thomas, the then District Collector of Malabar with the help of a police contingent headed by Mr. Hitchcock, Superintendent of Police besieged the Tirurangadi mosque to arrest some Khilafat leaders. This incident, it is believed, was the immediate cause for the flare-up.

The Mampram mosque, near Thirurangadi is an important centre of worship.

About eight km. west of Tirurangadi is situated Parappanangadi, an important fishing centre of Malappuram district, where a major fisheries development project is taking shape.

Ponnani

The only port in the Malappuram district, it is the headquarters of the Ponnani taluk. Ponnani is a tidal port at the mouth of the Bharathapuzha and is one of the important fishing centres. Ponnani is connected by road with Kuttippuram, which is an important railway station.

Perumpadappa

Bordering Trichur district, Perumpadappa, now the headquarters of the Andathode block in Ponnani taluk, was once the seat of Cochin princes, known as Perumpadappu *Swaroopam*. Now the *Puthen Palli* (mosque) situated there attracts many devotees.

PART IV

<i>Name of taluk/ block</i>	<i>Area in hectares</i>	<i>Population</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Ernad taluk	226306	716285
(a) Manjeri block	28649	141171
(b) Malappuram block	20836	145288
(c) Kondotty block	29212	172311
(d) Wandoor block	147609	257515
2. Tirur taluk	66031	653004
(a) Tirur block	12337	142778
(b) Tanur block	12164	153390
(c) Tirurangadi block	12230	133487
(d) Vengara block	13375	121956
(e) Kuttippuram block	15925	101393
3. Perinthalmanna taluk	50744	273101
(a) Perinthalmanna block	26763	127123
(b) Manakada block	23981	145973

(1)	(2)	(2)
4. Ponnani taluk	19964	213972
(a) Ponnani block	12275	129997
(b) Andathode block	7689	83975

**Name of panchayats and villages
included in the blocks**

<i>Name of block</i>	<i>Name of panchayat</i>	<i>Name of villages</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Andathode	1. Perumpadappa 2. Veliancode 3. Maranchery 4. Alancode 5. Nannamukku	1. Perumpadappa 2. Veliancode 3. Maranchery 4. Alancode 5. Nannamukku
2. Ponnani	1. Ezhuvathuruthy 2. Vattamkulam 3. Thavanur 4. Edappal 5. Ponnani (Municipality)	1. Ezhuvathuruthy 2. Vattamkulam 3. Thavanur 4. Edappal 5. Kalady

Note:—Kanhiramukku and Purangu amsoms of Marancherry panchayat are also in Ponnani block.

(1)	(2)	(3)
3. Kuttippuram	1. Kuttippuram 2. Kattiparuthi 3. Marakkara 4. Irimbilyam 5. Athavanad 6. Edayur	1. Kuttippuram 2. Naduvattom 3. Kattiparuthi 4. Marakkara 5. Melmuri 6. Irimbilyam 7. Athavanad 8. Kurumbathur 9. Edayur
4. Tirur	1. Triprangode 2. Thirunavaya 3. Thalakkad 4. Vettom 5. Purathur 6. Tirur (Municipality)	1. Triprangode 2. Tirunavaya 3. Thalakkad 4. Ananthavoor 5. Vettom 6. Purathur 7. Mangalam 8. Tirur
5. Tanur	1. Tanur 2. Tanalur 3. Ponmundam 4. Cheriya mundam 5. Valavannur 6. Kalpakancherry 7. Ozhur	1. Tanur 2. Tanalur 3. Ponmundam 4. Perumanna 5. Cheriya mundam 6. Valavannur 7. Kalpakancherry 8. Ozhur
6. Tirurangadi	1. Tirurangadi 2. Parappanangadi 3. Moonniyur 4. Vallikkunnu 5. Nannambra 6. Thenhippalam (portion)	1. Tirurangadi 2. Parappanangadi 3. Moonniyur 4. Vallikkunnu 5. Ariyallur 6. Nannambra 7. Thenhippalam

