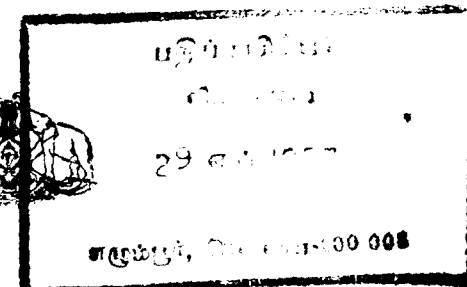


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KERALA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



TRICHUR

SUPPLEMENT

By

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PREFACE

The Government of India have taken up the scheme of preparation and publication of the Supplements in respect of the District Gazetteers which were compiled and published more than ten years back. The Supplements are intended to update the data contained in the concerned District Gazetteers. The detailed contents in the case of each of the chapter indicate the general scope of the subject. The State Editors have been given the freedom to effect such changes as they may deem necessary. But it has been specifically directed that for the sake of uniformity the general frame of the Supplements should retain the pattern as laid down by the Gazetteers Unit, Department of Culture, Government of India.

The Supplement to the District Gazetteer of Trichur is the third in the series of the Supplements to the District Gazetteers of Kerala. The Trichur District Gazetteer was published in 1962. The statistical and other facts given in it relate to the year 1960. Hence an attempt has been made to incorporate wherever possible statistical data on various subjects pertaining to the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and the latest available facts and figures so that the reader will be able to make an assessment of the quinquennial and decadal variations of the different phases of life in the district.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not thank Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor, Gazetteers and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Department of Culture, Government of India in the work of preparation of this Supplement.

In preparing the Supplement I have received the wholehearted support and co-operation from the members of the staff of the Department especially Shri V. A. Abdul Khader, Sub Editor, Smt. Sarala Devi, Confidential Assistant, Shri P. Balakrishnan Nair, Smt. P. Sulochana Bai and Shri P. Thomas, U. D. Typists, Shri A. Raghavan, U.D. Clerk and Sarvasree K. Janardhanan and V. Sasidharan Nair, Peons for helping me to finish the entire work of the preparation of this Supplement within sixty days from the date of my taking charge of the duties of the post of State Editor, Kerala Gazetteers.

I am extremely thankful for the keen interest shown by Shri P. K. Titus, Superintendent of Government Presses, Trivandrum, Shri R. Surendranathan Nair, Deputy Superintendent, Government Press, Shoranur, and the staff in the expeditious printing of this supplement.

Trivandrum,
30-5-1979.

ADOOR K. K. RAMACHANDRAN NAIR

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Location

Trichur district is bounded on the north by Malappuram and Palghat districts, on the east by Palghat district of Kerala and Coimbatore district of Tamilnadu, on the south by Kottayam and Ernakulam districts and on the west by the Arabian sea. It lies between north latitude $10^{\circ} 11'$ and $10^{\circ} 47'$ and east longitude $75^{\circ} 55'$ and $76^{\circ} 54'$.

This district has five taluks, viz., Thalappilly, Trichur, Chavakkad, Kodungallur and Mukundapuram. The following table gives the details of the administrative units of the district.

Administrative Units—1971

<i>District/Taluk</i>	<i>No. of villages</i>	<i>No. of towns</i>	<i>No. of panchayats</i>
Trichur district	250	10	98
Talappilly taluk	74	3	..
Trichur „	72	2	..
Chavakkad „	29	2	..
Kodungallur „	18	1	..
Mukundapuram „	57	2	..

A list of the villages and towns in each taluk of the district is furnished below :

Talappilly Taluk

Villages

1 Trichur	38 Kadavallur
2 Arangottukara	39 Perumpilavu
3 Thalassery	40 Karikkad
4 Pallur	41 Pazhanji
5 Desamangalam	42 Kattakampal
6 Vallatholnagar	43 Anjur
7 Nedumpura	44 Kunnankulam
8 Attur	45 Chovvannur
9 Paimkulam	46 Chennanthatta
10 Panjal	47 Eyyal
11 Killimangalam	48 Vellattanjur
12 Venganellur	49 Chirancellur
13 Mayannur	50 Thayyoor
14 Kondazhy	51 Velloor
15 Kaniyarkode	52 Kiraloor
16 Pampady	53 Puthuruthy
17 Thiruvilwamala	54 Mundathikode
18 Vadakkethara	55 Wadakkancherry
19 Chelakode	56 Parlikkad
20 Thonnurkara	57 Angakkad
21 Chelakkara	58 Karumathara
22 Pulakode	59 Viruppakka
23 Pelakkad	60 Kurumala
24 Varavoor	61 Panagarappilly
25 Mullurkara	62 Pazhayannur
26 Kanjiramkode	63 Vennoor
27 Kumaranellur	64 Elanad
28 Chittanda	65 Manalithara
29 Kottappuram	66 Thekkumkara
30 Nelluvayc	67 Minaloor
31 Kariyannur	68 Peringandoor
32 Kadangode	69 Choondal
33 Vellarakode	70 Eranalloor
34 Chiramanangad	71 Kanippayyur
35 Mangad	72 Arthat
36 Porkulam	73 Kandaniserry
37 Akathiyur	74 Alur

Towns

- 1 Wadakkancherry
- 2 Pazhanji

- 3 Kunnankulam (Municipal)

Trichur Taluk

Villages

1 Kaiparamba	37 Puthoor
2 Anjur	38 Nadathara
3 Thangalloor	39 Marathakara
4 Tholoor	40 Ollur
5 Edakkulathoor	41 Edakkunni
6 Avanoor	42 Cheeyaram
7 Chooliserry	43 Kanimangalam
8 Velappayya	44 Koorkancherry
9 Killannur	45 Kodannoor
10 Kolayi	46 Venginissery
11 Viyyoor	47 Palliserry
12 Vilvattom	48 Manakody
13 Kurichikara	49 Veluthur
14 Madakkathara	50 Eravu
15 Vellanikkara	51 Parakkad
16 Nettiserry	52 Manalur
17 Pottore	53 Karamukku
18 Kuttoor	54 Padiyam
19 Puzhakkal	55 Anthikkad
20 Puranattukara	56 Pullu
21 Peramangalam	57 Pallippuram
22 Chittilappally	58 Paralam
23 Chalakkal	59 Chevoor
24 Adat	60 Avinissery
25 Pullazhi	61 Vallachira
26 Aranattukara	62 Arattupuzha
27 Ayyanthole	63 Oorakom
28 Poonkunnam	64 Cherpu
29 Peringavu	65 Alappad
30 Trichur	66 Chazhoor
31 Ollukkara	67 Kizhakkumuri
32 Kozhukully	68 Vadakkummuri
33 Mulayam	69 Thanniyam
34 Kainoor	70 Kizhumpillykara
35 Pananchery	71 Kurumbilavu
36 Mannamangalam	72 Inchamudi

4	TRICHUR	
	<i>Towns</i>	
4 Trichur (Municipal)	5 Ollur	
	Chavakkad Taluk	
	<i>Villages</i>	
1 Punnayarkulam	16 Mullassery	
2 Vadakkekad	17 Engandiyur	
3 Guruvayur	18 Thalikulam	
4 Orumanayur	19 Edakazhiyoor	
5 Eravally	20 Vyalathur	
6 Venkitangu	21 Valarpad	
7 Vadanappally	22 Kadappuram	
8 Nattika	23 Venmanad	
9 Brahmakulam	24 Annakkara	
10 Manathala	25 Irimbranellur	
11 Kadikkad	26 Kundazhiyoor	
12 Punnayur	27 Perakam	
13 Pookode	28 Eringappuram	
14 Chavakkad	29 Thakkad	
15 Pavaratty		
	<i>Towns</i>	
6 Chavakkad (Municipal)	7 Guruvayur (Township)	
	Kodungallur Taluk	
	<i>Villages</i>	
1 Edavilangu	10 Ala	
2 Eriyad	11 Panangad	
3 Lokamaleswaram	12 Padinjare Vempallur	
4 Pullur	13 Pappinivattom	
5 Pallippuram	14 Oolimuttam	
6 Poyya	15 Peringanam	
7 Madathumpady	16 Kaippamangalam	
8 Methala	17 Edathiruthy	
9 Azhikode	18 Chendrappini	
	<i>Town</i>	
8 Kodungallur (Municipal)		

	GENERAL	
	Mukundapuram Taluk	
	<i>Villages</i>	
1 Trikkur	28 Alur	
2 Kallur	29 Kallettumkara	
3 Nenmenikara	30 Thazhekkad	
4 Thoravu	31 Kaduppassery	
5 Amballur	32 Vellookkara	
6 Varandarappilly	33 Poomangalam	
7 Muppiliyam	34 Vadakkumkara	
8 Nandipulam	35 Padiyur	
9 Chengallur	36 Vallivattom	
10 Nellayi	37 Thekkumkara	
11 Parappukkara	38 Karumathra	
12 Thottipal	39 Kottanellur	
13 Porathissery	40 Puthenchira	
14 Karalam	41 Vadakkumbhagam	
15 Kattur	42 Vadama	
16 Edathirinji	43 Anallur	
17 Manavalassery	44 Muringur Vadakkumuri	
18 Irinjalakuda	45 Melur	
19 Madayikonam	46 Muringur Thekkummuri	
20 Pullur	47 Kizhakkummuri	
21 Anandapuram	48 Kallur Vadakkummuri	
22 Muriyad	49 Kallur Thekkummuri	
23 Kodakara	50 Alathur	
24 Mattathur	51 Kuruvilassery	
25 Kodassery	52 Kakkulissery	
26 Pariyaram	53 Thirumukkulam	
27 Elinjipra		
	<i>Towns</i>	
9 Irinjalakuda (Municipal)	10 Chalakkudy (Municipal)	
A list showing the names of blocks and panchayats in the district is given below :		
<i>Name of Block</i>	<i>Panchayat</i>	<i>Population</i>
1 Anthikad	1 Anthikad	18,366
	2 Chazhoor	23,376
	3 Manalur	28,555
	4 Thanniyam	24,115
2 Chalakkudy	1 Kallur Vadakkummuri	17,346
	2 Kodassery	22,180
	3 Koratty	22,832
	4 Melur	19,320
	5 Pariyaram	24,542
	6 Vettilappara	8,160

<i>Name of Block</i>	<i>Panchayat</i>	<i>Population</i>
3 Chavakkad	1 Kadappuram	15,764
	2 Orumanayur	9,033
	3 Pookode	19,857
	4 Punnayoor	20,901
	5 Punnayoorkulam	20,861
	6 Thaikad	10,842
	7 Vadakkekad	18,272
4 Cherpu	1 Kurkanchery	38,995
	2 Ollur	34,260
	3 Vallachira	19,740
	4 Paralam	20,928
	5 Cherpu	27,891
	6 Avinissery	12,687
5 Chowannur	1 Arthat	13,290
	2 Choondal	20,433
	3 Chowannur	18,910
	4 Kadavallur	20,088
	5 Kandanissery	17,200
	6 Kattakampal	20,379
	7 Porkulam	10,942
6 Irinjalakuda	1 Kattur	25,738
	2 Muriyad	17,342
	3 Parappukkara	21,863
	4 Porathissery	21,338
	5 Karalam	16,570
7 Kodakara	1 Alagappanagar	22,301
	2 Kodakara	20,767
	3 Mattathur	30,214
	4 Puthukkad	18,273
	5 Thrikkur	30,648
	6 Varandarapilli	29,227
	7 Nenmenikkara	14,362
8 Kodungallur	1 Edavilangu	13,469
	2 Eriyad	31,029
	3 Methala	25,958
9 Mala	1 Alur	30,150
	2 Annamanada	21,569
	3 Kuzhur	15,496
	4 Mala	25,976
	5 Poyya	16,835
10 Mathilakom	1 Edathiruthi	21,752
	2 Kaipamangalam	22,325
	3 Pappinivattom	19,761
	4 Perinjanam	15,173
	5 Sreenarayanapuram	26,950
11 Mullasseri	1 Elavalli	17,498
	2 Mullasseri	15,912
	3 Pavaratti	16,307
	4 Venkidangu	21,957
12 Ollukkara	1 Panancherry	28,628
	2 Vilvattom	25,312
	3 Kolazhi	16,723
	4 Madathara	19,983
	5 Puthoor	25,522
	6 Madakkathara	15,178
	7 Ollukkara	28,336

<i>Name of Block</i>	<i>Panchayat</i>	<i>Population</i>
13 Pazhayannur	1 Chelakkara	27,248
	2 Vallathol Nagar	14,464
	3 Kondazhi	13,826
	4 Panjhal	18,821
	5 Pazhayannur	23,360
	6 Thiruvilwamala	18,483
14 Puzhakkal	1 Adat	17,336
	2 Arimbur	16,403
	3 Avanur	12,426
	4 Ayyanthole	29,348
	5 Kaiparamba	17,622
	6 Killannur	10,770
	7 Tholur	12,308
15 Thalikulam	1 Engandiyoor	16,742
	2 Nattika	15,060
	3 Thalikulam	16,751
	4 Vadanapalli	19,823
	5 Valappad	26,499
16 Vellangallur	1 Padiyur	28,018
	2 Puthenchira	15,306
	3 Vellangallur	25,659
	4 Vellukara	21,185
	5 Pormangalam	17,753
17 Vadakkancherry	1 Desamangalam	12,074
	2 Erumapetti	20,268
	3 Kadangode	18,806
	4 Mundathikode	16,886
	5 Thekkumkara	18,746
	6 Varavoor	20,440
	7 Veloor	17,461
	8 Vadakkancherry	23,203
	9 Mullurkkara	12,320

Area and physical features

Physiographically the district falls in the three natural divisions, namely the highland, the midland and the lowland. More than half of the district lies in the midland region which has more than 14 lakhs as its population. The highland region, though comprises one-third of the total area of the district, has only a population of 85,000. Only one-sixth of the region is lowland. But it accommodates more than 6.4 lakhs persons. The density of population also varies considerably among these natural divisions. The density of population is highest in the lowland with 1,372 persons per sq. km. But the numbers are only 908 and 84 for midland and highland respectively.

The district stretches from the sea coast to the Western Ghats. Chavakkad and Kodungallur are coastal taluks that fell entirely within the lowland region. The remaining taluks have a succession of ridges and conical peaks besides some detached hills having considerable

elevation. Karimalagopuram is the highest peak with an elevation 1,439 metres lying on the boundary between the Mukundapuram and Chittur taluk of the Palghat district. Bharathapuzha runs through the northern boundary of the district for about 40 kms.

Area and natural divisions—1971

District/Taluk	Area in kms.	Population by natural divisions			
		Total	Highland	Midland	Lowland
Trichur District	3,032.0*	2,128,797	85,494	1,404,493	638,810
Talappilly taluk	663.0†	403,795	71,481	332,314	..
Trichur taluk	635.7†	588,364	88	466,547	121,729
Chavakkad taluk	306.1†	433,346	..	39,133	394,213
Kodungallur taluk	73.1†	112,975	..	16,835	96,140
Mukundapuram taluk	1,316.0†	590,317	13,925	549,664	26,728

* Represents 'Geographical area' supplied by Surveyor General, India.

† Represents 'Land use area' supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records.

Special weather phenomena

The district has a tropical humid climate, with an oppressive hot season and plentiful and fairly assured seasonal rainfall. The hot season from March to May is followed by the south-west monsoon season from June to September. October and November form the post monsoon or retreating monsoon season although the rains stop by the end of December and the rest of the period is generally dry.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall are available for six stations in the district over a long period of years extending in some cases to 70 years. Tables 1 and 2 give the details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole. The average annual rainfall is 3,159.4 mm. (124.39"). Although the rainfall along the west coast of India generally increases from the coast towards the Western Ghats, the Palghat gap in the Ghats which is to the north-east of the district affects the distribution of rainfall in the district, the rainfall increasing from the north-east to the south-west. The south-west monsoon generally sets in during the last week of May. The rainfall in the south-west monsoon months—June to September—constitutes 71% of the annual rainfall. June is the month with the maximum rainfall which is about a quarter of the annual total. After June and the early part of July the rainfall gradually decreases with the advance of the season. A good amount of rain mostly as thundershowers occurs in May, October and November.

The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is not large. During the fifty year period 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 145% of the normal occurred in the district in 1924, while 1921 was the year with the lowest rainfall which was 7% of the normal. In the same fifty year period, rainfall less than 80% of the normal occurred only in four years, out of which two were consecutive. The annual rainfall in the district was between 2,600 and 3,600 mm. (102.36" and 141.73") in 35 years out of fifty, as will be evident from table 2.

On an average there are 124 rainy days (days with rainfall of 2.5 mm—10 cm.—or more) in a year.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 324.9 mm. (12.79") at Mukundapuram on July 13, 1961.

Temperature

There is no meteorological observatory in the district. But the weather conditions in the district are almost similar to those in the neighbouring districts where meteorological observatories exist. Temperature begin increasing after February. The average daily maximum temperature in March and April which are generally the hottest months is about 31 to 32°C (88 to 90°F) in the coastal regions and about 36 to 37°C (97 to 99°F) in the interior. Days are oppressive throughout the hot season particularly in the interior. In the coastal regions, the sea breezes in the afternoon give considerable relief from the heat. Afternoon thunder-storms which are common in April and May also bring welcome change. With the onset of the south-west monsoon towards end of May the weather becomes cooler. After the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon by the end of September, temperature particularly in day time increases. The day temperature in the north-east monsoon season continue to be as in the post monsoon months, but the night temperature is slightly less than in the previous two months.

Relative humidity

The air is highly humid throughout the year the relative humidity being generally over 70%. But in the interior regions the afternoon humidities in the period December to March are between 40 and 50%.

Cloudiness

Skies are heavily clouded to overcast in the south-west monsoon season. In May and the post monsoon months of October and November, skies are generally moderately to heavily clouded. In the other months clear or lightly clouded skies are common.

Winds

Winds are generally light to moderate with a strengthening in the monsoon season. In the period January to May winds strengthen in the afternoons. In the south-west monsoon season the winds are mainly westerly or north-westerly. During the rest of the year winds are mainly north-easterly to easterly in the mornings and blow from directions between south-west and north-west in the afternoons.

Special weather phenomena

Thunderstorms are frequent in the summer months and the post monsoon and early north-east monsoon seasons. Occasional squalls occur in association with thunderstorms in May and December.

The following table gives the annual rainfall in the district (in mm.) for the years 1960 to 1977.

1960	3,593.5
1965	2,314.4
1970	2,316.5
1971	3,394.4
1972	2,771.7
1973	2,106.3
1974	2,617.0
1975	3,727.9
1976	2,160.3
1977	3,403.9

The normal rainfall of the district is 3,117.4 mm.

The table given below shows monthly distribution of rainfall in mm. at selected centres in the district for the year 1975.

District/Station	GENERAL											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Kodungallur	*	*	35.0	25.0	*	*	*	847.4	602.0	440.0	290.0	..
Mukundapuram	16.0	..	69.0	70.0	164.0	850.0	697.0	592.0	678.0	591.0	383.0	*
Trichur	..	..	47.0	117.0	177.0	862.0	659.0	678.0	498.0	340.0	*	5.0
Thalappilly	*	*	39.0	55.6	236.1	817.0	414.0	*	*	*	*	*
Ollukara	..	*	82.8	98.6	286.9	888.5	562.4	768.9	553.4	361.9	245.4	..
Peechi	..	..	14.2	53.4	440.7	781.0	516.4	664.2	447.0	327.8	256.6	..
Chalakudy	5.7	..	*	77.4	20.8	782.4	598.7	563.4	448.0	525.0	258.7	*

Source: Meteorological Centre, Trivandrum

* Data not received

The normal rainfall of the district for these periods was 3,177.4 mm.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Calendar of important historical events

1. Formation of the United State of Travancore-Cochin. June 8, 1949
2. T.K. Narayana Pillai, Leader of the Legislative Party of the Indian National Congress sworn in as the first Chief Minister (then called Prime Minister) July, 1, 1949
3. The resignation of the Ministry under the leadership of T K. Narayana Pillai February 24, 1951
4. A new Congress Ministry under the leadership of C. Kesavan February 1951
5. The First General Election February-March 1952
6. A. J. John, Leader of the Legislative Party of the Indian National Congress sworn in as Chief Minister with the support of Tamilnadu Congress March, 12, 1952
7. The withdrawal of support by the Tamilnadu Congress and the fall of A. J. John ministry following a confidence motion September 23, 1953
8. Continuance of A. J. John Ministry as Care-taker February, 1954
9. Elections of 1954 and the formation of a Ministry by Pattom A. Thanu Pillai, the leader of the Praja Socialist Party supported by the Indian National Congress March 17, 1954
10. Fall of Pattom Thanu Pillai Ministry following the withdrawal of the support by the Congress February, 1955
11. The leader of the Congress Party Panampilly Govinda Menon formed a ministry February, 1955
12. Panampilly Ministry resigned following factions within the Congress March 1956
13. The State under President's Rule. Advisor P. S. Rao took charge of the Administration of the State March 1956
14. Formation of Kerala State November 1, 1956
15. The first General Election to the Kerala State Legislature February-March 1957

16. The first Communist Ministry under E. M. Sankaran Namboothiripad April 5, 1957
17. Organised agitation against the Communist Ministry and the dismissal of the Ministry headed by E. M. Sankaran Namboothiripad July 31, 1959
18. President's Rule proclaimed under section 356 of the Constitution of India July 31, 1959
19. Mid-term General Elections to the Kerala State Legislature February 1, 1960
20. The termination of the President's Rule and the formation of a Ministry headed by Pattom A. Thanu Pillai, leader of the Praja Socialist Party. The Ministry contained 11 Ministers drawn from the Congress Party and the Praja Socialist Party February 22, 1960
21. Pattom A. Thanu Pillai appointed Governor of Punjab and the formation of a coalition ministry with R. Sankar, the leader of the Congress Legislative Party as Chief Minister September 25, 1962
22. No-confidence motion against Sankar ministry and its resignation September 8, 1964
23. President of India issued a proclamation dissolving the Assembly and assuming administration of the State September 10, 1964
24. Interim Elections March 4, 1965
25. Since no political party secured a majority to form a Government either by itself or in alliance with other parties, the President issued another proclamation dissolving the newly elected Legislative Assembly and assuming the administration of the State March 24, 1965
26. Second General Elections and the formation of a Left coalition ministry under E. M. S. Namboothiripad March 6, 1967
27. Faction within the Left coalition and resignation of E. M. S. Namboothiripad October, 1969
28. C. Achutha Menon, the leader of the C.P.I. formed a coalition ministry November 1, 1969
29. Praja Socialist Party withdrew its support for the coalition ministry and on the advice of the Chief Minister, Governor dissolved the Assembly July 26, 1970

30. Achutha Menon ministry continued till the Proclamation of Emergency August 4, 1970
31. Elections to the State Assembly September 17, 1970
32. The C.P.I.—Congress-led United Front secured 68 seats out of 133 and C. Achutha Menon formed a coalition ministry October 4, 1970
33. The Indian National Congress joined the coalition ministry September 25, 1971
34. The Kerala Congress also joined the ministry December 26, 1975
35. Kollengode house acquired for the archaeological museum, Trichur 1975
36. General Elections of 1977 and the ruling front secured 111 out of 140 seats in the State Assembly and K. Karunakaran, Leader of the Congress Legislative Party sworn in as Chief Minister March 25, 1977
37. Karunakaran resigned following the verdict of the High Court of Kerala, in a Habeas-corpus petition filed against him April 25, 1977
38. A. K. Antony, President of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee succeeded Karunakaran as Chief Minister April 27, 1977
39. C. H. Mohammed Koya and K. M. Mani who were in-charge of Education and Home respectively in the Ministry resigned their office on the decision of the High Court setting aside their elections December 19, 1977
40. C. H. Mohamed Koya and K. M. Mani sworn in as Ministers of Education and Home respectively following the decision of the Supreme Court upholding their elections to the State Legislature October 4, 1978
41. Antony resigned Chief Ministership due to his difference of opinion with the Congress High Command of the All India Congress October 28, 1978
42. P. K. Vasudevan Nair, Leader of the Communist Party of India in the State Legislature sworn in as Chief Minister October 29, 1978
43. Resignation of P. K. Vasudevan Nair, following the decision of the C. P. I. not to support Land Reforms Amendment Bill 1979 popularly known as "Istadana Bill". October 7, 1979

44. A new Ministry under C. H. Mohammed Koya with the support of the Indian National Congress (I and U), Kerala Congress (Mani group), Kerala Congress (Joseph group), the National Democratic Party, the P. S. P. and the Janatha Party, with N. Bhaskaran Nair, Leader of the National Democratic Party and N. K. Balakrishnan, Leader of the Praja Socialist Party as ministers sworn in October 11, 1979
45. Protest against the *Istadana Bill* headed by C. P. I. (M) October 23, 1979
46. *Istadana Bill* passed October 25, 1979
47. Date for the Lok Sabha Election declared October 26, 1979
48. *Istadana Bill* assented by the President of India November 3, 1979
49. The Kerala Congress headed by K. M. Mani withdrew support November 13, 1979
50. K. A. Mathew, K. I. Chacko and Nilalohithadas Nadar joined the C. H. Cabinet November 16, 1979
51. The Kerala Congress (Mani Group) and the Indian National Congress (U) withdrew support to C. H. Ministry November 27, 1979
52. Chief Minister advised dissolution of the Assembly December 1, 1979
53. Announced elections to the House of People under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Representation of People's Act 1951 December 3, 1979
54. Resignation of the C. H. Ministry and the State placed under President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution December 5, 1979
55. Elections to the State Legislature on January 21, 1980 announced under sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Representation of the People's Act 1951 December 21, 1979
56. Elections to the Lok Sabha held January 3 and January 6, 1980
57. Mid-term elections to the Legislative Assembly January 21, 1980

58. C. P. I. (M) led Left Front consisting of C. P. I., R. S. P., Congress (U), Kerala Congress (Mani Group) and Kerala Congress (Pillai Group) won 93 out of 140 seats January 23, 1980
59. Revocation of the Proclamation of Emergency under clause (2) of Article 356 and the formation of the Ministry with Shri E. K. Nayanar as Chief Minister and P. M. Abubacker, Aryadan Muhammed, Baby John, R. Balakrishna Pillai, P. C. Chacko, E. Chandrasekharan Nair, K. R. Gouri, M. K. Krishnan, Lonappan Nampadan, K. M. Mani, Vakkom Purushothaman, T. K. Ramakrishnan, A. C. Shanmughadas, P. S. Sreenivasan, Dr. A. Subba Rao and R. S. Unni as Ministers January 25, 1980
60. The first summoning of the sixth Kerala Legislative Assembly February 15, 1980

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

I. Total population according to urban-rural and sex break up

The following table gives the rural-urban distribution of population in the taluks of the district according to the 1971 census. The percentage of urban population is the highest in Trichur taluk with 17.37 per cent*

District/Taluk	Rural			Urban		
	No. of villages	Population	Percentage to total population	No. of towns	Population	Percentage to total population
Trichur district	229	1,878,952	88.26	9	249,845	11.74
Thalappilly taluk	74	364,421	90.25	3	39,374	9.75
Trichur "	72	486,166	82.63	2	102,198	17.37
Chavakkad "	21	388,040	89.55	2	45,306	10.45
Kodungallur "	9	112,975	100.00	..	..	..
Mukundapuram "	53	527,350	89.33	2	62,967	10.67

Sex-ratio

Sex-ratio (defined as the number of females per 1,000 males) of the district shows a fluctuating trend from decade to decade. Taking the population of the district as a whole there is preponderance of females over males in all the decades. The same trend is noticed in rural areas also. But in the case of urban areas except for 1901 and 1911, in all the other decades females outnumbered males. The table below gives the sex ratio of the district for the period 1901-71.

Sex-ratio 1901-71

Census year	Number of females per 1,000 males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	1,004	1,004	997
1911	1,009	1,011	976
1921	1,051	1,052	1,028
1931	1,075	1,079	1,027
1941	1,082	1,087	1,039
1951	1,105	1,111	1,064
1961	1,093	1,097	1,065
1971	1,081	1,083	1,067

* The number of villages has increased to 250 and towns to 10 as on January 1, 1980. The rural-urban distribution of population according to the re-organisation is not available.

In all the taluks females outnumber males. Among the taluks Chavakkad has the highest sex-ratio 1,162 in 1971, the lowest being Trichur taluk with 1,049. In 1961 also the highest sex-ratio was in Chavakkad taluk and lowest in Trichur. Table 9 furnishes the taluk-wise sex-ratio with rural-urban break up for 1961 and 1971.

Sex-ratio by taluks

District/Taluk	Number of females per 1,000 males					
	1961			1971		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Trichur district	1,093	1,097	1,065	1,081	1,083	1,067
Thalappilly taluk	1,131	1,131	1,132	1,101	1,099	1,114
Trichur "	1,049	1,056	1,012	1,049	1,051	1,039
Chavakkad "	1,179	1,182	1,148	1,162	1,163	1,148
Kodungallur "	1,069	1,069		1,051	1,051	
Mukundapuram "	1,056	1,058	1,034	1,051	1,053	1,029

The following table gives the sex-ratio of the towns in the district.

Sex-ratio by towns—1971

Town	No. of females per 1000 males
Wadakkancherry (NM)	1,104
Pazhanji (NM)	1,099
Kunnamkulam (M)	1,130
Trichur (M)	1,042
Ollur (NM)	1,033
Chavakkad (M)	1,158
Guruvayur township	1,129
Irinjalakkuda (M)	1,063
Chalakudy (M)	1,006

II. Density of population

The density of population of the district had increased from 557 persons per sq. km. in 1961 to 702 persons in 1971. The same trend is also noticed in all the taluks of the district. Kodungallur, the smallest taluk had the highest density with 1,545 persons per sq. km. in 1971 while Mukundapuram, the largest taluk had the lowest density with 449. The taluk-wise density is given hereunder.

Density by taluks

District/taluk	Persons per km.	
	1961	1971
Trichur district	557	702
Thalappilly taluk	482	609
Trichur "	727	926
Chavakkad "	1,142	1,416
Kodungallur "	1,235	1,545
Mukundapuram "	355	449

III. Growth of population

The population of Trichur district as at the sunrise of April 1, 1971 is 2,128,797 of which 1,022,774 are males and 1,106,023 are females. The net addition to the population of the district between 1961 and 1971 is 440,526 thereby recording a decennial growth rate of 26.09% during the decade as against the state growth rate of 26.29%. The rate of growth recorded during the previous decade 1951-61 was 20.32%. The table given hereunder shows the population of the district from 1901 onwards and the decennial growth rates.

Population and percentage decade variation of Trichur district

Census year	Population	Percentage decade variation
1901	683,240	—
1911	769,672	+12.65
1921	813,726	+5.72
1931	993,875	+22.14
1941	1,154,555	+16.17
1951	1,403,099	+21.53
1961	1,688,771	+20.32
1971	2,128,797	+26.09

Among the taluks of the district, Trichur taluk has the highest growth rate of 27.37% during the decade while Chavakkad ranks last with 23.98%. The highest percentage of population (27.73) is claimed by Mukundapuram taluk, the largest taluk in area, while Kodungallur, the smallest taluk comes last having only 5.31% of the district population. Table below furnishes taluk-wise population and decennial growth rate.

Decennial growth rate, 1961-71

District/taluk	Population		Percentage decennial growth rate	Percentage distribution of population
	1961	1971		
Trichur district	1,681,371	2,128,797	+25.09	100.00
Thalappilly taluk	319,588	403,795	+26.35	18.97
Trichur	461,915	588,364	+27.37	27.64
Chavakkad	349,513	433,346	+23.98	20.35
Kodungallur	90,293	112,975	+25.12	5.31
Mukundapuram	466,957	590,317	+26.42	27.73

IV. Distribution of population according to languages

The distribution of population according to languages in the district of Trichur as per the 1971 census is given below.

Language		Male	Female	Total
1. Malayalam	Total	1,006,328	1,089,871	2,096,199
	Rural	889,726	964,968	1,854,694
	Urban	116,602	124,903	241,505
2. Kannada	Total	1,036	1,000	2,036
	Rural	975	952	1,927
	Urban	61	48	109
3. Hindi	Total	253	163	416
	Rural	156	121	277
	Urban	97	42	139
4. Gujarati	Total	102	53	155
	Rural	11	17	28
	Urban	91	36	127
5. Bengali	Total	27	9	36
	Rural	12	7	19
	Urban	15	2	17
6. Assamese	Total	..	2	2
	Rural	..	2	2
	Urban	..	..	..
7. Marathi	Total	178	173	351
	Rural	150	149	299
	Urban	28	24	52
8. Oriya	Total	6	6	12
	Rural	1	1	2
	Urban	5	5	10
9. Punjabi	Total	31	2	33
	Rural	11	2	13
	Urban	20	..	20

Language		Male	Female	Total
10. Sindhi	Total	14	10	24
	Rural	13	10	23
	Urban	1	..	1
11. Tamil	Total	8,684	8,709	17,393
	Rural	5,509	5,498	11,007
	Urban	3,175	3,211	6,386
12. Telugu	Total	2,590	2,643	5,233
	Rural	2,338	2,421	4,759
	Urban	252	222	474
13. Urdu	Total	406	372	778
	Rural	252	222	474
	Urban	154	150	304

V. Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes

As per the 1971 census the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population are 216,237 and 9,383 respectively. The corresponding figures for 1961 are 174,893 and 6,271 respectively. The following table gives the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population and their percentage to total population in the district and taluks for 1961 and 1971.

Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

District/taluk	Scheduled castes				Scheduled tribes			
	Number		Percentage to total population		Number		Percentage to total population	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
Trichur district	174,893	216,237	10.36	10.16	6,271	9,383	0.37	0.44
Thalappilly taluk	48,567	57,299	15.20	14.19	132	321	0.04	0.08
Trichur	46,017	58,504	9.96	9.94	637	754	0.14	0.13
Chavakkad	18,318	21,845	5.24	5.04	4,610	7,019	1.32	1.62
Kodungallur	6,958	8,673	7.71	7.68	5	..	0.01	..
Mukundapuram	55,033	69,916	11.79	11.84	887	1,289	0.19	0.22

The following table gives the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes according to urban, rural and sex break-up.

