

*Kozhikode*

*DISTRICT  
HANDBOOKS OF  
KERALA*

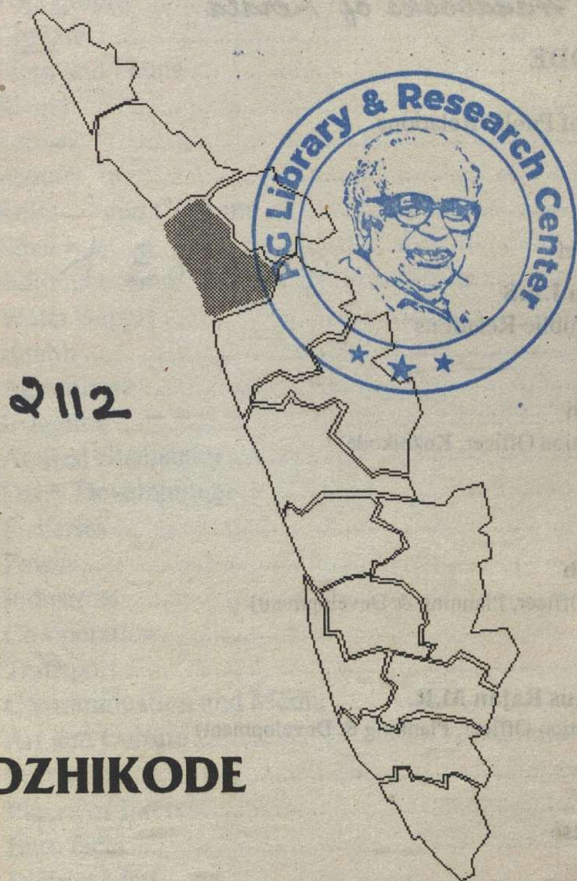


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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS  
GOVERNMENT OF KERALA



**DISTRICT  
HANDBOOKS OF  
KERALA**



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**KOZHIKODE**

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS  
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*District Handbooks of Kerala*

**KOZHIKODE**

Department of Public Relations  
March 1997

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## FOREWORD

The need for a handbook on the districts of Kerala has been felt for some time, especially with the existing ones of the Department getting out of print. With the advancement on the travel, tourism and communication fronts, the demand for updated handbooks on the districts has been on the increase. It is in this context that a new series of district handbooks have been decided upon, by the Department of Public Relations.

It is hoped that this book would cater to the requirements of the tourists as well as the general public who seek a handy booklet containing basic information about Kozhikode district.

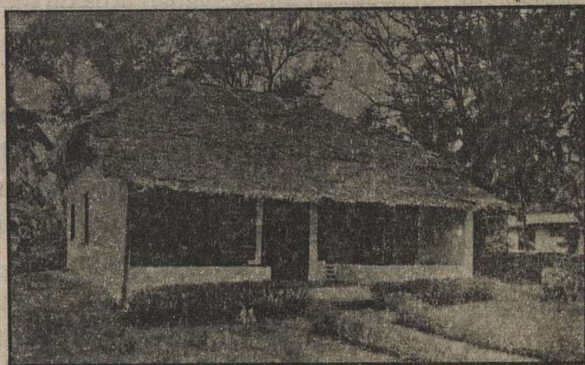
Suggestions for improvement are welcome.

Thiruvananthapuram  
15th March, 1997

**L. NATARAJAN I.A.S.**  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Calicut is the anglicised form of *Kalikut*, the Arabic for the Malayalam, Kozhikode. It is also called the *CockFort*. According to the historian, K.V. Krishnan Iyer, the term means *Koyil* (Palace) *Kodu* (fortified). Anyhow, it is a historical town with a hoary past. From time immemorial, the city attracted travellers, with its charming physical features and prosperity. Even today, the glory that was Calicut has not faded.

The political history of Kozhikode is a story of treacherous and ill conceived conspiracies hatched by the Western powers. Vasco Da Gama landed at Kappad (16 kilometers north of Kozhikode) in May 1498, as the leader of a trade mission from Portugal and was received by the Zamorin himself.



*The house where Kunjali Marakkar lived*

This marked the beginning of foreign dominations in the East. From the 13th century, Kozhikode attained a position of pre-eminence in the trade of pepper and other spices which made it India's emporium of international trade. As Kozhikode offered full freedom and security, the Arab and the Chinese merchants preferred it to all other ports. The globe-trotter Ibn Batuta (A.D 1342-47) notes: "We came next to Kalikut, one of the great ports of the district of Malabar, and in which merchants of all parts are found".

Athanaseus Nikiten, the Russian traveller, (1468-74) accounts

thus; "Calicut is a port for the whole Indian sea, which God forbid any craft to cross, and whoever saw it, will not get over it healthy, everything is cheap and servant and maids are very good".

Associated with the Zamorins is Kottaparamba where stood their ancient palace. Mananchira was the bathing tank of the members of the Zamorin's household.

## TOPOGRAPHY

Kozhikode district is situated on the south west coast of India. The district is bounded on the north by Kannur district, on the east by Wayanad district, on the south by Malappuram district and on the west by the Arabian sea. It is situated between North latitudes  $11^{\circ} 08'$  and  $11^{\circ} 50'$  and East longitudes  $75^{\circ} 30'$  and  $76^{\circ} 08'$ .

Basking in the idyllic setting of the serene Arabian sea on the west and the proud peaks of the Wayanad hills on the east, this district has all the elements that fascinate a visitor.

Topographically the district has three distinct regions - the sandy coastal belt, the rocky highlands formed by the hilly portion of the Western Ghats and lateritic midland. Of the total area of 2344 sq. kms., the sandy coastal belt is 362.85 sq. kms., lateritic midlands 1343.50 sq.kms. and rocky highlands 637.65 sq.kms.

All the three taluks are spread over the three regions. The district has a coastal length of about 80 kms. The highland region accounts for 26.80 per cent and the lowland region for 15.55 per cent of the total area of the district.

## CLIMATE

The district has a humid climate with a very hot season extending from March to May. The most important rainy season is during the South West Monsoon which sets in the first week of June and extends up to September. The North-East Monsoon extends from the second half of October through November. The average annual rainfall is 3266 m.m.

During December to March, practically no rain is received and from October onwards, the temperature gradually increases to reach the maximum in May, which is the hottest month of the year. The maximum temperature in the month of May comes to 36°C. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Kozhikode was 39.4°C during the month of March 1975 and the lowest temperature was 14 °C recorded on 26th December 1975. Humidity is very high in the coastal region.

## FLORA AND FAUNA

There is an abundance of wild and marine life here. Though wild elephants and bisons are occasionally seen in the forests, tigers and leopards are very few and rare.

Barking deer, Mouse deer, Mountain lizards, Malabar squirrels, black and grey monkeys, hares and porcupines are found in the forests here. The avians are well represented by horn bills, peacocks, jungle fowls, thrushes, pigeons, sunbirds, kingfishers, woodpeckers, paradise flycatchers, parrots, mynas, king crows, racket tailed drongos etc. Snakes, poisonous and non poisonous, are seen in the forests in fairly large numbers. Pythons also are common.

The natural forests fall under three main categories; the southern tropical moist deciduous, western tropical wet ever green and semi evergreen.

The principal tropical moist deciduous forest species are *Terminalia Paniculata*, *Dillenia*, *Pentagyna*, *Miliusa Velutina*, *Schrebra Suretenoides* (all inhabiting species) etc; *Bamboos Bambusa Arundanaclac*, *Callicarpalanta*, *Cacsalpintia Minussoides* etc. (under growth); *Butea Parviflora*, *Celastrus Paniculaters* (climbers) etc.

The principal western tropical wet evergreen species are *Pakquium Ellipticum*, *Salmalia Malabarica*, *Mappila Foetida* (inhabiting species top canopy layer) *Canarium Strictum*, *Chrysophyllum Rexhurghi*, *Oleadiocea*, *Canes*, wild arrow roots, screw pines etc.

## RIVERS

The important rivers of the district are the following.

### 1. The Mahe river

The Mahe river, also called the *Mayyazhi puzha*, originates from the forests on the western slopes of the Wayanad hills which form part of the Western Ghats. This river flows through the villages of Naripetta, Vanimel, Iyyancode, Bhekiyad, Iringanoor, Tripangathur, Peringalam, Edachery, Kacheri, Eramala, Kariyad, Olavilam, Kunnumakkara, Azhiyoor and Mahe, before emptying into the Arabian Sea at the former French settlement of Mahe, about 6 kms. south of Thalassery. The length of the river is about 54 kms. and it flows through an area of 394 sq. kms.

### 2. The Murad (Kuttiady) river

The Murad river, also known as the *Kuttiady river*, takes its origin from the Narikota ranges on the western slopes of the Wayanad hills, a part of Western Ghats. This river flows through Vadakara, Koyilandy and Kozhikode taluks. It empties into the Arabian Sea at the historical Kottakkal fort, seven kms. south of Vadakara. This river has a length of 74 kms. and along with its tributaries it flows through an area of 583 sq.kms.

The Onipuzha, the Thottilpalam puzha, the Kadiyangad puzha, the Vamathil puzha and the Madapalli puzha are the major tributaries of Murad river. It passes through Oorakuzhi, Kuttiady, Tiruvallur, Muyipoth, Maniyur and Karuvancheri.