(1)	(2)	(3)
7. Vengara	1. Vengara 2. A. R. Nagar 3. Thenhippalam* 4. Thennala 5. Parappur 6. Othukkungal	1. Vengara 2. Kannamangalam 3. A.R.Nagar 4. Peruvailur 5. Tennala 6. Parappur 7. Othukkungal
8. Malappuram	1. Kottakkal 2. Morayur 3. Ponmala 4. Oorakam 5. Nediyruppu 6. Anakkayam 7. Pookkotur 8. Malappuram (Municipality)	1. Kottakkal 2. Morayur 3. Ponmala 4. Oorakam 5. Nediyruppu 6. Anakkayam 7. Pandallur 8. Pookkotur 9. Malappuram 10. Melmuri
9. Kondotty	1. Kondotty 2. Pallikkal 3. Pulikkal 4. Cherukavu 5. Vazhayur 6. Chelambra 7. Oorangattiri 8. Keezhuparamba 9. Cheacode 10. Kuzhimanna 11. Vazhakkad	1. Kondotty 2. Pallikkal 3. Pulikkal 4. Cherukavu 5. Vazhayur 6. Chelambra 7. Oorangattii 8. Keezhuparramba 9. Cheacode 10. Kuzhimanna 11. Muthvallur 12. Vazhakkad

* Thenhippalam villge of Thenhippalam panchayat is in Tirurangadi block.

(1)	(2)	(3)
10. Manjeri	1. Thiruvالي	1. Manjeri
	2. Pulpatta	2. Thiruvالي
	3. Areacode	3. Payyanad
	4. Kavanur	4. Narukara
	5. Edavanna	5. Pulpatta
	6. Trikkalancode	6. Areacode
	7. Manjeri (Municipality)	7. Kavanur
		8. Edavanna
		9. Perakamanna
		10. Trikkalancode
		11. Elamkur
		12. Karakunnu
		13. Vettikkattiri

Note:—1 Naduvath amsom of Thiruvالي is in Wandoor block.

2. Vettikkattiri village is part of Pandikkad panchayat.

11. Wandoor	1. Wandoor	1. Wandoor
	2. Nilambur	2. Nilambur
	3. Amarambalam	3. Amarambalam
	4. Karulai	4. Chungathara
	5. Chungathara	5. Edakkara
	6. Edakkara	6. Kallikavu
	7. Vazhikkadavu	7. Karuvarakundu
	8. Kalikavu	8. Mampad
	9. Karuvarakundu	9. Pandikkad
	10. Mampad	10. Chembarsseri
	11. Pandikkad (Portion)	11. Porur
	12. Porur	12. Thuvvur
	13. Thuvvur	13. Vellayur

Note:—Vettikkattiri village of Pandikkad panchayat is in Manjeri block.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Perinthalmanna	1. Perinthalmanna 2. Aliparampa 3. Edappatta 4. Keezhattur 5. Elamkulam 6. Melattur 7. Thazhekkode 8. Vettathur	1. Perinthalmanna 2. Pathaikara 3. Aliparamba 4. Edappatta 5. Anamangad 6. Elamkulam 7. Keezhattur 8. Nenmini 9. Melattur 10. Thazhekkode 11. Arakkuparamba 12. Vettathur 13. Karievattam
13. Mankada	1. Mankada 2. Angadippuram 3. Kodur 4. Kuruva 5. Koottilangadi 6. Moorkanad 7. Pulamanthole 8. Makkara- paramba 9. Puzhakkattiri	1. Mankada 2. Vadakkangara 3. Angadippuram 4. Vilambur 5. Kodur 6. Kuruva 7. Koottilangadi 8. Moorkanad 9. Pulamanthole 10. Karuvambalam 11. Puzhakkattiri

Municipalities

1. Malappuram
2. Tirur
3. Ponnani
4. Manjeri

Parliamentary Constituencies

<i>Name</i>	<i>Extent in terms of assembly constituencies</i>
1. Manjeri	Wandoor (S.C.) Nilambur, Manjeri, Malappuram and Kondotty of Malappuram district and Beypore and Kunnamangalam (S.C) of Kozhikode district.
2. Ponnani	Tirurangadi, Tanur, Tirur, Ponnani, Kuttippuram, Mankada and Perinthalmanna.