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Population					
		Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Trichur District	T	216,237	106,436	109,801	9,383	4,604	4,779
	R	202,464	99,696	102,768	9,063	4,450	4,613
	U	13,773	6,740	7,033	320	154	166
Thalappilly Taluk	T	57,299	27,705	29,594	321	162	159
	R	53,277	25,742	27,535	321	162	159
	U	4,022	1,963	2,059	..	..	..
Trichur Taluk	T	58,504	28,223	29,281	754	391	363
	R	54,313	17,130	27,183	733	379	354
	U	4,191	2,093	2,098	21	12	9
Chavakkad Taluk	T	21,845	10,698	11,147	7,019	3,357	3,662
	R	21,448	10,497	10,951	6,721	3,216	3,505
	U	397	201	196	298	141	157
Kodungallur Taluk	T	8,673	4,243	4,430	..	..	..
	U	8,673	4,243	4,430	..	..	..
Mukundapuram Taluk	T	69,916	34,567	35,349	1,289	694	595
	R	64,753	32,084	32,669	1,288	693	595
	U	5,163	2,483	2,680	1	1	..

VI. Population distribution by religions

Like any other district in Kerala State, Hindus, Christians and Muslims are the major religious groups in this district also. However many other religious groups are also found here. A table showing the number of followers of various religions on rural and urban basis is furnished below :—

Population by religion--1971

Sl. No.	Religion	Number			Percentage distribution		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Buddhists	167	8	159	0.01	..	0.06
2	Christians	536,061	438,923	97,138	25.19	23.35	38.88
3	Hindus	1,300,904	1,177,528	123,376	61.11	62.68	49.39
4	Jains	4	4	..	..	..	..
5	Muslims	291,526	262,404	29,122	13.69	13.97	11.67
6	Sikhs	32	11	21	..	..	..
7	Other religions and persuasions	4	3	1	..	..	..
8	Religion not stated	99	71	28	..	..	..
9	All religions	2,128,797	1,878,952	249,845	100.00	100.00	100.00

VII. The towns in the district classified by population according to the census of 1971

Towns and Status	Area in km.	Population			Growth rate 1961-71	Density per km.	Sex ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)
		Persons	Males	Females			
Class II (50,000—99,999)							
Trichur	(M) 12.65	76,241	37,345	38,896	+4.39	6,027	1,042
Class III (20,000—49,999)							
Chalakudy	(M) 25.23	37,562	18,722	18,840	+122.73	1,489	1,006
Chavakkad	(NM) 12.41	29,443	13,643	15,800	+1.87	2,373	1,158
Ollur	(NM) 8.45	25,957	12,769	13,188	..	3,072	1,033
Irinjalakuda	(M) 11.24	25,405	12,315	13,090	+13.75	2,260	1,063
Class IV (10,000—19,999)							
Kunnamkulam	(M) 6.96	18,367	8,623	9,744	+12.90	2,639	1,130
Guruvayur (Township)	6.49	15,863	7,451	8,412	..	2,444	1,129
Pazhanji	(NM) 7.72	13,762	6,558	7,204	17.78	1,783	1,099
Class V (5,000—9,999)							
Wadakkanchery	(NM) 10.25	7,245	3,443	3,802	-37.03	707	1,104

NOTE.—1. Ollur was a town in previous censuses but declassified as rural in 1961 census. Again declared as a town in 1971 census.

2. Chowghat town of 1961 census was renamed as Chavakkad town in 1971 Census.

3. Chowghat town of 1961 lies partly in Guruvayur Township and partly in Chavakkad town of 1971 census.

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

In all the towns of the district females outnumber males and it varies from 1006 in Chalakkudy municipal town to 1153 in Chavakkad Non-municipal town. All the 9 towns of the district have 11.7 per cent of the total population of the district.

VIII. Age and Marital Status :

The mean age at marriage in Kerala during 1901 and 1971 was as follows :—

Decades	Mean-age at marriage	
	Male	Female
1901—10	25.33	17.13
1911—20	23.87	17.35
1921—30	23.31	17.80
1931—40	25.63	19.66
1941—50	25.69	19.33
1951—60	26.33	19.85
1971	26.31	20.88

In the absence of reliable data on Marital status the mean-age at marriage for males and females applies *mutatis mutandis* to the district also. According to a sample registration survey undertaken by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics the highest rate of first marriage per 1000 population (58.10) in the case of females is noticed, in the age group 20—24 and for males the highest rate is 66.36 in the age group of 25—29. About 83.80 per cent of total marriages (first) have taken place below the age of 25 for females. It is seen that 36.2 per cent of first marriages take place to females of 15—19 age group. The medium age at (first) marriage for males during 1976 is 26.4 and for females it is 20.4. During 1975, the medium ages at (first) marriage for males and females were 26.4 and 21.1 respectively. Of all marriages the extent of re-marriages for the year 1976 is 6.08 per cent (7.07 per cent for males and 6.03 per cent for females). According to the 1961 census the percentage of persons in each sex single, married, widow and divorced for the district is as follows :

1. Single	(a) Male	63
	(b) Female	52
2. Married	(a) Male	35
	(b) Female	36
3. Widow or separated	(a) Male	2
	(b) Female	12

The mean age of marriage for the district according to 1961 census is 26.18 for males and 21.49 for females * even though no separate

* Inter district variation in mean age at marriages under India 1961 R. P. Goyal and D. B. Desai, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University, Delhi.

figures relating to percentage distribution of population according to marital status for the district. The figures relating to Kerala for 1961 and 1971 are in general applicable to the district also. In 1961 the persons coming under “never married” was 56.7 per cent (62.44 per cent males and 51.1 per cent for females) and for 1971, 58.3 per cent (63.44 per cent males and 53.3 per cent for females) those coming under married 35.9 per cent (35.2 per cent for males and 36.5 per cent for females) for 1961 and 35.6 per cent (35.1 per cent for males and 36 per cent for females) in 1971, those under widow 5.9 per cent (1.7 for males and 10 per cent for females) and 5.1 per cent (1.2 per cent for males and 9 per cent for females) in 1961, those under divorced or separated 1.5 per cent (0.7 per cent for males and 2.4 per cent for females) in 1961 and 1 per cent (0.34 per cent males and 1.7 per cent for females) in 1971.

Sample registration survey undertaken by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, the marriage rate for 1976 per 1,000 population of each sex under different age-groups is as follows :—

Note.—Figures in bracket represents percentage distribution of marriages under each age group.

Age group	First marriage		Re-marriage		All marriages	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15—19	2.85 (2.01)	44.23 (36.22)	0.14 (1.01)	0.49 (4.36)	2.99 (1.91)	44.73 (33.55)
20—24	36.94 (26.01)	58.10 (47.58)	0.43 (3.11)	2.69 (23.93)	37.36 (23.82)	60.78 (45.58)
25—29	66.36 (46.73)	17.93 (14.68)	2.68 (19.38)	4.25 (37.81)	69.04 (44.01)	22.18 (16.63)
30—34	27.17 (19.13)	1.24 (1.02)	3.90 (28.20)	1.80 (16.01)	31.08 (19.82)	3.04 (2.28)
35—39	6.47 (4.56)	0.60 (0.49)	2.99 (21.62)	1.05 (9.34)	9.46 (6.03)	1.65 (1.24)
40—44	0.90 (0.63)	..	1.26 (9.11)	0.96 (8.54)	2.15 (1.37)	0.96 (0.72)
45—49	1.33 (0.93)	..	2.43 (17.57)	..	4.77 (3.04)	..
All	22.62 (100.00)	25.05 (100.00)	1.72 (100.00)	1.75 (100.00)	24.34 (100.00)	26.80 (100.00)

IX. Villages classified by population

The villages of the district are classified by population. In certain cases one or more villages constitute a panchayat. On the basis of population these panchayats are graded as Special grade, Grade I, Grade II, etc., the details of which are given in Chapter XIV. The name and population of villages in the various taluks of the district are given below :

The name and population of villages in the various taluks of the District are given below.

Sl. No.	Name of Villages/Towns	Population
<i>Thalappilly Taluk</i>		
1.	Trichur	4,264•
2.	Arangottukara	1,509
3.	Thalassery	1,634
4.	Pallur	4,196
5.	Desamangalam	4,735
6.	Cheruthuruthy	7,741
7.	Nedumpura	6,723
8.	Attur	4,056
9.	Painkulam	5,837
10.	Panjai	3,343
11.	Killimangalam	5,635
12.	Venganellur	6,582
13.	Mayannur	5,405
14.	Kondazhy	5,972
15.	Kaniyarkode	8,722
16.	Pambady	2,216
17.	Thiruvilwamala	7,545
18.	Vadakkethara	5,366
19.	Chelakode	2,499
20.	Thonurkara	4,904
21.	Chelakkara	6,581
22.	Pulakode	3,413
23.	Pelakkad	2,513
24.	Varavoor	5,399
25.	Mullurkara	8,264
26.	Kanjirakode	3,158
27.	Kumaranellur (Portion)	3,985
28.	Chittanda	4,834
29.	Kottapuram	4,342
30.	Nelluvaye	4,273
31.	Kariyannur	3,661
32.	Kadangode	5,056
33.	Vellarakad	3,741
34.	Chiramangad	6,029
35.	Mangad	3,472
36.	Porkulam	4,720
37.	Akathiyoor	2,665
38.	Kadavallur	7,183
39.	Perumpilavu	6,018
40.	Karikkad	6,387
41.	Pazhanji (Portion)	3,181
42.	Kattakampal (Portion)	3,436

Sl. No.	Name of Villages/Towns	Population
43.	Anjur (Portion)	6,939
44.	Kunnamkulam (Portion)	85
45.	Chowannur (Portion)	8,379
46.	Chemmanthatta	4,009
47.	Eyyal	3,977
48.	Vellattanjur	4,594
49.	Chiranellur	5,743
50.	Thayyur	3,026
51.	Velur	8,541
52.	Kiralur	1,300
53.	Puthuruthy	3,231
54.	Mundathikode	4,115
55.	Wadakkancherry (Portion)	6,977
56.	Parlikad	3,038
57.	Enkakkad (Portion)	4,996
58.	Karumathara	2,244
59.	Viruppakka	1,528
60.	Kurumala	2,535
61.	Pangarappilly	3,233
62.	Pazhayannur	9,664
63.	Vennur	1,665
64.	Elanad	6,665
65.	Manalithara	5,450
66.	Thekkumkara	9,524
67.	Minalur	3,256
68.	Peringandoor	3,246
69.	Choondal	8,650
70.	Eranellur	6,040
71.	Kanipayyur (Portion)	6,522
72.	Arthat	6,351
73.	Kandanissery	9,464
74.	Alur	7,736
<i>Towns</i>		
I.	Wadakkancherry	7,245
II.	Pazhanji	13,762
III.	Kunnamkulam (Municipal)	18,367
<i>Trichur taluk</i>		
1.	Kaiparamba	4,363
2.	Anjur	6,325
3.	Thangaloor	2,801
4.	Tholur	4,213
5.	Edakolathur	5,296
6.	Avamur	3,460
7.	Choolissery	3,286

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Villages/Towns</i>	<i>Population</i>
8.	Velappaya	2,879
9.	Killannur	10,770
10.	Kolazhy	4,633
11.	Viyyur	9,395
12.	Vilvattom	13,016
13.	Kurichikara	2,510
14.	Madakkathara	9,435
15.	Vellanikara	3,233
16.	Netti sery	6,731
17.	Pottore	4,283
18.	Kuttoor	7,807
19.	Puzhakkal	5,450
20.	Puranattukara	5,464
21.	Peramangalam	6,934
22.	Chittilappilly	3,593
23.	Chalakkal	2,799
24.	Adat	2,831
25.	Pullazhi	8,598
26.	Aranattukara (Portion)	11,112
27.	Ayyanthole (Portion)	8,985
28.	Poonkunnam	13
29.	Peringavu (Portion)	2,456
30.	Trichur (Portion)	1,099
31.	Ollukkara (Portion)	21,605
32.	Kozhukully	5,259
33.	Mulayam	3,778
34.	Kainoor	3,844
35.	Pananchery	28,540
36.	Mannamangalam	3,549
37.	Puthur	8,872
38.	Nadathara (Portion)	10,946
39.	Marathakara	9,257
40.	Ollur (Portion)	4,171
41.	Edakunni (Portion)	4,132
42.	Chiyayaram (Portion)	18,188
43.	Kaniamangalam	13,061
44.	Kurkancherry (Portion)	7,732
45.	Kodannur	4,792
46.	Venginissery	2,946
47.	Palissery	4,805
48.	Manakody	4,047
49.	Veluthur	5,208
50.	Eravu	2,905
51.	Parakad	4,243
52.	Manalur	15,853

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of Villages/Towns</i>	<i>Population</i>
53.	Karamuck	12,702
54.	Padiyam	10,208
55.	Anthicad	8,158
56.	Pullu	849
57.	Pallippuram	1,993
58.	Paralam	6,392
59.	Chevoor	10,621
60.	Avinissery	7,882
61.	Vallachira	7,216
62.	Arattupuzha	4,642
63.	Oorakam	10,497
64.	Cherpu	6,773
65.	Alappad	4,199
66.	Chazhoor	4,664
67.	Kizhakkummuri	3,951
68.	Kizhakkummuri	8,486
69.	Thanniyam	6,738
70.	Kizhuppillikkara	4,940
71.	Kurumpilavu	10,430
72.	Inchamudi	3,234
<i>Towns</i>		
IV.	Trichur (Municipal)	76,241
V.	Ollur	25,957
<i>Chavakkad Taluk</i>		
1.	Punnayurkulam	20,861
2.	Punnayur	20,901
3.	Vadakkedak	18,272
4.	Pookode	13,897
5.	Guruvayur (Portion)	5,960
6.	Chavakkad (Portion)	10,842
7.	Orumanayur	24,797
8.	Pavaratty	16,307
9.	Elavally	17,498
10.	Mullassery	15,912
11.	Venkitangu	21,957
12.	Engandiyur	16,145
13.	Vadanappally	20,420
14.	Thalikulam	16,751
15.	Nattika	15,060
16.	Edamuttam	26,499
17.	Edathiruthy	21,752

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Villages/Towns</i>	<i>Population</i>
18.	Kaipamangalam	22,325
19.	Perinjanam	15,173
20.	Pappinivattom	19,761
21.	Sree Narayanapuram	26,950
<i>Towns</i>		
VI.	Chavakkad (Municipal)	29,443
VII.	Guruvayur (Township)	15,863
<i>Kodungallur* Taluk</i>		
1.	Edavilangu	13,469
2.	Eriyad	18,509
3.	Lokamaleswaram	15,470
4.	Pullut	10,214
5.	Pallippuram	6,246
6.	Poyya	7,455
7.	Madathumpady	3,134
8.	Methala	25,958
9.	Azhikode	12,520
<i>Mukundapuram Taluk</i>		
1.	Thrikkur	8,203
2.	Kallur	10,548
3.	Nenmenikara	11,897
4.	Thoravu	10,794
5.	Amballur	22,301
6.	Varandarappilly	12,934
7.	Mupliyam	4,566
8.	Nandipulam	4,359
9.	Chengallur	7,479
10.	Nellayi	6,346
11.	Parappukkara	9,702
12.	Thottipal	5,815
13.	Porathissery (Portion)	12,362
14.	Karalam (Portion)	11,386
15.	Kattur	14,352
16.	Edathirinji	7,959
17.	Manavalassery (Portion)	5,069
18.	Irinjalakuda (Portion)	1,106
19.	Madayikonam	7,870
20.	Pullur (Portion)	8,321

* Kodungallur Panchayat has been upgraded as a Municipal Town in 1979.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Village/Towns</i>	<i>Population</i>
21.	Anandapuram	4,639
22.	Muriyad	4,382
23.	Kodakara	20,767
24.	Mattathur	26,375
25.	Kodassery	21,355
26.	Pariyaram	19,911
27.	Elinjipra	2,738
28.	Alur	15,049
29.	Kallettumkara	5,112
30.	Thazhekad	9,989
31.	Kaduppassery	6,309
32.	Vellookkara	6,124
33.	Poomangalam	8,977
34.	Vadakkumkara	6,114
35.	Padiyur	6,842
36.	Vallivattom	7,019
37.	Thekkumkara	9,753
38.	Karumathra	2,773
39.	Kottanellur	7,923
40.	Puthenchira	15,306
41.	Vadakkumbhagom	6,510
42.	Vadama	8,455
43.	Annallur	4,849
44.	Muringur-Vadakkummuri	3,158
45.	Mehur	16,222
46.	Muringur-Thekkummuri	12,226
47.	Kizhakkummuri	10,606
48.	Kallur-Vadakkummuri	17,316
49.	Kallur-Thekkummuri	12,298
50.	Alathur	9,271
51.	Kuruvilassery	6,162
52.	Kakkulissery	7,627
53.	Thirumukulam	7,869
<i>Towns</i>		
VIII.	Irinjalakuda (Municipal)	25,405
IX.	Chalakudy (Municipal)	37,562

The following is the list of the 130 group villages with their area in the district as prepared by the Board of Revenue.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of village office</i>	<i>Area of village (Sq. kms.)</i>
Trichur Taluk		
1.	Anjoor	17.15
2.	Avanoor	12.83
3.	Peramangalam	13.69
4.	Tholoor	10.60
5.	Adat	13.30
6.	Puzhakkal	11.18
7.	Kuttoor	11.02
8.	Kolozhy	26.80
9.	Viyyoor	14.50
10.	Trichur	12.90
11.	Ayyanthole	9.54
12.	Aranattukara	15.14
13.	Kanimangalam	17.51
14.	Manakkody	10.84
15.	Parakad	10.70
16.	Manapoor	10.99
17.	Karamuck	7.23
18.	Padiyam	5.51
19.	Anthikkad	11.94
20.	Chazhoor	10.38
21.	Thanniyam	9.01
22.	Vadakkum	8.52
23.	Kurumpilavu	11.33
24.	Paralam	15.14
25.	Kodannur	11.09
26.	Oorakam	14.80
27.	Vallachira	14.88
28.	Olloor	15.22
29.	Nadathara	12.52
30.	Puthoor	24.02
31.	Kainoor	19.25
32.	Ollukara	11.44
33.	Madakkathara	22.64
34.	Panancherry	52.12
		496.73

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of village office</i>	<i>Area of village (Sq. kms.)</i>
Mukundapuram Taluk		
1.	Irinjalakuda	19.16
2.	Porathissery	10.65
3.	Vallivattom	27.50
4.	Kadupassery	13.56
5.	Kattoor	11.70
6.	Edathiranj	10.19
7.	Kottanelloor	11.34
8.	Karalam	14.38
9.	Vadakkumkara	15.86
10.	Pullur	18.45
11.	Thekkumkara	11.52
12.	K.T. Muri	12.49
13.	K.V. Muri	17.63
14.	Kizhakkummury	23.44
15.	Alathur	18.75
16.	Thirumukulam	24.50
17.	Vadama	16.37
18.	Puthenchira	21.93
19.	Thoravu	16.82
20.	Mattathur	34.56
21.	Nellayi	16.22
22.	Anandapuram	13.86
23.	Parappookara	14.82
24.	Varandarappilly	27.88
25.	Amballur	18.38
26.	Kallur	26.38
27.	Kallettumkara	16.72
28.	K. Chalakudy	7.00
29.	Alur	17.67
30.	Meloor	23.05
31.	P. Chalakudy	16.90
32.	Kodakara	8.25
33.	Kodassery	40.32
34.	Pariyamar	16.12
		614.37
Kodungallur Taluk		
1.	S.N. Puram	19.47
2.	Perinjanam	9.30
3.	Methala	11.70
4.	Azhikode	7.25
5.	Eriyad	9.57

Sl. No.	Name of village office	Area of village (Sq. kms.)
6.	Pullut	10.76
7.	Lokamaleswaram	16.16
8.	Poyya	19.79
9.	Edathuruthy	13.44
10.	Pappinivattom	12.91
11.	Kaipamangalam	13.70
12.	Edavilangu	7.60
		151.65
Chavakkad Taluk		
1.	Punnayoorkulam	18.71
2.	Punnayoor	16.60
3.	Vadakkkad	13.72
4.	Pookode	10.02
5.	Guruvayur	12.04
6.	Chavakkad	9.70
7.	Manathala	8.90
8.	Orumanayoor	14.98
9.	Pavaratty	9.19
10.	Elavally	16.28
11.	Mullassery	17.71
12.	Venkitangu	20.48
13.	Engandiyoar	14.11
14.	Vadanappilly	14.59
15.	Talikulam	10.89
16.	Nattika	9.60
17.	Valappad	16.34
		233.86
Thalappilly Taluk		
1.	Pazhanji	16.84
2.	Karikkad	24.83
3.	Porkulam	13.38
4.	Kunnamkulam	14.26
5.	Arthat	11.47
6.	Aloor	18.27
7.	Choondal	13.65
8.	Chowannur	13.01
9.	Cheranellur	18.61
10.	Arangottukara	12.88
11.	Velur	22.23

Sl. No.	Name of village office	Area of village (Sq. kms.)
12.	Vellarakkad	25.86
13.	Mundathucode	11.58
14.	Peringandoor	8.13
15.	Thayyur	11.99
16.	Chittanda	12.16
17.	Kumaranelloor	13.37
18.	Vadakkancherry	18.66
19.	Desamangalam	18.00
20.	Panjal	20.27
21.	Venganelloor	30.04
22.	Cheruthuruthy	50.26
23.	Varavoor	36.06
24.	Karumathara	13.71
25.	Thekkumkara	32.07
26.	Kaniyarcod	17.92
27.	Thiruvilwamala	20.02
28.	Elanad	30.09
29.	Vadakkethara	14.69
30.	Pazhayannoor	19.89
31.	Kondazhy	24.22
32.	Chelakkara	25.47
33.	Pangarappilly	12.33
		646.22

X. Fairs and Festivals

Trichur district is conventionally famous for its fairs and religious festivals which used to attract a large number of people from all over Kerala. Even though the old feudal order and princely extravagances have ceased to exist and a progressive outlook is being developed among all sections of society the interest of the people in these fairs and festivals are never affected in any way but is only on the increase. Due to the uncomparable *poorams* of Trichur and Arrattupuzha and the famous Bharani of Kodungalloor, other festivals are less famous outside the district and the State. Below is given descriptions of some of the most important festivals and fairs of the district.

(a) *Pooram in the Vadakkumnathan Temple, Trichur.*—The temple is located in the heart of the Trichur town. This beautiful town is built around a hillock crowned by the famous Vadakkumnathan (Siva) Temple. It is one of the largest and best endowed one of the ancient outstanding temples of Kerala. It is surrounded by thick and lofty walls with massive *Gopurams* on four sides outside the wall. There is an open ground about 26.03 hectares in extent popularly known as *Thekkinkad Maidan*. There are 3 main shrines in the temple of which

the central shrine contains old mural paintings dating from 16th and 17th century A. D. It depicts the heroic battle scenes from Mahabharatha, a few decorative paintings and two exceptional paintings of Siva including the *Thandava* dance. The temple is built in the characteristic Kerala style of architecture. Most of the temple buildings particularly the *Gopurams* with ornamented gables, the Koothambalam and the Central shrine contain exquisite vignettes of wood carving. This temple figures prominently in the annals of Kerala History as the seat of the *Yogathiripads*, the celebrated *Namboothiriyogam* of ancient Kerala. It was only after the expulsion of Zamorin of Calicut in 1762, the management of the temple was taken over by the Government of the erstwhile Cochin and thereafter by the Cochin Devaswom Board. The annual *Pooram* festival in this temple is celebrated in the month of *Medom* (April-May) and it attracts lakhs of people from all parts of Kera'a.

(b) *Feasts and fairs at the Palayur Church.*—The famous ancient Romo-Syrian Church at Palayur is located about one km. from Chavakkad on the road to Enamakkal. This church is said to have been founded by St. Thomas in 52 A.D. According to tradition prevalent among the Christians in Kerala, this church is one among the 7 churches founded by St. Thomas. The local tradition is that St. Thomas on his way from Arabia to Mylapore in the guise of an architect landed at Chetwai and travelled through Palayur. He passed the temple of the Thaliyil Devaswom and entered into conversation with some Namboothiri Brahmins, who were bathing in the temple tank. The Brahmins told him of their Gods and boasted how by their powerful sacred Mantram they could make them do their will. St. Thomas replied by challenging to call upon their Gods if they were true Gods to make the water they were throwing over their bodies remain suspended in the air. Brahmins laughed at the idea but when at the Apostle's bidding, the water of the tank rose and stood up in one column, they were instantly converted and baptised then and there. This church has even today preserved the sacred vessel, and other articles said to have been used in the temple which is believed to have been converted into the church. The St. Sebastian Perunal conducted in February every year is the main festival and attracts thousands of devotees from the length and breadth of Kerala.

(c) *Utsavam in the Guruvayur Temple.*—The Guruvayur temple is the most outstanding Vaishnavite pilgrim centre in Kerala. It is situated about 3½ kms. north-west of Trichur connected by a good motorable road. The temple is more than six centuries old and is square in shape and is encircled by strong and lofty walls. There are very imposing *Gopurams* on the eastern and western sides of the temple. The Porch and its pillars are elaborately carved with the heads of elephants and bulls and other sculptures in bold relief and its walls are covered with fresco paintings depicting the adventures of Arjuna. On the outer walls of the *Sanctum-Sanctorum* (Sreekovil) of the

temple, there is an abundance of mural paintings, unparalleled in their beauty and artistic splendour. The shrine, the *Nalambalam* around it and the *Chuttambalam* and the outer courtyard where the *Puranas* are recited and explained are all roofed with copper and a conspicuous feature is a lofty bellmetal Dwajastampam or Flag-staff tipped with gold. *Poojas* and religious ceremonies are observed here strictly, in accordance with the Hindu Vedic rights as laid down by *Adisankara*. Of the festivals of this temple *Ashtami Rohini*, *Mandalam*, *Ekadasi* and *Utsavam* are the most important. *Ekadasi* festival is held annually in *Vrischikom* (November-December) and attracts thousands of devotees. The name of the temple is connected with Melpathur Narayana Bhattathiri, the immortal author of *Narayaneeyam* and Poonthanam, the illustrious contemporary of Melpathur who wrote the *Sreekrishnakarnamritham*, *Jnanapana* and *Santhanagopalam*. The great Guruvayur Sathyagraha which was a memorable event in the history of the countrywide agitation for temple-entry and abolition of untouchability was staged here.

(d) *Bharani Utsavam in Kodungallur.*—Cranganore glows largely in the annals of the ancient history of Kerala. Here is situated the ancient temple dedicated to Kurumba Bhagavathy believed to have been founded by the mythic Chera Emperor, Senguttavan in the Sangham Age to commemorate the martyrdom of the great heroine Kannaki. Kannaki is depicted as the ideal wife in the celebrated legend of Kovilan and Kannaki in the Tamil epic *Silapathikaram*. Kannaki is enshrined here as the Goddess of Chastity. The annual festival called *Bharani* is celebrated with religious fervour and devotion, in the month of *Meenam* every year. The chief offerings of this *Kali* Temple till recently was the sacrifice of cocks. Another feature of this festival was the recitation of a series of obscene and vulgar ballads known as *Poorappatu* by pilgrims all along the way combined with drunk revelry.

(e) *Utsavam in the Koodalmanickam temple, Irinjalakkuda.*—The Koodalmanickam temple is one of the ancient temples of Kerala and is dedicated to Bharatha. It is situated 9 kms. west of Irinjalakkuda Railway Station. It is a richly endowed temple with extensive landed properties. It is believed that the temple is called Koodalmanickam because a Ruby (Manikom) brought near the idol for comparison is believed to have been absorbed by it. There is a section of the scholars who believe that this temple was once a Jain shrine. However it is interesting to note that the deity installed in the temple is *Jaina Digambara* and women were not until recently allowed to go inside the *Sanctum-Sanctorum*. The annual festival in the temple is celebrated during the month of *Medom* (April-May) on a very grand scale and lasts for about 10 days.

(f) *Ekadasi at Thiruvilvamala*.—The Thiruvilvamala temple is situated on the left bank of Bharathapuzha about 2 kms. to the south of Lakkidi Railway Station. It is dedicated to Rama and Lekshmana and is built on the top of a very extensive granite hill. The annual *Ekadasi* festival held here in February-March, attracts thousands of people.

(g) *Pooram festival of Arattupuzha*.—Arattupuzha situated at about 14 kms. to the south of Trichur, is a well-known place on account of the *Pooram* festival celebrated here in the month of Medom (April-May). Idols from 41 temples in the neighbourhood of the village including the Arattupuzha temple and the Ammathiruvadi temple at Cherpu are brought in procession to this village on rows of gaily caparisoned elephants to the accompaniment of music trumpets, tom-tom, illuminations and display of fireworks. As many as 50 to 60 elephants take part in this colourful festival. Even the place name Arattupuzha seems to have been derived from 'Arat' (Holy immersion) of the deities in the waters of Arattupuzha river. Thousands of people attend this magnificent and colourful function.

(h) *Festival in the Thiruvanchikulam Siva temple*.—The temple is situated in the historical site of the Chera Emperors of ancient Kerala. The temple is dedicated to Siva and is said to have been founded by the Saivite Saint Sundaramoorthy Nayanar and his royal friend, Cheramanperumal Nayanar. The temple contains besides the usual images, metallic representations of Sundaramoorthi and Cheramanperumal. The annual festival in this temple attracts thousands of people from far and near.

(i) *Festival in the Triprayar Temple*.—The Triprayar temple dedicated to Sree Ramachandra is situated 23 kms. south-west of Trichur. This temple has an imposing circular *Sreekovil* which has about 46 metres of old frescoes. The Triprayar *Ekadasi* is the main festival of this temple. It is held for 3 days in *Vrischikom* (November-December). The festival attracts large number of devotees.

(j) *Koratty Perunal*.—The ancient Catholic Church of Koratty situated at about 6 kms. to the south of Chalakudy is locally known as Koratty Muthys Church. Several stories are prevalent in the locality about the origin of this ancient church. The most outstanding of these stories is as follows. About 6 centuries ago, parts of Kerala were governed by several petty local chieftains. Two such neighbouring chiefs were the Kodasseri Kartha and Koratty Kaimal. It is said that hundreds of able-bodied Catholic young men served under those chiefs as trained soldiers. In a fight between these two chiefs several people were killed on both sides and there were also Catholics among the killed and wounded. Koratty Kaimal had a contingent of Catholics under the leadership of one Kavalakat

Ouseph. He was killed in the course of this encounter. The Catholic church nearby was at Ambazhakatt near Mala and that was within the territorial jurisdiction of another chieftain. Koratty Kaimal wanted to conduct the burial of the captain with all religious honours at the Ambazhakatt church but due to the machination of Kodasseri Kartha, the authorities of the Ambazhakatt church refused to conduct the burial there and so the dead body was carried back to Koratty. It was kept at the church site of the present Koratty church and the facts were reported to Koratty Kaimal. He ordered the dead body to be buried there and made arrangements to put up a church at Koratty. By 1381, the church was completed and it was named St Mary's church, Koratty and the Koratty Kaimal placed at the disposal of the church authorities sufficient landed properties for its annual upkeep and maintenance. Till recent time the Karanavan of the Koratty Kaimal family was exercising a kind of nominal right over the church.

The most important festival at Koratty church is the "Koratty Muthy's" festival celebrated during the second week of October every year. It is celebrated on Sunday after the 10th of October and Christians from far and near, flock to the place to give their offerings to their Beloved Mother. Hundreds of non-Catholic pilgrims also assemble in the church to make their offerings. A great annual fair is held in connection with the festival.

(k) *Festival in the Cheraman Juma Masjid, Kodungalloor*.—The Cheraman Juma Masjid constructed in A.D. 629 is considered as the first mosque erected in India and also the first mosque in India and the second in the world where Juma prayers were started. It is situated in the Methala Village of Kodungalloor Taluk, hardly 20 kms. away from the Irinjalakuda Railway Station. This mosque is designed and constructed on the basis of Hindu art and architecture. The graves of the 3 great disciples (Sahabis) of prophet Mohammed (Rajiya Beebi, her brother Malik-Ibin-Dinar and Habeeb-Ibin Malik) are situated close to this mosque. The origin of this mosque is intertwined with the conversion of Cheraman Perumal to Islam. It is said that Cheraman Perumal went on a pilgrimage to Arabia accompanied by a group of Arab traders. He met prophet Mohammed at Jeddah and embraced Islam. On conversion the prophet named him as Thajuddin. Thajuddin became a close friend of Malik-Ibin-Dinar, the king of that place and latter in turn gave his sister Rajiya Beebi in marriage to the former. They settled down at a place called Mukhala. Perumal fell ill there. He wrote many letters addressed to various rulers of Kerala and entrusted Malik-Ibin-Dinar to hand over the letters to their addressees and propagate the tenets of Islam in Kerala. After the death of Cheraman Perumal, Malik-Ibin-Dinar set out for Kerala with an entourage consisting of all the members of his family and some friends. The first of the rulers he met

was the Raja of Cranganore. The Arathali temple situated east of Arakulam was left at the disposal of the guest by the Raja for conducting prayers. They started conducting prayer sermons to propagate the new faith but the response of the local people was heartening. The need for a Juma Masjid became evident. Certain modifications were therefore embodied in the old Arathali temple to suit the needs of a Juma masjid and Juma prayers were started for the first time in India. Idul-fitr (Ramzan) and Idul Asha (Bakrid) are the festivals conducted in this mosque.

