Census of India 2011

KERALA

SERIES-33

PART XII-A

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

KERALA

2011
The Museum at Thiruvananthapuram was originally started in the year 1853. In 1855, a Society was organized by his Highness, the Maharaja of Travancore as Patron for the satisfactory functioning of the Museum. It was established with the objective of offering instructions and encouragement in arts and crafts by exhibiting specimens of interest in natural history and products of art and industry. The Museum, in its present precincts was started functioning in 1880. The building was designed by Chisholm, Architect to the Government of Madras and was named after Lord Napier, a Governor of Madras. The architectural beauty of the building is enormous. Three big halls connected by long corridors of four towers, gables, ornamental ceilings, coloured panes and artistically painted walls constitute the main scheme of the building. It houses a rare collection of archaeological and historical artifacts. A beautiful Botanical Garden and Zoological Park were also located in the premises of Museum, attracting hundreds of tourists every day.
CONTENTS

1. Foreword ........................................ 7
2. Preface ........................................... 9
3. Acknowledgements ................................ 11
4. History and scope of the District Census Handbook 13
5. Brief history of the district ..................... 15
6. Analytical Note .................................. 17

Village and Town Directory .......................... 155

Brief Note on Village and Town Directory

7. Section I - Village Directory .................
   (a) List of Villages merged in towns and outgrowths at 2011 Census
   (b) Taluk Maps
   (c) Alphabetical list of Villages along with location code 2001 and 2011
   (d) Taluk wise Village Directory
   (e) Appendices to Village Directory

Appendix I : Summary showing total number of villages having Educational, Medical and other amenities in villages - Taluk level 206
Appendix I A : Villages by number of Primary Schools 209
Appendix I B : Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools 209
Appendix I C : Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available 209
Appendix II : Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities available 210
Appendix III : Land utilization data in respect of Census towns 212
Appendix IV : Taluk wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available 212
Appendix V : Summary showing number of Villages not having Scheduled Caste population 212
Appendix VI : Summary showing number of Villages not having Scheduled Tribe population 213
Appendix VII A : List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by range 213
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)

8. Section II - Town Directory

(a) Town Directory Statement I - Status and Growth History

(b) Town Directory Statement II - Physical aspects and location of towns, 2009

(c) Town Directory Statement III - Civic and other amenities, 2009

(d) Town Directory Statement IV - Medical Facilities, 2009

(e) Town Directory Statement V - Educational, Recreational and cultural facilities, 2009

(f) Town Directory Statement VI - Industry and banking, 2009

(g) Town Directory Statement VII - Civic and other amenities in slums, 2009

(h) Appendix to Town Directory - Towns showing their outgrowth with population
FOREWORD

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 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. 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

Compilation, checking of Data and Preparation of CRC

Smt. Saritha Jalal  Statistical Investigator Gr.I
Smt. Biji. C.R.  Statistical Investigator Gr.I
Smt. Jane Jos  Statistical Investigator Gr.II
Smt. S.Geethamony  Compiler
Smt. Rajni Jose  Compiler
Smt. R.Sreelekshmi  Compiler
Smt. Rihanna.M.  Compiler
Smt. Remya.D.S.  Compiler
Smt. Sowmya Arun  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. Gopakumar.S  Data Entry Operator, Grade B

Mapping

Shri K. Selvam  Senior Geographer
Shri N.Venu Nair  Senior Draughtsman
Shri Shashikanth  Senior Draughtsman
**ORGI- Data Processing Division**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shri Jaspal Singh Lamba</td>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Usha</td>
<td>Assistant Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shri Anurag Gupta</td>
<td>DPA Grade ‘A’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shri Mukesh Kumar Mahawar</td>
<td>DPA Grade ‘A’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Shagufta Nasreen Bhat</td>
<td>DPA Grade ‘A’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Shashi Seth</td>
<td>Sr. Supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shri Khem Verma Jadon</td>
<td>Sr. Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shri Yashwant Singh</td>
<td>Jr. Consultant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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.

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’.

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. 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 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

The name, Thiruvananthapuram, means the abode of the sacred snake god Ananthan, on whom Vishnu, the god of Preservation, is believed to be reclining. The old name, Trivandrum, is an anglicised form of the word - Thiruvananthapuram. Thiruvananthapuram, the capital of Kerala State and the District head quarters came into existence as a result of linguistic Re-organisation of States on the 1st November, 1956.

Thiruvananthapuram City and several other places in the District loom large in ancient traditions, folklores and literature. South Kerala, particularly the Thiruvananthapuram District, had in the early past a political and cultural history, which was in one way independent of the rest of the State.

The history of the District is intertwined with the history of the princely State of Travancore. Trivandrum remained as the Capital of this princely State for over two centuries. There is little knowledge about the pre-history of the District. Though no paleolithic (old stone age) man lived in this region, some pre-historical antiquities of the neolithic (new stone age) culture and megalithic monuments have been discovered in the District. The archaeological remains of the pre-historic period which comprises of natural or artificial caves were discovered when the Varkala Tunnel was bored. There are a number of archaeological antiquities particularly inscriptions in the District. Almost all the inscriptions and sculptures are found in the various temples located in the District. As in the case of other Coastal Districts, the District had also commercial contacts with many parts of the world. The famous book of ‘Periplus of Erythrean Sea’ mention about Varkala Hills.

Upto the beginning of the 10th Century A.D., the Ays were the leading political power in the area. The disappearance of the Ays as a major political power in the 10th Century A.D., synchronized with the emergence of the rulers of Venad. In 1684, during the regency of Umayamma Rani, the English East India Company obtained a sandy pit of land at Anjengo (Anchuthengu) on the sea coast about 31 kms. North of Thiruvananthapuram with a view to erect a factory and to fortify it. The place had earlier been frequented by the Portuguese and later by the Dutch. It was from here that the English gradually extended their domain to the other parts of Travancore.