Assembly Constituencies

<i>Name</i>	<i>Extent</i>
1. Wandoor (S.C.)	Wandoor, Porur, Pandikkad, Thuvvur, Karuvarakundu, Mambad, Trikalangode, Edavanna and Thiruvally panchayats of Ernad taluk.
2. Nilambur	Nilambur, Chungathara, Kalikavu, Karulai, Amarambalam, Edakkara and Vazhikkadavu panchayats of Ernad taluk.
3. Manjeri	Urangattiri, Kuzhimanna, Cheecode, Areacode, Kavannur, Pulpetta, and Manjeri panchayats of Ernad taluk.
4. Mallappuram	Malappuram municipality Anakayam, Kottakkal, Ponmala, Urakam, Vengara and Othukungal panchayats.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Extent</i>
5. Kondotty	Nediyirippu, Pookottur, Morayur, Pallikkal, Chelambra, Cherukavu, Kondotty, Pulikkal, Vazhayur and Vazhekkad panchayats of Ernad taluk.
6. Tirurangadi	A.R. Nagar, Thenhipalam, Munniyur, Parappanangadi, Tirurangadi and Vallikkunnu panchayats of Tirur taluk.
7. Tanur	Nannambra, Ozhur, Tanalur, Ponmadam, Tanur, Thennala, and Parappur panchayats of Tirur taluk.
8. Tirur	Tirur municipality, and Thalakkad Vettom, Triprangode, Purathu of Tirur taluk, Thavanur and Vettankulam Panchayats of Ponnani taluk.
9. Ponnani	Ponnani municipality, and Marancherry, Nannamukku, Perumpadappa, Veliamcode, Alancode, Ezhuvathuruthy and Edappal panchayats of Ponnani taluk.
10. Kuttippuram	Thirunavaya, Athavanad, Kuttippuram, Kattiparuthy, Marakkara, Kalpakancherry, Valavannur, and Cheriyamundam panchayats of Tirur taluk.
11. Mankada	Kodur, Kuruva, Koottilangodi, Mankada, Moorkanad, Pulamanthole, Puzhakkattiri of Perinthalmanna taluk Edayur and Irimbilam, panchayats of Tirur taluk.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Extent</i>
12. Perinthalmanna	Aliparamba, Edappatta, Elamkulam, Keezhattur, Melattur, Perinthalmanna, Thazhakode, Vettathur, and Angadipuram panchayats of Perinthalmanna taluk.

District at a Glance

1. Area	3638 Sq. Kms.
2. Population: Total	18,56,362
Males	9,09,515
Females	9,46,847
3. Density of population per km.	510
4. Sex ratio	1041 females for 1000 males
5. Literacy rate:	
Total	47.90
Females	40.78
Males	55.32
6. No. of revenue divisions	1
7. No. of taluks	4
8. No. of blocks	13
9. No. of municipalities	4
10. No. of panchayats	92
11. No. of villages	122
12. No. of parliamentary constituencies	2
13. No. of assembly constituencies:	12
14. No. of educational districts	2