(l) *Feast in the Marthoma Pontifical Shrine, Kodungalloor*:—This shrine is situated in the sacred soil where St. Thomas the Apostle is said to have set afoot in India. It is a historic pilgrim centre for Indian Christians. In the year 52 A.D. St. Thomas is said to have landed at a spot called Malankara (Maliyankara) the then prime port of India and the capital of Kerala. The reigning Perumal welcomed him hospitably and allowed him to preach the gospel in the land. It is believed that the first church of the Christians was set up here. The earliest church built here by St. Thomas is said to have been destroyed. The present Marthoma Nagar on the bank of the Periyar river and magnificent church towering in its centre are the outcome of the decision of all the Christians of Kerala to erect an enduring monument to St. Thomas. The church was constructed in 1953. The main feast of the church is celebrated on November 21 every year, on the day on which St. Thomas is supposed to have landed at Kodungalloor.

(m) *Thottotsavam in the Kovilakath Dharma Sabha Temple*:—The temple is situated in the village of Edavilanga in Kodungalloor taluk, 18 kilometres away from the Irinjalakuda Railway Station. Thottotsavam is celebrated for 7 days from 5th to 11th in Makaram (January-February) every year. Large number of people attend this Utsavam and the fair conducted along with it.

(n) *Feast in the St. Sebastian's Roman Catholic Church, Valapad*:—This church is situated in the village of Chavakkad in the taluk of Chavakkad. The feast in honour of St. Sebastian is celebrated in the last two days of January every year. The whole feast is embellished by the usual attraction of music, fireworks, etc. More than 20,000 devotees attend this feast.

(o) *Feast in the St. Joseph's Church, Pavaratty*:—This church is situated in the village of Pavaratty in Chavakkad taluk. The feast in the church which stands in the name of St. Joseph is celebrated on a grand scale on May 4 and 5 every year. In 1937 a new celebration of a feast called Budanazha Thirunal was commenced in the church. A large number of devotees take part in the above celebration.

(p) *Feast in the St. Joseph's Church, Kavid*:—The St. Joseph's C. Church, Kavid is situated in the Perakam village, Chavakkad taluk about 30 kms. away from the Trichur Railway Station. The main feast of the church, the St. Joseph's feast, is celebrated for days on second Sunday after the Easter and the preceding turday.

(q) *Utsavam in the Chozhakkal Temple*:—The temple is situated in the village of Padiyam in Trichur taluk. A characteristic feature of this temple is that the deities of Bhadrakali and Durgalevi are consecrated side by side in one Sreekovil. Of all the festivals celebrated in this temple, the most important is the *Bharani Utsavam* in *Makaram* (January-February) lasting from *Bharani* to *Karthika* asterisms. In the afternoon on the Bharani Day Nayers of the locality stage their *Vela* which continues till day-break on *Karthika* day. After that, the pooram of the Vettuvans will commence and this will be followed by Kathakali and like other performance.

(r) *Utsavam in the Olarikkara Temple*:—The Olarikkara Bhagavathi temple is in the Ayyanthole village hardly 3 kms. to the west of Trichur Railway Station, on the main bus route to Kanjani. The deity of the temple is *Vanadurga*. The annual festival of this temple is *Mandala Thalappoli*, celebrated on the 10th day of the month of *Dhanu* (December-January). Thousands of people participate in the festival and ceremonious procession headed by 5 to 7 elephants and splendid Panchavadyam performance.

(s) *Feast in the Kunnamkulam Simhasana Church*:—This church is situated at Kunnamkulam town in Thalappilly taluk. The festival in this church is celebrated every year on the Sunday nearest to March 19. The date of passing away of the late Marasthatheos Sreeba Metropolitan who was one of the delegates of the Patriarch of Antioch and all the East. A large number of Christian and non-Christian devotees congregate on that day to take part in the divine worship and to receive blessings from the church and holy tomb.

(t) *Pooram in the Bhagavathy temple, Varakkara*:—The temple is situated on the borders of Amballur and Varandarappilly villages in the Mukundapuram taluk. The Utsavam is held in this temple on *Dhanu* 30 (December-January) every year.

(u) *Feast in the St. John's Church, Parappukkara*:—The church is situated in the village of Parappukkara in the Mukundapuram taluk. This church has her Patron Saint, St. John Napunzianus, a martyr of the 14th century who laid his life for the cause of keeping the confessional secrecy. The statue of the Saint is venerably enthroned on the high altar of the church. The feast of St. John's Napunzianus is on May 16, every year. Pilgrims and devotees

from different parts of Kerala throng to pay their homage to their beloved patron and to take part in the holy services conducted in his honour. There is also a fair in connection with the festival.

(w) *Feast in the St. Mary's Church, Kalparamba*:—This church is situated some 5 kms. south-west of Irinjalakuda. There is evidence to show that Kalparamba church had been represented among the 84 churches from Malankara at the convention in Angamali in connection with the episcopal consecration of Rev. Father Thomas Parimkhal in 1787. The annual festival of St. Sebastian is the main function in this church.

(x) *Feast in the St. Sebastian's Church, Thazhakkad*:—This church is situated in the village of Thazhakkad in Mukundapuram taluk. The festival of the church begins on the 31st of March every year.

(y) *Feast in the Little Flower Church, Thurumudikkunnu*:—This church founded in the year 1939, is located on Machampally hills—5 kilometres due east of Koratty Railway Station with hills and valleys sprawling at its feet. This church is dedicated to the Little Flower (St. Theresa of child Jesus). Festivals are celebrated in this church in September and February.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

1. Land utilisation

Classification of area

Classification	1965-66	1975-76 (Area in hectares)	1976-77	1977-78
1. Total geographical area	294,262	299,390	299,390	299,390
2. Forest	132,919	103,619	103,619	103,619
3. Land put to non-agricultural uses	15,170	18,029	18,986	20,310
4. Barren and uncultivable land	3,328	3,957	4,158	3,055
5. Permanent pastures and grazing land	544	668	328	267
6. Land under miscellaneous tree crops	1,355	2,401	1,803	1,542
7. Cultivable waste land	2,791	4,027	4,968	5,295
8. Fallow other than current fallow	627	1,593	1,379	2,345
9. Current fallow	2,007	3,583	4,067	4,501
10. Net area sown	135,521	161,513	160,052	158,456
11. Area sown more than once	72,010	..	79,429	77,955
12. Total cropped area	207,531	247,086	239,511	236,411

There is a marked increase in the area put to non-agricultural uses which evidently pinpoints to the advancement of the district of Trichur in the field of industry. The permanent pastures and grazing lands have decreased from 668 hectares to 267 hectares within a span of three years. Total cropped area also have shown a distinct fall between the three years even though it has increased to an appreciable level since 1965-66. Of the districts of Kerala, Trichur is fast progressing with regard to industrialisation. Many new industries have sprung up in the area and that is primarily responsible for the change in the areas put to non-agricultural uses. At the same time the total cropped area has risen to 239,511 hectares in 1976-77.

2. Area under principal crops

Crops	1965-66	1976-77 (Area in hectares)	1977-78
1. Rice	801,121	118,065	119,768
2. Jowar	1,321	61	Nil
3. Ragi	5,183	25	43
4. Other cereals and millets	6,720	227	70
5. Other pulses	43,596	4,033	3,215
6. Gur	9,510	..	..
7. Sugarcane	..	25	8
8. Others (Palmyrah)	..	1,121	806
9. Pepper	99,552	1,678	3,116
10. Chillies	3,294	..	..

Crops	1965-66	1976-77 (Area in hectares)	1977-78
11. Ginger	11,973	76	155
12. Turmeric	4,614	44	106
13. Cardamom	28,684	7	7
14. Betelnuts	59,488	11,350	7,694
15. Mango	63,317	4,028	4,837
16. Jack	..	2,495	4,838
17. Banana	45,199	1,384	1,092
18. Other plantain	..	4,970	4,296
19. Pineapple	..	..	485
20. Other fresh fruits	..	..	2,081
21. Tubers	..	..	2,079
22. Others	..	..	807
23. Tamarind	..	..	1,082
24. Drumstick	..	..	827
25. Cashewnut	85,974	6,396	6,140
26. Tapioca	209,371	12,178	7,610
27. Sweet potato	10,194	190	29
28. Groundnut	14,523	..	..
29. Sesamum	12,007	903	1,706
30. Coconut	558,991	50,699	49,641
31. Cotton	8,695	..	..
32. Tobacco	705	..	..
33. Tea	39,356	438	438
34. Coffee	21,733	24	33
35. Rubber	146,952	8,924	8,947
36. Fodder crops	..	15	14
37. Green manure crops	..	229	160
Total food crops	1,609,841	177,596	171,389
Total non-food crops	880,506	61,915	62,597
Total cropped area	2,489,447	239,511	233,986

Production of principal crops in Trichur district

Crops	1965	1976-77 (In tonnes)	1977-78
1. Rice	1,121,383	148,172	144,157
2. Jowar	558	1	..
3. Ragi	7,457	10	51
4. Other cereals and millets	3,128	64	45
5. Other pulses	..	1,096	1,047
6. Sugarcane (Gur)	44,034	61	33
7. Sesamum	..	788	464
8. Coconut (million nuts)	..	342	311
9. Tobacco	..	..	..
10. Tea	..	913	971
11. Coffee	..	5	12
12. Rubber	..	7,833	6,133
13. Pepper	22,228	525	676
14. Chillies	..	..	..
15. Ginger	11,328	38	155
16. Turmeric	3,910	36	85

Crops	1965	1976-77 (In tonnes)	1977-78
17. Cardamom	1,606	..	..
18. Betelnuts (million nuts)	8,945	1,883	1,574
19. Banana	341,386	8,561	17,297
20. Other plantains	..	32,778	45,177
21. Cashewnut	96,463	2,469	3,629
22. Tapioca	2,763,197	134,224	139,415
23. Sweet potato	..	500	131
24. Groundnut	21,838	..	..
25. Jack (in '000 nut)	..	..	18,849

The productivity of principal crops per hectare in kilograms is given below:

Productivity of principal crops in Trichur district

Crops	Kg. per hectare 1976-77
1. Rice	1,225
2. Jowar	442
3. Ragi	1,040
4. Other cereals and millets	665
5. Other pulses	383
6. Sugarcane	5,400
7. Sesamum	526
8. Coconut (nuts)	5,897
9. Tea	2,084
10. Coffee	208
11. Rubber	877
12. Pepper	287
13. Chillies	..
14. Ginger	1,013
15. Turmeric	795
16. Betelnuts	1,487
17. Banana	7,821
18. Other plantains	7,629
19. Cashew	1,122
20. Tapioca	17,100
21. Sweet potato	4,500
22. Groundnut	..

3. Major irrigation works

Irrigation plays a vital role in the agricultural development activities of the Trichur district. The second Irrigation commission has assessed the irrigation potential of the state of Kerala at 1.6 million hectares (net) or 2.7 million hectares (gross). Till the end of March, 1978 the total area brought under irrigation in the state

was 373,750 hectares (gross) which was only 14 per cent of the gross irrigation potential. The Chalakudy, Peechi, Vazhani and Cheerakuzhi irrigation projects which have been completed command an area of 62,506 hectares (gross). The cumulative total of the gross area irrigated by these projects came to 57,148 hectares during 1977-78. The only irrigation project which has not been completed is the Chimoni.

(a) *Vazhani irrigation project*:—The Vazhani scheme taken up during the first five year plan period (1951-56) was completed in 1962. The command area of the project in hectares is 7,668 (net) and 7,130 (gross) respectively. The net area irrigated by this project is 2,194 hectares.

(b) *Chalakudy irrigation project*:—The Chalakudy stage I scheme was completed in 1957. During the third plan period (1961-66), stage II scheme of the Chalakudy irrigation project was undertaken. It was completed in 1966. The Chalakudy Irrigation Project command an area of 27,680 hectares (net) and 39,380 hectares (gross) respectively. The net area irrigated by Chalakudy stage I project in the Ernakulam district is 14,553 hectares.

(c) *Cheerakuzhi irrigation project*:—This scheme in Thalappilly taluk was taken up during the second plan period (1956-61) and completed during the fourth plan period in 1973. The command area of the project is 2,268 hectares (net) and 2,828 hectares (gross). The net area irrigated by this project is 929 hectares which is confined entirely to the Trichur district.

(d) *Peechi irrigation project*:—This major irrigation project in the Karuvannur River Valley was started in 1947 and commissioned in 1953. The project was completed in 1959. The command area of the project is 25,500 hectares (net) and 23,168 hectares (gross). The net area irrigated by the project came to 17,256 hectares in the Trichur district.

(e) *Chimoni project*:—This project envisages the supply of water to kule lands and its peripheral lands in the Trichur district. A masonry dam on the right bank across Chimoni river, a tributary of Karuvannur river forms the head works. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 6.33 lakhs. This project was started in 1975 and expenditure incurred till the end of March 1979 was Rs. 101.62 lakhs. The scheme is to be completed by the end of 1982-83. The command area of the project is 13,000 hectares (net) and 26,200 hectares (gross) respectively. An amount of Rs. 41.28 lakhs was spent on this project during 1976-77 and 1977-78.

4. (a) *Sources of irrigation **

	1976-77	1977-78
	(In hectares)	
1. Government canals	20,380	21,285
2. Private canals	61	64
3. Government tanks and wells	1,438	1,564
4. Private tanks and wells	4,198	4,384
5. Minor and lift irrigation (Government schemes)	5,024	5,247
6. Other sources	3,889	4,060
Total	35,050	36,604

(b) *Net area irrigated according to different sources of irrigation at the end of 1977-78 ***

	Net	Gross
	(In hectares)	
Minor irrigation work	3,287.23	4,061.76
Lift irrigation	4,037.70	6,056.55
I. P. D. (Yela)	1,205.244	1,205.244
Grand total	8,530.174	11,323.554

Principal achievements in minor irrigation, 1976-77
Minor irrigation

	Net	Gross
Class I Achievements in hectares	129	232
Total at the end of 1976-77	1,225	1,617
Class II Achievements in hectares	38	813
Total at the end of 1976-77	2,244	3,019

5. *Area under food crops*

The area under food crops came to 1,77,596 hectares during 1976-77. It may be seen that the area under food crops in 1965-66 was 1,609,841 hectares.

* Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trichur.

** Economic Review, State Planning Board, 1978.

6. Statistics of livestock:—

(a) Livestock

	1961	1966	1972	1977
1. Cattle	207,681	221,844	222,681	220,065
2. Buffaloes	67,825	66,039	64,029	57,714
3. Sheep	335	112	84	..
4. Horses (Ponies)	11	24	27	3
5. Goats	127,033	155,741	143,404	162,763
6. Pigs	2,498	1,450	2,141	1,985
7. Mules and donkeys	..	..	100	..
8. Camels	..	..	7	..
Total	405,383	405,210	432,473	442,530

(b) Poultry 964,568 1,021,536 1,252,415 1,278,218

7. Area under non-food crops:

The area under non-food crops was 61,915 hectares in 1976-77.
The area under non-food crops during 1965-66 was 880,506 hectares.

8. Distribution of operational holdings according to size in the Trichur district. *

Size of holdings (in hectares)	No. of holdings
Below 0.04	66,785
0.04 to 0.25	141,293
0.25 to 0.50	35,503
0.50 to 1.00	31,154
1.00 to 2.00	21,655
2.00 to 3.00	6,135
3.00 to 4.00	2,567
4.00 to 5.00	700
5.00 to 10.00	922
10.00 to 20.00	165
20.00 to 30.00	34
30.00 to 40.00	26
40.00 to 50.00	8
50 and above	25
Total	306,972

* Agricultural Census, 1970-71.

9. Co-operative Farming Societies

(a) Name of co-operative farming societies:—

1. Joint farming society Elavally joint farming Co-operative society
2. Collective farming society Anamala collective farming society

Particulars as on 30-6-1978

Name of societies

	Elavally	Anamala
1. Membership	62	1,143
2. Area covered	60 Ha.	117 Ha.
3. Achievements:		
(a) Area sown	75 "	117 "
(b) Gross area cropped	75 "	117 "
(c) Area under foodgrains	75 "	117 "
(d) Value of inputs		
	Rs.	Rs.
Seeds	2,700	..
Green manure	..	1,000
Fertiliser	21,000	4,645
(e) Value of production		
Foodgrains	41,000	13,815
Cotton	..	6,018
Oil seeds	..	2,183
Miscellaneous	..	3,484
(f) Value of sales		
Foodgrains	52,100	19,850
Cotton	..	9,210
Oil seeds	..	3,975
Miscellaneous	..	5,575

10. Table on crop-wise irrigated area from different sources *

	1977-78 (Hectares)
Paddy	50,485
Vegetables	297
Tubers	66
Coconut	12,151
Arecanut	2,585
Clove, nutmeg	20
Other condiments and spices	262
Banana	297
Betelvine	24
Others	412
Total	66,599

* Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trichur.

11. *Agricultural implements*

	1966	1972	1977
1. Ploughs			
(a) Wooden	49,481	40,896	27,777
(b) Iron	1,711	2,421	3,968
2. Improved harrows and cultivators	3,884	..	9,069
3. Improved seed drills	25	95	94
4. Improved threshers	3	..	..
5. Rotary chaff cutters	16	..	..
6. Sprayers and dusters	2,835	..	..
7. Carts (animal drawn)	2,247	2,467	2,322
8. Sugarcane crushers			
(a) Worked by power	62	1	29
(b) Worked by bullocks	164	115	56
(c) Hand operated	..	..	3,226
9. Oil engine with pumps for irrigation	1,116	1,163	3,735
10. Electric pumps for irrigation	1,940	1,849	6,971
11. Persian wheels as Rachets	551	369	658
12. Tractors			
(i) Government	27	..	126
(ii) Private	48	292	271
13. 2 wheels walking tractors or power tillers	20	..	..
14. Ghanies			
(i) Five seers and more	56	176	31
(ii) Less than five seers	54		19
15. Wetland puddler	..	10,804	10,768
16. Earth leveller scrappers	..	5,105	3,635
17. Other power operated machines and equipments	..	278	338

12. *Famines, floods and droughts*

During the period under review no famine, flood or drought of any serious nature occurred in the district. It is a common phenomena that like the rest of Kerala, the low lying areas of the district also get inundated during monsoon and flood relief measures are undertaken by official and non-official bodies.

13. *Volume of forest produce*

	1965-66		1974-75	
	Chalakyudi division	Trichur division	Chalakyudi division	Trichur division
1. Timber in round logs (Cubic metres)	30,463	9,878	34,585	8,129
2. Timber in round poles (Nos.)	4,507	17,861	15,408	79,388
3. Sawn and squared timber (M.T.)	..	..	..	1
4. Fuel (M.T.)	16,146	14,213	14,595	21,001

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

1. *No. of factories and persons employed in each industry in the Trichur district*

Sl. No.	Name of industry	1965-66		1969-70		1977-78	
		A	B	A	B	A	B
1. Oil		165	552	78	553	81	508
2. Tea		1	86	1	83	1	76
3. Cashew		9	1,810	8	3,083	5	2,991
4. Beedi		5	270	3	65	..	..
5. Cotton textiles		6	2,693	7	2,353	9	2,516
6. Coir		..	..	..	..	8	59
7. Saw mills		42	463	74	747	119	669
8. Plywood, splints and veneers		39	1,074	21	677	30	761
9. Printing		25	380	36	527	57	700
10. Rubber and rubber products		15	331	9	220	56	494
11. Chemical and chemical products (except soap and match)		..	..	16	395	..	..
12. Matches		..	..	16	225	21	233
13. Soaps		10	285	2	38	4	87
14. General engineering		16	605	19	504	44	621
15. Tiles		117	5,223	125	4,877	134	4,073
16. Automobile repairing		..	..	28	467	34	402
17. Other industries		117	..	114	3,896	264	5,261
Total		467	17,885	557	18,714	834	19,807

A. Number of registered working factories.

B. Average daily employment.

The development of industries of a small scale nature has a significant role in the State's industrial advancement. A wide range of small scale units has sprung up recently as a result of State sponsorship through financial assistance, incentives, reservation, etc. The details relating to the registered small scale industrial units in the district during 1975-76 to 1977-78 is given below:

Registered small scale industries

1975-76	..	118
1976-77	..	171
1977-78	..	121

The total number of units registered with the Industries Department as on March 31, 1978 stood at 1389. The corresponding figure in the State is 12,118. The district has been declared as industrially backward. It is proposed to set up a new development plot in

Trichur for which site has already been identified. The Small Industries Development and Employment Corporation (SIDECO) is running a service-workshop at Ollur in the district. The revival of sick small scale units is being attended to by SIDECO with the active participation of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI).

2. Statistics relating to power consumption in the Trichur district

Peringalkuthu and Sholayar are the two Hydro-electric Projects in Trichur district. The Peringalkuthu Hydro-electric scheme was started in 1946. Under three stages the work had been completed. The first stage was the construction of a dam and connected water conductor systems and installation of three generators of 8,000 KW. each. The second stage consisted of the installation of the fourth generator of 8,000 KW thus raising the capacity of the power house to 32,000 KW. A storage dam of 24.384 metres high was constructed across the Chalakudy river below Anakkayam valley about 45 kms. east of Chalakudy. It has a storage capacity of 1,130 cubic feet. The power generation capacity of this project during 1977-78 is given below:

1. Installed capacity ..	280.32 M.K.W.H.
2. Units generated ..	238.474 M.K.W.H.
3. Energy potential ..	170 M.K.W.H.

The Sholayar Hydro-electric project has an installed capacity of 473.04 M.K.W.H. This is the second power project in the Chalakudy river by constructing a masonry dam in the Sholayar, Tributary of the Chalakudy river, 45.72 metres high. The storage reservoir has a capacity of 4,580 million cubic feet. This masonry dam was commissioned on November 27, 1960. In 1977-78 the units of power generated by this project came 198.971 M.K.W.H. The energy potential of this project is 233 M.K.W.H.

The electrification includes the number of connections for domestic, industrial, commercial and road lighting (points) and miscellaneous connections. According to the statistics basing on 1971 census, the district has the following facilities under electrification.

Class of consumers	No. of connections
1. Domestic	14,872
2. Industrial	803
3. Commercial	1,994
4. Road lighting (points)	6,951
5. Others	473
Total	25,093

Rural electrification is a very necessary adjunct to planned development of the rural sector. There is a Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification programme.

Regarding rural electrification, 227 of the 229 villages of the district have been electrified up to 1976-77.

A total number of 58,922 pumpsets were energised in the state as on March 31, 1978. Of these 26,894 pumpsets energised were in the Trichur district. However it is to be noted that in most of the electrified villages, many rural areas and rural households are not served by electricity. Only by the extension of transmission lines to all parts of the villages could the benefit of electrification be achieved.

3. List of trade unions

1. The Alagappa Textiles Workers Congress, Alagappanagar.
2. Enamavu Peringattukara Chethu Thozhilali Union, Anthikad.
3. Vanaja Textiles Labour Union, Trichur.
4. Municipal Workers Union, Trichur.
5. The Vaniyampara Rubber Estate Labour Congress, Vaniyampara.
6. Ottu Company Thozhilali Union, Manali, Puthukad.
7. The Central Kerala Tile Manufacturers Association, Ollur.
8. Textile Workers Union, Amballur, Alagappanagar, Post.
9. Vellanikkara and Thattil Rubber Estate Thozhilali Union, Vellanikkara, (via) Trichur
10. Cochin Malleables Ltd. Workers Union, The Round, Trichur.
11. Sylvan Plywood Mills Workers Union, Kallettumkara, Irinjalakuda.
12. Jumna Thread Mills Staff Association, Koratti Post.
13. Beedi Workers Union, Chalakudy Post.
14. Marappani Thozhilali Union, Eastern Fort, Trichur.
15. Textile Staffs Association of Travancore-Cochin State, Alagappanagar.
16. Anthikad Firka Deseeya Tappers Union, Anthikad P.O.
17. Irinjalakuda Range Chethu Thozhilali Union, Edatherinjil.
18. Standard Furniture Company Labour Union, Chalakudy.
19. Maney Mills Workers Congress, Boothale, Trichur.
20. Mala-Chalakudy Range Chethu Thozhilali Union, Mala.
21. Sree Kerala Varma Ayurveda Pharmacy Employees Union, Vadakkangadi, Trichur.
22. Alagappa Textiles Maistries Association, Alagappanagar.
23. Nattika Beedi Thozhilali Union, Nattika P.O. (via) Trichur.
24. Estate Employees' Union, Azhikode, Kodungalloor.
25. Trichur Engineering Workers Union, Chettiengadi, Trichur.
26. Kalavandi Thozhilali Union, Kokkalai, Trichur.
27. Chumattu Thozhilali Union, Market road, Trichur.

28. Cochin Malleables Employees Union, Pazhayadakkavu, Trichur.
29. Guruvayoor Devaswom Employees Association, Guruvayoor.
30. Jumbo Thread Mills Technical Staff Association, Koratty.
31. Kunnamkulam Press Thozhilali Union, Main road, Kunnamkulam.
32. Cochin Lakshmi Mills Thozhilali Union, Mulamkumathukavu.
33. Shop Employees' Congress Trichur.
34. The Trichur Municipal Electricity Employees Union, Trichur.
35. Peechi Labour Association, Peechi.
36. The Polsons Distillery Employees Association, Muringoor, Chalakudy.
37. Trichur Municipal Employees Union, Trichur.
38. Tile Factory Workers Union, Karuvannoor.
39. The Chakolas Cochin Tilery Employees Union, Muringoor, Chalakudy.
40. PSN Workers Union, Kanattukara, Trichur.
41. Thalappilly Taluk Rubber Estate Workers Union, Cheruthuruthy Post.
42. Mukundapuram Taluk Deseeya Chethu Thozhilali Union, Irinjalakuda.
43. Saw Mills and Industrial Labour Congress, Koorkanchery.
44. The Nirmala Tile Works Labour Union, Chalakudy.
45. Kerala Hospital Workers Association, Trichur.
46. NMR Deseeya Thozhilali Sanghom, Pazhayannur.
47. Regional Arecanut Research Station Workers Congress, Kannara P.O. Peechi.
48. The Pazhuvil Tile Workers Union, Pazhuvil Post, Trichur.
49. The Employees State Insurance Corporation Employees Union (Kerala region), Trichur.
50. Kerala State Electricity Board Project Work Establishment Staff Association, Ambalapara P.O., Chalakudy.
51. Ollur Rice and Oil Mills Workers Union, Ollur.
52. Taxi Drivers' Union, Trichur Swaraj Round, Trichur.
53. Sreedevi Industries Workers Union, Poonkunnam.
54. K.S.E. Board Civil Branch Executive Employees Union, Ambalapara P.O. Chalakudy.
55. Shops and Commercial Employees' Association, Kodungalloor.
56. Kerala Malaria Surveillance Workers Association, Trichur.
57. Cochin Chemical Laboratories Workers Union, Chalakudy.
58. I. I. Iyyappan's Soap Workers Union, INTUC Office, Trichur.
59. India Match Industry Thozhilali Union, Chalakudy.
60. Chalakudy Scheme Govt. Rubber Plantation Workers Union, Kalady P.O.
61. Ollur Marathakkara Tile Works Congress, P.O. Marathakkara.
62. Sree Kerala Varma Ayurveda Co-operative Pharmacy Workers Union, Thiruvampady, Trichur-1.
63. The Trichur Electrical Workers Union, Vadakkakara, Wadankancherry.
64. Kanjany Motor Thozhilali Union, Kanjany P.O., Trichur.
65. Trichur Dist. Malaya Thozhilali Union, Enchamudy P.O. (via) Cherpu.
66. Ollur Beedi Thozhilali Union, Cherachi, Ollur.
67. Trichur Dist. Tile Workers Congress, Ollur P.O.

68. Ollur Industrial Estate Thozhilali Union, Ollur.
69. Palappilly Rubber Estate Supervisors Association, Palappilly.
70. Thumburmuzhi Cattle Breeding Workers Union, Thumburmuzhi P.O., Vettilappara, Trichur.
71. Kerala Lakshmi Mills Labour Congress, Pullazhi (via) Trichur.
72. Trichur Taluk Oil Mill Workers Union, Kandassankadavu.
73. Trichur Dist. Co-operative Employees Association, Trichur.
74. The Hindustan Steel Wires and Fabrication Workers Congress, Kunnathunkara, Kalathode P.O.
75. Starch Thozhilali Union, Chalakudy.
76. Employees State Insurance Corporation Staff Union, Poonkunnam, Trichur.
77. Trichur Dist. Liquor Shop Employees Union, Ayyanthole, Trichur-3.
78. Trichur Railway Goods Forwarding and Clearing Agents Association, Kokkalai, Trichur.
79. Trichur Wholesale Co-operative Consumer Stores Employees Association, Rice Bazaar, Trichur-1.
80. Trichur Dist. Co-operative Bank Employees Association, Trichur.
81. The Trichur Dist. Tile Factory Staff Association, Karuvannur P.O., Trichur.
82. Kerala Kuri Company Employees Union, Chalissery Buildings, Round West, Trichur.
83. Cherpu Block Ottu Company Thozhilali Union, Trichur.
84. Kodakara Match Works Thozhilali Union, Kodakara P.O.
85. Mannuthy Ottu Co. Thozhilali Union, P.O. Mannuthy, Trichur.
86. Association of the State Bank of Travancore (C.N.B. Unit) Employees Union, Chalissery Buildings, Round West, Trichur.
87. Trichur Pachakari Tharak Thozhilali Union, West Fort, Trichur - 4.
88. Motor Thozhilali Union, Chalakudy.
89. Bus Porters Union, Trichur, C/o. C.R. Varghese, Leaders Foot Ball Club, Palace Road, Trichur-1.
90. Motor Drivers Union, Irinjalakuda, Trichur.
91. Sree Kerala Varma Ayurveda Co-operative Pharmacy Staff Association, Thiruvampady, Trichur.
92. Chalakudy Cane Workers Union, P.O. Chalakudy.
93. Anthikad Firka Chakiri Thozhilali Union, Kandassankadavu.
94. Government of India Press Workers Union, Khananagar, Koratty, Trichur.
95. Bank Employees Association, Trichur, Room No. 1, Manavalans House, Chalakkottukara, Kunnathu-Kuriachira, Trichur.
96. Wadankancherry Estate Thozhilali Union, P.O. Parlikad.
97. Kokalai Chumattu Thozhilali Union, C/o. C. S. Ignatius, Chramal House, Trichur-7.
98. Chavakkad Firka Taxi Drivers Union, Guruvayoor.
99. Mukundapuram Taluk Rice and Oil Mills Workers Union, Vadakkumkara, Trichur.
100. Trichur Timber Transport Workers Union, Trichur-1.
101. Mahatma Press Employees Union, Trichur.
102. P. S. N. Motors Employees Association, Irinjalakuda.

103. Ottokkara Service Co-operative Society No. 544 Employees Association.
104. Chandrika Employees Swathanthra Union, C/o. S.V. Products, P. B. No. 18. Irinjalakuda.
105. Kerala Laxmi Mill Workers Union, Ceylon Lodging, Trichur.
106. The Trichur District Road Transport Employees Union, Trichur.
107. Food grains Transport Workers Union, Trichur.
108. Chalakudy Mandalam Ottu Co. Thozhilali Union, Chalakudy.
109. Indo Japanese Agricultural Demonstration Farm Workers Union, Nedumbassery P. O., Trichur.
110. Trichur General Workers Union, XXIV/825, Rice Bazaar, Trichur.
111. The Trichur District Umbrella Workers Union, Ceylon Lodging, Trichur.
112. Mukundapuram Taluk Chethu Thozhilali Union, Irinjalakuda.
113. Chumattu Thozhilali Union, Kunnankulam.
114. Trichur Tile Workers Union, Trichur-5.
115. Bus Stand Thozhilali Union, Kunnankulam.
116. Mukundapuram Taluk Madhya Vyavasaya Employees Union, Irinjalakuda Trichur, C/o. Trichur District Chethu Thozhilali Union, Anthikad P.O.
117. Trichur Hotel and Bakery Workers Union, Trichur-4.
118. Shop and Hotel Mazdoor Union, Perambra.
119. Thalappilly Taluk Irrigation Workers Union, Wadakkancherry.
120. Rural Merchants Association, Mannuthy.
121. Block Poultry Workers Union, Ollurkara, Mannuthy P. O.
122. Manaly Pudukad Ottu Co. Thozhilali Union, Manali P. O.
123. Trichur Lorry Loading and Unloading Thozhilali Union, Rice Bazaar, Trichur-1.
124. Anamalais Timber Trust Staff Association, Chalakudy.
125. Kodungalloor Niyajakamandalam Thengu Kayatta Thozhilali Union, Kodungalloor.
126. The Cherpu Service Bank (No. 3540) Employees Union, Cherpu, Trichur.
127. Peechi PWD NMR Workers Union, Trichur.
128. Kerala Lekshmi Mills Staff Association, Trichur-3.
129. Darlco Canning Employees Union, AITUC Office, Trichur.
130. Farm Workers Union, C/o. KSP Office, P.O. Mannuthy, Trichur.
131. Textiles Canteen Workers Union, Alagappanagar P. O.
132. Keechery Chumattu Thozhilali Union, Keechery P. O.
133. Trichur District Swathanthra Thozhilali Union, INTUC Office, Trichur.
134. Medical Shop Employees Association, XXV, Near New Church, Trichur.
135. Loading and Unloading Labour Union, Anamalai Junction, Chalakudy.
136. Kallettumkara Chumattu Thozhilali Union, Kallettumkara P. O.
137. Trichur Cotton Mills Workers Union, P.O. Nattika.
138. Trichur Taluk Chethu Thozhilali Union, Anthikad P.O.
139. Balakrishna Brothers Workers Union, Wadakkancherry.
140. Chalakudy Mandalam Ottu Co. Thozhilali Union, Muringoor P. O.
141. Cochin Power Industrial Workers Union, Mannuthy, Trichur.