The modern history begins with Marthanda Varma who is generally known as the ‘Maker of Modern Travancore’ (1729-1758 A.D). Thiruvananthapuram was known as a great centre of intellectual and artistic activities in those days. The accession of Maharaja Swathi Thirunal (1829-1847 A.D) ushered in an epoch of cultural progress and economic prosperity. The beginning of English education was made in 1834 by opening an English School at Thiruvananthapuram. In 1836, an observatory and a charity hospital were established at Thiruvananthapuram. During the reign of Ayilyam Thirunal (1860-1880 A.D), a fully equipped Arts College was started at Thiruvananthapuram besides several English, Malayalam and Tamil schools for boys and girls all over the State. A large Civil Hospital and a Lunatic Asylum were also established. In 1873, the present University College of Thiruvananthapuram was opened. During the period of Sree Moolam Thirunal (1885-1924 A.D) a Sanskrit College, an Ayurveda College, a Law College and a Second Grade College for Women were opened at Thiruvananthapuram. A department for the preservation and publication of oriental manuscripts was also established. One of the significant measures associated with his reign was the inauguration of the Legislative Council in 1888. In 1904, the Sree Moolam Assembly came into being.

The activities of the Indian National Congress echoed in Thiruvananthapuram and other parts of Kerala during the reign of Sree Moolam Thirunal. In 1938, a political conference of the Congress was held in the city under the presidency of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah.

The period, since the Maharaja Sree Chithira Thirunal Bala Rama Varma took the reign of administration in 1931, witnessed multifaceted progress. The promulgation of the Temple Entry Proclamation (1936) was worth mentioning. In 1937, a separate University for Travancore was started. This was later re-designated as University of Kerala, following the formation of Kerala State in 1956.
With the accession of Travancore to the Indian Union after independence, the policy of the State Government underwent radical changes. The first popular Ministry headed by Sree Pattom Thanu Pillai was installed in office on March 24, 1948. Consequent on the recommendation of the State Re-organization Commission, the four Southern Taluks of Thovala, Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam and Villavancode were merged with Tamil Nadu. The Kerala State came into being on the 1st November, 1956.
ANALYTICAL NOTE

i) PHYSICAL FEATURES

Natural Region

The natural regions of the State is based on the regional classifications designed by the Census organization. According to the classification, the whole country is divided into four Macro Regions viz., (i) the North Mountain (ii) the Great Plains (iii) the Deccan Plateau and (iv) the coastal Plains and Islands. Kerala belongs to the 4th Macro Region-‘The Costal Plains and Islands’, which is again divided into four meso regions. Of the four meso regions, Kerala falls under the Western Coastal Region which covers the coastal tract from Maharatra to Kerala State. The Meso Region is further divided into 6 Macro Regions. The entire Kerala falls into such three Macro Regions viz., (i) North Kerala Coast (ii) Central Kerala Coast and (iii) South Kerala Coast. The Thiruvananthapuram District falls in the South Kerala Coast. Each Micro region is further divided into Sub-Micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

Thiruvananthapuram District is part of South Kerala Coast and is divided into three Sub-Micro regions viz., (i) Thiruvananthapuram coast (ii) Attingal – Neyyattinkara Undulating Upland and (iii) Ponmudi- Agasthiar Forest Hills. The regional divisions constituting Thiruvananthapuram District is depicted in the chart given in next page.
Location and size

Thiruvananthapuram, the Southern most District of Kerala State, is situated between North latitudes 8\(^\circ\)17' and 8\(^\circ\)54' and East longitudes 76\(^\circ\)41' and 77\(^\circ\)17'. The Southern most extremity Parassala, is only 54 kms. away from Kanyakumari, the “land’s end of India”. The district stretches along the shores of the Arabian Sea for a distance of 78 kms. Kollam District is on the North and Thirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts of Tamil Nadu are on the East and the South and Lakshadweep Sea on the west respectively.

The district can be divided into three geographical regions – highlands, midlands and lowlands. Chirayinkeezhu and Thiruvananthapuram Taluks lies in midland and lowland regions, while Nedumangad Taluk lies in midland and highland regions and Neyyattinkara Taluk stretches through all the three regions.

Area

The total area of the District is 2,189 sq.km. The District accounts for 5.63 per cent of the total area of the State.

Rank

Thiruvananthapuram District ranks the 11th in area in the State among the districts.

Physiography

(i) Thiruvananthapuram Coast

This coastal region is bounded by Quilon Coast in the North, Attingal-Neyyattinkara Undulating Upland in the East, Tamil Nadu in the South and the Lakshadweep Sea in the West.

This coastal plain gradually slopes towards the West. It has cliffs in many places especially in Varkala Coast where laterite cliffs of tertiary age are seen. The maximum height (80 m.) lies at Kadayara Kara of Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor Village of Chirayinkeezhu Taluk. The Attingal, the Karamana and the Neyyar Rivers join the Lakshadweep Sea after flowing through this region.

(ii) Attingal-Neyyattinkara Undulating Upland

This narrow belt lies parallel to the coastal region and makes its boundaries with Kottarakkara Undulating Upland in the North, Ponmudi-Agasthiar Forested Hills in the East, Tamil Nadu in the South and Thiruvananthapuram Coast in the West.

This region has more ups and downs, mostly over its central portion. There are number of totally isolated residual hills separated from the mountain chain in this region. The maximum (252 m.) height lies in the South-Western portion Vilavoorkkal Kara of Vilavoorkkal Village of Neyyattinkara Taluk and minimum height (84 m.) is at its South-Eastern portion at Vallicode – a Kara of Ottasekharamangalam Village of Neyyattinkara Taluk. Since this region is undulated, the direction of slope differs from place to place. However as a whole, it slopes towards the West.

