CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

KERALA

SERIES-33

PART XII-A

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Village and Town Directory

KASARAGOD

Directorate of Census Operations, Kerala
The magnificent Bekal Fort situated on the sea shore in Pallikara village of Kasaragod District with its circular laterite structure about 130 feet is situated 14 Kms south of Kasaragod Town bus stand on the National Highway is the largest and best persevered fort in the district. The Bekal Fort overlooking the Arabian sea is of great historical and archaeological interest was built 300 years ago. Bekal fort fell into the hands of Hyder Ali in 1763. It housed the Huzur of Canara during Tippus invasion. After the overthrow of Tippu Sultan in 1799 Bekal was incorporated into the dominions of English East India.

Bekal Fort is now under the Archeological Department of Government of India. The natural beauty of Bekal is alluring and makes a visit to the place an exhilarating experience. There are places of worship in the neighbourhood, a temple devoted to Lord Hanuman and an old Mosque believed to be built by Tippu Sultan. The Bekal beach which is 1 Km from the Bekal Fort is a tourist attraction. This shallow beach offers a spectacular view of the Fort. It offers many facilities for recreation.

Bekal tourism project is implemented in Chemnad, Udma, Pallikkara and Ajanur Panchayats. The Corporation has so far acquired 233.67 acres of land as for developing six resort sites and other infrastructure and tourism related activities. The area covers backwaters, beaches and a hill station. This will be Asia's finest ‘beach destinations’.
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Village and Town Directory

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The District Census Handbook (DCHB) is an important publication of the Census Organization since 1951. It contains both Census and non Census data of urban and rural areas for each District. The Census data provide information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of population at the lowest administrative unit i.e. of each Village and Town and ward of the District. The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) part of this publication contains Census data including data on household amenities collected during 1st phase of the Census i.e. House Listing and Housing Census. The non Census data presented in the DCHB is in the form of Village Directory and Town Directory contain information on various infrastructure facilities available in the village and town viz; education, medical, drinking water, communication and transport, post and telegraph, electricity, banking, and other miscellaneous facilities. Later on, the Telegraph Services were closed by the Government of India on 15th July, 2013. The data of DCHB are of considerable importance in the context of planning and development at the grass-root level.

2. In the 1961 Census, DCHB provided a descriptive account of the District, administrative statistics, Census tables and Village Directory including Primary Census Abstract. This pattern was changed in 1971 Census and the DCHB was published in three parts: Part-A related to Village and Town Directory, Part-B to Village and Town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, District Census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of Villages. The 1981 Census DCHB was published in two parts: Part-A contained Village and Town Directory and Part-B the PCA of Village and Town including the SCs and STs PCA up to Tahsil/Town levels. New features along with restructuring of the formats of Village and Town Directory were added. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent Village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given.

3. The pattern of 1981 Census was followed by and large for the DCHB of 1991 Census except the format of PCA. It was restructured. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 Census. In addition, sex wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 Census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 Census was the Community Development Block (CD Block) level presentation of Village Directory and PCA data instead of the traditional Tahsil/Taluk/PS level presentation.

4. As regards DCHB of 2001 Census, the scope of Village Directory was improved by including some other amenities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers & magazines and ‘most important commodity’ manufactured in a Village in addition to prescribed facilities of earlier Censuses. In Town Directory, the statement on Slums was modified and its coverage was enlarged by including details on all slums instead of ‘notified slums’.

5. The scope and coverage of Village Directory of 2011 DCHB has been widened by including a number of new amenities in addition to those of 2001. These newly added amenities are: Pre-Primary School, Engineering College, Medical College, Management Institute, Polytechnic, Non-formal Training Centre, Special School for Disabled, Community Health Centre, Veterinary Hospital, Mobile Health Clinic, Medical Practitioner with MBBS Degree, Medical Practitioner with no degree, Traditional Practitioner and faith Healer, Medicine Shop, Community Toilet, Rural Sanitary Mart or Sanitary Hardware Outlet in the Village, Community Bio-gas, Sub Post Office, Village Pin Code, Public Call Office, Mobile Phone Coverage, Internet Cafes/ Common Service Centre, Private Courier Facility, Auto/Modified Autos, Taxis and Vans, Tractors, Cycle-pulled
Rickshaws, Carts driven by Animals, Village connected to National Highway, State Highway, Major District Road, and Other District Road, Availability of Water Bounded Macadam Roads in Village, ATM, Self-Help Group, Public Distribution System (PDS) Shop, Mandis/Regular Market, Weekly Haat, Agricultural Marketing Society, Nutritional Centers (ICDS), Anganwadi Centre, ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist), Sports Field, Public Library, Public Reading Room, Assembly Polling station, Birth & Death Registration Office. In the Town Directory, seven Statements containing the details and the data of each Town have been presented viz.; (i)-Status and Growth History of Towns, (ii)-Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, (iii)-Civic and other Amenities, (iv)-Medical Facilities, (v)-Educational, Recreational & Cultural Facilities, (vi)-Industry & Banking, and (vii)-Civic & other amenities in Slums respectively. Taluk wise data of Village Directory and Village PCA have been presented in DCHB of 2011 Census as presented in earlier Census.

6. The data of DCHB 2011 Census have been presented in two parts, Part-A contains Village and Town Directory and Part-B contains Village and Town wise Primary Census Abstract. Both the Parts have been published in separate volumes in 2011 Census.

7. The Village and Town level amenities data have been collected, compiled and computerized under the supervision of Dr. V.M. Gopala Menon, IAS, Director of Census Operations, Kerala. The task of Planning, Designing and Co-ordination of this publication was carried out by Dr. Pratibha Kumari, Assistant Registrar General (SS) under the guidance & supervision of Dr. R.C. Sethi, Ex-Addl. RGI and Shri Deepak Rastogi present Addl.RGI. Shri A.P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General, (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps. Shri A.K. Arora, Joint Director of Data Processing Division under the overall supervision of Shri M.S. Thapa, Addl. Director (EDP) provided full cooperation in preparation of record structure for digitization and validity checking of Village and Town Directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory including various analytical inset tables as well as Primary Census Abstract (PCA). The work of preparation of DCHB, 2011 Census has been monitored in the Social Studies Division. I am thankful to all of them and others who have contributed to bring out this publication in time.

New Delhi
Dated: - 16-06-2014.

(Dr. C. Chandramouli)
Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India.
PREFACE

District Census Hand Book is a unique publication brought out uninterruptedly by the Census Organization since 1951 Census. The publication is widely used by Administrators, Planners, Demographers, Research Scholars and other data users. It contains village-wise and town-wise demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the district along with the status of availability of civic amenities, infrastructural facilities etc.

In earlier censuses, District Census Handbooks were published in single volume with two parts. Part-A of DCHB contained Village and Town Directory and Part -B contained Village and Town Primary Census Abstract data for each district. But this time, it is published in two volumes separately for Part-A and Part-B of each district without changing the nomenclature of DCHB of 2001. This volume contains the Village and Town Directory.

From 2001 Census onwards, the software designed/created by the Data Processing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India has been used for generation of tables. It reduced considerably the time taken for preparation of the District Census Handbooks. District Census Handbooks are published in Electronic form (pdf files) for the first time during the current Census.

I express my deep gratitude to Dr. C. Chandramouli, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, for his encouragement and valuable guidance for completion of this volume within the timeframe. I thank Shri Deepak Rastogi, Additional Registrar General (C&T), Shri A.P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map), Dr. Pratibha Kumari, Assistant Registrar General (SS) of Office of the Registrar General, India for their guidance at each step in the preparation of DCHB. Special thanks are due to Shri M.S. Thapa, Additional Director (EDP), Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Joint Director (EDP) and Shri Anurag Gupta, DPA (EDP). Without their untiring efforts and support, we could not have completed the District Census Handbooks within this time. They were always willing to listen to our requests and find solution for the problems we faced.

All Departments of the State Government co-operated in giving data for inclusion in the publication. I thank the District Collectors, Tahsildars of every Taluk and Secretaries of Municipal Corporations and Municipalities in the State who painstakingly collected and furnished all the information needed by us. I also thank all the Departments of the State Government who co-operated with us in giving the data, especially, Directorate of Public Instruction, Forest Department, Rural Development Commissionerate, Industries Department, Economics & Statistics Department, Tourism Department and State Planning Board.

I am very much thankful to Dr. V. M. Gopala Menon, Ex. Director of Census Operations, Kerala for his support and valuable guidance for drafting this volume. In the beginning, non census data for District Census Handbook were collected under the guidance of Smt. P. Girija, then Joint Director of Census Operations. Information for preparation of analytical notes and all data other than Census data were prepared and scrutinized under the guidance of Shri Francis. K. Manuel, Deputy Director, Shri P. P. Joy, Deputy Director and Smt. L. Ajitha, Asst. Director. Shri A.K. Raman, Statistical Investigator, Gr.I (Retd.) and Smt. Biji.C.R., Statistical Investigator, Gr.I did a great job of putting all the details together and checking them. My sincere thanks are due to them also. The Statistical Investigators Gr. I & II and Compilers who assisted in the work also did a tremendous job. Digitized maps were used in the District Census Handbooks. This has improved the quality of the maps. I thank Shri K. Selvam, Senior Geographer and Shri K. Shasikanth, Senior Draughtsman who helped in expediting the work. I am thankful to Shri A. N. Rajeev, Deputy Director, Shri A. Sri Raghu, Asst. Director and Smt. P. Lakshmikutty, Asst. Director and their team in Census...
Section for the efforts taken for finalization of the Primary Census Abstract (PCA). My thanks are due to Smt. L. Ajitha, Shri K. Gireesh Kumar, Smt. P. Lakshmikutty, Shri Aswani Kumar. P. M., Shri Shailendra A. and Shri K. Gnanaprakasam, Assistant Directors for preparation of DCHB Volumes. My sincere thanks are also due to Shri Francis. K. Manuel, Deputy Director who was in charge of Data Centre, under whose guidance and supervision, the data entry of Village Directory and Town Directory could be completed timely. I am grateful to Shri Jose. T. Varghese, Deputy Director under whose guidance and supervision this publication has been finalised. The effort of many persons have gone into the preparation and publishing of this volume. I take this opportunity to record my gratitude to all of them.

Thiruvananthapuram
14.12.2015

N.RAVICHANDRAN
Joint Director of Census Operations, Kerala
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name of Officers engaged

Shri Francis K Manuel       Deputy Director
Shri Jose T. Varghese       Deputy Director
Shri P.P. Joy              Deputy Director
Smt. L. Ajitha             Assistant Director
Smt. P. Lakshmikutty       Assistant Director

Compilation, checking of Data and Preparation of CRC

Smt. Biji. C.R.            Statistical Investigator Gr.I
Smt. Jane Jos              Statistical Investigator Gr.II
Smt. S. Geethamony         Compiler
Smt. Rajni Jose             Compiler
Smt. Manju S.              Compiler
Smt. Vibha.V.              Compiler
Smt. R. Sreelekshmi        Compiler
Smt. Remya D.S.            Compiler
Shri A.K. Raman            Statistical Investigator Gr.I (Retd.)
Shri R. Chandrachoodan     Statistical Investigator Gr.I (Retd.)
Smt. B. Valsala Kumari     Statistical Investigator Gr.II (Retd.)
Smt. B. Prasanna Kumari    Statistical Investigator Gr.II (Retd.)

Data Processing

Shri N. Jayakumar (Late)       Data Processing Assistant
Shri B. Madhu Kumar           Data Processing Assistant
Shri Sajithraj K              Data Entry Operator, Grade B
Shri K. Krishna Kumar         Data Entry Operator, Grade B

Mapping

Shri K. Selvam               Senior Geographer
Shri N. Venu Nair            Senior Draughtsman
Shri S. K. Sajeesh           Senior Draughtsman
Shri S. K. Sajeesh           Senior Draughtsman
ORGI- Data Processing Division

Shri Jaspal Singh Lamba  Deputy Director
Ms. Usha  Assistant Director
Shri Anurag Gupta  DPA Grade ‘A’
Shri Mukesh Kumar Mahawar  DPA Grade ‘A’
Ms. Shagufta Nasreen Bhat  DPA Grade ‘A’
Ms. Shashi Seth  Sr. Supervisor
Shri Khem Verma Jadon  Sr. Consultant
Shri Yashwant Singh  Jr. Consultant
HISTORY AND SCOPE OF THE DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

The need of data at the grass root level for the administrative and planning purposes at sub micro level as well as academic studies prompted the innovation of District Census Handbook. District Census Handbook is a unique publication from the Census organization which provides most authentic details of census and non-census information from village and town level to district level. The District Census Handbook was firstly introduced during the 1951 Census. It contains both census and non census data of urban as well as rural areas for each district. The census data contain several demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the lowest administrative unit i.e. of each village and town and ward of the district. The non census data comprise of data on availability of various civic amenities and infrastructural facilities etc. at the town and village level which constitute Village Directory and Town Directory part of the DCHB. The data of DCHB are of considerable importance in the context of planning and development at grass-root level.

In 1961 census DCHB provided a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and village and town directory including Primary Census Abstract. This pattern was changed in 1971 Census and the DCHB was published in three parts: Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 census DCHB was published in two parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA up to tahsil/town levels. New features along with restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given.

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As regards DCHB of 2001 Census, the scope of Village Directory was improved by including some other amenities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers & magazines and ‘most important commodity’ manufactured in a village in addition to prescribed facilities of earlier censuses. In Town Directory, the statement on Slums was modified and its coverage was enlarged by including details on all slums instead of ‘notified slums’.

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Recreational & Cultural Facilities, (vi)- Industry & Banking, and (vii)- Civic & other amenities in Slums respectively. Taluk wise data of Village Directory and Village PCA have been presented in DCHB of 2011 Census as presented in earlier Censuses. The data of DCHB 2011 Census have been presented in two parts, Part-A contains Village and Town Directory and Part-B contains Village and Town wise Primary Census Abstract. Both the Parts have been published in separate volumes in 2011 Census.
BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT

Kasaragod is the northern most district of the State and was formed on the 24th May, 1984 taking Kasaragod and Hosdurg taluks from the then Kannur District as per G. O.(Ms.) No. 520/ 84 / RD dated 19-5-1984. The name Kasaragod is said to be derived from the word “Kasaragod” which means Nuvvemied Forest(Kanjirakuttam).

The Ancient Tamil Works of Sangam Age records that the area covering the district was part of Poozhinad which comprises of the coastal belt from Calicut to Mangalore. Politically the area was part of the Ezhimala Kingdom with its Capital at Ezhimala. The most famous King of Ezhimala was Nannan whose Kingdom extended up to Gudalur and northern parts of Coimbatore. The Mooshaka Kings were considered descendants of Nannan. By the 14th century, Mooshaka Kingdom was known as Kolathirinad and the Rulers as Kolathiris. The Kolathunad Kingdom at the peak of its power reportedly extended from Kasaragod in the north to Korapuzha in the south with Arabian Sea on the west and Kutakumala on the eastern boundary.

Lying on the north western coast of the State, Kasaragod was famous from time immemorial. Many Arab travellers, who came to Kerala between ninth and 14th centuries AD, visited Kasaragod as it was then an important trade centre. They called this area Harkwillia. Barbose, the Portuguese traveller, who visited Kumbla near Kasaragod in 1514, had recorded that rice was exported to Male Island whence coir was imported.

It covered the principalities of Kumbla, Nileshwaram, Kottayam (Malabar) and Kadathanad. Of these, Kumbla and Nileshwaram are in Kasaragod District. Kumbla principality was the area between the Netravathy River on the north and the Chandragiri River on the south and this covered most of the present Kasaragod Taluk. Nileshwaram principality covered almost the entire area of present Hosdurg Taluk. Both the principalities were later controlled by Ikkeri Nayaks and Tippu. At the end of Mysore War (1799), the area along with other parts on the West Coast came under British control. In February 1800, Lord Wellesley deputed Dr. Francis Buchanan, a Medical Officer of the English East India Company, to undertake a journey and report the conditions prevailing in Mysore and other neighbouring countries which were ceded to them by the Sreerangapattanam Treaty. Buchanan entered the territory now falling in Kasaragod District on the 16th January, 1801 from the southern side at Kavvayi and left it on the 23rd January, 1801 for Mangalore. His writings give a detailed account of the socio-cultural and political life of the district during the early part of the 19th century.

Kasaragod was part of the Kumbla Kingdom in which there were 64 Tulu and Malayalam villages. When Vijayanagaraempire attacked Kasaragod, it was ruled by the Kolathiri king who had Nileswar as his headquarters. It is said that the characters appearing in Theyyam, the ritualistic folk dance of northern Kerala, represent those who had helped king Kolathiri fight against the attack of the Vijayanagar empire. During the decline of that empire in the 14th century, the administration of this area was vested with the Ikkeri Nayakas. They continued to be the rulers till the fall of the Vijayanagaraempire in 16th century. Then Vengappa Naik declared independence to Ikkeri.

In 1645, Sivappa Nayak took the reins and transferred the capital to Bednoor. Thus they came to be known as Bendoor Nayak. Chandragiri fort and Bekal fort are considered to be part of a chain of forts constructed by Sivappa Nayak for the defence of the kingdom. In 1763 Hyder Ali of Mysore conquered Bednoor and his intention was to capture entire Kerala. But when his attempt to conquer Thalassery fort was foiled, Hyder Ali returned to Mysore and died there in 1782. His son, Tippu Sulthan, continued the attack and conquered Malabar. As per the Sreerangapattanam treaty of 1792, Tippu surrendered Malabar except Tulunadu (Canara) to the British.

The British Government pensioned off the Kumbla and Nileshwaram Rajas in 1804 and consolidated their position. On the 16th April, 1862 South Canara District was made part of Madras Presidency for administrative convenience and Kasaragod Taluk, comprising the areas now falling under Kasaragod District, was formed in place of Bekal Taluk. This set up continued even after independence till the Reorganisation of
State in 1956 when Kasaragod Taluk was added to Malabar District and included in Kerala State. In 1927, a political convention held at Kozhikode, passed a resolution stressing the above demand. In the same year, an organisation titled Malayalee Seva Sanghom was constituted. Thanks to the efforts made by many eminent persons like K.P.KesavaMenon, Kasaragod became part of Kerala following the reorganisation of states and formation of Kerala on the first November 1956.(From history of Kasaragod website)

Freedom Movement had its echo in Kasaragod area also as in other parts of the country. It was Kannada Sadasiva Rao who took the first message of freedom to the people of Kasaragod. In 1921 a branch of the Home Rule League was established at Hosdurg, though it was short lived. In the last week of October 1927, Mahatma Gandhi passed through the area on his way to Mangalore. Swaraj Day was celebrated at Kasaragod and Kanhangad on 26th January, 1930. A hartal was observed in Kasaragod, Hosdurg and Nileshwaram on 7th May 1930 in protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. During the period from 1925 to 1940 leftist parties emerged in the area organising workers, peasants, students and teachers under their banner. The observance of anti-imperialist day on 15th September, 1940 followed violent clashes between the police and the people which culminated in the Kayyur Episode on 26th March, 1941 where some police personnel were attacked and killed and subsequently four young peasants charged with this murder were hanged. That incident contributed to the growth of Communist Party in the district. The Quit India Movement also had its repercussions in the district. The historical events in the district during the freedom struggle were closely related to happenings in other parts of the country. After independence, Kasaragod continued to remain in South Canara District. The first census after independence was conducted in 1951 while Kasaragod was a part of South Canara. When Kerala State was formed in 1956, Kasaragod Taluk was included in the State attaching it with Malabar District. Later, Kasaragod Taluk was split into Kasaragod and Hosdurg taluks and included in Kannur District when Malabar District was divided into Kannur, Kozhikode and Palakkad districts on the 1st January 1957. This position continued till the 24th May 1984 when the present Kasaragod District was formed. The common languages spoken in the district are Malayalam, Tulu, Kannada, Kongani and Marathi.
i) PHYSICAL FEATURES

Natural Region

The Natural Regions of the State are based on the regional classifications designed by the Census Organisation. According to the classification, the Country is divided into 4 Macro Regions viz., (i) the Northern Mountains, (ii) the Great Plains, (iii) the Deccan Plateau and (iv) the Coastal Plains and Islands. Kerala belongs to the 4th Macro Region - ‘The Coastal Plains and Islands’, which is again divided into 4 Meso Regions. Of the 4 Meso Regions Kerala falls under the Western Coastal Region which covers the coastal tract from Maharashtra to Kerala State. The Meso Region is further divided into 6 Micro Regions. The entire State of Kerala falls into such three Micro Regions viz., (i) North Kerala Coast, (ii) Central Kerala Coast and (iii) South Kerala Coast. Kasaragod District falls in the North Kerala Coast. Each Micro Region is further divided into Sub-micro Regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natural vegetation. Kasaragod District consists of three such Sub-micro Regions viz. (i) Cannanore Coast (ii) Kasaragod Table Land (iii) Peringom-Mattannur Undulating Upland. The regional division constituting Kasaragod District is depicted in the Chart given in the next page:
REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF KERALA
KASARAGOD DISTRICT

INDIA

Macro Region

1. The Northern Mountains
2. The Great Plains
3. The Deccan Plateau
4. The Coastal Plains and Islands

Meso Region

4.1. Gujarat Coastal Plains
4.2. Western Coastal Region
4.3. Eastern Coastal Region
4.4. The Islands

Micro Region

4.2.1. Maharashtra Littoral
4.2.2. Goa Coast
4.2.3. Karnataka Coast
4.2.4. North Kerala Coast
4.2.5. Central Kerala Coast
4.2.6. South Kerala Coast

Kasaragod Sub-Micro Region

4.2.4.1. Cannanore Coast
4.2.4.2. Kasaragod Table Land
4.2.4.3. Perringom-Mattanur Undulated Upland
Location and size

Kasaragod District lies between 12° 12' and 12° 48' north latitudes and between 74° 52' and 75° 26' east longitudes. The district lies between the Western Ghats and the Lakshadweep Sea. The eastern part of the district is hilly with small forest tracts. The district is bound in the east by Kodagu and Dakshin Kannada districts of Karnataka State, in the west by the Lakshadweep Sea, in the north by Mangalore Taluk and Dakshin Kannada District of Karnataka and in the south by Kannur District.

Area

Kasaragod District has an area of about 1989 sq.km. It accounts for 5.13 percentage of the total area of the State (38852 Sq Kms). Kasaragod ranks the 13th in the State among the districts in area.

Physiography

i) Cannanore Coast

This region lies as a narrow coastal strip on the western side of the district, cutting longitudinally both the taluks of the district. Based on relief, the region has a maximum height of 87 m. in its northern portion at Perumbala Village of Kasaragod Taluk. There are 12 west flowing rivers besides backwaters and canals in this coastal tract, of which Chandragiri and Kariangote are the major rivers.

ii) Kasaragod Table Land

This region comprises of the whole of Kasaragod Taluk (except its western coastal area) and North-Eastern part of Hosdurg Taluk. This region has as its boundaries, Karnataka State in north and east, Peringom-Mattannur Undulating Upland in south and Cannanore Coastal Plain in the west. The Kasaragod Table Land is a continuation of the Karnataka Plateau (Deccan Plateau) ending abruptly by low hills with sharp slopes on southern and western sides. The average height of this region is between 250 m. and 300 m. The maximum height (1,046 m.) is recorded in the southern tip of the region in Panathady Village of Hosdurg Taluk. The region has minimum height over 100 m. as per the contours.
The land slopes towards west and forms the catchment area of Uppala, Shiriya and Chandragiri Rivers which are of dentritic type. The terrain is characterised by flat river terraces.

(iii) Peringom-Mattannur Undulating Upland

This region is bound by the Kasaragod Table Land in the north, Karnataka State in the east, Kannoth Forested Hills in the south and Taliparamba-Kuthuparamba Plain and Cannanore Coast in the west. This region has undulating terrain with number of isolated hills. The differentiation of heights and its recurring character explain for the plantation surfaces of different ages. Major upland area of Hosdurg Taluk is highly dissected. This region lies in the catchment area of Nileshwar and Kariangote rivers which are of dentritic type. Number of micro-water divide lines is also evident from the distribution of structurally controlled narrow ridge strip which directs the flow of the rivers. This further indicates that the area is highly erosion prone. The 100 m. contour which reveals the minimum height occurs mostly over the western portion. The terrain slopes towards west.

Type of Land Formation

Paddy is cultivated extensively in the midland and arecanut plantations in the coastal area. There is no prominent mountain peak in the district. The Deccan Plateau ends abruptly with low hills on the north eastern part of Kasaragod Taluk. The coastline is fringed with low cliffs alternating with stretches of sand.

Drainage

Rivers

There are 12 rivers in the district and all flows westwards. The rivers with their place of origin and length in kilometres are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of river</th>
<th>Place of origin</th>
<th>Length in km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Manjeswar</td>
<td>Kadandur Hills</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Uppala</td>
<td>Kudipadi Hills</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Shiriya</td>
<td>Kanakad Hills</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Kumbla</td>
<td>Yedanad</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Morgal</td>
<td>Kanlur Village</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Chandragiri</td>
<td>Patti Forests</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Kalnad</td>
<td>Chettianchal</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Bekal</td>
<td>Kaniyadka</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Chittari</td>
<td>Kundiyha</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Nileswar</td>
<td>Kinanur</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Kariangote</td>
<td>Padinalkad</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Kayavi</td>
<td>Cheemeni</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the above the longest is Chandragiri River (105 km.) originating from Pattimala in Coorg and embraces the Sea at Thalangara. It has a catchment area of about 1250 sq.km. with an annual run-off of more than 3000 million cubic metres. It has several tributaries of which Payaswini and Chandragiri Hole are the main ones. The
Chandragiri River passes through Delampady, Adhur, Kadarka, Bedakka, Muliyar, Chengala, Kolathur, Thekkil, Perumbala, Chemnad, Kalnad and Kasaragod. The river assumes its name ‘Chandragiri’ from the name of the place of its source Chandragupta Vasti, where the Great Maurya Emperor Chandragupta is believed to have spent his last days as a sage.

The second longest river is Kariangote. This river originates from Padinakkad Ghat Reserve Forest of Kodagu in Karnataka. It has a catchment area of over 600 sq.km. and an annual run-off of about 1700 million cubic metres. Besides the main tributaries such as Munda Hole, Padimala Hole, Mudrotu Hole, Bettamala Hole, etc., Nileshwar River also joins it. During its course it passes through West Eleri, Bheemanadi, Cheemeni, Karindalam, Kayyur, Kilayikode, Nileshwar and Cheruvathur.

Shiriya and Uppala Rivers originate from Dakshin Kannada District of Karnataka State, the former having a catchment area of 564 sq.km. and 1217 million cubic metres run-off and the latter having a catchment area of 241 sq.km. and annual run-off of 566 million cubic metres. Kumbala, Kalnad, Bekal, Chittari and Kavvayi are the important backwaters of the district. The common estuary of Kariangote, Nileshwar, Kavvayi and Peruvamba Rivers forms a long stretch of backwaters. The backwaters of Kasaragod District are linked by canals with the backwaters in other districts. The river Manjeshwar originates from Kadandur Hills and Mogral originates from Kanlur Village. These rivers provide ample irrigation facilities.

Climate

Diversity of physical features results in corresponding diversity of climate. The climate of the district is the same as in other coastal districts of North Malabar. In the plains it is generally hot. Though average mean monthly maximum temperature ranges from 29.2 to 33.4°C the heat is oppressive in the moisture laden plains. Dry weather prevails from December to February and the night will be colder during this period. March, April and May are generally very hot. Average mean monthly minimum temperature ranges from 19.7 to 25°C. The annual variation of temperature is negligible, diurnal range is only about 10°C.

The south-west monsoon starts towards the end of May or the beginning of June, heralded by thunderstorms and stays till September when the rain fades out. During this season, there will be heavy rains in almost all parts of the district and humidity also rises to about 90 per cent. There will be some rainfall during the north-east monsoon or ‘retreating monsoon’ during October and November. January and February are the coolest months of the year. Extreme hot and cold climate is not experienced in the district. The district has an average annual rainfall of 3500 mm during 2007-2010. A clear picture of the rainfall for the State and the District is given in table below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerala State</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>% departure</td>
<td>Actual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3428.4</td>
<td>3097.1</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>2333.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3016.8</td>
<td>3588.5</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>3995.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasaragod District</td>
<td>3875.5</td>
<td>3613.4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>2550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Agricultural Statistics for the years 2007-08, 08-09, 09-10 and 10-11 published by Department of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Kerala
From the table it is seen that Kasaragod District received more rainfall than the normal during the years 2007 and 2011 by 7.3 per cent and 11.3 per cent respectively. It may be noted that the district had received more rainfall than the state during the period.

### Monthly Rainfall of the District (In mm) during 2007-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>735.5</td>
<td>672.9</td>
<td>1238.2</td>
<td>1276.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>787.2</td>
<td>528.3</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>681.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>631.4</td>
<td>403.5</td>
<td>330.9</td>
<td>357.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>158.4</td>
<td>76.7</td>
<td>283.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>294.2</td>
<td>241.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>133.4</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>163.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>90.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>1004.7</td>
<td>560.6</td>
<td>1034</td>
<td>885.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>3875.5</td>
<td>2550</td>
<td>3509</td>
<td>3995.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Agricultural Statistics for the years 2007-08, 08-09, 09-10, 10-11 published by Department of Economics & Statistics*

While analysing the data given in table 2; Average Annual Rainfall (Actuals in mm) from July to June of each year 2007 to 2011, it has been observed that the district had received more rainfall than the State. The district received the highest rainfall of 3996 mm.in 2010 as against the normal of 3587 mm. in the year. The corresponding figure for the State is 3260 mm. as against normal of 3017 mm.

A cursory glance of the monthly rainfall data given in table 3 shows that Kasaragod received maximum rainfall during June and July in the period from 2007 to 2010. In the period under reference January to March are almost dry except March 2008 in which the district received a rainfall of 295 mm. The maximum rainfall (1276.2 mm.) was recorded in the month of July 2010.

**Forests**

The forest in the district cover an area of 110.71 sq. km and it comes under Kannur Forest Division. The forest area in Kasaragod Taluk is under Kasaragod range and the forest area in Hosdurg Taluk is under Kanhangad Range. According to the information furnished by village officials there are forest lands in Karadka, Nettanige, Delampady, Muliyar, Adoor and Bandadka Villages in Kasaragod Taluk and Kallar, Parappa, Panathady, Balal, Maloth, West Eleri, Bheemanady and Palavayal villages in Hosdurg Taluk. 2663.11 hectares of land consisting 2.74 per cent of total area of Kasaragod Taluk and 2704.62 hectares consisting 2.73 per cent of total area of Hosdurg Taluk are forest lands. The forest produces are shegaibark, sheakoy, cardamom, canes, fibres, etc.

**Flora and Fauna**

Kasaragod district is surrounded by three districts having forest - in the south by Kannur, north and east by Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu of Karnataka State. Kasaragod district is very rich in natural vegetation except in some coastal region consisting of different types of forests. But in spite of generally favourable climatic conditions vegetation is not uniform. In restricted regions with their own micro climate
or special edaphic features, plant formation assumes different characters. The forest of the district is of tropical moist deciduous type. The peculiarity of these forests is that the trees shed their leaves in summer. They are found at an elevation of less than 750 metres with an annual rainfall of 2000 mm. The trees go up to a height of 36 metres. Teak, Rosewood, Palms, Rubber, mangroves, psammophytes, Bamboo, Shrubs and Bushes are the vegetation of the region. Cashew Plantations are also seen in the hilly areas of the district. Sambar, the Fastest Deer, is seen in some forest areas. Wild Boars are also seen in the forests.

Minerals and Mining

The important mineral deposits in Kasaragod District are China Clay and Bauxite. An extent of 1 sq.km. in Morathana-Pavoor area of Kasaragod District was demarcated as having potential for the occurrence of minerable china clay. In Kayyur-Klayikode area it was reported as having deposits of 0.55 million tones of lignite and/or carbonaceous clay and 1.25 million tones of china clay. Good deposits of china clay have been identified around Nileshwar, Uppala, Periya and Meeyapadavu areas of the district. Good quality Bauxite deposits have been identified near Kumbla and Nileshwar areas. Minor minerals like laterite, granite, river sand and ordinary clay are also quarried for construction purposes in the district.

Geologically the whole Sub-Micro Region of Cannanore Coast is of recent bed-soil alluvium. A very little portion of Hosdurg Taluk has Quilon and Warkalai beds of Miocene Age while the Sub-Micro Region-Kasaragod Taluk is under charnockite mesa of Archean Age with the intrusion of unclassified granite and khondalites. The Mattannur Undulating Upland is of charnockite bed with the intrusion of ridge of Dharwar Group and a very little portion of Quilon and Warkalai bed of Miocene Age in the eastern part.

Soil

Major soils found in Kasaragod District are coastal plain known as Kanhangad Series, river bank Alluvium known as Meruvambayi Series, dissected lowland soils known as Vayalapra Series and steep hill soils known as Payalam Series. Coastal plain Soils have dark yellowish brown sandy land to loamy
sand texture in the surface horizon. The lower sub surface horizon is light brownish grey to yellowish brown in colour with a fine sandy texture. These soils are excessively drained having rapid permeability. Low land Soils are well drained, greyish brown to dark greyish brown acidic soils occurring on gently sloping alluvial plains, adjoining the coastal belt. They have loamy sand to sandy land and loam surface texture. Decayed organic material is found in the lower layers. Alluvium soils have pale brown to dark yellowish brown colour and clay land to clay surface texture. These are perfectly drained with slow permeability. In the case of low laterite monords, the surface texture varies from rarely gravelly loam to gravelly clay loam and very rarely silts loam. The colour ranges from yellowish to dark reddish brown. Steep hill soil consists of reddish brown to dark reddish brown acidic silty loam to clay loam, surface soils and red to yellowish red silty to gravelly clay sub soils. They are well drained very deep soils occurring on moderately steep to steep hill slopes. The soil in the three natural divisions generally falls under three types. In the high land region it is laterite. In the midland the soil is a red ferruginous loam of lateritic origin with an admixture of clay and sand. The coastal strip is sandy.

**Land and land-use pattern**

According to agricultural statistics for 2010-11, the data on land use pattern of the District reveals that forest occupies around 2.82 per cent. The pressure for non-agricultural use is increasing. The land under non-agricultural use has increased to 13.71 per cent in 2010-11. The net cropped area was 1419.48 Sq Kms and the area under current fallow (18.60 Sq Km), fallow other than current fallow (22.09 Sq Kms) and cultivable waste 101.49 Sq Kms.

**Classification of Area on the basis of Land Utilisation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Type of Land</th>
<th>Area in Sq Kms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total area</td>
<td>1991.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Forest area</td>
<td>56.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Land put to non-agricultural use</td>
<td>268.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Barren &amp; uncultivable</td>
<td>79.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Permanent pastures and grazing land</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Land under miscellaneous tree crops</td>
<td>5.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cultivable waste</td>
<td>101.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Fallow other than current fallow</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Current fallow</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Marshy land</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Still water</td>
<td>40.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Waterlogged area</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Social forestry</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Net sown area</td>
<td>1419.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Area sown more than once</td>
<td>29.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Total cropped area</td>
<td>1449.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Report on Agricultural statistics, 2010-11, Department of Economics&Statistics, Kerala*
Tenancy

The important land tenures prevailing in the district before the enactment of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963, were Jenmom, Inam, Kanam, Kanam-Kuzhikanam, Kuzhikanam, Ottikuzhikanam, Mulawarg, Mulgeni, Chalgeni, Arwar, Illidawar and Vaidegeni. The Land Reforms Act which is a landmark in the history of agrarian reforms of the Country and the State and the subsequent amendments in 1966, 1969, 1971 and 1972 helped the tenants to become owners of tenancy land. A number of landless agricultural labourers became holders of land. Based on the Land Reforms Act and subsequent amendments the implementation of ceiling on holding and distribution of surplus land came into force from early 1970. The ceiling area has been fixed as 5 standard acres in the case of an adult unmarried person or a family consisting of a single surviving member and 10 acres for a family consisting of two or more members. A family is not allowed to hold more than 20 acres in any case. Certain plantations are exempted from ceiling limits. The surplus lands were taken over by the Government and distributed to landless poor, preference being given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A notable impact of these reforms was the reduction in the number of landless agricultural households and the elimination of absentee landlordism.