142. India Govt. Press Employees Union, Koratty.
143. Trichur Private Drivers Union, INTUC Office, Trichur.
144. South Indian Bank Employees Federation, Room No. 1, Koonikara House, Trichur.
145. Nattika Kodungalloor Deseeya Tappers Union, Nattika P.O.
146. Trichur Cotton Mills Labour Union, Nattika.
147. The Trichur Dist. Co-operative Bank Officers Association, Trichur.
148. The Trichur Jai Hind Market Fish Merchants Union, Market Road.
149. Municipal Electricity Staff Union, Trichur.
150. Ayyappan Mills Workers Union Office, Trichur-3.
151. Jumna Co-operative Society Employees Union, Koratti.
152. Thalappilly Taluk Match Factory Workers Union, Cheruthuruthy.
153. Mala Motor Drivers Union, P.O. Mala (via) Chalakudy.
154. Kozhibram Malaya Thozhilali Union, P.O. Kozhibram (via) Valapad, Trichur.
155. Thalappilly Taluk Estate Labour Union, Wadakkancherry.
156. Enamela and Industries Labour Union, Elthuruth P.O., Trichur.
157. All Kerala Rice Mill Owners Association, Trichur.
158. Delicious Cashew Workers Union, P.O. Aloor, Trichur.
159. Deseeya Thengu Kayattu Thozhilali Union, Vadanappilly P.O., Trichur.
160. Trichur Dist. Chit Fund Employees Union, Nattika.
161. Vilvattom Ramavarmapuram Karinkal Thozhilali Union, P.O. Ramavarmapuram.
162. Trichur Mekhala Oil and Flour Workers Union, 16, Ceylon Lodging, Trichur.
163. Trichur Dist. Cinema Workers Union, Trichur.
164. Irinjalakuda Chumattu Thozhilali Union, Irinjalakuda.
165. Marikar Engineers Workers Union, C/o. Communist Party (Marxist) Office, Kuriachira, Trichur-6.
166. The Shop Employees Association, Market Road, Trichur-1.
167. Deseeya Bus Porters Union, Guruvayoor P.O., Trichur.
168. Ollur Kasuandi Thozhilali Union, Ollur.
169. Irinjalakuda Municipal Workers Union, Irinjalakuda.
170. Danalakshmi Bank Employees Union, Trichur.
171. Trichur Pharmaceuticals Employees Union, Trichur-5.
172. Tapioca Products Technical Staff Association, Chalakudy.
173. Deseeya Chumattu Thozhilali Union, Chavakkad.
174. Hardware and Mill Stores Shop Employees Union, New Church Road, Trichur.
175. Kuunath Textiles Workers Union, Ayyanthole, Trichur-3.
176. Kodungalloor Taluk Fishing Workers Union, Anapuzha P.O.
177. Engineering Thozhilali Union, Ceylon Lodging, Trichur-1.
178. Cherpu Shop and Hotel Employees Association, Trichur.
179. Chavakkad Firka Chethu Thozhilali Union, Guruvayoor P.O.
180. Trichur Taluk Karinkal and Building Workers Union, Trichur-1.

181. The South Indian Bank Officers Association, Trichur-1.
182. Deseeya Chumattu Thozhilali Union, Cherpu P.O., Trichur.
183. Kerala Lakshmi Mills Employees Union, Pullazhy, Trichur-4.
184. Trichur Dist. Canning Industries Workers Union, Trichur-6.
185. Cherpu Block Chumattu Thozhilali Union, P.O. Cherpu.
186. The Swathanthra Chumattu Thozhilali Union, Big Bazaar, Kunnankulam.
187. Guruvayoor Bus Transport Employees Association, Trichur.
188. Kunnankulam Mill Board Workers Union, Kizhur.
189. Anthikad Block Shop Employees Union, Kandassankadavu, Trichur.
190. Kerala Lakshmy Mills Labour Union, Palazhi P.O.
191. Rubber Estate Workers Union, Palappilly P.O., Alagappanagar.
192. Kerala State Electricity Board Ministerial Workers Union, Irinjalakuda.
193. Trichur District Building and Bridge Workers Union, INTUC Office, Trichur.
194. Trichur Municipal Thozhilali Union, Machingal Lane, Trichur-1.
195. Motor Thozhilali Union, Irinjalakuda.
196. Trichur Rice, Paddy and Foodgrains Brokers Association, Rice Bazaar, Trichur.
197. Trichur District Chakiri Vyavasaya Thozhilali Union, Anthikad.
198. Trichur District Press Employees Union, INTUC, West Nadakkavu, Trichur.
199. Vanaja Textiles Workers Union, INTUC, Kurichikara.
200. Trichur District Private Hospital Workers Union, Rice Bazaar, Trichur-1

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

1. *Towns and Villages having Banking Offices*

List of commercial and nationalised banks in the district

<i>Name of the bank</i>	<i>Branches at</i>
1. State Bank of India	1. Trichur 2. Peechi Sub Office 3. Kunnankulam Agricultural Development Branch 4. Chalakudy A.D.B.
2. State Bank of Travancore	1. Chalakudy 2. Cheroor 3. Chavakkad 4. Kodungalloor 5. Edamuttam 6. Guruvayoor 7. Irinjalakuda 8. Kodannur 9. Koorkancherry 10. Koratty 11. Kottappuram 12. Kunnankulam 13. Kuzhur 14. Ollukkara 15. Ollur 16. Pudukkad 17. Punnamparambu 18. Punnayurkulam 19. Thiruvilwamala 20. Trichur 21. Trichur A.D.B. 22. Trichur (Civil Station) 23. Trichur (Round South) 24. Triprayar 25. Oorakam 26. Wadakkancherry 27. Marathancode
3. Indian Overseas Bank	1. Chavakkad 2. Engandiyoor 3. Karuvannoor 4. Keecherry 5. Trichur 6. Varandarapilly 7. Vellangallur

62	TRICHUR	<i>Name of the bank</i>	<i>Branches at</i>
<i>Name of the bank</i>	<i>Branches at</i>		
4. Central Bank of India	1. Irinjalakuda 2. Perambra 3. Trichur		21. Kuttikkadu 22. Koozhur 23. Manalur 24. Marathakkara 25. Mundathikode 26. Muthuvara 27. Ollur 28. Ottupara 29. Palayamparambu 30. Pattikkadu 31. Pavaratty 32. Perambra 33. Perinjanam 34. Poochinnippara 35. Puthenpeedika 36. Sreenarayanapuram 37. Thalikulam 38. Thoyakkavu 39. Trichur 40. Vellikulangara 41. Mullurkara
5. Federal Bank Ltd.	1. Chalakudy 2. Chowwallurpady 3. Edathuruthy 4. Kakkathuruthy 5. Kallettumkara 6. Mannampettah 7. Nellikunnu 8. Nelayi 9. Olarikkara 10. Pokkalangara 11. Saktan Thampuran Nagar 12. Trichur 13. Vadanappilly 14. Irinjalakuda		
6. The Nedungadi Bank Ltd.	1. Desamangalam 2. Guruvayoor 3. Pudukkad 4. Pavaratty 5. Pulloot 6. Trichur 7. Pazhayannur 8. Valappad	8. United Commercial Bank 9. Union Bank of India	Trichur 1. Chalakudy 2. Cherpu 3. Irinjalakuda 4. Mala 5. Trichur 6. Puzhakkal
7. The Catholic Syrian Bank	1. Amballur 2. Annamanada 3. Arippalam 4. Ashtamichira 5. Attupuram 6. Chalakudy 7. Chavakkad 8. Chittattukara 9. Engandiyoor 10. Guruvayoor 11. Irinjalakuda 12. Karukutty 13. Kandassankadavu 14. Kokkalai 15. Koonammoochi 16. Kottapadi 17. Kunnamkulam 18. Kunnathangadi 19. Kurumpilavu 20. Kuttanallur	10. South Indian Bank Ltd.	1. Ammadam 2. Alappad 3. Ayyanthole 4. Chalakudy 5. Chelakkara 6. Chavakkad 7. Kodungalloor 8. Erumapetty 9. Irinjalakuda 10. Kandassankadavu 11. Kanjani 12. Karanchira 13. Kattur 14. Kodakara 15. Kunnamkulam 16. Mathilakom 17. Mullassery

*Name of the bank**Branches at*

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 18. Ollukkara |
| | 19. Ollur |
| | 20. Pariyaram |
| | 21. Pazhayannur |
| | 22. Peringottukara |
| | 23. Pudukkad |
| | 24. Thiruvilwamala |
| | 25. Trichur Main |
| | 26. Trichur Bazaar |
| | 27. Trichur West |
| | 28. Trichur High Road |
| | 29. Velur |
| | 30. Wadakkancherry |
| | 31. Perambra |
| | 32. Venkitangu |
| | 33. Avittathur |
| | 34. Viyyoor |
| | 35. Poovathur |
| | 36. Orumanayur |
| | 37. Azhikode |
| | 38. Mayannur |
| | 39. Meladoor |
| | 40. Vylathur |
| | 41. Nehrunagar |
| | 42. Tirur |
| | 43. Kundaliyur |
| 11. Bank of Baroda | 1. Trichur |
| | 2. Irinjalakuda |
| | 3. Peramangalam |
| | 4. Pullazhi |
| | 5. Mathilakom |
| 12. Lord Krishna Bank | 1. Kodungallur |
| | 2. Eriyad |
| | 3. Karuvannur |
| | 4. Kottappuram |
| | 5. Kodakara |
| | 6. Koratty |
| | 7. Lokamaleswaram |
| | 8. Mala |
| | 9. Perinjanam |
| | 10. Pazhayannur |
| | 11. Puthenchira |
| | 12. Thalikkulam |
| | 13. Thiruvilwamala |
| | 14. Thumboor |
| | 15. Trichur |

Thus at present there are 174 commercial bank offices functioning in the district. This does not include the list of co-operative banks. For a comparative study, it is interesting to note that Trichur district had only 106 commercial bank offices in 1969. This number rose to 154 in 1972 and 164 in 1974.

District Co-operative Banks

The Kera's State Co-operative Bank has 24 branches in the district. They are (1) Trichur Main Branch, (2) Trichur Town Branch, (3) Irinjalakuda, (4) Kunnamkulam, (5) Chalakudy, (6) Vadakkancherry, (7) Tripayar, (8) Kodungallur, (9) Chelakkara, (10) Guruvayur, (11) Mala, (12) Pavaraty, (13) Puthukkad, (14) Vadakkek-kad, (15) Cherpu, (16) Mundur, (17) Anthikad, (18) Perinjanam, (19) Vellangallur, (20) Mannuthy, (21) Pazhanji, (22) Vadanappally, (23) Ollur and (24) Kodakara.

The details relating to these banks for the last 60 years from 1917 to 1978 are given below.

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Year	Paid up share capital	Deposits	Working capital	Loans and advances
1917-18	0.03	0.47	0.48	0.41
1927-28	0.39	4.86	5.93	3.22
1937-38	0.62	7.11	9.41	4.75
1947-48	1.05	23.85	25.75	12.99
1957-58	2.77	54.14	60.41	21.75
1967-68	27.07	138.44	324.64	268.40
1976-77	138.87	635.19	988.50	645.50
1977-78	137.71	887.75	1,301.78	824.79

Co-operative Urban Banks in the district

There are 7 co-operative urban banks in the district. They are Trichur No. 87, Trichur Town, Kunnamkulam, Guruvayur, Irinjalakuda, Irinjalakuda Peoples and Kodungalloor. The details relating to these banks are given below.

No. of members	..	16,353
Paid up share capital	..	Rs. 14.26 lakhs
Deposit	..	Rs. 266.62 lakhs
Borrowings	..	Rs. 2.18 lakhs
Working capital	..	Rs. 291.75 lakhs

Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the district

There are two Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the district. The name of these banks are: (1) Mukundapuram and (2) Cochin (Trichur).

The former was started on October 5, 1970 and the latter on February 8, 1962. The details of these two Banks as on June 30, 1973 are given below :

Membership	..	23,155
Share capital	..	Rs. 24.17 lakhs
Reserve funds	..	Rs. 9.71 ..
Loans outstanding	..	Rs. 64.88 ..

The above two Banks are affiliated to the Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.

2. Deposits and advances

The table showing the deposits and advances by the commercial banks in Trichur district from 1970 to 1976 is given below :

Year	Deposits	Advances
		(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)
1970	1901	927
1973	3329	1514
1975	5839	2567
1976	6370	2760

A statement showing the position of deposits and advances to the priority sectors in the district as on 26th March 1976 is given below :

Sector	No. of Accounts	Limits sanctioned	Balance outstanding
		(Rs. in thousands)	
1. Small scale industries including advances granted to craftsmen and other qualified entrepreneurs	2,803	71,070	47,874
2. Advances to Road and Water Transport operators	580	12,715	10,107
3. Advances to Agriculture :			
(a) Direct finance	68,673	56,089	50,871
(b) Indirect finance	1,259	1,605	1,208
4. To other priority sectors :			
(a) Retail and small business	7,289	24,073	21,385
(b) Professional and self-employed persons	5,956	8,597	7,555

Sector	No. of Accounts	Limits sanctioned	Balance outstanding
		(Rs. in thousands)	
5. Education	75	158	151
6. Advances to export :			
(a) Pre-shipment finance	8	3,745	844
(b) Post-shipment finance	..	..	..

3. Insurance Statistics

There are 3 branches of the Life Insurance Corporation of India working in the district. They are Trichur, Kunnankulam and Irinjalakuda. Details regarding the working of the two branches of the Life Insurance Corporation are given below :—

1. Trichur

No. of Officers	..	3
No. of Development Officers	..	9
No. of Agents	..	204
No. of policies issued since 1964	..	33,300
Total amount insured	..	Rs. 29,33,53,700
Population covered	..	5,88,364

2. Kunnankulam

No. of Officers	..	3
No. of Development Officers	..	10
No. of Agents	..	159
No. of policies issued since 1964	..	35,843
Total amount insured since 1964	..	Rs. 29,31,30,000
Population covered	..	9,47,269

4. Growth of Co-operative Societies

The co-operative movement registered a spectacular development in the district since 1966. A statement showing the number and membership of co-operative societies as on June 30, 1966 is given below :

Type of society	As on June 30, 1966	
	No. of societies	Membership
1. Agricultural Credit Societies	219	123,157
2. Non-agricultural Credit Societies	38	16,956
3. Primary Marketing Societies	10	4,267
4. Milk Supply Unions	1	311
5. Milk Societies	17	1,117

The following table shows the latest position of the co-operative movement in 1977-78.

Sl. No.	Type of society	Total No. of societies	Total membership	Total paid up capital	Loans advanced from 1-7-77 to 1-7-
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Primary agricultural credit societies (ordinary type)	159	276,766	18,13,693	8,25,58,40
2.	Primary agricultural credit societies (for Harijans)	19	3,492	1,18,085	14,58
3.	Farmers' service societies	5	12,751	10,12,325	95,78,44
4.	Large sized agriculture multi-purpose societies	2	343	41,911	15,00
5.	Employees credit societies	32	12,675	10,70,200	54,20,68
6.	Others	8	6,592	9,03,128	80,92,44
7.	Specialised agricultural commodities societies	5	3,193	5,32,105	—
8.	Poultry co-operative society	1	103	2,800	—
9.	Collective farming society	1	1,143	13,683	—
10.	Joint farming society	1	62	13,750	—
11.	Irrigation societies	7	1,111	22,508	—
12.	Wholesale store	1	3,857	16,06,930	—
13.	General primary stores	28	11,710	8,05,829	—
14.	School/College co-operative societies	326	34,840	1,33,620	—
15.	Primary housing societies	11	2,009	14,21,090	11,39,32
16.	Other industrial societies	2	2,214	23,370	—
17.	Forest labour contract societies	6	535	36,970	—
18.	Forest labour contract societies (Non-Tribals)	1	85	2,350	—
19.	Other non-credit agricultural societies	1	70	96,400	—
20.	Land colonisation societies	1	247	2,330	—
21.	Better farming society	15	2,330	56,080	—
22.	Do others	3	425	11,333	—
23.	Hospital/Dispensaries co-operative societies	7	2,644	3,44,265	—
24.	Canteen/Restaurant co-operative societies	4	1,803	42,395	—
25.	Printing press workers' co-operative societies	2	1,071	23,090	—
26.	Literary writers' co-operative societies	1	66	21,500	—
27.	Chethu thozhilali co-operative societies	4	4,320	4,38,300	—
28.	Auto-rickshaw co-operative societies	2	65	7,000	—
29.	Social welfare co-operative societies	1	126	43,900	—
30.	Other types	15	1,925	13,750	—

In 1966, the number of societies were 556 and their total membership 194,537. Within a span of 12 years the number of societies have increased from 556 to 682 and membership from 194,537 to 439,978.

District wholesale co-operative consumers' stores

There are 36 co-operative consumers' stores functioning in this district. The details relating to them as on June 30, 1978 are given below:

1.	No. of members	..	3,887
2.	Paid up capital	..	Rs. 3.66 lakhs
3.	Government contribution on share capital	..	Rs. 7.41 lakhs
4.	Deposits	..	Rs. 0.55 lakhs
5.	Borrowings	..	Rs. 39.78 „
6.	Working capital	..	Rs. 45.66 „
7.	Reserve and other funds	..	Rs. 2.15 „
8.	Total purchase	..	Rs. 149.00 „
9.	Foodgrain and sugar	..	Rs. 105.72 „
10.	Controlled cloths	..	Rs. 17.80 „
11.	Other commodities	..	Rs. 35.14 „
12.	Total sales	..	Rs. 158.66 „

5. Tagai loans for agriculture by Zilla Parishad

There are no Zilla Parishads in Kerala.

6. Tagai loans for agriculture by Government

The Government helps agriculturists by granting them loans for agricultural development, improvement of irrigation facilities and livestock development. The farmers make use of these loans and improvements are made in their farms and home-steads. The statistics relating to these loans and advances given by the Revenue Department in the district for the years 1969 to 1979 are given below:

Year	Amount of loans issued
	Rs.
1969-70	2,74,712.97
1970-71	3,11,679.00
1971-72	2,81,271.75
1972-73	11,03,126.73
1973-74	3,59,732.00
1974-75	32,20,932.56
1975-76	15,000.00
1976-77	3,000.00
1977-78	1,000.00
1978-79	1,500.00

7. Turnover of commodities at various regulated markets

There are no regulated markets in the district. However a list of markets and important commodities marketed there are given below:

Markets and commodities marketed

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Name of important market	Daily/weekly/ by-weekly	Important commodities marketed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Kodungallur	Kottappuram	Weekly twice	Rice, coconut, coconut oil and cake and copra, tapioca, arecanut, banana, betel leaves, vegetables, fish, meat.
2.	Do.	Nadavarambu	Do.	Coconut, betel leaf.
3.	Chavakkad	Chavakkad	Weekly once	Coconut, pulses, tapioca, betel leaves, vegetable and fish.
4.	Thalappilly	Kunnamkulam	Daily	Rice, arecanut, banana, vegetables, pulses, tapioca, betel leaves, pepper, cashew-nut.
5.	Do.	Perumpilavu	Weekly once	Cattle
	Do.	Wadakkancherry	Do.	Vegetables and tamarind.
	Do.	Pazhanji	Daily	Coconut, banana, arecanut (tender and dry), vegetables, pulses, tapioca, betel leaves and pepper.
6.	Trichur	Trichur	Daily	Vegetables, pulses, betel leaves, coconut, coconut oil and cake, pepper, ginger, tapioca, arecanut, banana, cashewnut, pineapple, mango, fish and meat.
7.	Do	Trichur West Kotta	Weekly once	Cattle
	Mukundapuram	Chalakkudy	Weekly twice	Rice, coconut, tapioca, banana, betel leaves, cashewnut, pepper, fish and meat, vegetables, coir and cattle.
	Do	Irinjalakuda	Weekly twice	Rice, coconut, tapioca, banana, betel leaves, cashewnut, pepper, fish and meat, vegetables and cattle.
	Do	Pudukkad	Weekly twice	Rice, pepper, cashew, coconut, tapioca, arecanut, banana and vegetables.
	Do	Kuttur	Weekly twice	Coconut, tapioca, arecanut, banana and coir.

CHAPTER VII COMMUNICATIONS

I. Statistics of railways in the district

Railways do not play a significant role in the district transport system. Kerala has at present 886.35 kms. of railway lines of which 773.64 kms. are broadgauge and 112.71 kms. metre gauge. Of the total length of railway in the State, Trichur district has a length of 70.27 kms. railway line. There is only one broadgauge railway line in the district.

The first railway line was opened in the district for goods traffic on June 2, 1903 and for all kinds of traffic on July 16, 1902. The Southern Railway enters the district at Cheruthuruthy and traverses through Thalappilly, Trichur and Mukundapuram taluks. The doubling of the track between Alwaye and Shoranur has been undertaken.

There are 179 railway stations in the State of which only 12 are located in this district. The important railway stations of the district and their distance from Trichur town are given below :

Station	Kms.
1. Vettikkattiri	.. 28
2. Mullurkkara	.. 24
3. Wadakkancherry	.. 16
4. Mulankunnathukavu	.. 9
5. Punkunnam	.. 3
6. Trichur	.. 0
7. Ollur	.. 7
8. Puthukkad	.. 14
9. Nellai	.. 18
10. Irinjalakuda	.. 24
11. Chalakudy	.. 31
12. Koratti Angadi	.. 37

Of 234 villages in the district, only 36 villages have railway facilities within 2 kms. The following table gives the distribution of villages by distance from the nearest railway station:

Distance from the nearest railway station (in kms.)	No. of villages
Less than 2	.. 36
Between 2 and 4.9	.. 16
„ 5 and 9.9	.. 59
„ 10 and 14.9	.. 46
„ 15 and 19.9	.. 24
„ 20 and above	.. 48

*Details of goods traffic originating at different Railway Stations in the district.
1977-78*

Tonnes originating (1,000 tonnes)	285.50
Freight earnings (overall) in lakhs Rs.	286.34
No. of wagons loaded	12,548

II. Statistics of State Transport

The State Transport Corporation was formed on April 1, 1965. The district has 9 important transport stations under the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation. They are at Chalakudy, Irinjalakuda, Kodungallur, Chavakad, Guruvayur, Kandassankadavu, Wadakkancherri, Kunnankulam and Trichur. The number of schedules, number of routes, route distance, number of passengers carried etc. are given in the following table for the years 1965-66, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78.

	1965-66	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. No. of schedules	..	197	235	254
2. No. of routes	12	178	178	222
3. Route Kms.	1,045	13,810	16,454	16,535
4. Gross distance operated in lakhs	41.26	215.95	256.90	251.54
5. No. of passengers carried (in lakhs)	65.61	451.13	445.65	449.63

III. The district has a total length of 5,682.63 kms. roads. The Public Works Department maintains a length of 1,306.454 kms. as on April 1, 1979. Under the Executive Engineer (Buildings and Roads), Trichur the following is the type of roads with their length:

	Length in kms.
(a) State Highway	186.272
(b) Major District Roads	490.381
(c) Other District Roads	597.605
(d) Village Roads	32.196
Of the above	
(a) Cement concrete	4.991
(b) Bituminous or tarred	1,154.389
(c) Water-bound macadam	92.910
(d) Other types of roads with gravelled surface	53.164
Total	1,305.454

The State Highway, Chalakudy and Anamalai is an inter-state Highway. Other Provincial Highways connects Kodungallur, Irinjalakuda, Wadakkancherry and Kunnankulam taluks of the district.

The distribution of Public Works Department Roads in the district as on April 1, 1979 was as follows :

	(Length in kms.)
1. State Highways	186.272
2. Major District Roads	490.381
3. Other District Roads	597.605
4. Village Roads	32.196
Total	1,306.454

A total length of 415.25 kms. roads is owned by the Forest Department, Kerala State Electricity Board and the Municipalities. The Panchayats have a total length of 4,406.82 kms. roads. The type of roads (National Highway and State Road) in the district as on 1965-66, 1972-73 and 1979-80 is given below:

Type of roads	1965-66 (kms.)	1972-73 (kms.)	1979-80 (kms.)
1. Cement or concrete	8.34	24.78	4.991
2. Bituminous or tarred	480.43	1,257.26	1,154.389
3. Water bound macadam	620.76	263.78	92.910
4. Lower type	59.55	230.82	53.164
Total	1,169.08	1,776.64	1,306.454

The National Highway (N.H.47) runs from Vaniampara, the district boundary to Anjal in the south boundary for a length of 53 kms. The important places through which the National Highway passes are Vaniampara, Pattikad, Ollurkara, Trichur, Chiyyaram, Ollur, Amballur, Pudukkad, Nelayi, Kodakara, Potta, Chalakudy, Muringur, Koratti and Anjal.

Another one is Trichur-Chalissery road. This is also the National Highway (47 A). The road passes through Mundur, Kaiparamba, Keecheri, Choondal, Kunnankulam, Parayapadam and Akkikavu.

Cheruthuruthy-Kodungalloor road covers nearly 67 kms. Cheruthuruthy, Mullurkara, Wadakkancherry, Paralikal, Trichur,

Kurkkancherry, Cherpu, Irinjalakuda, Vadakkumkara, Karupadanna, Pullut and Kodungalloor are the places through which the road transport services are conducted.

Another road that facilitates road transport is the Chavakkad-Kodungalloor road. The length of the road is 48 kms. Chavakkad Chetwai, Talikulam, Nattika, Triprayar, Kaipamangalam and Kodungalloor are the centres through which transport services are conducted.

IV. Bridges and cause ways

The most important bridge built in the district is the Chalakudy bridge. It was commissioned in 1976. The bridge spans the Chalakudy river. It is the National Highway (N.H. 47). Prior to the construction of this bridge the road transport vehicles had to take their one way line through the railway bridge. The Chalakudy bridge made the road transport quite easier and safer. Another bridge built in the district is at Kandassankadavu. With its construction the road transport to Trichur became comfortable. Another major bridge built in this district after the last Gazetteer was published is the Pullut bridge. It was opened to road traffic in 1964. The whole of Kodungalloor was thus connected with the main road leading to Trichur, Chalakudy and other places. Road transport to Irinjalakuda and Trichur became easier and quicker by this construction. Karumannur bridge which had fallen down in 1960 with a bus load of passengers caused a great calamity. The construction of the bridge was taken up immediately and a new one was completed within an year. This connected the Kodungalloor-Trichur road once again. The details of bridges constructed since 1960 are given below:

Name of bridge	Location of the bridge	Span of the bridge	Type of loading	Cost of bridge	Year of completion
1. Pathramangalam bridge	2/400 Pathramangalam road	3 spans each of 16.48m	I.R.C. Class A.A.	5 lakhs	31-12-74
2. Choondal bridge	18/1000 of Trichur-Kuttipuram road	11.50 m	do.	3 lakhs	1973
3. Palakkadavu bridge	Pazhayi	3 spans of 20 m. for each span	I.R.C. Class A.	3 lakhs	1966
4. Mupliyam bridge	Mupliyam	3 spans of 16.2 m. for each span	do.	5.25 lakhs	1966
5. Puzhakkal bridge	5/1000 km. of Trichur-Kuttipuram road	3 spans each of 12 m.	I.R.C. Class for 70 R. Class A.	5,26,889	1975
6. Chettupuzha bridge	4/1000 km. of Trichur-Kandassankadavu road	12.0 m.		1,30,000	1971
7. Pulloot bridge	37th km.	923 : 277.5 m.	I.R.C. Class A.	14 lakhs	1966
8. Karupadanna bridge	32/400 of Karupadanna road	9 spans and 2 ends spans	do.	4.21 lakhs	1966
9. Perumthode bridge	1/800 of Padakulam road	10 m.	do.	72,000	1971
10. Bridge at Arcopalam-Vallivattom road	1/400	10 m.	do.	1,70,000	1971
11. Perumthode bridge	5th km. of Vallivattom-Anchangadi road	61	do.	70,000	1968
12. Arappathode bridge	5970 M.	5.5	do.	65,000	1968
13. Bridge at Konathukunnu Pozvathumkadavu road	5/2	6.0	do.	76,500	1973
14. Chirakkal bridge	16/600 of Cherpu-Triprayar road	3 spans—2 spans with 3 m. and central span 9.20 m.	do.	1,07,160	1966
15. Kandassankadavu bridge	14/6 km. of Trichur-Kandassankadavu road	3.54 ft.	do.	6 lakhs	1964
16. Triprayar bridge	0/10 km. of Triprayar Approach road	373 ft.	do.	6 lakhs	1962
17. Pettakadavu bridge	3/6 km. of Edamuttam-Edathiruthy road	100 ft.	do.	2.16 lakhs	1963
18. Pillathode bridge	13/600 Amballur-Palappilly road	2 spans of 21.38 m.	I.R.C. Class A.A.	8.7 lakhs	1979
19. Wadakkancherry bridge	In km. 18/800 of Trichur-Shoranur road	Single span of 21.44 m.	..	8 lakhs	

V. *Public transport:*

The following is the number of motor vehicles on road for the years 1965-66, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78.

Type of vehicles	1965-66	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. Goods vehicles	915	1,283	1,422	1,531	1,610
2. Stage carriages	..	673	783	786	911
• Taxi cars	520	1,376	1,412	1,486	2,044
4. Motor cars	2,321	2,589	2,708	2,964	3,360
5. Motor cycles/Motorised cycles/ Scooters	541	2,273	2,715	3,573	4,229
6. Auto rickshaws	..	31	292	351	413
7. Tractor trailers	..	194	381	384	435
8. Jeeps	..	79	187	211	255
9. Others (Miscellaneous)	41	47	227	334	214
Total	4,341	8,545	10,127	11,620	13,471

Among the private vehicles mention may be made of taxi cars and motor cars. In 1965-66 their number was 2,841. The numbers have increased to 5,404 in 1977-78.

VI. *Statistics of shipping and air traffic*

The district has no aerodrome. It has also lost its only port Ponnani with its transfer to the Malappuram district.

VII. *Travel and tourist facilities*

There are at present three agencies engaged with the development of tourism in the State. They are the State Tourist Department, State Tourism Development Corporation and the India Tourism Development Corporation. The centres which are of local importance are to be developed by the State Tourist Department. The centres of national importance are to be undertaken by the State Tourism Development Corporation. The centres of national and inter-national importance to which domestic as well as foreign tourists can be attracted in a large measure are entrusted with the India Tourist Development Corporation.

The following is the list of Tourist Bungalows, Guest Houses and Rest Houses in the district.

1	Travellers' Bungalow,	Chavakkad
2	" "	Valappad
3	" "	Kodungalloor
4	" "	Karupadanna
5	" "	Trichur
6	" "	Irinjalakuda
7	" "	Chalakudy

8	Rest House,	Mathilakom
9	" "	Kunnankulam
10	" "	Anakayam
11	" "	Chendathode
12	" "	Vazhachal
13	" "	Arurmuzhi
14	" "	Kunnankuzhi
15	" "	Wadakancherry
16	Guest House,	Ramanilayam, Trichur
17	" "	Cheruthuruthy

The number of foreign tourists who visited the above tourist bungalows came to 36, and that of tourists from elsewhere from India to 2124 in 1976-77. The total income was Rs. 27,544.71

In addition, the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation runs a 50 room hotel with modern amenities at the precincts of the Lord Krishna Temple at Guruvayur. The temple attracts large number of pilgrims and tourists throughout the year. A large number of Hindu marriages are solemnised every day at the temple. Therefore the Tourist Corporation proposes to construct a Marriage Hall and a Community Centre at the place.

There are only four suits of rooms in the existing Guest House (Ramanilayam) at Trichur. This institution is now under the control of the Tourism Development Corporation. The present facilities available at Ramanilayam are quite inadequate to meet the growing inflow of tourists. So the Corporation proposes to construct an additional Guest House with 25 to 30 rooms.

VIII. *Statistics of posts and telegraph and telephones*

In 1965-66, the district was having 2 head offices, 37 sub offices, 9 post offices with sub offices, 25 branch offices, 88 savings bank offices, 2 head offices having combined receiving and telegraph offices, 47 sub offices and 5 branch offices. The total number of rural and urban letter boxes were 723 and 368 respectively. The number of head offices have increased to 3 with Divisions at Trichur and Irinjalakuda-Trichur having two head post offices and Irinjalakuda one post office and having 79 and 54 sub offices respectively, and having under them 195 and 116 branch offices respectively, under each of these Divisions in 1977. The statistics of post offices on April 1, 1978 is given below:

Division	No. of post offices			
	Head Offices	Sub Offices	Branch Offices	Total
Trichur	2	80	196	278
Irinjalakuda	1	56	118	175

The area served by each post office in sq. kms. comes to 6.69 and the population 5,435.

Trichur district stands third in respect of distribution of post offices per sq. km. and population which is closely followed by Trivandrum with 6.72 per sq. km. and 6,744 population. In the draft five year plan for 1978-83 the expansion programme envisaged is given as follows:

1. Conversion of extra departmental branch offices into extra departmental sub offices .. 35
2. Conversion of extra departmental sub offices into divisional sub offices .. 19
It is also planned to upgrade Chalakudy sub office into head office during the period 1978-83
3. Opening of branch offices in rural areas including mobile branch offices .. 31
4. Opening of sub offices in rural areas .. 6

Telephones:—The number of telephone sets in the district as on March 31, 1975 was 3,174. The number per 1,000 population comes only 41.5 and the number of telephone sets per sq. km. is 252. According to an estimate of the Tele-communication, Kerala Circle the following is the position as on March 31, 1977 regarding the number of telephone sets.

1. Number of telephone sets .. 4,000
2. Number of telephone per thousand population .. 52
3. Number of sets per sq. km. .. 317

The following target is laid down for Kerala Circle for the plan period 1978-83 as regards the tele-communication service. The main exchange system which constituted 43.2 per cent of the telephone net work in Kerala, will be expanded by 25,000 lines. Trichur district is expected to get 2,000 extra lines during this period. Irinjalakuda will have a 1,200 line exchange.

New telex exchanges will be opened at Trichur shortly. There will be great development of communication facilities in Kerala in the 6th plan period. The share Trichur district may get during this period may be tabled hereunder as proposed under the plan.