(iii) Ponmudi-Agasthiar Forested Hills

This region lies in the Eastern section of the district and is bounded by Kulathupuzha Forested Hills in the North, Tamil Nadu in the East and the South and Attingal-Neyyattinkara Undulating Upland in the West.

This region has hilly tract and it slopes gently towards the West. However, closed contours over its
Eastern portion reveal the steepness of the region. The steepness is high in its Northern portion and there is a saddle having a summit in one end, known as ‘Ponmudi’. The maximum height (1079 m.) is in its Northern portion and the minimum height (148 m.) in the reserve forest area. There are many hilly summits elevated over this region.

**Coastal line**

The district has a sea coast which is about 75 kms. long. Except for some rock formation projecting into the sea at Kovalam, the coastline is fairly regular. Besides the fine weather Port at Thiruvananthapuram which serves the capital, there are small ports like Vizhinjam which are mostly used as fishing ports. At Varkala, there are cliffs overhanging the sea.

**Mountains**

The Western Ghats, form the Eastern boundary of the district and its average height is lower when compared to the other areas in the State. The ridge of mountains exhibits a lofty and majestic appearance throughout. The highest peak is Agasthya Peak with a height of 1869 metres. Mukkunnimala in Pallichal Village of Neyyattinkara Taluk (1074 m.) is an outlying hill. It is a health resort. From the mountains in the East, the land slopes to the West in a series of hills and valleys, traversed by several rivers.

**Drainage**

**Rivers**

The rivers in the district are short in their upper courses and river beds are rocky and therefore not useful for navigation. In the lower reaches, they generally flow through deep beds and often dry up during the hot season. The main rivers in the district are the Neyyar River, the Karamana River and the Vamanapuram River.

This River is the Southern most river of Kerala State. It has its origin in the Agasthyamalai at about 1859 metre above sea level, from where it flows down rapidly in the higher reaches and through plains in the lower reaches till it joins the sea near Poovar, where a small lagoon is formed. The River flows South-West in the mountainous regions upto Maniakkani, then takes a Westerly course upto Kallikkad from where it turns the South and flows upto Ottasekharamangalam, again turning the West and then taking a South Westerly direction till it empties into the sea. The length of the River is about 56 kms. The total drainage area of the Neyyar River is is 495 sq.kms. comprising of Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad Taluks. The important places in this river basin are Balaramapuram and Neyyattinkara.
The Karamana River

The Karamana River has its origin in Chemmunjimottai of the Western Ghats at an elevation of about 1706 metres above sea level. The River is formed by the confluence of several small streams like Kaviar, Attayar, Vayyappadiyar and Thodayar. From its source, the River flows in a more or less South Westerly direction till Edamon where it turns the South and flows almost in that direction till it falls into the sea near Pachalloor. At Aruvikkara about 15 kms. North of Thiruvananthapuram, a dam has been constructed across the River. Water from this dam is taken through pipe lines to the water treatment plants at Thiruvananthapuram for purification and meeting the drinking water demand of the city. Killiyar, a small stream, after rising in the Nedumangad Hills and flowing for 24 kms., joins the Karamana River near Nadakara, 5 kms. South of Thiruvananthapuram. In this portion between Aryanad and Edamon, the River is highly meandering. The length of the Karamana River is about 68 kms. The important places in the basin are Thiruvananthapuram, Nedumangad and Aryanad.

The Vamanapuram River

The Vamanapuram or the Attingal River as it is known in the lower reaches, has its origin from Chemmunjimottai of the Western Ghats at an altitude of about 1706 metres above sea level and flows into the Anjengo Lake. The length of the River is about 80 kms. The total drainage area of the River is 870 sq.kms. comprising the portion of Nedumangad and Chirayinkeezhu Taluks. The important places in the basin are Anjengo, Attingal, Vamanapuram, Palode, etc.
Backwaters and Canals

A number of lakes and backwaters lie along the coast. The backwaters have all been connected by canals. This extensive backwater and canal system from very early days provided plenty of facilities for inland navigation, stretching along the coast of Kerala from Thiruvananthapuram in the South to Tirur in Malabar – a distance of about 367 kms. At Varkala where there is a cliff formation, two tunnels of length 282 metres and 721 metres were constructed in 1877 and 1880 respectively to enable uninterrupted water transport facility along the coast. The important backwaters in the district from the South to the North are Veli, Kadinamkulam, Anjengo (Anchuthengu) and Edava Nadayara Kayals. All these backwaters are comparatively small and shallow. Besides these backwaters and canals, there is a fresh water lake at Vellayani in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk. A World Bank aided water supply is now being considered using Vellayani as the key source.

Vellayani Lake

Climate

The climate of Thiruvananthapuram District is generally hot tropical. The largest forest reserves favourably affect the climate and induce rain. Cold weather is experienced in the mountain ranges, where as lower down, the weather is bracing and is generally hot in the coastal region. The mean maximum temperature is 35°C and the minimum temperature is 20°C. As the district stretches from north to south with the Arabian Sea in the west side, the relative humidity is generally high. It rises up to about 95% during the south-west monsoon. The mean temperature is 27°C and average monthly temperature vary by 2°C. This indicates that the continentality type is hyperoceanic, subtype extremely hyperoceanic. The district also gets thunder storm rains in the pre-monsoon months of April and May. December to February are the coolest month. The average temperature goes down to 20°C in these months. It is generally considered as the winter season. The summer season starts in February and continues until May. February to May are the hottest months. The average temperature goes up to 35°C in these months.

The following Table give a clear picture of the rainfall in the district and the State.
From the above Table, it is seen that Thiruvananthapuram District had received less rainfall than the normal during the period 2008-2009 and 2009-10. But in the year 2010-2011, the district received only 9.9 per cent more than the normal rainfall for the district. The following Table gives the average annual rainfall during 2007-2011.