Agriculture and Horticulture

Several horticulture crops are grown in Kasaragod. Diversity of crops and heterogeneity in cultivation are the keynotes of agriculture and horticulture. The important crops cultivated are coconut, cashew, paddy, rubber, arecanut and pepper.

The eastern tract comprises of forests and hilly areas. The forests comprise of a variety of timber with teak and other plantations. The hilly areas are mostly cleared and put to private cultivation, the important crops being rubber, cashew and ginger. In the Skeletal Plateau Areas cashew trees are cultivated. In some patches, arecanut, pepper and cocoa are grown. In the Coastal Tract, paddy, coconut, arecanut, cashew, vegetables and tapioca are cultivated. Wherever irrigation facilities are available paddy (first crop) banana and vegetables are cultivated. Generally paddy and coconut are cultivated in the entire belt, while cashew is largely grown in low fertile areas of the laterite hilly slopes. Pepper is another crop mostly grown in Kanhangad and Nileswhar Block Areas. Areca nut is also cultivated in Manjeswher, while rubber is planted largely in Kanhangad and Nileswhar Block Areas. Tobacco is also cultivated in some coastal areas of this district between Kanhangad and Kasaragod particularly at Pallikara. The entire area under tobacco cultivation of the State is confined to this district.
Below table shows important crops with area during 2010-2011

**Important Crops with Area during 2010-11**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Area covered (in hectares)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>4155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Crops</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>6830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turmeric</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardanom</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areacanut</td>
<td>18039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarind</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanilla</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloves</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutmeg</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack</td>
<td>1723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>1733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain</td>
<td>1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pappaya</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Fresh Fruits</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashew</td>
<td>6803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>56174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapioca</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Potatoes</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>31740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Report on Agricultural statistics, 2010-11, Department of Economics&Statistics, Kerala*

The production of rice in the district during 2010-11 was 9834 tonnes while that of the State was 522738 tonnes. The contribution of the district towards rice production of the State is only 1.9 per cent. In the case of tobacco, 100 per cent of the State’s production is from the district. During the period 2010-11 the district produced 48 tonnes of tobacco. The largest area (56174 hectare) of cultivation is coconut. But this crop is facing severe crisis in view of sharp decline in price during the last two years and the reduction in productivity due to the wide attack of Mandari Pest, which is an exotic mite that appeared all of a sudden. Production of coconut in 2010-11 is 418 million nuts. The second largest cultivation is of rubber, which is, cultivated nearly 31740 hectares of the district and production was 41260 tonnes during 2010-11, which was
5.4 per cent of the State production (770580 tonnes). Cashew is cultivated in an extent of 6803 hectares of land and production during the year is 5132 tonnes.

The table gives the season-wise extent of area in hectares and production of rice during the period 2001 – 2011 for the district.

### Season-wise production of Rice during the period 2001-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Autumn Area (in ha.)</th>
<th>Autumn Production (in tonnes)</th>
<th>Winter Area (in ha.)</th>
<th>Winter Production (in tonnes)</th>
<th>Summer Area (in ha.)</th>
<th>Summer Production (in tonnes)</th>
<th>Total Area (in ha.)</th>
<th>Total Production (in tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>4602</td>
<td>10052</td>
<td>2616</td>
<td>5259</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>7413</td>
<td>15637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>4408</td>
<td>10094</td>
<td>2640</td>
<td>5300</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>7196</td>
<td>15644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>3756</td>
<td>9315</td>
<td>2434</td>
<td>4963</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>6263</td>
<td>14387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>3059</td>
<td>7270</td>
<td>2524</td>
<td>5160</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>5675</td>
<td>12605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>3237</td>
<td>8234</td>
<td>2633</td>
<td>5188</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>6030</td>
<td>13786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>2766</td>
<td>6592</td>
<td>2369</td>
<td>5146</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>5323</td>
<td>12142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>3060</td>
<td>6628</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>4024</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>5164</td>
<td>10963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>2796</td>
<td>6682</td>
<td>2025</td>
<td>4035</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>4991</td>
<td>11043</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>2464</td>
<td>5678</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>3374</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>4394</td>
<td>9290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>2284</td>
<td>5824</td>
<td>1457</td>
<td>3034</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>4155</td>
<td>9834</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Statistics for Planning, 2005 & 2009 and Agricultural Statistics for the years 2007-08, 08-09, 09-10 and 10-11 published by Department of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Kerala

The season-wise data relating to the production of rice during the last decade reveals that the maximum production was in the autumn season while the minimum was in the summer season. A sharp decline was noticed with a fluctuating trend visible during the decade. The reasons for this reduction in area are replacement of paddy by remunerative crops, high cost of paddy cultivation and filling up of area for construction purposes.

The Government has taken several measures for improving production of rice, such as distribution of improved seeds, integrated pest control management, etc. As an incentive for sustaining rice cultivation, a production subsidy of Rs.1000 per hectare per season has been extended to all the rice growing areas in the State. The electricity charge in respect of irrigation and drainage for rice cultivation has been fully subsidized.

**Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI)**

The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute is an establishment having national importance. With headquarters at Kudlu, five kilometres north of Kasaragod, the CPCRI has Regional Stations at Kayamkulam, Vittal and Kozhikode. Its Research Centres are at Peechi, Palod, Hirehally, Appangala, Mohithnager and Kehikuchi. There are seed farms at Kidu and Sathigode, one field station at Thrissur and a World Coconut Germplasm Centre at Sipighat. The objectives of the CPCRI is to serve as national forum for improving genetic potential of plantation crops, to conduct basic and applied research on various aspects of these crops, to co-ordinate research works done by other institutions and agencies in the country, to serve as information center on all matters pertaining to these crops, to produce genetically superior...
planting materials and to carry out ‘All India Co-ordinated Cropping Improvement Project’ on coconut, arecanut, spices and cashew nut. CPCRI was established in 1970 by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Research is carried out on various branches of Agricultural Sciences such as gardening, soil chemistry, plant production, microbiology, plant diseases, cattle rearing, pisciculture, etc. T X D, Mangala arecanut, new species of cardamom, turmeric and cashew mixed crop and multi-crop system, etc., are some of the contributions of the CPCRI for the development of plantation crops. The most remarkable venture is tissue culture in coconut. Research on various diseases of coconut, arecanut, cashew, pepper and field crops has given better yields.

CPCRI is one of the ICAR institute implementing the National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) project on “Technology Assessment and Refinement through Institution Village Linkage” which is having emphasis on ensuring farmer’s participation in agro-eco system analysis, identification and prioritization of problems and deciding appropriate technological interventions. Under the project different interventions have been implemented in farmers in different micro farming situations.

Agricultural Technology Information Centre (ATIC) is established at CPCRI, Kasaragod to provide the required technology information, diagnostic, and advisory services and supply of quality planting material to farmers through a single window delivery system. The Krishi Vigyan Kendras functioning under CPCRI at Kasaragod and Kayamkulam cater to the training needs of farmers of Kasaragod and Alappuzha Districts respectively. Farmers are immensely benefited through the vocational training programmes, front line demonstrations and on farm testing in the farmers’ fields and other technology transfer activities organised by Kendras. Quality planting materials of coconut, arecanut and cocoa are produced and distributed to farmers from the various centres of CPCRI. Farmers can write to CPCRI in advance for seedlings and can procure the same in person on intimation. The Institute offers project consultancies to individuals on nominal charges on the establishment and maintenance of gardens of coconut, arecanut and cocoa, farming systems, pests and disease management and post harvest technology.

Irrigation

Even though the district is drained by 12 rivers which discharges about 4257 MCM of water to the ocean every year as surface run off irrigation, Projects are not sufficient to arrest this water for effective utilization for irrigation. Paiswini in Kasaragod Taluk and Kakkadavu and Moonamkadavu in Hosdurg Taluk are the major completed irrigation projects in the district. Besides a number of minor irrigation works under public sector and large number of private irrigation arrangements are resorted to, which include dug wells, tanks and diversion of water from riverlets and canals. Some of these schemes are financed by the Agriculture Department, CD Blocks and Commercial Banks. Coconut is the principal crop irrigated followed by arecanut. Among source of irrigation, ground water is the principal source of irrigation accounting for about 47 per cent of the area under irrigation and the rest by lift and other methods of irrigation.

Animal Husbandry

Animal Husbandry activities play a crucial role in socio-economic transformation of rural areas especially in generating employment and income to the weaker sections of the population. The preservation and development of cattle wealth and poultry are also significant for production of major livestock products of nutritional standard. Generally, rearing cattle and poultry farming are the allied occupations of agricultural workers. The animal power also constitutes the principle source of manure for agriculture.

XVII Quasiquennial Livestock Census was conducted in Kerala State during 2007, as part of Quasiquennial Livestock Census of India by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of Kerala. The Livestock in the Kasaragod District as per Livestock Census, 2007 is as follows:
Livestock Population in 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>82604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>3631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>46026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>1740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>134362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poultry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fowls</td>
<td>448236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ducks</td>
<td>2126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>453806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Livestock Census 2007 published by Directorate of Animal Husbandry

As per the Livestock census conducted during 1996 there were 263687 live stock populations. By 10 years their number had reduced to 134362. Cattle alone numbered 192866 in 1996 which decreased by more than 50 per cent during 2007. There was a 49 per cent decrease of poultry population during the above period.

Animal Husbandry Department is vested with implementation of animal health programme in the district by making available timely veterinary assistance and attends to the welfare of animals in the district. Animal health has been well taken care of by the department with establishment of a network of veterinary institutions at different levels to provide veterinary aid in the district. There is a District Veterinary Center functioning at district headquarters in two shifts as a referral center to other institutions in the area. The other Institutions are 35 Veterinary Dispensaries, 6 Veterinary Hospitals, 58 ICDP Sub-centers, 1 District Veterinary centre and 2 Regional Artificial Insemination Center. A District Animal Husbandry Office is also functioning at Kasaragod. All these Centers are manned by qualified Veterinarians. Veterinary Clinical Aid is provided through the Clinical Laboratories attached to the Veterinary Polyclinics and District Veterinary Centers. Almost all the Panchayats in the district have a Veterinary Institution. More over the entire sub centres including 12 ICDP have been transferred to Local Self Government. The following table gives a clear picture of institutions under Animal Husbandry Department in the District.

Institutions under Animal Husbandry Department in Kasaragod as on 31.3.2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>District Veterinary Centre</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Veterinary Hospital</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Veterinary Dispensary</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Regional Artificial Insemination Centre</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fisheries

Kasargod District has 80 km. long sea coast extending from Thirikkaripur to Bangramanjeshwar. There are many fish landing centers in the district and some of them have fish landing, cleaning and transporting facilities. Bangramanjeshwar, Shiriya, Koipady, Kavugoly, Kasaba, Kizhur, Kottikulam, Pallikkara, Ajanur, Hosdurg, Kadapuram, Thaikadapuram, Poojarikadapuram, Padannakadapuram, Kadangod, Valiaparamba and Thirikkaripur Kadapuram are the fishing villages in this district. There is a Light House at Manjeshwar. There are many Ice Plants in public and private sectors. Species-wise composition of marine fish landing in Kasaragod District for the period 2007 to 2010 is given in table.6


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Elasmobranchs</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chirocentrius</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Oilsardines</td>
<td>6394</td>
<td>6368</td>
<td>6271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lesser Sardines</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Anchovilla</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Trisocles</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Other Culpeids</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Saurid&amp;Saurus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hemirhamphus&amp;Belone</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Perches</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sciniaenids</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ribbon Fish</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Caranx</td>
<td>2127</td>
<td>2114</td>
<td>2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Chlorinemus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Other Carangids</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Leiognathus</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Lactrious</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Pomfrets</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mackerel</td>
<td>2497</td>
<td>2481</td>
<td>2478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Seerfish</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Tunnis</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Sphyraena</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Mugil</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Soles</td>
<td>1128</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td>1108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Penaid Prawn</td>
<td>1731</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>1687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Lobsters</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Crabs</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Cephalopodes</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Cat Fish</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17771</td>
<td>17675</td>
<td>17282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kerala Marine Fisheries Statistics 2009, 2010 published by Department of Fisheries, Govt. of Kerala
Species wise composition of fish landing in Kasaragod District in the Marine sector shows that the major landings during 2010 were the common varieties of fish such as Oil Sadrine, Mackerel, and Prawn etc. The landing of Oil Sadrine was 6271 tonnes in the district which is 4.07 per cent of the State landing (154136 tonnes) while the landing of Mackerel (2478 tonnes) which is 5.45 per cent of the State landing (45405 tonnes). In case of prawn, the landing was 1687 tonnes which is 3.49 per cent of the State (48401 tonnes). The fish landing contribution of the district during 2009-10 is (17282 tonnes) i.e. 3.03 per cent of the State landing (570013 tonnes). The landing of Marine fish is more or less uniform during the period 2008-2010.

Industry

Kasaragod is one of the industrially backward districts of the State. It has vast potentials for the establishment of large and medium industries. At present there are no major industries in the District. There is an Industrial Estate at Kasaragod. “Astral Watches” and “Kerala Electrical and Allied Industries” are the medium size industries functioning here. Handloom, Beedi and Coir are the important traditional industries in the district. The District is generally considered as industrially backward. Available statistics shows 5795 industrial units registered under SSI/ MSME act in the District in the tune of total investment of 21788 lakhs and generated 31461 employment opportunities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details of industries of SSI/ MSME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of SSI/MSME promoted by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total investments (in lakhs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of goods and services produced (in lakhs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment generated (nos)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Panchayath Statistics, Kasaragod, DES 2011*

Details of industrial co-op societies are given in the below table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industrial Co-operative Societies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial co-operative Societies registered (Nos.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of working societies (Nos.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Panchayath Statistics, Kasaragod, DES 2011*
Transport

The district is well connected by road and rail. The nearest airports are at Mangalore in Karnataka and Kozhikode International Airport at Karipur which are 50 km and 200 km respectively from Kasaragod.

Roads

Total length of roads under various categories in the District are state highway 141.71 kms., major district roads 1303.049 kms and other district roads 527.11 kms. The National Highway- NH-17 (now known as NH-66) passes through the district from Cheruvathur to Talappadi. It has a length of about 85.9 km. The highway forms as a backbone of the road network for the district from Talappadi covering major towns like Uppala, Kumbala, Kasaragod, Kanhangad, Neeleswaram and Cheruvathur. The NH exits the district at Kalikadavu (pilicode). Besides the National Highway, there are about 265.850 km. of State Highway and 780.247 km. of Major district roads 1303.049 kms and other district roads 527.11 kms.

Other District Roads and Village Roads have been fully transferred to Local Self Government from 2005. There are no cement concrete roads in the district. Waterbound Mecadam Roads are 25.15 Kms. Out of the PWD roads in the District 97.25 per cent are blacktopped.

Motor Vehicles

The total number of vehicle in the State during 2009-2010, is 4880059 while in the district it is only 111155, which is 2.28 per cent of the State total. The percentage increase of vehicles in the district during the period 2007-2010 is 24.71 per cent. The data is given in table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motor Vehicles in the District during the period 2007-2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sl.No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic Review, State Planning Board

Railways

The District is connected with railway net work. The Railway lines from Shornur to Mangalore pass through the entire length of the district along the coast entering the district about 3 km. south of Thrikkaripur Railway Station and leaving the district about 5 km. north of Manjeshwar Railway Station. Besides Kasaragod there are Railway Stations at Manjeshwar, Uppala, Kumbala, Kottikulam, Pallikkara, Kanhangad, Nileshwar, Cheruvathur and Thrikkaripur. A few local passenger trains and several long distance trains starting from Mangalore to destinations such as Jammu, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram etc., pass through the district. The length of railway line passing through the district is 116 km.
Ports

The only port in the district is Kasaragod on the eastern banks of the backwater formed by the Chandragiri River which is separated from the sea by a small sand pit. It is a tidal port and is closed for shipping during the south west monsoon period. The other nearest port is Manglore port which is 50 kms on the border of Karnataka State.

Electricity and Power

There is no Hydro-Electric Power Project in Kasaragod District. Because of the non-availability of adequate power, the district is dependent to a major extent on supply from the neighbouring Karnataka State. There are six 110 KV Electrical Sub-Stations in the district, one each at Mavungal, Vidyanagar, Mulleria, Kubanur and Manjeshwar and Cheruvathur and one 220 KV Sub-Station at Mailatti. All villages in the district are electrified. Eight 33 KV Substations under proposal.

Grama Panchayats

As per the recommendations of Shri Belavantha Rai Mehta committee and the administrative implementa-tion committee headed by Shri. E.M.S. Namboothiripad, the Kerala Panchayat Act 1960 was passed with a view to promote development of democratic institutions and to secure greater measure of participation by the people in development plans and in local government affairs by decentralization of power and functions. The Act came into effect on 1-1-1962. Accordingly, 922 Panchayats were formed comprising the entire rural areas of the State.

Panchayati Raj in Kerala works on the basis of the three-tier system and comprises of the Grama Panchayats, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats. In Kerala, there are 999 Grama Panchayats, 152 Block Panchayats and 14 District Panchayats. On the basis of 73rd and 74th amendments acts of the Constitution, The Panchayat Raj and the Municipality Act came into effect on the 23rd of April and 30th of May 1994 respectively. This led to the decentralization of powers, responsibilities and projects of the Government as they were transferred to the local self-government on 2nd October, 1995. The provisions for Gram Sabha in a single village or a cluster of village were made by the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act of 1994. It laid the provision of a three tier system of Panchayat for the first time in the village, block and district level. Panchayats were vested with the powers and responsibilities of the economic development and social justice of the state. The Panchayats were also responsible for the implementation of developmental schemes and setting up of a Finance Commission for reviewing the financial status of the Panchayats.

In course of time certain Panchayats were converted into Municipalities and big Panchayats were divided into smaller ones. The Kerala Panchayat Act 1994 is enacted for planned rural development and to ensure peoples participation in the increased development of local area based on 73rd amendments of Indian Constitution. This Act was amended in 1995 and in 1999 and based on recommendations of decentralization committee, First Finance Committee and Election Commission; basic changes were incorporated in 105 departments out of total of 285 departments. The special feature of these amendments is that almost all administrative control of the state on local administration was done away with. In 2000 it was amended again and power for division of wards and reservation of wards etc. were given to Election Commission. In 2001 the OMBUDSMAN Act was amended providing for only a single member.
As per the Act, three tiers of administration namely Grama Panchayat, Block Panchayat and District Panchayat are formed in each district of the state. A special feature of the Panchayat Raj is the formation of Gramasabha where the common people can participate in the decision making. Jurisdiction of Grama Panchayats is usually a village. However in certain cases more than one village constitute the area of the Panchayat. The Panchayat is divided into wards. Elections in the Panchayat are democratically conducted by the State Election Commission. Each ward of the Panchayat has an elected member. The tenure of the elected member is five years. From the members of the wards the President and Vice-President are elected. President is the head of the Grama Panchayat. For administrative purposes a Grama Panchayat Secretary is appointed. He is a Government employee. Gram Panchayats plays a very important role in the developmental activities of the village. The Gramasabha is held at least four times in a year and developmental plans are discussed, finalized and implemented in the Gramasabha meet by the participation of people.

Overall progress of the rural population has considerably increased especially in sphere of economical, educational, cultural and social activities in the last few years. In Kerala the 9th Five Year Plan was introduced through a special scheme called Janakeeya Asuthranam, which means grass root level planning by the people themselves. Through this scheme power was decentralized up to the grass root level.

In order to give a meaningful direction to the progress of decentralization; a decision was taken by the state government vide G.O (MS) No 10/96 plg. dated 30-7-1996 that the plan programmes should consist of schemes formulated and implemented by the local bodies within their area of responsibilities. Accordingly the funds, which the state government received from Central Government for implementation of various schemes under the five-year plan, are earmarked for Corporations, Municipalities, District Panchayats, Block Panchayats and Grama Panchayats. The funds are transferred to the local bodies in two components - The State sponsored schemes and Grant-in-Aid to Local Bodies. The former schemes are formulated by the Head of the Department at the state level and they will be implemented by the Local Bodies. The second scheme is for various plans formulated by the Local Bodies themselves under the peoples grass root level Planning Programme (Janakeeya Asothranam). At the time of 2011 census there were 39 Panchayats in the District.

The Grant-in-Aid to Local Bodies is given in three components: (i) General Sector, (ii) SCP (Special Component Plan) and (iii) TSP (Tribal Sub Plan).

The General Sector outlay is allocated to the Urban Local Bodies and Three tier Panchayats on the basis of urban - rural population in the respective areas. The provision for Urban Local Bodies is distributed among the Corporations and Municipalities according to their population. The allotment for the three tier Panchayats was distributed to Grama Panchayats, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats in the ratio of 75: 17: 8 in the budget for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. The Plan Outlay is again distributed on the basis of population in each Local Body.

The provision under Special Component Plan (SCP) is distributed among Corporations, Municipalities and Three tier Panchayats on the basis of Scheduled Caste population in each area. The share for each tier i.e., Grama Panchayats, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats was distributed in the ratio of 60 : 20 : 20 in the budget for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10.

The share under TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) has also been divided among the three tier Panchayats on the basis of urban and rural Scheduled Tribe population. The share for the Three tier Panchayats i.e., Grama Panchayats, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats is in the ratio of 50: 20 : 30 in the budget for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. The following table gives an account of Plan Assistance as Grant-in-Aid to Local Bodies during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10.
Kudumbashree was conceived as a joint programme of the Government of Kerala and NABARD implemented through Community Development Societies (CDSs) of Poor Women, serving as the community wing of Local Governments. Kudumbashree is formally registered as the ‘State Poverty Eradication Mission’ (SPEM), a society registered under the Travancore Kochi Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act 1955. It has a governing body chaired by the State Minister of LSG. There is a state mission with a field officer in each district. This official structure supports and facilitates the activities of the community network across the state. Kudumbashree differs from conventional programmes in that it perceives poverty not just as the deprivation of money, but also as the deprivation of basic rights. The poor need to find a collective voice to help claim these rights.

The grassroots of Kudumbashree are Neighbourhood Groups (NHG) that send representatives to the ward level Area Development Societies (ADS). The ADS sends its representatives to the Community Development Society (CDS), which completes the unique three-tier structure of Kudumbashree. Today, there are 1.94 lakhs NHGs, over 17,000 ADSs and 1061 CDSs in Kudumbashree. It is this network that brings women to the Grama Sabhas and helps them bring the needs of the poor to the attention of the local governments.

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Source: Department of Finance, Government of Kerala

Kudumbashree

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The Community Development Societies are also very active in Government programmes and play significant roles in development activities ranging from socio-economic surveys and enterprise development to community management and social audit. Though its efforts to engage women in civil
society in development issues and opportunities, Kudumbashree in association with the local self governance of Kerala is charting out new meaning and possibilities for local economic development and citizen centric governance.

An initiative for poverty alleviation, this model was launched on May 17th 1998. It is now one of the largest women empowerment related movement in Asia, having a total participation of about 37.8 Lakhs. This mission is a joint initiative of the Government of Kerala and NABARD. It defines poverty as the deprivation of basic rights and money. By its attempt to bring poor women in the state within its range, Kudumbasree is now present in each & every Gram Panchayat, every welfare and development activity is related and dependent on kudumbasree to provide the community interface. This mission is mainly centred on providing enterpreneurial, marketing and management opportunities to poor women and thus making them self dependent in financial terms through vegetable farming and selling/marketing of farm products. There are 6160 neighbourhood groups (NHG) functioning in Kasaragod District.

ii) CENSUS CONCEPTS

Building: A ‘Building’ is generally a single structure on the ground. Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, work sheds, Schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores etc. It is also possible that building which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence etc. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. Such is the case of conical structures where entrance is also provided but they may not have any walls. Therefore, such of the conical structures are also treated as separate buildings.

Pucca houses: Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials. The material of walls can be any one from the following, namely, Stones (duly packed with lime or cement mortar), G.I/metal/ asbestos sheets, Burnt bricks, Cement bricks, Concrete. Roof may be made of from any one of the following materials, namely, Machine-made tiles, Cement tiles, Burnt bricks, Cement bricks, Stone, Slate, G.I/Metal/ Asbestos sheets, Concrete. Such houses are treated as Pucca house.

Kutcha houses: Houses in which both walls and roof are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, Unburnt bricks, bamboos, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, plastic /polythene, loosed packed stone, etc. Such houses are treated as Kutcha house.

Dwelling Room: A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e. it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant’s room and other habitable rooms. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passageway and verandah which are not normally usable for living are not considered as dwelling rooms. A room, used for multipurpose such as sleeping, sitting, dining, storing, cooking, etc., is regarded as a dwelling room. In a situation where a census house is used as a shop or office, etc., and the household also stays in it then the room is not considered as a dwelling room. But if a garage or servant quarter is used by a servant and if she/ he also lives in it as a separate household then this has been considered as a dwelling room available to the servant’s household. Tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room. A dwelling room, which is shared by more than one household, has not been counted for any of them. If two households have a dwelling room each but in addition also share a common dwelling room, then the common room has not been counted for either of the households.

Census House: A ‘census house’ is a building or part of a building used or recognized as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. It
may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both. If a building has a number of Flats or Blocks/Wings, which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, these are considered as a separate Census house.

**Village:** The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village, which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise of one or more hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for presentation of data. In unsurveyed areas, like villages within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognized boundaries is treated as one village.

**Rural-Urban area:** The data in the census are presented separately for rural and urban areas. The unit of classification in this regard is ‘town’ for urban areas and ‘village’ for rural areas. The urban area comprises two types of towns viz; statutory towns and Census towns. In the Census of India 2011, the definition of urban area adopted is as follows:

(a) **Statutory Towns:** All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc are known as statutory towns.

(b) **Census Towns:** All other places satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously are treated as Census Towns.

i) A minimum population of 5,000;

ii) At least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

iii) A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile)

For identification of places which would qualify to be classified as ‘urban’ all villages, which, as per the 2001 Census had a population of 4,000 and above, a population density of 400 persons per sq. km. and having at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural activity were considered. To work out the proportion of male working population referred to above against b) (ii), the data relating to main workers were taken into account. In addition the above stated towns, urban areas also constitutes of OGs which are the parts of UAs.

**Urban Agglomeration:** An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without urban outgrowths of such towns. In some cases, railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps etc; may come up near a statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may qualify to be clubbed with the exiting town as their continuous urban spread (i.e., an Out Growth). Each such town together with its outgrowth(s) is treated as an integrated urban area and is designated as an ‘urban agglomeration’. For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomerations during Census of India 2011, following criteria has been adopted:

The core town or at least one of the constituent towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town; and

The total population of an Urban Agglomeration (i.e. all the constituents put together) should not be less than 20,000 as per the 2001 Census. In varying local conditions, there were similar other combinations which have been treated as urban agglomerations satisfying the basic condition of contiguity.

**Out Growth (OG):** The outgrowth is a viable unit such as a village or a hamlet or an enumeration block and clearly identifiable in terms of its boundaries and location. While determining the outgrowth of a town, it has been ensured that it possesses the urban features in terms of infrastructure and amenities such as pucca roads, electricity, taps, drainage system for disposal of waste water etc., educational
institutions, post offices, medical facilities, banks etc and physically contiguous with the core town of the UA.

**City:** Towns with population of 100,000 and above are called cities.

**Household:** A ‘household’ is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person was to be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen/common cooking. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.

**Institutional Household:** A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, observation homes, beggars homes, jails, ashrams, old age homes, children homes, orphanages, etc. To make the definition more clearly perceptible to the enumerators at the Census 2011, it was specifically mentioned that this category or households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and share a common kitchen.

**Houseless household:** Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open or roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under flyovers and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc., are treated as Houseless Households.

**Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe**

Article 341 of the Constitution of India provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union Territory, specify the Castes, Races or Tribes or parts of or groups within Castes, Races or Tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union Territory. Article 342 similarly provides for specification of Tribes or Tribal Communities or parts of or groups within Tribes or Tribal Communities which are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States and Union Territories. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and / or Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union Territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union Territory and not outside.

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar Caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September 1956, by an amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and the Sikh Religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes. A member of Scheduled Tribe may belong to any religion. However a person will be reckoned as belonging to Scheduled Tribe only if the name of the Tribe appears in the list of Scheduled Tribes applicable to the State.

The lists containing the names of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicable for Census of India 2011 in the State are given as follows:
Scheduled castes

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Ayyanavar
7. Baira
8. Bakuda
9. Bathada
10. Bharathar (other than Parathar), Paravan
11. Chakkiliyan
12. Chamar, Muchi
13. Chandala
14. Cheruman
15. Domban
16. Gosangi
17. Hasla
18. Holey
19. Kadaiyar
20. Kakkalan, Kakkan
21. Kalladi
22. Kanakkan, Padanna, Padannan
23. Kavara (other than Telugu speaking or Tamil speaking Balija, Kavarai, Gavara, Gavara, Gavara Naidu, Balija Naidu, Gajalu Balija or ValaiChetty)
24. Koosa
25. Kootan, Koodan
26. Kudumban
27. Kuravan, Sidhanar, Kuravar, Kurava, Sidhana
28. Maila
29. Malayan [in the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section(2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)]*
30. Mannan, Pathiyan, Perumman, Vannan, Velan
31. Mogar (other than Mogeyer)
32. Mundala
33. Nalakeyava
34. Nalkadaya
35. Nayadi
36. Pallan
37. Palluvan
38. Pambada
39. Panan
40. Paraiyan, Parayan, Sambavar, Sambavan, Sambava, Paraya, Paraiya, Parayar
41. Pulayan, Cheramar, Pulaya, Pulayar, Cherama, Cheraman, Wayanad
    Pulayan, Wayanadan Pulayan, Matha, Matha Pulayan
42. Puthirai Vannan
43. Raneyar
44. Samagara
45. Samban
46. Semman, Chemman, Chemmar
47. Thandan (excluding Ezhuvas and Thiyyas who are known as Thandan in the
    erstwhile Cochin and Malabar areas) and (Carpenters who are known as
    Thachan, in the erstwhile Cochin and Travancore State)
48. Thoti
49. Vallon
50. Valluvan
51. Vetan
52. Vettuvan, Pulaya Vettuvan (in the areas of erstwhile Cochin State only)
53. Nerian

* Malabar district comprised of Kannur (earlier Cannanore), Kozhikode, Malappuram, Kasargod, Wayanad, Thrissur districts and Palakkad (earlier Palaghat) district excluding Chittur taluk

Scheduled Tribes

1. Adiyan
2. Arandan, Aranadan
3. Eravallan
4. Hill Pulaya, Mala Pulayan, Kurumba Pulayan, Karavazhi Pulayan, Pamba Pulaya
5. Irular, Irulan
6. Kadar, Wayanad Kadar
7. Kanikaran, Kanikkar
8. Kattunayakan
9. Kochuvelan
10. Koraga
11. Kudiya, Melakudi
12. Kurichchan, Kurichiyan
13. Kurumans, Mullu Kuruman, Mulla Kuruman, Mala Kuruman
14. Kurumbas, Kurumbar, Kurumban
15. Maha Malasar
16. Malai Arayan, Mala Arayan
17. Malai Pandaram
18. Malai Vedan, Malavedan
19. Malakkuravan
20. Malasar
21. Malayan, Nattu Malayan, Konga Malayan (excluding the areas comprising
    the Kasargode, Cannanore, Wayanad and Kozhikode districts)
22. Malayarayar
23. Mannan
24. Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan
25. Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan
26. Paniyan
27. Ulladan, Ullatan
28 Uraly
29. Mala Vettuvan( in Kasargode and Kannur districts)
30. Ten Kurumberan, Jenu Kurumberan
31. Thachananadan, Thachananadan Moopan
32. Cholanaickan
33. Mavilan
34. Karimpalan
35. Vetta Kuruman
36 Mala Panickar

**Language and Mother tongue**

As per the census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue of each person and mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have a script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

**Literate**

A person age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literates.

**Literacy rate**

Literacy rate of the population is defined as The percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. For different age groups The percentage of literates in that age group gives the literacy rate.

**Educational level**

The highest level of education a person has completed.

**Work**

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers.
Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

**Main worker**

A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as ‘Main worker’.

**Marginal worker**

A person who worked for less than six months of the reference period (i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as ‘Marginal worker’.

**Non - worker**

A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as ‘Non worker’.

**Cultivator**

For purposes of the Census a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation.

A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person’s land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops – tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betelnuts (areca).

**Agricultural labourer**

A person who works on another person’s land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She/he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person’s land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

**Household industry worker**

Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household herself/himself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas.

The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods.

It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber, etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

**Other worker**

A person who has been engaged in some economic activity during the reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or in Household Industry is termed as a ‘Other Worker (OW)’. The type
of workers that come under this category of ‘OW’ include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are ‘Other Workers’.

Work participation rate

Percentage of workers (main + marginal) to total population

Population density

Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometre of the area.

Age

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years.

Sex ratio

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

iii) NON-CENSUS CONCEPTS

Concepts used in VD and TD of DCHB:

1. Educational Amenities:- The type of different educational facilities available in the village is given in numbers. Both Government and private educational facilities / institutions are considered for this purpose. If there are composite schools like Middle schools with Primary classes, or Secondary schools with middle classes, these are included in the number of Primary and Middle schools respectively. For example, if in a village there are two Primary schools and one Middle school with primary classes, the number of Primary schools in the village are given as three and that of Middle school as one even though there may be only three educational institutions. So also in case of Secondary schools. For better understanding, the distinctiveness of different types of schools is depicted hereunder:

1.1 Pre-primary (PP): Now-a-days, the children are sent to schools at a very early stage. Lot of pre-primary schools, private schools in particular, have come up in villages and towns. These may or may not be recognized by the competent authorities. Even many Secondary schools have classes starting from preprimary level. Pre-primary classes include Nursery, K.G., Pre-basic, Play school, etc.

1.2 Primary School (P): Schools providing education from Standard 1 and upward up to and inclusive of Standard V are classified as Primary Schools.

1.3 Middle School (M): Schools providing education from Standard VI and upward up to and inclusive of Standard VIII are classified as Middle Schools. A School with Class 1 to VIII is treated as two units, i.e. one Primary School and one Middle School.

1.4 Secondary School (S): Schools providing education from Standard IX and upwards up to and inclusive of Standard X are classified as Secondary Schools. A composite school with 1 to X standard is treated as three separate units and counted separately under the categories of Primary School, Middle School and Secondary School.

1.5 Senior Secondary School (SS): Schools and colleges that provide education for Standards XI and XII and first and second year of the Pre-University Course fall under this category. There are Senior Secondary Schools with Standard I and upwards up to Standard XII.
1.6. **Degree College:**

(i) **Arts/Science/Commerce:** These are all educational institutions that provide post-PUC level education leading to University degree/diploma in any subject or combination of subjects and also post-graduate levels of education. The college offering courses in Arts, Science or Commerce either separately or in combination are covered under this category.

(ii) **Engineering College (E):** It is a graduate/post-graduate degree college providing Bachelor of Engineering (BE) or Bachelor of Technology (B. Tech.) or post-graduate engineering degrees like M.Tech.

(iii) **Medical Colleges:** These are graduate/post-graduate degree colleges providing MBBS or equivalent degree in alternative medicine like Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy etc. or post-graduate medical degrees like M.D or equivalent in the above branches of medicine.

1.7. **Management College/Institute (MI):** It offers courses like Diploma in Management, Post-Graduate Diploma in Management, Masters of Business Administration (MBA) and specializations in different disciplines of Management like Marketing, Human Resources Development (HRD) etc.