### 3. The Korapuzha

Formed by the confluence of two streams called Punnurpuzha and Agalapuzha, this river and its main tributaries are tidal in their lower reaches. The Agalapuzha is more or less a backwater, while the Punnurpuzha originates from Arikankunnu. The Agalapuzha forms a part of the important West Coast Inland Navigation System. There is

heavy traffic through this river connecting all important industrial towns lying in the coastal areas such as Vaçakara, Kozhikode, Kallai, Beypore etc. The total length of the river is 40 kms. with a drainage area of 624 sq.kms.

#### **4. The Kallai river**

The river has its origin from Cherukulathur village and is connected to the Chaliyar on the south by a man-made canal. The river passes through Cherukulathur, Kovur, Olavanna, Manava and Kallai before finally joining the Arabian Sea at Kozhikode. The length of the river is 22 kms. and it has a drainage area of 96 sq.kms.

Though small in size, the Kallai is one of the most important rivers in the entire State from the commercial point of view. Kallai, a main centre of timber trade, is situated on its banks.

#### **5. The Chaliyar**

Known in the lower reaches as the *Beypore river*, this is one of the major rivers of the State. The lower reaches form part of the West Coast Inland Navigation system.

It originates from the Ilambalari hills in Gudalur taluk of Nilagiri district in Tamil Nadu. The Chalipuzha, the Punnapuzha, the Pandiyar, the Karimpuzha, the Vadapurampuzha, the Iringipuzha and the Iruthilpuzha are its important tributaries.

As an inter-state river, this has a total drainage area of 2923 sq. kms, of which 2535 sq. kms. lie in Kerala and the rest, 388 sq. kms. in Tamil Nadu. With a length of 169 kms., the Chaliyar river flows through Nilambur, Mambad, Edavanna, Areacode, Vazhakkad in Malappuram district and Feroke in Kozhikode district before it joins the Arabian Sea near Beypore.

#### **6. The Kadalundi river**

This river is formed by the confluence of its two main tributaries,

the Olipuzha and the Veliyar. The Olipuzha takes its origin from the Cherakkombhanmala and the Veliyar from the forests of Erattakombanmala. The total length of this river is 130 kms, with a drainage area of 1099 sq.kms. The river flows towards the Chaliyar and joins the Arabian Sea at about 5 kms. south of the Chaliyar river mouth.

The Pooraparamba river, a small stream, is also included in this basin, as its length is only 8 kms. with a drainage area of 23 sq. kms. The total drainage area of the basin is thus 1122 sq.kms.

The Kadalundi river, also known by the names, *Karimpuzha* and *Oravanpurampuzha*, is important from the navigation point of view.

## FORESTS

The total area under forests in Kozhikode district is estimated at 291.2268 sq.kms. i.e., Reserve Forests 86.1388 sq.kms. and Vested Forests 205.0880 sq.kms. The breakup is as below:

Forest Area	Vested Forests (in sq. kms.)	Reserve Forests (in sq. kms.)
Thamarassery Range	99.7262	-
Peruvannamuzhy Range	41.5809	86.1388
Kuttiady Range	63.7809	-
Total	205.0880	86.1388

The forest spreads over the north eastern portion of the district.

The Kozhikode Territorial Division comprises of three forest ranges, viz., Thamarassery, Peruvannamuzhy and Kuttiady. Kozhikode taluk comes under the Range Officer, Thamarassery, whereas Koyilandy and Vadakara come under Range Officers, Peruvannamuzhy and Kuttiady respectively. A bamboo storage depot functions at Mavoor. It looks after the supply of raw materials such as bamboo, eucalyptus and other soft wood to M/s. Gwalior Rayons, Mavoor. One timber depot is also

functioning at Chaliyam of Kadalundy panchayat. Rosewood and teak brought from Wayanad, Nilambur, Palakkad etc. are the main timber available at this depot.

### **Crocodile farm**

The Forest Department is maintaining a crocodile farm at Peruvannamuzhy near the dam site.

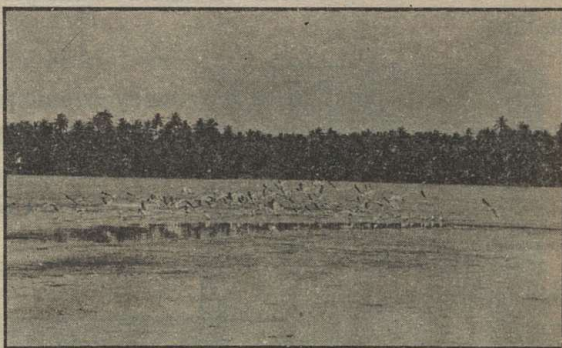
There is a Forest Complex, by name *Vanasree*, at Mathottom in Bypore panchayat just five kms. away from the city which accommodates the Regional Divisional and Range Offices.

### **Bird Sanctuary**

One of the hillocks in the Kuttiady reservoir just 1.5 kms. away from Peruvannamuzhy dam is a site proposed for bird sanctuary. The extent of the sanctuary area is about 16 hectares. Some fruit bearing trees have been planted here to attract birds.

There is also a proposal for a bird sanctuary at Kadalundy. The State Wild Life Board has approved the scheme.

The proposed site is the Kadalundy river mouth which is being visited by many migratory birds in summer.



*Kadalundi Bird Sanctuary*

There is a proposal to set up a veterinary hospital to nurse wild animals at Peruvannamuzhy range.

## **POPULATION**

The population of the district as per 1991 census is 26,13,683;

males 12,87,085 and females 13,26,598. Density of population per sq. km. is 1118. The population of the district has increased from 22,45,265 in 1981 to 26,13,683 in 1991, registering a decade increase of 16.41 per cent. The district has an urban population of 10,04,104 and a rural population of 16,09,579. Over 61.58 per cent of the district population is rural.

Of the three taluks, Kozhikode taluk is the most populous with a population of 13,71,007. The population of Koyilandy taluk is 6,38,605 and of Vadakara taluk 6,04,071.

Kozhikode Corporation, the only Municipal Corporation in the district, has a population of 4,19,831 with 2,07,016 males and 2,12,815 females. The city corporation covers an area of 82.68 sq.kms.

The population of Vadakara Municipality is 72,434; 35,579 males and 36,855 females. Vadakara Municipality has an area of 21.33 sq.kms.

The population of Koyilandy Municipality is 57,797; 28023 males and 29,774 females. This municipality has an area of 21.61 sq.kms.

## RELIGION AND CUSTOMS

Hindus constitute the majority of the population and next come the Muslim and the Christian communities respectively.

The Hindu community is organised on the basis of caste and sub castes as elsewhere in the State. They worship all the major



*Thali Temple*

gods and goddesses of the Hindu pantheon as well as several minor deities. Vishnu and Siva are the major gods worshipped. The temples here are in many respects different from those of the East Coast. Elaborate rules



*Kuttichira Mosque*

prescribed by the Sastras are followed in their construction. The *Kavu* dedicated to the *Bhadrakali* is a typical example. They have their own oracles called *Velichappad*. There are also temples devoted to such deities as Ayyappan, Hanuman and Garuda. Serpent worship has been widely prevalent here. Ancestor worship is practised by the Hindus.

The Muslims of the district are known as Mappilas. A great majority of them are *sunnis* following the *Shafi* school of thought. They are noted for their piety.

Though Christianity is believed to have been introduced in Kerala in 52 A.D, not much progress was made by the Christians of this district before the advent of the Portuguese towards the close of the 15th century. Almost all different sections of Christians are represented here. Christians of Travancore and Cochin have migrated to the hilly regions and have settled there.



*C.S.I. Church  
Mananchira*

## EDUCATION

There were reputed centres of learning and culture in Kozhikode district even in the early and medieval periods. One of the most important of such centres was Kozhikode itself. Under the rule of the enlightened Zamorins, it became famous all over South India as a rendezvous of scholars and men of learning.

The beginning of western education may be traced back to the first half of the 19th century, when in 1848 the Basel Evangelical Mission started a primary school at Kallai. In 1877, a school for the young rajas was started in Kozhikode. This was later thrown open to all caste Hindu boys. In 1879, it was affiliated to the University of Madras as a second grade college and with this, collegiate education in the district received a fillip.

Secondary education recorded an appreciable progress since 1915. The erstwhile Malabar district, of which the present Kozhikode district formed a part, holds a high rank among the districts of Madras presidency in secondary education.

According to the 1991 census, the percentage of literacy is 79.12, i.e. 82.59 percent males and 75.76 percent females. Total of the literate and educated persons are placed at 20,68,072 with the break up as 10,63,029 males and 10,05,043 females.

The seat of the University of Calicut is 23 kms. south of Kozhikode city at Tenhipalam in Malappuram district. The University of Calicut was established in 1968.

There are 14 Arts and Science Colleges, of which eight colleges are under private management. The colleges are Farook College, Feroke, Rophathul Ulum Arabic College, Feroke, St. Joseph's College, Devagiri, Kozhikode, Malabar Christian College, Kozhikode, Zamorin's Guruvayurappan College, Kozhikode, Providence Women's College, Kozhikode, Sree Narayana Guru College, Chellanur, Government College, Madappally, Government Arts and Science College, Kozhikode,

Muhammed Abdurahiman Memorial College, Mukkam, C.K.G. Memorial Government College, Perambra, Government College, Koyilandy, Government College, Kodencherry and Government College, Mokeri.

Of the ten professional colleges in the district one, i.e. Farook Training College, is run by private management. Other professional colleges are the Medical College, Chevayur, Kozhikode, Dental College, Kozhikode, Nursing College, Kozhikode, Regional Engineering College, Chanthamangalam, Government Physical Education College, East Hill, Kozhikode, Government Homeo College, Kozhikode, Government Training College, Kozhikode, Government Law College, Kozhikode and Evening Law College, Kozhikode.