### 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>306.6</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>204.3</td>
<td>234.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>177.2</td>
<td>180.6</td>
<td>87.3</td>
<td>118.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>279.1</td>
<td>202.6</td>
<td>183.3</td>
<td>114.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>327.8</td>
<td>363.9</td>
<td>119.4</td>
<td>414.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>213.8</td>
<td>195.2</td>
<td>346.3</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>188.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>108.3</td>
<td>43.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>73.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>158.3</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>109.4</td>
<td>157.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>206.9</td>
<td>216.7</td>
<td>92.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>116.3</td>
<td>183.3</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>1981.2</td>
<td>1709.8</td>
<td>1727.6</td>
<td>2050.6</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 above Table, it is seen that Thiruvananthapuram District had received less rainfall than the normal during the period 2008-2009 and 2009-10. But in the year 2010-2011, the district received only 9.9 per cent more than the normal rainfall for the district. The following Table gives the average annual rainfall during 2007-2011.

### Forests

Thiruvananthapuram District has a reserve forest area of 495.145 km². The forests of the District may be classified broadly under three categories. These are Southern tropical wet evergreen forests, Southern tropical and semi evergreen forests and Southern tropical moist deciduous forests. Social forestry programmes was implemented under the World Bank aided Kerala Social project, National Rural Employment programme (NREP) and Rural Fuel Wood Schemes to assist small and marginal farmers. These forests lies in the Eastern regions of Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara Taluks. The main forest produce is timber and the minor forest produces are bamboo, reeds, pulp and matchwood, rattan, etc. Other forest produces...
include black and white damer, cinnamon bark, honey and wax, medicinal roots and herbs, oil seeds, plantation leaves, koova leaves, wild turmeric, incha bark, etc. The main timber species found in these forests are Teak, Rosewood, Nangu, Vengai, Thembave, Maruthu, Anjili, Akil, Venthekku, Manjakadambu and Irlu.

The forest area in the district is confined to Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara Taluks. There are three forest divisions in the district. The Thiruvananthapuram Wild Life Division and the Agasthyavanam Biological Park Special Division wholly lies in the district and are confined to Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara Taluks. Thiruvananthapuram Forest Division lies partly in the district and is located only in Nedumangad Taluk.

**Flora and Fauna**

Thiruvananthapuram District is noted for its unique variety of flora and fauna. The district has a rich variety of plants ranging from rare orchards, medicinal plants and spices to hedge plants, tuber crops, plants yielding edible fruits and fibre yielding plants. Aromatic plants and spices such as pepper and ginger are cultivated on a large scale on the hilly tracts.

Nedumangad Taluk of the district is one of the biggest centres of cultivation and trade of pepper and other hill produces.

A major portion of the district comes under the middle plain and this region is under cultivation of coconut, paddy, tapioca, tuber crop, plantains and vegetable crops.

The forests of the district is abound in a variety of animals and birds and its adjacent areas are conducive to the growth of wild life.

Elephants, bisons, monkeys and rare species of reptiles have a place of distinction in them. The Neyyar reservoir and nearby areas abound in wild life. Nested in the lap of the Western Ghats, a wild life sanctuary is rapidly growing over an area of nearby 777 sq.km. around the reservoir. It preserves the scenic beauty of the area and provides a healthy holiday resort to the tourists. The forest under the Kulathupuzha range is the habitat of rare species of snakes and lizards.

Mammals are well represented in the district. Nilgiri Langur (Kasi fohnii), the Lion Tailed Macaque (Macaca silenus), the Nilgiri Brown Mongoose (Herpestes fuscus) and the Malabar Civet (Moschothere civettina) are characteristic to this region. The monkeys include macaques and langurs. Carnivores include tiger, jungle cat, toddy cat and leopard though the tiger population has become considerably scarce. Jackal, wild dog, sloth bear, gaur (Kattupothu), a few species of deer, elephants etc., are also seen. The reptiles include lizards, snakes, crocodiles and tortoises. There are about 75-80 species of snakes in this area. Some of them are very poisonous.

**Geology**

Thiruvananthapuram Coast has alluvial and sandy soil. In its Southern tip, there is a small area under red loam soil. Soils are technically classified as pcamments-orthents and ustalf-orthents.

Attingal - Neyyattinkara Undulating upland has narrow strips of Quilon and Warkalas beds from the North to the South along with laterite – Khondalite beds. In its Southern tip, a small portion is having alluvium soil bed.

Ponmudi-Agasthiar Forested Hills has forest loam and laterite soils. Technically soils are classified as orthents-tropepts, udalts-ustalfs-orthents.
Minerals and Mining

The Department of Mining and Geology has the dual responsibility to carry out mineral exploration and mineral administration in the State under its two divisions.

In Andoorkonam Village, areas of Azhoor Village of Chirayinkeezhu Taluk and Marthandamkuzhi the detailed investigation for establishing China clay reserves was continued.

Preliminary survey for identifying possible additional location of china clay was initiated in parts of Thiruvananthapuram District. The South area of Vizhinjam was demarcated as having potential for the occurrence of mineable china clay.

Land and Land Use Pattern

According to Agricultural Statistics for 2010-11, the data on land use pattern of the District reveals that, Tiruvananthapuram district has an area of about 2188 sq.km. It accounts for 5.6 percentage of the total area of the State (38863 Sq. Kms.). Forest occupies around 22.79 per cent. Land under non-agricultural use in 2010-2011 is 269.49 Sq. kms. The net cropped area has marginally increased to 1335.59 Sq. Kms. during the corresponding period. There was increase in the area under current fallow to 29.35 Sq. Kms. in 2010-11. The fallow other than current fallow has been decreased to 3.35 Sq. Kms. in 2010-11. The composition of geographical features is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Area (in Sq. kms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total Geographical Area</td>
<td>2187.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>498.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Land put to nonagricultural use</td>
<td>269.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Barren &amp; Uncultivable Land</td>
<td>2.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Permanent pastures &amp; other grazing land</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Land Under misc tree crops</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cultivable waste</td>
<td>3.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Fallow other than current fallow</td>
<td>3.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Current Fallow</td>
<td>29.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Marshy Land</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Still Water</td>
<td>43.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Water Logged Area</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Social Forestry</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Net Area sown</td>
<td>1335.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Area sown more than once</td>
<td>205.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Total Cropped Area</td>
<td>1541.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The Village-wise land use areas viz., forest, irrigated land, unirrigated land, culturable waste and area not available for cultivation as made available by the Local authorities are presented in Village Directory.
Tenancy