1.8. **Polytechnic (Pt):** An Institution providing certificate/diploma (not equivalent to degree) in any technical subject like engineering, vocational courses like embroidery, fashion designing etc. It may be both Government and Private.

1.9. **Vocational School/ITI:** It is a vocational training institute imparting trainings in specific fields acquiring necessary skill, which will make the trainees employable or create them opportunities of self-employment. Trainings offered by Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) fall under this category.

1.10. **Non-formal Education/Training Centre (NFTC):** Non-vocational education centers, established by the Central and State Governments provide educational facilities to the interested persons irrespective of educational qualification, and age. These education centers are open to all.

1.11. **Special School for Disabled:** There are Government and Government recognized institutions/organizations engaged for providing education to different groups of disabled persons.

2. **Medical Facilities:**

2.1 **Hospital-Allopathic and Hospital-Alternative medicine:** A hospital is an Institution, where sick or injured are given medical or surgical care. Bed strength differs from hospital to hospital ranging from 31 to 500 depending upon whether these are sub-district, sub-divisional or district hospitals. If there is hospitals providing facilities under different systems of medicines such as, Allopathy, Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy etc., these details are given separately.

   (a) **Allopathy:** The system of medical practice, which treats disease by the use of remedies which produce effects different from those produced by the disease under treatment.

   (b) **Ayurveda:** Ayurveda means ‘Science of life’. The philosophy of Ayurveda is based on the theory of Pancha Mahabhootas (Five elements) of which all the objects and living bodies are composed of. The combination of these five elements are represented in the form of Tridosha: Vata, Pitta and Kapha. These three ‘doshas’ are physiological entities of living beings. Ayurveda developed into eight distinct specialities, i.e., Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, Psychiatry, Eye and ENT, Surgery, Toxicology, Geriatrics and Science of virility. Two types of treatments, Preventive and Curative, are given in Ayurveda.

   (c) **Unani:** Treatment of Unani consists of three components, namely, preventive, promotive and curative. Unani system of medicine has been found to be efficacious in conditions like Rheumatic Arthritis, Jaundice, Filarisis, Eczema, Sinusitis and Bronchial Asthma. For the prevention of the disease and promotion of health, the Unani System emphasizes six essentials: pure air, food and
water, physical movement and rest, psychic movement and rest, sleep and wakefulness and retention of useful materials and evacuation of waste materials from the body.

(d) Homoeopathy: Treatment in Homoeopathy, which is holistic in nature, focuses on an individual’s response to a specific environment. Homoeopathic medicines are prepared mainly from natural substances such as plant products, minerals and animal sources. Homoeopathic medicines do not have any toxic, poisonous or side effects. Homoeopathic treatment is economical as well and has a very broad public acceptance.

2.2 Community Health Centre (CHC): Community Health Centres are designed to provide referral health care for cases from PHC and those in need of specialist health care approaching the CHC directly. 4 PHCs are included under each CHC thus catering approximately 80,000 populations in tribal/hilly areas and 1, 20,000 populations for plain areas. CHC is a 30- bedded hospital providing specialist care in Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Surgery and Paediatrics.

2.3 Primary Health Centre (PHC): A Primary Health Centre is the first contact point between a village community and the Government medical officer. A PHC covers a population of 20,000 in hilly, tribal or difficult areas and 30,000 populations in plain areas with 4-6 indoor/observation beds. It acts as a referral unit for 6 sub-centres. It has a medical officer and para medical staff.

2.4 Primary Health Sub-Centre (PHS): A Primary Health Sub-centre is the first contact point between the primary health care system and the community. As per the population norms, one PHS is established for every 5,000 population in plain areas and 3,000 population in hilly/tribal/desert areas. Each PHS has a sanctioned strength of one male and one female health worker.

2.5 Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (MCW): It provides pre-natal and post-natal services for both mother and child. The services include regular check-up of pregnant women, giving folic tablets, counseling, delivery, immunization of children with check-up etc.

2.6 TB Clinic (TBC): The diagnosis and treatment of TB are functions of the general health services and hence it is a part and parcel of Primary Health Care. Specialized units such as the District Tuberculosis Centre (DTC) act as referral centres. TB clinics are established by the Government of India under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme and implemented through a network of DTC. The DTC is the nodal point for TB control activities in the district and it also functions as a specialized referral centre. The functions of sub-district level Tuberculosis Unit (TU) are implementation, monitoring and supervision of TB control activities in its designated geographical areas.

2.7 Health Centre: Clinic where medicine and medical supplies are dispensed. It has no in-patient facility. A clinic (or an outpatient clinic) is a small private or public health facility that is devoted to the care of outpatients, often in a community, in contrast to larger hospitals, which also treat inpatients.

2.8 Dispensary: Place where patients are treated and medicines provided but with no in-patient facility. Immunizations, MCH Services and sometimes pathological tests are carried out here. It may be of allopathic or any alternative medicine.

2.9 Veterinary Hospital: Mostly run by the State Government or local body for treatment and preventive measures against diseases of domestic animals like cows, buffaloes etc in rural areas.

2.10 Mobile Health Clinic: These are Mobile vans well equipped with a range of health services to villages located far away from the CHCs, PHCs or any public health sources. The vans visit villages on designated days to deliver the health care services. The services generally offered are OPD, ante-natal and post-natal, B.P. examination, X-ray, ECG, Immunization, First Aid etc.
2.11 Family Welfare Centre: Check-up and counseling is provided to the pregnant and married women regarding small family norm and devices for having a small family. Temporary and permanent contraceptive devices are provided here.

2.12 Nursing Home: A nursing home is a long –term care facility licensed by the state that offers 24-hour room and board and health care services including basic and skilled nursing care, rehabilitation and a full range of other therapies., treatments and programs to old and sick people. The difference between a hospital and a nursing home is that a nursing home gives importance to convalescence from a disease while a hospital gives medical treatment for the disease.

2.13 Medicine Shop: A shop which sells drugs and medicines of any system of medicine viz. allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic or unani medicines, is considered as a medicine shop. Sometimes some shops and Paan shops also keep ordinary medicines, like Crocin, Burnol etc. These shops are not taken as medicine shops.

3. Drinking water: The following are the main source of drinking water facility (ies) available in the village.

3.1 Tap Water-treated: This source of drinking water refers to a source of drinking water which is provided to the villagers through pipes within their premises or to the villagers through common taps (public taps/community water points) by the Government departments, local bodies, panchayats, public or private estate agencies, etc. after treatment. Such a source is treated as ‘Tap water from treated source’.

3.2 Tap Water-un-treated: If the villagers are drawing drinking water through pipes either directly from a well or bore well or after pumping the well or tube well water, or the water is supplied through pipes to the households of the village or through public taps without treatment.Such a source is treated as ‘Tap water from un-treated source’.

3.3 Covered Well (CW): A well that is (1) covered on sides from run-off water (i.e., excess water from rain, snowmelt or other sources flows over the land) through a wall lining or casting that is raised above ground level on a platform that diverts spilled water away from the well and (2) covered so that bird droppings and animals cannot fall down the hole. It is considered as covered well.

3.4 Un-covered Well (UW): A well which is (1) un-covered on sides from runoff water, (2) un-covered from bird droppings and animals; or (3) both.

3.5 Hand Pump (HP): Hand pump means where ground water is taken out manually by operating a hand pump.

3.6 Tube Well / Borehole (TW): Tube well denotes the ground water source from where ground water is taken out through electrical or diesel pump. Spring, River/Canal, Tank/Pond/Lark are self explanatory.

4. Community Toilet Complex: Community Toilet may be constructed and maintained by Gram Panchayats or Private NGOs like Sulabh Sauchalaya or likes.

5. Rural Sanitary Mart or Sanitary Hardware Outlet (RSM): It is an outlet dealing with the materials, hardware and designs required for the construction of not only sanitary latrines but other sanitary facilities such as compost pit, washing platform and other sanitation and hygiene accessories required for individuals, households and the environment in the rural areas.

6. Community bio-gas or recycle of waste for productive use: Many of the solid wastes having economic values but put for disposal can be recycled for reuse. For example, food, cow dung, leaves, vegetable,
paper, wood, plastics, old cloth etc. However, some of the wastes are not recyclable. These are carbon paper, thermo coal etc. When recyclable solid wastes is subjected to decomposition, bio-gas could be produced under favourable conditions. These systems of recycling may be there at the village level organized by Gram Panchayats with technical support from Governments or non-government organizations.

7. Communication and transport Facilities:


7.2 Sub-Post Office (SPO): Sub-post office includes Extra Departmental Post Offices and those providing franchise postal services and also part time services in lieu of some honorarium. The limited postal services include sale of stamps, receipt of letters and money orders and also distribution of letters.

7.3 Post & Telegraph Office (PTO): Telegraph office is set up by the Government to enable people to send or receive telegrams. If the phonogram facility is available (though the Telegraph office may not be equipped with Morse Code Transmitters), the village is considered to be having telegraph facility.

7.4 Telephones (landlines): If the village is having the Public Call Office (PCO) either run by the Post Office or by individuals or by a private shop, then the village is considered to be having telephone facility.

7.5 Public Call Office (PCO)/Mobile PCO: Self explanatory.

7.6 Mobile Phone Coverage: Mobile phones are now very common particularly in urban areas. Some villages by virtue of being in close proximity to the urban areas also enjoy the benefits of the mobile phone services. Even if a few villagers avail the services of mobile phones, then the village is considered to be having access to mobile phone.

7.7 Internet Cafes/Common Service Centres (CSC): If the village is having the facility of Cyber Cafes or shops owned by private individuals providing the facility of surfing of the internet, then the village is considered to be having access to internet/cyber cafe facility. Government of India formulated the scheme of CSC with the vision of providing all government services in an integrated manner at the door step of the citizen at an affordable cost even in the remotest corners of the country through a combination of it based as well as non-IT based services.

7.8 National Highway (NH): These are main highways running through the length and breadth of the country. Each NH is numbered like NH-1, NH-2 for easy identification.

7.9 State Highway (SH): These are roads of a state linking district headquarters and important cities within a State and connecting them with NHs or Highways of the neighboring States.

7.10 Major District Roads (MDR): These are important roads within a district, serving areas of production and markets and connecting these with each other or with the main Highways.

7.11 Other District Roads (ODR): These are roads serving rural areas of production and providing them with outlet to market centres, taluka headquarters, block development head quarters or other main roads.

7.12 Village Road: The approach to village refers to the state of road etc., leading to the village. This is to see whether the village is approachable both in fair and foul weather, and whether it is inaccessible only for some time in the year.
7.13. **Black-Topped (Pucca) Road (BTR):** A road provided with a bituminous surfacing.

7.14. **Gravel (Kuchha) Road (GR):** A road constructed using well compacted crushed rock or gravel material (coarse sand, small stones), which is fairly resilient and does not become slippery when wet.

7.15. **Water Bound Macadam (WBM):** This is the road layer made of crushed or broken mixture of sand and rock fragments mechanically interlocked by rolling and voids filled with screening and binding material with the assistance of water.

7.16. **Foot Path (FP):** A trodden path for the use by pedestrians and in some cases bicycles. The Foot Paths are not suitable for vehicular traffic except bicycles in some cases. Most of the interior/forest villages are connected by Foot Paths.

8. **Banks and Credit Societies:** Banking facility means a place where a person can operate a bank account.

8.1. **Commercial Bank (CB):** These may be banks wholly owned by the Government of India or by Indian or Foreign Companies.

8.2. **Cooperative Banks (Coop. B):** A co-operative bank is a financial entity which belongs to its members, who are at the same time the owners and the customers of their bank. Cooperative banks are often created by persons belonging to the same local or professional community or sharing a common interest. These banks are registered under the Cooperative Societies Act. The cooperative banks are regulated by RBI and are covered by the Banking Regulations Act, 1949.

8.3. **Agricultural Credit Society (ACS):** Major objectives of the ACS are to supply agricultural credit to meet the requirements of funds for agricultural production, the distribution of essential consumer commodities, the provision of storage and marketing facilities and for light agricultural implements and machinery.

8.4. **Non-Agricultural Credit Society (NCS):** These societies include consumer cooperative societies and also credit cooperative societies of certain categories of persons like teachers, health workers, etc.

9. **Miscellaneous Facilities:**

9.1. **Self-help Group (SHG):** Self-Help Groups are groups of between 10-25 women created by either NGOs or under the SGSY (Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana) for the purposes of meeting local credit needs. They are sometimes called Mahila Mandals in villages.

9.2. **Public Distribution System (PDS) shop:** The shops through which some essential commodities are sold by the government at subsidized rates. They may also be known as ration shops and control shops.

9.3. **Mandis/Regular Market:** These are those clusters of shops with or without fixed premises which are open on at least six days a week and opens at least from morning hours to dusk.

9.4. **Weekly Haat:** These are those clusters of shops with or without fixed premises which are open once a week.

9.5. **Agricultural Marketing Society:** It is a common platform to analyse the issues among all the individuals and institutions in the field of agricultural marketing.

9.6. **Nutrition Centre: Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):** The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme set up by the Government of India with the objective of providing following package of services to the children under 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers in villages such as; Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services, Pre-school Non-formal Education and Nutrition & Health Education.
9.7. **Anganwadi Centre:** Each centre under the ICDS scheme is run by an Anganwadi Worker. One Anganwadi worker is appointed for specified population of the village. They are basically local women. They are assisted by Anganwadi helper. They provide pre-school non-formal education at the Centre and provide food to the children.

9.8. **Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA):** ASHA is a health activist in the community who will create awareness on health and its social determinants and mobilize the community towards local health planning and increased utilization and accountability of the existing health services. She would be a promoter of good health practices. She will also provide a minimum package of curative care as appropriate and feasible for that level and make timely referrals. She will act as a motivator of different types of health related activities. Unlike ANM, she will not be involved in any clinical activities like immunization.

9.9. **Sports Club/Recreation Centre:** Indoor and out-door games are arranged by the Club and activities like wrestling, Judo Karate etc. are also done there.

9.10. **Cinema/Video Hall (CV):** If regular cinema houses licensed by Government is available, then the town/village is considered to be having the facility of Cinema Hall. Video hall owners screen films in their own or hired premises.

9.11. **Public Library:** Books are kept there which can be accessed by the public on loan basis. These may be sponsored by Government or Local Body or Panchayat or any influential person. Free service or nominal charges are made for using the facility.

9.12. **Public Reading Room:** Here the public may read newspapers and magazines. These may be sponsored by Government or Local Body or Panchayat or any influential person.

9.13. **Newspaper Supply:** The availability of the Newspaper(s), both in English or vernacular, in the village is considered to have the said facility.

10. **Availability of Electricity/Power.** If power is actually available, whatever may be the form of its use, it is indicated affirmative. If the village is having electricity for domestic purposes and the residents are using the same for domestic use, then it is considered that domestic power supply is available. If the electricity authority has not given domestic supply to the households on their request and people are using unauthorized electricity either by stealthily or misuse the supply meant for agricultural or industrial purposes, then it is not considered as availability of electricity for domestic purposes. However, if the village goes out of power due to temporary technical problems such as, transformer failures, theft of electrical equipment, etc., it is considered that electricity is available. Supply of electricity is considered available even when there is a temporary ban on new domestic connections. Connections to residential houses, bungalows, clubs, hostels and hospitals run on non-commercial basis, charitable, educational and religious institutions are included in the domestic category.

10.1 **Power Supply for domestic use:** This category includes electricity used only for domestic consumption.

10.2 **Power supply for agricultural use:** This category includes all electricity connections given to the farmers for conducting various agricultural activities including irrigation.

10.3 **Power supply for commercial use:** This category includes electricity connections given for workshops, industries etc. or for any commercial purposes.

10.4 **Power supply for all uses:** This category includes electricity connection is available for domestic use, agricultural use, and for any commercial purposes.

11. **Land Use Pattern:** The land use area of the villages is given in hectares. The land use pattern in the
Village Directory conform to the pattern of classification of land use as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The Ministry has recommended the maintenance of records of land use pattern under the 9 categories as indicated in the Village Directory.

12. **System of drainage**: Generally, by drainage system, we mean the network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastage are called separate sewers; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. However, in towns, which are not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is mentioned whether it has open drainage system. There may be possibility of the town having both closed as well as open drainage systems.

13. **Type of latrines**: The data on various types of latrines both public and private together are collected. The three types of latrines considered here are, Pit Latrine, Flush/Pour Flush Latrine and Service Latrine.

   (i) **Pit System**: The latrines are attached to the pit that is dug into the ground for the reception of night soil, are reckoned as pit latrine.

   (ii) **Flush/pour flush**: A flush latrine uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water and has a water seal, which is a U-shaped pipe, below the seat or squatting pan that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour flush latrine uses a water seal, but unlike a flush latrine, a pour flush latrine uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used).

   (iii) **Service**: Type of latrine from where night soil is removed manually by scavengers. All other types of latrines are covered under “Others” category.

14. **Protected Water Supply- Source and capacity of Storage system**: There are various sources of water supply and its storage system in the town.

   14.1 **Service Reservoir**: A service reservoir is a water storage container that holds clean water after it has been treated in a water plant, and before it is piped to the end users. These containers are covered, and are designed to keep the water safe from contamination. Their main purpose is to provide a buffer within the water supply system so that water supplies can be maintained across periods of varying demand.

   14.2 **River Infiltration Gallery**: Infiltration Galleries are capable of supplying large quantities of water, and are used where wells are unable to supply water needs, i.e. where an impermeable rock barrier affects well efficiency, or where surface water sources are too shallow for intake screens. Infiltration galleries are one or more horizontal screens placed adjacent to (on-shore), or directly underneath (bed-mounted), a surface water source.

   14.3 **Bore Well Pumping System**: A bore well is a well of 6" to 12" in diameter drilled into the earth for retrieving water. The depth of a bore well can vary from 50 feet to 3000 feet. Water is pumped out to surface through electricity/generator.

   14.4 **Pressure Tank**: Tank that is used to ensure consistent water pressure and for storage of water. Usually located in basement of house but sometimes (in older settings) located in well pit.

15. **Road lighting (Points)**: Road lighting means the number of street lights that are maintained in the town.

16. **Home Orphanage**: Orphanage is the name to describe a residential institution devoted to the care of orphans—children whose parents are deceased or otherwise unable to care for them. Parents, and sometimes grandparents, are legally responsible for supporting children, but in the absence
of these or other relatives willing to care for the children, they become a ward of the state, and orphanages are a way of providing for their care and housing.

17. Working women’s hostel: These may be recognised or non-recognised by any public authority. The data on number of working women’s hostels available in the town are collected with number of seats.

18. Old Age Home: There are two types of Old Age Homes in India. One is the “Free” type which cares for the destitute old people who have no one else to care for them. They are given shelter, food, clothing and medical care. The second type is the “Paid” home where care is provided for a fee. Nowadays, such “Retirement” homes have become very popular in India and they are well worth considering.

19. Stadium: A stadium is a place, or venue, for (mostly) outdoor sports, concerts or other events, consisting of a field or stage partly or completely surrounded by a structure designed to allow spectators to stand or sit and view the event.

20. Auditorium/Community Hall: These are the places where meetings, social functions etc. are organised.

Civic status of urban units: Civic Status of a town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative Authority of the town e.g., Municipal Corporation / Corporation, Municipal Committee / Municipal council, Municipality etc.

Size class of U.A./town : Size-class of U.A./Town is based on the population size of the U.A./City/Town.

U.A.s/Towns with 100,000 and above population are classified as Class I U.A.s/ Towns. Towns with 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns, 20,000 to 49,999 population are Class III towns, population with 10,000- 19,999 are Class IV towns, population with 5,000 and 9,999 are Class V towns and towns with less than 5,000 population are Class VI towns.

Slum area : The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, which was enacted by the Central Government defined slums as (a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or (b) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

Mega city : The concept of ‘Mega city’ is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of metropolitan city in the form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population. Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cutoff point to identify a place as the mega city. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2001 Census, cities with 10 millions and above population have been treated as Mega cities and the same criteria of population have been adopted in 2011 census.

iv) 2011 CENSUS FINDINGS

The population of the District has increased from 1,204,078 in 2001 to 1,307,375 in 2011 with 628,613 males and 678,762 females. The District with 5.1 per cent of the total geographical area of the State accommodates 3.8 per cent of its population. Administratively, the District is sub-divided into two taluks, Kasaragod and Hosdurg. Kasaragod Taluk has retained the position of the most populous taluk of the District both in 2001 and 2011 Censuses with 616,977 and 681,734 persons respectively. From 51.2 per cent of the District’s population in 2001, it has marginally increased to 52.2 per cent in 2011. Hosdurg Taluk has 587,101 persons in 2001 and 625,641 persons in 2011. Statement -1 shows the taluk wise per centage of population to district population.
Statement 1

<table>
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<th>District/Taluk</th>
<th>Percentage to total population of the district</th>
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a) Distribution of population in Rural and Urban Areas

Rural-Urban Classification is necessary for understanding the process of urbanization in the district. The District’s population is divided between rural and urban areas in the ratio of 3:2 in 2011. It was 4:1 in 2001. The urban population has increased from 233,700 in 2001 to 509,047 in 2011, i.e., from 19.4 per cent to 117.8 per cent. Kasaragod Taluk is less urbanized than Hosdurg Taluk. The urban population of Kasaragod Taluk was 96,194 in 2001. It was only 15.6 per cent of population of the taluk and 41.2 per cent of the urban population of the District. In 2001, the urban population had increased to 15.6 with the formation of 3 more Census Towns- Hosabettu, Bangramanjeshwar and Kudlu. In 2011 Census, Kasaragod Taluk has become more urbanized with 15 Census Towns and one Statutory Town. It has 46.1 per cent of the urban population of the district. The rural-urban ratio of population in the taluk has increased from 5:1 in 2001 to 2:1 in 2011. In Hosdurg Taluk, in 2001 there were only one Census Town and one Statutory Town. In 2011, it has 10 Census Towns and one Statutory Town. In 2001 it had 23.4 per cent of the urban population of the taluk and 58.84 per cent of the urban population of the district. Its rural-urban ratio in 2001 was 3:1.

The rural-urban distribution of population in 2001 and 2011 is diagrammatically depicted below:

The urban population of the district is distributed in 2 Statutory Towns and 25 Census Towns. Kanhangad Municipality (M+OG) with 1,25,564 persons is the most populous town in the District including the two out-growths of Cheruvathur and Nileshwar. All the towns in the District except one town Maniyat (CT) with population 4683 have above 5,000 population. Among Census Towns, Ajanur Census Town is the most populous with 33,079 persons. The average size of a town in the district works out to 18853.

In the District, the rural population of 798,328 accounting for 61.1 per cent of the total population is distributed in 93 Villages of 2 Taluks. Kasaragod Taluk with 64 Villages (68.8 per cent) accommodates 446,843 rural population, forming 56.0 per cent of the total rural population. The 29 Villages of Hosdurg Taluk have 351,485 rural population forming 44.0 per cent of total rural population.
b) Size class and Status of Towns, Population, Growth, Density and Sex Ratio, Work Participation Rate, Literacy, Religion, Availability of University Education in the district.

Size class and Status of Towns

Classification of towns in each Census is based on its population in the particular census. With the growth decline of population, the towns may change their size-classes. In addition to this, certain towns cease to exist due to merger with other towns and declassification of towns as rural area and new towns may be formed. There are 27 Towns (including 2 Satutory Towns) in 2011 Census. Out of the three OGs of Kanhangad Municipality of 2001- Nileshwar, Cheruvathur and Perole, one outgrowth, i.e., Perole has become CT in 2011. For classification of towns, six size-classes have been formed. The size-classes are as follows:

Class I- Population 100,000 and above.
Class II- Population 50,000-99,999
Class III- Population 20,000-49,999
Class IV- 10,000-19,999
Class V- 5,000-9999
Class VI- < 5000.

In 2011 Census, among the twenty seven Towns there are no class I Towns, one town in each class II and class VI, 3 class III towns, 13 Class IV towns and 9 class V.

Population Growth

In 1901 Census, the District had a population of 231,280 persons. With 7 per cent growth-rate during 1901-1911, it had the high growth-rate of 33.4 per cent in 1911. However in 1911-1921 and 1931-1941, the growth-rate of the District witnessed a decline. The decline in growth-rate during 1911-1921 (3.8 per cent) was the lowest during the last 100 years. Since 1981 the district has witnessed continuous decrease in growth-rate. It has taken 30 years to reduce its growth-rate to the present growth-rate of 12.4 per cent. The present growth-rate of the District is only little less than the growth-rate during 1931-1941 (13.3 per cent). The two Taluks of the District have registered positive growth-rate during the decades 1981-1991 and 1991-2001. Kasaragod Taluk had recorded the highest growth-rate of 23.5 per cent during 1981-1991. The growth-rate of Kasaragod Taluk was also above the District average (22.8 per cent) in 1991. During 1991-2001, the growth-rate of both the Taluks had declined. The trend followed in 2011 also. The Statement -2 shows the percentage decadal growth during 2001-2011.
### Statement -2

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</tbody>
</table>

The average growth-rates for the rural and urban areas of the district are 8.4 per cent and 32.6 per cent respectively. Compared to the decade 1981-1991, the rural population has shown a nominal increase in growth-rate during 1991-2001. The growth rate of urban population has come down from an abnormal percentage of 308.5 during 1981-1991 to 32.6 per cent during 1991-2001. The main reason for the abnormal urban growth-rate in 1991 was due to classification of several villages as towns. In Hosdurg Taluk, four Towns including a Municipal Town were newly formed in 1991. As a result, the percentage of urban population in this Taluk rose to 22.3 per cent in 1991, as against nil urban population in 1981. All the Taluks have urban area in 1991 and 2001 Censuses. The rural growth-rate was the highest in Kasaragod Taluk during 1981-1991. Hosdurg Taluk witnessed a negative rural growth-rate of -5.1 per cent in the corresponding period. In 2001 Census, the highest rural growth-rate (8.86 per cent) is recorded in Hosdurg Taluk, while the urban growth-rate is the highest in Kasaragod Taluk (65.8 per cent). This increase in urban growth-rate in Kasaragod Taluk during 1991-2001 is on account of formation of three new Census Towns in the Taluk. In 2011 Census, for rural areas a negative growth rate is recorded in Kasaragod (-14.2 per cent) and Hosdurg Taluk (-21.8 per cent). Urban growth rate is highest in Kasaragod Taluk (144.2 per cent) and in Hosdurg Taluk it is 99.4 per cent.

### Density

One of the important indices of population concentration is the density of population. It is defined as the number of persons per square kilometre. The density of population in 2001 and 2011 of Kasaragod district and its taluks are shown in statement-3.

### Statement -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State /District/Taluk</th>
<th>Density of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala State</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasaragod District</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasaragod Taluk</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosdurg Taluk</td>
<td>594</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At par with the state level increase in density from 819 in 2001 to 860 in 2011, the density of the district also increased from 605 in 2001 to 657 in 2011 and both the taluks also reported an increase in density. Kasaragod Taluk density increased from 634 in 2001 to 701 in 2011 and Hosdurg taluk 594 in 2001 to 633 in 2011. The district is less dense than the state level density and is the third lowest district.
Sex-ratio

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. In 2011 Census, Kasaragod District had a sex ratio of 1080 females per 1000 males as against 1084 females per 1000 males for the State. The sex ratio trend shows that the sex ratio of the District had declined during the first five censuses of 1901 to 1941. During those forty years, sex ratio had declined from 1060 to 1039. In 1951, the sex ratio witnessed a rise. In 1961 and 1971, the sex ratio again declined. The sex ratio had gone below 1000 in 1971. Since 1981, the District is witnessing continuous increase in sex ratio. During 1901-2011, the sex ratio at the State level has increased by 80 points and in the District level it has increased by 20 points.

Within the district, sex ratio varied from 1049 in Kasaragod Taluk to 1115 in Hosdurg Taluk. Generally rural areas have higher proportion of females than the urban areas. Kasaragod District does not confine to this pattern. The sex ratio figures for the rural and the urban areas of the District were 1059 and 1113 respectively in 2011. In all the Taluks and Towns, sex ratio was in favour of females. In 2011 Census, the sex ratio of the District is 1080 females per 1000 males. Increase in sex ratio is seen in both rural and urban areas of the District in 2011. The urban sex ratio has increased to 1113 in 2011. Within the District, considerable increase in sex ratio is seen in Kasaragod and Hosdurg Taluks. In the rural areas of Kasaragod Taluk, the sex ratio has increased from 1018 in 2001 to 1040 in 2011. In Hosdurg Taluk rural sex ratio has increased from 1071 in 2001 to 1084 in 2011. The sex ratio of the District is diagrammatically depicted below:

Among the Towns of Hosdurg Taluk, Udma Census Town had the highest sex ratio of 1259 females per 1000 males. All the Towns of Hosdurg Taluk except Pilicode (CT) (1103) and Perole (CT) (1100) had sex ratio higher than the urban sex ratio of the District (1113) in 2011. Kasaragod Municipality (1058) had lower sex ratio than the District urban sex ratio. In the case of Kanhangad Municipality (M+OG) (1144) the sex ratio is higher than the District urban sex ratio (1113) also. In 2011 Census, the urban sex ratio of Kasaragod Taluk is 1066 and that of Hosdurg Taluk is 1156. Statement - 4 shows 2001 and 2011 sex ratio of the District and the taluks.
Work Participation Rate

There was no conceptual change in the definition of work between 1981 and 1991 Censuses while conceptual change in defining the workers was seen in the previous Censuses of 1971 and 1961. In 1991 Census, in the definition of work, unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise was included whereas in 2001, work includes part-time help or unpaid work in farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. In 2011 Marginal workers were further classified into those worked for 0 to 3 months and those worked for 3 to 6 months.

Statement-5 shows state/district and taluks main, marginal and non workers 2001 and 2011.

The work participation rate for total workers is defined as the percentage of total workers to total population. In 2011 Census, there was an increase of more than 2 per cent in the work participation rate for total workers (35.4 per cent). In the case of main workers, the work participation rate for the District was 27.2 per cent in 2001. The work participation rate of marginal workers was 7.5 per cent in 2001. The percentage of non-workers was 65.3 per cent in 2001. The corresponding figures for the State in 2001 were 32.3 per cent for total workers, 25.9 per cent for main workers, 6.4 per cent for marginal workers and 67.7 per cent for non-workers. In 2011 Census, work participation rate for total workers is 35.4 per cent. In the case of main workers, the work participation rate for the district has increased to 28.5 per cent in 2011. There is no significant increase in the work participation rate of marginal workers (6.9 per cent). The percentage of non-workers has declined to 64.6 per cent in 2011. The corresponding figure for the State in 2011 is 34.8 per cent.
for total workers, 27.9 per cent for main workers, 6.8 per cent for marginal workers and 65.2 per cent for non workers.

The work participation rate in the district is diagrammatically depicted below:

In 2001 Census the total work participation rate for the rural area of the District is 35.3 per cent. In the rural areas of the District the main and marginal workers account for 27.48 and 7.8 per cent of the total population in 2001. The percentage of non-workers in the rural areas of the District has come down to 64.8 per cent in 2001. In 2011 Census the total work participation rate for the rural area of the district is 37.7 per cent. In the rural areas of the District the main and marginal workers account for 29.6 and 8.1 per cent of the total population in 2011. The percentage of non-workers in the rural areas of the District has come down to 62.3 per cent in 2011.

In 2001 Census, the total work participation rate in the urban area of the District was 32.4 per cent. The percentage of main workers to total population in the urban areas of the District was 26.2 per cent in 2001 while the work participation rate of marginal workers (6.3 per cent) was observed. The percentage of non-workers was 67.6 per cent. In 2011 census, it is seen that the total work participation rate in the urban area of the District is 31.9 per cent, showing decrease in the total work participation rate in the urban areas. The percentage of main workers to total population has marginally increased in the urban areas of the District to 26.8 per cent in 2011 while substantial decrease in the work participation rate of marginal workers (5.0 per cent) is observed. The percentage of non-workers has also increased marginally to 68.1 per cent.

Kasaragod Taluk had higher total work participation rate (35.4 per cent) than Hosdurg Taluk (33.9 per cent) in 2001. In the case of main workers, the work participation rate recorded in Kasaragod and Hosdurg Taluks in 2001 was 28.0 per cent and 26.5 per cent respectively. In 2011 Census, the total work participation rate of Kasaragod Taluk and Hosdurg Taluk has remained more or less same. The work participation rate of Kasaragod Taluk is 35.4 and that of Hosdurg Taluk is 35.4. In the case of main workers, the work participation rate of Kasaragod Taluk and Hosdurg Taluk has remained more or less same. The work participation rate recorded in Kasaragod and Hosdurg Taluks in 2011 are 28.3 per cent and 28.7 per cent respectively. In both the Taluks, the work participation rate of main workers has increased marginally in 2011. The work participation rate of marginal workers in Kasaragod Taluk and Hosdurg Taluk is 7.1 and 6.7 respectively.

In 2001, the rural areas of Kasaragod and Hosdurg Taluk accounted for 36.1 per cent and 34.3 per cent total workers. An increase in total work participation rate is seen in the rural areas of both the Taluks.
during 2001-2011 (37.3 per cent and 38.2 per cent) respectively. During 2001-2011, while there is a decline in the work participation rate of main workers in Kasaragod Taluk (28.1 per cent) and Hosdurg Taluk (26.8 per cent), a substantial increase in this regard was witnessed in the case of marginal workers. It was about 8 per cent in both the Taluks. The rural areas of Kasaragod Taluk had a comparatively higher work participation rate for main workers and marginal workers in 2001. In 2011 it is seen that the rural areas of Kasaragod and Hosdurg taluk account for 37.3 per cent and 38.2 per cent total workers. An increase in total work participation rate is seen in the rural areas of both the Taluks during 2001-2011. During 2001-2011, while there is a increase in the work participation rate of main workers in Kasaragod Taluk (29.0 per cent) and Hosdurg Taluk (30.4 per cent), a substantial increase in this regard is witnessed in the case of marginal workers for Kasaragod taluk (8.4 per cent) and a slight decrease is seen in Hosdurg Taluk (7.8 per cent). However, the rural areas of Kasaragod Taluk have a comparatively higher work participation rate for main workers and marginal workers in 2011. In the case of marginal workers having higher work participation rate in rural area in 2011, Hosdurg Taluk has the position only next to Kasaragod.

In 2001 Census, the urban areas of the Taluks, the total work participation rate does not differ. It was about 32 per cent, with a marginally higher percentage for Hosdurg Taluk (32.7 per cent). As in rural areas of the Taluks, in urban areas also, the work participation rate for main workers had come down in 2001 to 27.2 per cent in the case of Kasaragod Taluk and 25.4 per cent in the case of Hosdurg Taluk. The work participation rate of marginal workers was 4.9 per cent for the urban areas of Kasaragod Taluk and 7.2 per cent for Hosdurg Taluk. The urban areas of Hosdurg Taluk retained a higher proportion of marginal workers in 2001. In 2011 Census, it is observed that in the urban areas of the Taluks, the total work participation rate does not differ. It is about 32 per cent, with a marginally higher percentage for Hosdurg Taluk (31.9 per cent). In urban areas also, the work participation rate for main workers in 2011 is 27.1 per cent in the case of Kasaragod Taluk and 26.6 per cent in the case of Hosdurg Taluk. There is no much significant difference in the work participation rate for urban areas of Kasaragod taluk where as a slight increase is noted in the case of Hosdurg Taluk (26.6 per cent). A decrease in work participation rate for marginal workers is seen during 2011. It is 4.8 per cent for the urban areas of Kasaragod Taluk and 5.3 per cent for Hosdurg Taluk. The urban areas of Hosdurg Taluk retain a higher proportion of marginal workers in 2011.