The district has four Polytechnics, three Industrial Training Institutes, five Basic Training schools and one Oriental Textile Institute.

Total number of schools in the district is 1221 consisting of 24 Higher Secondary Schools, 5 Teachers Training Institutes, 149 High Schools, 323 Upper Primary Schools and 720 Lower Primary Schools. There are 20 Higher Secondary Schools, 3 Teachers Training Institutes, 47 Government High Schools, 76 Govt. Upper Primary Schools and 185 Lower Primary Schools in the district. There is a Central School at Kozhikode and two Technical Schools at Beypore and Koyilandy.

All the villages here are amply covered by basic educational institutions.

## **Libraries**

The beginning of the library movement may be traced back to the latter half of the 19th century. The District Central Library, Kozhikode was founded during this period. With Independence, the library movement received an impetus. A Local Library Authority was constituted in Kozhikode in 1951 for the purpose of organising and administering the libraries.

The District Central Library is the most important institution managed by the Local Library Authority, Kozhikode. It is estimated that

there are about 65,000 volumes in this library. There is a children's section in the library with a good collection of books. The Local Library Authority has nine branch libraries, 17 rural libraries and 31 block delivery stations under its



*New Library, Mananchira*

control. There are two other District Central Libraries under the management of the Local Library Authority at Malappuram and Tirur.

Since 1957 many of the libraries in the district have got themselves affiliated to the Kerala Grandha Sala Sangham.

## ADMINISTRATION

The history of Kozhikode district as an administrative unit begins from January 1957. When the States of the Indian Union were re-organised on linguistic basis on 1st November, 1956, the erstwhile Malabar district was separated from Madras State (Tamil Nadu) and added to the new unilingual State of Kerala. But Malabar district was found to be too unwieldy for administrative purposes. Consequently, the State Government ordered the formation of three districts with certain changes in the boundaries of some of the taluks. The Kozhikode district thus came into existence on 1st January 1957, originally consisting of five taluks, viz., Vadakara, Koyilandy, Kozhikode, Ernad and Tirur. With the formation of Malappuram district on 1st June 1969 and Wayanad district on 1st November 1980, Kozhikode district now consists of one revenue division, three taluks, twelve blocks, 76 panchayats and 117 villages.

The revenue division is Kozhikode and the three taluks are Vadakara, Koyilandy and Kozhikode. The largest taluk is Kozhikode and the smallest Vadakara. Kozhikode is one among the twelve taluks in the

State having an area of more than 1000 sq.kms; it has an area of 1026.6 sq. kms. The areas of Koyilandy and Vadakara taluks are 756.90 sq. kms and 549.80 sq.kms respectively.

Kunnummal, Balussery, Tuneri, Perambra, Kunnamangalam, Thodannur, Koduvally, Meladi, Vadakara, Panthalayani, Chelannur and Kozhikode are the twelve blocks.

Of the 76 panchayats in the district, 21 panchayats are grouped in the special grade. There are 32 first grade panchayats and the remaining 23 are second grade ones.

The total area of the district comes to 2344 sq. kms., which accounts for six per cent of the total area of the State. Of the total area of the district, 2004 sq.kms are rural and 340 sq. kms. urban.

## Area and Physical Features

The total geographical area of the district, according to village papers, is 2,33,330 hectares. Distribution of area on the basis of land utilisation is as below:

	Area in Hectares
Total Geographical Area	233330
Forest	41386
Land put to non-agricultural use	21181
Barren and uncultivable land	1626
Permanent pasturable and other grazing land	69
Land under tree crops	2008
Cultivable waste	1594
Fallow other than current fallow	962
Current fallow	1683
Net area sown	162821
Area sown more than once	46760
Total cropped area	209581

## Community Development

There are 12 community development blocks in the district. They are Vadakara, Thuneri, Kunnummal, Thodannur, Perambra, Melady, Balussery, Panthalayani, Koduvally, Chelannur, Kunnamangalam and Kozhikode. The first community development block in the district was started in Kunnummal in October 1956. Rural development programmes such as I.R.D.P., JRY, etc. are being implemented through the blocks.

Vadakara is the smallest block in the district with an area of 50.96 sq. kms. The block consists of four panchayats, namely, Chorode, Eramala, Onchiyam and Azhiyur. The block office is situated at the northern end of Kozhikode district. The total population of the block is 1,13,553 (males - 59,321 and females - 54,232).

The Thuneri block has an area of 143.97 sq. kms. The block comprises of six panchayats, namely, Chekkiad, Edacheri, Purameri, Thuneri, Valayam and Vanimal. The population of the block is 1,26,479 (males - 60,947 and females - 65,532).

Kunnummal block, covering an area of 262.53 sq.kms is situated in the north eastern part of Kozhikode district. This block, which comprises of eight panchayats, namely, kavilumpara, Kayakkodi, Kunnummal, Kuttiadi, Maruthomkara, Nadapuram, Narippata and Velam, has a population of 1,74,652 (males - 86,354 and females - 88,298).

Thodannur block, lying at the north-eastern part of the district has an area of 96.77 sq.kms. The panchayats in the block are Ayancheri, Maniyur, Thiruvallur and Villiappally. Of the total population of 1,18,583, the males are 57,978 and the females are 60, 605.

Perambra lies almost at the centre of the district, covering an area of 298.43 sq. kms. The block has a population of 1,71,433 (86,019 males and 85,414 females). The block has seven panchayats - Changaroth, Cheruvannur, Kayanna, Koothali, Meppayyur, Nôchad and Perambra.

Meladi is a coastal block situated in Koyilandy taluk. The block has an area of 60.66 sq.kms. and a population of 91,571 (males - 44,327 and females - 47,244). The four panchayats in the block are Keezhariyur, Payyoli, Thurayoor and Thikkodi.

Balusseri block has an area of 278.54 sq.kms. The block has eight panchayats, namely, Atholi, Balusseri, Koorachundu, Kottur, Naduvannur, Panangad, Ulliyeri and Unnikulam. The total population is 2,12,592 (males - 1,05,961 and females - 1,06,631).

Panthalayani is a coastal block with an area of 69.50 sq.kms. The block, having 20 kms. of coastal line, comprises of four panchayats, namely, Chengottukavu, Chemancheri, Arikulam and Moodadi. The block has a population of 1,07,268 (males - 51,788 and females - 55,480).

Koduvally block lies in the south eastern corner of the district. It spreads over an area of 465.76 sq.kms. The block has eight panchayats. They are Kizhakoth, Koduvally, Madavur, Thiruvambadi, Koodaranhi, Omasseri, Puthuppany and Thamarassery. The total population of the block is 2,27,833. Of this males, are 1,13,875 and females 1,13,958.

Chelannur block is situated in the north western part of Kozhikode taluk. With an area of 138.66 sq.kms, this block has a total population of 1,83,331 (males - 90,299 and females -93,035). The seven panchayats in the block are Chelannur, Elathur, Kakkodi, Thalakkulathur, Kakkur, Nanminda and Narikkuni.

Kunnamangalam block, with an area of 337.93 sq.kms., is situated in the midland and highland regions. The block comprises of nine panchayats, namely, Chathamangalam, Karasseri, Kodencherry, Kodyanthur, Kunnamangalam, Kuruvattur, Mavoor, Mukkom and Peruvayal. Total population of the block is 2,85,788 (males -1,43,490 and females - 1,42,298).

Kozhikode block covers an area of 79.22 sq.kms. The block has six panchayats, namely, Beypore, Chervannur, Feroke, Kadalundi,

Olavanna and Ramanattukara. The total population of the block is 2,56,796 (males - 1,26,880 and females - 1,29,916).

The District Rural Development Agency(DRDA) plays a vital role in rural development activities. This agency is responsible for the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme(IRDP) and National Rural Employment Programme(NREP).

## **Local Bodies**

Of the three municipal corporations in the State, one is the Kozhikode Municipal Corporation. Vadakara and Koyilandy are the two municipalities in the district.

Kozhikode became a municipality on 3rd July 1966. Its population then was 36,602 inhabiting an area of 28.48 sq.kms. It was then made a corporation and the first Corporation Council assumed office on 1st November 1962.

The population of Kozhikode has steadily risen from 1866 when it stood at 36,602 to 4,19,831 in 1991 (including the institutional and houseless persons). According to the 1991 census, the number of males in the city are 2,07,016 and females 2,12,815. Of a total of 3,43,498 literates, males are 1,74,545 and females 1,68,953.

The Kozhikode Corporation has a geographical area of 82.67 sq.kms. For purposes of revenue collection, etc., the Corporation has been divided into 39 survey wards. But for purposes of election, it has been divided into 50 electoral divisions on the basis of population, each division being represented by one member.

The Kozhikode city, known as the *Second Mecca* of football lovers (first being Calcutta) has a flood-lit stadium constructed by the Municipal Corporation. Near to this, stands a pucca indoor stadium of the District Sports Council.

Kozhikode city continues to be a centre of flourishing domestic and international trade. Its contribution to all round development of the district in trade, commerce and economic development over the years is spectacular. Kozhikode city is the marketing centre for commodities like pepper, coconut, coffee, rubber, lemon grass oil etc., produced in Kozhikode and the neighbouring districts of Wayanad, Malappuram and Kannur.