The important land tenures prevailing in the district before the enactment of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 were Jenman, Inam, Anubhogam, Adima, Kanam, Kanam-Kuzhikanam, Kuzhikanam, Customary, Verumpattam, Kudiyiruppu, Separate Kudiyiruppu, Cultivating Verumpattom, Ulkudi, Protected Ulkudi, etc. 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 had been fixed as five 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 was not allowed to hold more than 20 acres in any case. Certain plantations were 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

Agriculture has been the primary occupation of the people of the district. The cultivable land may be classified as wet, dry, garden and plantations. Tapioca, coconut, betel, paddy, pepper, arecanut, rubber, banana, jack, cashew nut and tea are the important crops of the district. Paddy is the only wet crop cultivated in the wet lands. At present there are about 2919 hectares of area under paddy cultivations. Paddy production area in 2000-01 was 6995 ha and production is 14469 tonnes. During 2010-11 production is 3593 tonnes. Tapioca and pulses are the important dry crops. The district is the second highest producer of tapioca in the State after Kollam. In 2010-2011, tapioca was cultivated in 14261 hectares of land as against 27084 ha in 2000-01. The district has the second position in the cultivation of plantain. Coconut cultivation area in 2000-01 was 88663 and production was 635 tonnes. In 2010-11 coconut cultivation area is 69668 and production is 499 tonnes.

Papaya is the other important commonly cultivated fruit in the district. Cashew production area in 2001 was 2734 ha and production was 1252 tonnes.Comparing to 2010-11 area under production is 1068 ha and production is 499 tonnes. Pepper production area in 2001 was 5668 ha and production was 1705 tonnes.Comparing to 2010-11 area under production is 4761 ha and production is 939 tonnes. Rubber production area in 2001 was 28196 ha and production was 33518 tonnes.Comparing to 2010-11 area under production is 30970 ha and production is 44930 tonnes.

The main pulse crops growing in the district are black gram, green gram, horse gram, peas, beans, etc.
The following Table gives the season-wise extent of area in hectares and the production of rice in the district during the period 2000-11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Area covered (in hectares)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>2919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Crops</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>4761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turmeric</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areacanut</td>
<td>922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarind</td>
<td>761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanilla</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloves</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutmeg</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack</td>
<td>5170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>3377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>2892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain</td>
<td>5640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pappaya</td>
<td>1339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Fresh Fruit</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashew</td>
<td>1068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>69668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapioca</td>
<td>14261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Potatoes</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>2709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>30970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>147411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Report on Agricultural Statistics, 2010-11,
Dept. of Economics & Statistics, Kerala
Paddy is grown in all the tracts of the district (highland, midland and lowland). 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. Under the high yielding variety programme, substantial increase in paddy cultivation has been achieved, even though the percentage of area sown under paddy is decreasing year after year due to conversion of paddy fields to other purposes. The area under paddy cultivation has decreased from 6995 hectares of area in 2000-01 to 2919 hectares of area in 2010-11, a decline of about 58.27 per cent during last 10 years. In 2010-11, the production of rice came down to 6923 tonnes as against the State production 522738 tonnes. The total contribution of the district towards the rice production is 1.32 per cent. The electricity charges in respect of irrigation and drainage for rice cultivation have also been fully subsidized.

There are a number of institutions aiming at the prosperity of agriculture in the State. The Agricultural College under the Kerala Agricultural University has been functioning in the district on the side of the Vellayani Lake in the periphery of Thiruvananthapuram City. Many research activities are conducted under auspicious of this College. The Regional Coconut Research Station, Neyyattinkara has been functioning since 1948. The Institute is conducting manual and cultural experiments on different aspects of coconut cultivation on a co-ordinated and planned basis. The Coconut Nursery, Valiaputhura supplies quality seedlings. The Pepper Nursery, Nedumangad was started in 1958. The Areacanut Research Station is another important research institute in the district. Supply of quality seedlings is one of the functions of this Institute.

Irrigation

The Neyyar Irrigation Project, was commissioned in 1959, irrigates an area of 116.56 km². The Neyyar is the source of water for the reservoir. The length of the dam is 294.13 metres (965 ft) and the height is 50.6 metres (166 ft). The catchment draining into the reservoir covers an area of 140 sq.kms (sq mi). of area mainly of forest land, receiving an annual average rainfall of about 2260 mms. from the two monsoons. The

### Season-wise production of Rice during the period 2000-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Autumn</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Summer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area (in ha.)</td>
<td>Production (in tonnes)</td>
<td>Area (in ha.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>3388</td>
<td>7216</td>
<td>3598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>3336</td>
<td>7335</td>
<td>3466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>3189</td>
<td>7246</td>
<td>3231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>2551</td>
<td>5666</td>
<td>2802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>2621</td>
<td>6423</td>
<td>2573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>2178</td>
<td>5232</td>
<td>2513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>1403</td>
<td>3602</td>
<td>2373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>1309</td>
<td>3243</td>
<td>1481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>3360</td>
<td>1529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>1417</td>
<td>3942</td>
<td>1360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>1493</td>
<td>3593</td>
<td>1159</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
total length of the main canal and its branches is 266 kms.