In 2001 Census, among the main workers work participation rates was 41.0 per cent for males and 14.0 per cent for females. There was decline in the rates for male and female in 2001. In the case of marginal workers females had a higher proportion than males in all the area of the District and Taluks except the urban area of Hosdurg Taluk where males (2.7 per cent) had shown a marginally higher rate than females (2.6 per cent) in 2001. The corresponding figure for 2011 Census is 51.7 per cent for males and 20.3 per cent for females. There is increase in the rates for male and female in 2011. In the case of marginal workers males had a higher proportion than females in all the area of the District and Taluks during 2011.

As compared to 2001 Census, males have higher work participation rate (7.9 per cent) than females (6.0 per cent) in the case of marginal workers. The female work participation rate is less than the male work participation in the case of total workers, main workers and marginal workers in 2011.
In 2011 Census, among the four categories, other workers (OW) account for the highest percentage of 81.2 with a break-up of 84.6 per cent for males and 73.1 per cent for females. Females among the ‘other workers’ have registered a lower percentage than males. The second category in which workers are engaged is the agricultural labourers (AL). It accounts for 8.4 per cent of workers. In this category, there are a higher percentage of female workers (9.5 per cent) as compared to males (7.9 per cent). 5.3 per cent are household industry workers (HHI). Females are found to be engaged more in household industry in substantial numbers, resulting in 13.4 per cent. In 2001 this category was engaging 33.6 per cent of female workers. The percentage of males engaged in household industry is less than 2 per cent. Only about 4 per cent of female workers are engaged in cultivation. The percentage of male cultivators is more than female cultivators (CL). In short the areas where the percentage of female workers exceeds male workers are household industry and agricultural labour. In other two categories male workers are predominant.
Literacy

Literacy status was a Census Question in the very first Modern Census of the Country. The definition of literacy has undergone changes from Census to Census. In 2011 Census, the same definition as in 2001 Census is followed. A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as a literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate. People who are blind and can read Braille are also considered as literates in 2011. It is not necessary that a person who is a literate should have passed any minimum educational standard. In 2001 and 2011, all children of age 6 or less are treated as illiterates though they may be going to school and can read and write a few odd words.

Statement 7 shows Literacy rate of State, District and Taluks in the rural and urban areas during 2001 and 2011 Censuses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State /District/Taluk</th>
<th>Total/ Rural/ Urban</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerala State</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>93.2</td>
<td>95.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasaragod District</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>88.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasaragod Taluk</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>82.8</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>92.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosdurg Taluk</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>90.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2011 Census, the literacy rate of the District is 90.1 per cent with a break-up of 88.9 per cent for rural and 92 per cent for urban. The total, rural and urban literacy rate of the district is diagrammatically depicted on the next page:

![Literacy Rate in 2011 Census](image)
During 2001-2011, both rural and urban literacy rate have increased. In 2001, among the Taluks, Kasaragod Taluk was behind in rural literacy. It had only 81.6 per cent literacy rate as against 85.8 per cent for Hosdurg Taluk. The 2011 Census results reveal that the rural area of Kasaragod Taluk is still behind in literacy with 88.1 per cent as against 90.0 per cent in Hosdurg Taluk. The total (90.8 per cent) and rural (90.0 per cent) literacy rates of Hosdurg Taluk in 2011 are higher than the corresponding averages for the District. The literacy rates of both the taluks have improved in 2011. In the urban areas of the taluks, the difference between the literacy rates of taluks is very marginal in 2011. It is noteworthy that in the urban areas of Taluks, Kasaragod Taluk (92.2 per cent) is having higher literacy rate than Hosdurg Taluk (91.9 per cent) in 2011. The urban literacy rate of Kasaragod Taluk is even higher than the urban literacy rate of the District (88.9 per cent). In 2001 Census, Cheruvathur, Nileshwar and Perole were treated as Out-growths of Kanhangad municipality. Among these Outgrowths, in 2011, Perole qualified the criterion for becoming census town and remaining OGs continued as OGs in 2011 also. Among towns, In 2011 Census the highest literacy rate is reported in South Thrikkaripur (CT) (95.3 per cent) and the lowest in Shiriya CT (86.7 per cent).

The literacy rate for males is substantially higher than that of females. In 2001, 90.4 per cent of the literates were males while females accounted for only 79.1 per cent. In 2011 Census, the literacy rate of both the male and the female have improved. The male literacy rate is above 94.1 per cent and is higher than the total literacy rate of the District in 2011 and the female literacy rate is 86.5 per cent.

In 2001, in the rural areas of the District, the male literacy rate was 89.5 per cent and the female literacy rate was 78.0 per cent. Females registered a lower rural literacy rate than the total rural literacy rate of the district (83.6 per cent).

Male and female literacy rates were above 80 per cent in the urban areas in 2001. Male literacy rate was above 90 per cent. In the urban areas too, the female literacy rate (83.6 per cent) was lower than the total urban literacy rate of the District (88.6 per cent) and the urban male literacy rate (94.0 per cent). In 2011 Census also, the male literacy rate is higher in the total, rural and urban areas as compared to female literacy rate.

In 2001 Census, the rural areas of Hosdurg Taluk had registered a higher literacy rate for males (91.9 per cent) and females (81.3 per cent) than the corresponding literacy rate for the rural areas of the District (83.6 per cent). In the rural areas of Kasaragod Taluk, both the male and the female literacy rates were lower than the male and the female rural literacy rates of the district. In 2011 Census, among the rural areas of the taluks, Hosdurg Taluk has reported a higher literacy rate for males (94.4 per cent) and females (87.5 per cent).

In 2011, in the urban areas of Kasaragod and Hosdurg Taluks, both the male and the female literacy rates were above 80 per cent. Male literacy rate in these two Taluks is above 90 per cent. While the urban area of Hosdurg Taluk has registered a higher male literacy rate (95.6 per cent), the urban area of Kasaragod Taluk has registered a higher literacy rate for females (89.2 per cent).

In all the towns, male literacy rate was above 90 per cent and all the towns had higher male literacy rate than females. In 2001, in Kanhangad Municipality (83.2 per cent) and Manjeshwar CT (80.4 per cent), the female literacy rate was more than 80 per cent. In 2011 Census, all the towns have male literacy rate above 90 per cent and female literacy above 80 per cent.

**Male- female Gap in literacy**

The difference between male and female literacy rates though came down the district has reported the highest gap among districts of Kerala and the gap is 7.6 per cent wherein in 2001 it was 11.2 per cent. The gap in literacy of the district is higher than the state average (4.0). Kasaragod Taluk has highest gap with 8.2 per cent wherein in Hosdurg the same is 7.0 per cent. Statement -8 shows the gap in literacy of the State/District/Taluks.
Religion

The collection of data on religion has been a part of Census since 1872 as religious composition of population is significant from socio-economic and demographic point of view. The data on religion was collected in 2011 Census through Question No.7 of Household Schedule where names and codes of 6 main religions were shown to facilitate the enumerator to report the code of the concerned religion of the individual in the box provided. In the case of other religions, space has been provided to record the actual name.

In the District, the three predominant religious groups are Hindus, Muslims and Christians. Other religious communities such as Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains are insignificant, as their percentage to total population is very negligible.

In 2011 Census, out-of 1307375; 729987 persons of Kasaragod District reported as hindus, 486913 are Muslims and 87454 are Christians. Besides the above three major religious groups, there are 362 Buddhists, 130 Jains, 151 Sikhs. There are 152 persons belonging to other religious persuasions. The number of persons who have not stated their religions due to reasons unknown are 2226. Hindus, Muslims and Christians constitute about 99.77 per cent of the total population of the district. More than half of the population are Hindus (55.84 per cent). Muslims (37.24 per cent) and Christians (6.69 per cent)
Availability of University Education

Central University of Kerala (CUK) is one of the 15 new Central Universities established under The Central Universities Act, 2009 (Act No.25 of 2009). CUK aims to extend the scope of learning through a holistic methodology that accommodates diverse linguistic, scientific and cultural traditions. CUK is situated at Kasaragod, the northern-most district of Kerala, and has state-wide jurisdiction.

Kannur University with its head quarters at Kannur is a multi-campus university established with the objective of development of higher education in Kasargod and Kannur revenue Districts and the Mananthavady Taluk of Wayanad District.

c) Mother tongue, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Mother-tongue of 2001 Census

Language data was collected in India in the Census of 1881 onwards. In 1881, information on mother-tongue, which was defined as the language ordinarily spoken in the parental home of each person was collected. In 1891 also similar information was collected. In 1901, the language ordinarily used by the person was collected. In 1911, the language ordinarily spoken by a person in his own home was collected. In the later censuses, information on language was collected generally following the above definition. In 1961 Census, mother-tongue was defined as the language spoken in the childhood by the person’s mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. The same definition was followed in 1971. Information on bilingualism also had been collected in the census since 1901. However there were changes in the implication of the questions in this respect. In the Census of India 1981, a new question on the ‘language mainly spoken in the Household’ was asked in the Household Schedule along with two usual language questions on ‘mother-tongue’ and ‘other languages known’ in the Individual Slip. In the Census of India, 1981, if a person had a working knowledge to converse with understanding in any of the languages, Indian or Foreign, other than his mother-tongue, a maximum of two such languages were recorded in the order in which he/she spoke and understood them best. In 1981, a question on the languages mainly spoken in the household was not canvassed in the case of institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous.

In 2001 Census, two questions on language were asked viz. ‘mother-tongue’ and ‘two other languages known’ through question Nos.10 and 11 respectively. In the Individual Slip ‘mother tongue’ was considered as the language spoken in the childhood by the person’s mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person’s home in childhood was considered as the mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother was treated as mother-tongue. In case of any doubt, language mainly spoken in the household was considered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Prominent Languages</th>
<th>No. of speakers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malayalam</td>
<td>979,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kannada</td>
<td>50,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marathi</td>
<td>24,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konkani</td>
<td>17,199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2001 Census, the languages mainly spoken in the district were Malayalam, Kannada, Konkani and Marathi. All the other Scheduled Languages had less than 5,000 speakers in the district and among them; ten languages had negligible number of speakers. Out of 22 Scheduled Languages in the District Speakers of Malayalam constituted the largest number (979,827), followed by Kannada Speakers (50,575). Konkani and Marathi Speakers were 17,199 and 24,382 respectively. Malayalam Speakers constituted 75.0 per cent of the total speakers of scheduled languages, followed by 3.86 per cent for Kannada. Konkani and Marathi Speakers constituted 1.3 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively. The total numbers of speakers of other Non-Scheduled Languages were 343 which constitute 0.03 per cent of the total population of the District.
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

According to 2011 Census the population of Scheduled Caste in the district was 53,283 consisting of 26,385 males and 26,898 females. This accounts for 1.8 per cent of Scheduled Caste population in the State. In 2001 Census the population of Scheduled Castes in the district was 90,218. This accounted for 2.9 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population of the State. The decadal decrease among Scheduled Caste population in the district was -40.9 per cent as against -2.7 per cent in the State during 2001-2011. This owes mainly to the change in Caste/Tribe composition in the scheduled caste –tribe lists. In 2011. During 2001 Census there were 68 Scheduled Castes, out of which 2 castes- Karimpalan, Mavilan have been classified as Scheduled Tribes. 7 castes- Bandi, Bellara, Boyan, Gavara, Godagali, Godda, Panchama were declassified and another 7 castes added to along with other castes in the lists there by 16 numbers were reduced from the list of 2001 in 2011. One caste has been added into the list in 2011 thereby making the list to have 53 castes in 2011. Among ST, one of the major Tribes of 2001 in the district that is the tribe Marati which was having 27824 population in 2001 has gone out of the status in 2011 resulting in a decline registration among ST which to some extent was made up with the reclassification of Karimpalan and Mavilan in 2011. Statement 10 shows the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population of State/ District and Taluks during 2011 Census.

Statement 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/District/Taluk</th>
<th>Percentage to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scheduled Castes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala State</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasaragod District</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasaragod Taluk</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosdurg Taluk</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ST population in Kasaragod was only 2.52 per cent in 2001 which increased to 3.5 per cent in 2011. The population of Scheduled Tribes in the district in 2011 was 48,857 consisting of 23,950 males and 24,907 females. This accounted for 10.1 per cent of Scheduled Tribe population in the State. In 2001 census the population of Scheduled Tribes in the district was 30,338 which accounted for 8 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population of the state. The decadal growth of Scheduled Tribes population in the district was 33.1 per cent as against 61.0 per cent in the State during 2001-2011. Statement 11 shows the Sex Ratio of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of State, District and Taluks during 2011 Census.

Statement 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/District/Taluk</th>
<th>Total/ Rural/ Urban</th>
<th>Sex-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scheduled Castes</td>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala State</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasaragod District</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasaragod Taluk</td>
<td>Total</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosdurg Taluk</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1055</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The sex ratio of Scheduled Caste population in the district in 2011 was 1019, which was lower than the general sex ratio (1080) of the district and that of the State (1084). Literacy Rates calculated among SC population was 85.1 per cent and among SC male 90.2 per cent and female 80.2 per cent. Work Participation rate among SC population was in the district was 47.5 per cent for total, 59.3 per cent for male and 36 per cent for female.

Some of the major castes in the Scheduled caste list in the districts are Moger (other than Mogeyar)/Pulayan/cheramar/pulaya/pulayar/cherama/cheraman/wayanad pulayan/wayanadan pulayan/matha,/mathapulayan,Bakuda,chakkiliyan/Mannan/Pathiyan/Perumannan/Vannan/Velan.

The sex ratio of Scheduled Tribe population in the district was 1040 in 2011, which was lower than the general sex ratio (1080) of the district and that of the State (1084). Literacy Rates calculated among ST population was 73 per cent and among ST male 78.6 per cent and female 67.8 per cent. Work Participation rate among ST population was in the district was 47.4 per cent for total, 58.3 per cent for male and 36.9 per cent for female. Some of the major tribes in the district in 2011 are Mavilan, Mala vettuvan (Kasaragod district only), Koraga, Kudiya/Melakudi, Malai vedan/Malavedan.

Statement 12 shows the Literacy Rate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of State / District/ Taluk during 2011 Census.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/ District/Taluk</th>
<th>Scheduled Castes</th>
<th>Scheduled Tribes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerala State</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>75.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasaragod District</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>73.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasaragod Taluk</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>73.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosdurg Taluk</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>72.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
v) **BRIEF ANALYSIS OF PCA DATA BASED ON INSET TABLES 1 TO 35**

During 2011 Census the inset tables contained in District Census Hand Book are also generated using computer software as done in 2001 Census.

### Table 1: Decadal change in population of Tahsils by residence, 2001-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage decadal variation 2001-2011</th>
<th>Percentage urban population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kasaragod</td>
<td>616977</td>
<td>520783</td>
<td>96194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hosdurg</td>
<td>587101</td>
<td>449595</td>
<td>137506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>District Total</strong></td>
<td>1204078</td>
<td>970378</td>
<td>233700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-1 gives Taluk-wise decadal variation in population; for both rural and urban areas. In the decade 2001-2011 the district has registered 8.58 per cent growth in population compared to the State growth rate of 4.91 per cent. The growth of population in rural areas of the district during the decade works out to -17.73 per cent while in urban areas it is 117.82 per cent. This indicates that variation in urban areas is higher than that of rural areas. This owes mainly to the fact that many of the villages have qualified the 3 fold criterion of census town and became Census towns. Out of the two Taluks, Kasaragod Taluk registered a growth rate of 10.50 per cent where as Hosdurg has 6.56 percent. Coming to rural population, Hosdurg Taluk had -21.82 percent decadal population growth and Kasaragod Taluk -14.20 per cent, both showing negative growth rate. The decadal variation in urban population of the district is 117.82 per cent indicating increase in urban composition of population in 2011. In 2011 Censuses, Hosdurg Taluk dominated in having the highest percentage of urban population 43.82 per cent respectively. The percentage of urban population in the district has increased from 19.41 percent to 38.94 percent during 2011.

### Table 2: Number and percentage of inhabited villages in specified population size ranges with the related population, 2011 (Rural)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Total number of inhabited villages</th>
<th>Total rural population</th>
<th>Number and percentage of village</th>
<th>Population less than 200</th>
<th>Number and percentage of village</th>
<th>Population 200-499</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4,46,843</td>
<td>2,19,035</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3,51,485</td>
<td>1,68,681</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>93</td>
<td>7,98,328</td>
<td>3,87,716</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: Number and percentage of inhabited villages in specified population size ranges with the related population, 2011 (Rural) (Contd…)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Number and percentage of village</th>
<th>Population 500 - 999</th>
<th>Number and percentage of village</th>
<th>Population 1000 - 1999</th>
<th>Number and percentage of village</th>
<th>Population 2000 - 4999</th>
<th>Number and percentage of village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3,103</td>
<td>3,413</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3,740</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Number and percentage of inhabited villages in specified population size ranges with the related population, 2011 (Rural) (Contd…)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Number and percentage of village</th>
<th>Population 5000 - 9999</th>
<th>Number and percentage of village</th>
<th>Population 10000 and above</th>
<th>Number and percentage of village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>72,914</td>
<td>75,554</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>35,003</td>
<td>37,465</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>1,07,917</td>
<td>1,13,019</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table -2 shows the number and percentage of inhabited villages in specified population size, ranges with the related population. In 2011 Census, there are 93 inhabited villages in the district, 64 villages in Kasaragod Taluk and 29 in Hosdurg Taluk. There are no villages in the population ranges less than 200, 200-499 and 500-999. There are 5 villages in 1000-1999 range; 25 villages in the range 2000-4999; 30 villages coming in the range 5000-9999 and 33 villages in the range 10,000 and above. More than 65 percentages of the villages are lying in the population range of 2000-9999. The highest number of villages (33) is falling in the population range of 10,000 and above. It can be seen that majority of the villages (18) have population 10,000 and above in Hosdurg Taluk whereas in Kasaragod Taluk majority of the villages (24) have population in range 2000-4999. Among taluks, Hosdurg Taluk has 18 villages and Kasaragod Taluk has 15 villages with population 10,000 and above. About 62 per cent of the villages of Hosdurg Taluk are in the population range of 10,000 and above while in Kasaragod Taluk, the population range 2000-4999 constitutes 38 per cent of villages.
Table 3: New towns, de-notified, declassified and merged town in 2011 census

| (a) New | (i) Statutory town | Nil |
|        | (ii) Census town   | 20 |

| 1) Kunjathur (CT) |
| 2) Uppala (CT)    |
| 3) Mangalpady (CT) |
| 4) Shiriya (CT)   |
| 5) Koipady (CT)   |
| 6) Mogral (CT)    |
| 7) Puthur (CT)    |
| 8) Shiribagilu (CT)|
| 9) Madhur (CT)    |
| 10) Chengala (CT) |
| 11) Chemnad (CT)  |
| 12) Bare (CT)     |
| 13) Pallikkara (CT)|
| 14) Keekan (CT)   |
| 15) Ajanur (CT)   |
| 16) Perole (CT)   |
| 17) Pilicode (CT) |
| 18) Maniyat (CT)  |
| 19) North-Thrikkaripur (CT) |
| 20) South-Thrikkaripur (CT) |

| (b) Denotified | (i) Statutory towns of 2001 census denotified and also did not satisfy the criteria to be treated as census towns. | Nil |
|               | (ii) Statutory towns of 2001 census denotified but identified as census towns based on demographic and economic criteria. | Nil |
|               | (iii) Census towns of 2001 census are notified as statutory town in 2011 census. | Nil |

| (c) Declassified | Nil |
| (d) Wholly merged with other town(s). | Nil |

*Declassified means the census towns of 2001 census which failed to satisfy the demographic and economic criteria.

Table-3 shows details of new towns, de-notified, declassified and merged town in 2011 census. In Census 2011, 20 new Census Towns are formed in Kasaragod District. Kasaragod and Kanhangad Municipalities are the two Statutory Towns in the district in 2001 as well in 2011. No town denotified or declassified in 2011 census.
Table 4: Sex ratio of the state and district, 1901-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Kerala State</th>
<th>Kasaragod District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total (4)</td>
<td>Rural (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>1008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1008</td>
<td>1012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1011</td>
<td>1016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>1022</td>
<td>1028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1027</td>
<td>1033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1028</td>
<td>1033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1022</td>
<td>1027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1016</td>
<td>1020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1032</td>
<td>1034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>1037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>1059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1084</td>
<td>1078</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: - Sex ratio has been defined here as the number of females per 1000 males

Table 4 gives the decadal sex ratio of rural and urban population of the State and the District. During 2011 Census, the district has 1080 females for every 1000 males. This is lower than the State average sex ratio of 1084. The sex ratio of the district remained higher than that of the State for 7 decades since 1901 and in the last 5 decades it gradually began to decrease. The sex ratio started declining and touched the lowest point (998) in 1971. In the next censuses it started improving; 1020 in 1981, 1026 in 1991 and 1047 in 2001 and reached 1080 in 2011. Up to 1901 to 1951 the rural sex ratio remained higher than the urban sex ratio. In 1961 and 1971 it fell below the urban and in 1981 it had again shown an increase over urban sex ratio (1021 against 1011). But in 1991, 2001 and 2011, urban sex-ratio of the district continued to be higher than the rural sex-ratio. The State level sex ratio has increased by 80 points (1004 to 1084) and at district level it has increased by 20 points (1060 to 1080) during the last 110 years. It is observed at the State level that there was higher sex-ratio in the rural areas than the urban areas in all the censuses from 1901 to 2011.

Table 5: Sex ratio by Taluk, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>1040</td>
<td>1066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>1115</td>
<td>1084</td>
<td>1156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District: 588-Kasaragod</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>1059</td>
<td>1113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 gives Taluk-wise sex ratio of rural and urban population during 2011 Census. The sex ratio for rural population works out to 1059 whereas it is 1113 for urban population. Among the taluks, the sex ratio in rural (1084) as well as urban (1156) areas is the highest in Hosdurg Taluk. The sex ratio of the district as a whole is 1080.
Table 6: Sex ratio by CD Blocks, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of CD block</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0001-Manjeshwar</td>
<td>1025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0002-Kasaragod</td>
<td>1058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0003-Kanhagad</td>
<td>1084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0004-Nileshwar</td>
<td>1084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1059</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-6 gives CD Block-wise sex ratio in the district. Among the CD Blocks, the highest sex ratio is in Nileshwar and Kanhagad CD Block (1084) and the lowest is in Manjeshwar (1025). Kasaragod stands second with 1058 females per 1000 males. In all the CD Blocks, total sex ratio is positive. The sex-ratio is higher than the district average in the case of Kanhagad and Nileshwar CD Blocks.

Table 7: Sex ratio of rural population by ranges, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of sex ratio for villages</th>
<th>Number of inhabited villages</th>
<th>Percentage of villages in each range</th>
<th>Population 2011</th>
<th>Percentage distribution of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 - 749</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750 - 799</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800 - 849</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850 - 899</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900 - 949</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>9709</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>950 - 999</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13.98</td>
<td>89843</td>
<td>11.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 - 1099</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>64.52</td>
<td>532423</td>
<td>66.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100+</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19.35</td>
<td>166353</td>
<td>20.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District: Kasaragod</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>798328</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sex ratio District (Rural):1059

Table 7 gives Sex ratio of rural population by ranges. There is no village in the district with sex ratio in the range less than 899. It is observed that the concentration of villages is high in the range of 1000-1099. There are 60 villages in this range with 66.69 per cent population. In the sex ratio range 1100+, there are 18 villages with 20.84 per cent population.
Table 8: Sex ratio of towns, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of town</th>
<th>Urban status of town</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803255-Kasaragod (M)</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>1058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>627121-Kunjathur (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>627122-Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>627123-Hosabettu (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>627124-Bangra Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>627125-Uppala (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>627126-Mangalpady (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>627127-Shiriya (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>627128-Koipady (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>627129-Mogral (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>627130-Puthur (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>627131-Shiribagilu (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>627132-Madhurst (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>627133-Kudlu (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>627134-Chengala (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>627135-Chennnad (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>803256-Kanhangad (M + OG)</td>
<td>(M + OG)</td>
<td>1144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>627165-Bare (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>627166-Umda (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>627167-Pallikkara (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>627168-Keekan (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>627169-Ajanur (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>627170-Perole (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>627171-Pilicode (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>627172-Maniyat (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>627173-North Thrkkaripur (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>627174-South Thrkkaripur (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex ratio (Urban) district:</td>
<td></td>
<td>1113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8 presents the sex ratio of Towns in the district during 2011 Census. The sex ratio in urban areas of the district is 1113 which is higher than that of the State average (1091). The urban sex ratio was 1070 in 2001. The highest sex ratio is in Udma CT (1259) and the lowest is in Hosabettu CT (999). Hosabettu is the only one town having sex ratio (999) less than 1000.

Table 9: Sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for Taluk, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Total/ Rural/ Urban</th>
<th>Total population in 0-6 age group</th>
<th>Sex ratio for 0-6 age group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85216</td>
<td>43500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>54005</td>
<td>27382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>31211</td>
<td>16118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70591</td>
<td>35960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>37827</td>
<td>19337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>32764</td>
<td>16623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District: 588-Kasaragod</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>155807</td>
<td>79460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>91832</td>
<td>46719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>63975</td>
<td>32741</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Taluk-wise sex ratio of population in the age group (0-6), both for the rural and the urban areas of the district is presented in Table-9. The highest sex ratio in the age group (0-6) is in Hosdurg Taluk (963) as compared to Kasaragod Taluk (959). The district sex ratio is 961, with 966 in rural and 954 in urban areas. In the urban areas of the taluks, Hosdurg Taluk with an urban sex-ratio of 971 is at the top. In rural sex ratio Kasaragod Taluk tops with 972.

Table 10: Sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for CD Blocks, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of CD Block</th>
<th>Total population in 0-6 age group</th>
<th>Sex ratio for 0-6 age group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0001-Manjeshwar</td>
<td>28011</td>
<td>14204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0002-Kasaragod</td>
<td>25994</td>
<td>13178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0003-Kanhagad</td>
<td>22025</td>
<td>11349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0004-Nileshwar</td>
<td>15802</td>
<td>7988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>91832</td>
<td>46719</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10 depicts CD Block-wise sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 during 2011. It is noticed that there is a higher proportion of males in the age group 0-6 whereas adult sex ratio of the district is in favour of females. Among the CD Blocks, the sex ratio in the age group 0-6 is the highest in Nileshwar (978), followed by Kasaragod (973) and Manjeshwar (972). The lowest sex ratio in the age group 0-6 is in Kanhangad CD Block (941). In all the CD Blocks, child sex ratio is less than 1000.

Table 11: Sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of sex ratio for villages</th>
<th>Number of inhabited villages</th>
<th>Percentage distribution of villages</th>
<th>Population 2011</th>
<th>Percentage distribution of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 - 749</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750 - 799</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800 - 849</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2758</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850 - 899</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11.83</td>
<td>12393</td>
<td>13.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900 - 949</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23.66</td>
<td>21140</td>
<td>23.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>950 - 999</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23.66</td>
<td>25973</td>
<td>28.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 - 1099</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td>27644</td>
<td>30.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100+</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>1704</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District: Kasaragod (588)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>91832</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11 depicts the sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by different ranges. All villages in the district fall in the range of 800+ except one village with range of sex ratio 700-749. In 800-849 range, there are only 2 villages (2.15 per cent) having a population of 2758 (3.00 per cent). 11 inhabited villages (11.83 per cent) fall in the range of 850-899 with a population of 12393 (13.50 per cent). 22 villages
(23.66 per cent) are in the range of 900-949 with a population of 21140 (23.02 per cent), 22 villages (23.66 per cent) are in the range of 950-999 with a population of 25973 (28.28 per cent). 31 inhabited villages (33.33 per cent) are in the range 1000-1099 with a population of 27644 (30.10 per cent) and 4 villages (4.30 per cent) are in the range of 1100+ with a population 1704 (1.86 per cent). The district rural sex ratio is 966.

Table 12: Sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 of towns, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of town</th>
<th>Urban status of town</th>
<th>Total population in 0-6 age group</th>
<th>Sex ratio for 0-6 age group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803255-Kasaragod (M)</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>7234</td>
<td>3518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>627121-Kunjathur (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1676</td>
<td>851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>627122-Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1149</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>627123-Hosabettu (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>627124-Bangra Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>627125-Uppala (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1594</td>
<td>854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>627126-Mangalpady (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1728</td>
<td>889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>627127-Shiriya (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>627128-Koipady (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>627129-Mogral (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1339</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>627130-Puthur (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>1036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>627131-Shiribagilu (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>627132-Madhur (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1783</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>627133-Kudlu (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>3148</td>
<td>1609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>627134-Chengala (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2340</td>
<td>1226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>627135-Chemnad (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2029</td>
<td>1060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>803256-Kanhagad (M + OG)</td>
<td>(M + OG)</td>
<td>14488</td>
<td>7425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>627165-Bare (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1597</td>
<td>813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>627166-Udma (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1072</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>627167-Pallikkara (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2159</td>
<td>1075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>627168-Keekan (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1472</td>
<td>736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>627169-Ajanur (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>4122</td>
<td>2067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>627170-Perole (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1359</td>
<td>721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>627171-Plicode (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>877</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>627172-Maniyat (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>627173-North Thrikkaripur (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2240</td>
<td>1109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>627174-South Thrikkaripur (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2896</td>
<td>1463</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District (Urban): 588-Kasaragod

63975 32741 31234 954

Table 12 gives the sex-ratio of population in the age-group 0-6 for Towns in 2011 Census. Among towns, the sex-ratio in the age-group 0-6 is the highest in Shiriya CT (1103 females for 1000 males ) followed by Udma CT (1050). Lowest sex ratio in the age-group 0-6 is in Hosabettu CT (805). The district urban sex-ratio is 954.
Table 13 depicts population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their percentage to total population. The proportion of Scheduled Castes population to total population in the district is 4.08 per cent and Scheduled Tribes population is 3.74 per cent. The proportion of Scheduled Castes population to total population is 4.32 per cent in rural areas and 3.69 per cent in urban areas. Scheduled Tribes population in rural areas is 5.77 per cent and in urban areas it is 0.54 per cent. Among Taluks, Kasaragod tops in Scheduled Castes population with 5.37 per cent whereas Hosdurg tops in Scheduled Tribes population with 5.78 per cent.

Table 14 depicts the number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (rural) population in CD Blocks, 2011. 

Table 13: Number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in Taluk, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Total/ Rural/ Urban</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Total scheduled castes population</th>
<th>Total scheduled tribes population</th>
<th>Percentage of scheduled castes population to total population</th>
<th>Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>681734</td>
<td>36611</td>
<td>12684</td>
<td>5.37</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>446843</td>
<td>27567</td>
<td>11348</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>234891</td>
<td>9044</td>
<td>1336</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>625641</td>
<td>16672</td>
<td>36173</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>5.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>351485</td>
<td>6955</td>
<td>34746</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>9.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>274156</td>
<td>9717</td>
<td>1427</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>588-Kasaragod</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1307375</td>
<td>53283</td>
<td>48857</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>3.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>798328</td>
<td>34522</td>
<td>46094</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>5.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>509047</td>
<td>18761</td>
<td>2763</td>
<td>3.69</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14: Number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (rural) population in CD Blocks, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of CD Block</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Total scheduled castes population</th>
<th>Total scheduled tribes population</th>
<th>Percentage of scheduled castes population to total population</th>
<th>Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0001-Manjeshwar</td>
<td>237875</td>
<td>18108</td>
<td>2110</td>
<td>7.61</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0002-Kasaragod</td>
<td>208968</td>
<td>9459</td>
<td>9238</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>4.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0003-Kanhagad</td>
<td>202841</td>
<td>2447</td>
<td>23937</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0004-Nileshwar</td>
<td>148644</td>
<td>4508</td>
<td>10809</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>7.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>798328</td>
<td>34522</td>
<td>46094</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>5.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14 depicts the number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (rural) population in CD Blocks. Among CD Blocks, Manjeshwar has the highest concentration of (7.61 per cent) Scheduled Castes population in the district followed by Kasaragod (4.53 per cent) and Nileshwar (3.03 per cent). In the district as a whole the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 4.32 per cent and 5.77 per cent respectively of the total rural population. The Scheduled Tribes population is the highest (11.8 per cent) in Kanhangad CD Block and the lowest (0.89 per cent) in Manjeshwar CD Block.
Table 15: Proportion of scheduled castes population to total population in villages, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage range of scheduled castes population to total population</th>
<th>Number of villages</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Scheduled castes population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>58.06</td>
<td>9031</td>
<td>26.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26.88</td>
<td>16060</td>
<td>46.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13.98</td>
<td>8619</td>
<td>24.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 - 50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 - 75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 and above</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District: Kasaragod(588)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>34522</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table - 15 shows the distribution of villages by percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population. It may be noted that all the inhabited villages have Scheduled Castes population, ranging from less than 5 per cent to 21-30 per cent. The highest percentage (46.52 per cent) of Scheduled Castes population falls in the range 5-10, covering 25 villages (26.88 per cent). There are 54 villages having the percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population less than 5 per cent covering the lowest percentage of total population (2.35 per cent).

Table 16: Proportion of scheduled tribes population to total population in villages, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage range of scheduled tribes population to total population</th>
<th>Number of villages</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Scheduled tribes population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>74.19</td>
<td>5906</td>
<td>12.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.68</td>
<td>9539</td>
<td>20.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.53</td>
<td>13105</td>
<td>28.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.53</td>
<td>17544</td>
<td>38.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 - 50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 - 75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 and above</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District: Kasaragod(588)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>46094</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentage distribution of villages in different ranges of Scheduled Tribes population to total population is depicted in Table-16. There is one village in the district having no Scheduled Tribes population. In the district, the range 21-30 per cent covers a population of 17544 (38.06 per cent) spreading over 7 villages (7.53 per cent). There are 69 villages (74.19 per cent) having 12.81 per cent Scheduled Tribes population in the range of less than 5 per cent. In the range 5-10 per cent, there are 9 villages (9.68 per cent) with a population.
of 9539 (20.69 per cent). There are 7 villages (7.53) with a population of 13105 in the range 11-20 covering 28.43 per cent of Scheduled Tribes population in the district.

Table 17: Number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in towns, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of town</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Total scheduled castes population</th>
<th>Total scheduled tribes population</th>
<th>Percentage of scheduled castes population to total population</th>
<th>Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803255-Kasaragod (M)</td>
<td>54172</td>
<td>1543</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>627121-Kunjathur (CT)</td>
<td>13633</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>627122-Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>8742</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>627123-Hosabettu (CT)</td>
<td>5179</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>627124-Bandra Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>5791</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7.81</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>627125-Uppala (CT)</td>
<td>11542</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>627126-Mangalpady (CT)</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>6.07</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>627127-Shiriyai (CT)</td>
<td>5277</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>627128-Koipady (CT)</td>
<td>18121</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>4.87</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>627129-Mogral (CT)</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>627130-Puthur (CT)</td>
<td>14271</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.47</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>627131-Shiribagilu (CT)</td>
<td>7630</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>627132-Madur (CT)</td>
<td>12685</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6.37</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>627133-Kudlu (CT)</td>
<td>26235</td>
<td>1040</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>3.96</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>627134-Chengala (CT)</td>
<td>15588</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>627135-Chennad (CT)</td>
<td>14323</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>1.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>803256-Kanhangad (M + OG)</td>
<td>125564</td>
<td>3958</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>627165-Bare (CT)</td>
<td>12804</td>
<td>1007</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7.86</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>627166-Udha (CT)</td>
<td>8115</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>627167-Pallikkara (CT)</td>
<td>14334</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>627168-Keekan (CT)</td>
<td>9735</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>627169-Ajanur (CT)</td>
<td>33079</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>627170-Porele (CT)</td>
<td>14965</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>627171-Puricode (CT)</td>
<td>9676</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.91</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>627172-Maniyat (CT)</td>
<td>4683</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>627173-North Thrissuripur (CT)</td>
<td>18210</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5.44</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>627174-South Thriskaripur (CT)</td>
<td>22991</td>
<td>1528</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>6.65</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table - 17 shows number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in towns. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population to total population in the district (urban) are 3.69 per cent and 0.54 per cent respectively. Among the Towns, the percentage of Scheduled Castes population is the highest in Bare CT (7.86 per cent) and the lowest in Keekan (CT) (0.27 per cent). The percentage of Scheduled Tribes population is the highest in Kunjathur CT (1.91 per cent) and the lowest in Hosabettu (CT) (0.02 per cent).
Table 18 shows the Sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (rural) in CD Blocks. The highest sex ratio for Scheduled Castes in Nileshwar CD Block (1024) and Scheduled Tribes is in Kanhangad CD Block (1060). All CD Blocks reported a sex ratio higher than 1000.