The Kozhikode Development Authority was formed on May 15, 1980, with the aim of planned development. The authority covers Kozhikode Municipal Corporation and suburban panchayats, namely, Elathur, Kakkodi, Kuruvattoor, Kunnamangalam Peruvayal, Olavanna, Cheruvannur, Nallalam, Beypore, Feroke, Kadalundi and Ramanattukara. A master plan has been prepared for the development of Kozhikode urban area.

### **Vadakara, Koyilandy Municipalities**

The Vadakara municipality was constituted on 1st October 1958 comprising of Vadakara panchayat and the nearby villages of Puduppanam and Nadakkuthazha. The first municipal council came into existence in 1962. The geographical area of the municipality is 21.34 sq. kms. The municipal area is divided into 32 wards.

According to 1991 census, the population of the Vadakara municipality is 72,434. The number of males and females are 35,579 and 36,855 respectively. Total literates are 57,271, (males - 29,274 and females - 28,057).

Koyilandy Municipality was constituted on 1st April 1993. The very panchayath has been upgraded as a municipality. The geographical area of the municipality is 21.61 sq. kms. Municipal area is divided into 32 wards. The total population of the municipality is 57,797. The number of males and females are 28,023 and 29,774 respectively. Total literates are 46,409; males - 23,305 and females - 23,104.

There are 76 panchayats in the district of which 21 are special grade.

## Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies

Kozhikode district comprises of two parliamentary constituencies and 12 assembly constituencies. Vadakara and Kozhikode are the two parliamentary constituencies. The following are the assembly constituencies; Vadakara, Nadapuram, Meppayur, Koyilandy, Perambra, Ballussery, Koduvally, Kozhikode-1, Kozhikode-2, Beypore, Kunnamangalam(SC) and Thiruvambadi.

## WATER SUPPLY

There are two urban water supply schemes and 138 rural water supply schemes being maintained by the Kerala Water Authority in Kozhikode district as on 31.3.1995, covering 70% of urban population and 40% of rural population. The Augmentation Vadakara Water Supply Scheme costing Rs. 7.9 crores will be commissioned shortly. There are 17 major rural water supply schemes of Rs. 30.12 crores which are nearing completion.

## HEALTH

There are 12 government hospitals, 6 community health centres and 66 primary health centres in this district with a total bed strength of 4310. In addition to this, there are a government rural dispensary at N.G.O. Quarters, Kozhikode, a District T.B. Centre at Kuthiravattom and two Government Fisheries Dispensaries at Vadakara and Puthiyappa. Family planning services are available in all the hospitals and health centres. School health services have covered all the schools in the district. In the field of immunization services, the district has creditable achievements. Not a single case of polio has been reported here since 1993. The district will be declared as polio free shortly.

To take up public awareness programmes on health, a mass media wing is functioning under the DMO. There are 205 units of *Mahila Swasthiya Sangh* in the district to promote women's participation to solve their health problems particularly related to maternal and child health and

family planning. To promote non-governmental sector in Family Welfare Programmes, Standing Committee of Voluntary Action units(SCOVA) are also functioning here.

The District Blindness Control Society is effectively functioning in Kozhikode. Thousands of cataract operations and intraocular lens implantations were being done. To improve the health status of coastal people, Coastal Health Project was also introduced.

The district has a Regional Filaria Training and Research Centre and a Regional Analytical Laboratory.

There are six ayurvedic hospitals, one each at Vadakara, Payyoli, Kozhikode, Cheruvannur, Ballusseri and Nochad with a total bed strength of 170. The district has 39 ayurvedic dispensaries and eight grant-in-aid dispensaries. There are 32 homeo dispensaries and three homeo hospitals here with a total bed strength of 75. The total bed strength of Homeo Medical Collège is 100.

There is a Co-operative Hospital in the city. This hospital has 125 beds.

The Kozhikode Municipal Corporation runs seven allopathic and two ayurvedic dispensaries.

## **AGRICULTURE**

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people and it continues to be the main economic activity of the district. According to the 1991 census, agriculture provides full time employment to 13.56 percent of the total workers. More than half of the district's income is from agriculture and allied sectors. The cultivators in the district are numbered 37,599 and agricultural labourers 82,588. Heterogeneity in cultivation practices and diversity of cropping patterns are the important features of agriculture in the district. Over 90 percent of the land holdings are less than one hectare.

The predominant crops of lowland and midland regions are coconut, paddy, tapioca, ginger, arecanut and pepper, while plantation crops like rubber, cocoa, coffee etc., are dominant in the highland region.

The total area under paddy cultivation during the year 93-94 is estimated at 12,866 hectares and total rice production is placed at 13,008 metric tonnes. The normal sowing season of first crop paddy is April-May. Coconut occupies maximum area under crops, covering 1,22,380 hectares. The production of nuts stood at 749.58 million in 1993-'94.

Rubber, one of the most important plantation crops of the district, is grown in midland and highland regions where the soil and climatic conditions are favourable. The Rubber Board promotes plantations by introducing various schemes. The area under rubber crop in 1993-'94 was 11,111 hectares and the production 14,031 tonnes. More than 66 per cent of the area under rubber is owned by small growers and the total employment in plantations is estimated to be over 9000.

Pepper is the most important spices crop cultivated in the district. Pepper is grown mainly in highland and midland regions and mostly the plantations are small. Area under this crop was 10,074 hectares in 1993-'94 and production was 3391 metric tonnes.

The cultivated areas of other crops and production in 1991-92 are given below; arecanut-6,156 hectares (861 million nuts), tapioca - 3,388 hectares (40,743 metric tonnes), cashew - 4,028 hectares (3,276 metric tonnes), ginger 351 hectares (955 metric tonnes) and banana 3,438 hectares (25,082 metric tonnes).

There are several institutions here devoted to the development of agriculture. The District Agricultural Farm at Koothali conducts research in all crops except paddy. There are two State Seed Farms for paddy at Puthuppady and Perambra and a coconut nursery at Thikkodi. A Soil Testing Laboratory is also functioning at Thikkodi.

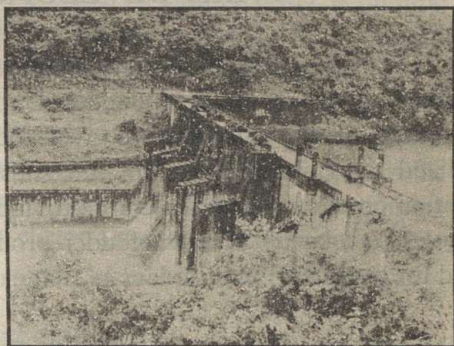
The introduction of World Bank assisted Kerala Agricultural

Extension Project (KAEP) popularly known as *Training and Visit Programme* from 1983 is one of the significant steps taken by the Government.

## IRRIGATION

The Kuttiadi is the only major irrigation project in the district and it is yet to be completed. When completed, the project will ensure irrigation facilities to 14,500 hectares of land in Koyilandy, Vadakara and Kozhikode taluks. The estimated additional production of paddy, when the project is completed, is 40,550 tonnes per annum.

Several minor irrigation projects and lift irrigation schemes are there for irrigation purposes. In addition to this, the district has a good number of privately owned tanks, wells and lift irrigation systems. Ground water is also



*Peruvannamoozhi Dam*

a potential source for irrigation. The area irrigated by various completed minor irrigation projects at present is 8,532 hectares and by the private wells, tanks etc. is 10,256 hectares. The total area under irrigation in the district from all sources is estimated at around 33,288 hectares.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry Department is vested with the animal health programmes in the district by making available timely veterinary assistance. At present, there are 47 veterinary hospitals, 37 veterinary dispensaries and one mobile dispensary. Intensive Cattle Development Project (ICDP) Office, which covers three districts (Wayanad, Kozhikode and Malappuram) is situated at Kozhikode. Under this project, a regional

artificial insemination centre and 36 sub-centres are functioning here. In addition to this, there are two veterinary poly clinics, one regional poultry farm and one clinical laboratory. There is a Rinderpest vigilance unit functioning at Kozhikode aiming at the eradication of Rinderpest disease.

### **Regional Poultry Farm**

The Regional Poultry Farm has been converted into a pure broiler farm and broiler chicks produced in this farm are distributed to private poultry breeders.

## **DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

The Dairy Development Department undertakes several programmes to enhance milk production. Under the Fodder Development Programme, the dairy farmers are given fodder seeds and root slips at subsidized rates and fertilizer in full subsidy. Incentives for fodder cultivation on commercial scale are provided to farmers and dairy co-operatives to take up massive fodder production. Assistance is also offered for conservation of fodder as silage or hay.

There are 147 milk co-operative societies in this district. The department extends assistance to sustain and develop these primary organizations. The dairy co-operatives are assisted in purchasing modern milk testing equipments, milk cans, chemicals for milk testing and sanitation, building for milk collection and office room, purchase of furniture, working capital and managerial grant. The co-operative milk societies are also assisted for the purchase of milk cooler, freezer, refrigerator, generator etc.

There are 10 dairy extension service units in the district. They are at Vadakara, Tunery, Payyoli, Perambra, Balaussery, Panthalayani, Chelannur, Kunnamangalam, Koduvally and Kozhikode blocks.

Apart from this, the dairy farmers are given assistance for the construction of model cattle shed and establishment of model dairy farm

units. Cattle feed, mineral mixture and vitamin supplements at subsidized prices are distributed to deserving farmers. In order to adopt scientific management practices for rearing cows, dairy farm instructors and extension officers used to conduct demonstration classes, film shows, exhibitions, cattle shows, seminars etc.

A mobile quality control unit is functioning in this district to help dairy co-operatives in formulating quality pricing schemes and to ensure quality milk to consumers.