Nilambur Palace



Kadalundi River



The oldest teak plantation in the world



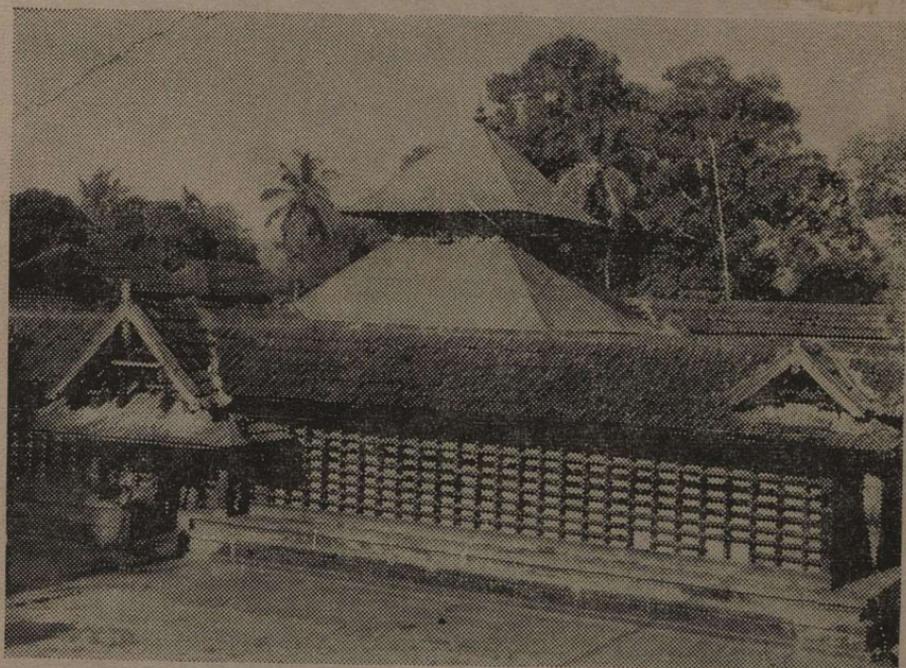
Thali Temple, Angadippuram



Kottakkal Arya Vaidyasala



Malappuram Jaram



Nava Mukunda Temple, Thirunavaya