Table 18: Sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (rural) in CD Blocks, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of C.D.block</th>
<th>Scheduled castes sex ratio</th>
<th>Scheduled tribes sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0001-Manjeshwar</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>1002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0002-Kasaragod</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0003-Kanhangad</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>1060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0004-Nileshwar</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>1009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>1033</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 19: Sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in towns, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of town</th>
<th>Scheduled castes sex ratio</th>
<th>Scheduled tribes sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803255-Kasaragod (M)</td>
<td>1128</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>627121-Kunjathur (CT)</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>1185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>627122-Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>1229</td>
<td>1333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>627123-Hosabettu (CT)</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>627124-Banga Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>1083</td>
<td>786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>627125-Uppala (CT)</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>627126-Mangalpady (CT)</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>1385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>627127-Shiriya (CT)</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>1182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>627128-Koipay (CT)</td>
<td>1115</td>
<td>973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>627129-Mogral (CT)</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>627130-Puthur (CT)</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>627131-Shiribagilu (CT)</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>1543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>627132-Madhur (CT)</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>1214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>627133-Kudu (CT)</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>627134-Chengala (CT)</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>627135-Chennad (CT)</td>
<td>1570</td>
<td>9130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>803256-Kanhangad (M + OG)</td>
<td>1094</td>
<td>1023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>627165-Bare (CT)</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>627166-Udma (CT)</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>627167-Pallikkara (CT)</td>
<td>1033</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>627168-Keevan (CT)</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>627169-Ajanur (CT)</td>
<td>1075</td>
<td>967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>627170-Porele (CT)</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>627171-Pilicode (CT)</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>627172-Maniyat (CT)</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>2600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>627173-North Thrirkaipur (CT)</td>
<td>1176</td>
<td>889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>627174-South Thrirkaipur (CT)</td>
<td>1011</td>
<td>633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District (Urban): 588-Kasaragod</td>
<td>1044</td>
<td>1165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 19 shows the Sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in towns. It is observed from the Table that the urban sex ratio among the Scheduled Tribes is comparatively higher than the urban sex ratio of Scheduled Castes population. The highest sex ratio for Scheduled Tribes is in Chemnad (CT), 9130 and for Scheduled Castes it is in Udma (CT), 2500 respectively. The lowest sex ratio among Scheduled Castes is in Maniyat (CT) (697) whereas among Scheduled Tribes in Hosabettu (CT) there is negligible number of Scheduled Tribes. The very high or low figure is only because of lesser number of population.

Table 20 shows the number of literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in Taluk, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Total/ Rural/ Urban</th>
<th>Number of literates and illiterates</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>Gap in male-female literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>533569</td>
<td>270887</td>
<td>262682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>345884</td>
<td>177770</td>
<td>168114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>187685</td>
<td>93117</td>
<td>94568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>503923</td>
<td>245589</td>
<td>258334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>282148</td>
<td>139920</td>
<td>142228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>221775</td>
<td>105669</td>
<td>116106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District: Kasaragod (588)</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1037492</td>
<td>516476</td>
<td>521016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>628032</td>
<td>317690</td>
<td>310342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>409460</td>
<td>198786</td>
<td>210674</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 20 shows the number of literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in sub-district. The total literacy rate of the district is worked out as 90.09 per cent with 88.89 per cent for rural and 92 per cent for urban areas. In Hosdurg Taluk, the literacy rate is 90.79 and is the highest among the Taluks. It is also seen that urban literacy rate is higher than rural. The gap in male-female literacy rate is the highest in Kasaragod Taluk in total and rural areas. In the urban area, the highest gap in male-female literacy rate is reported in Hosdurg Taluk (6.84 per cent).

Table 21: Number of literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in CD Blocks (rural), 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of CD Block</th>
<th>Number of literates and illiterates</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>Gap in male-female literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of literates</td>
<td>Number of illiterates</td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0001-Manjeshwar</td>
<td>184650</td>
<td>96240</td>
<td>88410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0002-Kasaragod</td>
<td>161234</td>
<td>81530</td>
<td>79704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0003-Kanhangad</td>
<td>159750</td>
<td>79515</td>
<td>80235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0004-Nileshwar</td>
<td>122398</td>
<td>60405</td>
<td>61993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628032</td>
<td>317690</td>
<td>310342</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 21 shows the number of literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in CD Blocks. It is seen that the total number of literates in the district covering four CD Blocks is 628032, constituting 317690 males and 310342 females. The rural literacy rate of the district is worked out as 88.89 per cent; 93.17 per cent for males and 84.91 per cent for females. Among the CD Blocks, the total literacy rate is the highest in Nileshwar (92.14 per cent). It is also seen that male literacy rate is higher than female literacy rate in all the CD Blocks. Same trend is seen in district level literacy rate also. Female literacy rate is less than 90 per cent in all CD Blocks. The gap in male - female literacy rate is more (10.21 per cent) in Manjeshwar CD Block as compared to other CD Blocks and is the least (6.14 per cent) in Nileshwar CD Block. The number of total illiterates in the district is 170296, consisting of 70026 males and 100270 females.

Table 22: Distribution of villages by literacy rate range, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of literacy rate for villages</th>
<th>Number of inhabited villages</th>
<th>Percentage distribution of villages</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage distribution of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 - 50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 - 60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 - 70</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 - 80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 - 90</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>78.49</td>
<td>591402</td>
<td>74.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 - 99</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21.51</td>
<td>206926</td>
<td>25.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District: Kasaragod (588)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>798328</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate for District:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>88.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22 shows distribution of villages by literacy rate range. The rural literacy rate of the district is worked out as 88.89 per cent. There are no villages having literacy less than 80 per cent. It is seen that there are 73 villages, with 74.08 per cent rural population, falling in the range 81-90 per cent. This is followed by 20 villages in the literacy range of 91-99 per cent with 25.92 per cent rural population.

Table 23: Number of literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in towns, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of town</th>
<th>Number of literates and illiterates</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>Gap in male-female literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of literates</td>
<td>Number of illiterates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803255-Kasaragod (M)</td>
<td>44478</td>
<td>21818</td>
<td>22660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>627121-Kunjathur (CT)</td>
<td>10786</td>
<td>5577</td>
<td>5209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>627122-Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>7055</td>
<td>3513</td>
<td>3542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>627123-Hosabettu (CT)</td>
<td>4035</td>
<td>2074</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 23: Number of literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in towns, 2011 (Contd…)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of town</th>
<th>Number of literates and illiterates</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>Gap in male-female literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of literates</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>627124-Bangra Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>4687</td>
<td>2387</td>
<td>2300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>627125-Uppala (CT)</td>
<td>9070</td>
<td>4386</td>
<td>4684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>627126-Mangalpady (CT)</td>
<td>10070</td>
<td>5063</td>
<td>5007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>627127-Shiriya (CT)</td>
<td>3866</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>627128-Koipady (CT)</td>
<td>14504</td>
<td>7486</td>
<td>7020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>627129-Mogral (CT)</td>
<td>6804</td>
<td>3319</td>
<td>3485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>627130-Puthur (CT)</td>
<td>10969</td>
<td>5363</td>
<td>5606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>627131-Shiribagilu (CT)</td>
<td>5955</td>
<td>3045</td>
<td>2910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>627132-Madhub (CT)</td>
<td>9862</td>
<td>4950</td>
<td>4912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>627133-Kudlu (CT)</td>
<td>21705</td>
<td>10701</td>
<td>11004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>627134-Chengala (CT)</td>
<td>12229</td>
<td>6159</td>
<td>6070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>627135-Chennad (CT)</td>
<td>11610</td>
<td>5401</td>
<td>6209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>803256-Kanhangad (M + OG)</td>
<td>102859</td>
<td>49178</td>
<td>53681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>627165-Bare (CT)</td>
<td>9909</td>
<td>4792</td>
<td>5117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>627166-Udma (CT)</td>
<td>6359</td>
<td>2912</td>
<td>3447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>627167-Pallikkara (CT)</td>
<td>10842</td>
<td>5131</td>
<td>5711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>627168-Keekan (CT)</td>
<td>7271</td>
<td>3433</td>
<td>3838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>627169-Ajanur (CT)</td>
<td>25791</td>
<td>12455</td>
<td>13336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>627170-Porele (CT)</td>
<td>12498</td>
<td>6167</td>
<td>6331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>627171-Pilicode (CT)</td>
<td>8240</td>
<td>4042</td>
<td>4198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>627172-Maniyat (CT)</td>
<td>3892</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>2045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>627173-North Thrirakaripur (CT)</td>
<td>14970</td>
<td>7089</td>
<td>7881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>627174-South Thrirakaripur (CT)</td>
<td>19144</td>
<td>8623</td>
<td>10521</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23 shows the Number of literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in towns. Among the CTs, South Thrirakaripur (CT) has the highest literacy rate (95.27 per cent) and highest female literacy rate (93.73). The lowest literacy rate is Shiriya CT (86.7 per cent). The gap in male-female literacy is the highest in Shiriya CT (11.85 per cent) and is the lowest in Kasaragod Municipality (3.41 per cent) followed by South Thrirakaripur (3.49 percent).
Table 24 presents the number of Scheduled Castes literates and illiterates and percentage of literates by sex and also the gap in male-female Scheduled Castes literacy for the district rural and the four CD Blocks. The Scheduled Castes literacy rate for the district rural is 82.88 per cent with a break-up of 88.57 per cent for males and 77.27 per cent for females. In all the CD Blocks, Scheduled Castes literacy rate is above 80 per cent. The highest Scheduled Castes literacy rate is observed in Kanhangad CD Block (89.89). The gap in male-female Scheduled Castes literacy rate is 11.3 percent for the district rural. In all the CD Blocks, the male-female gap in Scheduled Castes literacy rate is above 7 per cent. In Manjeshwar and Kasaragod CD Blocks, the male-female gap in Scheduled Castes literacy rate is even higher than the average for the district rural (11.3 per cent).

Table 25 presents the number of Scheduled Castes literates and illiterates and percentage of literates by sex and also the gap in male-female Scheduled Castes literacy for the district rural and the four CD Blocks. The Scheduled Castes literacy rate for the district rural is 82.88 per cent with a break-up of 88.57 per cent for males and 77.27 per cent for females. In all the CD Blocks, Scheduled Castes literacy rate is above 80 per cent. The highest Scheduled Castes literacy rate is observed in Kanhangad CD Block (89.89). The gap in male-female Scheduled Castes literacy rate is 11.3 percent for the district rural. In all the CD Blocks, the male-female gap in Scheduled Castes literacy rate is above 7 per cent. In Manjeshwar and Kasaragod CD Blocks, the male-female gap in Scheduled Castes literacy rate is even higher than the average for the district rural (11.3 per cent).

Table 25: Distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled castes population (rural), 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of literacy rate for villages</th>
<th>Number of inhabited villages having Scheduled castes</th>
<th>Percentage distribution of villages</th>
<th>Scheduled castes population</th>
<th>Percentage distribution of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 - 50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 - 60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 - 70</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 - 80</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22.58</td>
<td>9245</td>
<td>26.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 - 90</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>49.46</td>
<td>19713</td>
<td>57.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 - 99</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22.58</td>
<td>4660</td>
<td>13.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>34522</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District Scheduled castes Literacy rate: 82.88

In Table 25, villages are distributed according to range of literacy rate for Scheduled Castes population of 2011 Census. Of the 93 villages of the district, 92 villages are having literacy rate above 50 per cent. Only one village lies in the literacy range 41 - 50.
Table 26: Number of scheduled castes literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in towns, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Number of literates</th>
<th>Number of illiterates</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>Gap in male-female literacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803255-Kasaragod (M)</td>
<td>1288</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>627121-Kunjathur (CT)</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>627122-Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>627123-Hosabettu (CT)</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>627124-Bangra Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>627125-Uppala (CT)</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>627126-Mangalpady (CT)</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>627127-Shiriya (CT)</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>627128-Koipady (CT)</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>627129-Mogral (CT)</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>627130-Puthur (CT)</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>627131-Shribagilu (CT)</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>627132-Madhu (CT)</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>627133-Kadlu (CT)</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>627134-Chengala (CT)</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>627135-Chennad (CT)</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>803256-Kanhangad (M + O)</td>
<td>3326</td>
<td>1633</td>
<td>1693</td>
<td>632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>627165-Bare (CT)</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>627166-Udha (CT)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>627167-Pallikkara (CT)</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>627168-Keekan (CT)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>627169-Ajanur (CT)</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>627170-Perele (CT)</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>627171-Pilicode (CT)</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>627172-Maniyat (CT)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>627173-North Thirikkurippur (CT)</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>627174-South Thirikkurippur (CT)</td>
<td>1325</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 26, the number of literates and illiterates and percentage of literates with sex-break up and gap in male-female literacy rate are given for 25 census towns and 2 statutory towns in respect of Scheduled Castes population. The Scheduled Castes literacy rate for the urban area of the district is 89.22 per cent with 93.3 for males and 85.38 per cent for females. In 14 Towns, Scheduled Castes literacy rate is higher than the 90 per cent. Pallikkara (CT) is reported to have the lowest literacy rate of 78.8 per cent for Scheduled Castes, followed by Uppala (CT) with 81.74 per cent. The gap in Scheduled Castes male-female literacy rate is 7.92 per cent for the district urban. Uppala (CT) has the highest gap with 20 per cent difference and Maniyat CT has 100 per cent literacy among Male, Female and is with zero percent gap.
Table 27: Number and percentage of scheduled tribes literates and illiterates by sex in CD Blocks, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of CD Block</th>
<th>Number of literates and illiterates</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>Gap in male-female literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of literates</td>
<td>Number of illiterates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0001-Manjeshwar</td>
<td>1548</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0002-Kasaragod</td>
<td>5708</td>
<td>3025</td>
<td>2683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0003-Kanhagad</td>
<td>15265</td>
<td>7980</td>
<td>7285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0004-Nileshwar</td>
<td>7150</td>
<td>3790</td>
<td>3360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>29671</td>
<td>15644</td>
<td>14027</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 27 presents the number of Scheduled Tribes literates and illiterates and the percentage of literates by sex and also the gap in male-female Scheduled Tribes literacy for the district rural and the four CD Blocks. The Scheduled Tribes literacy rate for the district rural is 72.16 per cent with a break-up of 77.91 per cent for males and 66.67 per cent for females. In all the CD Blocks, Scheduled Tribes literacy rate is above 60 per cent. The gap in male-female Scheduled Tribes literacy rate is as high as 12.63 per cent in Manjeshwar CD Block and as low as 9.49 percent in Kasaragod CD Block.

Table 28: Distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled tribes population (rural), 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of literacy rate for villages</th>
<th>Number of inhabited villages having Scheduled tribes</th>
<th>Percentage distribution of villages</th>
<th>Scheduled tribes population</th>
<th>Percentage distribution of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>11 - 20</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 - 50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 - 60</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 - 70</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15.22</td>
<td>18873</td>
<td>40.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 - 80</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23.91</td>
<td>21157</td>
<td>45.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 - 90</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22.83</td>
<td>4804</td>
<td>10.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 - 99</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16.30</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>1.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13.04</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District: Kasaragod(588)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>46094</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 28, villages having Scheduled Tribes population are distributed according to range of literacy rate for Scheduled Tribes population of 2011 Census. In twelve villages, Scheduled Tribes literacy rate is 100 per cent. They cover 13.04 percentages of villages and a 0.23 of Scheduled Tribes population. The Scheduled Tribes population covered in 15 villages having literacy rate between 91-100 per cent with less than 2 per cent of Scheduled Tribes population only.
Table 29: Number and percentage of scheduled tribe literates and illiterates by sex in towns, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of town</th>
<th>Number of Literates and Illiterates</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>Gap in male-female literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of literates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803255-Kasaragod (M)</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>627121-Kunjathur (CT)</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>627122-Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>627123-Hosabettu (CT)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>627124-Bangra Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>627125-Uppala (CT)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>627126-Mangalpady (CT)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>627127-Shiriya (CT)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>627128-Koipady (CT)</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>627129-Mogral (CT)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>627130-Puthur (CT)</td>
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<td>627174-South Thirikkayar (CT)</td>
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In Table-29, number of literates and illiterates and percentage of literates with sex break up and gap in male/ female literacy rate are given for 25 Census Towns and 2 Statutory Towns in respect of Scheduled Tribes population. The Urban Scheduled Tribes literacy rate is 87.57 per cent with 90.86 for males and 84.91 for females.
Table 30: Number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex in Sub-districts, 2011

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Sub-district</th>
<th>Persons / Males/ Females</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Main workers</th>
<th>Marginal workers (main and marginal workers)</th>
<th>Total workers</th>
<th>Non workers</th>
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<td>625641</td>
<td>179757</td>
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<td>41794</td>
<td>6.68</td>
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<td>7.60</td>
<td>154251</td>
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<td>47998</td>
<td>14.55</td>
<td>19302</td>
<td>5.85</td>
<td>67300</td>
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</table>

Table 30 provides the Number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex in Sub-districts. With 1307375 population, the district has 462998 workers (35.41 percent) and 844377 non workers (64.59 percent). Out of the total workers, 28.51 percent are Main workers and 6.91 percent are marginal workers. Among the Taluks, percentage of total workers is highest in Kasaragod Taluk 35.42 percent and lowest in Hosdurg Taluk 221551 (35.41 percent). In the district there are 137903 female workers (20.32 percent). Hosdurg has 64.59 percent non workers while in Kasaragod 64.58 percent comes under the category.

Table 31: Number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by Sex in CD Blocks, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of CD Block</th>
<th>Persons / Males/ Females</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Main workers</th>
<th>Marginal workers (main and marginal workers)</th>
<th>Total workers</th>
<th>Non workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>10648</td>
<td>9.06</td>
<td>62479</td>
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<td>9836</td>
<td>8.17</td>
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<td>26.93</td>
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<td>8.06</td>
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<td>9397</td>
<td>9.25</td>
<td>53145</td>
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<td>12560</td>
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<td>7443</td>
<td>6.93</td>
<td>19963</td>
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</table>
Table-31 provides the Number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by Sex in CD Blocks. The rural population in the district is 798328 comprising of 387716 males and 410612 females. Out of this, 37.68 per cent are workers; 53.67 per cent males and 22.58 per cent females. Main and marginal workers constitute 29.57 per cent and 8.11 per cent respectively. Among the CD Blocks Manjeshwar has the highest percentage of total workers (39.35 per cent); female main and marginal workers (17.68 per cent and 8.17 per cent) respectively.

### Table 32: Number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex in towns, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of town</th>
<th>Persons (Males/Females)</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Main workers</th>
<th>Marginal workers</th>
<th>Total workers (main and marginal workers)</th>
<th>Non workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Females</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Number</td>
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<td>Percentage</td>
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<td>Percentage</td>
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Table 32: Number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex in towns, 2011 (Contd.)
Table 32: Number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex in towns, 2011 (Contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of town</th>
<th>Persons/ Total population</th>
<th>Main workers</th>
<th>Marginal workers</th>
<th>Total workers (main and marginal workers)</th>
<th>Non workers</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Number</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>5.03</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>9676</td>
<td>3101</td>
<td>32.05</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>8.51</td>
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<td>336</td>
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<td>25.23</td>
<td>962</td>
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<td>3461</td>
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<td>506</td>
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<td>1133</td>
<td>11.56</td>
<td>456</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>627174-South Thrakkaripur (CT)</td>
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<td>5024</td>
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<td>1009</td>
<td>4.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>10333</td>
<td>3854</td>
<td>37.30</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>5.92</td>
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<td>12658</td>
<td>1170</td>
<td>9.24</td>
<td>397</td>
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<tr>
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<td>District(Urban): Kasaragod(588)</td>
<td>509047</td>
<td>136597</td>
<td>26.83</td>
<td>25592</td>
<td>5.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>240897</td>
<td>101899</td>
<td>42.30</td>
<td>15114</td>
<td>6.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>268150</td>
<td>34698</td>
<td>12.94</td>
<td>10478</td>
<td>3.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-32 gives Number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex in towns. The urban population in the district is 509047; 240897 males and 268150 females. Workers constitute 31.86 per cent; the rest 68.14 per cent are non-workers. Pilicode (CT) has the highest percentage of total workers (40.55 per cent), male and female workers (55.93 per cent and 26.62 per cent). Pallikkara (CT) has the lowest percentage of total workers (20.92 percent and female main workers (5.00 per cent). The percentage of marginal workers is the highest in Shiribagilu CT (9.97 per cent) and the lowest in Pallikkara CT (1.53 per cent).
Taluk-wise distribution of total workers and category of workers by sex are highlighted in table 33. By category of workers, other workers constitute 81.21 per cent of the total workers. Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers and Household Industry Workers constitute 5.13 per cent, 8.37 per cent and 5.29 per cent respectively. At Taluk level, Kasaragod Taluk dominates in having the highest percentage of other workers (82.10). In the other categories of agricultural labourers and cultivators, the percentage of workers is more in Hosdurg Taluk. Coming to Agricultural Labourers, Hosdurg has 11.59 per cent as against Kasaragod with 5.43 per cent.

### Table 33: Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in Taluk, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Category of workers</th>
<th>Total workers (main + marginal workers)</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>681734</td>
<td>241447</td>
<td>11660</td>
<td>13101</td>
<td>5.43</td>
<td>18465</td>
<td>7.65</td>
<td>198221</td>
<td>82.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>332754</td>
<td>170844</td>
<td>9112</td>
<td>10463</td>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>3392</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>147877</td>
<td>86.56</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>348980</td>
<td>70603</td>
<td>2548</td>
<td>2638</td>
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<td>15073</td>
<td>21.35</td>
<td>50544</td>
<td>71.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>625641</td>
<td>221551</td>
<td>12072</td>
<td>25673</td>
<td>11.59</td>
<td>6031</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>177775</td>
<td>80.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>295859</td>
<td>154251</td>
<td>9112</td>
<td>15213</td>
<td>9.86</td>
<td>2658</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>329782</td>
<td>67300</td>
<td>2960</td>
<td>10460</td>
<td>15.54</td>
<td>3373</td>
<td>5.01</td>
<td>50507</td>
<td>75.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>District: Kasaragod (588)</td>
<td>Persons</td>
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<td>462998</td>
<td>23732</td>
<td>38774</td>
<td>8.37</td>
<td>24496</td>
<td>5.29</td>
<td>375996</td>
<td>81.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>295859</td>
<td>154251</td>
<td>9112</td>
<td>15213</td>
<td>9.86</td>
<td>2658</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>127268</td>
<td>82.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>329782</td>
<td>67300</td>
<td>2960</td>
<td>10460</td>
<td>15.54</td>
<td>3373</td>
<td>5.01</td>
<td>50507</td>
<td>75.05</td>
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</table>

Table 34: Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in CD blocks, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of CD Block</th>
<th>Category of Workers</th>
<th>Total workers (main + marginal workers)</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0001-Manjeshwar</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>237875</td>
<td>93595</td>
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<td>6177</td>
<td>7.18</td>
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<td>12.93</td>
<td>69614</td>
<td>74.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>117496</td>
<td>62479</td>
<td>4257</td>
<td>5626</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>1447</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>51149</td>
<td>81.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>120379</td>
<td>31116</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>1091</td>
<td>3.51</td>
<td>10651</td>
<td>34.23</td>
<td>18465</td>
<td>59.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0002-Kasaragod</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>208968</td>
<td>73108</td>
<td>5288</td>
<td>4271</td>
<td>5.84</td>
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<td>3.39</td>
<td>61074</td>
<td>83.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>101539</td>
<td>53145</td>
<td>3883</td>
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<td>876</td>
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<td>45300</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>19963</td>
<td>1405</td>
<td>1185</td>
<td>5.94</td>
<td>1599</td>
<td>8.01</td>
<td>15774</td>
<td>79.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0003-Kanhangad</td>
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<td>78418</td>
<td>7107</td>
<td>10354</td>
<td>13.20</td>
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<td>2.70</td>
<td>58839</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5187</td>
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<td>1.65</td>
<td>40799</td>
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<td>4.90</td>
<td>18040</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0004-Nileshwar</td>
<td>Persons</td>
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<td>55688</td>
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<td>8646</td>
<td>15.53</td>
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<td>43017</td>
<td>77.25</td>
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<td>31221</td>
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<td>29988</td>
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<td>5.82</td>
<td>232544</td>
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<tr>
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<td>15939</td>
<td>20038</td>
<td>9.63</td>
<td>3636</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>168469</td>
<td>80.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
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<td>92727</td>
<td>4835</td>
<td>9950</td>
<td>10.73</td>
<td>13867</td>
<td>14.95</td>
<td>64075</td>
<td>69.10</td>
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</table>
Table-34 gives the Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in CD blocks. Kasaragod CD Block tops in having the highest percentage of other workers (83.54 per cent). In the category of cultivators, Kanhangad CD Block is having the highest percentage; 9.06 per cent and in case of agricultural labourers, Nileshwar CD Block 15.53 per cent respectively whereas in the category of household industry workers, Manjeshwar CD Block tops with 12.93 per cent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of town</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Total workers (main + marginal workers)</th>
<th>Category of workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons/Males/Females</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cultivators</td>
</tr>
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<td>803255- Kasaragod (M)</td>
<td>54172/26319/27853</td>
<td>17429/13147/4282</td>
<td>186/134/52</td>
</tr>
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<td>627121- Kunjathur (CT)</td>
<td>13633/6729/6904</td>
<td>5129/3566/1563</td>
<td>120/74/46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>627122- Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>8742/6729/6904</td>
<td>2808/2024/784</td>
<td>37/31/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>627123- Hosabettu (CT)</td>
<td>5719/2591/2588</td>
<td>1869/1341/528</td>
<td>12/10/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>627124- Bangra Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>5791/2591/2588</td>
<td>2131/1341/528</td>
<td>27/10/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>627125- Uppala (CT)</td>
<td>11542/5448/6094</td>
<td>2954/2243/711</td>
<td>17/14/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>627126- Mangalpady (CT)</td>
<td>12790/6209/6581</td>
<td>4026/2740/1286</td>
<td>70/52/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>627127- Shiriya (CT)</td>
<td>5277/2403/2874</td>
<td>1242/863/379</td>
<td>35/34/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>627128- Koipady (CT)</td>
<td>18121/9012/9109</td>
<td>7098/4996/2102</td>
<td>62/54/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>627129- Mogral (CT)</td>
<td>8912/4223/4689</td>
<td>2056/1732/324</td>
<td>37/34/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>627130- Puthar (CT)</td>
<td>14271/6749/7522</td>
<td>4023/3032/991</td>
<td>78/68/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 35: Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in Towns, 2011**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of town</th>
<th>Persons/ Males/ Females</th>
<th>Total population (main + marginal workers)</th>
<th>Category of workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>Agricultural labourers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>627131-Shiribagilu (CT)</td>
<td>7630/3757/3873</td>
<td>2518</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>627132-Madhur (CT)</td>
<td>12685/6218/6467</td>
<td>4140</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>627133-Kadlu (CT)</td>
<td>26235/12682/13553</td>
<td>8978</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>627134-Chengala (CT)</td>
<td>15588/7698/7890</td>
<td>4495</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>627135-Chennnad (CT)</td>
<td>14323/6662/7661</td>
<td>3848</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>803256-Kanhangad (M + OG)</td>
<td>125564/58564/67000</td>
<td>42410</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>627165-Bare (CT)</td>
<td>12804/5970/6834</td>
<td>3684</td>
<td>161</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>627166-Udma (CT)</td>
<td>8115/3593/4522</td>
<td>2089</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>627167-Pallikkara (CT)</td>
<td>14334/6611/7723</td>
<td>2999</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>627168-Keekan (CT)</td>
<td>9735/4435/5300</td>
<td>2233</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>627169-Ajanur (CT)</td>
<td>33079/15364/17715</td>
<td>10873</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>627170-Perole (CT)</td>
<td>14965/7125/7840</td>
<td>5935</td>
<td>113</td>
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</table>
Table 35 gives the Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in Towns, 2011(Contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of town</th>
<th>Persons/ Males/ Females</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Total workers (main + marginal workers)</th>
<th>Category of workers</th>
<th>Cultivators</th>
<th>Agricultural labourers</th>
<th>Household industry workers</th>
<th>Other workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>627171- Pilicode (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 9676</td>
<td>3924</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>16.06</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>5.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 4600</td>
<td>2573</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>11.74</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>3.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 5076</td>
<td>1351</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>3.77</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>24.28</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>627172- Maniyat (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 4683</td>
<td>1709</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>18.20</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 2174</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>14.05</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 2509</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>25.88</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>11.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>627173-North Thrikkaripur (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 18210</td>
<td>5556</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>7.09</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 8409</td>
<td>3967</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>5.02</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>2.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 9801</td>
<td>1589</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>12.27</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>6.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>627174-South Thrikkaripur (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 22991</td>
<td>6033</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>8.57</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 10333</td>
<td>4466</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>5.73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 12658</td>
<td>1567</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>16.66</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District (Urban): Kasaragod (588)</td>
<td>Persons 509047</td>
<td>162189</td>
<td>2958</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>8786</td>
<td>5.42</td>
<td>6993</td>
<td>4.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 240897</td>
<td>117013</td>
<td>2285</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>5638</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td>2414</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 268150</td>
<td>45176</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>3148</td>
<td>6.97</td>
<td>4579</td>
<td>10.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-35 gives the Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in Towns. Among the Municipalities, Kasaragod tops in having the highest percentage of other workers (94.37 percent) and among other workers, in CTs Uppala (CT) (95.26 percent) has the highest percent followed by Madhur CT (92.80 percent), Udma CT (92.25 percent) and Kudlu CT (92.17 percent). Among the two Municipalities, in case of female other workers, Kasaragod Municipality dominates with 92.04 percent.

vi) BRIEF ANALYSIS OF VILLAGE DIRECTORY AND TOWN DIRECTORY DATA BASED ON INSET TABLES 36 TO 45

Table 36: Distribution of villages according to availability of different amenities, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Number of inhabited villages</th>
<th>Educa- tion*</th>
<th>Medic al*</th>
<th>Drink ing water</th>
<th>Post office #</th>
<th>Teleph on #</th>
<th>Trans port comm</th>
<th>Banks @</th>
<th>Agricult ural credit</th>
<th>Appro ach by pucca</th>
<th>Power supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(73.44)</td>
<td>(40.62)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(72.41)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:—* Education includes all education facilities.
^ Medical includes all medical facilities.
# Post office includes post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.
$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.
@ Bank includes Commercial Bank and Cooperative Bank.
** Telephone includes Telephone,PCO and Mobile.
Table 36 provides the distribution of villages according to availability of different amenities such as education, medical facilities, drinking water, Post offices, telephone, transport and communication, Banks, Agricultural credit societies, approach by pucca road and Power supply.

In the district all villages are having education, medical facilities, drinking water, telephone, transport and communication facilities, power supply and pucca road approach. Post offices, Banks and Agricultural credit societies are lagging in some of the villages. Post office exists in 89 villages. Banks are available in 76 villages. Agricultural credit societies are available in 47 villages. Hosdurg taluk has better position in case of facilities compared to Kasaragod taluk.

Table 37 gives the number and percentage of rural population served by different amenities. Post office exists in 89 villages which covers 784833 (98.31 per cent) rural population. Banks are available in 76 villages which covers 726109 (90.95 per cent) rural population. Agricultural credit societies are available in 47 villages which covers 497776 (62.35 per cent) rural population. Hosdurg taluk has better position in case of facilities compared to Kasaragod taluk.

Table 37: Number and percentage of rural population served by different amenities, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Total population of inhabited villages</th>
<th>Type of amenity available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Education*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>446843 (100)</td>
<td>446843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>351485 (100)</td>
<td>351485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>798328 (100)</td>
<td>798328</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:-

* Education includes all education facilities.

^ Medical includes all medical facilities.

# Post office includes post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

@ Bank includes Commercial Bank and Cooperative Bank.

** Telephone includes Telephone, PCO and Mobile.
Table 38 shows the distribution of villages not having certain amenities, arranged by distance ranges from the places where these are available, 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village not having the amenity of</th>
<th>Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than 5 kilometres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Education:-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Primary school</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Middle school</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Degree college</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Medical:-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Hospital</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) PHC</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Post office-</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Telephone</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bus service</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bank:-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Commercial Bank</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Cooperative bank</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Agricultural credit societies</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Degree college includes Art, Engineering and Medicine
Hospital includes Allopathic & Alternative Medicine
Post office includes post office, telegraph office and post & telegraph office
Telephone includes Telephone, PCO and mobiles
Bus includes private and public

Table 38 shows the distribution of villages not having certain amenities, arranged by distance ranges from the places where these are available. All villages are having primary school. 8 villages have no middle school. 89 villages have no degree colleges. But are available in and around 10 km. PHCs not available in 49 villages but only 2 villages has to go more than 10 km for PHC access. 91 villages have no hospitals within. 81 villages have hospital accessibility beyond 10 km. only 4 villages have no post office within. Commercial banks are not available in 36 villages. Cooperative banks are not available in 21 villages and agricultural credit societies in 46 villages.

Table 39: Distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest statutory town and availability of different amenities, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance Range from the nearest Statutory Town (In Kilometres)</th>
<th>Number/ Percentage</th>
<th>Number of Inhabited Villages in Each Range</th>
<th>Type of amenity available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Education*</td>
<td>Medical^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 15</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 50</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51+</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:-* Education includes all education facilities.
^ Medical includes all medical facilities.
# Post office includes post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.
$ Transport communication includes bus service, railway facility and navigable waterways.
@ Bank includes Commercial Bank and Cooperative Bank.
** Telephone includes Telephone, PCO and mobiles.
Table 39 shows the distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest statutory town and availability of different amenities. There are 26 villages in the range of 5-15 km distance from statutory town and 67 villages within the range 16-50 km. Both education and medical facilities transport and communication facilities and pucca road accessibility are available in these villages. 63 villages in the range of 16 -50 km away from statutory town only have post office facility and 4 are not having that facility within village. Out of 26 villages lying in the range 5-15, 23 have banks, 15 have agricultural credit societies and 53 villages out of 67 villages in the range of 16-50 only have bank facility and 32 have agricultural credit societies.

### Table 40: Distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population range</th>
<th>Number of inhabited villages in each range</th>
<th>Type of amenity available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Education*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Medical^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Post office #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transport communication $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Banks @</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural credit societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approach by pucca road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-499</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-999</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 - 1999</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 - 4999</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000 - 9999</td>
<td>30</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000 +</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Total</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population range</th>
<th>Number of inhabited villages in each range</th>
<th>Type of amenity available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-499</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-999</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 - 1999</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000 - 4999</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000 - 9999</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000 +</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>District Total</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:-

* Education includes all education facilities.

^ Medical includes all medical facilities.

# Post office includes post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, railway facility and navigable waterways.

@ Bank includes Commercial Bank and Cooperative Bank.