There is a dairy training centre at Naduvattom near Beypore. Here practically oriented scientific training on cattle rearing, economic milk production, indogeneous milk products manufacturing etc. is given to dairy farmers, society personnel, unemployed youth and women.

The MILMA has started functioning at Peringalam near Kunnamangalam with a capacity of 60,000 litres/day. Surplus milk from Palakkad, Nilambur and Wayanad is also collected by the union. Milk products like peda, ghee, curd etc are also manufactured and marketed by the union.

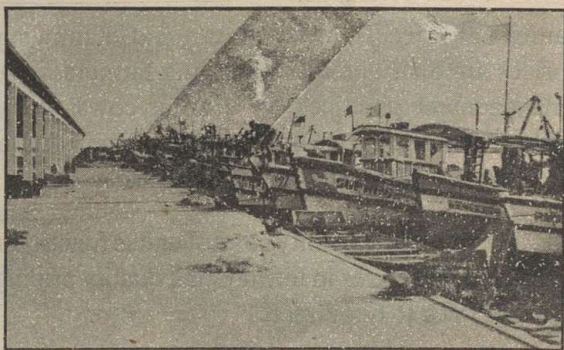
## FISHERIES

With a coast line of 71 kms. from Chaliyar to Azhiyoor, this district offers enormous natural resources for the development of fisheries. The district of Kozhikode is abundant in brackish water area and therefore, there is good scope for shrimp farming.

Fishing is the main occupation of a large number of people in the coastal belt. Fishing industry makes a sizeable contribution to the economy of the district. The number of active fishermen in the district is around 20,000.

The major fish landing centres are Beypore, Vellayil, Puthiyappa, Koyilandy, Vadakara and Chombala and the average annual landing is estimated to about one lakh metric tonnes. There are about 614 registered mechanised boats and 2,657 motorised country crafts, in this district.

The Government of India has cleared the Chombala Mini Fishing Harbour project at an estimated cost of Rs. 556 lakhs. Work has been initiated during 92-93 and is expected to be completed by



*Puthiyappa Fishing Harbour*

1997-98. The work of Puthiyappa Fishing Harbour is almost over.

There are two Residential Regional Fisheries Technical High Schools in this district, one each at Beypore and Koyilandy. The Regional Fisheries Technical High School, Koyilandy is the first Residential School for Girls in the State. The Fishermen Training Centre, Beypore offers 38 weeks training for the students of the fishermen family in fishing, net making etc. With financial support of the Centre, the Department of the Fisheries has constructed 40 houses at Koyilandy Model Fisheries Village and 25 houses at Chaliyam Model Fisheries village. Construction of 120 houses at Moodadi, Meladi, Madappalli, Madakkara, Chombala and Azhiyoor are in progress.

To create infrastructural facilities like cold storage, transport, preservation and supply of marine fish in the interior parts of the district, Government have accorded sanction to establish infrastructure facilities for inland fish marketing at Perambra.

For giving credit facilities to fisherwomen, a *Vanitha Matsyathozhilali Vividodhesa Sevana Bank* is functioning at Puthiyappa with an extension counter at Koyilandy.

### **Fishermen Information Service**

The Department of Ocean Development has located a shore

station with low cost communication system for fishing vessels at Koyilandy. This station ensures day-to-day communication regarding (1) fish availability position in the sea (2) weather forecast/warning messages for safety of fishermen in high seas and (3) distress/emergency communication from fishermen in high seas and for alerting rescue aids from shore.

The system consists of (1) maritime shore station equipment and (2) group of fishermen carrying walkie talkie sets. The system being a hot line communication, the fishermen are accessible to the shore station for immediate exchange of any official/personal information, as required from time to time, making the fishermen comfortable and in good spirits while on job.

For the successful implementation of the Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation Act, a Marine Enforcement Wing was set up by the Government and a sub centre of this is functioning at Beypore. Sea rescue operation is one of the main functions of the Marine Enforcement.

A Fish Farmers' Development Agency is functioning in this district to popularise aquaculture in freshwater areas.

The Brackish Water Fish Farmers' Development Agency is also functioning here to promote shrimp farming in private sector by providing the required technology, arranging bank credit and inputs along with training and extension support.

## POWER

The Kuttiadi Hydro Electric Project, a major power generating project of this district, was commissioned in 1972. The estimated cost of this project was Rs.9.6 crores. The capacity of the project is 2450 lakh units per year.

A masonry gravity dam of 39.62 m. height from bed level with a storage capacity of 34 million cub.m. has been erected across the Kuttiadi

river at Meenumutti near Kakkayam. The project has a horseshoe shaped tunnel, 922 m. in length with the diameter of 1.82 m.

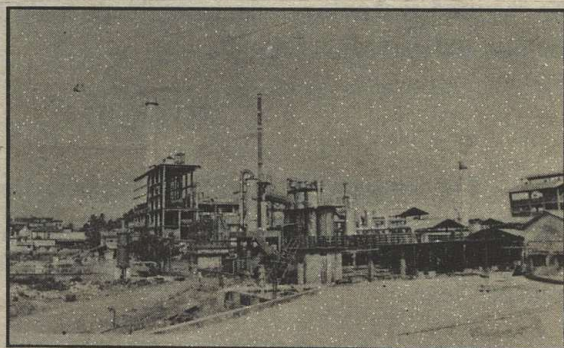
There are nine substations in the district situated at Nallalam, Mankave, Kuttikatoor, Thamarassery, Puthiyangadi, Ambalaparamba, Kuttiady, Koyilandy and Vadakara from where electricity is distributed to various parts of the district. The district has a good network of power lines and all the villages are electrified.

The 220 KV series Capacitor Bank, the first of its kind in India attached to the sub station at Nallalam started functioning on 17th June 1984. This is capable of increasing the transmission capacity of high voltage lines. The cost of the 220 KV series Capacitor Bank, a joint venture of the Bharath Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Kerala State Electricity Board, is Rs. 1.20 crores.

## INDUSTRIES

Kozhikode district represents one of the industrially advanced areas of the State, with many small scale industries flourishing from early days.

With the close of the 19th century, a number of large scale concerns sprang up in the district. Some of the more important large and medium scale industries are textiles, rayons grade pulp, soap and cosmetics, oil, wheat flour, steel products, tiles, sea food processing, allopathic medicines, etc. There are 16 large and medium scale industrial units in the district. They are-



*Grasim Industries Ltd., Mavoor  
popularly known as Mavoor Gwalior Rayons*

- 1) Grasim Industries Ltd., Pulp Division, Mavoor.
- 2) Malabar Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Thiruvannur Nada.
- 3) Commonwealth Weaving Factory.
- 4) Hindustan Lever Ltd., Big bazar, Kozhikode.
- 5) Keltron TV Units, Nandi bazar, Koyilandy.
- 6) The Commonwealth Trust (India)Ltd., Puthiyara.
- 7) The Commonwealth Weaving Factory, Beach, Kozhikode.
- 8) The Commonwealth Tiles Factory, Feroke.
- 9) Southern Gas Ltd., Cheruvannur.
- 10) The Kerala State Coir Corporation, Bepore.
- 11) Malabar Organics Ltd., Moodadi, Koyilandy.
- 12) Uniroyal Marine Exports Ltd, Vengalam,(PO), Kozhikode.
- 13) Baby Marine Exports Ltd., West Hill.
- 14) Malabar Crumb Rubber Factory, Kuppayakode, Kodencherry,
- 15) Poilakada Fisheries, West Hill, Kozhikode.
- 16) Charupara Bricks & Metals, Thottumukkam, Kodyathur, Kozhikode.

The total strength of employees of these units is around 5500.

The timber industry has great influence on the economy of this district. A feature of this industry is the concentration of units in and around Kallai. A large number of saw mills are located here. The finished timber goods are marketed locally and are also exported.

As a corollary to the establishment of saw mills, furniture making has also sprung up in the district. There are 1031 registered forest based industrial units. All these units are concentrated at Kallai, Cheruvannur and Feroke area.

Another major industry is the tile industry. The first tile factory went on steam as early as 1874 in Puthiyara, Kozhikode, thanks to the endeavours of the Basel Mission Establishment. The tile factories are mostly concentrated at Feroke-Cheruvannur area, which is rich in quality clay deposits. The tiles from Kozhikode are famous all over the country and command an export market. There has also been diversification in this

industry with the production of ceramics, pottery, crockery, stone ware pipes and insulation materials.

Among other important industries, mention may be made about textiles, plywoods, splints and veneers, coir, printing and publishing, general engineering, automobiles and oil.

The State Government is running an industrial estate with an area of 12.43 acres at West Hill. Started in 1962, the industrial estate now has 52 units. The products manufactured are rubber based and allied items, paints and varnishes, engineering goods, plastics, bakery, steel fabrication works, paper bags etc.

The district has ten mini industrial estates, set up in ten panchayats, namely, Peruvayal, Kunnamangalam, Kunnummal, Naduvannur, Chathamangalam, Payyoli, Balusseri, Unnikulam, Kadalundi and Perambra.

There are 118 industrial co-operative societies in the district.

According to the latest statistics available, there are 16 large and medium units and 7709 (position as on 1993-'94) SSI units. Of the 7709 SSI units, 843 are agro-based, 1031 forest-based, 105 animal-based, 824 textile-based, 890 chemical-based, 1018 engineering based, 204 building material-based and 2794 miscellaneous.

## CO-OPERATION

The co-operative movement in the district has developed along healthy lines.