Thirumandhamkunnu Bhagavathy Temple



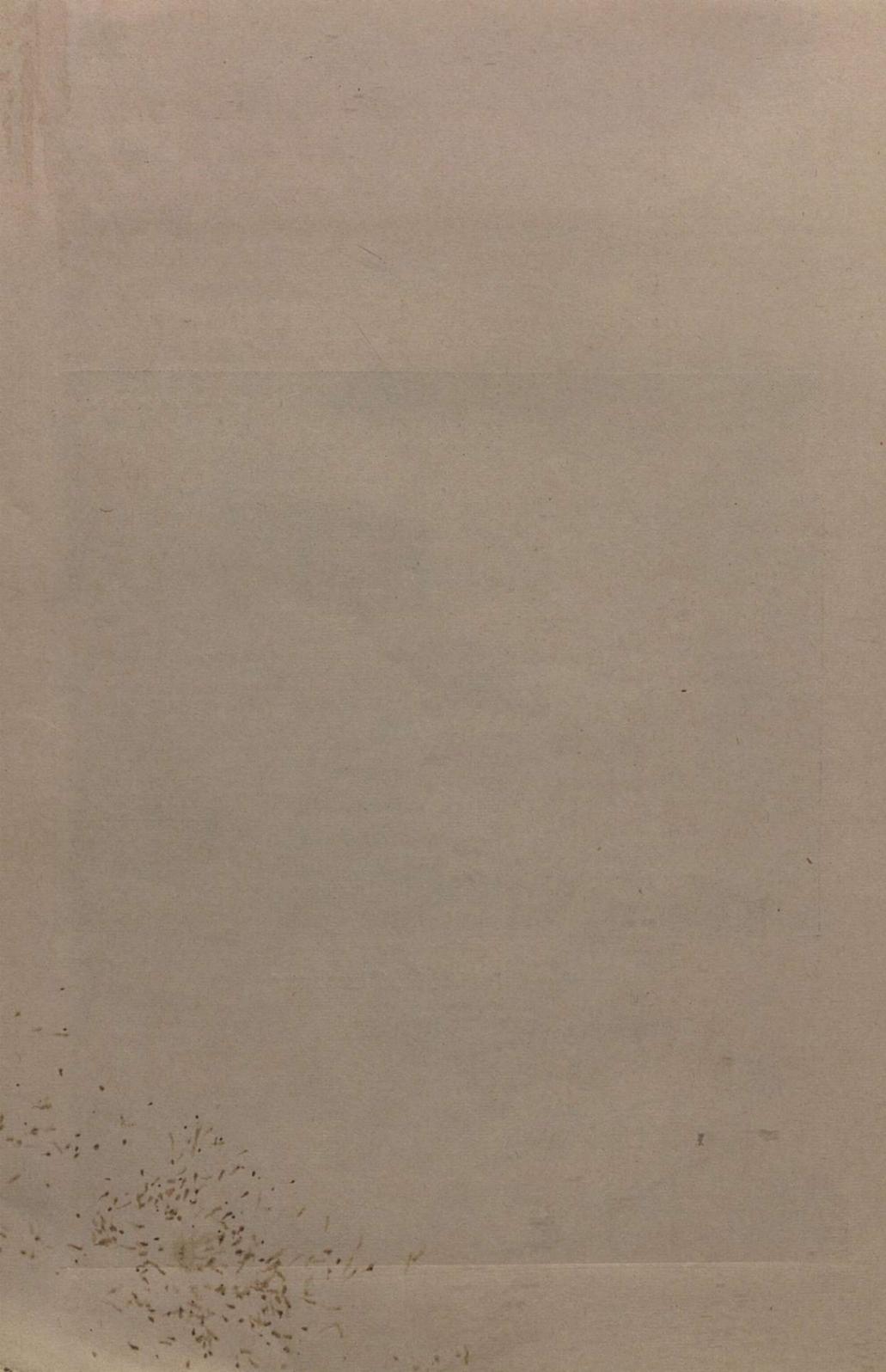
Chokkad Tribal Colony



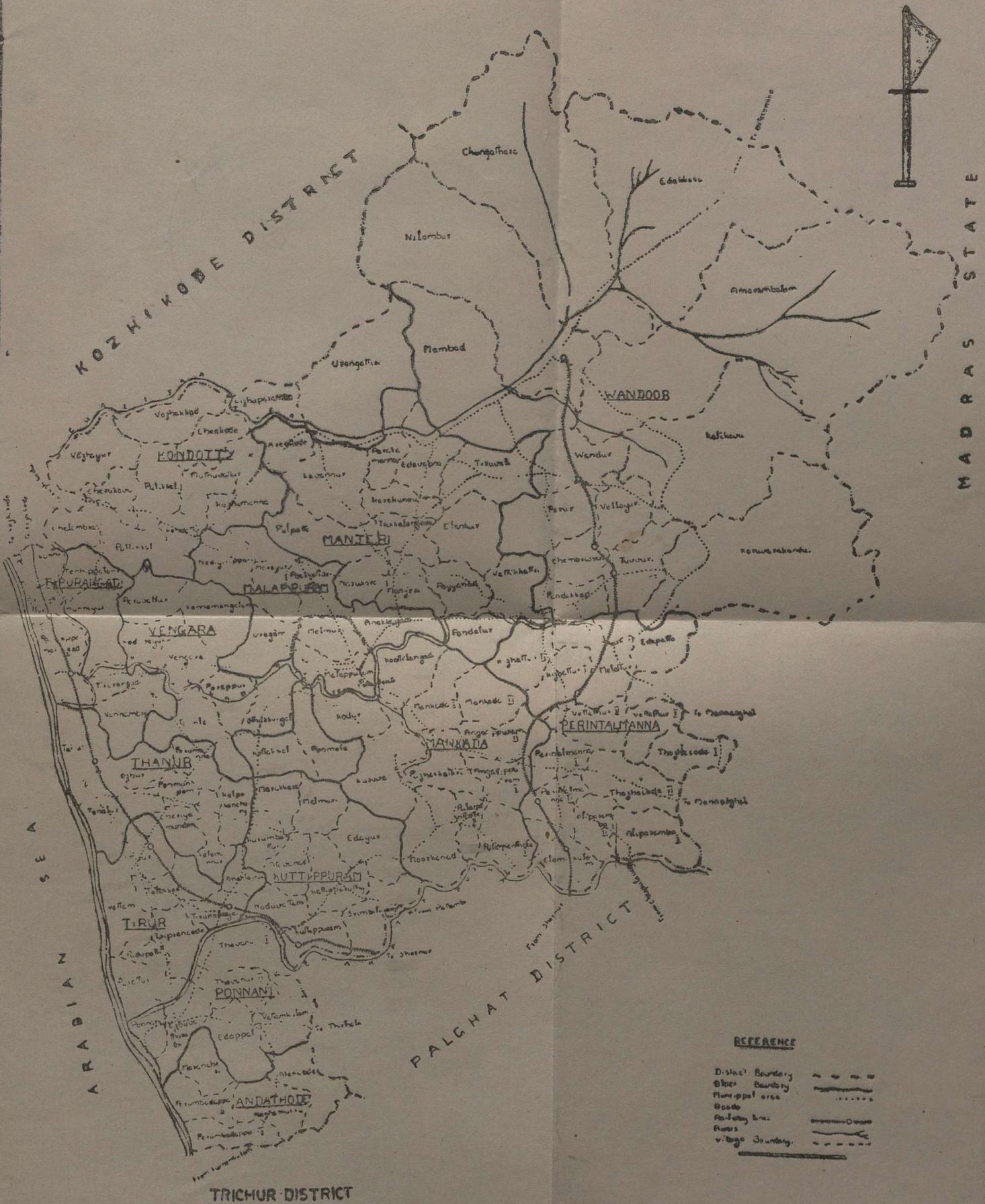
Manjeri Palace



Rural Institute, Thavanur



DISTRICT MAP OF MALAPPURAM