** Telephone includes Telephone, PCO and Mobile.

In table 40, villages are distributed according to type of amenities in various ranges such as 1-499, 500-999, 1000 – 1999, 2000 – 4999, 5000 – 9999 and10000 +. There is no village in the district below 1000 population. All the villages have education, medical, drinking water, telephone, transport access to pucca road, power supply within the villages. Villages with the population range 1000-1999 which lack post office facility are 2 out of 5, 3 out of 5 in case of banks.
In Table 41, villages are distributed according to land use. Rural area of the district covers 167113 hectares of land. Out of it 68.56 per cent are cultivable and 42.66 area of total cultivable area are irrigated. Kasaragod taluk has 68.02 per cent cultivable area to total area (84566.00 hectares) and Hosdurg 69.10 per cent has cultivable area to total area (82547.00 hectares). Kasaragod taluk has more irrigated area (46.25 per cent) compared to 39.04 per cent of Hosdurg taluk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Number of inhabited villages</th>
<th>Total area (in Hectares)</th>
<th>Percentage of cultivable area to total area</th>
<th>Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>84566.00</td>
<td>68.02</td>
<td>46.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>82547.00</td>
<td>69.10</td>
<td>39.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>93</td>
<td>167113.00</td>
<td>68.56</td>
<td>42.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:- Cultivable area= irrigated area + unirrigated area

In Table 41, villages are distributed according to land use. Rural area of the district covers 167113 hectares of land. Out of it 68.56 per cent are cultivable and 42.66 area of total cultivable area are irrigated. Kasaragod taluk has 68.02 per cent cultivable area to total area (84566.00 hectares) and Hosdurg 69.10 per cent has cultivable area to total area (82547.00 hectares). Kasaragod taluk has more irrigated area (46.25 per cent) compared to 39.04 per cent of Hosdurg taluk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of the town</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Secondary / matriculation</th>
<th>Senior secondary</th>
<th>College*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803255-Kasaragod (M)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>627121-Kunjathur (CT)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>627122-Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>627123-Hosabbettu (CT)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>627124-Bangra Manjeshwar (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>627125-Uppala (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>627126-Mangalpady (CT)</td>
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District: Kasaragod (588) 3 2 1 1 0

Note:- * College includes Arts/ Science/ Commerce College (Degree Level and above)

In Table 42 number of Schools/Colleges per 10,000 population is given in 27 towns. The average number of primary schools in urban per 10,000 population in towns is 3 and is highest in Madhur...
(CT) and Chengala (CT) (6). Average middle school per 10,000 population in towns is 2, Secondary / matriculation Schools in town per 10,000 population in towns is 1, senior secondary Schools in urban per 10,000 population is also 1.

Table 43: Number of beds in medical institutions in towns, 2011

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<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the town</th>
<th>Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population (Approx. numbers)</th>
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Table 43 shows the distribution of Number of beds in medical institutions in towns, institutions per 10,000 population (Approx. numbers). Chemnad (CT) has 419 beds per 10,000 population. Manjeshwar (CT) has 69 beds per 10,000 population. Kanhangad (M + OG) has 63 beds per 10,000 population.
Table 44 shows proportion of slum population in towns in the district. The two Statutory Towns in the district have Slums in Kasaragod and 5.83 percentage of population in Kasaragod (M) and 2.62 percentage of population in Kanhangad (M + OG) are Slum population. 3.59 percentage of urban population of the district constitutes the slum population.

Table 45 shows the most important commodity manufactured in towns. Copra, Beedi, Handloom, Furniture, Soft Drinks etc are some of the items manufactured in the towns of Kasaragod district.
MAJOR SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EVENTS, NATURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES DURING THE DECADE

Kasaragod has a very rich heritage and historical importance. The landscape of Kasaragod includes beautiful hills, lengthy sandy beaches, Forts and Rivers. Visiting to these places evoke enthralling moments to the tourists. The district is famous for the art forms of Yakshagana, Bombe-yattu and Theyyam. Traditional art forms of pulikkali, oppana etc adds colour to festivals. Kasaragod is a land of Temples, Mosques and Churches. Shashti festival & Boothasthanam of Hindus, Makham Uroos of Muslims and Perunnals of Christians are celebrated here. Kasaragod offers a variety of patterns of arts which speaks volumes about the rich cultural heritage of regions. The spectacular pageant of Theyyam deities’ impassinated - raises Kasaragod into a land of fabulous fantasies. The symphonic melody created by Yakshgana, thrilling along with poorakkali, Kolkali, Duff Mutt, Oppana etc. enchants the visitors.

Art Forms

Theyyam

Theyyam is a highly ritualistic dance, well preserved with its rare and grotesque make-up and costume, lively footwork and gymnastic fervor. It represents a glorious period of folk life in Kannur as well in Kerala. The gods and goddesses are supposed to come in our midst through the medium of the possessed dancers and converse with us on matters of even contemporary significance. It is sometimes found that Theyyams pronounce judgments on temporal matters and give blessings to the believers. The performers belong to Mannan, Velan and Malayan communities. They were patronised by feudal chiefs of Ezhinadu, Puzhinadu and such other places where the Dravidian Culture was maintaining its supremacy. The Theyyam dance is performed during the festivals of the shrines known by names like muchilode, kavu, palliyera mundya, tanam, madhappura etc. It had grown through centuries to its present form. Theyyam is essentially a human creation; it has an absolute relationship with man in giving vent to his strong feelings against injustice and wickedness and his desire to maintain the well-being of the society. The folk singer while he sings out in a loud voice accompanying theyyam or along with his own dancing steps uses simple but effective language and straight but thought-provoking images. The rudiments of the dance music which later developed and evolved into the art of “Krishnattam” and “Kathakali” can be clearly found in theyyam music. Theyyam songs belong to a literary tradition of the farthest past which had not evolved through any conscious process of sophistication, but served as a life-giving vehicle of the feeling of village communities.

The oldest ritualistic temple art form in India and one of the most spectacular in terms of artistry and symbolism. Theyyam literally means a form or shape, usually the representation of a divine or heroic character from mythology performed in houses, ‘tharavads’ and, shrines during October-May. Bekal Resort Development Corporation Information Centre at the Bekkal Fort provides an Annual Theyyam Calendar. There is an International Centre ‘Folk Land’ for Folklore and Culture and for Theyyam performance at Elambachhi, Thirukaripur and Kasaragod.
**Yakshagana**

This classical art form of Karnataka is very common in Kasaragod. Two variations are Bayalattu and Bommayattu. Kannada Parthy Subba the Father of Yakshagana belongs to Kumbla in Kasaragod. Yakshagana is one of the most important folk theatres of Karnataka and Kadaragod which has brought fame to this region. Every village in Kasaragod Taluk is familiar with this art and there are a good number of artistes. The Terukkuthu of Tamilnadu, Koodiyattam and Chakyarkooth of Kerala, Veedhinataka of Andhra Pradesh can be considered as sister art forms. Yakshagana was originally known by different names like – Bayalata (in Kannada Bayalata means play in open air). The stories of Yakshagana were drawn from the Ramayana, Mahabharatha, and Bhagavatha and from other mythological episodes. The struggle between the good and the evil and the ultimate triumph of the good. Almost all ancient arts are having a common world, in one way other related to God-worship. Ethical values are better inculcated in the minds of people through entertainment. Yakshagana no doubt is an ancient performing art. Some are of the opinion that Yakshagana evolved from the ancient form of Bhutha Worship (Theyyam). Bhutha Worship is very popular in South Canara of Karnataka and Kasaragod district of Kerala. In the process of evolution Yakshagana was also influenced by the Folk dance, song, Sanskrit drama and also from Bharata’s Natyashasthra.

The dance drama Yakshagana is broadly divided into two 1) Moodalapaya 2) Padaulapaya. The Modalapaya is divided into Doddata and Sannata which are crude forms of Yakshagana i.e., purely folk form. The Padaulapaya is again divided into Thenkuthittu and Badaguthittu. The Badaguthittu is very popular in North Canara district of Karnataka and Thenkuthittu is in the erstwhile South Canara district (including Kasaragod Dist.). These two groups are distinguished by their costumes used by the troupes and the dance style (Angika). Thenkuthittu costumes resembles with the Kathakali to a certain extent. The term Yakshagana would mean a style of music and it is a musical dance drama played in the open air and called as Bayalata (open air drama). In Yakshagana music and speech go hand in hand and it could reach a good distance without our modern sound system. Another type of Yakshagana is “Yakshagana Koota” or “Talamaddale”. It is performed by the artists without makeup and costumes. Musical accompaniment is the same as Yakshagana Bayalata with ‘Vanchikabinaya’ and the artists create a fascinating dialogue between themselves according to the text of the play. There are about 10 troopes of Yakshagana Bayalata in this district. Some troupes have the heritage of 100 to 150 years.
Poorakkali

Poorakkali is one of the prominent ritual art forms of northern Kerala, especially in Kasaragod and Kannur district. It is staged by a group of artists in the Bhagavathy temple premises and in front of sacred Bhagavathy Kavus (groves) and shrines. This is an integral part of pooram festival celebrated during the month of Meenam (March-April). The festival lasts for 9 days, starting from karthika day to pooram day. Pooram is celebrated to praise and please the god of love named Kamadeva. Though pooram is mainly meant for the women folk and maiden young ladies poorakkali is performed by men folk. It is said that in ancient days poorakkali was performed by women folk. A group leader who is well versed in the art and poorakkali songs leads the other artists in the group, who is known as Panikkar. The song sung by the group leader is repeated by the other artists, in chorus. This is a dance rhythmically around a sacred lamp with elegant steps. While dancing the players clap their hands uniformly to the tune of the song and according to the Thalam by the group leader. Poorakkali has got 18 different forms. Most often stories from the epic Ramayana constitute the subject matter of the ritual songs.

The ritual dance form warrants intense training and good physical stamina. The forward and backward movements and the abrupt variations in the speed and directions enthrall the spectators. Invariably poorakkali is followed by a dual of wits staged to test the intellectual capacity of the rival group leaders. This is known as Marathukali, where in intriguing questions are put by one leader to the other side who is expected to answer suitably.

Festivals

Pooram

Pooram of nine days begins on the day of Karthika Asterism and ends on the day of Pooram. During the festival days the image of Kamadeva is installed in every Hindu home and unmarried girls offer pooja. The Pooram season is an occasion for rejoicing and merry making. An interesting feature of the festival is Onapottan throws a handful of rice back into the house. This ritual is considered as a harbinger of prosperity and peace.

Onapottan

Onapottan is a guest who visits every household in North Kerala during the Thiruvonam day. He is also referred to as Onathar or Oneswaran. Onapottan whose face would be beautifully decorated walks around in a hasty manner. He holds a bell in one hand and a palm leaf umbrella (Olakkuda) in the other.
Onapottan never waits for anyone, neither does he utter a single word. When Onapottan visits the house, the inmates welcome him ceremoniously with lighted lamps. After moving in circles thrice, Onapottan opens the bag in his shoulder and people pour down rice into it.

Soon after this ritual, Onapottan throws a handful of rice back into the house. This ritual is considered as a harbinger of prosperity and peace.

Pattutsavam

This festival is celebrated at Madiyan Kovilakam in Kanhangad during the month of January. The highlights of this festival are cultural performances, religious rites and grand elephant processions.

Chaliyaporattu

Celebrated at Chuliyar Bhagavathy Temple, Aniyal Theru during the month of March and is named after the popular folk art of North Kerala.

Palakunnu Bharani

This festival is celebrated during the first week of March and is marked by processions and brilliant fireworks.

Kalom Kanipu Utsavam, Palakunnu

The main feature of this festival is procession of women carrying earthen pots which are later displayed at the temple.

Oppana

Oppana is a song and dance ritual. It resembles the Kaikottikkalli practiced by women in Kerala. But it has more resemblance to the song and dance ritual prevalent in Arabian countries, where women sit and sway their bodies as in a dance performance. It goes far into the night. It is held on the occasion of adorning the bride's hand and feet with henna (Mailanchi). Circumcision of boys, first menstruation of girls, ceremonial bath of woman on the 14th day after parturition etc. on the occasion of henna ceremony eight or ten women sit around the bride and sing songs, or stand around her singing, in praise of the bride and dancing. On the night previous to the marriage, in the bridgroom's house also his friends stand and
sing in praise of the bridegroom. As an art it is performed in the stages and students and others irrespective of religion perform this art for competitions and in various functions. There are famous oppana troupes in the District. There is no doubt that it enchants the visitors.

Duff muttu or Aravana Muttu

The Muslim people of Kasaragod also perform this art at the time of marriage or Urooses and other functions and ceremonies connected with mosques. The *Aravana or Duff* is a musical instrument of Arabian origin. In the Aravana Kalli, Duff muttu or Duff Kalli, as the art form is variously called the players (usually six in number) stand or sit facing each other sing songs, sway the body in different directions, just like in dance and produce rhythmic sounds by striking with their palms or figures on the duff.

There are several troupes of Duff Muttu connected with mosques and Madrasa. As an art it is also performed in the stages, and competitions are held in this item.
Kolkali

Kolkali in the district is performed and conducted by Muslims as well as Hindus. Muslim Kolkali is different from Hindu’s kolkali. Muslims performs this art as a form of entertainment very popular at the time of social gatherings and marriages. In the case of Hindus it is performed at the temple festivals and in connection with Theyyam (Kalliyattam). With its fast bodily movements and corresponding vocal expression, Kolkali attracts every body. The players acting in pairs, strike the koles in the hands of other players in a systematic manner in tune with songs sung in a captivating style. It is played according to Vaithari or Thalam by the Gurukkal (Teacher).

Kolkali Troups usually contains sixteen to twenty players. One of the players will sing and it will be repeated by others. Owing to the changes in fashions and tastes, Kolkali has also changed, just like other folk arts. There are famous Kolkali troups in the district connected with mosques and Madrasas. Competitions are also conducted in this item. A visitor will get immense pleasure in seeing this art.

Bull/Buffalo Race

Buffalo race forms a part of Tulunadu culture and is prevailing only in Kasaragod District in Southern parts of Dekshina Kanada Dist. It is usually coincides with the starting of agricultural operations in the paddy fields. It declares the glorious importance of soaring and harvesting. In the beginning the race was confined to the fields prepared by ploughing. But later on it grew to a large scale involving hundreds of bull buffullos and thousands of men, conducted in extensive race fields. Strong and fatty buffaloes were breeded specifically for this purpose. There were people who devoted their entire life for the race. Though it resembles the bull race in other parts of Kerala, the buffalo race is different in many aspects. The race course usually having a length of 500 to 100 feet and a breadth of 20 to 50 feet, formed in to large boroughs in the muddy fields which is known as Kanbalam. There used to be permanent Kanbalas or race course, in prominent places. Buffalo race forms a part of Tulunadu culture and is prevailing only in Kasaragod Dist. in Southern parts of Dekshina Kanada Dist. It is usually coincides with the starting of agricultural operations in the paddy fields. It declares the glorious importance of soaring and harvesting. In the beginning the race was confined to the fields prepared by ploughing. But later on it grew to a large scale involving hundreds of bull buffullos and thousands of men, conducted in extensive race fields. Strong and fatty buffaloes were breeded specifically for this purpose. There were people who devoted their entire life for the race.
Races were conducted annually in those places. When unusual races are conducted occasionally, the organisers invite renowned riders to the occasion. They bring bulls and buffalos from distant places.

This grand rural sport is very popular in the northern parts of Kasaragod district especially in Kumbala and Manjeswar. The majestic and graceful animals exhibit their brutal strength and speed when aroused by the skillful riders. Though accidents occur in rare cases, by and large it is not a dangerous sport and no harm is caused to the animals or the rider. Races were conducted annually in those places. When unusual races are conducted occasionally, the organisers invite renowned riders to the occasion. They bring bulls and buffalos from distant places.

This race gives great enthusiasm to both the spectators and participants and keeps the cultural heritage of Tulunad alive and evergreen. No spectator can deny the enchanting powers of this rural sport. By taking adequate measures this can be transformed into a tourist attraction. There are two types of races. In the first case a wooden plank is connected to the yoke by a long wooden pole and a pair of buffaloes harnessed to the yoke, the wooden plank touches the muddy ground in a slight angle enabling the rider to stand on it. While riding, the rider keeps his balance by clutching the tails of the buffaloes. There is a hole in the wooden pole and while riding fast, the muddy water splashes through the hole. The speed of the buffaloes and the expertise of the rider are measured by computing the height reached by the splash. In the middle of the Kambala a banner is put up across it at a considerable height. It is a challenge to the rider to get the banner tarnished with the muddy water splashed through the hole of the wooden plank. In the other case, buffaloes are harnessed only with the yoke. The wooden plank and connecting pole has no role. The rider has to run after the buffaloes and the winner are selected by their speed with the use of a stop-watch.

Cock-Fight

Cock-fight is another rural attraction in Kasaragod District. It has got a legendary origin and it is extensively referred in the folk songs of Malabar. Till recently cock-fights formed an insuperable and unavoidable part of temple festivals, especially in the northern parts of Kasaragod district. It is legally
forbidden sport item. It has been reported cock-fights are conducted secretly and clandestinely in many parts of the district.

In olden days a religious tint is attributed to this sport and that is why even now cock-fight is conducted in the precincts of temples. Special breeds of cocks are grown for the fight. These fighter cocks have great vigour and stamina and they exhibit formidable courage during the fight. A sharp double edged small weapon is tied to one of the legs of the bird. The fighter bird rises high and tries to kick the enemy bird. Usually one of the birds gets fatally wounded and dies. Sometimes the defeated bird runs off from the arena. The owner of the successful cock is entitled to get the defeated or killed cock. If both cocks are killed in the fight the owners used to exchange the dead birds. Largescale betting is also prevalent in many parts.

Instant traditional treatment is given to the wounded cocks from the fighting arena, making them fit again to resume the fight. The owners are well versed with the physiological features of a good fighter cock and they derive this knowledge from the ancestors. It provides an entertainment to the rural folks, even though we have to admit that it is a cruel sport, causing immense pain and harm to the poor creatures. This also keeps the cultural heritage of Tulunadu, alive and there is no doubt about its enchanting powers. Women are prohibited from watching this sport.

Thidambu dance

Thidambu dance is a ritual temple art form performed only in North Malabar areas of Kerala. It can also be seen very rarely in some parts of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Thidambu means the replica of an idol in a temple which could be taken out of the sanctum sanctorium for certain rituals connected with the poojas/festivals of the temples. It represents the idol of the presiding deity in the sanctum sanctorium. Thidambu is made by using bamboo pieces like a half circle, which is known as Chattams. These Chattams are adorned with flowers and gold/silver ornaments. The metal idol which represents the presiding deity in the sanctum sanctorium is joined with the Chattam. This is known as Thidambu. Thidambu dance is performed only in connection with the annual festivals of temples, by the Brahmins.
The dancer dances carrying the Thidambu on his head according to the rhythm of the chenda(drum) and the connected instruments. Usually this dance is performed in the rhythm like Thakiladi, Adantha, Chembada, Panchari, etc.

There are no records to know about the origin of this dance. It is said that the brahmins migrated from Karnataka-Tamil Nadu during the period of Chirakka Rajas started this dance.

viii) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PLACES OF RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL OR ARCHEOLOGICAL AND TOURIST IMPORTANCE IN VILLAGES AND PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST IN THE TOWNS OF THE DISTRICT

a) Places of Religious Importance

Sree Mahalingeswara Temple, Adoor

This Temple is at 45 km. east of Kasaragod and is believed to have been founded by Arjuna. Located in wooden surroundings on the southern banks of the River Payaswini, this ancient Siva Temple contains a Sanskrit inscription in Kannada script which has been ascribed to the Western Chalukya King Kirthivarman II. It is believed that Adoor is named after the Tulu word Urudooru which means the place of wrestling where Arjuna was defeated in a battle by Lord Siva in the form of Kirata. The story goes that having been humiliated by Kirata, Arjuna made a Sivalingam on the spot and offered pooja with bilwa leaves. To his great astonishment he found the bilwa leaves which he had offered to the Sivalingam were adorned on the feet of Kirata. Satisfied with the worship, Lord Siva bestowed Pasupathastra to Arjuna. It is believed that the Sivalingam of the temple is the one that had been made and worshiped by Arjuna. The temple is historically important because it is believed that there are 32 gold plates on the altar below the Sivalingam and these are the ones placed by the former Kumbala Rajas on the occasion of their coronation. The Makara Samkramanam is a very important festival day in the temple when a Sahasra Kumbha Abhishekkam with feeding of a large number of people takes place. The Patron Goddess of the place is Raktheswari whose shrine is situated inside the temple. Large number of devotees visit this temple for the yearly festival during February-March.
Madhur Temple

Madhur lies 8 km. north-east of Kasaragod. It is famous for the Srinad Anantheswara Vinayaka Temple. This temple with its rich architecture and copper plate roofing rises majestically against the beautiful landscape of the Madhuvahini River. The Madhur Temple is a Siva Temple with Srinad Anantheswara as its presiding deity. The Sivalingam of the temple is said to have been found by a SC woman, Madharu. The Madhur Mahaganapathi is famous far and wide and attracts large number of devotees from Karnataka and northern districts of Kerala. Some references about this temple are available in the Skandapuram. A special festival associated with the Madhur Temple is the Moodappaseva. The large figure of Mahaganapathi is covered with appam. The festival is conducted periodically. It was celebrated in April 1962 after a lapse of 160 years and very recently in April 1992.

The Namaskara Mandapam on the inner side and the outer frontage are beautified with wooden carvings relating to the episodes from Ramayana, beginning with the Putrakameshtiyagam and ending with Seetha Swayamvaram. It is a popular belief that the sacred theertham of the temple well is a remedy for all kinds of diseases.

Malik Dinar Mosque

Over the years Kasaragod acquired considerable importance as a Centre of Islam on the west coast. The historic Malik Dinar Juma Masjid built in the typical Kerala Style is believed to have been founded by Malik Ibn Dinar. The Juma Masjid, which is one of the best kept and most attractive Mosques in the district, is located at Thalankara. It contains the grave of Malik Ibn Mohammed, one of the descendents of Malik Ibn Dinar. An important local celebration takes place every year in commemoration of the arrival of Malik Ibn Dinar. The Uroos attract pilgrims from all over India.
Nellikkunnu mosque

Uroos, celebrated in Nellikkunnu mosque, attracts people in thousands. The Nercha celebration, during the second half of November, lasts for one week.

Narampady Church

This is a Roman Catholic Church on the Badiadka-Mulleria route, about 10 km. from Badiadka. This is known as St. John Britto Church and this church was established in 1939.

Ananthapuram Lake Temple
The Temple is located about 30 km. from Bekal. This 9th century temple is the only lake temple in Kerala and is the Moolasthanam (original abode) of Anandapadmanabha, the deity of Sree Padmanabha Swami Temple, Thiruvananthapuram.

**Bela Church**

Bela Church at 11 km. from Kumbla on the Kumbla-Badiadka road, is the Mother Dolorus Church of Bela. This Gothic style Roman Catholic Church is under the Mangalapuram Diocese and has celebrated its centenary recently.

**Ajanur**

It is at distance of 5 km. from Kanhangad. There is a famous temple by name Madiyan Kovilakam Temple dedicated to Goddess Bhadrakali. There are very old beautiful wooden carvings in the temple. Some of the wooden carvings found in the temple are Palazhi Madanam, Sitaswayamvaram and Dakshayagam. The Anandasram established in 1939 by Swami Ramdas, a Vaishnava Saint, is on the south-east corner of Ajanur Village.

**Anantheswara temple**

The fame of Manjeshwaram lies in the famous Srimad Anantheswara temple owned by the Gowda Saraswath community. It attracts pilgrims from all over India, particularly from the region lying between Kanyakumari and Goa. The annual car Festival of the temple is on the sixth Lunar day of the bright half of the Margashira month, usually between the third week of November and the third week of December. It is also called the Shasti Festival as the final day celebration takes place on the Skanda Shashti day, a day sacred to Subrahmanya. In the outer round of the temple, there is a flower garden named Anantha Nandana Vana.
Temples of Kasaragod Town

Kasaragod has a few important temples. Of these, Mallikarjuna Temple, situated near the Taluk Office, is the most important. The annual festival in this temple falls in the month of March and it attracts huge crowds.

One of the most important temples of the Gowda Saraswathas in Kerala is the Venkatramana Temple. The Sri Arya Karthyayani Temple and the Sri Panduranga Temple are also important temples of the place.

Just on the eastern side of Pulikunna by the Payaswini River, there is a temple belonging to the Thiyya Community where thirty nine deities are worshipped. The main festival here, called Kaliyattam, falls in February/March. There is also the Palakunnu Temple (near Malik Ibn Dinar Mosque) akin to the Palakunnu Devasthanam of Udma. Bhagavathi Temples, such as Theruvath Bhagawathi and Kadappuram Sri Kurumba Temples, are spread all over the Municipal Area, worshipped by particular communities.

Kizhur Sastha Temple

There is an ancient temple at Chandragiri which is known as Kizhur Sastha Temple. This is the headquarters of Anjooru Nayanmar (Five hundred Nairs). The festival which is peculiar to this temple is “Pattu Utsavam” in which troupes of professional singers sing jointly in praise of the greatness of the deity. The dignitaries of all the Kazhakams of Saliyas from Pattuvam to Panamboor (present Managalapuram) known as Pathinalu Nagaram assemble here annually on the Second Saturday of “Vrishikam” (November).

Kumbla Sri Gopala Krishna temple

The Sri Gopala Krishna temple is situated in the heart of the town of Kumbla at the foot of an
elevated hill which rises majestically in front of it, with the Kumbla River flanking it on the left (north). The
colourful festival at Kumbla temple which lasts for five days every year commences with the
Dhwajaarohanam on the Makara Sankrama day. People in thousands from all over the region attend
these festivities.

**Perne**

Of the 18 temples of Muchilottu Bhagavathi, Perne is the northern most and the only one north of
Payaswini Seema. It is 5kms. east of Kumbla and near Ananthapuram Lake Temple, on the Kumbla-Badiadka
route. The mass marriage at the time of Pooram festival in the month of Meenam is a unique feature of this
temple.

**Thrikkaripur Sri Chakrapani temple**

Sri Chakrapani temple has a hoary past with a legend about its origin in the ancient
Brahmandapurana. The great sage garga, according to the legend describer many a holy place in Bharath
Varsha including Sri Chakrapani temple to Yudhishtira, when the Pandava were dwelling in the
Gandhamadana Sailya Forest during their twelve year exile. Thrikkaripur where the temple is situated is
about 40kms. north of Kannur town. The temple has been bestowing spiritual solace and prosperity for
generations

**Trikkannad Temple**

The temple is situated on the sea shore within one km of the Bekal bridge. The Pandyan Kallu,
a rock rising above the sea near the temple is of historical importance. Legend says that when the Pandya
rulers tried to attack the temple through the sea, the ship was burnt by the deity and the burnt ship became
a rock, which is known as Pandyan Kallu. This temple is also known as Dakshina Kasi. The one week festival
in the temple starts with the Kodiyettam (flag hoisting) during the month of March-April every year. Ashtami
Villakku and Pallivetta are associated with the festival. Thousand of devotees from all over the district
attend the festival. This is the only one temple with face to the west.

Palakunnu Bhagavathi Kshetram is one km. north of Trikkannad on the Kasaragod-Kanhagad road. The annual Bharani festival attracts thousands.
b) PLACES OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

Manjeshwar

Manjeshwar lies in the northern extremity of Kerala on the bank of Manjeshwar River. It is situated about 30 km. north of Kasaragod and about 15 km. south of Mangalore. It is a place of historical and religious importance. Manjeshwar is the seat of Gowda Saraswathi Community. It is the birth place of M. Govinda Pai, renowned Kannada writer. The southern portion of the town stands on a plain and the northern portion, on a steep bank which overhangs the river. These two portions were held by the Jain Bangara Raja and the Vittal Raja respectively, until Tippu Sultan hanged the former and forced the latter to take refuge with the English at Thalassery. This place is well known for the famous Srimad Anantheswara Temple owned by the Gowda Saraswathi Community. The main deities of this temple are Anantheswara represented by the Lingam, Subramonia represented by the image of Snake and Lord Narasimha in various poses of which Bhadra Narasimha is considered as the presiding deity of the temple. The important festival of this temple is the Car Festival or Shashti Festival conducted usually during November-December. There are also old Jaina Bastis at Bangramanjeshwar on the southern bank of the Manjeshwar River.

Kumbla

Situated about 14 km. north west of Kasaragod Town in Koipady Village, Kumbla is historically important because this place was the seat of Kumbla Kings who ruled the southern part of Tuluva Kingdom, which included the present Kasaragod District. The town stands on a bold peninsula in a lagoon separated from the sea by a sand pit connected to it by a narrow channel. Duarte Barbosa, the Portuguese traveller, had recorded about Kumbla in 1514 as a place exporting rice to Maldives in exchange of Coir. The main temple here is known as Shri Parthasarathi Temple of Mujanakavu situated about three km. away from Kumbla. In front of the temple there is a sacred tank with perennial supply of water called Muchukunda Theertham named after Muchukunda Maharshi who had consecrated this Temple. Sree Gopalakrishna Temple is another important temple situated in the heart of Kumbla where the coronation of Kumbla Rajas used to take place. According to the tradition the idol of Balagopalakrishna was installed by Kanua Maharshi and he performed abishekom with the holy water kept in his pot. The holy water flowed out as a river called Kumbla hole and joined the sea and the place got its name from the river. Another temple located on the outskirts of Kumbla is the Ananthapura Temple. It is believed that this temple is older than the Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple of Thiruvananthapuram and Vilwamangalathu Swamiyar used to worship here and Lord Krishna appeared in the form of a small boy. It was in Kumbla that Parthishubha was born in the 18th century and composed all his Yakshagana Prasangas which earned for him the title “Father of Yakshagana”.

Nileshwar

Situated 10 km. south of Kanhangad, Nileshwar is the headquarters of Nileshwar Development Block. Nileshwar is historically important as it was the seat of Kolathiri Raja till it was annexed by Bedanore Naik in 1737. But the fort at Nileshwar remained in the hands of Rajas till 1761. It was finally annexed by the British in 1799. There is an Agricultural Research Station at Nileshwar where research programmes of coconut cultivation are carried out. Sree Kottah Vettakkoru-makan Temple, Thaliyil Neelakanta Temple, Mannampuram Sree Bhagavathi Temple and Pallikara Sree Bhagavathi temple are the important temples located here. The Nileswaram Palace today functions as the Folklore Centre of the Department of Archaeology. The town is also famous for its numerous Kavus (Shrines), Festivals and the Kavil Bhavan Yoga and cultural centre which offers rejuvenation and naturopathy treatments like mud and herbal baths.

Kayyur

Kayyur Riot against caste system and imperialism was on 28 March 1941 in Kasaragode. They were the first martyrs of Indian peasant movement. History of the struggle tells Subbarayan, a police constable, who participated in police beating at Kayyur fell into the hands of protesters on the very next day. People
were enthusiastic to handle him. But leaders discouraged them. The police man was asked to lead the protest march holding the flag. He did it since there was no other go, when he got a chance he jumped into the river and tried to escape. But he got drowned in the river.

Then peasant movement and Congress were strong in Kayyur and suburbs. Police and vested interests took Kayyur incident as an opportunity to suppress revolutionary movement. They charged a case against 61 people in Kayyur and around. Of them the court decided five to be hanged into death. They were Madathil Appu, Koyithattil Chirukandan, Podora Kunhampu Nair, Pallikkal Abubacker and Churikkadan Krishnan Nair. Others were condemned to imprisonment for various periods. Since Churikkadan was a minor then, his hanging was reduced to imprisonment for life. All effort to save them from hanging failed. These five were hanged on 1943 March 29.

c) Places of Tourist Importance

Bekal

The 300 year old Bekal Fort is one of the largest and best preserved forts in Kerala. It is situated on the sea-shore of Pallikkara Village at a distance of 14 km. south of Kasaragod Town. This imposing circular structure of laterite rises 130 feet above sea level and stands on a 35 acre headland that runs into the Arabian Sea. It is one of the important tourist centers in the State. According to Bekal Rama Nayak, a local Kannada Writer, the word, ‘Bekkal’ is derived from the word Baliakulam, meaning big palace. The term Baliakulam got corrupted as Bekulam and later as Bekal. There are contradicting opinions about the construction of the fort. According to one version Sivappa Nayaka of Bedanore constructed this fort. But some scholars are not agreeing to this view. Another opinion propagated is that Kolathiris have made this fort. In 1763 it went into the hands of Haider Ali and by 1799, English East India Company took its control. At present it has come under the possession of Archaeological Department of Government of India. There is a Traveller’s Bungalow, maintained by the Public Works Department of the State Government within the Bekal Fort. It is a health resort and is one of the few centres selected for development as an attractive tourist resort. The beach here is beautiful with natural scenery. There is a temple dedicated to Shree Hanuman at the entrance to the Bekal Fort. An old mosque is also located very near the fort and this is believed to have been founded by Tipu Sultan.
**Bekal Resorts Development Corporation Limited (BRDC)**

For the development of Bekal Resorts, Bekal Resorts Development Corporation Limited (BRDC) has been formed. BRDC, has been confining its activities in three major areas. They are:

(i) Acquisition and development of suitable land for Resort.

(ii) Provision of essential infrastructure facility like roads, electricity, sanitation, solid waste disposal and water supply.

(iii) Development of destination and identification of new possibilities of tourism to popularise the destination at the national and international level.

The work of Pilot project for solid waste disposal in Ajanur Panchayath using vermiculture method has been completed. An amount of Rs.13.00 lakhs is expended for the purpose, out of which 8.00 lakhs is from BRDC. The improvements to roads leading to five resort sites of BRDC extending 18 kms have been sanctioned under the Malabar Package. BRDC has spent Rs.1.85 crores from direct fund and 6.50 crores under Malabar package for land acquisition for road works. The construction cost for 5 roads will be Rs.20.21 crores. Treated water supply being one of the most important components of the Project, A 7 mld water supply scheme was completed in Kayakkunnu in Panayal village across Karichery river, a tributary of Chandragiri river. The Scheme envisages supply of 3 mld portable water to the upcoming Resorts and 4mld of portable water to the selected water scarce area in the Project area along the distribution line for the Public through 10 elevated tanks in different localities in the four Panchayaths. The water supply scheme has been completed in all respects including distribution net work. The total cost of the project is Rs.1500 lakhs.

**Chandragiri**

Chandragiri deriving its name from the words Chandra (moon) and Giri (hill) is a place situated about 6 km. south-east of Kasaragod Town in Kalnad Village. Sivappa Nayak of Bednore built several forts
and the fort Chandragiri also is one among them. The square shaped fort is on the left bank of the Chandragiri River near the sea. The Fort offers a breathtaking view of the river and the Arabian Sea. There is an approach road from Kalnad on the left bank of the Chandragiri River. There is a beautiful bridge over the Chandragiri River at Thekkil 8 km. away from Chandragiri. A mosque is situated nearby and the view of the bridge with the mosque in the background is one of the most attractive sights on a drive along the NH-17 (now NH-66) from Kannur to Kasaragod. A railway tunnel of 200 m. long at Chandragiri is an important landmark.

Cheruvathur

It is at a distance of 20 km. south of Kanhangad. It is a place of predominance on the NH 17(now NH-66). Cheruvathur is the home of the illustrious poets and scholars of Kuttamath. The famous poet Mahakavi Kuttamath Kunniyoor Kunhi Krishna Kurup was born here. There are several temples and mosques here. Veerabadra Temple is the most important one.

Kanhagad

Kanhagad, the Headquarters of Hosdurg Taluk, is 40 km. south of Kasaragod. The Revenue Divisional Office is located here. Kanhagad has the remnants of a large Fort built by Somasekhara Nayak of Ikkeri. It is locally called Hosdurg (hosa means new and durg means fort) and it is after this fort that Hosdurg Taluk derives its name. The famous Karpooreswara temple is located here on the fort area. The Ammanavaru temple dedicated to Mariamman at Kanhagad and Sree Venkitaraman temple of Gowda Saraswathi Community at Hosdurg are the other two temples.