Kozhikode District Co-operative Bank Ltd. is the central co-operative bank of the district. It has its head office at Kozhikode. The bank has 34 branches; 18 in Kozhikode taluk, 12 in Vadakara taluk and 4 in Koyilandy taluk, including one ladies' branch at Kozhikode and evening branches at Kozhikode and Vadakara.

The lendings mainly to weaker sections by way of short term and medium term loans for agriculture and allied activities, artisans, village and cottage industries etc. of the bank are routed through service co-operative banks, primary agriculture credit societies, primary marketing societies etc.

There are 96 service co-operative societies including four co-operative rural banks and three regional co-operative banks in the district. Co-operative urban banks are five in number; one each at Kozhikode, Balussery, Meppayure, Vadakara and Payyoli. A Mercantile Co-operative Bank has also started functioning in Kozhikode city.

In addition to this, there are 3 land mortgage banks at Kozhikode, Koyilandy and Vadakara, 34 harijan service co-operative societies, 3 girijan service co-operative societies, 29 housing co-operative societies, 17 labour contract co-operative societies and three autorickshaw drivers' co-operative societies. A regional office of the Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank is functioning in Kozhikode city.

The city has one super market run by the Kerala State Co-operative Consumer's Marketing Federation. A total of eight primary consumer stores, 11 employees co-operative stores and 296 school and college co-operative stores are functioning in the district. Sixty-eight service co-operative societies are also running consumer stores. There are consumer stores run by other co-operative societies also. There is a co-operative hospital in the city. The other health institutions in the co-operative sector are Chombal Co-operative Clinic and Maternity Home, Cheruvannur Panchayat Co-operative Dispensary, Attholi Panchayat Co-operative Dispensary and C.H. Memorial Co-operative Hospital, Orkattery in Vadakara taluk. The Kozhikode District Co-operative Ayurveda Hospital is functioning in the city.

There is a co-operative college in Kozhikode city, run by the State Co-operative Union. Kozhikode Co-operative Arts College and Vadakara Co-operative Parallel College are the other educational institutions in the co-operative sector.

Literary institutions in the co-operative sector are Kairali Co-operative Society and Navakerala Co-operative Publishing Society. The lone sports society is the Kozhikode Sports Enterprises Co-operative Society.

The marketing societies in the district are Kozhikode District Rubber Marketing Society and North Malabar District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society.

## **TRANSPORT**

### **Roads**

The district has a fairly extensive road network. National Highway stretches to 77 kms., major district roads to 313 kms., other district roads to 245 kms. and village roads to 639 kms. The National Highway runs almost parallel to the coastal line linking the headquarters of the three taluks, i.e. Kozhikode, Koyilandy and Vadakara. The important roads of the district are given below.

### **The Kozhikode-Vythiri-Gudalur Road**

From 0/0 to 97/60. This road starts from Kozhikode city near the City Police Commissioner's office and takes its course in a north-eastern direction and ends in Gudalur taluk in the Nilgiri district. It passes through Kozhikode taluk and Vythiri taluk of Wayanad district.

### **The Madras-Kozhikode Trunk Road**

The road starts from Chennai and enters Kozhikode district at mile 716/40 touching Ramanattukara, Feroke, Kallai and Kozhikode on its way.

### **Kozhikode-Kannur Road**

From 0/20 to 90/40; it starts from Kozhikode near the State Bank of India and forms part of the West Coast Road.

## The Kozhikode-Mysore Frontier Road

From 0/0 to 117/20; this road overlaps Kozhikode-Vythiri-Gudalur road for the first 66 kms. and then branches off to the left at Chundel in Wayanad district.

### Bus Service

The entire district is extensively covered by the operation of buses, of private and public sectors. The district is credited with an efficient system of passenger and goods traffic by road. The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation has a bus station and a garage at Mavoor Road in Kozhikode city and an operating centre at Thamarasseri. The number of bus schedules of the K.S.R.T.C. depot at Kozhikode and operating centre at Thamarassery are 100 and the total route length is 38,791 kms.

A regional workshop of KSRTC started functioning at East Nadakkavu on 22nd October 1979.

In the private sector, the growth of bus transport has been remarkable. The total number of vehicles registered in the district is 77,447. There are 7,068 goods vehicles, 2,348 taxi cars, 23,413 private cars, 37,279 two wheelers, 7,684 autorickshaws and 1,530 buses.

### DISTANCE FROM KOZHIKODE TO SOME NEARBY IMPORTANT PLACES BY ROAD

From Kozhikode	Distance in kms.	Via
Allappuzha	288	Kochi
Annamalai	221	Palakkad, Pollachi
Attapadi	136	Perinthalmanna, Mannarkad
Bandipur	169	Sultan Bathery, Gudalur
Bangalore	354	Mysore
Kannur	93	

Kochi	224	Thrissur
Coimbatore	191	Palakkad
Coorg	208	Kannur
Guruvayoor	129	Edappal, Kunnamkulam
Idukki	303	Thrissur, Perumbavoor
Kaladi	197	Thrissur, Perumbavoor
Kanyakumari	534	Kochi
Kappad Beach	16	
Kasaragod	208	
Kodaikanal	314	Palakkad, Palani
Kodungallur	177	Guruvayoor
Kottakkal	48	
Kottayam	282	Trissur, Muvattupuzha
Kovalam	457	Kochi
Chennai	688	Coimbatore, Salem
Madurai	369	Palakkad, Palani
Mahe	64	Koyilandy
Malampuzha	149	Palakkad
Mananthavady	110	
Mangalapuram	260	
Mookambika	390	Mangalapuram
Mudumalai	157	Sultan Bathery, Gudalur
Munnar	289	Thrissur, Perumbavoor
Mysore	214	Sultan Bathery
Nagarcode	150	Mananthavady
Ooty	172	Nilambur
Palani	250	Palakkad
Palakkad	137	Kottakkal
Panaji	617	Mangalapuram
Parambikulam	234	Palakkad
Parassinikkadavu	115	
Peruvannamuzhi dam	60	
Pondicherry	573	Palakkad, Palani
Kollam	372	Thrissur, Kochi
Rameswaram	542	Palakkad, Madurai
Sabarimala	415	Thrissur, Kottayam

Silent Valley	138	Mannarkad
Sultan Bathery	98	
Tanjavoor	460	Palakkad, Coimbatore
Thekkady	356	Thrissur, Moovattupuzha
Tirupathi	554	Mysore, Mangalapuram
Thrissur	143	
Thiruvananthapuram	445	Kochi
Thiruchirappally	399	Palakkad, Coimbatore
Uduppi	320	Mangalapuram
Velankanni	558	Palakkad, Thiruchirappally

## Railways

The railway line of Palakkad division enters Kozhikode district at Kadalundi and runs through the district covering Feroke, Kallai, Kozhikode, Vellayil, West Hill, Elathur, Chemancheri, Pantahalayani, Thikkodi, Payyoli, Iringal, Vadakara and Nadapuram road stations. The total length of broadgauge railway in the district is 17.48 kms.

### Train schedule from Kozhikode

#### Towards South

Train No.	Train Name	Time of Departure
6028	Mangalore-Madras West Coast Express	00.25
6308	Kannur-Ernakulam Express	06.45
510	Kannur-Coimbatore Fast Passenger	08.20
6350	Mangalore-Thiruvananthapuram Express	09.10
6684	Mangalore-Palghat Link Express	11.50
512	Kozhikode-Shornur Passenger	12.40
526	Mangalore-Coimbatore Fast Passenger	14.00
2617	Mangalore-Nizamuddin Mangala Express	15.40
6002	Mangalore-Madras Mail	17.15
6636	Mangalore Kurla Nethravathi Express	18.05
516	Kozhikode Shornur Passenger	18.20

6687	Mangalore-Jammu-Thavi Navyug Express(Mon)	19.55
6348	Kannur Thiruvananthapuram Express	19.10
522	Kannur-Kozhikode Passenger	21.05
6030	Mangalore - Thiruvananthapuram-Malabar Express	23.10

### Towards North

519	Kozhikode-Kannur Passenger	5.45
6027	Madras-Mangalore West Coast Express	1.35
6029	Thiruvnanthapuram-Mangalore Malabar Express	4.00
6635	Kurla - Mangalore Netravathi Express	6.40
6347	Thiruvananthapuram-Kannur Express	7.35
6001	Madras- Mangalore Mail	8.10
515	Trissur-Kozhikode Passenger	9.40
2618	Nisamuddin-Mangalore Mangala Express	10.15
525	Coimbatore-Mangalore Fast Passenger	12.55
6349	Thiruvananthapuram-Mangalore Express	15.40
6688	Jammu-Thavi-Mangalore Navayug Express (Sunday)	17.35
6683	Palakkad-Mangalore Link Express	17.15
511	Coimbatore-Kannur Fast Passenger	18.20
533	Shornur-Kozhikode Passenger	20.35
6307	Ernakulam-Kannur Executive Express	21.20

### Airport

Though the Karipur Airport is situated in Malappuram district, it is only 26.5 kms away from Kozhikode city. There is a massive expansion programme for the airport to bring it to international standards. Now flights are being operated from Kozhikode to the Gulf countries. In the near future, Kozhikode will regain its past glory through the expansion of the airport, as the doors of international trade are being opened.

### Ports

The district has an intermediate port at Kozhikode (including Beypore) and a minor port at Vadakara. The port of Kozhikode, inclusive of Beypore, is 144.84 kms. north of Kochi. The coast line extends from

Elathur cape down to the south bank of the Kadalundi river and treads roughly in a straight line. Beypore with its nearness to Feroke and Kallai, the industrial centres with many tile factories and saw mills and the Rayon Pulp Factory at Mavoor about 16 kms upstream, offers prospects for great improvement. The port has two piers known as the north and south pier. The North pier is 162 metres long and the South pier is 182 metres.