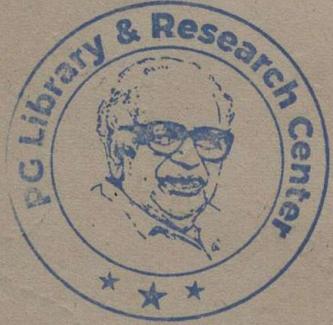
MADRAS STATE

REFERENCE

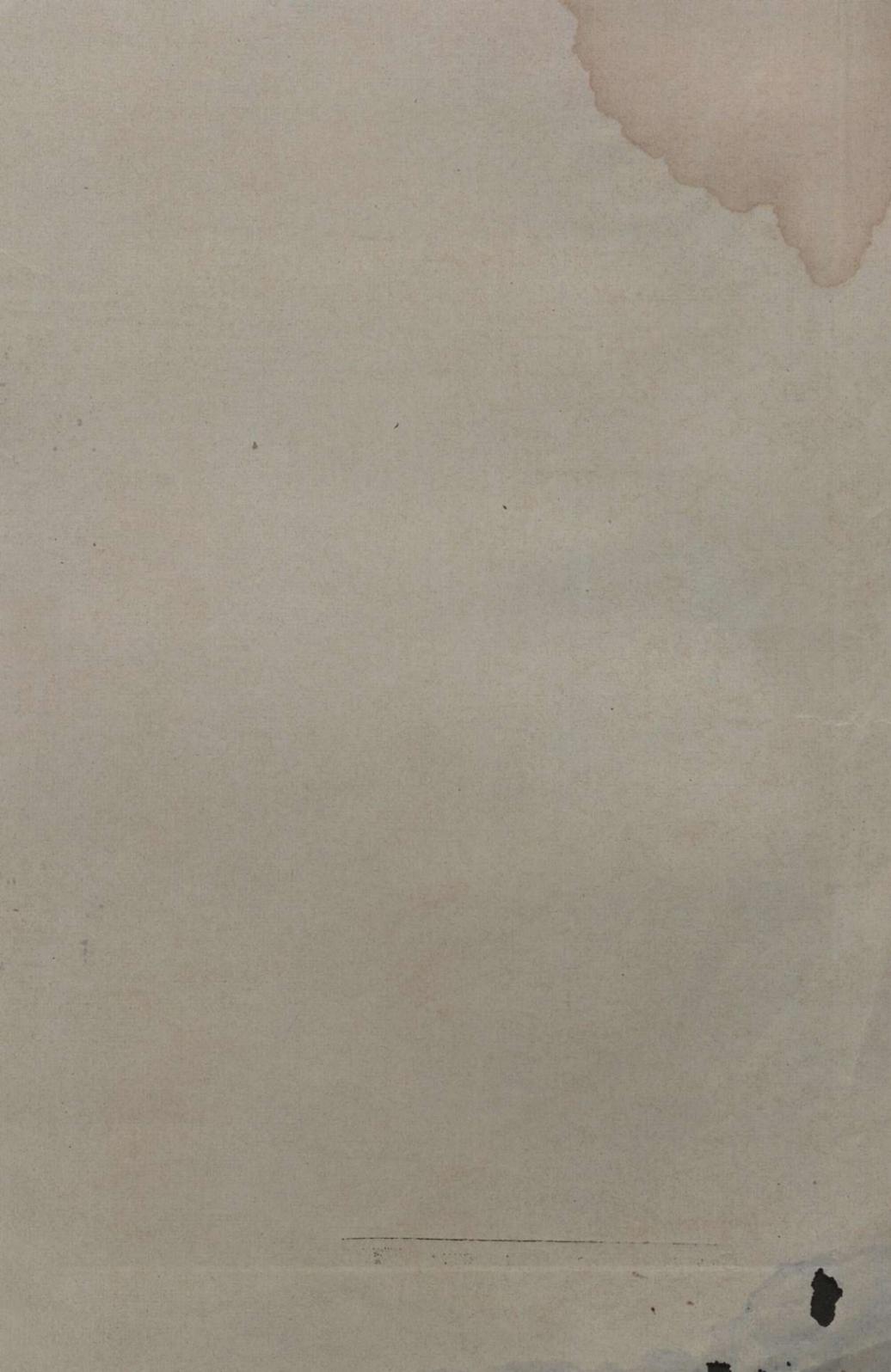
- District Boundary
- Block Boundary
- Municipal area
- Roads
- Feeder line
- Canals
- Village Boundary