The Vamanapuram River Valley Project envisages construction of two dams, one at Valayanki across the main river, three kilometres down stream of the Kallar Bridge and the other at Mylammoodu across the Chittar and a pick up weir at Pathazhakayam. This project was started in 1981 and revised in 1996. It is expected to irrigate a net area of 8,800 hectares and gross area of 18,010 hectares. It is also a planned water resource planning and management at river basin level by preparing watershed based plans in the Neyyar as a strategy proposed during the 10th plan.

**Animal Husbandry**

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

Animal Husbandry Department is vested with the animal health programme in the district by making available timely veterinary assistance and attends to the welfare of the animals in the district. Animal health has been well taken care of by the department by establishing a network of veterinary institutions at different level in the district. Institutions under Animal Husbandry Department in the district as on 31.3.2011 is given below.

**Institutions under Animal Husbandry Department in Thiruvananthapuram as on 31.3.2011.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.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>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Veterinary Dispensary</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Veterinary Poly Clinic</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Regional Artificial Insemination Centre</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mobile Veterinary Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>104</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


There are one District Veterinry centre, 23 Veterinary Hospital, 72 Veterinary Dispensary, 2 Veterinary poly clinic, 5 Regional Artificial Insemination Unit and one mobile Veterinary Hospital.

The Regional Poultry Farm and the district Livestock Farm at Kudappanakunnu, Dry Stock Farm at Palode, the Intensive Poultry Block at Pettah, one Clinical Lab, Broiler Farm, Piggery, Veterinary Sub Centres, Veterinary Biological Institute, Disease Investigation Office, Livestock Disease Control Unit and the SPCA (Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) are the major Animal Husbandry Institutes in the district.
The livestock population in the district as per the XV Quinquennial Census, 2007 is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Livestock</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>148385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>2755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>188612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>1528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>341285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Poultry</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fowls</td>
<td>1194190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ducks</td>
<td>30056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>48045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1272291</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


As per 1996 Livestock Census, the cattle population in the district was 2.56 lakhs. Their number has declined to 1.48 lakhs as per Livestock Census of 2007. The district has 15304 buffaloes in 1996 which has come down to 2755 in 2007. Thiruvananthapuram District has the fourth position in cattle population. In livestock population, the district has the 2\textsuperscript{nd} rank.

**Dairy**

In Thiruvananthapuram, milk is distributed to consumers from the diary at Ambalathara. There are 376 diary co-operatives besides 294 Anand model co-operatives. Kerala Livestock Development and Milk Marketing Board (K.L.D & M.M.B) and the Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing federation (MILMA) strive to improve production. Nearly 147000 litres of milk is being collected and distributed daily through the co-operative societies.

**Fisheries**

Thiruvananthapuram District stretches along the shores of the Arabian Sea for a distance of 78 kms. offering immense scope for the development of fisheries. The district is also suited for backwater fishing due to the presence of continuous stretch of lakes and backwaters. The eight fishing centres in the district are Vizhinjam, Anjengo, Poonthura, South Kollengode, Pulluvila, Poovar, Adimalathura and Karimkulam.

There were 4815 crafts (14 mechanised, 4,267 motorised and 731 non-motorised) is registered in the marine sector during 2009-2010 in the district. There are 10 fish processing units (ice plants, freezing plants and cold storages) and of these 10 units, two units (Government Ice and Cold Storage Plant at Vizhinjam and Government Ice Plant at Attipra) are in the public sector and the remaining in the private sector. There are two important fish markets in the district – one at Nedumangad and other at Palayam. There are four Fishing Research Stations in the district located at Vizhinjam, namely, Marine Survey Station, Lobster Research Station, Pilot Project for Pearl Culture and Pilot Project for Mussel Culture.

There are 42 fishermen Villages in the district and the total number of households engaged in fishing is about 40,000. The fisherman population is about 200,000 and the catch is around 32,000
Introduction of mechanised fishing crafts and modern fishing gear has augmented the fish catch. There were 186518 fisherman population in the District during 2009-2010. They include 184985 marine and 1533 inland fishermen. The Department of Fisheries, Matsyafed, District Level Fish Farmers Development Agency and Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agency implement development activities and welfare programmes.

The inland catch is significant in the district. The newly launched people oriented fish farming scheme aims at fish cultivation in 263 hectares of public ponds.

All the 78 panchayats in the district are readied to adopt the schemes under the guidance of local bodies. The coastal fisheries belt is divided into 42 fisheries Villages and most of such Villages have Fishermen Welfare Societies formed under the Kerala Fisheries Welfare Society Act of 1980. The following Table gives the species-wise composition of marine fish landing in the district during 2007-2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Elasmobranchs</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chirocentrius</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Oilsardines</td>
<td>1081</td>
<td>1077</td>
<td>1061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lesser Sardines</td>
<td>8340</td>
<td>8319</td>
<td>8079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Anchovilla</td>
<td>4973</td>
<td>4947</td>
<td>4854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Trisocles</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Other Culpeids</td>
<td>2125</td>
<td>2109</td>
<td>2046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Saurid&amp;Saurus</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hemirhamphus&amp;Belone</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Perches</td>
<td>1429</td>
<td>1421</td>
<td>1373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sciniaenids</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ribbon Fish</td>
<td>1398</td>
<td>1395</td>
<td>1340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Caranx</td>
<td>4189</td>
<td>4163</td>
<td>4135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Chlorinemus</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Other Carangids</td>
<td>5868</td>
<td>5836</td>
<td>5623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Leiognathus</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Lactrious</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Pomfrets</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mackerel</td>
<td>4045</td>
<td>4018</td>
<td>4013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Seerfish</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Tunnis</td>
<td>7255</td>
<td>7208</td>
<td>7197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Sphyraena</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Mugil</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Soles</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Penaid Prawn</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Lobsters</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Crabs</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Cephalopodes</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Cat Fish</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>45159</td>
<td>44925</td>
<td>43829</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kerala Marine Fisheries Statistics 2009, 2010 published by Department of Fisheries, Govt. of Kerala
The above Table shows that the species of fish available more in the district according to marine fish landing during 2007-2010 were Lesser Sardines, Tunnies, other Carangid, Anchovilla, Caranx and Mackerel. The fish landing contribution of the district during 2009-10 (43829 tonnes) is only 7.69 per cent of the State landing (570013 tonnes). The landing of Oil Sardine was 1061 lakh tonnes in the district which came to 0.68 per cent of the State landing (154136 tonnes). The landing of Mackeral (4013 tonnes) is 8.84 per cent of the State landing (45405 tonnes). In the case of Prawn, the Landing was 547 tonnes, which is 1.13 per cent of the State Landing of 48401 tonnes.