These are the two notable asramams in Kanhagad. Anandashramam situated about five kms. east of the Kanhagad Railway Station, was founded in 1939 by Swami Ramadas, a great Vaishnava saint of modern times. The main asramam and other buildings have a beautiful setting in the midst of shady mango, coconut and other groves. There is a hill to the east of the asramam, to which the devotees retire for quiet meditation and from its west; the surrounding extensive landscape can be seen in its natural grandeur. The spot at the highest point of the hill is so fascinating that the devotees, who go up the hill and sit silently, are blessed with deep peace and tranquility.

Nityanandasramam

Nityanandasramam, which is situated on the hillock about half a km. south of the Hosdurg, was founded by Swami Nityananda. The spot was at first part of a forest area. Here Swami Nityananda constructed 45 guhas (caves) in a mountain slope. There is a temple built in 1963, after the style and design of the famous Somanatha Temple in Gujarat. A full size statue of Swami Nityananda in sitting posture made of panchaloha is one of the attractions of the asramam.

Kudlu

Kudlu is located very near to Kasaragod. Kudlu in Kannada means meet together. The importance relating to this place is that Trivikram Pandit, the famous Adwaitha Scholar and Madavacharya, the great Dwaitha Philosopher, assembled here and argued about Dwaitha and Adwaitha in the presence of King Jayasimha of Kudlu. There is a tank where these Acharyas met and discussed among themselves. This tank is called Chakratheertham. Kumbla is said to be the land which gave birth to the famous Yakshaganam Art. It is a land of Art and Culture. There is one Gopalakrishna Swamy Temple in this Village.

Edneer Mutt

Situated on the Kasaragod-Puthur road, about 8 km. north–east of Kasaragod Town, this ancient mutt is a reputed seat of learning. This mutt belongs to the Sankaracharya tradition. Edneer Mutt was established by the Swamiji of Trichamaram. At present the mutt is renowned for the encouragement it gives to art and culture.
Posadigumpe

Posadigumpe is an ideal picnic centre, located on a hillock, 48.68 metres above the sea level in Dharmathadka, about 18 km. east of Mangalpady. On top of it, one can see the Arabian Sea and the vast areca gardens of Kasaragod, extending up to Mangalapuram City and to Kudremukh.

Tulur Vanam

Tulur Vanam is about 4 km. east of Panathur. Tulur Vanam is also known as Kekulom (the eastern place). The temple here is consecrated to Kshetrapalan and Bhagavathi. The eight day annual festival commencing from Shivarathri, attracts large crowds from all over the district as well as from Coorg.

Tejaswini – Valiyaparamba Backwaters

This is about 30 km. from Bekal. This is one of the most scenic backwater stretches in Kerala. Fed by four rivers and dotted with numerous little islands, this much favoured destination offers enchanting boat cruises.
Kasaragod Town

The Kasaragod Municipal Town is situated on the bank of Chandragiri River and is 31 metres above sea level. Kasaragod is a developing urban area and a business centre of pepper, copra and arecanut. One of the important local industries is cloth cap making.

Kasaragod is one of the minor ports of the district. The port is located on the eastern bank of the backwaters formed by the Chandragiri River, which is separated from the sea by a sand pit of about one kilometre length. There is an old ruined fort here believed to have been built by Sivappa Nayaka, in the 17th century. The famous Mallikarjuna Temple is an important place of worship of Hindus situated in the heart of the city. The other important temples are the Venkitaramana Temple of Gouda Saraswatha, Sree Aryakarthayani Temple and Sree Panduranga Temple. The Roman Catholic Church and the Basal Mission Protestant Church are the important churches located here.

Ranipuram

Ranipuram is about 56 km. from Bekal. Situated above sea level, Ranipuram is famous for its trekking trails and varied vegetation – evergreen Shola woods, monsoon forests and grasslands. Formerly known as Madathumala, the forests of this region merge with those of Karnataka. Wild Elephants can be seen on the top of the mountains.

Kottancheri Hills

This rain forest near Panathur is a beautiful picnic centre. Shola forests, grasslands, spice plantations and monsoon forests have given this land great scenic beauty. The rain forest near Konnakkad is ideal for trekking. ‘Talakkaveri’ in the Brahmagiri Mountains of Coorg is quite near Kottancheri Hills.

There are the two notable asramams in Kanhangad. Anandashramam situated about five kms. east of the Kanhangad Railway Station, was founded in 1939 by Swami Ramadas, a great Vaishnava saint of modern times. The main asramam and other buildings have a beautiful setting in the midst of shady mango, coconut and other groves. There is a hill to the east of the asramam, to which the devotees retire for quiet
meditation and from its west, the surrounding extensive landscape can be seen in its natural grandeur. The spot at the highest point of the hill is so fascinating that the devotees, who go up the hill and sit silently, are blessed with deep peace and tranquility.

(ix) MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT, CONTRIBUTION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE FORM OF ANY HISTORICAL FIGURE ASSOCIATED WITH THE DISTRICT

Kasaragod played a prominent role in the National Movement for the freedom of the country. Mohammed Sherul Sahib and Kandige Krishna Bhat were the frontline leaders of the independence movement. Umesh Rao, K.M. Krishnan Nambiar, Shreesankarji, Naranthatta Raman Nair, A.C. Kannan Nair, T.Gopalan Nair and Meloth Narayanan Nambiar were prominent freedom fighters. The agrarian struggle to end the exploitation and oppression by landlords and chieftains were part of the National Movement. The Kadakom Sathyagraha was started following the arrest of Gandhiji in 1932. The Palayi Harvest Agitation (1941), Cheemeni Estate Struggle (1942), Kayyur Agrarian Riot (1944), Eleri Estate Agitation (1946), Karinthalam Paddy Seizure Revolt (1948) and many other struggles waged by the peasant organisations accelerated the tempo of the freedom movement. Besides the agitation of the peasants, the various struggles unleashed for the uplift of the scheduled castes and tribes also supported and enlivened the National Movement.

Kunhunni Kurup (1813-1885)

The Kuttamath Kunniyoor family in Cheruvathur of Hosdurg Taluk has produced a number of illustrious scholars who have rendered meritorious services to Malayalam Literature. The first in this Galaxy of Kuttamath Scholar was Kunhunni Kurup (1813-1885). He was a talented astrologer and Sanskrit scholar. The most important of his Sanskrit works were Devi Mahatmyam, Kapootha Sandesam and Vyasolpathi.

Kuttamath Cheria Rama Kurup (1847-1906)

He was a dramatist, a poet, a grammarian and an ayurvedic physician of considerable merit. He had composed several Sanskrit works such as Subhadrapaharanam, Rukmini Swayamvaram and Sita Swayamvaram. His Sarva Garala Promochanam is a comprehensive work on Visha Vaidyam (Toxicology). Among his Malayalam Works may be mentioned Kesivadhom, Kamsavadhom and Sri Ramavatharam and three Thullal Poems, viz. Krishnavatharam, Poothanamoksham and Ahalayamoksham.
Kuttamath Kunhi Kelu Kurup (1863-1915)

He distinguished himself as a composer of Thullal Poems, the most important of which are Kharavadhom, Seemanthini Swayamvaram, Sita Swayamvaram, Kuchelagopalam, Sankaracharya Charitam and Radhamadhavam. He had also organised a Thullal Kaliyogam of his own to popularise Ottamthullal. The most important of his works however was, Asakula which is a free rendering of the famous English Poem ‘Isabella’ by Keats.

Kuttamath Kunhambu Kurup (1855-1911)

He was a great Sanskrit scholar and ayurvedic physician. Among his works are a poem called Kirtibhooshana Charitam and three dramas viz. Vaidarbhi Vasudevam, Ushanirudham and Amsumatidharmaguptam.

Mahakavi Kuttamath (Kunhi Krishna Kurup (1881-1944))

Kunhi Krishna Kurup is the most distinguished of the Kuttamath Scholars is well known as Mahakavi Kuttamath. He is the author of several important works in Malayalam. The earliest of his literary compositions is a poem called Kaliyamardanam. He has composed a few dramas such as Devayani Charitham, Balagopalam, Nachiketas, Dhruvamadhavam, Harischandra Charitham, etc., and several devotional works like Sri Ramakrishna Gita and Mookambikapuranam Kilippattu. He has also composed an Attakatha in Malayalam titled Balagopalam.

P. Kunhiraman Nair (1905 –1978)

P. Kunhiraman Nair also known as Mahakavi P is a renowned Malayalam poet hailing from Bellikoth near Kanhangad. Worked as Malayalam Teacher, wrote many poems. He was a poet of nature. His works romanticised the natural beauty of his home state of Kerala in southern India and juxtaposed it with the hard realities of his life and times. Kunhiraman Nair has won both the Kerala Sahithya Akademi and the Kendra...
Sahithya Academy Award. His works are also dotted with metaphors from Kathakali, the classical dance-drama of his region. *Kaviyude Kalpadukal* (foot prints of a poet) is his autobiography.

**T. Ubaid (1908-1972)**

T. Ubaid, the Cultural Leader of Kasaragod was born at Thalankara. He was proficient in Malayalam and Kannada; he translated many Malayalam Literary Pieces into Kannada and vice versa. He was also a researcher in Mappila songs and a noted Poet of Arabia – Malayalam. Several of his poems were collected under the titles, *Navarathna Malika Bashqadhara*, *Chandrakala* etc.

**Govinda Pai (1883-1963)**

Rashtrakavi, M. Govinda Pai of Manjeshwar is Kerala’s contribution to Kannada Language and Literature. Poet, Art Critic and Literature Researcher, M. Govinda Pai (1883-1963) who has enriched Kannada
Literature and Poetry by his famous works, was conferred the title of poet laureate by the erstwhile Government of Madras, along with Mahakavi Vallathol. He excelled himself as a poet, a nationalist, a historian, a dramatist and a linguist. Gommata Jinastuti was the first published work of Govinda Pai. Govinda Pai also introduced the Sonnet Form in Kannada. His Gilivindu, which literally means “a bunch of parrots”, contains some rare and beautiful gems of Kannada Poetry. Govinda Pai also enriched Kannada learning with his historical studies and research. He was an authority on the chronology and history of Tulunad. Govinda Pai was also a prolific prose writer. His earliest composition in prose was Srikrishna Charita (1909) which provides for remarkable reading. His best works written in blank verse, viz. Golgotha (the Last Days of Christ, published in 1937), Vaisakhi (The Last Days of Budha, published in 1946) and Hebberalu (The Thumb, the Story of Ekalavya retold, published in 1946) had won for Govinda Pai a lasting place in the gallery of the greatest poets of Kannada Literature. These works also testified to his universal outlook as well as to his deep compassion for the poor and the downtrodden.

Parthisuba

Parthisuba, the great exponent of Yakshagana, was believed to have lived at Kumbla near Kasaragod.

T.S. Thirumumbu

T.S. Thirumumbu, a revolutionary poet, was also a leader of the agrarian movement. Born in the year 1906. Famous Freedom Fighter. His house at Pilicode has been taken over possession by the Kerala Agricultural University for keeping it as a centre for studies on farming culture in memory of the Poet.
Vidwan P. Kelu Nair (1899-1929)

Vidwan P. Kelu Nair was a famous National Movement Leader. Born at Nileshwar. He had established a Sanskrit school named Vignana Dayini at Bellikkoth. Vehemently protested against the British Imperialism. He was very famous as Poet, Dramatist, Actor and Director. He wrote many inspiring songs and poems on Indian Freedom Struggle.

Kayyar Kinhanna Rai

Kayyar Kinhanna Rai, famous Freedom Fighter and Kannada Poet residing at Peradala. Born in 1915. Acquired qualification like Vidwan and M.A. He worked as teacher. During 1969-70 he was awarded National Award for Teachers. Won many awards from the Govt. and Sanity Academy. His famous Poems in Kannada are Shreemukha, Punarnava, and Chethana. Many poems are included in the syllabus for Kannada Schools.

Kanayi Kunhiraman

A renowned artist and sculptor from Kanhangad. He had secured First class in Sculpture Diploma Course from Fine Arts College, Madras in 1960. His higher studies in sculpture field were at Slaid School of Arts (London University) in 1965. Kanayi Kunhiraman is the Chairman of Lalitha Kala Academy. His sculptures at Malampuzha (Fairy), Vely Beach (Shanku), Shankumugham Beach (Jalakanyak), Payyambalam at Kannur (Mother and Child) and Kochi (Mukkda Perumal) are attracting lot of tourists. Now a day's almost all awards being presented by Government are designed by Kanayi.

Punchithaya P.S.

Famous Freelance Artist. Founder of RURAL ART GALLERY at Kanchan Ganga Kalagram, Karadka, Kasaragod. He was awarded the Senior Artist Award from Karnataka Lalitha Kala Academy in 1997, also a number of awards for watercolor landscape paintings from Kerala and Karnataka academies. He was the executive member of Karnataka Lalithakala Academy for two times. His painting collections can be seen at Karnataka Rajbhavan, Museums of Thiruvanathapuram, Bombay, Mysore and Mangalore.

A. Krishna

A. Krishna, popularly known as Uppala Krishnan Master is a leading artist in YAKSHAGANA. By profession he was a teacher, he has performed Yakshagana in various stages including foreign countries. He was awarded the Karnataka Janapadha Yakshagana Academy Award in 1996-97. He was the member of
Karnataka Janapadha Yakshagana Academy. Krishanan Master is also an Actor & Director in drama, expert in Kathaprasanga, Tabala, Bhajana and Magic Show.

x) SCOPE OF VILLAGE DIRECTORY AND TOWN DIRECTORY

The Village Directory and Town Directory Statements presented in Part-A of this volume are useful sources of data for planners and researchers. It can provide accurate and reliable data on important rural/urban characteristics. The Village Directory Data is considered to be "the Great Indian Rural Data-base". Unlike most other States where each Village is wholly included in one Development Block, in Kerala several Villages fall under more than one Development Block. The Village Directory Data are available for the whole village and not for parts. So it has been decided to present the Village Directory Taluk-wise as was done in previous censuses. The non-census data given in the Village Directory and Town Directory Statements are supplied by the concerned Tahsildars or Municipal Secretaries and the data was later updated/corrected in consultation with the concerned Departments.

The amenities available in the rural areas of the districts are presented in the Village Directory. The Village Directory consists of Statements of villages in each taluk and for each village, area, population, number of households, availability of amenities such as educational, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph and telephone, communication facilities, power supply, approach to village and land use pattern are provided. Some new item of information such as number of banks, credit societies, number of recreational and cultural facilities in the village, etc., have been added in the present volume as compared to 2001. There are appendices also showing Abstracts/Summaries of information given in Village Directory.

The Town Directory Data are presented in seven Statements. The Town Directory furnishes data in respect of status of town (i.e. Municipal Corporation, Municipality / Cantonment, Township, Census Town); growth history (population for the period 2001 to 2011); physical aspects and location of towns, municipal finance; civic and other amenities; medical, educational recreational and cultural facilities, trade; commerce, industry and banking and civic and other amenities in the slum of Class-I and Clas-II Towns. Towns showing their Out-growths with population are presented as Appendix to Town Directory.

Some important demographic characteristics collected through Houselist/Household Schedules of 2011 census like Total population, Total number of Households, Total Scheduled Caste population and Total Scheduled Tribe population are also given.
VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

SECTION I - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
BRIEF NOTE ON THE VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY FOR THE DCHB, CENSUS OF INDIA,2011
VILLAGE DIRECTORY 2011 CENSUS

The Village Directory is being compiled for both inhabited and uninhabited villages. In the village directory both private and government facilities/institutions have been given. In case of uninhabited / depopulated villages, the location code number, name and area of the village is being given universally in Village Directory and Village PCA. The columns relating to the amenities and land use pattern, etc. being left blank and it will be noted against the name of the village that it is uninhabited / depopulated. The Appendices to Village Directory and Inset Tables based on village Directory data are also prepared for inhabited villages.

In the Village Directory format for 2011 Census there are 121 columns and the details thereon are as follows:

Columns 1 : Serial Number: - Self explanatory. All the villages within the CD block are presented serially in the ascending order of their location code number.

Columns 2 : Name of village: - Self explanatory. The name of the villages are shown against this column. This also includes the forest and uninhabited villages.

Columns 3 : Location Code Number of village: - The location code number of the villages are shown against this column.

Columns 4 : Area of the Village: - The area of the villages has been given in hectares.

Column 5 : Total Population: - The total population of the village as per 2011 Census has been given against this column.

Column 6 : Number of Households: - The number of households as per 2011 Census have been given in this column.

Amenities: - The availability of different infrastructural amenities such as education, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph, banks, credit societies, recreation and cultural facilities, communication, power, etc. in each village have been given in the Village Directory. Wherever the amenities are not available in the village, the distance range code viz; ‘a’ for <5 Kms, ‘b’ for 5-10 Kms and ‘c’ for 10+ Kms of the nearest where facility is available is given. Column wise details are given below:

Columns No. 7 – 20 Educational Facilities : - All the different educational facilities available in the village have been given under these columns. Nursery/LKG//UKG classes are included in Pre-Primary Schools, Classes up to class V included in Primary School; Classes from VI to VIII are included in the Middle school. Classes from IX and X included in Secondary School. Classes from XI and XII are included in Senior Secondary School. In case of composite schools like middle school with primary school or secondary school with middle school, these are also included in the number of primary and middle schools, respectively. The information on the entire educational institutes is given under these columns.

Columns No. 21 to 38 - Medical Facilities : - All the different medical facilities available in the village have been given under these columns.

Columns No. 39 to 46 - Drinking Water : - The information on availability of various types of the drinking water facility within the village has been given under these columns.

Columns No. 47 to 50 – Availability of Toilet and others: - The information on availability of toilet and Bio-Gas etc. available in the village has been given under these columns.

Columns No. 51 to 67 Communication (Post & Telegraph and transport) : - The information on communication and Post Office, Sub-Post Office, & Telegraph Office, Village PIN Code number, Phone-Landlines, Mobile Phone, Private Courier Facility, Internet Café, etc; available in the...
village has been given under these columns. The information on all various transport facilities whether public/private transport like Bus, Railway Station, or Navigable waterways, Taxi, Van, Tractors etc. available in the village has also been given under these columns.

Columns No.68 to 79 – Village connected to High ways, Village Roads, Banks and Credit Societies : - The information on all roads connected to village has been given under these columns. These include National Highway, State Highway, District Roads and other district roads connected to the village, Pucca roads, Kutchcha Roads, Water Bounded Macadam Roads, Navigable Water Ways and Foot Paths has been given under these columns. Further, the information on availability of banks, ATM and Agricultural Credit societies in the village has been given under these columns.

Column No. 80 to 96 Miscellaneous Facilities : - The information on various miscellaneous facilities available in the village has been given under these columns. These includes Self -Help Group, Public Distribution Shop (PDS), Mandi /Regular Market, Weekly Haat, Agricultural Marketing Society, Nutrition Centre(ICDS),Anganwadi Centre, ASHA, Community Centre, Sports Fields, Sports Club/Recreation Centre, Cinema/Video Halls, Public Library, Public Reading Room, News Paper Supply, Assembly Polling Station, Birth and Death Registration Office.

Columns No. 97 to 100 – Electricity : - Availability of Power Supply in the village, whatever may be the form of its use has been given in these columns. These include Electricity for Domestic Use, Electricity for Agriculture Use Electricity for Commercial Use, and Electricity for all purpose Domestic Uses.

Column No. 101 and 102 -Nearest Town : - The name of the nearest town along with the distance range code has been in these columns.

Land use and Irrigation : - The land use pattern in the Village Directory conform to the pattern of classification of land use as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The Ministry has recommended the maintenance of records of land use pattern under the following 9 categories.

(i) Column No. 103 -Forest:-This includes all lands classed as forest under any legal enactment dealing with forests or administered as forests, whether state-owned or private, and whether wooded or maintained as potential forest land. The area of crops raised in the forest and grazing lands or areas open for grazing within the forests remain included under the forest area.

(ii) Column No. 104 - Area under non-agricultural use:-This includes all lands occupied by buildings, roads and railways or under water, e.g. rivers and canals and other lands put to uses other than agriculture.

(iii) Columns No. 105 - Barren and un-culturable land:-This includes all barren and unculturable land like mountains, deserts, etc. Land which cannot be brought under cultivation except at an exorbitant cost should be classed as unculturable whether such land is in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings.

(iv) Column No. 106 - Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Lands:-This includes all grazing lands whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not. Village common grazing land is included under this head.

(v) Column No. 107 - Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops, etc.: -This includes all cultivable land which is not included in ‘Net area sown’ but is put to some agricultural uses. Lands under Causing trees, thatching grasses, bamboo bushes and other groves for fuel, etc. which are not included under ‘Orchards’ are classed under this category.

(vi) Column No. 108- Culturable Waste Land: - This includes lands available for cultivation, whether not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once but not cultivated
during the current year and the last five years or more in succession for one reason or other. Such lands may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles which are not put to any use. They may be assessed or unassessed and may lie in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings. Land once cultivated but not cultivated for five years in succession is also included in this category at the end of the five years.

(vii) **Column No. 109- Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows**: - This includes all lands which were taken up for cultivation but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years.

(viii) **Column No. 110- Current Fallows**: - This represents cropped area, which is kept fallow during the current year. For example, if any seeding area is not cropped against the same year it may be treated as current fallow.

(ix) **Column No. 111- Net Area Sown**: - This represents the total area sown with crops and orchards. Area sown more than once; in the same year is counted only once.

**Column No. 112- Total Irrigated Land Area**: - It includes all land which is cultivable and irrigated by any source of irrigation. The total irrigated area of the village has been given under this column.

**Column No. 113- Total Un-Irrigated land Area**: - Un-Irrigated area includes all land which is cultivable but not irrigated by any source of irrigation. The total un-irrigated land area of the village has been given under this column.

**Column No. 114 to 118 Area Irrigated by source**: - The area irrigated by various source of irrigation in the village have been given under these columns. The different source of irrigation facilities available in the village are as follows:

(i) Canals(C)-Govt. or Pvt.,
(ii) Wells/Tube-wells (W/TW),
(iii) Tanks/Lake(T/L),
(iv) Waterfall,(WF)
(v) Others(O).

**Columns No.119 to 121 -Three most important commodities manufactured**: - The names of three most important commodities manufactured in the village are indicated in this column.

**Taluk level totals of the Village Directory**: -

At the end of entries for the Village Directory of each Taluk, the totals of different columns are being given wherever possible. However, in case of some of the columns, it may not be possible to work out the Taluk level totals, in such cases the particular of relevant columns are being left blank against Taluk level.

**Appendices to Village Directory**: - The Village Directory also includes the following appendices:

Appendix –I : Summary showing total number of villages having Educational, Medical and other amenities in villages – Taluk level.

Appendix I A : Villages by number of Primary Schools.

Appendix I B : Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools.

Appendix I C : Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available.
Appendix II : Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities available.

Appendix -III : Land utilization data in respect of Census towns.

Appendix -IV : Taluk wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available.

Appendix -V : Summary showing number of Villages not having Scheduled Caste population.

Appendix -VI : Summary showing number of Villages not having Scheduled Tribe population.

Appendix VII A : List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges.

Appendix VII B : List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.

Appendix -VIII : Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (Taluk wise).
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<tr>
<th>List of villages</th>
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## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES ALONG WITH LOCATION CODE 2001 AND 2011

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**Name of District:- Kasaragod**

**Name of Taluk:- Kasaragod**

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### Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

#### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

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## Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

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#### Name of Taluk: Kasaragod

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<th>Assembly Polling station</th>
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### Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

#### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

**Name of District:** Kasaragod  
**Name of Taluk:** Kasaragod  
**Location Code No.:** 588  
**Location Code No.:** 05630

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<tr>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)</th>
<th>Area irrigated by source (in hectare)</th>
<th>Name of three most important commodities manufactured</th>
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### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District: Kasaragod  
Name of Taluk: Kasaragod  
Location Code No: 05630

Number of educational amenities available. (If not available within the village, the distance range code viz: a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ Kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).

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<th>Number of households (2011 census)</th>
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<th>Middle school (M)</th>
<th>Secondary School (S)</th>
<th>Senior Secondary school (SS)</th>
<th>Degree college of arts science &amp; commerce (ASC)</th>
<th>Engineering college (EC)</th>
<th>Medical college (MC)</th>
<th>Management Institute (MI)</th>
<th>Polytechnic (Pt)</th>
<th>Vocational training school / ITI</th>
<th>Non-formal training centre (NFTC)</th>
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Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:- Kasaragod
Name of Taluk:- Kasaragod

Location Code No:- 588
Location Code No:- 05630

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<th>Number of Non-Government Medical Amenities available.</th>
<th>Availability of drinking water - Yes/No</th>
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The table above is a list of villages in Kasaragod, along with various amenities and their availability. The columns indicate the presence of different facilities, with codes for proximity being a (for < 5 Kms), b (for 5-10 Kms), and c (for 10+ Kms). The last column notes whether the facility is available (Yes) or not (No).
## Census of India 2011- Village Directory

### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

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### Land Use

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<th>Barren and Un-cultivable land (in hectares)</th>
<th>Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands (in hectares)</th>
<th>Land Under Miscellaneous-Tree Corps etc (in hectares)</th>
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### Notes

- Availability of miscellaneous facilities: (Yes/No)
- Distance range code: a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms, c for 10+ Kms.
## Census of India 2011- Village Directory

### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

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#### Name of Taluk: Kasaragod

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### Land Use

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Census of India 2011- Village Directory
Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District: Kasaragod
Location Code No: 588
Name of Taluk: Kasaragod
Location Code No: 05630

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<th>Name of village</th>
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Notes: Availability of toilet & others: Yes / No
Communication and transport facilities: (If amenities available code - Yes is given except for Village Pin Code. If not available within the village, the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).
Census of India 2011 - Village Directory
Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District: Kasaragod
Name of Taluk: Kasaragod

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Availability of miscellaneous facilities (If amenities available code - Yes is given, If not available within the village, the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ Kms of nearest place where facility is available given).
## Census of India 2011 - Village Directory
### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District: Kasaragod  
Name of Taluk: Kasaragod  
Location CodeNo: 588  
Location CodeNo: 05630

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<th>Distance range code i.e. a for &lt; 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given)</th>
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Nearest Town: Kasaragod
### Census of India 2011- Village Directory

#### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

**Name of District:** Kasaragod  
**Location Code No:** 588  
**Name of Taluk:** Kasaragod  
**Location Code No:** 05630

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**Taluk Total:**

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**Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)**

**Number of Medical Amenities available.**
(If not available within the village, the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ Kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).

**Number of Non-Government Medical Amenities available.**

**Availability of drinking water - Yes / No**

| Name of Village | Sr.No. | CHC | PHC | PHS | TBC | HO | D | VH | MHC | FWC | Medical Practitioner with MBBS Degree | Medical Practitioner with other degree | Medical Practitioner with no degree | Traditional Practitioner and Faith Healer | Charity Medical centre | Dispensary | Tap Water | Well Water | Hand Pump | Tube Well | Spring | River/Canal | Tank/Pond/Lake | Others | Medicine Shop | Other Medical Amenities |
|-----------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|----|-----|-----|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|--------|-------------|---------------------|--------|-------------|---------------------|
| Muliyar         | 21     | b   | b   | c   | b   | b  | b | b  | b   | b   | Yes                             | No                                | Yes                           | No                           | No                          | Yes             | Yes        | Yes       | Yes        | Yes      | Yes      | Yes     | Yes         | Yes                  | No     | Yes         | No                   |
| Kolathur        | 22     | b   | 1   | c   | c   | c  | c | b  | b   | c   | Yes                             | Yes                               | Yes                           | No                           | No                          | Yes             | Yes        | Yes       | Yes        | Yes      | Yes      | Yes     | Yes         | Yes                  | No     | Yes         | No                   |
| Bedadka         | 23     | b   | c   | c   | c   | c  | c | c  | c   | c   | No                              | Yes                               | Yes                           | Yes                          | No                          | Yes             | Yes        | Yes       | Yes        | No       | Yes      | Yes     | Yes         | Yes                  | Yes    | Yes         | Yes                   |
| Munnad          | 24     | b   | b   | 1   | c   | c  | c | c  | c   | c   | Yes                             | No                                | No                           | Yes                          | No                          | Yes             | Yes        | Yes       | Yes        | No       | Yes      | Yes     | Yes         | Yes                  | Yes    | Yes         | Yes                   |
| Kuttikole       | 25     | c   | 1   | b   | 1   | c  | c | c  | b   | c   | Yes                             | No                                | Yes                           | No                           | No                          | Yes             | Yes        | Yes       | Yes        | Yes      | Yes      | Yes     | Yes         | Yes                  | Yes    | Yes         | Yes                   |
| Bandadka        | 26     | c   | 1   | b   | 2   | 1  | c | c  | c   | b   | Yes                             | Yes                               | Yes                           | Yes                          | No                          | Yes             | Yes        | Yes       | Yes        | Yes      | Yes      | Yes     | Yes         | Yes                  | Yes    | Yes         | Yes                   |
| Adoor           | 27     | c   | b   | b   | b   | c  | c | c  | c   | c   | Yes                             | Yes                               | Yes                           | No                           | No                          | Yes             | Yes        | Yes       | Yes        | Yes      | Yes      | Yes     | Yes         | Yes                  | Yes    | Yes         | Yes                   |

**Census of India 2011 - Village Directory**

**Name of District:** Kasaragod  
**Name of Taluk:** Kasaragod  
**Location Code No.:** 588  
**Location Code No.:** 05630

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**21** | **22** | **23** | **24** | **25** | **26** | **27** | **28** | **29** | **30** | **31** | **32** | **33** | **34** | **35** | **36** | **37** | **38** | **39** | **40** | **41** | **42** | **43** | **44** | **45** | **46** | **2** | **1**

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**21** | **22** | **23** | **24** | **25** | **26** | **27** | **28** | **29** | **30** | **31** | **32** | **33** | **34** | **35** | **36** | **37** | **38** | **39** | **40** | **41** | **42** | **43** | **44** | **45** | **46** | **2** | **1**
## Census of India 2011 - Village Directory
### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

#### Name of District: Kasaragod
Location Code No.: 588

#### Name of Taluk: Kasaragod
Location Code No.: 05630

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**Taluk Total:** 20

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### Census of India 2011- Village Directory

#### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

- **Name of District:** Kasaragod
- **Location Code No:** 588
- **Name of Taluk:** Kasaragod
- **Location Code No:** 05630

#### Village connected to highways, village roads, banks & credit societies (If amenities available code - Yes is given, If not available within the village, the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).

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#### Availability of miscellaneous facilities (If amenities available code - Yes is given, If not available within the village, the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).

<table>
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## Census of India 2011- Village Directory
### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

**Location CodeNo:** 588

<table>
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<th>Sr.No.</th>
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<th>Availability of miscellaneous facilities (If amenities available code -Yes is given, If not available within the village, the distance range code viz; a for &lt; 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given)</th>
<th>Availability of electricity (Yes/No)</th>
<th>Nearest Town</th>
<th>Land Use</th>
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**Taluk Total:**

- Area under Non-agricultural Uses: 2663, 14641.6, 4826, 0, 560
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<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)</th>
<th>Area irrigated by source (in hectare)</th>
<th>Name of three most important commodities manufactured</th>
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<td>Culturable Waste Land 1897 1097 809.7 0 643.7 319.8 0 134</td>
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<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>Fallow lands other than current fallows 0 0 1576 137.4 1438 0 16.3 100.9 0 20.2</td>
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<td>Current Fallows 500.2 297.8 202.3 0 145.7 152.2 0 0</td>
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<td>283.3 0 0</td>
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<td>Total Irrigated Land Area 0 0 2199 524 1675 40 64 140 200 80</td>
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<td>Total Un-irrigated Land Area 0 0 2222 503.6 1749 405 41.3 57.5 0 0</td>
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<th>Name of Village</th>
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<th>Name of Taluk: Kasaragod</th>
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Census of India 2011 - Village Directory
Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)
# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES ALONG WITH LOCATION CODE 2001 AND 2011

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**Taluk: Hosdurg**
### Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

**Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)**

**Name of District:** Kasaragod  
**Name of Taluk:** Hosdurg

| Sr.No. | Name village | Location code no. | Total area of the village (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place) | Total population (2011 census) | Number of households (2011 census) | Pre-Primary school (PP) | Primary school (P) | Middle school (M) | Secondary School (S) | Senior Secondary school (SS) | Degree college of arts science & commerce (ASC) | Engineering college (EC) | Medical college (MC) | Management institute (MI) | Polytechnic (Pt) | Vocational training school /ITI | Non-formal training centre (NFTC) | Special school for disabled (SSD) | Others (specify) |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1      | Pallikkara II| 627136            | 670                                             | 16618                         | 3106                           | 3                      | 7                   | 2                 | 4                    | b                             | c                          | c                      | c                  | c                  | c                  | c                  | c                          | c                          | c                      | c                 |
| 2      | Panayal      | 627137            | 2811                                            | 19186                         | 4291                           | 3                      | 9                   | 7                 | 3                    | 1                             | b                          | c                      | c                  | b                  | b                  | b                          | c                          | c                      | c                 |
| 3      | Chithari     | 627138            | 1327                                            | 16074                         | 3308                           | 2                      | 6                   | 2                 | 2                    | 2                             | c                          | c                      | c                  | c                  | b                  | b                          | b                          | b                      | c                 |
| 4      | Periya       | 627139            | 3450                                            | 14077                         | 3100                           | 3                      | 5                   | 4                 | 4                    | 4                             | 1                          | c                      | c                  | c                  | c                  | c                          | b                          | b                      | c                 |
| 5      | Pullur       | 627140            | 2859                                            | 15565                         | 3667                           | 1                      | 4                   | 3                 | 2                    | 1                             | c                          | b                      | c                  | a                  | b                  | b                          | b                          | c                      | b                 |
| 6      | Bellur       | 627141            | 2954                                            | 12181                         | 2938                           | 4                      | 4                   | 3                 | 2                    | a                             | c                          | c                      | c                  | b                  | b                  | b                          | b                          | b                      | c                 |
| 7      | Kodom        | 627142            | 1972                                            | 6915                          | 1659                           | 4                      | 7                   | 3                 | 2                    | 1                             | c                          | c                      | c                  | c                  | b                  | b                          | b                          | c                      | c                 |
| 8      | Kallar       | 627143            | 5267                                            | 19414                         | 4691                           | 2                      | 10                  | 3                 | 2                    | 2                             | 1                          | c                      | c                  | c                  | b                  | b                          | c                          | c                      | c                 |
| 9      | Panathady    | 627144            | 8877                                            | 22976                         | 5563                           | 2                      | 9                   | 4                 | 2                    | 2                             | 2                          | c                      | c                  | c                  | c                  | c                          | c                          | c                      | c                 |
| 10     | Balal        | 627145            | 3724                                            | 9936                          | 2415                           | 4                      | 5                   | 3                 | 2                    | 1                             | b                          | c                      | c                  | c                  | c                  | c                          | b                          | b                      | c                 |
| 11     | Maloth       | 627146            | 5837                                            | 14660                         | 3565                           | 2                      | 5                   | 1                 | 1                    | 1                             | b                          | c                      | c                  | c                  | c                  | c                          | c                          | c                      | c                 |
| 12     | West Eleri   | 627147            | 2528                                            | 10656                         | 2656                           | 4                      | 6                   | 1                 | 2                    | b                             | 1                          | c                      | c                  | c                  | c                  | c                          | c                          | c                      | c                 |
| 13     | Palavayal    | 627148            | 2999                                            | 9923                          | 2371                           | 2                      | 4                   | 3                 | 1                    | b                             | c                          | b                      | c                  | c                  | c                  | c                          | b                          | b                      | c                 |
| 14     | Chittarikkal | 627149            | 3265                                            | 15152                         | 3726                           | 3                      | 4                   | 4                 | 3                    | 2                             | c                          | c                      | c                  | c                  | c                  | c                          | c                          | c                      | c                 |
| 15     | Bheemanady   | 627150            | 4198                                            | 15688                         | 3625                           | 2                      | 7                   | 4                 | 3                    | a                             | b                          | c                      | c                  | c                  | c                  | c                          | b                          | b                      | c                 |
| 16     | Parappa      | 627151            | 4022                                            | 14137                         | 3463                           | 3                      | 9                   | 4                 | 1                    | 1                             | b                          | c                      | c                  | c                  | c                  | c                          | c                          | c                      | c                 |
| 17     | Thayanur     | 627152            | 3994                                            | 11955                         | 2917                           | 2                      | 6                   | 2                 | 2                    | 1                             | b                          | c                      | c                  | c                  | c                  | c                          | c                          | c                      | c                 |
| 18     | Ambalathara  | 627153            | 2522                                            | 9120                          | 2217                           | 3                      | 5                   | 3                 | 1                    | b                             | c                          | c                      | c                  | c                  | c                  | c                          | b                          | b                      | c                 |
### Census of India 2011: Village Directory

#### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

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#### Community health centre (CHC)
- Primary health centre (PHC)
- Primary health sub-centre (PHS)
- Maternity and child welfare centre (MCW)
- T.B. clinic (TBC)
- Hospital-alternative medicine (HO)
- Dispensary (D)
- Mobile health clinic (MHC)
- Family welfare centre (FWC)
- Charitable non Govt. hospital/Nursing home.
- Medical practitioner with other degree
- Medical practitioner with no degree
- Traditional practitioner and faith healer
- Medicine Shop
- Others

#### Amenities
- Medical practitioner with other degree
- Medical practitioner with no degree
- Traditional practitioner and faith healer
- Medicine Shop
- Others

#### Availability of drinking water -
- Tap water (Treated/Untreated)
- Well water (Covered/Uncovered well)
- Tube wells/Bore well
- Spring
- River/Canal
- Tank/Pond/Lake
- Others

#### Village Directory

- Other village

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## Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

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Village connected to highways, village roads, banks & credit societies (If amenities available code - Yes is given. If not available within the village, the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).