Beypore is situated at the mouth of the Beypore river and is approximately ten kms. south of Kozhikode. A wharf measuring 152m. in width is provided with five electric cranes of 5m. tonnes capacity each. A link road to the nearest main road has also been constructed.

Vadakara, another port of the district is situated about 19.31 kms. south of Thalassery. Only small coasting steamers call at the port. There is no pier or jetty at this port.

The port of Kozhikode, Beypore and Vadakara are open to foreign trade. Kozhikode port is not completely closed to steamer traffic during the south-west monsoons, but whenever there is heavy rain, steamers do not call as it is an open roadstead.

## COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA

### Post Offices

The district has a fairly well developed network of post offices.

#### Division wise and Category wise distribution of Post Offices.

Division	:	Kozhikode
Head post offices	:	3
Sub-offices/ED sub-offices/branch	:	302

Division	:	Vadakara
Head post offices	:	2
Sub offices/ED sub-offices/branch	:	221
Total number of post offices in the district	:	432

Population served by each post office in the district is 6229.

There are 159 Telegraph Offices and 107 Telephone Exchanges. The total number of working telephone connection as on 31.3.94 is 36,442.

## **Print Media**

Kozhikode district occupies a prominent place in the history of Malayalam journalism. The origin of journalism in this district can be traced back to 1880. The *Kerala Pathrika* is likely to be the earliest newspaper published from Kozhikode. *Keralam*, *Kerala Sanchari* and *Bharath Vilasam* are among the other news papers published from Kozhikode before 1893. Some denominational news papers devoted to the cause of the advancement of the Muslims and the Thiyyas were also published from Kozhikode. But most of them ceased publication.

The number of dailies published from Kozhikode district at present is fifteen. They are all published from Kozhikode city. These dailies are *Chandrika*, *Kozhikode Times*, *Deshabhimani*, *Indian Express*, *Janayugam*, *Keralakaumudi*, *Malayala Manorama*, *Mathrubhumi*, *Madhyaman*, *Mangalam*, *Malabar Express*, *News Kerala*, *Pradeepam*, *Rashtra deepika* and *Siraj*.

Nearly all news agencies other major news papers published from outside the district are represented in Kozhikode. A considerable number of weeklies, fortnightlies and monthlies are published from here.

## **Audio-visual media**

The Kozhikode station of All India Radio was commissioned on 14th May, 1950 and it has two transmitters - Kozhikode A of 10 kilowatt power and Kozhikode B (Vividh Bharathi) of 1 kilowatt power.

A television transmitter has been functioning in Kozhikode from

3rd July, 1984 relaying programmes from Delhi and Thiruvananthapuram Dooradarsan. Besides, Cable T.V. net work and Satellite Television are also available in many parts of the district.

## ART AND CULTURE

The temples and mosques of this district contain sculptures and

inscriptions which are of considerable interest to the students of art. Kozhikode town itself has many temples, the most important of which are the Tali temple, the Tiruvannur temple, Azhakodi temple, Varakkal temple, Bilathikulam temple and Bhairagimadom temple. Some of



*Thacholi Manikottu Veedu, where Thacholi Othenan, a legendary hero associated with **Kalaripayattu** and **ankams**, immortalised in the **Vadakkan Pattukal**, was born.*

these temples contain sculptures and paintings of very high artistic order. The Thiruvilangad temple contains many ancient sculptures. Its gateway is interesting because it is built in the same style as the Jain Bastis.

At Meppayur, 16.09 kms. south-east of Vadakara, is the Elavattara temple of Durga, in the grove attached to which are some sculptured images. South-east of Vadakara by 4.92 kms is the Lokanarkav, in the vicinity of which are three rock-cut caves. There is an art gallery and Krishna Menon Museum at East hill in Kozhikode city. Lalithakala Academy also has an art gallery adjacent to town hall, Kozhikode.

In the field of Malayalam Language and Literature, Kozhikode has made most significant contributions. The district is famous for folk

songs or ballads known as *Vadakkan Pattukal*. The most popular folk songs among them are those which celebrate the exploits of Tacholi Meppayil Kunju Othenan, 'the Robinhood of North Malabar'.

During temple festivals and important social functions entertainments like *Koothu*, *Kathakali*, *Ottanthullal* and *Kaikottikali* are performed. There are also ritual dances such as *Thira* and *Theyyam*.

One of the favourite pastimes of the Muslims of this district is the singing of the *Mappilapattu* and *Oppana*. These songs are sung in a distinctive tune and cover a wide range of themes. The songs are composed in a composite language of Arabic and Malayalam.

## FESTIVALS

The important festivals in the district are held at Arakkal temple, Madappalli, Vadakara (Pooram Festival, March/April), Lokanarkavu Bagavathi temple, Memunda, Vadakara (two festivals-(1) March/April (2) November/December), Kadappally Kumbhom Thira, Pudukpanam, Vadakara Shri Pisharikavu Bhagavathi temple, Viyyur, Thikkody (Kaliatta Mahotasavam in March), Vettakkorumakan pattu in the Balussery Fort, Koyilandy, Sreekanteswara temple festival, Kozhikode (Sivarathri Festival for seven days in February/March), Thacholi Manikkoth Temple Festival (February), and Appavanibha Nercha at Idiyangara Sheik Masjid.

### Revathy Pattathanam

The famous intellectual debate for vedic scholars to win the coveted position of *Pattathana* takes place at Thali temple during the month of Thulam. It is said that this unique intellectual gathering commenced during the fag end of 13th century. Many stories are attributed to the beginning of the Pattathanam. The seven-day debate starts on Revathi day and concludes on Thiruvathira day of the Malayalam month of Thulam.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

### Art Gallery and Krishna Menon Museum

Situated adjacent to the Pazhassi Rajah Museum, the art gallery houses paintings of Raja Ravi Varma among other collections. The museum has a section dedicated to V.K.Krishana menon. The personal belongings of the late leader are exhibited here.

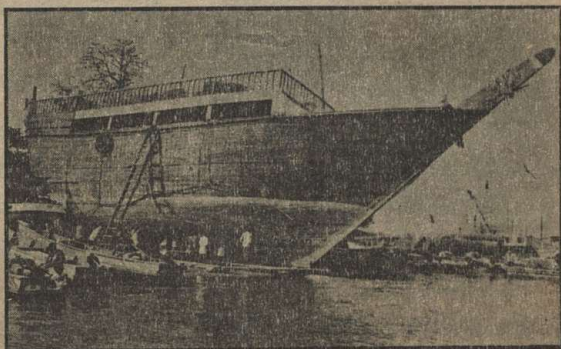
### Vadakara

This ancient place is now the headquarters of the taluk as well as of the municipality of that name. There is a ruined fort in the town. Vadakara was the scene of many exploits of Tacholi Othenan, the hero of the ballads of North Malabar (Vadakkan Pattukal). Five kms. south-east of Vadakara in Memunda amsom, is the Lokanarkavu which has three rock-cut caves in its vicinity. Annual ceremonies are conducted in memory of *Othenan* whose birth place is Manikkoth near Meppayil.

Vadakara (Vadakkekara) is so called because of its location just north (vadakku) of Kotta river. The Orkattery cattle fair is held between 25th January and 2nd February at Orkattery 6.45 kms. from Vadakara.

### Beypore

Beypore town is about 9.65 kms. from Kozhikode, at the mouth of the Beypore river.



*Uru - the world renowned mammoth Country boat - building yard at Beypore*

The place was formerly known as Vaypura and Vadaparappanad. Tippu Sultan named the town "Sultan Pattanam". It is one of the important ports of Kerala and naturally an important trading centre.

Beypore is famous for its boat building yard where mammoth country crafts known as *Urus* are being built. It is a major fishing harbour of Kerala. There are two man made extensions to the sea to facilitate easy access for fishing boats. This is an ideal place for an outing.

## **Chaliyam**

An island in Kadalundi amsom formed by the Beypore and Kadalundi rivers, Chaliyam was formerly the terminus of the Madras Railway. The bridge at Feroke which extended the railway upto Kozhikode in 1888, reduced the importance of Chaliyam.

## **Cheruvannur**

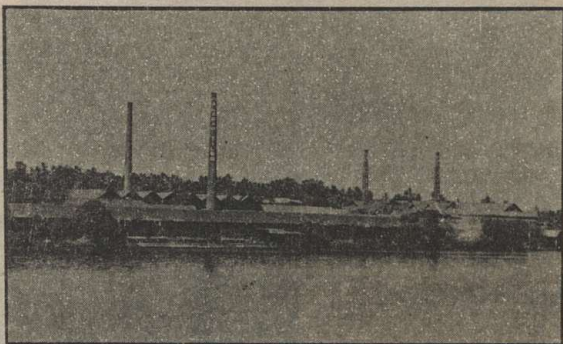
Cheruvannur and Feroke are predominant industrial areas. A number of tile factories, match factories etc. are located here, giving employment to thousands of workers. The Steel Complex is also located here.

## **Kozhikode Beach**

The beauty and serenity of Kozhikode beach is not yet exploited to develop it into a tourist centre. Still people from all around gather here to enjoy the sunset and it is a popular retreat for local people. Two sea piers almost 125 years old extending well inside the sea are a speciality. The Lions Club Childrens Park along with the nearby ice-cream parlours make evenings pleasant for visiting families. Fishermen with their small rowing boats entering the sea, fighting the waves and returning with varieties of fish is worth watching.