1. Capacity at the beginning of the plan .. 4,000 (x bar)
2. Additional lines proposed in the plan
1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83
Nil Nil 1,000 Nil 1,000
3. Total during the plan .. 2,000
4. Capacity at the end of plan .. 6,000

IX. Radio and T. V. facilities

The number of radio sets per lakh of population in the district is 1,451 and the district ranks 4th in the State. The district has higher per capita radio sets than the State. The per capita radio sets in the State is 1,339 per lakh of population. There are no T. V. Sets in the district.

X. Number of road accidents

With the increase of the road transport vehicles the number of road accidents also increase every year. But in 1975-76 there was a marked fall in the number of road accidents in the district.

Hereunder is given the number of road accidents in which motor vehicles were involved in the district for the years 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1978-79.

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1978-79
1. Number of road accidents	453	532	452	515
2. Number of vehicles involved	483	381	472	...
3. Number of person injured	494	400	422	569
4. Number of persons killed	119	104	90	150

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

1. *Earners, earning dependents, non-earning dependents*

According to the 1971 census there are 603,551 workers in Trichur district and among them 427,600 are males and 175,951 are females. Thus 28.35% of the total population was returned as workers. The work participation rates for males and females were 41.81 and 15.91 respectively. According to the 1971 census the percentage of workers to the total population was 28.35 whereas according to the 1961 census it was 33.11. The same trend can be seen in all the taluks of the district. The table given below gives the workers and work participation rates for the district and taluks of the district.

TABLE I

Working population* 1961-71

District/Taluk	Workers		Percentage of workers to total population	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
Trichur district	559,054	603,551	33.11	28.35
Thalappilly taluk	119,166	129,997	37.29	33.19
Trichur „	150,266	164,298	32.53	27.92
Chavakkad „	106,355	112,737	30.43	26.02
Kodungallur „	30,490	30,433	33.77	26.94
Mukundapuram „	152,777	166,086	32.72	22.14

* District Census Hand-book, 1971, P. 66.

The occupational classification of workers in the State shows that only slightly more than 4% of the workers can be classified as employers. Nearly three-fourth of the workers are employees and the rest single workers and family workers. The district-wise statistics on this aspect is not available. The following table shows the work participation rates in the rural and urban areas of the district.

TABLE II

Work participation by sex 1971*

District/Taluk	Percentage of workers to total population								
	Persons			Males			Females		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Trichur district	28.35	28.66	26.03	41.81	41.94	40.83	15.91	16.40	12.17
Thalappilly taluk	32.19	32.49	29.45	44.79	44.98	43.08	20.75	21.13	17.21
Trichur „	27.92	28.45	25.41	41.55	41.74	40.68	14.93	15.82	10.71
Chavakkad „	26.02	26.11	25.22	38.97	38.83	40.14	14.87	15.17	12.22
Kodungallur „	26.94	26.94	..	41.38	41.38	..	13.20	13.20	..
Mukundapuram „	28.14	28.45	25.51	42.13	42.36	40.19	14.82	15.24	11.22

* District Census Hand-book, 1971, P. 66.

2. The total population of the district has been divided broadly into two categories—workers and non-workers. The workers have been further divided into several industrial categories according to their work—in the farm, factories or otherwise.

Among the total workers 13.64% are cultivators and 32.84% are agricultural labourers. 17.28% of the male workers are cultivators and 24.53% are agricultural labourers. Among the female workers 4.81% and 53.03% are cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. The following table gives the distribution of the workers of the district into nine industrial categories by sex.

TABLE III

Workers by industrial categories and sex 1971*

Category of workers	Persons		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total workers	603,551	100	427,600	100	175,951	100
1. Cultivators	82,354	13.64	73,883	17.28	8,471	4.81
2. Agricultural labourers	198,203	32.84	104,901	24.53	93,302	53.03
3. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	30,098	4.99	26,734	6.25	3,364	1.91
4. Mining and quarrying	4,186	0.69	3,652	0.86	504	0.29
5. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs						
(a) Household industry	35,409	5.87	17,417	4.07	17,992	10.23
(b) Other than household industry	78,018	12.92	62,263	14.53	15,755	8.95
6. Construction	9,713	1.61	9,042	2.12	671	0.38
7. Trade and commerce	61,131	10.13	58,285	13.63	2,846	1.62
8. Transport, storage, and communications	24,198	4.01	21,565	5.04	2,633	1.50
9. Other services	80,271	13.30	49,858	11.66	30,413	17.28

* District Census Hand-book, 1971, P. 67.

3. In the 1971 census the non-working population of the district was not classified according to their distribution into various groups. The distribution of total non-workers under various categories according to the 1961 census given below will however help the reader to have an overall picture of the classification of the population into various groups.

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TRICHUR

TABLE IV

Distribution of total non-workers 1951 *

Activity	Total			Percentage		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1. Full-time students	344,311	186,147	158,164	31.4	43.5	23.6
2. Household duties	270,171	..	270,171	24.6	..	40.4
3. Dependents, infants & disabled	446,510	217,497	229,013	40.8	50.9	34.3
4. Retired, rentier and independent	10,474	6,646	3,828	1.0	1.5	0.6
5. Beggars, vagrants, etc.	3,245	1,870	1,375	0.3	0.4	0.2
6. Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	1,943	1,545	403	0.2	0.4	0.1
7. Persons seeking employment	14,160	9,716	4,444	1.3	2.3	0.7
8. Persons employed before but now out seeking employment	4,604	4,083	521	0.4	1.0	0.1
9. Total non-workers	1,095,423	427,504	667,919	100.00	100.00	100.00

* District Census Hand-book, 1961, P. 76.

An economic census was conducted in the State in the months of November-December 1977. The survey revealed the distribution of the number of non-agricultural establishments, their nature, number of persons employed etc., in the district. The following table gives the total number of non-agricultural units, number of persons employed etc., in each taluk both in urban and rural areas.

Taluk-wise distribution of non-agricultural units and their statistics

Taluk	No. of units	No. of employees including self-employed family members	No. of paid employees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kodungalloor			
Urban	..	..	..
Rural	15,257	25,754	7,849
Total	15,257	25,754	7,849
Mukundapuram			
Urban	3,386	8,333	6,847
Rural	13,232	32,604	20,788
Total	16,618	40,937	27,635

Taluk	No. of units	No. of employees including self-employed family members	No. of paid employees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Chavakkad			
Urban	957	4,086	2,965
Rural	9,195	19,333	10,534
Total	10,152	23,919	13,529
Trichur			
Urban	5,489	28,212	20,953
Rural	13,373	38,330	25,432
Total	18,862	67,042	46,435
Thalappilly			
Urban	1,739	5,374	3,723
Rural	9,010	19,623	9,734
Total	10,749	24,997	13,457
District			
Urban	11,571	46,005	34,489
Rural	60,067	136,444	74,407
Total	71,638	182,649	108,896

Table showing the number of non-agricultural units which engage employees in addition to the family members

Taluk	No. of units	Family units	Total units	Total number of employees including family members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kodungalloor				
Urban	..	..	..	..
Rural	1,646	146	1,610	9,073
Total	1,646	146	1,610	9,073
Mukundapuram				
Urban	940	13	953	7,529
Rural	2,372	392	2,764	22,606
Total	3,312	405	3,717	30,135
Chavakkad				
Urban	359	..	359	3,230
Rural	1,655	176	1,831	11,519
Total	2,014	176	2,190	14,749

Taluk	No. of units	Family units	Total units	Total number of employees including family members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trichur				
Urban	2,880	124	3,004	24,510
Rural	3,152	434	3,586	27,548
Total	6,032	558	6,590	52,058
Thalappilly				
Urban	567	15	582	3,962
Rural	1,356	267	1,623	10,657
Total	1,923	282	2,205	14,619
District				
Urban	4,746	152	4,898	39,231
Rural	9,999	1,415	11,414	81,403
Total	14,745	1,567	16,312	120,634

4. Prices

The wholesale and retail prices of commodities in the country as a whole showed a tendency for upward rise especially from the beginning of the third five year plan in 1961. The economy of the whole state was described as inflationary in nature and Kerala state could not any way escape from this due to varied economic reasons. This can be understood from the fact that the working class cost of living index which was 403 in 1961 (the base year being 1939) rose to 879 in December 1971.

Below is given the average consumer price indices for working class in the two important centres in Trichur district, for the years 1966 and 1971. The base price here is that of 1939.

TABLE V
Working class consumer price index

Name of centre	Average 1966	Average 1971
Trichur	699	872
Chalakydy	686	869
State	673	857

Consumer price index for these two centres again showed a tendency to rise in both these centres. Taking base year as 1971 the consumer price index in these two centres in December 1975 rose to 172. Similar to the upward trend noticed in the all India consumer price index of industrial workers, the consumer price index for industrial and agricultural workers in Kerala also recorded an upward movement in the State during 1978. The district is no exception to this general

trend noticed in the State. While in 1977 the average annual index of consumer price in the 15 selected centres in Kerala which include Trichur and Chalakydy of this district reported a decline in the index varying from 0.6 to 6.6 per cent, the trend was reversed during 1978. Consequent to increase in the prices of some of the essential commodities forming part of the consumer basket. The increase in the average annual index at the different centres was within the range of 0.6 per cent to 5.2 per cent. A comparison of the indices at the two centres of this district shows that cost of living index was varying during the last three years.

TABLE VI

Centre	Average annual index			Variation	
	1976	1977	1978	During 1977 over 1976	During 1978 over 1977
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Trichur	163	158	166	(-) 3.1	(+) 5.1
2. Chalakydy	164	157	165	(-) 4.3	(+) 5.0

(Base 1970 = 100)

The table given below gives the list of average prices of necessary articles in Trichur district for the years 1970-75.

TABLE VII
Yearly average retail prices of necessary articles

Articles	Years					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice (kg.)	1.59	1.52	1.79	2.44	3.59	3.84
Palmgur (qtl.)	457.36	368.83	338.50	569.89	741.42	553.56
Copra (qtl.)	695.92	575.22	520.18	866.27	1,144.70	865.31
Coconut oil (qtl.)	108.95	87.65	94.01	150.08	160.09	185.99
Coconut oil cake (qtl.)	532.50	498.47	853.51	1,127.65	848.28	...
Coconut (1000)	635.45	623.12	512.90	609.02	983.37	1,096.83
Black pepper (qtl.)	160.78	153.89	175.94	238.38	140.57	284.61
Cashewnut raw (qtl.)	18.32	18.18	19.20	21.97	25.93	31.16
Banana (100 Nos.)	4.16	3.23	2.53	2.57	3.18	3.28
Arecanut (100 Nos.)	3.00	3.15	2.35	2.86	3.64	4.55
Coriander (kg.)	6.58	5.21	4.41	5.31	7.94	14.31
Chillies (kg.)	0.53	0.49	0.77	0.64	0.92	1.77
Onions (kg.)	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.19
Salt (kg.)	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.34	0.48	0.46
Tapioca (kg.)	1.60	1.80	2.24	2.80	2.73	3.07
Greengram (kg.)	1.32	1.80	2.32	2.33	2.19	2.66
Blackgram (kg.)	1.26	1.29	1.58	2.12	2.32	2.70
Redgram (kg.)	1.58	1.79	1.92	2.39	3.25	3.20
Dhall (kg.)	0.74	0.71	0.79	0.89	1.02	1.06
Brinjal (kg.)	1.01	0.91	0.96	1.02	1.17	1.25
Ladies finger (kg.)	0.85	0.74	0.78	0.93	1.17	1.24
Plantain (kg.)	0.46	0.50	0.51	0.61	0.77	0.81
Cucumber (kg.)	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.50	0.55	0.66
Pumpkin (kg.)	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.60	0.67	0.70
Chennai (kg.)	6.37	6.82	7.00	7.38	9.53	11.50
Mutton (kg.)	2.23	2.33	2.44	2.89	4.10	4.60
Beef (kg.)						

TABLE VII—(Contd.)

Articles	Years					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cow's milk (ltr.)	1.57	1.60	1.60	1.69	1.96	2.29
Buffalow's milk (ltr.)	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.93	2.27	2.58
Tea (kg.)	11.54	11.95	12.28	12.40	14.31	16.83
Coffee powder (kg.)	10.32	10.08	9.00	9.06	11.05	11.43
Sugar (kg.)	1.82	1.87	3.18	3.67	4.47	4.64
Gingelly oil (kg.)	5.76	5.47	6.01	8.19	9.64	9.33
Thorthu (each)	1.26	1.39	1.49	1.68	2.14	2.25
Mundu (each)	3.55	3.97	4.35	5.72	7.60	7.80
Washing charge (100)	17.50	21.57	22.50	24.06	27.45	30.00
Kerosene (ltr.)	0.59	0.61	0.69	0.74	1.02	1.16
Firewood (qtl.)	7.29	7.57	8.55	10.58	13.47	16.73
Betel leaves (100)	0.39	0.38	0.43	0.53	0.63	0.65
Tobacco (ordinary) (kg.)	7.06	7.48	8.40	9.51	10.03	12.04
Do. (jaffna) (kg.)	13.33	13.90	14.72	14.85	15.05	14.38

It will be worthwhile here to give a statement showing the retail prices of farm products in the various taluks of the district in the month of July 1978.

Taluk-wise retail prices of farm products

Commodity	Taluk (price in Rs.)				
	Trichur	Thalappilly	Chavakkad	Mukunda- puram	Kodungal- lur
1. Paddy (kg.)	1.15	1.25	1.00	1.20	1.35
2. Coconut (doz.)	15.00	13.80	15.00	13.80	14.00
3. Arecanut (100 Nos.)	6.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	5.50
4. Pepper (kg.)	17.50	16.00	..	..	..
5. Tapioca (kg.)	0.50	0.45	..	0.50	..
6. Banana (kg.)	2.40	3.00	..	2.20	..
7. Tamarind (kg.)	4.00	4.50	..	4.50	..
8. Brinjal (kg.)	1.00	0.80	..	0.80	..
9. Ladies finger (kg.)	1.20	1.00	..	0.90	..
10. Pumpkin (kg.)	0.70	..	..	0.70	..
11. Betel leaves (100 Nos.)	..	0.50	..	0.90	1.30
12. Chennai (kg.)	1.20	0.90	..	0.90	..
13. Straw (1 bdl. of 40 kg.)	14.00	14.00	18.00	12.00	16.00
14. Coconut-palm leaves (10 shits.)	4.00	4.30	3.50	3.50	4.00
15. Rubber (kg.)	..	10.50	..	10.15	..

It was already stated that the price of consumer goods showed a tendency to rise steeply in 1960s and 1970s. The table given under which shows the average consumer price index number existed in Trichur district will illustrate this phenomena. The base year here is 1939.

TABLE VIII

Consumer price index numbers 1960—1974

Year	Index number
1960	464
1965	628
1970	869
1971	872
1972	928
1973	1,112
1974	1,453

In 1975 also this trend continued strongly and in July 1975 the index number stood at 1,606. The index numbers existed for consumer goods in Trichur district from January to July is as follows:

Month	Index number
January 1975	1,583
February „	1,574
March „	1,586
April „	1,650
May „	1,656
June „	1,684
July „	1,607

If these figures are taken and calculated taking 1970 as the base year we can see that the index number for the year 1975 is 174.

The cost of building construction in Kerala is continuously increasing year by year which usually affects people of the low income group. So it will be useful to know the change in the average annual market prices of building materials in Trichur district. The statistics relating to this is furnished below:

TABLE IX

Average market price of building materials 1970-1975

Materials	Years					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Bricks (1st class 1000 Nos.)	81.00	80.00	87.50	76.88	86.25	121.66
Sand (medium) (C. M.)	..	9.56	9.88	10.00	10.25	14.62
Stone (ballast) ..	33.44	35.00	35.00	35.00	43.00	48.66
Lime (unslaked) ..	114.00	111.50	112.12	118.50	128.50	135.50
Wood (jack)	616.00	..	650.00	637.00	710.00	1,100.00
Cement (M.T.)	227.00	241.00	250.00	249.00	354.00	398.00
M.S. Round Bars (10 mm. diameter) (M.T.)	1,630.00	1,788.00	2,000.00	2,100.00	2,440.00	2,025.00
Roofing tiles (1000 Nos.)	263.00	303.00	315.00	265.00	310.00	425.00
Special paint for steel & wood works (ltr.)	16.38	16.50	17.50	21.25	32.00	36.00
S. W. Pipe (150 mm. diameter) (each)	4.00	4.64	5.06	6.12	7.58	9.00
A. C. Pipe (150 mm. diameter) (each)	31.54	32.10	31.86	30.61	38.00	43.23

The above statistics clearly indicate that the tendency for rising prices from 1970 to 1975 was very steep. However after 1975 the tendency was for more or less a steady price and in 1976 and 1977 there appeared a tendency for lower prices.

5. Income, average daily wages, etc.

The latest available data on State income pertains to 1976-77 in which year the State income at current prices had been calculated to be Rs. 2,314 crores, with a per capita income of Rs. 968. This is lower than the All India per capita income which stood at Rs. 1,081 in this period. The rate of growth in 1976-77 as compared with the previous year would work out to 6.5%. The primary sector consisting of agriculture and allied activities accounted for 50.6% of the State income. The share of the industrial sector was 12% while the tertiary factor accounted for the remaining 37.4%. A district-wise analysis of the per capita income shows that Kottayam with Rs. 1,125 stands first in this regard among districts while Malappuram with Rs. 695 stood last.

The per capita income of the district may be taken as a rough indicator of the level of development of the area. The per capita income of the district for the years 1970-71, 1975-76 and 1976-77 at current prices and the rank of the district when compared with the others are given below:

1970-71		1975-76		1976-77	
Per capita income Rs.	Rank	Per capita income Rs.	Rank	Per capita income Rs.	Rank
550	9	790	10	874	8

The total income of the district in 1970-71 was 1,152.5 million rupees and this was 9.4% of the State income. In 1976-77 these figures came to 2,144.9 million rupees and 9.2% respectively.

The wage structure in the district shows a clear increase from 1965-66 onwards. Below is given a table showing the wages received by various categories of skilled and unskilled labour for the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76.

	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Carpenter (skilled)	6.30	8.68	12.58
2. Mason (skilled)	7.75	9.24	12.52
3. Unskilled:			
(a) Male	3.50	5.97	8.71
(b) Female	2.48	3.69	5.94
4. Shop assistants (Trade & Commerce sector)	77.00 p. m.	133.00 p. m.	269.00 p. m.
Do. Textile	98.00	160.00	266.00
Do. metal and Metal products	123.00	124.00	275.00

The average monthly wage rate of shop attenders in the trade and commerce sector for the above three years is furnished below:

	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Trade & Commerce: (Trade in foodgrains and provisions)	73.00	95.00	232.00
2. Do. Textiles	102.00	..	226.00
3. Do. Metal and metal products	89.00	..	241.00

The average daily wages of carpenters and masons in the rural sector for the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1974-75 are furnished below:

	1965-66	1970-71	1974-75
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Carpenter	5.49	8.37	12.27
2. Mason	5.46	7.90	12.27

6. Monthly expenditure

The expenditure pattern of various districts in the State is not readily available. The State average in this case can well be taken as a pointer towards this as regards the districts of Kerala. Below is given a table showing the rupee consumption per person for a period of one month by broad group of items and by monthly per capita expenditure classes for the year 1970-71.

Value of consumption and monthly per capita expenditure, 1970-71

Items of consumption	Monthly per capita expenditure class in rupees															75 and All above classes
	0-8	8-11	11-13	13-15	15-18	18-21	21-24	24-28	28-34	34-43	43-55	55-75	(14)	(15)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		
1. Cereals	2.68	3.98	4.77	5.66	6.98	7.01	8.00	9.03	10.05	11.43	14.13	15.71	21.47	10.49		
2. Gram	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.05		
3. Cereal substitutes	0.33	0.74	0.96	0.92	1.24	1.46	1.57	1.83	1.84	2.34	2.04	2.57	1.66	1.78		
4. Pulse and products	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.27	0.24	0.38	0.53	0.61	1.27	2.26	0.50		
5. Milk and products	..	0.02	0.12	0.13	0.35	0.31	0.44	0.74	0.98	1.35	2.39	4.20	8.04	1.59		
6. Edible oil	0.07	0.21	0.17	0.26	0.30	0.35	0.46	0.57	0.67	0.84	1.20	1.83	2.93	0.84		
7. Meat, fish and egg	0.40	0.42	0.65	0.73	0.78	0.90	1.06	1.20	1.42	1.84	2.34	3.50	5.51	1.76		
8. Vegetables	0.05	0.11	0.26	0.24	0.35	0.41	0.48	0.71	0.79	1.20	1.22	1.94	2.94	0.95		
9. Fruits and nuts	0.14	0.26	0.48	0.55	0.66	0.81	0.93	1.21	1.39	1.97	2.71	4.21	6.28	1.87		
10. Sugar	0.19	0.24	0.35	0.37	0.40	0.51	0.52	0.59	0.86	0.91	1.07	1.65	2.63	0.88		
11. Salt	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.06		
12. Spices	0.29	0.43	0.45	0.71	0.70	0.84	0.90	1.01	1.21	1.41	1.71	2.71	2.85	1.28		
13. Beverages and refreshments	0.78	0.85	0.92	1.34	1.41	2.27	2.64	2.87	3.19	3.65	4.03	4.41	9.40	3.81		
14. Food—Total	5.39	7.34	9.21	11.08	13.32	15.01	17.36	20.09	22.90	27.60	33.62	43.58	66.19	25.36		
15. Pan, tobacco and intoxicants	0.28	0.45	0.44	0.76	0.83	1.01	1.11	1.20	1.58	1.40	1.90	1.71	3.02	1.39		
16. Fuel and light	0.56	0.83	1.12	1.05	1.12	1.30	1.46	1.53	1.78	2.16	2.32	2.90	4.67	1.92		
17. Clothing	..	0.01	0.16	0.18	0.25	0.37	0.44	0.62	0.80	1.60	2.71	3.86	9.48	1.68		
18. Footwear	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	..	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.76	0.03		
19. Miscellaneous goods and services	0.06	0.85	1.07	1.09	1.23	1.81	2.13	2.40	3.66	4.85	7.35	11.01	26.48	5.27		
20. Rents	..	..	0.02	..	0.01	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.11	0.07	1.71	0.13		
21. Taxes	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.39	0.03		
22. Durable goods	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.12	0.30	0.52	2.67	0.26		
23. Non-food — Total	1.30	2.14	2.81	3.08	3.44	4.59	5.17	5.93	7.87	10.24	14.81	20.25	49.19	10.76		
24. Total consumer expenditure	6.69	9.48	12.02	14.16	16.76	19.60	22.53	35.92	30.77	37.84	48.43	63.83	115.38	36.12		

7. Employment situation and placement in the employment exchange

The number of work-seekers in Trichur district for the years 1965, 1970 and 1974 as collected from the publications of the Bureau of Economics & Statistics are given below :

Year	No. of work-seekers
1965	10,873
1970	18,323
1974	50,464

8. Extent of employment in various categories of trades

An industry-wise distribution of workers in the district for the year 1974 is given below :

Industry	No. of workers
1. Oil	690
2. Tea	78
3. Cashew	1,983
4. Beedi	58
5. Cotton textiles	2,596
6. Coir	52
7. Saw mills	1,026
8. Plywood and allied industries	712
9. Printing	796
10. Rubber	331
11. Chemical and chemical products	386
12. Matches	366
13. Soap	111
14. General engineering	676
15. Tiles	4,480
16. Automobile repairing	402
17. Other industries	4,740
Total	19,483

The number of workers in various plantations of the district for the years 1970, 1972 and 1973-74 is furnished below.

Plantation	1970						1972						1973-74					
	Garden labour		Outside labour		Garden labour		Outside labour		Garden labour		Outside labour		Garden labour		Outside labour			
	Field	Factory	Field	Factory	Field	Factory	Field	Factory	Field	Factory	Field	Factory	Field	Factory	Field	Factory		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)					
1. Tea	1,025	72	..	..	..	820	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2. Rubber	3,885	..	7,830	..	..	12,466	..	9,064	..	13,578	..	8,231	..	..	..	..		
3. Coffee	Nil	..	Nil	..	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	..		

The employment of people in private and public sectors in the district also shows slight increase with the progress of years. Below is given a table showing private and public sector employment in the district for the years 1965, 1970 and 1975. The public sector employment is given category-wise.

Sector	1965			1970			1975		
	Private sector		Public sector	Private sector		Public sector	Private sector		Public sector
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Private sector	44,172	2,708	13,332	41,398	3,116	14,406	41,877	2,851	15,985
Public sector	2,264	1,033	1,171	2,031	1,171	1,401	6,724	1,401	6,724
(1) Central Government									
(2) State Government									
(3) Local bodies									
(4) Quasi-Government									

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

1. Statistics of land revenue collections

Till 1965, the tax levied was under the provisions of the Settlement Proclamation of 1905 of the erstwhile Cochin State. In 1955 was passed the Travancore-Cochin Land Tax Act (Act XV of 1955) by which the basic tax which was levied in the Travancore area was extended to the Trichur district also, thereby unifying the rates of taxes throughout the then Travancore-Cochin State. The Kerala Land Tax Act of 1961 was introduced in the district but it was declared unconstitutional by the High Court of Kerala in 1962. There was therefore no demand under basic tax during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64. The Act was revived in the year 1964-65 by including it in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution as per the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1964. The Kerala Government in their G. O. (Ms.) 554/Rev., dated August 29, 1964 ordered that the demand under basic tax for the three years from 1962-63 to 1964-65 should be raised as a consolidated current demand collectable in two equal instalments on the kist dates of the year 1964-65 and demand was raised accordingly. The demand, collection and balance of the various taxes in Trichur district during 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1977-78 are given below.

**The Demand, Collection and Balance of the various taxes in the district during
1965-66, 1970-71 and 1977-78**

Kind of tax	1965-66			1970-71			1977-78		
	Demand	Collection	Balance	Demand	Collection	Balance	Demand	Collection	Balance
Basic tax	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue other than basic tax	11,89,000	11,86,000	3,000	2,04,099	2,04,099	Nil	8,63,727	8,63,598	128
Irrigation revenue	9,85,000	1,81,000	8,04,000	2,19,048	33,082	1,85,966	16,30,955	4,05,494	12,25,461
Kerala plantation additional tax	10,60,000	3,07,000	7,53,000	22,39,599	98,438	21,41,161	36,33,463	11,92,977	24,40,456
* Building tax	1,28,000	1,07,000	21,000	2,66,602	2,09,712	56,890	3,99,312	3,36,608	62,704
Tree tax	Nil	Nil	Nil	il	Nil	Nil	7,59,911	4,01,343	3,58,568
	Nil	Nil	Nil	il	Nil	Nil	12,068	2,054	10,014

TRICHUR

* The Kerala Building Tax Ordinance was promulgated as No. 16 of 1974.

2. Statistics of total income raised from stamp duty

The stamp duty collected in the Trichur district for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 is given below:

Year	Value Rs.
1976-77	16,919.00
1977-78	7,492.75

3. Statistics of sales tax collections

The demand, collection, remission and balance under General and Central Sales Tax for the years 1965-66 and 1969-70 and 1977-78 are given below:

**Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance under General
Sales tax
(000 Rs.)**

Year	Demand	Collection	Remission	Balance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1965-66	17,666.019	14,448.743	782.829	2,424.447
1969-70	24,250.583	19,390.32	1,533.689	3,326.562
1977-78	..	..	..	..

**Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance under
Central Sales tax
(000 Rs.)**

Year	Demand	Collection	Remission	Balance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1965-66	164.91	1,357.258	64.736	227.047
1969-70	2,568.681	2,101.009	112.449	355.223
1977-78	..	..	..	..

The demand, collection, remission and balance under General Sales Tax and Central Sales Tax for the years 1973 to 1978 are given below:

**(a) General Sales Tax
(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Demand	Collection	Remission	Balance
1973-74	354.67	276.06	17.40	61.21
1974-75	494.72	337.03	20.56	136.6
1975-76	629.97	478.55	19.28	134.14
1976-77	678.88	503.69	22.05	153.14
1977-78	738.96	528.90	71.95	138.11

(b) Central Sales tax
(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Demand	Collection	Remission	Balance
1973-74	53.89	37.86	4.04	11.99
1974-75	67.36	51.21	3.73	12.42
1975-76	76.99	60.70	3.76	12.53
1976-77	80.21	62.05	2.41	15.75
1977-78	93.82	70.00	3.03	20.49

*** (c) Agricultural Income tax (including surcharge) for Trichur and Trichur special**
(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Demand	Collection	Remission	Balance
1973-74				
Trichur	68.50	6.73	2.75	7.02
Trichur special	46.56	34.83	2.53	29.20
1974-75				
Trichur	18.28	9.85	1.39	7.04
Trichur special	181.08	116.82	2.54	61.72
1975-76				
Trichur	28.34	16.29	1.39	10.66
Trichur special	311.61	270.22	1.72	39.67
1976-77				
Trichur	25.80	10.55	2.30	12.95
Trichur special	281.02	214.47	2.73	63.79
1977-78				
Trichur	26.62	10.62	1.56	14.44
Trichur special	416.13	336.23	37.92	41.93

* The figures given against each district do not cover all the cases in the district. The rest in respect of Ernakulam and Trichur districts and part of the cases, in Palghat district and part of Malappuram district is given against Trichur special.

4. Statistics on Excise

The data relating to the number of liquor shops, rentals obtained in auction, details of trees tapped and tree tax collected and licence fee on foreign liquors for the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1974-75 are as follows:

	Year		
	1965-66	1970-71	1974-75
1. No. of toddy shops	130	268	268
2. No. of arrack shops	76	122	125
3. No. of foreign liquor shops	2	15	38
4. Rental obtained in auction sale of Abkari shops:			
(a) Toddy	Rs. 48,83,800	20,40,910	3,44,750
(b) Arrack	Rs. 15,75,100	10,22,870	33,62,300
(c) Foreign liquor	Rs. 1,00,100	6,06,000	12,94,500
5. Trees tapped	No. 50,935	50,745	52,045
6. Tree tax	Rs. 5,25,030	10,03,070	4,56,030
7. Licence fee on foreign liquors, wine, etc.	Rs. 5,16,501	4,59,119	33,580

5. Statistics of Registration

The number of documents registered, their value according to category for the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 is given hereunder.

Nature of document	No. of documents registered			Value of documents registered Rs. in lakhs		
	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76
1. Mortgages	8,861	10,728	9,008	325.88	349.93	400.32
2. Sales deeds	15,912	14,648	25,374	N. A.	245.51	511.63
3. Wills	995	1,080	1,310	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Money bonds	581	422	275	N. A.	4.68	15.4
5. Other classes	25,593	22,453	25,234	N. A.	464.03	711.33
District Total	51,942	49,331	61,201	749.34	1,058.15	1,638.69
State Total	N. A.	6,52,271	8,28,673	N. A.	14,410.47	22,029.89

6. Statistics of entertainment, motor vehicle and other local taxes

(a) The following table gives the various taxes collected by the Panchayats of the district during 1970-71 and 1976-77.

Name of tax	1970-71	1976-77
	Rs.	Rs.
1. House tax	12,17,978.90	19,50,144.88
2. Service tax	23,187.10	66,701.03
3. Profession tax	5,69,171.95	12,42,888.58
4. Vehicle tax	71,276.04	1,09,515.78
5. Entertainment tax	2,55,200.79	11,61,135.38
6. Additional tax entertainment	..	4,30,659.01
7. Show tax	41,930.50	63,871.00
8. Surcharge on show tax	..	11,386.30
9. Income from market	87,699.24	1,70,123.98

(b) Tax revenue collection by the municipalities of the district.

Name of tax	Revenue	
	1965-66	1976-77
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Property tax	7,08,355	31,14,685
2. Profession tax	68,016	7,37,452
3. Advertisement tax	9,740	65,465
4. Entertainment tax	1,73,153	16,71,217
5. Show tax	9,735	34,607
6. Tax on animals and vehicles	7,625	27,166

(c) Motor vehicle tax for 1977-78

	Rs.
1. Taxi and autorickshaw	9,45,035.00
2. Buses (Private)	95,13,082.00

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

7. The statistics of number of persons benefited by the extent of land distributed up to the end of March 1979 are furnished below :

Taluk	Scheduled caste		Scheduled tribe		Others		Total	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
	Acre Cent Links		Acre Cent Links		Acre Cent Links		Acre Cent Links	
1. Thalappilly	1,625	600 63 657	Nil	Nil	3,438	1,039 80 582	5,063	1,640 44 239
2. Chavakkad	300	42 56 718	Nil	Nil	907	107 47 833	1,207	130 04 551
3. Mukundapuram	337	79 52 906	Nil	Nil	319	73 60 689	656	153 13 595
4. Trichur	766	155 28 840	Nil	Nil	1,222	245 63 234	1,988	400 92 074
5. Kodungallur	371	50 38 075	Nil	Nil	393	98 66 922	764	149 04 996
Total	3,399	928 40 196	Nil	Nil	6,279	1,565 19 259	9,678	2,493 59 455

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CHAPTER XII

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

I. *Statistics of police stations and outposts*

	1965-66	1970-71	1978-79
No. of police stations	18	19	27
No. of outposts	13	13	11
No. of special units	--	..	4

II. *Strength of police force*

	1965-66	1970-71	1978-79
(1) Local :			
Superintendent of Police	1	1	1
Deputy Superintendent of Police	3	3	4
Circle Inspectors	6	6	11
Sub Inspectors	26	26	39
Assistant Sub Inspectors	4	4	23
Head Constables	129	159	111
Police Constables	794	862	581
(2) Armed Reserve :			
Assistant Commandant	--	--	1
Reserve Inspectors	--	--	2
Reserve Sub Inspectors	--	--	14
Assistant Sub Inspectors	..	--	6
Head Constables	--	--	53
Nayaks	--	--	34
Lance Nayaks	--	..	36
Police Constables	--	--	370
(3) Women Police (This includes in the former list)			
Head Constables	..	--	3
Nayaks	--	--	2
Lance Nayaks	--	..	2
Police Constables	--	..	17

III. Statistics on Jails

The details of jails in the district are furnished below :

Sl. No.	Name of the institution with District	Accommodation available	No. of convicts as on 1-6-79		No. of U.T. as on 1-6-79		Criminal lunatics		Inmates of Government Children's Home and Special School/Government Observation Homes
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1.	Central Prison, Viyyur, Viyyur Taluk and Village, Vilvattam Panchayat	450	249	4	..	4	3	1	..
2.	Sub Jail, Irinjalakuda, Mukundapuram Taluk, Irinjalakuda Municipality	46	4	1	20	1	..	..	..
3.	Sub Jail, Chavakkad, Chavakkad Taluk, Village and Municipality	60	3	..	6	3	..	..	..
4.	Special Sub Jail, Viyyur, Viyyur Taluk and Village, Vilvattam Panchayat	98	12	..	29	..	..	..	..
5.	Government Children's Home and Special School, Trichur, Viyyur Village and Taluk, Vilvattam Panchayat	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 Boys

Balamandir, Trichur

The Balamandir, Trichur is administered by the Jail Department. It is one of the 5 Balamandirs in the State. The strength of the Balamandir for 1975-76 and 1976-77 is given below:

1975-76	..	61
1976-77	..	63

IV. Incidence of crime

Return of cognisable crimes during 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1978 (up to December 31, 1978) in the district.