Industry

Economic growth is the outcome of numerous inter-dependent factors interacting with each other. Industrial development is a major factor in accelerating the growth of the economy. Thiruvananthapuram is an industrially backward district. There are no mining and heavy industries in Thiruvananthapuram district though the district has good communication and other infrastructural facilities. The district is privileged with large and medium scale industries which are briefly discussed here. The manufacturing companies are the Travancore Titanium Products, English India Clays, Thiruvananthapuram Rubber Works, Chakka, Thiruvananthapuram Spinning Mills, Balaramapuram, The Kerala Automobiles Ltd., Arulmoodu, Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation (KELTRON), Vellayambalam, Hindustan Latex, Poojappura, and Vijaya Mohini Mills, Thirumala. The products at Thiruvananthapuram Rubber Works are cycle tyres and cycle rims. Thiruvananthapuram Spinning Mills Limited, Balaramapuram was started in 1962 with a licensed capacity of 1,200 spindles. The number was raised to 25,200 spindles in March, 1968. In 1997-98, the company had produced 4,85,656 kg of yarn, valued at Rs.112.84 lakhs. Kerala Automobiles Ltd. incorporated on the 15th March, 1978 is having a licensed capacity of 10,000 three wheelers per annum which include Autorickshaws, Delivery Vans and Pick-up Vans.

The Hindustan Latex Limited, Thiruvananthapuram under the Government of India was set up in 1967 and its production commenced in 1969. The company produced 16,278 million pieces of contraceptive condoms valued at Rs.247.25 lakhs during 1997-98 and provided employment to 728 persons. The Vijaya Mohini Mills Limited, Thiruvananthapuram was taken over by Government of India under the Sick Textile Undertakings Ordinance in November, 1972 and subsequently it was vested to the National Textile Corporation Limited. In April, 1976, the mill was taken over by the NTC, Bangalore subsidiary. The company has production capacity of 24,016 spindles. The Trancos Limited is an industrial unit run under the co-operative sector by qualified engineers and technicians belonging to Thiruvananthapuram District. Besides the individual share participation by members, the Government of Kerala and SIDCO have also subscribed to the share capital of the society. The management of society vests in a Director Board represented by the State Industries Department and SIDCO. The production activities commenced in January, 1975. The society is one of the leading manufacturers of injection moulded plastic items and rigid PVC pipes. Among the private companies TK Chemicals and English India Clays are worth mentioning.

There are 28238 Small-Scale Industrial units registered in the district as on 31st March, 2010. Of these, 1012 units are promoted by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 6985 units by women and 27037 by others. These units are engaged in the manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures, manufacture of paper and paper products, printing, publishing, allied industries textile products, manufacture of rolling shutters, steel furniture, steel and aluminium vessels, agricultural implements, manufacture of coffee powder, cashew kernels, ice, cattle feed and poultry feed, tapioca products, scented arecanut, manufacture of handloom and power loom clothes and printing and designing of cloth, etc. The important handloom weaving centres are Balaramapuram, Amaravila, Thiruvananthapuram, Dhanuvachapuram, Vamanapuram and Kattakada.
Details of industries of SSI/MSME are given in the following table.

### Industries Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catagory</th>
<th>Thiruvananthapuram</th>
<th>Kerala</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of SSI/MSME promoted by</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td>7992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>1589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>27037</td>
<td>196820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28238</td>
<td>205987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>6985</td>
<td>52294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Investments (in Lakhs)</td>
<td>102785.93</td>
<td>1083168.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of goods and services produced (in lakhs)</td>
<td>245337.1</td>
<td>3715570.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employment generated (no.s) 134808 1021162

*Source: Panchayat Statistics and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2011*

Details of industrial co-operative societies are given in the following table.

### Industrial Co-operative Societies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catagory</th>
<th>Thiruvananthapuram</th>
<th>Kerala</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Co-operative Societies registered (Nos)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>2466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of working societies (Nos)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Panchayat Statistics and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2011*

Some traditional handicrafts have also taken root in the district. Among the industrial arts, ivory carving is one of the major arts flourishing in the district from time immemorial. This craft is at present localised in and around Thiruvananthapuram City and it is essentially a cottage industry. Ivory products are export-oriented. Next to ivory, woodcarving has flourished in the district from early times. Coconut shell products also deserve special mention. The Cottage Industry Marketing Co-operative Society and SMSM Institute are the two institutions, which deal mainly with these products. Furniture manufacture on a commercial scale is a late development of the wood carving industry and a number of concerns have sprung up in the City for manufacture of items as chairs, tables, sofas, settees, cots, almirahs, benches, radio and TV casings and articles required by electrical and engineering industry. Rattan chairs, baskets, settees, sofas,
cradles, etc., are manufactured at Varkala and Thrivananthapuram. Brass and bell metal vessels of various shapes and designs, spouted pots, spittoons and oil lamps are some of the well-known products of this industry. There are a number of jewellery shops in this district. Lace and embroidery work actively engages hundreds of women. Stone quarrying and brick making also gives ample job opportunities, particularly in the context of construction of buildings. The most important stone quarrying centres are located at Kovalam, Kochuveli, Peroorkada, Malayankil, Thirumala and Parassala. Blacksmiths are found in all parts of the district and those living in Neyyattinkara are skilled workers of cutlery and knives. The natural bee keeping has not been replaced by bee-hives. A number of co-operative societies are engaged in keeping beehives, of which, those at Kodankara and Paraniyam are the most important ones. The Khadi industry also provides good employment opportunities. There are 360 Handloom Co-operative Societies in the district during 2000-2001. There is about 48 per cent of the total number of Handloom Societies in the State (755) in the corresponding period. There is an industrial Estate at Pappanamcode and an Industrial Development Centre at Kochuveli.