Availability of miscellaneous facilities (If amenities available code -Yes is given. If not available within the village, the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).
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<th>Community centre with/without TV</th>
<th>Sports Sports Club / Recreation Centre</th>
<th>Cinema / Video Hall</th>
<th>Public Library</th>
<th>Public Reading Room</th>
<th>Newspaper Supply</th>
<th>Assembly Polling station</th>
<th>Birth &amp; Death Registration Office</th>
<th>Power Supply for Domestic Use (ED)</th>
<th>Power Supply for Agricultural Use (EAG)</th>
<th>Power Supply for Commercial Use (EC)</th>
<th>Power Supply for All Uses (EA)</th>
<th>Nearest Town</th>
<th>Distance range code</th>
<th>Nearest Town</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)</th>
<th>Land Use</th>
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### Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

**Amenities and Land Use (As in 2009)**

Name of District: Kasaragod

Name of Taluk: Hosdurg

Available amenities include:
- Community centre with/without TV
- Sports Field
- Sports Club / Recreation Centre
- Cinema / Video Hall
- Public Library
- Public Reading Room
- Newspaper Supply
- Assembly Polling station
- Birth & Death Registration Office
- Power Supply for Domestic Use (ED)
- Power Supply for Agricultural Use (EAG)
- Power Supply for Commercial Use (EC)
- Power Supply for All Uses (EA)

**Land Use**

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<th>Nearest Town</th>
<th>Distance range code</th>
<th>Area under Non-agricultural Uses</th>
<th>Barren and Uncultivable land</th>
<th>Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands</th>
<th>Land Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops</th>
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## Census of India 2011- Village Directory

### Amenities and Land use ( As in 2009 )

#### Name of District:-Kasaragod

#### Location CodeNo:-588

#### Name of Taluk:-Hosdurg

#### Location CodeNo:-05631

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)</th>
<th>Area irrigated by source (in hectare)</th>
<th>Name of three most important commodities manufactured</th>
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<td><strong>Total Irrigated Land Area</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total Un-irrigated Land Area</strong></td>
<td>0 12.1 0 1434 901.1 544.7 590 210.1 0 0 101 Coconut Oil</td>
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<td><strong>Canals (C)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Wells/Tube-wells(W/TW)</strong></td>
<td>208 57.9 0 988.2 455.3 590.8 40.5 366.2 48.6 0 0 Coconut Powder</td>
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<td><strong>Area irrigated by source (in hectare).</strong></td>
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167
## Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District: Kasaragod
Name of Taluk: Hosdurg
Location Code No.: 588
Location Code No.: 05631

Number of educational amenities available. (If not available within the village, the distance range code viz: a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ km's of nearest place where facility is available is given).

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**Taluk Total**
- Total Area of the Village: 82547
- Total Population: 351485
- Number of Households: 82241

**District Total**
- Total Area of the Village: 167113
- Total Population: 798328
- Number of Households: 169240
**Name of District:** Kasaragod  
**Name of Taluk:** Hosdurg

**Community health centre (CHC)**

**Primary health centre (PHC)**

**Primary health sub-centre (PHS)**

**Maternity and child welfare centre (MCW)**

**T.B. clinic (TBC)**

**Hospital-allopathic (HA)**

**Hospital-alternative medicine (HO)**

**Dispensary (D)**

**Veterinary hospital (VH)**

**Mobile health clinic (MHC)**

**Family welfare centre (FWC)**

**Charitable non Govt. hospital/Nursing home.**

**Medical practitioner with MBBS Degree**

**Medical practitioner with other degree**

**Medical practitioner with no degree**

**Traditional practitioner and faith healer.**

**Medicine Shop**

**Others**

**Number of Medical Amenities available.**

(If not available within the village, the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).

**Availability of drinking water -**

Yes / No

**Taluk Total**

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### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

#### Name of District: Kasaragod

| Location CodeNo: | 588 |

#### Name of Taluk: Hosdurg

| Location CodeNo: | 05631 |

Village connected to highways, village roads, banks & credit societies (If amenities available code -Yes is given, If not available within the village, the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).

Availability of miscellaneous facilities (If amenities available code -Yes is given, If not available within the village, the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).

| Village name | Sr.No. | Connected to national highway(NH) | Connected to state highway(SH) | Connected to major district road(MDR) | Connected to others district road | Pucca roads | Kutcha roads | Water bounded macadam(WBM) roads | Commercial & Co-operative Banks | Agricultural Credit Societies | Self-Help Group (SHG) | Public distribution system (PDS) shop | Mandis / Regular market | Weekly Haat | Agricultural marketing society | Integrated Child Development Scheme (Nutritional Centres) | Anganwadi Centre (Nutritional Centres) | Others (Nutritional Centres) | ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) | Name village |
|--------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Madikai      | 19    | b                                | b                             | b                                    | b                                  | b          | c           | b                               | c                             | a                        | c                | b                               | Yes                     | Yes          | Yes                           | Madikai                           |                             |                             | b                        | c               |
| Kinanoor     | 20    | b                                | b                             | b                                    | b                                  | b          | c           | b                               | c                             | a                        | c                | Yes                             | Yes                     | Yes          | c                             | Yes Kinanoor                       |                             |                             | b                        | c               |
| Karindalam   | 21    | c                                | c                             | b                                    | b                                  | b          | a           | c                               | c                             | a                        | c                | Yes                             | Yes                     | Yes          | Yes                           | Yes Karindalam                      |                             |                             | a                        | c               |
| Cheemeni II  | 22    | b                                | b                             | b                                    | b                                  | b          | a           | b                               | c                             | a                        | c                | Yes                             | Yes                     | Yes          | Yes                           | Yes Cheemeni II                      |                             |                             | b                        | c               |
| Cheemeni     | 23    | b                                | c                             | Yes                                 | Yes                                 | Yes       | No          | Yes                             | Yes                           | Yes                      | No               | Yes                             | Yes                     | Yes          | Yes                           | Yes Cheemeni                        |                             |                             | c                        | Yes             |
| Njekur       | 24    | a                                | Yes                           | Yes                                 | Yes                                 | Yes       | No          | Yes                             | Yes                           | Yes                      | Yes              | Yes                             | Yes                     | Yes          | Yes                           | Yes Njekur                          |                             |                             | a                        | Yes             |
| Kalliyode    | 25    | a                                | Yes                           | Yes                                 | Yes                                 | Yes       | No          | Yes                             | Yes                           | Yes                      | Yes              | Yes                             | Yes                     | Yes          | Yes                           | Yes Kalliyode                         |                             |                             | a                        | Yes             |
| Thimiri      | 26    | a                                | Yes                           | Yes                                 | Yes                                 | Yes       | No          | Yes                             | Yes                           | Yes                      | Yes              | Yes                             | Yes                     | Yes          | Yes                           | Yes Thimiri                          |                             |                             | a                        | Yes             |
| Padne        | 27    | b                                | Yes                           | Yes                                 | Yes                                 | Yes       | No          | Yes                             | Yes                           | Yes                      | Yes              | Yes                             | Yes                     | Yes          | Yes                           | Yes Padne                           |                             |                             | b                        | Yes             |
| Udinoor      | 28    | a                                | Yes                           | Yes                                 | Yes                                 | Yes       | No          | Yes                             | Yes                           | Yes                      | Yes              | Yes                             | Yes                     | Yes          | Yes                           | Yes Udinoor                         |                             |                             | a                        | Yes             |

| Taluk Total  | 29    | 3                                | 10                             | 28                                   | 29                                  | 29         | 29          | 29                             | 29                            | 29                       | 29               | 29                              | 29                      | 29          | 29                            | Taluk Total                        |                             |                             | 29                       | 29              |

| District Total| 93    | 7                                | 26                             | 75                                   | 89                                  | 93         | 93          | 93                             | 93                            | 93                       | 93               | 93                              | 93                      | 93          | 93                            | District Total                     |                             |                             | 93                       | 93              |
## Amenities and Land use

**Sr.No.** | **Name of village** | **Availability of miscellaneous facilities** | **Availability of electricity** | **Nearest Town** | **Land Use** | **Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
19 | Madikai | Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Kanhangad | 0 | 586 | 0 0 0 0 |
20 | Kinanoor | Yes Yes Yes b Yes Yes Yes Yes b Yes Yes Yes Yes 0 | 507.7 | 0 0 0 0 |
21 | Karindalam | Yes Yes a Yes a Yes Yes Yes Yes a Yes Yes Yes Yes 0 | 333.3 | 0 0 0 0 |
22 | Cheemeni II | Yes Yes c Yes c Yes Yes Yes a Yes Yes Yes Yes 0 | 6.7 | 0 0 0 0 |
23 | Cheemeni | b Yes Yes b b b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Payannur | 0 | 100.7 21.2 0 0 0 |
24 | Kayyur | Yes Yes Yes b Yes Yes Yes b Yes Yes Yes Yes Kanhangad | 0 | 525.2 | 0 0 0 0 |
25 | Kilayikode | Yes Yes Yes b Yes Yes Yes b Yes Yes Yes Yes Kanhangad | 0 | 289.1 | 0 0 0 0 |
26 | Thimiri | Yes Yes a Yes Yes Yes a Yes Yes Yes Yes 0 | 350 | 0 0 0 0 |
27 | Kodakkad | Yes Yes Yes c c Yes Yes Yes c Yes Yes Yes Yes Payannur | 0 | 796.5 | 0 0 0 0 |
28 | Padne | Yes Yes Yes b b Yes Yes Yes b Yes Yes Yes Yes Payannur | 0 | 381.4 | 0 0 0 0 |
29 | Udinoor | Yes Yes b b Yes Yes Yes b Yes Yes Yes Yes Payannur | 0 | 446.4 | 0 0 0 0 |

**Taluk Total** | **District Total**
--- | ---
17 | 129 | 0 | 2705 15600.4 1387 0 26.2
26 | 70 | 0 | 5368 30242 6213 0 586
### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

**Name of District:** Kasaragod  
**Name of Taluk:** Hosdurg  
**Location Code No:** 588  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Area irrigated by source (in hectare).</th>
<th>Name of three most important commodities manufactured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Culturable Waste Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallow lands other than current fallows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Fallows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Area Sown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Irrigated Land Area</th>
<th>Total Un-irrigated Land Area</th>
<th>Canals (C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wells/Tube-wells (W/TW)</td>
<td>Tanks/Lakes (T/L)</td>
<td>Water Falls (WF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (O)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Serial Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madikai</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Beedi</td>
<td>436.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinanoor</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Karindalam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheemeni</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Cheemeni II</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheemeni</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Kayyur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilayi kodi</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Thimiri</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodakkad</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Padne</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udnoor</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Taluk Total</td>
<td>5812.6</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>56708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10722</td>
<td>District Total</td>
<td>10172</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>112153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of three most important commodities manufactured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madikai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beedi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karindalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheemeni II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheemeni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayyur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilayi kodi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thimiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodakkad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udnoor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Census of India 2011- Village Directory**

**Name of District:** Kasaragod  
**Name of Taluk:** Hosdurg  
**Location Code No:** 588  

**Location Code No:** 05631
## APPENDICES TO VILLAGE DIRECTORY

### Appendix 1 - Village Directory

**Summary showing total number of villages having educational, medical and other amenities - Taluk level**

**District: Kasaragod (588)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Total number of inhabited villages in the Taluk</th>
<th>Total population of Taluk</th>
<th>Villages having educational institutions</th>
<th>Villages having Medical institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pre-primary school</td>
<td>Primary school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>446843</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>351485</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>798328</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Villages having educational institutions (contd.)</th>
<th>Villages having Medical institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Manage ment</td>
<td>Polyechnic institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Villages having Medical institutions (contd.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hospital-alternative medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDICES TO VILLAGE DIRECTORY

### Appendix 1 - Village Directory

**Summary showing total number of villages having educational, medical and other amenities - Taluk level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District: Kasaragod (588)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Villages having drinking water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tap water (treated /untreated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages having Post &amp; Telegraph</th>
<th>Villages having transport</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public call office</td>
<td>Internet cafes/ Common service centre</td>
<td>Village roads-pucca road (public/private)</td>
<td>Bus service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Banks</th>
<th>Credit societies</th>
<th>Villages having recreation facility</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>Villages having power supply</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commer</td>
<td>ATM Agric</td>
<td>Cul &amp;</td>
<td>video</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cial &amp;</td>
<td>credit</td>
<td>library</td>
<td>reading</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>haat</td>
<td>polling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co-operative</td>
<td>societies</td>
<td>rooms</td>
<td>rooms</td>
<td>news</td>
<td>system</td>
<td>station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

175
### Appendix IA - Village directory

#### Villages by number of primary schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Total number of inhabited villages</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>One</th>
<th>Two</th>
<th>Three</th>
<th>Four +</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>93</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Appendix IB - Village directory

#### Villages by primary, middle and secondary schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Total number of inhabited villages</th>
<th>No school</th>
<th>At least one primary school and no middle school</th>
<th>At least one primary school and one middle school</th>
<th>At least one middle school and one secondary school</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>93</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Appendix IC - Village Directory

#### Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Number of villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Only tap(treated/untreated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix II: Village Directory

**Villages with 5000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities available.**

**District: Kasaragod (588)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Name of village</th>
<th>Location code number</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Amenities not available (indicate N.A. where amenity not available)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>Vorkady</td>
<td>627058</td>
<td>8787</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>Pathur</td>
<td>627059</td>
<td>6383</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Kodalamogaru</td>
<td>627060</td>
<td>5788</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>627069</td>
<td>8170</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>N.A.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>627080</td>
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<td>627084</td>
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<td>N.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Enmakaje</td>
<td>627085</td>
<td>12697</td>
<td>Available</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>627087</td>
<td>5902</td>
<td>Available</td>
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<tr>
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<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>Badiyadka</td>
<td>627088</td>
<td>10694</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
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<td>12869</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
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<td>627091</td>
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<td>N.A.</td>
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<td>Patla</td>
<td>627099</td>
<td>5481</td>
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<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
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<td>627100</td>
<td>18029</td>
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<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>Perumbala</td>
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<td>8096</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>627105</td>
<td>12519</td>
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<tr>
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<td>N.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>627115</td>
<td>8612</td>
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</table>
### Appendix II- Village Directory

**Villages with 5000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities available.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Name of village</th>
<th>Location code number</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Amenities not available (indicate N.A. where amenity not available)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
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<td>Kuttikole</td>
<td>627116</td>
<td>7057</td>
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<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
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<td>10042</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Bandadka</td>
<td>627118</td>
<td>7824</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>Adoor</td>
<td>627119</td>
<td>15482</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>Delampady</td>
<td>627120</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
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<td>Pallikkara II</td>
<td>627136</td>
<td>16618</td>
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<tr>
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<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>Chithari</td>
<td>627138</td>
<td>16074</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>Maloth</td>
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<td>14660</td>
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<tr>
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<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
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<td>Chittarakkal</td>
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<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>Bheemanady</td>
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<td>15688</td>
<td>N.A. N.A. Available Available Available Available Available Available Available</td>
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<td>Kinanoor</td>
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<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>Kayyur</td>
<td>627159</td>
<td>6450</td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
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<td>5511</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Kodakkad</td>
<td>627162</td>
<td>10763</td>
<td>Available Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available Available Available</td>
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### Appendix III-Village Directory

**Land Utilization data in respect of Census Towns**

District: Kasargod (588)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Census Towns and C.D. Blocks within Bracket</th>
<th>Total Area</th>
<th>Forest Area</th>
<th>Barren and uncultivable land</th>
<th>Permanent Pastures and other Grazing lands</th>
<th>Land under Miscellaneous crops</th>
<th>Culturable lands</th>
<th>Fallow lands</th>
<th>Current Fallsows</th>
<th>Net Area sown</th>
<th>Total irrigated Land Area</th>
<th>Total Un-irrigated Land Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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</table>

Not Available

---

### Appendix IV-Village Directory

**Taluk wise list of Inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available**

District: Kasargod (588)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Location Code Number</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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### Appendix V-Village Directory

**Summary showing number of villages not having scheduled castes population**

District: Kasaragod (588)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Total villages</th>
<th>Uninhabited villages</th>
<th>Inhabited villages</th>
<th>Number of inhabited villages having no scheduled castes population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>93</td>
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<td>93</td>
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**Appendix VI-Village Directory**

*Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population*

**District : Kasargod (588)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Total villages</th>
<th>Uninhabited villages</th>
<th>Inhabited villages</th>
<th>Number of Inhabited villages having no Scheduled Tribes population</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>05630-Kasaragod</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05631-Hosdurg</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>93</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>93</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
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</table>

**Appendix VII - A-Village Directory**

*List of villages according to the proportion of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes to the total population by ranges.*

**Name of District:- Kasaragod  Location Code No:-588**

**A - Scheduled Castes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of scheduled castes population (Percentages)</th>
<th>Location code number</th>
<th>Name of village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>627057</td>
<td>Pavoor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>627058</td>
<td>Vorkady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>627059</td>
<td>Pathur</td>
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<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>627060</td>
<td>Kodalamogaru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>627061</td>
<td>Koliyoor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>627062</td>
<td>Kaliyoor</td>
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<tr>
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<td>627063</td>
<td>Talikala</td>
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<td>Mulinja</td>
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<td>Ichilangod</td>
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<td>Heroor</td>
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<td>Kudalmarkala</td>
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<td>Enmakaje</td>
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<td>Ichilampady</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
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<td>Kolathur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>627114</td>
<td>Bedadka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>627115</td>
<td>Munnad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>627116</td>
<td>Kuttikole</td>
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### Appendix VII - A-Village Directory

List of villages according to the proportion of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes to the total population by ranges.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name of District: Kasaragod</th>
<th>Location Code No: 588</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A - Scheduled Castes</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of scheduled castes population (Percentages)</th>
<th>Location code number</th>
<th>Name of village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>627117</td>
<td>Karivedakam</td>
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<td>627118</td>
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<td>Delampady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>627109</td>
<td>Bellur</td>
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</table>
Appendix VII - A-Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes to the total population by ranges.

Name of District:- Kasaragod          Location Code No:- 588

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A - Scheduled Castes</th>
<th>Location code</th>
<th>Name of village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>627136</td>
<td>Pallikkara II</td>
</tr>
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<td>627137</td>
<td>Panayal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
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<td>Chithari</td>
</tr>
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<td>Cheemeni II</td>
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### Appendix VII B - Village Directory

List of villages according to the proportion of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes to the total population by ranges.

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### Appendix VII B - Village Directory

List of villages according to the proportion of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes to the total population by ranges.

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**Location Code No:** 588

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**Name of Taluk:** Kasaragod  
**Location Code No:** 05630

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**Appendix VII B - Village Directory**

List of villages according to the proportion of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes to the total population by ranges.

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**Name of Taluk: Kasaragod  Location Code No: 05630**

- **21 - 30** Location code number 627116 Name of village Kuttikole

**Name of Taluk: Hosdurg  Location Code No: 05631**

- Less than 5 Location code number 627136 Name of village Pallikara II
- Less than 5 Location code number 627137 Name of village Panayal
- Less than 5 Location code number 627138 Name of village Chithari
- Less than 5 Location code number 627154 Name of village Madikai
- Less than 5 Location code number 627157 Name of village Cheemeni II
- Less than 5 Location code number 627158 Name of village Cheemeni
- Less than 5 Location code number 627159 Name of village Kayyur
- Less than 5 Location code number 627160 Name of village Kilayikode
- Less than 5 Location code number 627161 Name of village Thimiri
- Less than 5 Location code number 627162 Name of village Kodakkad
- Less than 5 Location code number 627163 Name of village Padne
- Less than 5 Location code number 627164 Name of village Udinoor
- 5 - 10 Location code number 627140 Name of village Pullur
- 5 - 10 Location code number 627144 Name of village Panathady
- 5 - 10 Location code number 627149 Name of village Chittarikkal
- 5 - 10 Location code number 627150 Name of village Bheemanady
- 5 - 10 Location code number 627153 Name of village Ambalathara
- 5 - 10 Location code number 627155 Name of village Kinanoor
- 5 - 10 Location code number 627156 Name of village Karindalam
- 11 - 20 Location code number 627139 Name of village Periya
- 11 - 20 Location code number 627141 Name of village Bellur
- 11 - 20 Location code number 627143 Name of village Kallar
- 11 - 20 Location code number 627148 Name of village Palavayal
- 21 - 30 Location code number 627142 Name of village Kodom
- 21 - 30 Location code number 627145 Name of village Balal
- 21 - 30 Location code number 627146 Name of village Maloth
- 21 - 30 Location code number 627147 Name of village West Eleri
- 21 - 30 Location code number 627151 Name of village Parappa
- 21 - 30 Location code number 627152 Name of village Thayanur
## Appendix-VIII-Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat(Taluk-wise)

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<th>Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number</th>
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## Appendix-VIII-Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (Taluk-wise)

### District Kasargod (588)

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<th>Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number</th>
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<th>Number of villages with Location Code Number</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>No. of house holds</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Caste Population</th>
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- C.D.Block Kasargod
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### Name of Taluk : Kasargod

**C.D.Block Kanhangad**

- Kuttikole (07)
  - Location Code: N.A
  - Number of villages: 3
  - Name of Village: Kuttikole
    - Number of house holds: 627116
    - Total Population: 5743
    - Total Scheduled Caste Population: 24923
    - Total Scheduled Tribe Population: 165

- Delampady (08)
  - Location Code: N.A
  - Number of villages: 2
  - Name of Village: Adoor
    - Number of house holds: 627119
    - Total Population: 4371
    - Total Scheduled Caste Population: 22773
    - Total Scheduled Tribe Population: 1817

- MogralPuthur (09)
  - Location Code: N.A
  - Number of villages: 2
  - Name of Village: Puthur (CT)
    - Number of house holds: 627130
    - Total Population: 4773
    - Total Scheduled Caste Population: 24839
    - Total Scheduled Tribe Population: 1222

**Name of Taluk : Hosdurg**

- Udma (01)
  - Location Code: N.A
  - Number of villages: 3
  - Name of Village: Bare (CT)
    - Number of house holds: 627165
    - Total Population: 7519
    - Total Scheduled Caste Population: 37537
    - Total Scheduled Tribe Population: 1268

- Pallikkara (02)
  - Location Code: N.A
  - Number of villages: 3
  - Name of Village: Pallikkara (CT)
    - Number of house holds: 627167
    - Total Population: 8856
    - Total Scheduled Caste Population: 43255
    - Total Scheduled Tribe Population: 966

- Ajanur (03)
  - Location Code: N.A
  - Number of villages: 2
  - Name of Village: Chithari
    - Number of house holds: 627138
    - Total Population: 10335
    - Total Scheduled Caste Population: 49153
    - Total Scheduled Tribe Population: 920

- Pullur-Periya (04)
  - Location Code: N.A
  - Number of villages: 2
  - Name of Village: Periya
    - Number of house holds: 627139
    - Total Population: 6767
    - Total Scheduled Caste Population: 29642
    - Total Scheduled Tribe Population: 449

- Kodom-Bellur (05)
  - Location Code: N.A
  - Number of villages: 4
  - Name of Village: Bellur
    - Number of house holds: 627141
    - Total Population: 8024
    - Total Scheduled Caste Population: 33211
    - Total Scheduled Tribe Population: 191

- Kallar (06)
  - Location Code: N.A
  - Number of villages: 1
  - Name of Village: Kallar
    - Number of house holds: 627143
    - Total Population: 4691
    - Total Scheduled Caste Population: 19414
    - Total Scheduled Tribe Population: 121

- Panathady (07)
  - Location Code: N.A
  - Number of villages: 1
  - Name of Village: Panathady
    - Number of house holds: 627144
    - Total Population: 5563
    - Total Scheduled Caste Population: 22976
    - Total Scheduled Tribe Population: 280

- Bala08
  - Location Code: N.A
  - Number of villages: 3
  - Name of Village: Balal
    - Number of house holds: 627145
    - Total Population: 5786
    - Total Scheduled Caste Population: 23670
    - Total Scheduled Tribe Population: 94

- Madikai (09)
  - Location Code: N.A
  - Number of villages: 2
  - Name of Village: Ambalathara
    - Number of house holds: 627153
    - Total Population: 5527
    - Total Scheduled Caste Population: 22050
    - Total Scheduled Tribe Population: 325

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**Appendix-VIII-Village Directory**

**Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (Taluk-wise)**

**Name of Taluk : Kasargod**

**Name of Taluk : Hosdurg**

**District Kasargod (588)**

- C.D.Block Kanhangad
  - Udma (01)
  - Pallikkara (02)
  - Ajanur (03)
  - Pullur-Periya (04)
  - Kodom-Bellur (05)

- Name of Taluk : Hosdurg
  - Udma (01)
  - Pallikkara (02)
  - Ajanur (03)
  - Pullur-Periya (04)
  - Kodom-Bellur (05)

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**Total Population**

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## Appendix-VIII-Village Directory

### Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (Taluk-wise)

**District Kasargod (588)**

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**Name of Taluk: Hosdurg**

Note: The data depicted from col.no. 7 to 10 pertains to the Gram Panchayat as mentioned under col. no. 2.
NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TOWN DIRECTORY 2011 CENSUS

Statement I :- Status and Growth History:

Column 1 :- Serial Number:- Self explanatory

Column 2 :- Class, Name and civic status of town:- The Class is presented according to population of the towns in 2011 Census as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,00,000 &amp; above</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>10,000-19,999</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000-99,999</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>5,000-9,999</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000-49,999</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Below 5000</td>
<td>VI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following abbreviations are used to denote the Civic Status of the town.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civic Status</th>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Civic Status</th>
<th>Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i-Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>M.Corp.</td>
<td>xii – Notified Town Area</td>
<td>NTA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii-Municipal Committee</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>xiii – Industrial Notified Area</td>
<td>INA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii-Municipal Council</td>
<td>M Cl</td>
<td>xiv – Industrial Township</td>
<td>ITS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv-City Municipal Council</td>
<td>CMC</td>
<td>xv – Township</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v-Town Municipal Council</td>
<td>TMC</td>
<td>xvi – Town Panchayat</td>
<td>TP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi- Municipal Board</td>
<td>MB</td>
<td>xvii – Nagar Panchayat</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vii –Municipality</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>xviii – Town Committee/ Town Area Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii- Cantonment Board/Cantonment</td>
<td>CB</td>
<td>xix – Small Town Committee</td>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix- Notified Area</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>xx – Estate Office</td>
<td>EO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x –Notified Town</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>xxi – Gram Panchayat</td>
<td>GP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi - Notified Area Committee/ Notified Area Council</td>
<td>NAC</td>
<td>xxii – Census Town</td>
<td>CT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Column 3 - 25: - These columns are self explanatory


Column 1 - 2 Serial number and Name of town: - Self explanatory

Columns 3 to 5 - Physical Aspects :- In these columns the Rainfall and Maximum and Minimum Temperature of the town is recorded.

Columns 6 to 12 :- Name and road distance of the town (in kms.) from the State headquarters, District headquarters, Sub-divisional/Taluk/Tahsil/ Police station/Development Block/Island HQ., Nearest city with population of one lakh and more, Nearest city with population of five lakh and more, Railway station and Bus route is recorded in these columns respectively. If the names mentioned in these columns are the same as the referent town itself, the distance is recorded as (0) zero.
Statement III – Civic and other Amenities, 2009:-

**Column 1 - 2 Serial number and Name of town** : - Self explanatory

**Column 3 – Road length (in km.)** :- The information about the road length (in km.) within the limit of the town is recorded in this column.

**Columns 4 to 7- System of drainage** : - The system of drainage available in the town is indicated in these columns by the following codes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System of drainage</th>
<th>Codes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open drains</td>
<td>OD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed drains</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both drains</td>
<td>BD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Columns 8 to 11-Number of latrines** : - The number of various types of latrines available in the town is indicated in these columns.

**Columns No. 12 & 13 – Protected water supply** : - The information on source of water supply and system of water storage with capacity available in the town are given in these columns in the following codes:

**Column 12 (Source of water supply):**-

(i) Tap water T
(ii) Tube-well water TW
(iii) Tank Water TK
(iv) Well water W

**Column 13 (System of water storage):**-

(i) Over Head Tank OHT
(ii) Service Reservoir SR
(iii) River Infiltration Gallery RIG
(iv) Bore Well Pumping System BWP
(v) Pressure Tank PT

The information on 2 major source of water supply is given in column 12 and the system of water storage with capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) is presented in column 13.

**Columns 14 Fire Fighting Service** : - In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town, ‘yes’ is recorded. If the facility is not available within the town, the name of the nearest place having this facility with its distance from the referent town has been recorded.

**Columns 15 to 19- Electrification (Number of connections)** :- Different types of electric connections have been shown in these columns, i.e., Domestic, Industrial, Commercial, Road lighting (points) & others.

Statement IV: Medical Facilities, 2009 :-

**Columns 1 - 2 Serial number and Name of town** : - Self explanatory

**Columns 3 to 13 :-** The number of various medical institutions such as Hospitals, Dispensaries, Health Center, Family Welfare Center, Maternity and Child Welfare Center, Maternity Homes, T.B.
Hospital/clinic, Nursing Homes, Charitable Hospital/Nursing Home, Mobile Health Clinic and Others as available in the town, are indicated in these columns (along with number of beds in brackets).

If a medical facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometers from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

**Column 14 - Veterinary Hospital**: The Number of Veterinary Hospitals available in the town is given in this column.

**Column 15 - Medicine Shop**: The number of Medicine shops available in the town is given in this column.

**Statement V**: Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009:

**Columns 1 - 2 Serial number and Name of town**: Self explanatory

**Columns 3 to 15 Educational Facilities**: The information on number of Primary school, Middle school, Secondary school, Senior Secondary school, Arts/Science/Commerce colleges (of degree level and above), Medical colleges, Engineering colleges, Management Institute/Colleges, Polytechnics, Recognized Shorthand, Typewriting and vocational training Institutions, Non-formal Education Center (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Center), Special School for disabled and Others available in the town, are indicated in these columns.

If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometers from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

**Columns 16 to 23 – Number of Social, Recreational and Culture Facilities**: The information on No. of Home Orphanage, Working women’s hostels (with No. of seats in bracket), No. of Old Age Home, Stadium, Cinema Theatre, Auditorium/Community halls, Public libraries and Reading rooms available in the town are given under these column.

**Statement VI: Industry and Banking 2009**:

**Columns 1 - 2 Serial number and Name of town**: Self explanatory

**Columns 3 to 5 - Names of three most important commodities manufactured**: The names of three most important commodities manufactured in the town are given under these columns.

**Columns 6 to 8 - Number of banks**: The number of banks available in the referent town both Commercial and Co-operative banks are recorded against these columns.

**Columns 9 & 10 – Number of Agricultural and Non Agricultural Credit Societies**: The number of Agricultural and Non Agricultural Credit Societies available in the referent town are given in these columns.

**Statement VII: Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 2009**:

This statement VII provides information on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like Municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town area committee etc.
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<td>1</td>
<td>II, Kasaragod (M), M</td>
<td>3258805630803255</td>
<td>Kasaragod</td>
<td>Kasaragod</td>
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<td>10202</td>
<td>1543</td>
<td>166</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>IV, Kunjathur (CT), CT</td>
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<td>Kasaragod</td>
<td>Manjeshwar</td>
<td>12.65</td>
<td>2634</td>
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<td>260</td>
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<td>Manjeshwar</td>
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<td>Kasaragod</td>
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<td>Kanhangad</td>
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<td>1831</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>3258805631627169</td>
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<td>Kanhangad</td>
<td>14.56</td>
<td>7027</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>IV, Porele (CT), CT</td>
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<td>Nileswar</td>
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<td>IV, North Thrikkaripur (CT), CT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sr. No.</td>
<td>Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Class, name and civic status of town</td>
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<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>8295 (0)</td>
<td>7314 (-11.8)</td>
<td>9169 (25.4)</td>
<td>11566 (26.1)</td>
<td>22708 (96.3)</td>
<td>27635 (21.7)</td>
<td>34984 (26.6)</td>
<td>43137 (23.3)</td>
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### Statement - I

**Status and Growth History**

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<th>Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of</th>
<th>Density (2011 Census)</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
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## STATEMENT-II

**Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 2009**

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<th>Temperature (in centigrade)</th>
<th>Name of road distance (in kms.) from State HQ.</th>
<th>District HQ.</th>
<th>Sub-Division/ Taluk/Tahsil/Police station/Development Block/Island HQ.</th>
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## STATEMENT-II

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 2009

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<th>Nearest city with population of five lakh and more</th>
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## STATEMENT - III

### Civic and other Amenities, 2009

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*In case this service is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance from the town where facility is available has been given.

@Two major source only.

### Abbreviation

- TT: Tap water from treated source
- TK/P/L: Tank/Pond/Lake
- TU: Tap water from un-treated source
- O: Others
- CW: Covered well
- OHT: Overhead Tank
- UW: Un-covered well
- SR: Service Reservoir
- HP: Hand Pump
- RIG: River Infiltration Gallery
- TW/B: Tubewell/Borehole
- BWP: Bore Well Pumping System
- RW: Rainwater
- PT: Pressure Tank
- S: Spring
- N/A, NA, N.A.: Not Available
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### STATEMENT - IV

**Medical Facilities, 2009**

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<th>Mobile Health Clinic</th>
<th>Others etc.</th>
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<th>Medicine Shop (Numbers)</th>
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*If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance from the town where facility is available has been given.
### Statement-V

Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009

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## Statement-V

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# STATEMENT - VII

## Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009

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<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Class and name of town</th>
<th>Name of the slum</th>
<th>Is it notified</th>
<th>No. of households (approximate)</th>
<th>Population of the Slum (approximate)</th>
<th>Paved roads (in kms.)</th>
<th>System of drainage</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>Closed</th>
<th>Both (Open &amp; Closed)</th>
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## STATEMENT - VII

### Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009

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<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Class and name of town</th>
<th>Number of latrines</th>
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## Appendix to Town Directory

**Towns showing their Outgrowth with population**

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<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Town with Location Code</th>
<th>Population of Core Town</th>
<th>Name of Outgrowth</th>
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