	1965-66	1970-71	1978-79
1. Murder	21	30	40
2. Rape	..	..	4
3. Kidnapping and abduction	3	7	7
4. Robbery	3	4	10
5. Dacoity	1	1	..
6. Burglary	158	227	352
7. Theft	216	305	289
8. Riot	76	475	555
9. Criminal breach of trust	30	24	31
10. Cheating	15	8	30
11. Counterfeiting	2	4	4
12. Other crimes	1090	1,338	..
Total	1,615	2,423	1,302

V. Statistics of Civil and Criminal Courts and cases—

Civil Court	Criminal Court
1. District Court, Trichur.	1. Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Trichur.
2. Additional District Court, Trichur	2. Court of the Judicial Magistrate of the II Class, I Trichur.
3. Sub Court, Trichur.	3. Court of the Judicial Magistrate of the II Class, II Trichur.
4. Additional Sub Court, Trichur.	4. Court of Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Irinjalakuda.
5. Sub Court, Irinjalakuda.	5. Court of Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Chalakudy.
6. Munsiff's Court, Trichur.	6. Court of Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Kunnamkulam.
7. Additional Munsiff's Court, Trichur.	7. Court of the Judicial Magistrate of the II Class, Chavakkad.
8. Munsiff-Magistrate (I Class), Wadakkancherry.	
9. Munsiff's Court, Irinjalakuda.	
10. Additional Munsiff's Court, Irinjalakuda.	
11. Munsiff's Court, Chavakkad.	
12. Munsiff-Magistrate's Court, I Class, Kodungallur.	

Each Court is in-charge of a Presiding Officer.

District Judges	2	(including Additional District Judge)	
Sub Judges	3	Chief Judicial Magistrate	1
Munsiffs	5	Judicial Magistrate of the	
		I Class	3
Munsiff-Magistrates	2	„ II Class	3
Total	12	Total	7

Statement showing the sentence passed by the Magistrate Courts of Trichur for the last 10 years

Year	Fined only	Simple imprisonment	Rigorous imprisonment	Imprisoned & fined	Released on probation	Sent to borstal school
1969-70	5,893	213	201	181	456	17
1970-71	6,314	102	94	159	241	1
1971-72	6,642	287	168	196	270	..
1972-73	7,367	213	216	800	274	2
1973-74	6,192	108	444	363	343	10
1974-75	6,197	222	483	488	253	10
1975-76	6,501	358	305	319	362	14
1976-77	7,433	335	286	522	321	17
1977-78	7,283	199	117	409	282	4
1978-79	6,920	212	84	414	542	2

Statement showing the number of suits (original and small cause) instituted and disposed of for the last ten years in the district

Year	Instituted	Total disposal	Without trial	Compro-mised	Trans-ferred	Contested	Value Rs.
1969	5,858	4,523	1,916	1,201	99	1,307	75,98,376-00
1970	4,955	5,513	2,243	1,353	288	1,629	67,70,259-40
1971	5,688	5,131	2,299	1,481	222	1,129	1,00,60,631-26
1972	6,374	6,139	3,011	1,800	248	1,080	1,15,99,573-12
1973	5,965	5,958	2,702	1,842	210	1,204	85,35,903-95
1974	5,117	4,862	2,313	1,299	315	935	92,71,985-99
1975	4,359	4,916	2,012	1,675	78	1,151	1,02,34,660-22
1976	4,650	4,630	2,002	1,427	130	1,071	1,15,96,738-25
1977	4,748	4,928	2,630	1,343	19	936	1,56,00,151-44
1978	4,910	4,585	2,329	1,185	13	1,058	1,74,14,721-70
Total	52,567	51,185	23,457	14,606	1,622	11,500	10,86,83,001-81

Statement showing the number of suits (appeal suits) instituted and disposed of for the last ten years in the district

<i>Year</i>	<i>Instituted</i>	<i>Total disposal</i>	<i>Without trial</i>	<i>Compromised</i>	<i>Transferred</i>	<i>Confirmed</i>	<i>Modified</i>	<i>Reversed</i>	<i>Remanded</i>
1969	583	497	58	36	156	152	31	32	32
1970	624	799	67	32	332	221	58	33	56
1971	471	477	38	13	210	150	26	22	18
1972	499	551	30	10	42	273	45	95	56
1973	467	452	25	15	92	197	35	43	45
1974	489	328	23	3	164	56	40	29	13
1975	523	628	15	4	344	144	57	52	12
1976	694	439	10	..	193	139	40	39	18
1977	709	659	60	12	290	151	63	50	33
1978	471	401	32	22	129	105	56	40	17
Total	5,530	5,231	358	147	1,952	1,588	451	435	300

Statement showing the No. of persons who were awarded sentences for the last 10 years in the District

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total No. of cases</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Life</i>	<i>S. I.</i>	<i>R. I.</i>	<i>Imprisonment and fine</i>	<i>Released on probation</i>	<i>Sent to Borstal School</i>	<i>Total No. of persons convicted</i>
1969	63	..	12	..	12	1	..	1	26
1970	48	2	9	..	25	2	..	..	38
1971	62	..	5	..	25	..	..	..	30
1972	47	1	4	..	8	..	..	..	13
1973	67	..	8	1	38	..	3	..	50
1974	84	..	14	..	18	2	2	..	36
1975	54	1	8	..	28	2	2	..	41
1976	64	..	12	3	20	..	4	..	39
1977	49	1	10	..	10	..	..	..	21
1978	44	2	15	15	15	..	..	..	47
Total	582	7	97	19	199	7	11	1	341

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

1. In the year 1960-61, there were only three municipalities in the district. They were Irinjakkuda, Trichur and Kunnankulam. In addition, Guruvayoor Township which is the only one in the State is in this district. On April 1, 1970, the Chalakudy panchayat was converted into a municipality. The Kodungalloor panchayat has been upgraded as a Municipality in 1977-78.

Municipalities	Demand		Collection	
	1965-66	1970-71	1977-78	1977-78
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1. Irinjakkuda	4,12,000	8,16,188	15,81,559	14,92,469
2. Trichur	25,42,000	67,68,367	1,93,16,963	1,51,33,550
3. Kunnankulam	3,76,000	11,17,537	20,98,754	19,36,654
4. Chalakudy	..	5,07,680	16,55,688	14,74,931
5. Kodungalloor	..	..	5,68,222	5,58,019

2. There are no Zilla Parishads in the district. The Kerala Legislature has passed in its session in March 1979, the Kerala District Councils Bill. Constitution of district councils under this enactment has to be made.

3. There were 89 panchayats in the district in 1965-66. The list of 94 panchayats with their receipts and expenditure as on April, 1977 is given below:

Name of panchayat	Population	Opening balance	Total receipts		Total expenditure	Closing balance
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Adat	17,338	36,675.95	1,20,946.82	99,368.02	58,254.75	
2. Alagappanagar	22,301	23,797.22	1,43,045.58	1,35,197.73	31,645.07	
3. Alur	30,150	47,472.44	1,69,973.92	1,53,291.03	64,154.46	
4. Annamanada	21,569	31,160.20	1,16,673.22	1,15,988.03	31,845.95	
5. Anthikkad	18,366	26,731.52	92,875.81	71,101.92	48,505.41	
6. Arimpur	16,403	3,582.36	83,173.00	86,180.94	574.42	
7. Arthar	13,290	4,034.50	62,544.98	58,941.19	7,638.29	
8. Avanur	12,426	7,661.63	83,075.35	74,698.10	16,043.93	
9. Ayyanthole	29,348	92,056.57	4,12,755.42	2,98,353.46	2,07,058.53	
10. Chavakkad	29,443	25,448.73	2,16,814.49	2,38,434.50	3,828.72	
11. Chazhur	23,376	29,424.59	1,10,496.76	1,02,178.85	37,742.50	
12. Chelakkara	27,248	34,724.22	1,55,247.96	96,296.75	93,045.43	
13. Cherpu	27,691	77,945.47	1,61,859.87	1,43,658.05	96,147.29	
14. Cheruthuruthy	14,464	28,758.31	1,16,082.15	1,43,658.05	32,372.60	
15. Chooondal	20,433	41,621.56	1,23,459.91	75,577.74	89,503.73	
16. Chowannur	18,910	3,468.00	76,437.90	74,553.07	5,352.83	
17. Desamangalam	12,074	9,898.35	63,323.03	68,695.58	4,327.80	
18. Edathiruthy	21,752	14,526.94	9,219.06	66,022.63	41,384.06	
19. Edavilangu	13,469	6,219.06	1,08,619.36	91,926.69	22,911.93	
20. Elavally	17,498	46,444.78	84,104.76	85,409.26	45,140.26	
21. Engandiyur	16,742	44,339.74	75,571.66	79,763.74	40,147.66	
22. Eriyad	31,029	16,496.97	1,36,467.69	1,22,939.07	30,025.59	
23. Erumapetty	20,268	15,959.60	1,42,244.49	95,528.65	62,675.44	
24. Kadangode	18,806	42,476.11	70,183.50	99,240.79	13,418.82	
25. Kadapuram	15,764	17,373.22	63,524.74	52,648.23	28,249.73	
26. Kadavallur	20,088	8,394.57	76,080.78	56,575.35	27,900.00	
27. Kaipamangalam	22,325	3,890.21	1,19,287.80	1,20,495.09	2,682.92	
28. Kaiparumba	17,622	14,636.42	1,18,066.32	99,570.95	33,131.79	
29. Kallur Vadakkumuri	17,346	11,430.13	93,244.56	95,979.09	8,695.60	
30. Kandanassery	17,200	28,446.27	76,660.13	88,900.39	18,206.01	
31. Kattakimpal	20,379	61,084.61	1,27,500.39	93,800.39	94,784.61	
32. Kattoor	25,738	86,061.83	1,52,788.49	92,817.10	1,46,033.22	

33. Killannur	10,770	17,576.00	1,19,043.81	90,809.92	45,809.89
34. Kodakara	20,767	20,607.85	2,59,894.92	2,15,462.03	45,040.74
35. Kodassery	22,180	42,715.27	50,586.20	92,704.06	597.41
36. Kodungallur	25,684	87,771.68	3,52,085.07	3,60,521.14	79,335.61
37. Kolazhy	16,723	13,853.05	1,38,299.75	99,552.07	52,470.73
38. Kondazhy	13,876	7,350.14	96,862.58	70,559.50	33,653.23
39. Koorakancherry	38,995	65,066.07	2,84,396.34	1,76,896.20	1,22,566.20
40. Koratty	22,832	62,730.20	2,27,972.94	2,38,685.97	52,017.17
41. Kuzhur	15,496	14,031.33	1,29,678.03	1,03,873.62	39,835.74
42. Madakkathara	15,178	6,791.63	1,02,490.59	75,417.56	33,864.66
43. Mala	25,976	35,967.25	1,62,174.40	1,65,465.46	32,676.19
44. Manalur	28,555	48,616.26	1,67,365.20	1,31,506.33	84,474.63
45. Matathur	30,214	2,500.00	1,16,242.09	1,08,735.33	1,006.76
46. Melur	19,380	25,379.50	1,02,095.12	74,863.56	52,611.06
47. Methala	25,958	31,077.15	2,73,133.70	1,93,910.81	1,15,300.04
48. Mullassery	15,912	1,05,002.61	1,00,428.08	79,684.18	1,25,746.51
49. Mundathiccode	16,886	5,319.45	86,938.51	75,658.24	16,599.72
50. Muriyad	17,342	2,902.84	92,763.22	90,767.19	4,898.87
51. Nadathara	19,983	11,551.50	1,15,371.09	92,403.58	34,519.31
52. Natika	15,060	27,521.07	1,14,050.93	99,551.93	42,020.07
53. Ollukara	28,336	30,090.08	1,98,986.67	1,64,443.15	64,633.60
54. Ollur	34,260	1,14,791.05	2,34,574.58	1,84,203.57	1,65,162.06
55. Orumanayur	9,033	43,520.83	44,442.08	22,896.48	65,066.43
56. Padiyur	28,018	6,630.55	97,358.63	93,726.90	10,262.28
57. Panjal	18,871	13,954.00	78,359.87	70,344.11	21,969.76
58. Pappinivattom	19,761	11,633.23	1,07,082.37	70,344.11	21,969.76
59. Panancheri	28,828	25,559.68	1,54,821.20	1,16,399.84	29,612.42
60. Parappukkara	21,863	11,490.11	1,03,882.96	1,04,487.18	63,981.04
61. Pariyaram	24,542	53,309.61	1,36,197.65	1,47,333.99	10,935.89
62. Perlam	20,928	21,276.88	1,02,916.88	75,343.60	42,153.27
63. Pavaratty	16,307	50,564.37	1,04,119.85	1,19,637.29	48,850.16
64. Pazhayannur	23,360	31,595.22	1,60,263.83	1,26,937.52	35,146.93
65. Perinjani	15,173	3,269.47	1,32,688.58	1,20,906.61	64,921.53
66. Pookode	19,857	31,729.61	87,183.20	84,189.78	15,051.44
67. Porathissery	21,336	23,745.45	1,68,195.84	97,786.35	34,723.03
68. Pookulam	10,942	14,220.64	54,487.38	60,566.06	94,154.94
69. Poyya	16,835	5,454.48	76,523.05	68,308.10	8,141.96
70. Puthucad	18,273	33,030.41	1,72,843.07	1,39,077.59	13,669.43

Name of panchayat	Population	Opening balance	Total receipts	Total expenditure	Closing balance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
71. Punnavur	20,801	33,125.92	83,011.65	73,793.38	42,344.19
72. Punnavoorukulam	20,861	42,439.45	1,61,382.71	87,383.99	1,16,438.17
73. Puthenchira	15,306	6,196.34	69,348.90	75,164.93	380.31
74. Puthur	25,322	15,514.13	1,16,450.07	73,478.48	58,485.72
75. Sreenarayanapuram	26,950	23,629.92	1,19,482.29	1,01,229.90	41,882.31
76. Thakkad	10,842	49,413.31	67,281.36	45,409.66	71,285.01
77. Thakkulam	16,751	8,029.20	76,702.39	62,514.34	22,217.25
78. Thaniyam	24,115	42,250.83	1,40,734.80	94,004.63	88,981.00
79. Thekkinkara	18,746	3,675.73	88,810.20	67,771.34	24,714.59
80. Thiruvilwamala	18,483	191.43	66,025.40	62,036.50	4,180.03
81. Tholur	12,308	46,838.01	82,690.24	82,318.60	47,209.65
82. Thrikkur	30,648	20,277.34	1,64,079.26	1,78,700.13	5,656.47
83. Vadakkekad	18,272	14,279.14	1,92,264.29	87,493.40	1,19,050.03
84. Valappad	26,499	58,385.50	1,14,337.06	99,250.73	73,462.83
85. Vallachira	19,740	11,159.78	75,428.63	79,799.39	6,786.02
86. Varandarappilli	29,227	24,291.49	1,46,898.91	1,32,111.87	39,078.56
87. Varavoor	20,440	5,473.77	78,538.28	81,436.48	2,535.57
88. Vatanappalli	19,823	15,712.76	1,10,135.34	1,02,431.80	23,416.30
89. Vellangallur	25,659	78,543.44	2,32,588.50	1,94,754.69	1,16,377.33
90. Velukara	21,165	91,339.63	1,04,994.97	1,40,220.69	56,113.91
91. Velur	17,461	15,920.36	77,758.66	76,698.00	16,981.02
92. Venkianagu	21,957	13,486.14	92,290.60	79,018.46	26,757.28
93. Vilvatom	25,312	69,732.44	2,14,192.05	1,81,048.15	1,02,876.34
94. Wadakkanchery	23,203	47,351.25	1,86,674.99	2,04,762.89	29,163.33
Total		29,40,296.24	1,19,49,922.19	1,03,10,689.24	44,79,329.19

Note:—The number of Panchayats in the district as per the re-organisation effected on the eve of the Panchayat Elections of 1979 was 96. Separate figures relating to the receipts and expenditure of the re-organised Panchayats are not available.

The following table gives the total income of the panchayats from various sources as on 31-3-1976.

	Rs.
1. House tax	19,36,229.43
2. Service tax	55,874.87
3. Profession tax	11,08,043.30
4. Vehicle tax	1,02,329.35
5. Entertainment tax	7,55,002.81
6. Additional tax on entertainment tax	3,62,699.28
7. Show tax	60,022.50
8. Surcharge on show tax	11,355.34
9. Income from markets	1,45,962.07
10. Land cess	11,36,877.71
11. Licence fee	2,55,957.22
12. Duty on transfer of property	30,41,714.03
13. Contributions	5,83,391.39
14. Deposits	5,62,361.19
15. Miscellaneous	18,35,096.70
Total	1,19,49,922.19

4. Statistics of Town Planning and Slum Clearance Schemes

Detailed town planning schemes have been drawn up for Guruvayur Township and for Thekkinkadu Maidan in Trichur town. The town planning scheme for Guruvayur Township covers approximately an area of 100 hectares and that of Thekkinkadu Maidan 61.50 hectares. The Trichur Municipality has also prepared junction designs for Kokkalali and Ramanilayam area and also layout plans for Ramanilayam compound and bus stand at Trichur and junction improvements for West Fort Junction Trichur. The Kerala Urban Development Financial Corporation constituted in the year 1969 gives loans and advances to urban local bodies for their development schemes.

The progress achieved in the implementation of the slum clearance scheme was tardy. Slum improvement schemes are undertaken by the various municipalities and the Guruvayur Township committee in the district. The Department of the Municipalities is concerned with the implementation of the town improvement and slum clearance

schemes. The works under town improvement schemes are classified as remunerative and non-remunerative for the purpose of determination of the pattern of financial assistance from Government. For remunerative schemes Government gives 4/6 of the cost as loan and for non-remunerative schemes 3/6 as loan and 1/6 as grant. Since the Kerala Urban Development Financial Corporation advances loans mainly for remunerative schemes, Government assistance is confined to non-remunerative schemes like the construction of office buildings, town halls, stadium, etc., only. The Town Planning Department is in charge of the preparation of master plan for various towns. The estimated cost of the master plan for Trichur Municipality and Guruvayur Township committee is Rs. 35 lakhs and Rs. 4.50 lakhs respectively. The details of the loans raised by the Irinjalakkuda, Chalakudy and Trichu Municipal councils from the Kerala Urban Development Financial Corporation during 1977-78 are given below :

1. Irinjalakkuda	.. Rs. 1,74,937.00
2. Trichur	.. Rs. 19,24,400.00
3. Chalakudy	.. Rs. 3,50,000.00

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

I. Statistics of literacy according to Urban-Rural and Sex Break-up

The following shows the percentage of literates in the Trichur district from 1901 to 1971.

Year	District percentage	State
(1)	(2)	(3)
1901	13.76	12.85
1911	17.74	15.45
1921	21.32	21.95
1931	32.85	25.85
1941*	N.A	N.A
1951	48.24	47.37
1961	57.15	55.08
1971	61.61	60.42

* The figures for 1941 Census are not available.

Note- (1) 1901 to 1916 Population in the age group (0—4) is excluded for calculating literacy rates.

(2) 1971—Population in the age group (0—4) is included for calculating literacy rate.

According to the 1971 Census, Trichur district stands third among the districts of the Kerala State in the matter of literacy. Trichur taluk is the most literate taluk in the district with 66.35 per cent. It also leads all other taluks both in male and female literacy rates with 70.35 per cent and 62.53 per cent respectively. Thalappilly has the lowest male and female, literacy rates among the taluks of the district.

Literacy, 1971

District/Taluk	Total Rural/ Urban	Literate & educated persons			Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
TRICHUR	T	1,311,643	678,631	633,012	61.61	66.35	57.23
	R	1,138,176	590,418	547,758	60.58	65.45	56.06
	U	173,467	88,213	85,254	69.43	72.98	66.10
1. Thalappilly	T	227,051	116,800	110,251	56.23	60.76	52.11
	R	199,756	103,331	96,425	54.81	59.52	50.53
	U	27,295	13,469	13,826	69.32	72.32	66.63
2. Trichur	T	390,367	201,992	188,375	66.35	70.35	62.53
	R	314,277	163,164	151,113	64.64	68.85	60.65
	U	76,090	38,828	37,262	74.45	77.48	71.54
3. Chavakkad	T	256,149	129,599	126,550	59.11	64.64	54.34
	R	229,384	116,141	113,243	59.11	64.74	54.27
	U	26,765	13,458	13,307	59.08	63.80	54.96
4. Kodungallur	T	68,758	37,412	31,326	60.84	67.92	54.14
	R	68,758	37,412	31,326	60.84	67.92	54.14
5. Mukunda- puram	T	369,338	192,828	176,510	62.57	66.98	58.36
	R	326,021	170,370	155,651	61.82	66.33	57.54
	U	43,317	22,458	20,859	68.79	72.36	75.33

II. Statement of Primary and Secondary Education:

(a) Distribution of schools by type

Type of schools	Government		Private		Total	
	1965	1980	1965	1980	1965	1980
1. High Schools	41	53	90	119	131	177
2. Upper Primary Schools	39	55	167	179	206	234
3. Lower Primary Schools	129	138	401	418	530	556
4. All Schools					867	967

In 1965-66, there were 1011 schools in the State for primary and secondary education. The number of the above institutions rose to 11,389 in 1979-80.

(b) No. of scholars for general education

Section	1964-65		1979-80	
	District	State	District	State
1. Lower primary	247,233	2,422,976	267,308	2,647,869
2. Upper primary	104,279	1,002,289	178,973	1,668,403
3. High school	64,300	585,336	138,847	1,265,007
Total	415,812	4,010,601	585,128	5,581,279

(c) No. of Teachers in schools for general education

	1965-66	1978-79
1. High schools	2,553	4,484
2. Upper primary schools	4,045	6,029
3. Lower primary schools	7,555	8,018

III. Statement of University Education

It is significant to note that facilities for higher education witnessed rapid expansion during the past one and a half decades. The number of colleges for higher education in Trichur district during 1965-66 rose from 9 to 16 in 1978-79.

The number of scholars, and teachers in these institutions are as follows :

	1965-66	1976-77
1. No. of scholars	7,214	18,714
2. No. of teachers	N.A.	798

IV. Professional and Technical Education

The district did not lag behind the rest of Kerala in the quantitative growth of technical and professional education. In the year 1965-66, there were 4 colleges for professional education in the district and the number of students in these institutions came to 1,128. They were (1) Basic Training College, Ramavarmapuram,

(2) Government Training College, Trichur. (3) Government Hindi Training College, Ramavarmapuram and (4) Kerala Veterinary College and Research Institute, Mannuthy. In 1971 the seat of the Kerala Agricultural University was located at Mannuthy in this district. The institutions of the district that come under the University are: (1) College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Mannuthy imparting courses of study in B.V.Sc., and M.V.Sc., Degree in Animal Husbandry of having an intake capacity of 40 and 22 respectively with facilities for Ph.D., for 9 and (2) College of Horticulture, Mannuthy imparting instruction in B.Sc. (Horticulture) with the intake capacity of 20. In addition there is an Engineering College and Training College at Trichur. The number of scholars and teachers in these higher institutions for professional education during 1977-78 is given below :

Institutions	Teachers		Scholars	
	District	State	District	State
1. Engineering College	89	560	560	4,201
2. Veterinary College	116	116	244	244
3. Horticulture College	30	30	189	189
4. Training College	14	169	128	2,283

The only College of Veterinary and Horticulture in the State is located in this district.

Hindi Training Institute, Ramavarmapuram

The Hindi Training Institute, Ramavarmapuram imparts training in Hindi by awarding diploma. There were 160 candidates in this institute in the year 1975-76. The hostel attached to the institute provides accommodation for 75 inmates. The total receipts for 1975-76 came to Rs. 20,299.50, and total expenditure Rs. 1,78,835.80. This institute is one of the two similar institutions in the State.

Institute of Primary Education, Ramavarmapuram

The Institute of Primary Education, Ramavarmapuram looks after all matters relating to primary education by organising programmes of training, inspection, research work and other matters connected with the improvement of primary education. The Institute is headed by a Deputy Director and it has the administrative control over the Government Hindi Training Institute, Language Teachers Training Centre, Audio Visual Unit and Distributing Library, Trichur. During 1975-76 the Institute conducted 10 inservice training courses for 500 headmasters of upper primary schools and 3 training courses for 150 headmasters of lower primary schools besides the training courses for 50 teachers for the preparation of good

questions based on objective in Malayalam, Mathematics and Science. The Institute publishes a Journal entitled Institute of Primary Education Journal. This is the only journal of its kind in Kerala focussing its attention on the improvements of the professional standards of the teachers particularly teachers at primary level. The main objective of the publication is the creation of an avenue for posting the teachers with up-to-date information in education and for solving their problems themselves. The total receipts of the Institute for the year was Rs. 5,665 and expenditure Rs. 2,81,497.

In addition to the above higher centres of learning in technical education, the following table gives the number of polytechnics, junior technical schools, industrial training institutes, etc., in the years 1965-66 and 1978-79.

	1965-66	1978-79
Polytechnics	4	4
Junior Technical Schools	4	N.A.
Industrial Training Institutes	2	2
Teacher's Training Schools	10	N.A.

V. Schools for the Cultivation of Fine Arts

(1) *Kerala Kalamandalam*:—At Cheruthuruthi in Trichur is located the world renowned Kerala Kalamandalam where the ancient and traditional art of Kerala, Kathakali is taught. The Institution also offers instruction in Ottamthullal, Mohiniattam, Bharathanatyam, Koothu and other oriental dances. The Institution is governed by a General Council consisting of 15 members and an executive committee of 5 members. During 1976, there were 88 students in this Institution. The Institution has staged 105 items of entertainments. The Government gave a grant of Rs. 2,00,000 during the period. The Kalamandalam has left its everlasting imprint in the cultural revival of Kerala.

(2) *Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy*:—The seat of the Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy is in Trichur. The Academy has as its aim the revival of the folk arts of Kerala. The governing body consists of 27 members with a Chairman and an Executive Committee of 9 members. The Academy has published certain standard works on Kerala Folk Arts. It also runs a magazine by name 'Keli'. During 1975-76, the Academy was given a grant of Rs. 2,62,123 by Government.

(3) *Kerala Sahitya Academy* which is located in Trichur town was established on August 15, 1956. Among the objects of the Academy are the implementation of the schemes for the development

of Malayalam language and literature, promotion of research in the field of language and literature, publication of literary works both creative and critical and to create in the minds of the people interest in literary pursuits. The administration of the Academy is entrusted with a General Council consisting of 34 members and an Executive Committee of 12 members. The Academy is aided by Government in its activities.

(4) *Kerala Lalithakala Academy*:—The Kerala Lalithakala Academy has its headquarters in Trichur. The Academy organises study camps, seminars, etc., with a view to evincing among the public interest in the promotion of art and culture. The Association is aided by Government in its activities. In 1976, Government gave a grant of Rs. 2,00,000.

(5) *Unnai Varrier Smaraka Kalamilayam, Irinjalakuda*:—This Institution started in the name of Unnai Varrier, the well-known Kathakali composer in Malayalam has its aim the promotion of the ancient and traditional art of Kathakali. There are 10 teachers in this institution. This grant-in-aid institution of the Government of Kerala was given a sum of Rs. 10,000 during 1976.

(6) *Government Occupational Institute* is another Institution in this district imparting instruction in drawing, painting and engraving.

VI. Education of the Handicapped

The education of the handicapped is considered as a social service. Christian missionaries who were the pioneers in the field were inspired more by philanthropy than by an anxiety to educate the handicapped. The schools of the handicapped prepare the handicapped children to meet the challenge of life and also help to develop their latent talents. The courses in these schools are the same as those of regular schools though the method of teaching is different. The schools are residential. The girls are taught sewing and embroidery in addition to the regular study of languages, arithmetic, geography, social studies, general science, music etc. The Braille system is followed in teaching the blind and braille-reading for deaf and dumb pupils.

There is only one school for the education of the orthopaedically handicapped in this district. It was established on August 30, 1934. It is located at Kunnamkulam in the district. The strength of this school for the year 1965 and 1978-79 is given below.

Name	1965			1978-79		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
School for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb	48	..	48	81	36	117

The distribution of pupils in the various institutions for the handicapped in Kerala for 1965-66 and 1975-76 was 428 and 797 respectively. A total of 110 pupils consisting of 79 boys and 31 girls attended the school during 1978-79. There are 20 teachers on the staff of the school. The school has its own hostel with 8 rooms and as many as 103 pupils reside in the hostel.

VII. *List of Libraries in the district*

There were only 286 reading room and libraries in the district during 1965-66. The number rose to 349 in 1974-75. The number of members in these libraries came to 69,100 and the number of books 27 lakhs.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

I. *Vital statistics of births and deaths*

The table below shows the number of live births, deaths and still births for the years 1969-70 and 1975-76 in the Trichur district.

1969-70—	
Live births	26,342
Deaths	4,402
Still births	72
1975-76—	
Live births	30,191
Deaths	8,839
Still births	254

It is clear from the above statistics that even though medical facilities are on the increase in the district during the last one decade, birth rates do not come down to an equivalent level. It is also to be noted that birth rates are proportionately on the increase with a higher rate. The sample registration survey undertaken in the State in the year 1975 with the objective of getting reliable information on vital rates and population during the intercensal years contains some interesting details with regard to the birth and death rates. The birth and death rates in the State during the year 1975 show an increase from the previous year contrary to the declining trend experienced during the past so many years except 1972. The crude birth and death rates for the year 1975 were 28.17 and 8.48 per 1,000 respectively. These rates relate to the usual resident population. From the sample registration scheme (rural samples) the birth and death rates in the district of Trichur in the year 1975 were 26.46 and 8.07 per 1,000 population respectively. The district falls below the rates in regard to the death and birth rates of the State. With regard to still birth rate per 1,000 births, the district rate was 15.96 whereas the rate for the whole State 19.44.

II. *Infant mortality*

The infant mortality for the district in 1960 was 1,310 and the rate was 46.65 and that of the State 20,214 and the rate 49.77. After the lapse of 15 years, the sample registration survey conducted in the State in 1975 reveals that the infant mortality rate in the State was as 57.26 per 1,000 live births. The region-wise analysis of the infant mortality rate exhibits a noticeable variation in the rate in such a way that the lowest rate was seen in the lowland region and the highest in

the highland region and this phenomenon was discernible in the previous years also. The above survey reveals that the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births in the district of Trichur was 58.51 which was slightly higher than the rate for the whole State.

III. Mortality from various diseases

The following table gives the registered deaths by the various diseases in the district in the year 1970.

Causes	District	State
Cholera	0	16
Small-pox	0	10
Plague	0	0
Dysentery and diarrhoea	74	1,034
Respiratory diseases	152	2,952
Fevers	245	6,039
All other causes	3,777	68,781
Accidents and injuries	120	1,402
Total	4,368	80,237

(1) Cholera

Cholera and gastro-enteritis were prevalent in all districts of Kerala in 1975-76 and Trichur district was no exception. 7,719 cases were reported from the eleven districts of which 189 cases ended in death. The following statement shows the infection rate, death rate and case mortality rate relating to the bacteriologically confirmed cholera cases in the State and in the district.

(a) Infection rate

	No. of cases	Infection rate per 1,000 population
State	352	0.0151
District	3	0.0013

(b) Mortality rate

	No. of deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population
State	13	0.00056
District	0	0.000

(c) Case fatality rate

	No. of cases	No. of deaths	Case fatality rate
State	352	13	3.7
District	3	0	0

(2) Small-pox

State was free from small-pox during 1975-76. However in the year 1974-75, there were 4 cases of attack and 4 deaths in the State of which 3 cases of attack and 2 deaths were in the district under reference.

Statistics relating to small-pox, gastro-enteritis/cholera, chicken-pox, encephalitis in the district from 1970 to 1978 are given below:

Year	Small-pox		Gastro Enteritis/ Cholera		Chicken-pox		Encephalitis	
	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death
1970	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
1971	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
1972	..	..	197	1	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	213	1	..	..	..	..
1974	3	2	737	7	..	..	..	..
1975	..	..	86	7	..	..	..	..
1976	..	..	97	9	5,774	..	..	..
1977	..	..	69	3	3,630	4	..	..
1978	..	..	159	5	3,192	8	8	3

The result of the small-pox active searches made in the District of Trichur by the District Medical authorities between November 1, 1974 to November 18, 1976 is given in page number 127.

IV. Medical facilities

There is phenomenal increase in the medical facilities in the district. This can be understood from the list given below which shows the number of institutions as existed in the district during 1965-66 and 1970-71.

Institutions	No. of hospitals/dispensaries	
	1965-66	1970-71
Modern medicines		
Government Hospitals	15	17
Primary Health Centres	16	18
Dispensaries including T.B. Centres	15	20
Grant-in-aid institutions and other institutions	2	..
No. of beds in the above institutions	2,802	2,949

The following is the list of taluk-wise medical institutions in Trichur district as on April 1, 1978 with their bed strength.