TRICHUR DISTRICT

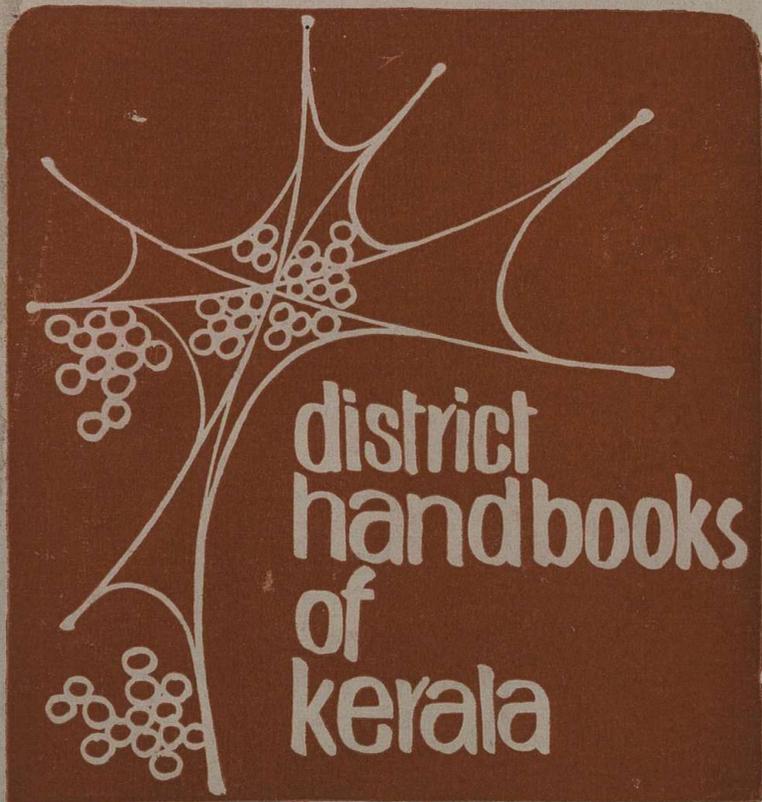
DISTRICT MAP
OF
MALAPPRAM



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Government Press, Trivandrum, 1981.



MALAPPURAM

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PUBLIC RELATIONS