## Feroke

Feroke is the cradle of the tile industry in Kerala. The rapid rivers from the Western Ghats after passing through forests carry the clay which is the raw-material for tiles, pottery and ceramic wares. There are more than a dozen tile factories in Feroke alone.



*Tile factories on the banks of Kallai at Feroke*

## Ghat Section

This is thick dense forest and is called the “Chirapunchi” of Kerala because of the high availability of heavy rains. It is about 44 kms. from Kozhikode and is the boundary to Wayanad district. A journey through this ghat section is an enjoyable experience. It is 14 kms. long with nine hair pin curves amidst a number of hills and thick forests. A view from the top will be a breath taking experience.

## Kappad

On 27th May 1498, Vasco Da Gama landed here with three vessels and 170 men. If you travel 16 kms. north of Kozhikode by Kannur road, a small road near Tiruvangoor Health Centre guides you to this beach of historical importance.



*A memorial at Kappad beach which marks the place where Vasco Da Gama landed, way back in 1498 A.D.*

A monument is here to commemorate the historical landing. An ancient temple on a hillock, facing the deep sea, is an added attraction.

## **Kallai**

Kallai was known as the world's best timber trading centre. Even now, it is the place for timber trade in Malabar.



*Kallai - timber trading centre.*

## **Kadalundi**

Thousands of migratory birds from all over the world gather here during the season which starts from November.

## **Kuttiadi**

Twenty nine kms. from Vadakara, Kuttiadi acknowledged the supremacy of the Kottayam Raja, whose fortified palace stands on a hill. During the Pazhassi rebellion, Kuttiadi, which commanded one of the chief passes to Wayanad was of great strategic importance. In 1957, the shafts of two golden swords supposed to have been used by Pazhassi Raja were unearthed. Overlooking Kuttiadi and other regions is the 1758 m. height Banasura peak, named after the giant demon Benasura, who is supposed to have built a fort on the summit. Now the name of Kuttiadi is connected with the Hydro-electric Project in Kuttiadi river basin.

## **Mananchira Square**

A new attraction in the heart of the city, Manan-chira Maidan, is the sublimation of the concept of a planned modern city. The historic maidan, adjacent to Manachira has been converted into an arcadia with beautiful trees and plants, artificial hill, shrubs, sculpture, an open air

theatre and above all a musical fountain. No doubt, locals and tourists seeking leisure and relief from the mad rush outside, find shelter here. Mananchira Maidan is managed by the Corporation of Kozhikode.



*Mananchira Square - a break from the daily chores*

## **Mavoor**

The Rayon Factory (both pulp and fibre divisions) here gives employment to four thousand people. The water supply scheme for Kozhikode city takes water from a nearby area.

## **Nadapuram**

Nadapuram is second only to Ponnani from the point of view of Islamic culture. It is located 18 kms. north east of Vadakara.



*The ancient Nadapuram Mosque - in typical Kerala architecture*

## **Pazhassi Raja Museum**

Pazhassi Raja Museum is located at East Hill, 5 kms. from Kozhikode. Copies of ancient mural paintings, antiques,

bronzes, old coins, models of temples, megalithic monuments like dolmonoid cysts, umbrella stones etc. are displayed here.

### **Panthalayini-Kollam**

Iban-Batuta described Kollam as a beautiful and large place, abounding with gardens and markets. Portuguese attacks were strongly rebuffed by the garrison on Mayyat Kunnu. In 1550, Panthalayani was burnt by the Portuguese.

The *Dasara* festival is celebrated with great pomp in the month of Kanni. The Zamorin had a palace here.

### **Science Centre and Planetarium**

This, over 3 crore project, is nearing completion at Jaffarkhan colony near Mavoor Road. This consists of a planetarium, scientific museum and a science park.

### **S.M. Street**

Sweat meat street, popularly known as S.M. Street with its cross roads, is the busiest shopping spot of Kozhikode. Old bakery shops here are known for the famous *Kozhikodan halwa* and *banana chips*.

### **Thusharagiri**

Thusharagiri is 48 kms. from Kozhikode and is one of the recently identified tourist centres. The waterfalls and streams amidst the hilly regions are really a feast to eyes.

## BAREFACTS

Area (sq. kms.)	:	2344
Population (in 000's)	:	2620
Percentage to State population	:	9.00
Males (in 000's)	:	1293
Females (in 000's)	:	1327
Sex ratio : females/1000 males	:	1027
Density of population	:	1118
No. of households	:	457
Average size of family	:	5.74

*(Population Statistics - 1991 Census)*

### Projected population as on 1st March

Year	:	1997	1998	1999	2000
Population (in 000's)	:	2839	2877	2916	2955

*(Source : Dept. of Economics Statistics)*

### Average monthly rainfall -1991 (m.m.)

Month :	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Rainfall :	0	0	3	98	69	1169	995	602	16	257	56	0	3265

### Temperature (Degree Celcius)

Month :	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Max :	31.5	32.2	32.6	33.1	30.8	29.6	28.1	28.2	29.6	31.1	30.7	32.1
Min :	22.2	22.9	24.7	27.0	24.9	24.0	23.0	23.6	24.1	24.3	23.8	23.1

*(Source: Meterological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram)*

### Relative Humidity (in%)

Month:	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Max:	75	75	74	74	86	91	95	92	89	86	86	74
Mini:	63	65	69	71	81	84	84	89	84	80	75	63

Coast line : 71 kms

### Gross area under irrigation (crop wise) 1990-91

Crops	Paddy	Tubers	Vegetables	Coconut	Areca-nut	Cloves & Nutmeg
Area (in hecets)	1652	9	33	1011	318	1

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Crops	Other Condiments	Banana	Betal leaves	Sugar-cane	Others	Total
Area (in hecets)	1	746	11	1	1012	5065

### Live Stock Population (1987)

Cattle	Buffaloes	Goats	Sheeps	Pigs	Others
2,62,497	7,002	1,15,998	1,163	169	1,504

Total Livestock: 3,90,133 Total poultry : 13,40,293

No. of registered working factories (1992) - 1512

No. of SSI Units as on 31.3.93 - 7118

### Distribution of PWD Roads (in kms.) as on 1.4.'93

State Highways	Major Dist. Roads	Other Dist. Roads	Village Roads	Total
76.52	313.26	245.43	639.22	1274.43

### Schools (1992-93)

Section	No. of schools	No. of Students	No. of teachers
LPS	721	2,24,366	7,572
UPS	322	1,88,461	6,535
HS	169	1,57,416	5,512
Total	1,212	5,70,243	19,619

## Arts & Science Colleges

Govt.	7	8,840	337
Private	7	13,358	384
Total	14	22,198	921

	Allopathy	Ayurveda	Homeopathic
No. of Medical Institutions	89	54	33
No. of Beds	4,224	120	75

Revenue Division	:	1
Taluks	:	3
Parliamentary constituencies	:	2
Assembly	:	12
Blocks	:	12
Panchayats	:	76
Villages	:	117
Corporation	:	1
Municipality	:	2

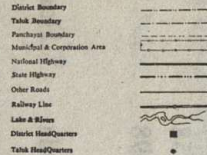
KANNUR

# KOZHIKODE DISTRICT SHOWING PANCHAYATS

(Not Final Subject to Alterations)



**REFERENCE**



52

**LIST OF PANCHAYATS**

VADAKARA TALUK
1. AZHIYUR
2. ONCHIAM
3. CHIROODE
4. ERAMALA
5. EDACHERI
6. THUNERI
7. CHEKODAD
8. VALAYAM
9. VANIMEL
10. NARIYINKITA
11. KAVILUMPARA
12. MARUTHONKARA
13. KAYAKKODI
14. KUTTIADI
15. KURNUMMAL
16. NACKUPURAM
17. PURAMERI
18. VELAM
19. AVANCHERI
20. VILLAPPALLY
21. THIRUVALLUR
22. MANYUR

**KOYLANDY TALUK**

1. PIVYOLI
2. THIKKODY
3. THURAYUR
4. MOODADI
5. KOYLANDY
6. KEEZHARIYUR
7. MEPPAYYUR
8. NOCHAD
9. CHERUVANNUR
10. PERAMBIRA
11. KOOTHALY
12. CHANGAROTH
13. CHAKKITTAPPARA
14. KAYANNA
15. KOORCHUNDU
16. KOTTUR
17. NADUVANNUR
18. ARIKKULAM
19. MULLIYERI
20. CHENGOTTUKAVU
21. CHERMANCHERI
22. ATHOLY
23. BALLISSERI
24. RAMANGAD
25. UNNKKULAM

**KOZHIKODE TALUK**

1. NANMANDA
2. THALAKKULATHUR
3. ELATHUR
4. KAKKODI
5. KURUVATTUR
6. KUNNAMANGALAM
7. MADAVOOR
8. CHELANNUR
9. KAKKUR
10. NARIKKUNNI
11. KIDHAKKOTH
12. THAMAKASSERY
13. PUTHUPPADI
14. KODENCHERI
15. OMASSERI
16. MOKKAM
17. THIRUVAMBADI
18. KOOTIANJAI
19. KARASSERI
20. KODITHUR
21. CHATHAMANGALAM
22. MAVOOR
23. PERUVAKAL
24. OLAVANNA
25. CHERUVANNUR NALLALAM
26. BETPORE
27. KADALUNDI
28. FETPORE
29. RAMANATTUKARA



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Kozhikode

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