Sl. No.	Name of institutions	Name of Panchayat/ Municipality	Bed strength
1	District Hospital, Trichur (U)	Trichur (M)	634
2	Maternity Hospital, Trichur (U)	"	171
3	Mental Hospital, Trichur (U)	"	317
4	K. V. Sanatorium for Chest diseases, Mulankunnathukavu	Avanur	296
5	Government Hospital, Cherpu	Cherpu	74
6	District T. B. Centre, Trichur	Trichur (M)	..
7	Government Hospital, Anthikad	Anthikad	32
8	P. H. Centre, Ollur	Ollur	12
9	" Vellanikkara	Madakkathara	8
10	" Alapad	Chazhoor	6
11	" Tholur	Tholur	6
12	Government Dispensary, Triprayar	Thanniam	20
13	" Ramavarnapuram	Vilavattom	..
14	" Mundur	Mundur	..
15	" Mulankunnathukavu	Avanur	..
16	" Pattikkadu	Panancheri	..
17	" Manalur	Manalur	20
18	P. W. D. Dispensary, Peechi	Panancheri	..
19	Central Jail Dispensary, Viyyur	Viyyur	..
20	Government Dispensary, Arimbur	Arimbur	6
21	" Poomala	Killanur	..
22	Medical Centre attached to Police Training Centre, Ramavarnapuram	Vilavattom	..
23	Government Rural Dispensary, Paralam	Paralam	..
24	" Puthur	Puthur	..
25	" Ayyanthole	Ayyanthole	..
26	" Vallachira	Vallachira	..
27	" Nadathara	Nadathara	..
28	" Ollurkkara	Ollurkkara	..
29	" Koorkkancherry	Koorkkancherry	..
30	" Madakkathara	Madakkathara	..

Sl. No.	Name of institutions	Name of Panchayat/ Municipality	Bed strength
Mukundapuram			
1	Government Hospital, Chalakudy	Chalakudy (M)	127
2	Taluk Headquarters Hospital, Irinjalakuda	Irinjalakuda (M)	121
3	Government Hospital, Pudukkad	Pudukkad	75
4	" Kattoor	Kattoor	36
5	Leprosy Hospital, Koratty	Koratty	610
6	Government Hospital, Mala	Mala	41
7	P. H. Centre, Mattathur	Mattathur	14
8	" Aloor	Aloor	12
9	" Puthenchira	Puthenchira	12
10	" Elinjiypra	Kodassery	18
11	" Anandapuram	Muriyad	..
12	Government Dispensary, Kakkad	Kallur Vadakkumuri	4
13	" Trikkur	Trikkur	..
14	" Varandarappilly	Varandarappilly	..
15	Government Rural Dispensary, Kuzhur	Kuzhur	..
16	" Padiyur	Padiyur	..
17	" Kodakara	Kodakara	..
18	" Mupliyam	Varandarappilly	..
19	" Molur	Molur	..

Kodungallur

1	Government Hospital, Kodungallur	Kodungallur	136
2	P. H. Centre, Azhikode	Eriyad	12
3	Government Rural Dispensary, Poyya	Poyya	..
4	" Methala	Methala	..

Thalappilly

1	Government Hospital, Wadakkancherry	Wadakkancherry	7
2	" Kunnamkulam (U)	Kunnamkulam (M)	83
3	" Pazhayannur	Pazhayannur	-
4	P. H. Centre, Erumapetty	Erumapetty	10
5	" Pazhanji	Kattakampal	6
6	" Thiruvilwamala	Thiruvilwamala	6
7	Government Dispensary, Chelakkara	Chelakkara	24
8	" Desamangalam	Desamangalam	7

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Sl. No.	Name of institutions	Name of Panchayat/ Municipality	Bed strength
9	Govt. Dispensary, Elanad	Elanad	..
10	" Velur	Velur	..
11	" Kondazhi	Kondazhi	..
12	" Kuthampilly	Thiruvilwamala	..
13	Govt. Rural Dispensary, Kandanassery	Kandanassery	..
14	" Panjal	Panjal	..
15	" Thonoorkara	Chelakkara	..
16	Leprosy Control Unit, Erumapetty	Erumapetty	..

Chavakkad

1	Government Hospital, Chavakkad	Chavakkad	52
2	" Valapad	Valapad	51
3	P. H. Centre, Mullassery	Mullassery	12
4	" Perinjanam	Perinjanam	20
5	" Vatanappally	Vatanappally	20
6	" Vadakkekka	Vadakkekka	26
7	" Kadappuram	Kadappuram	6
8	Government Rural Dispensary, Nattika	Nattika	..
9	" Venkitangu	Venkitangu	..
10	" Kaipamangalam	Kaipamangalam	..
11	" Punnayoor	Punnayoor	..
12	" Elavally	Elavally	..
13	" Padinjare Vemballur	Sreenarayanapuram	..
14	" Pavaratty	Pavaratty	..
15	" Thykkad	Thykkad	..
16	Fisheries Dispensary, Karimpram	Edathiruthy	..

The increase in the medical facilities does not commensurate with the number of people treated in these medical institutions. In 1965-66 it is seen that 1,626,437 and 151,996 people were treated as out-patients and in-patients respectively in the district. In 1970-71 these figures rose to 2,606,289 and 153,556 respectively. At the same time the figures of patients treated in allopathic hospitals and dispensaries in the year 1974 read as follows:

	Out-patients	In-patients
Hospitals	1,418,070	113,662
Dispensaries	976,625	4,967

A new trend seen in case of health practice in Kerala is generally that more and more people are turning towards Ayurveda and homoeopathic type of treatment. This trend is visible in Trichur district also. In 1965-66, 1,137,174 people including men, women and children were treated in Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries, But in 1970-71 4,760 people were treated as in-patients and 1,696,717 people as out-patients in Ayurvedic hospitals. In 1970-71 the bed strength in these hospitals were 134. The number of beds in Ayurvedic hospitals and Vishavaidyasala hospitals together in the district rose to 164 in the year 1976-77. There were 77 Ayurvedic doctors working in the district in this field.

With regard to homoeopathic treatment increased interest began to be shown only by the beginning of this decade. In 1974-75 there were 8 homoeopathic doctors in the district and 75,053 people were treated in the various homoeopathic hospitals. In 1975-76, 225 in-patients and 86,971 out-patients were treated in homoeopathic hospitals and dispensaries of the district.

V. Sanitation and family planning

Of the five municipal towns in Trichur district, with the exception of one i. e., Chavakkad all are brought under the fold of urban water supply system. Two projects are under various stages of construction in the district under this scheme. With regard to the villages the number of schemes completed during the year 1977-78 were 4 and 63 schemes were in operation. 24 more schemes were under execution at various stages of construction at the end of this period.

In the field of family planning the district has made a tremendous headway. Below is given a table showing sterilisation in Trichur district during 1965-66.

Sterilisation during 1965-66

Age group	Males operated		Females operated		Total	
	No.	% (Excluding not recorded)	No.	% (Excluding not recorded)	No.	% (Excluding not recorded)
20-24	13	0.4	45	11.1	58	1.5
25-29	214	6.0	108	26.7	322	8.1
30-34	787	22.1	114	28.4	901	22.6
35-39	1,087	30.5	117	29.1	1,204	30.4
40 and above	1,463	41.0	19	4.7	1,482	37.4
Not recorded	157	..	8	..	165	..
Total	3,721	100.00	411	100.00	4,132	100.00

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In 1969-70 the number of males operated were 1,701 and females 406. But the achievements of family planning programme during 1977-78 shows a marked increase in this district. The number of people subjected to family planning programme operations and other methods during 1977-78 and 1978-79 are given below :

	1977-78	1978-79
Vasectomy	1,936	1,619
Tubectomy	6,519	7,772
I. U. C. D.	550	540
Induced abortion (M. T. P.)	2,966	..

In 1975-76 6,283 P. P. S. operations were seen conducted in the district. In 1974-75 the number of P.P.S. operations were only 5,134.

VI. Malaria, filaria and small-pox

Trichur comes under the National Malaria Eradication Programme. The entomological assessment made in the area from where indigenous cases were reported did not give any indication of the presence of the recognised vector. But the assessment surveys were conducted only long after the transmission of the disease. The following table gives the statistics relating to malaria from 1970-1979.

Year	Malaria Positive					
	Imported			Indigenous		
	B.T.	M.T.	Mixed	B.T.	M.T.	Mixed
1970	29	..	..	..	..	..
1971	31	..	..	..	..	..
1972	35	1	..	..	..	..
1973	54	1	..	1	..	..
1974	103	..	..	..	..	..
1975	207	2	..	7	..	..
1976	604	3	..	18	..	..
1977	716	4	..	..	..	..
1978	741	2	..	2	..	..
1979	153	1	..	..	..	..

B. T. = Benigin Tertian

M. T. = Malignant Tertian

The National Filariasis Control Unit also functions in the district. In this district alone 4,588 field workers are employed in this unit. They spray oil in the area where the spread of filariasis is suspected. According to statistics available 41,270 litres of oil was used for this purpose in the district in the year 1975-76.

Trichur is one district from which no case of small-pox is reported from 1971 onwards. In this respect only Trivandrum and Palghat districts had any attack of this disease in Kerala. That was in the year 1974. Still small-pox vaccination is compulsorily and extensively taken to people, especially to the children of lower ages.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Table on Social and Industrial Legislation

Trichur was part of the erstwhile State of Cochin and so, the following Enactments and Acts are applicable to this district.

Enactments applicable to Cochin only

- 1 Ammannur Chakiyars Properties Making Impartible Proclamation, 12 of 1112 (Amended by Proclamation, 2 of 1123).
- 2 Chittur Cess Recovery Act, 2 of 1123.
- 3 Christian Civil Marriage Act, 5 of 1095.
- 4 Christian Succession Act, 6 of 1097.
- 5 Cultivable Lands Left Uncultivated—Penalising of—Proclamation, 19 of 1118.
- 6 Cutchi Memons Act, 4 of 1106.
- 7 Debt Conciliation Act, 26 of 1112 (Amended by Acts 10, 23 and 28 of 1113).
- 8 Denial of Value of Improvements Under Food Production Scheme Proclamation, 18 of 1117.
- 9 Devaswom Proclamation of 1085 (Amended by Proclamations 15 of 1092 and 23 of 1118).
- 10 Devaswom Verumpattom Settlement Proclamation, 23 of 1118 (Amended by Acts 4 of 1961 and 1 of 1964).
- 11 Epidemic Diseases Act, 1 of 1072.
- 12 Ferries and Tolls Act, 3 of 1082 (Amended by Act 1 of 1088).
- 13 Forest Steam Tramway Act, 5 of 1082.
- 14 Free Compulsory Primary Education Act, 11 of 1123.
- 15 Joint Land Registration Act, 2 of 1103.
- 16 Juvenile Smoking Act, 2 of 1096.
- 17 Kanams and Panayams Proclamation, 3 of 1112.
- 18 Lepers Act, 6 of 1084 (Amended by Act 55 of 1112).
- 19 Loans Proclamation of 1109.
- 20 Obstruction in Fairways Act, 14 of 1112.
- 21 Palliyara Muthalpidi Estate—Making Applicable the Revenue Recovery Act—Proclamation, 7 of 1115.
- 22 Penalties Enhancement Proclamation, 15 of 1117 (Amended by Proclamations, 2 and 8 of 1118).
- 23 Port Roads Control Act, 10 of 1117 (Amended by Act 8 of 1119).
- 24 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 18 of 1095—See also Central Act, 59 of 1960.
- 25 Prevention of Dedication Act, 25 of 1111.
- 26 Prevention of Rubber Theft Act, 7 of 1089.
- 27 Public Canals and Backwaters Navigation Act, 1 of 1092. (Amended by Acts 9 of 1095, 69 of 1112 and 7 of 1122).
- 28 Relief to Kuries Subscribers Proclamation of 1111 Extending Proclamation, 1 of 1112.
- 29 Settlement Proclamation of 1080.
- 30 Town Councils Act, 26 of 1114 (Kept in Abeyance by Proclamation 10 of 1117 and Amended by Proclamation, 26 of 1117).

Enactments applicable to Travancore-Cochin only

- 1 Drugs Control Act, 23 of 1950.
- 2 Electricity Supply Surcharge (Repeal) Act, 37 of 1971.
- 3 Entertainment Tax (Validation of Levy and Collection) Act, 26 of 1955
- 4 Evacuee Interest (Separation) Travancore-Cochin Supplementary Act, 4 of 1954 [Adapted by A. L. O. (Kerala) 1956].
- 5 Fisheries Act, 24 of 1950.
- 6 Hindu Religious Institutions Act, 15 of 1950.
- 7 Irrigation Act, 7 of 1956 (Amended by Acts 25 of 1950, 1 of 1955, 1 of 1957, 36 of 1958, 1 of 1964 and 21 of 1976 [Adapted by A. L. O. (Kerala) 1956].
- 8 Irrigation Tanks (Preservation and Improvement) Act, 12 of 1955.
- 9 Luxury Tax on Tobacco Validation Act, 9 of 1964.
- 10 Medical Practitioners Act, 9 of 1953 [Adapted by A. L. O. (Kerala) 1956].
- 11 Motor Vehicles Act, 10 of 1925—See also Central Acts 4 of 1939, 3 of 1951 and 5 of 1960.
- 12 Municipal (Temporary Provisions) Act, 3 of 1953 (Amended by Act 3 of 1956) [Adapted by A. L. O. (Kerala) 1956].
- 13 Panchayats (Validation of Imposition and Collection of Rates, Taxes, Cess and Fees) Act, 15 of 1958.
- 14 Prisoners Act, 17 of 1950.
- 15 Public Health Act, 16 of 1955.
- 16 Town Planning Act, 4 of 1908 (Amended by Acts 15 of 1920, 31 of 1960, 21 of 1968 and 18 of 1976).

State enactments applicable to whole of Kerala

- 1 Abkari Act, 1 of 1077 (Amended by Acts 5 of 1091, 3 of 1106, 19 of 1111, 50 of 1112, 13 of 1119, 15 of 1124, 22 of 1124, President's Act, 1 of 1964, 10 of 1967, 16 of 1969, 14 of 1973, 10 of 1975 and 24 of 1975).
- 2 Additional Tax on Entertainments and Surcharge on Show Tax Act, 22 of 1963 (Amended by Acts 7 of 1972, 8 of 1973 and 20 of 1975).
- 3 Agricultural Income-tax Act, 22 of 1950 (Amended by Acts 2 of 1951, 9 of 1954, 6 of 1955, 8 of 1957, 2 of 1958, 11 of 1959, 13 of 1960, 9 of 1961, 10 of 1961, 12 of 1961, 18 of 1967, 15 of 1970, 12 of 1971, 22 of 1971, 9 of 1974, 13 of 1976, 41 of 1976 and K. A. L. O. 1956).
- 4 Agriculturists Debt Relief Act, 11 of 1970 (Amended by Act 13 of 1973).
- 5 Agriculturists Loans Act, 27 of 1961.
- 6 Agricultural Workers Act, 8 of 1974.
- 7 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 26 of 1969.
- 8 Animals and Birds Sacrifices Prohibition Act, 20 of 1968.
- 9 Beedi and Cigar Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Works) Act, 8 of 1962.
- 10 Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 29 of 1975.
- 11 Borstal Schools Act, 31 of 1961.
- 12 Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 2 of 1965 (Amended by Acts 7 of 1966, 8 of 1968, 2 of 1973 and 16 of 1974).
- 13 Buildings Tax Act, 7 of 1975.
- 14 Cattle Trespass Act, 26 of 1961.
- 15 Children Act, 3 of 1973.

- 16 Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act, 29 of 1958.
- 17 Control of Poison Contaminated Articles (Validation) Act, 42 of 1958.
- 18 Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1 of 1960.
- 19 Co-operative Societies Act, 21 of 1969 (Amended by Acts 38 of 1971 and 8 of 1974).
- 20 Cultivators and Tenants (Temporary Protection) Act, 20 of 1970 (Amended by Act 3 of 1972).
- 21 Debt Relief Act, 17 of 1977.
- 22 Dramatic Performances Act, 41 of 1961.
- 23 Drugs and Other Stores (Unlawful Possession) Act, 17 of 1971.
- 24 Education Act, 6 of 1959 (Amended by Acts 8 of 1960, 35 of 1960 and 31 of 1969).
- 25 Electricity Duty Act, 23 of 1963 (Amended by Acts 30 of 1969, 24 of 1972, 13 of 1975 and 21 of 1977).
- 26 The Engineering Technicians Co-operative Societies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 20 of 1977.
- 27 Gaming Act, 20 of 1960 (Amended by Act 24 of 1973).
- 28 Gifts Goods (Unlawful Possession) Act, 6 of 1963.
- 29 Government Land Assignment Act, 30 of 1960.
- 30 Grandhasala Sangham (Taking over of Management) Act, 19 of 1977.
- 31 Habitual Offenders Act, 28 of 1960.
- 32 Hackney Carriage Act, 18 of 1963.
- 33 Hindu Places of Public Worship (Authorisation of Entry) Act, 7 of 1965.
- 34 Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 47 of 1958 (Amended by Act 8 of 1969).
- 35 Joint Hindu Family System (Abolition) Act, 30 of 1976.
- 36 Kanam Tenancy Abolition Act, 16 of 1976.
- 37 The Kannan Devan Hills (Resumption of Lands) Act, 5 of 1971.
- 38 Kerala University Act, 17 of 1974.
- 39 Land Acquisition Act, 21 of 1962 (Amended by Acts 4 of 1966 and 29 of 1968).
- 40 Land Acquisition (Amendment and Validation) Act, 29 of 1968.
- 41 Land Development Act, 17 of 1964 (Amended by Acts 3 of 1969, 16 of 1973 and 47 of 1976).
- 42 Land Development Corporation Limited (Special Powers) Act, 5 of 1974 (Amended by Act 15 of 1977).
- 43 Land Relinquishment Act, 38 of 1958 (Amended by Acts 8 of 1963, 1 of 1964 and 13 of 1966).
- 44 Land Reforms Act, 1 of 1964 (Amended by Acts 12 of 1966, 35 of 1969, 25 of 1971, 17 of 1972, 11 of 1973, 12 of 1973, 27 of 1974, 15 of 1976 and 16 of 1976).
- 45 Land Tax Act, 13 of 1961 (Amended by Acts 22 of 1968, 17 of 1969, 19 of 1969, 20 of 1969, 20 of 1971 and 9 of 1972).
- 46 Lime Shells (Control) Act, 18 of 1958.
- 47 Livestock Improvement Act, 17 of 1961 (Amended by Act 28 of 1968).
- 48 Mappilla Marumakkathayam (Amendment) Act, 32 of 1963.
- 49 Minimum Wages (Kerala Amendment) Act, 18 of 1960.

- 50 Motor Transport Workers Payment of Fair Wages Act, 23 of 1971.
- 51 Municipal Corporations Act, 30 of 1961 (Amended by Acts 38 of 1961, 13 of 1964, 28 of 1969, 1 of 1970 and 29 of 1972, 25 of 1974, 28 of 1974, 14 of 1975, 26 of 1975, 4 of 1976, 7 of 1976, 18 of 1976, 35 of 1976, 42 of 1976 and 4 of 1977).
- 52 Municipalities Act, 14 of 1961 (Amended by Acts 39 of 1961, 15 of 1962, 22 of 1962, 29 of 1963, 4 of 1967, 4 of 1971, 26 of 1972, 9 of 1973, 25 of 1974, 30 of 1975, 9 of 1976 and 48 of 1976).
- 53 Panchayats Act, 32 of 1960 (Amended by Acts 15 and 19 of 1962, 22 of 1967, 23 of 1968, 13 of 1969, 16 of 1971, 3 of 1976, 43 of 1976 and 44 of 1976).
- 54 Parks, Playfields and Open Spaces (Preservation and Regulation) Act, 2 of 1969.
- 55 Payment of Subsistence Allowance Act, 27 of 1973.
- 56 Places of Public Resort Act, 40 of 1963 (Amended by Act 21 of 1975).
- 57 Preservation of Private Forests Act, 16 of 1972 (Amended by Act 10 of 1973)
- 58 Prevention and Control of Animal Diseases Act, 4 of 1967.
- 59 Prevention of Disturbances of Public Meetings Act, 35 of 1961.
- 60 Prevention of Eviction Act, 12 of 1966 (Amended by Act, 1 of 1961).
- 61 Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) Act, 26 of 1971.
- 62 Prohibition Act, 13 of 1950 (Amended by Acts 25 of 1950, 5 of 1967 and 17 of 1973).
- 63 Revenue Recovery Act, 15 of 1968.
- 64 Road Transport Services (Validation) Act, 6 of 1957.
- 65 Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on Transfer of Lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Act, 31 of 1975.
- 66 Sreepadam Land Enfranchisement Act, 20 of 1969.
- 67 Sree Pandara Vaka Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement Act, 20 of 1971). Amended by Acts 9 of 1975 and 18 of 1977.)
- 68 State Aid to Industries Act, 34 of 1963.
- 69 State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society (Special Provisions) Acts of 1960.
- 70 State Housing Board Act, 19 of 1971.
- 71 State Rural Development Board Act, 15 of 1971.
- 72 Sthanam Properties [Assumption of Temporary Management and Control of Hindu Succession (Amendment)] Act, 28 of 1958.
- 73 Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses Act, 32 of 1976.
- 74 Thiruppuvaram Payment (Abolition) Act, 19 of 1969.
- 75 Toddy Workers Welfare Fund Act, 22 of 1969.
- 76 Treasure Trove Act, 30 of 1968.
- 77 Wakf (Kerala Amendment) Act, 18 of 1972.

State enactments passed after the formation of Kerala

- 1 The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings Act, 1957.
- 2 The Koodalmanickam Devaswom Proclamation (Amendment) Act, 1957.
- 3 The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Amendment) Act, 1957.
- 4 The Kerala University Act, 1957.
- 5 The Travancore-Cochin Insolvency (Amendment) Act, 1957.

- 6 The Kerala Maternity Benefit Act, 1957.
- 7 The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Second Amendment) Act, 1957.
- 8 The Madras District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1957.
- 9 The Madras Village Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1957.
- 10 The Malabar District Board (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1957.
- 11 The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1957.
- 12 The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1957.
- 13 The Kerala Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Act, 1957.
- 14 The Travancore-Cochin Panchayats (Validation of Imposition and Collection of Rates, Taxes, Cesses and Fees) Act, 1958.
- 15 The Kerala Lime Shells (Control) Act, 1959.
- 16 The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1958.
- 17 The Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 1958.
- 18 The Madras Marumakkathayam (Amendment) Act, 1958.
- 19 The Kerala Nambudiri Act, 1958.
- 20 The Sthanam Properties [Assumption of Temporary Management and Control and Hindu Succession (Amendment)] Act, 1958.
- 21 The Kerala Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act, 1958.
- 22 The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Amendment) Act, 1959.
- 23 The Kerala Agriculturists Debt Relief Act, 1958.
- 24 The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Act, 1958.
- 25 The Kerala Control of Poison Contaminated Articles (Validation) Act, 1958.
- 26 The Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1958.
- 27 The Kerala Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.
- 28 The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1958.
- 29 The Madras Building (Lease and Rent Control) Second Amendment Act, 1958.
- 30 The Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1958.
- 31 The Travancore-Cochin Requisitioning and Acquisition of Property (Amendment) Act, 1958.
- 32 The Kerala Education Act, 1958.
- 33 The Kerala Co-operative Societies Laws (Amendment) Act, 1958.
- 34 The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1959.
- 35 The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Amendment) Act, 1959.
- 36 The Kerala Building (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1959.
- 37 The Kerala Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Act, 1959.
- 38 The Kerala Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1960.
- 39 The Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 1960.
- 40 The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Amendment) Act, 1960.
- 41 The Kerala Education (Amendment) Act, 1960.
- 42 The Kerala Surcharge on Taxes (Amendment) Act, 1960.
- 43 The Minimum Wages (Kerala Amendment) Act, 1960.
- 44 The Kerala Gaming Act, 1960.

- 45 The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Second Amendment) Act, 196
- 46 The Travancore-Cochin Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1960.
- 47 The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1960.
- 48 The Kerala Government Land Assignment Act, 1960.
- 49 The Travancore Town Planning (Amendment) Act, 1960.
- 50 The Kerala Panchayats Act, 1960.
- 51 The Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1960.
- 52 The Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1960.
- 53 The Trivandrum City Improvement Trust Act, 1960.
- 54 The Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Act, 1960.
- 55 The Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, 1960.
- 56 The Kerala Land Tax Act, 1961.
- 57 The Kerala Municipalities Act, 1960.
- 58 The Kerala Livestock Improvement Act, 1961.
- 59 The Kerala Buildings Tax Act, 1961.
- 60 The Kerala Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1961.
- 61 The Pattazhi Devaswom Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Act, 1961.
- 62 The Kerala Cattle Trespass Act, 1961.
- 63 The Kerala Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1961.
- 64 The Industrial Disputes (Kerala Amendment) Act, 1961.
- 65 The Kerala Municipal Corporations Act, 1961.
- 66 The Kerala Borstal Schools Act, 1961.
- 67 The Kerala Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1961.
- 68 The Kerala Hereditary Village Officer (Abolition) Act, 1961.
- 69 The Kerala Prevention of Disturbances of Public Meeting Act, 1961.
- 70 The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1961.
- 71 The Kerala Destruction of Records Act, 1961.
- 72 The Kerala Beedi and Cigar Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1961.
- 73 The Kerala Agrarian Relations (Amendment) Act, 1962.
- 74 The Kerala Ryotwari Tenants and Kudikidappukars Protection Act, 1962.
- 75 The Kerala Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1962.
- 76 The Kerala Agrarian Relations (Second Amendment) Act, 1962.
- 77 The Kerala Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1963.
- 78 The Kerala Tenants and Kudikidappukars Protection Act, 1963.
- 79 The Kerala Agriculturists Debt Relief (Amendment) Act, 1962.
- 80 The Kerala Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1963.
- 81 The Kerala Money Lenders (Amendment) Act, 1963.
- 82 The Kerala State Aid to Industries Act, 1963.
- 83 The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1963.
- 84 The Assumption of Management of Estates Proclamations (Repeal) Act, 1963.
- 85 The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1963.

- 86 The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Kerala Amendment) Act, 1963.
- 87 The Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963.
- 88 The Kerala Tenants and Kudikidappukars Protection (Amendment) Act, 1964.
- 89 The Kerala Land Development Act, 1964.
- 90 The Kerala Hindu Places of Public Worship (Authorisation of Entry) Act, 1965.
- 91 The Kerala University (Amendment) Act, 1966.
- 92 The Kerala Prevention of Eviction Act, 1966.
- 93 The Kerala Prevention and Control of Animal Diseases Act, 1967.
- 94 The Kerala Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Act, 1967.
- 95 The Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967.
- 96 The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings Act, 1967.
- 97 The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- 98 The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- 99 The Kerala Cattle Trespass (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- 100 The Kerala Animals and Birds Sacrifices Prohibition Act, 1968.
- 101 The Town Planning Laws (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- 102 The Kerala Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1968.
- 103 The Kerala Public Buildings (Evictions of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1968.
- 104 The Kerala Treasure Trove Act, 1968.
- 105 The Kerala Parks, Playfields and Open Spaces (Preservation and Regulation) Act, 1969.
- 106 The Kerala Land Development (Amendment) Act, 1969.
- 107 The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1969.
- 108 The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Amendment) Act, 1969.
- 109 The Kerala Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) (Amendment) Act, 1969.
- 110 The Kerala University Act, 1969.
- 111 The Thuruppuvaram Payment (Abolition) Act, 1969.
- 112 The Sreepadam Lands Enfranchisement Act, 1969.
- 113 The Kerala Co-operative Societies Act, 1969.
- 114 The Kerala Toddy Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1969.
- 115 The Plantations Labour (Kerala Amendment) Act, 1969.
- 116 The Kerala Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1969.
- 117 The Kerala Education (Amendment) Act, 1969.
- 118 The Payment of Wages (Kerala Amendment) Act, 1969.
- 119 The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1969.
- 120 The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1970.
- 121 The Kerala Maternity Benefit (Repeal) Act, 1970.
- 122 The Kerala Agriculturists Debt Relief Act, 1970.

- 123 The Kerala Cultivators and Tenants (Temporary Protection) Act, 1970.
- 124 The Kerala Essential Articles Control (Temporary Powers) Continuance Act, 1970.
- 125 The Kannan Devan Hills (Resumption of Lands) Act, 1971.
- 126 The Guruvayur Devaswom Act, 1971.
- 127 The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Kerala Amendment Act, 1971.
- 128 The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1971.
- 129 The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Second Amendment) Act, 1971.
- 130 The Kerala Drugs and Other Stores (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1971.
- 131 The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1971.
- 132 The Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) Act, 1971.
- 133 The Kerala Places of Public Resort (Validation of Levy and Collection of Licence Fee) Act, 1971.
- 134 The Cochin University Act, 1971.
- 135 The Travancore-Cochin Electricity Supply Surcharge (Repeal) Act, 1971.
- 136 The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1971.
- 137 The Calicut University (Amendment) Act, 1971.
- 138 The Kerala Cultivators and Tenants (Temporary Protection) Amendment Act, 1971.
- 139 The Calicut University (Amendment) Act, 1972.
- 140 The Kerala Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1972.
- 141 The Wakf (Kerala Amendment) Act, 1972.
- 142 The Pattazhi Devaswom Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Amendment Act, 1972.
- 143 The Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1972.
- 144 The Kerala Children Act, 1972.
- 145 The Kerala Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1973.
- 146 The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973.
- 147 The Kerala Agriculturists' Debt Relief (Amendment) Act, 1973.
- 148 The Abkari (Amendment) Act, 1973.
- 149 The Kerala Official Language (Legislation) Amendment Act, 1973.
- 150 The Kerala Land Development (Amendment) Act, 1973.
- 151 The Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1973.
- 152 The Kerala Payment of Subsistence Allowance Act, 1972.
- 153 The Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited (Special Powers) Act, 1974.
- 154 The Kerala Restriction on Cutting and Destruction of Valuable Tree Act, 1974.
- 155 The Stay of Recovery of Arrears of Jenmikaram Act, 1974.
- 156 The Kerala University Act, 1974.
- 157 The Kerala Agricultural Workers Act, 1974.
- 158 The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Act, 1974.
- 159 The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1974.
- 160 The Kerala Cashew Factories (Acquisition) Act, 1974.

- 161 The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Kerala Amendment Act, 1974.
- 162 The Stay of Recovery of Arrears of Jenmikaram Act, 1975.
- 163 The Sree Pandaravaka Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Amendment Act, 1975.
- 164 The Kerala Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Amendment Act, 1975.
- 165 The Kerala Public Buildings (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Act, 1975.
- 166 The Kerala Cattle Trespass (Amendment) Act, 1975.
- 167 The Kerala Places of Public Resort (Amendment) Act, 1975.
- 168 The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1975.
- 169 The Kerala Debtors (Temporary Relief) Act, 1975.
- 170 The Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on Transfer of Lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Act, 1975.
- 171 The Prisons Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976.
- 172 The Kerala Tax on Employment Act, 1976.
- 173 The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1976.
- 174 The Kerala Essential Articles Control (Temporary Powers) Continuance Act, 1976.
- 175 The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Act, 1976.
- 176 The Kerala Joint Hindu Family System (Abolition) Act, 1975.
- 177 The Kerala Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses Act, 1976.
- 178 The Kerala Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1975.
- 179 The Kerala Debt Relief Act, 1977.
- 180 The Sree Pandaravaka Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Amendment Act, 1977.
- 181 The Engineering Technicians' Co-operative Societies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1977.

II. Statistics of Prohibition

The district is completely wet. The Abkari policy of the Government is to put the privilege of retail vending of toddy and arrack and wholesale and retail vending of foreign liquor in public auction and give the right to the highest bidders every year.

The following statement gives the number of toddy shops in each of the taluks with the population and area for the year 1975.

Name of taluk	Population	Area in sq.km.	No. of shops	Sq. Km. per shop	Population per shop
Trichur	451,800	90.5	57	5.5	8,776
Thalappilly	540,000	133.44	63	4.07	11,669
Mukundapuram	450,851	276.62	70	8.32	6,914
Chavakkad	415,964	92.00	64	3.00	7,173
Kodungallur	185,000	98.00	14	7.00	13,200

The number of trees tapped are 52,045 and collection made under tree tax for the above period Rs 4,56,030.

Hereunder is given the quantity consumed etc.. in 125 arrack shops of the district:

1. Arrack	9,37,279	litres
2. Coco brandy	2,440.80	"
3. Consumption per head	0.99	"
4. Average sale per shop	2,782.77	"
5. Population per shop	23,652	"

The quantity of foreign liquor imported, issued from distilleries and warehouses and amount of duty collected during 1975 are given below:

	Litres	Duty (Rs.)
1. Spirits	83,141.29	60,347.70
2. Wine	63.70	764.40
3. Beer	15,609.00	N. A.

1. *Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of Abkari revenue under arrack (1975)*

Demand	Rs.
Collection	39,62,600
	39,62,600

2. *Excise duty collected on arrack and coco brandy*

	Rs.
(a) Duty	14,14,122.50
(b) Commission on arrack	8,52,658.00
(c) Licence fee on special licence	16,560.00
(d) Excise depots and arrack warehouses	200.00

3. *Demand, collection and balance under toddy*

	Rs.
Demand	3,69,060.50
Collection	3,56,030.30
Balance	13,030.20

4. *Details of licence fee collected under foreign liquor rules*

	Rs.
(a) Hotel, Restaurant	32,000.00
(b) Club	500.00
(c) Others	1,080.00
Total	33,580.00

5. *Fines and forfeitures*

	Rs.
(a) Fines and forfeitures	1,30,830.00
(b) Sales proceeds of confiscated articles	1,770.15
(c) Sales proceeds of old stores and materials	7.00
(d) Other items	46,950.00
Total	1,79,557.15

6. *The following is the statement showing the total demand, collection and balance of abkari revenue including arrears for 1975.*

1. Demand	Rs.
	27,51,675.84
(a) Arrears	61,11,502.41
(b) Current	
Total	88,63,178.25

2. Collection	Rs.
	49,224.97
(a) Arrears	60,63,549.49
(b) Current	
Total	61,12,774.46

3. Balance	Rs.
	27,02,450.87
(a) Arrears	47,952.92
(b) Current	
Total	27,50,403.79

7. *Statistics of cases under the Excise laws*

	Number
(a) Abkari	3,526
(b) Convicted	2,795
(c) Acquitted	456
(b) Fines recovered	Rs. 1,06,310

8. *Statistics showing the details of Abkari Rentals*

	Rs.
(a) Toddy	3,44,750
(b) Arrack	33,62,300
(c) Foreign liquor	12,94,500

III. Statistics of aid given to Scheduled Castes and Tribes

The merger of Travancore and Cochin in the year 1949 and the emergence of Kerala State on November 1, 1956 consequent on the reorganisation of States have brought about a unified pattern of schemes for the economic, educational and social uplift of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes. The important schemes implemented by the Harijan Welfare Department are the following :

1. Educational concessions at all stages of education for the educational advancement of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and other backward communities.
2. Maintenance of G. R. B. Schools started in remote and hilly areas for the benefit of scheduled tribes.
3. Starting and maintenance of nursery schools for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
4. Starting and maintenance of welfare hostels for the benefit of school going children belonging to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes.
5. Starting and maintenance of cosmopolitan hostels for college going students belonging to scheduled castes.
6. Payment of maintenance grants to recognised subsidised hostels started for the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
7. Running of various industrial training centres, production-cum-training centres for the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
8. Payment of grants to persons who are technically qualified to settle in the trades in which they are proficient.
9. Organisation of co-operative societies for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
10. Financial assistance to advocates for setting up practice and also to students who appear for I. A. S. and I. P. S. Examinations.
11. Starting of tribal pockets where there are concentration of scheduled tribes.
12. Provision of sinking of wells in areas where scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are thickly populated.
13. Payment of grants for construction of houses for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes families.
14. Implementation of schemes for the general improvement in colonies established for the benefit of scheduled castes.
15. Providing house sites and starting of colonies for Harijans.
16. Starting of Ayurvedic dispensaries.
17. Maintenance of the existing Mobile Medical Units (2) for the benefit of scheduled tribes.
18. Training of scheduled tribes girls in nursing and midwifery in the two centres at Peroorkada (Trivandrum) and Kozhikode.
19. Payment of interest free loan to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for starting industries, for construction of houses and for setting up of practice as advocates etc.
20. Payment of grants to the couples living in hard circumstances due to inter-caste marriages.
21. Maintenance of pre examination training centre for giving training to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes persons for appearing in examination conducted

by the Kerala Public Service Commission, Union Public Service Commission, Banks and other commercial undertakings.

22. Maintenance of tribal research and training centres for giving training to elected persons working in tribal areas and to conduct socio-economic surveys among scheduled tribes.

23. Maintenance of a publicity unit for conducting propaganda against the practice of untouchability.

The amount spent for the uplift of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as on March 31st 1979 is given below :

<i>Scheduled castes</i>	<i>Allotment Rs.</i>	<i>Expenditure Rs.</i>
1. Primary and secondary schools	80,000	80,000
2. Pre-matriculation studies	25,00,000	24,99,048
3. Post-matriculation studies	2,793	2,793
4. Supply of cloth	1,600	1,600
5. Special incentive to talented students	2,43,702	2,43,508
6. Hostels (Harijan Welfare)	51,308	50,934
7. Cosmopolitan hostels	75,848	75,848
8. Boarding grants	2,79,147	2,75,814
9. Industrial training centres	1,14,671	1,14,728
10. Production-cum-training centres	46,714	46,714
11. Wells and water supply	1,83,539	1,81,385
12. Improvements to colonies	4,87,500	4,87,500
13. Construction of houses	72,000	72,000
14. Thatching grant	18,775	18,775
15. Subsidy to technically trained hands	7,200	7,200
16. Grant for agricultural implements	1,320	1,320
17. Land for the purchase of screw pine	50	50
18. Discretionary grant	38,000	38,000
19. Inter-caste marriage (19 couples)	395	395
20. Students appearing for interviews	250	250
21. Eradication of untouchability	64,000	64,000
22. Tiling grant		
Total	4,268,812	4,261,862

<i>Other Backward Communities</i>	<i>Allotment Rs.</i>	<i>Expenditure Rs.</i>
1. Post-matriculation studies	11,00,000	10,98,048
2. Pre-matriculation studies	2,14,203	2,14,203
3. Boarding grants	4,568	4,568
Total	13,18,771	13,16,819

Loans and advances to scheduled castes

<i>Scheduled castes</i>	<i>Allotment Rs.</i>	<i>Expenditure Rs.</i>
1. For starting industry	27,300	27,300
2. For construction of houses	68,235	21,335
3. For advocates	2,000	2,000
Total	97,535	50,635

*Scheduled Tribes**Educational concessions*

23,000	23,000
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In addition to the above educational concessions granted to scheduled tribes by the Harijan Welfare Department, the Triba Welfare Department has also its own schemes for the social uplift of scheduled tribes. The district has a total scheduled tribes population of only 9,383 and they are mainly confined to the hilly regions of Chalakudy. A Residential School for scheduled tribes is being run at Chuvannamannu. Here the students are given free boarding and lodging and also facilities for free tuition. There is a scheduled tribe colony at Tirumeni in Thalappilli Taluk where 25 families live.

IV. Table on charitable endowments

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Endowment</i>	<i>Administrator of property</i>
1.	Sri T. V. Kunhathu's Endowment	District Collector, Trichur
2.	Kasthuri Kunjikkavamma Memorial Endowment Prize Fund	Headmaster, Boys High School, Kodungallur
3.	Mannam Thazhathu Madhava Menon Memorial Fund	Assistant Educational Officer, Trichur West
4.	Cochin Education Bureau Prize Fund	1. Director of Collegiate Education 2. Headmaster, Government Training Institute, Ramavarmapuram, Trichur
5.	(a) Smt. V. K. Droupathy Amma Memorial Scholarship Endowment (b) The V. M. G. School, Trichur Diamond Jubilee Scholarship Endowment (c) Smt. V. K. Droupathy Amma and V. M. G. School Diamond Jubilee Memorial Prize Endowment	District Educational Officer, Trichur
6.	Komatil Parvathy Amma Memorial Prize Fund	do.
7.	Banerjee Memorial Silver Jubilee Medal Fund	do.
8.	Koonezheth Parameswara Menon Memorial Prize Fund	Principal, Training College, Trichur
		Headmaster, High School, Ollur
		Headmaster, High School, Kodungallur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Endowment</i>	<i>Administrator of property</i>
9.	Kochikkavu Thampuratty Memorial Prize Fund	Headmaster, High School, Kodungallur
10.	Mrs. K. C. S. Menon Memorial Prize Fund	Headmistress, G. H. S., Kodungallur
11.	Sri A. V. Harihara Iyer Scholarship Fund	Headmaster, Model School for Boys, Trichur
12.	Monnanath Achutha Menon Memorial Scholarship Fund	Headmaster, Government High School, Cheruthuruthy
13.	K. Achutha Marar Memorial Prize Fund	Headmaster, Government Training Institution, Ramavarmapuram
14.	The Rama Varma Prize Endowment Fund	Headmaster, High School, Kodungallur
15.	I. V. Ramaswamy Iyer Memorial Annapurni Ammal Prize Fund	Principal, Government Training College, Trichur
16.	M. Achutha Menon Memorial Prize Fund	Headmaster, Government Training Institution, Ramavarmapuram
17.	Mr. N. V. Viswanatha Iyer Memorial Prize Fund	do.
18.	Victoria Girls' School Jubilee Memorial Prize Fund	Principal, Government Training College, Trichur
19.	Smt. T. Kochukutty Poduvalsiar Memorial Scholarship Endowment Fund	Headmistress, G. H. S., Nadavaramba
20.	Minister Parambi Lonappan Memorial Medal Fund	Headmaster, High School, Irinjalakuda
21.	Koodalmanickam Devaswom Educational Charity Fund, High School, Irinjalakuda	do.
22.	Koodalmanickam Devaswom Educational Charity Fund, Girls' High School, Irinjalakuda	Headmistress, G. H. S., Irinjalakuda
23.	Koodalmanickam Devaswom Educational Charity Fund, National High School, Irinjalakuda	Headmaster, National High School, Irinjalakuda
24.	Koodalmanickam Devaswom Educational Charity Fund for Mahatma Gandhi Reading Room and Library, Irinjalakuda	District Educational Officer, Irinjalakuda
25.	Sri T. V. Kunhathu's Endowment	District Collector, Trichur
26.	Ambalika Prize Fund	The District Educational Officer, Trichur
27.	Sri Padmanabhaswami Prize Fund, Kerala Sahitya Akademi	Secretary, Kerala Sahitya Akademi
28.	Guruswami Nadar's Sri Hastan Thirunal Shasthiabdapurthi Memorial Scholarship Fund	Headmistress, Victoria Jubilee Model High School, Trichur
29.	Principal S. Rajaraman Memorial Endowment Fund	The Principal, Engineering College, Trichur
30.	Smt. Gouri Amma Memorial Prize Endowment Fund	Headmistress, G. H. S., Irinjalakuda

Sl. No.	Name of Endowment	Administrator of property
31.	Sri K. Kalakanta Menon Memorial Prize Fund	Headmaster, Government Training Institution, Ramavarmapuram
32.	Sri Mulam Thirunal High School Silver Jubilee Prize Fund, Chelakkara	Headmaster, S. M. T. High School, Chelakkara
33.	Supervisor Govinda Menon Memorial Fund	Principal, Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trichur
34.	The Gosri Dairy Prize Fund	Principal, Veterinary College, Trichur
35.	Peoples Dairy Prize Fund	do.
36.	Sri C. L. Vareed Memorial Prize Fund	do.
37.	Dr. V. N. Krishna Iyer Prize Fund	do.
38.	Bharatha Vaidyasala Silver Jubilee Memorial Prize Fund	Headmaster, H. S. S., Chalakudy
39.	The Kodungallur High Schools Sport Fund	Headmaster, High School for Boys, Kodungallur
40.	Mrs. Massilamony Memorial Prize Fund	Headmistress, Girls High School, Kunnankulam
41.	Panikulam Vareed Joseph Memorial Prize Fund	Headmaster, Pompei St. Mary's H. S., Kattur, Irinjalakuda
42.	Dr. Joseph Panikulam Memorial Prize Fund	District Educational Officer, Irinjalakuda
43.	V. K. Kochunny Menon Shashtiabda-poorthi Scholarship Fund	Headmaster, Model High School for Boys, Trichur
44.	Edakkunny Poor Feeding Fund	Tahsildar, Trichur
45.	Lady Ramunny Menon (Sreemathi V. K. Kalliani Amma) Prize Fund	Headmistress, V. M. G. High School, Trichur
46.	Rangachariar Memorial Endowment	Headmaster, Model H. S. for Boys, Trichur
47.	The Kandassankadavu Shashtipurthi Scholarship Fund in Memory of the Shashtipurthi Thirunal of H. H. the Maharaja	District Educational Officer, Trichur
48.	The Malayalam Literature Fund, Kerala Sahitya Akademi	Secretary, Kerala Sahitya Akademi
49.	Sri R. Padmanabha Menon Memorial Endowment	Headmaster, Government High School, Chavakkad
50.	Ollur Poor Feeding Fund	Tahsildar, Trichur
51.	Edakkunny "Poor Feeding Fund" constituted by the late Shri Akkara Lonappan of Edakkunny Village	Tahsildar, Trichur
52.	"Edakkunny Poor Feeding Fund" constituted by the late Shri Menacheri Lona Lonappan of Ollur Village	Tahsildar, Trichur
53.	Smt. Lily Varkey Memorial Prize Fund	College Council of the Engineering College, Trichur

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

1. Statistics of delimitation of constituencies

In 1960, the Trichur district was split up into 10 Assembly Constituencies and 2 Parliamentary constituencies. Of the Assembly Constituencies, 2 were double member constituencies viz., Chalakudy and Wadakkancherry. The single member constituencies were: (1) Trichur, (2) Kodungallur, (3) Irinjalakuda, (4) Ollur, (5) Manalur, (6) Kunnankulam, (7) Guruvayoor and (8) Nattika. The Parliamentary constituencies were: (1) Mukundapuram and (2) Trichur. Thus the district was represented in the Kerala Legislative Assembly by 12 members and in the Lok Sabha by 2 members.

A fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies was effected in 1974. As a result, on the eve of the elections of March 1977, the district had 14 seats out of 140 assembly seats in the State Legislature. The details of the fresh delimitation of constituencies according to the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, are given below:

I. Parliamentary Constituencies

1. *Trichur* comprising of the Assembly constituencies (a) Cherpu, (b) Trichur, (c) Ollur, (d) Kodakara, (e) Manalur, (f) Guruvayoor and (g) Nattika.

2. *Mukundapuram* consisting of the Assembly constituencies of (a) Chalakudy, (b) Mala, (c) Irinjalakuda, (d) Kodungallur, (e) Angamali, (f) Vadakkakara and (g) Perumpavoor.

II. The Assembly Constituencies

1. *Chelakara* (SC):—Chelakara, Cheruthuruthi, Kondazhy, Panjal, Pazhayannur, Thiruvilwamala, Desamangalam and Varavoor panchayats in Thalappilly taluk.

2. *Wadakkancherry*:—Erumapetty, Kadamgode, Mundathicod, Thekkumkara, Velur, Wadakkancherry, Kadavallur and Kattakampal panchayats in Thalappilly taluk.

3. *Kunnankulam*:—Kunnankulam municipality and Arthat, Chowannur, Choondal, Kandanissery and Porkulam panchayats in Thalappilly taluk and Adat, Kaiparamba, Tholur and Avanur panchayats in Trichur taluk.

4. *Cherpu*:—Koorkancheri, Paralam, Vallachira, Cherpu, Thanniam and Chazhur panchayats in Trichur taluk.

5. *Trichur*:—Trichur municipality and Ayyanthole, Killannoor, Kolazhi and Viltattom panchayats in Trichur taluk.

6. *Ollur*:—Nadathara, Ollukara, Panachery, Puthur, Madakkathara and Ollur panchayats in Trichur taluk.

7. *Kodakara*:—Alagappanagar, Kodakara, Mattathur, Trikkur, Varandarappally and Pudukad panchayats in Mukundapuram taluk.

8. *Chalakudy*:—Chalakudy municipality and Kodassery, Kalloor-Vadakkumuri, Koratty, Melur and Pariyaram panchayats in Mukundapuram taluk.

9. *Mala*:—Alur, Annamanada, Kuzhur, Mala, Vellangallur and Puthenchira panchayats in Mukundapuram taluk and Poyya panchayat in Kodungallur taluk.

10. *Irinjalakuda*:—Irinjalakuda municipality and Kattur, Muriyad, Parappukara, Porathissery, Velookara and Padiyur panchayats in Mukundapuram taluk.

11. *Manalur*:—Arimpur, Anthikad and Manalur panchayats in Trichur taluk and Thaikkad, Elavalli, Mullasser, Pavaratti and Venkitangu panchayats in Chavakkad taluk.

12. *Guruvayoor*:—Guruvayoor township and Kadappuram, Chavakkad, Orumanayur, Pukkode, Punneyur, Vadakked and Punneyurkulam panchayats in Chavakkad taluk.

13. *Nattika*:—Kaipamangalam, Edathuruthi, Engandiyoor, Nattika, Talikulam, Vadanappally and Valappad panchayats in Chavakkad taluk.

14. *Kodungallur*:—Kodungallur, Edavilangu, Eriyad and Methala panchayats in Kodungallur taluk and Perinjanam, Pappinivattom and Sreenarayanapuram panchayats in Chavakkad taluk.

2. List of newspapers

Dailies

Trichur finds a place of pre-eminence in the earliest history of Malayalam journalism. The earliest newspapers the Vidyavinodini and the Kerala Nandini were published from this district in the year 1899 A.D.

The present Malayalam dailies published from Trichur are (1) The Express, (2) The Deepika, (3) The Idival, (4) The Jeevanalam, (5) Swahanthramandapam, (6) The General, (7) The Telegraph and (8) Jayakahalam. The place of publication of these dailies is the town of Trichur. The first three are morning dailies and the rest evening dailies. The Express which started publication in 1944 is the most popular daily of the district.

In addition to these dailies almost all the newspapers published in the other districts of Kerala have their circulation in this district as well. The prominent among them are the Mathrubhoomi, the Malayala Manorama, the Chandrika and the Kerala Kaumudi. The English dailies like the Indian Express, the Hindu, etc., are also in circulation among the educated sections of the society.

Weeklies

Apart from the dailies there are also a few weeklies published from Trichur district. They are (1) The Navayugam (Trichur town) (2) The Arachadam (Chalakudy), (3) The Nakshatrasala (Trichur town), (4) The Sahrudayavedi (Trichur town) and (5) The Ambalam (Trichur town).

In addition, the popular Malayalam weeklies like the Mathrubhoomi, the Malayala Manorama, the Janayugam, the Kalakau-mudi, the Malayalanadu, the Kunkumum, the Keralasabdam, etc. are very popular throughout the district.

Monthlies

The monthlies published from the district are (1) The Sahitya Chakravalam, (2) The Sahityalokam, (3) the Malayalam Literary Survey, (4) The Jeevanalam and (5) The Keli.

The first three are the organs of the Kerala Sahitya Akademi. Of the three the Sahityalokam and the Sahitya Chakravalam are published in Malayalam and the Malayalam Literary Survey in English. 'Keli' is the organ of the Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Akademi.

It may also be mentioned that the popular weeklies and monthlies published both in English and Malayalam find circulation in the district.

3. List of Voluntary Social Service Organisations

There are a number of Voluntary Social Service institutions in the district functioning under the grant-in-aid programme of the Kerala State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

The State Social Welfare Advisory Board is entrusted with fostering social welfare services in the state mainly through voluntary agencies. Financial and technical assistance is given to voluntary agencies by the Board. The funds for these are usually allotted by the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi.

The voluntary agencies are given assistance for various services to uplift the living conditions of poor women and children, the aged and infirm. The assistance of the Board are given for the following:

1. Creche Programme

This is intended mainly for the children within 0—6 age group of ailing working women. The assistance will be provided for rendering the day care services for the babies of working women on condition that the monthly income of the parents does not exceed Rs. 300. The assistance for this is given by the Central Social Welfare Board.

2. Vocational Training Course

This programme aims at providing employment opportunities for needy and deserving women between the age group of 18 to 30 years to undergo intensive training in selected vocations. The voluntary welfare agencies will be allowed to present upto 25 women for government approved examinations in these vocations. Some of the vocational training courses are: secretarial course, tailoring, ayah training, family planning, catering, hotel management, home decorations, accountancy, photography, draftsmen, radio and television mechanics, etc.

The selection of vocations should be made after full consideration of the scope for immediate employment after the completion of the training course. The duration is usually for 12 months but varies according to the nature of the course. The financial assistance to voluntary institutions for this programme varies between Rs. 11,850 and Rs. 19,950 depending upon the number of candidates and on whether they are residential or non-residential students.

For the first year, the grant will be released by the Central Social Welfare Board on receipt of acceptance of the terms and conditions of the grant. The grant for the subsequent years will be released only on settlement of audited accounts of the earlier grants. The grants for mobile vans, building grants, etc., come under the above programme. The grants are sanctioned and released by the Central Social Welfare Board directly on the recommendation of the State Social Welfare Board.

3. *Hostel for working women*

The grants to hostels for working women is one of the services sponsored by the Board. Through this scheme of financial assistance of the Board, grants are sanctioned to voluntary welfare institutions which are willing to set up hostels to provide protection and healthy accommodation at reasonable rates to working women of low income groups, i.e., those whose income is Rs. 800 or less per mensem. The grants are sanctioned and released by the Central Social Welfare Board on the recommendation of the State Board.

4. *Mahila Mandal Programme*

When some of the welfare extension projects which were run directly by the Board were abolished, the centres of these projects were entrusted to local *Mahila Samajams* which were either in existence or which were created for this purpose. The staff, building and equipments of these centres were transferred to these *Mahila Samajams*. Maximum grant given is 75% of their approved expenditure. Each centre should render at least two welfare services, viz., *balwadi* and craft or *balwadi* or maternity services. The grants are sanctioned and released by the State Board on an year to year basis.

5. *Socio Economic Programme*

The funds are provided under this programme to voluntary organisations for setting up production or procurement units so as to give work and wage to needy women. The industries and crafts which do not normally require elaborate machinery or high technical skills are taken up under the programme. Loans are also given to set up dairy units to voluntary agencies. The grants are sanctioned by the Central Board on the recommendation of the State Board.

6. *Family and child welfare projects*

Family and child welfare projects with *Balwadi*, craft and training programme for women are also given financial assistance. The financial aid for these projects have been taken over by the Government while the administration rests with the State Board.

7. *Nutrition programme*

Under the programme, grant is given at the rate of 20 P. per child per day for 300 days a year to the children of aided *Balwadis* to cover 300 calories of food and 15 gms. of protein per child per day. 155 *Balwadis* are covered under the programme in the State. The grants are sanctioned and released by the State Board.

8. *General grant-in-aid*

Under the programme, financial and technical assistance are extended to voluntary welfare institutions working for the welfare of women, children, handicapped, aged and infirm. Financial assistance is also given for the consolidation, improvement, expansion, etc. of existing activities and starting new activities, on annual basis and on plan period basis by the State Board. The ceiling fixed is Rs. 5,000 for an institution.

9. *Holiday home for children*

Under the scheme, grants up to Rs. 5,000 are given to voluntary organisations for arranging camps for children from low income group families during school vacation. The camps should be of 10 or 15 days duration and must be for 50 boys or girls. The camp site should be located in a place of tourist or historical importance and other places distant from their normal environment.

10. *Urban welfare extension projects*

Assistance is given to organisations under the programme for providing closely knit programmes of *Balwadi*, creche, craft and social education for women, educational programme for youth, maternity and child welfare, etc. These are conducted in slums and backward areas in cities and towns.

11. *Condensed course of education for adult women*

This is intended to educate the school drop-outs of 18-30 years especially widows and destitutes. The scheme prepares them for S. S. L. C. examination within a period of 10 to 12 months. The grants are given subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000 for a batch of 25-30 women, for maintenance, stipend, salaries, etc.

The list of voluntary social service institutions in the district functioning under the grant-in-aid programme of the Kerala State Social Welfare Advisory Board are given below:—

A. One Year Programme

Sl. No.	Name of institution	Activities
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Child Welfare Organisation, Shoranur Road Trichur	Balwadi & Craft
2.	St. Xavier's orphanage, Kodakara	Nutrition
3.	Chentrapini Mahila Samajam, Chentrapini, Irinjalakuda.	Balwadi Nutrition
4.	Mar Thimotheus Memorial Orphanage, Kalathode	do.
5.	St. George's Convent Nursery School, Mukkattukara	Balwadi & Craft
6.	Thoyakkavu Mahila Samajam, Thoyakkavu via. Chavakkad	Balwadi
7.	Mahila Samajam, Kanjirathingal Kattakambal, Trichur	Balwadi & Craft
8.	Panangad Mahila Samajam, Panangad.	do.
9.	Killimangalam Mahila Samajam, Killimangalam, Wadakkancherry	Balwadi
10.	Pazhayannur Mahila Samajam, Pazhayannur, Wadakkancherry	Balwadi
11.	Mala Block Women's Indl. Co-op. Society, Kuzhur	do.
12.	Alathur Mahila Samajam, Alathur	Weaving
13.	Christina Home, Pullazhi	Balwadi and Craft, Nutrition
14.	Ladies Club, Chalakudy	Maternity and Foundling Home
15.	Guruvayur Mahila Samajam, Guruvayur	Balwadi and Craft, Nutrition
16.	St. Teresa's Convent Nursery School, Brahmakulam, Guruvayur	Balwadi
17.	Valapad Mahila Samajam, Valapad	do.
		Balwadi and Craft, Nutrition

Sl. No.	Name of institution	Activities
(1)	(2)	(3)
18.	St. Mary's Nursery School, Kottakkad	Balwadi Nutrition
19.	Marthamariyam Nursery School, Kunnamkulangara	Balwadi and Craft
20.	Puzhakkal Mahila Samajam, Puzhakkal	do.
21.	Kattur Mahila Samajam, Kattur	Balwadi
22.	Kattur Central Mahila Samajam, Kattur	Balwadi and Craft, Nutrition
23.	Deseeya Mahila Samajam, Kaipamangalam	Balwadi
24.	Vimala College Social Service League, Trichur	Creche Nutrition
25.	Trithalloor Mahila Samajam, Trithalloor, Trichur	Balwadi and Craft
26.	Manathala Mahila Samajam, Thiruvatra P. O., Trichur	Balwadi and Craft
27.	Manalur Mahila Samajam, Manalur P. O.	Balwadi
28.	Deseeya Mahila Samajam, Koorkancherry, Trichur	Balwadi and Craft, Nutrition
29.	Mahila Samajam, Adat P. O.	Balwadi and Craft, Nutrition
30.	Puranattukara Mahila Samajam, Puranattukara	Balwadi and Craft, Nutrition
31.	Moorkkanikara Mahila Samajam, Kozhukully	Balwadi
32.	Mahila Samajam, Thaikkattussery, Edakkunni, Via. Ollur	Balwadi and Craft
33.	Mayannur Mahila Samajam, Mayannur P. O., Ottappalam	Balwadi
34.	St. Mary's College Jubilee Memorial Kudumba Kshemapadhathi, Trichur	Nursery and Creche
35.	Cherkkara Mahila Samajam, Thalikulam, Chavakkad	Balwadi and Craft
36.	Cheruppu Mahila Samajam, Cheruppu P. O.	do.
37.	Udaya Mahila Samajam, Eravathody, Kariyamoodu, Thiruvilwamala	Balwadi
38.	Deepa Mahila Samajam, Meeramukku, Pazhayannur	do
39.	Venkitangu Mahila Samajam, Venkitangu, Chavakkad	Balwadi and Craft
40.	Peruvallor Mahila Samajam, Puvathur, Chavakkad	Craft

Sl. No.	Name of institution	Activities
(1)	(2)	(3)
41.	Mullassery 3rd Ward Mahila Samajam, Mullassery, Chavakkad	Balwadi
42.	Mahila Samajam, Kottala, Pattikkad, Trichur	do.
43.	Grama Deepam Mahila Samajam, Elanad, Trichur	Balwadi
44.	Korappanal Mahila Samajam, Wadakkanchery, Trichur	do.
45.	Koorikuzhi Mahila Samajam, Kaippamangalam	do.
46.	Carmel Social Centre, Kattoor	do.

B. Mahila Mandal Programme

Sl. No.	Name and address of the institutions	Activities
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Machad Mahila Samajam, Machad, Wadakkancherry	Balwadi, Craft
2.	Mahila Samajam, Kumbalangad, Wadakkancherry	do.
3.	Social Welfare Centre, Killimangalam	Balwadi, Craft and Maternity
4.	Mahila Samajam, Enkakad, Wadakkancherry	Balwadi, Craft
5.	Mairaji Mahila Samajam, Wadakkancherry	do.

C. Nutrition Programme

Sl. No.	Name of institution	No. of children
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Child Welfare Organisation, Tiruvampadi, Trichur-1	30
2.	St. Xavier's Orphanage, Kodakara	30
3.	Vimala College Social Service League, Trichur.	50
4.	Alathur Mahila Samajam, Meladoor, Mala	25
5.	Ladies Club, Chalakudy	25
6.	Chentrapini Mahila Samajam, Chentrapini, Irinjalakkuda	25
7.	Valappad Mahila Samajam, Valappad	25
8.	Desceya Mahila Samajam, Koorkancherry, Trichur	35
9.	St. Mary's Nursery School, Kottakkad	25
10.	Kattoor Central Mahila Samajam, Kattoor	25
11.	Mahila Samajam, Adat, Trichur	25
12.	Puranattukara Mahila Samajam, Puranattukara, Trichur	25

D. Nutrition Programme
(Mahila Mandal)

Sl. No.	Name of institution	Number of children
(1)	(2)	(3)
	K. G. N. M. Trust, Kerala Branch, Nedupuzha, Trichur	
(i)	Perumpilavu Centre	40
(ii)	Chunnangad Centre	38
(iii)	Kotumbu Centre	40
(iv)	Balaramapuram Centre	45
(v)	Kanimangalam Centre	50
(vi)	Chalakudy Centre	50

E. Working Women's Hostel

Sl. No.	Name of institution
1.	N. G. O. Home, Chalakudy
2.	N. G. O. Home, Kuruppam Road, Trichur
3.	Guruvayoor Mahila Samajam, Guruvayoor

F. Vocational Training Course

Sl. No.	Name of institution	No. of candidates R	NR.	Name of course
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	I. J. Culture College for Women, Engandiyur	15	10	Typewriting
2.	St. Anne's Charitable Institute, West Fort, Trichur	10	15	Typewriting and Shorthand
3.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Nedupuzha	..	15	do.

G. Un-Aided Institutions

Sl. No.	Name of institution	Number of candidates R	NR.	Name of course
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	J. B. Social Centre, Parapur, Trichur	15	10	Typewriting
2.	Social Welfare Mahila Samajam, Killimangalam, Trichur	..	25	do.
3.	Seraphic Social Centre, Vellikulangara	10	15	do.
4.	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Brahmakulam, Guruvayur	10	15	do.
5.	I. J. Culture College for Women, Engandiyur	10	15	Home Science

(4) Election to the State Legislature

Name of Party	Total No. of seats and seats contested				Seats won			
	1965	1967	1970	1977	1965	1967	1970	1977
1. Indian National Congress	14	13	..	9	7	3	..	7
2. Communist Party of India (Marxist)	6	5	2	5	2	5	3	..
3. Samyuktha Socialist Party	2	1	2	..	1	1	1	..
4. Karshaka Thozhilali Party	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..
5. Muslim League (Independent)	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
6. Kerala Congress	4	6	1	1	..	..	..	1
7. Communist Party of India	11	6	4	3	1	3	2	3
8. Revolutionary Socialist Party	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Muslim League of India	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
10. Janatha	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
1. Janasangh	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2. Independents	20	6	19	33	2**	..	..	..
3. Indian National Congress (R)	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	..
4. Indian National Congress (O)	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
5. Indian Socialist Party	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6. Muslim League (Indian Union)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Indian National Congress (I)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
8. Indian National Congress (U)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
9. Kerala Socialist Party	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
10. Kerala Congress (P)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
11. Kerala Congress (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

*Among Independents, are included 3 candidates of the Socialist Republican Party, National Democratic Party and P. S. P.

**The two Independents won were supported by C. P. I. (M)

Note.—Early in September 1964 a political crisis was precipitated when some 15 Congress legislators lent their support to a non-confidence motion against the ministry headed by R. Sankar of the Congress Legislative Party. The legislature was dissolved on September 10, 1964. The State went under President's Rule for the third time. Mid-term elections followed in March, 1965. The election proved infructuous, in the sense that no single party or combination of parties could form a stable ministry commanding majority support. The still-born legislature was dissolved and once again the President took over the administration of the state. Elections next came round Kerala two years later at the time of the General Elections, in March 1967. A new polarization of political forces had emerged, in the meanwhile leading the new electoral alliances. A new united front of the C. P. I. (M), the Communist Party of India, the Muslim League, the Revolutionary Socialist Party, the Samyuktha Socialist Party, the Karshaka Thozhilali Party and the Kerala Socialist Party came into being. This seven party united front won a decisive victory at the hustings and a ministry under E. M. Sankaran Namboodiripad was formed. This ministry soon ran into rough weather. The ministers belonging to C.P.I., the Muslim League, R.S.P. and I.S.P. tendered their resignations in October, 1969 and the Chief Minister resigned office on October 24, 1969. A fresh alignment of forces within the assembly led to the formation of an 8 member of cabinet headed by C. Achutha Menon of the C. P. I. in November, 1969. The Third Kerala Legislative Assembly was dissolved on June 26, 1970 on the advice of the Chief Minister who resigned office on August 1, 1970. The State again was placed under President's rule. Elections were next held in September, 1970. The partners of the ruling front consisting of the Indian National Congress, the Communist Party of India, the Revolutionary Socialist Party, the Muslim League and the Praja Socialist Party were returned to power with considerable majority. C. Achutha Menon formed his second Ministry on October 4, 1970. The normal term of the assembly which expired on October 21, 1975 was extended on 3 occasions over six month periods. The March 1977 elections were the sixth to be held since the formation of the Kerala State. The ruling front, essentially a continuation of the previous alignment of political forces, won handsdown at the elections. Political developments on the national plane hastened the pace of new alignments in Kerala. The ruling front of 1977 was in the process of disintegration. The final came on October 11, 1979 when C. H. Mohammed Koya of the Muslim League formed a Ministry with the support of the Indian National Congress (I), the Indian National Congress (U), the Kerala Congress (Mani group), the Kerala Congress (Joseph Group), the National Democratic Party, the Muslim League, the P. S. P., and Congress For Democracy. This Ministry resigned following the withdrawal of the support by Kerala Congress (Mani Group) and Indian National Congress (U). The State was placed under President's rule on December 5, 1979. Mid-term elections were announced and Kerala went for the Assembly polls on January 21, 1980. Two new political combines—the United Democratic Front and the Left Democratic Front—emerged. The United Democratic Front consisted of the

Indian National Congress (I), the Indian Union Muslim League, the Kerala Congress (J), the P. S. P., the N. D. P. and the S. R. P. as partners. This front worked out seat adjustment with the Janatha Party in a number of combinations. The left democratic front represented a combine of 7 parties—the C. P. I. (M), the C. P. I., the I. N. C. (U), the K. C. (M), the K. C. (P.G.), the A. I. M. L., and the R. S. P.