Electronics Technology Parks – Kerala (TECHNOPARK)

Techno park is a technology park in Thiruvananthapuram (Trivandrumb), Kerala, India. The park is dedicated to IT ventures. It is the first and largest technology park in India. Launched in 1990, Techno park as of 2010 has 3.5 million square feet of built-up area, and is home to over 285 companies, employing nearly 40,000 professionals. Techno park is currently on an expansion mode by adding another 37 hectares as part of Phase III expansion and 450 acres (1.8 km²) as Techno city - an integrated IT township near Pallippuram. The policy of economic liberalisation initiated by the government of India in 1991 and the rapid growth of the global software industry during the 1990s substantially contributed to its growth. During the global financial crisis of 2007–2010, the park saw a period of reduced growth in 2009-10, where the exports recorded was only 2.8% more than the previous year. As of late 2010, Techno Park accounts for about 70% of IT exports from Kerala.

The units in Techno park include domestic firms, joint ventures and subsidiaries of foreign companies engaged in a wide variety of activities, which include embedded software development, smart card technology, enterprise resource planning (ERP), process control software design, engineering and computer aided design software development, IT Enabled Services (ITES), process re-engineering, animation and e-business. Techno park is owned and administered by the Government of Kerala and is headed by a Chief Executive Officer. In addition to this, it has a Governing Council and a Program Implementation Board, both of which include top officials of the government. Administrative offices, including that of the CEO, are housed in the Park Centre building. Techno Park also hosts a Technology Business Incubation Cell and Software Competency Centre, situated in the Park Centre.

Work Force

As of now, Technopark has 285 companies in IT and ITES sector with around 40,000 employed in various sectors. Technopark houses major IT companies like Oracle Corporation, Infosys, TCS, ITC Infotech, along with Visual Graphics India Limited, Accel Frontline Ltd, Ernst & Young Global Shared Services Center, Allianz, RR Donnelley, UST Global, Tata Elxsi, IBS Software Services, NEST Software and SunTec Business Solutions to name a few.

Institutions

Techno park hosts two prominent educational and research institutes. The Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management-Kerala (IIITM- K) is a premier institution of Higher Education and Research and Development in applied Information Technology and Management. In addition to providing post graduate courses in Information Technology, IIITM- K is a leader in Educational Networking and in setting up web portals which benefit the community. Portals for Computational
chemistry and agricultural information dissemination are among its focus areas. IIITM–K is located at present in Park Centre.

The Asian School of Business (ASB) one of the prominent Business School in Kerala used to work out of Techno park offering its flagship post graduate management programme, before moving to its own 16 Acre LEED Certified campus in 2011. The Asian School of Business is managed by a Board of Governors which includes stalwarts of the Indian IT industry like Tata Consultancy Services CEO S. Ramadorai and Infosys CEO Kris Gopalakrishnan.

**Infrastructure**

Technopark aims to provide all the infrastructure and support facilities needed for IT/ITES and electronics companies to function. In addition to built-up office space, it also provides all utilities as well as the connectivity. This is done either directly or through private partners. In addition, Technopark provides business incubation facilities for start-up firms as well as some social infrastructure for the personnel working in the park.

There are currently about a dozen buildings inside the Technopark campus intended for software development. Seven of the buildings in Technopark are named after rivers in Kerala - the Pamba, the Periyar, the Nila, the Chandragiri, the Gayathri, Bhavani and the Thejaswini. The seventh building is named Thejaswini and was commissioned in February 2007, with over 600,000 sq ft (56,000 m²). (60,000 sq m.) of carpet area. There are also independent buildings of private enterprises inside the Phase I campus named Amstor house, Padmanabham and M-squared. These buildings aggregate to a total of about 3,500,000 sq ft (330,000 m²). (350,000 sq m.) of space, either complete or under construction.

**Key parameters of buildings in Techno park**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number of floors</th>
<th>Total area</th>
<th>Number of elevators</th>
<th>Generator backup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pamba</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periyar</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandragiri</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gayathri</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nila</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhavani</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thejaswini</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCS Peepul Park</td>
<td>4 to 5</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tata Elxsi Neyyar</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBS Campus</td>
<td>4 to 10</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leela Info Park</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phase II**

Technopark has acquired 86 acres (0.35 km²) of land, for its Phase II expansion.

Out of this, 50 acres (0.2 km².) has been earmarked for Infosys and 36 acres (0.15 km²) for UST Global. Infosys is planning to create up to 2,500,000 sq ft (230,000 m²). (233,000 sq m.) of space to accommodate up to 15,000 professionals in the end. It plans to set up 600,000 sq ft (56,000 m²). (56,000 sq m.) in the first phase. UST Global is setting up a 3.2 Million sqft campus to be complete by 2015. Eight lakh sqft of space will be complete by January 2012. Work on the campus was launched on October 24, 2007. Tata Consultancy Services has been allotted 25 acres (0.1 km².) within the campus for their software development centre. This
is in addition to the 14 acres (57,000 m²) of land allotted to them for setting up their new training centre—Peepul Park. IBS Software Services is constructing a 450,000 sq ft (42,000 m²), (42,000 sq m.) office on 5 acres (0.02 km²) of land. The NEST group has also been allocated land to build a Development Centre, on which work has almost completed.

**Software Technology Park of India (STPI), Thiruvananthapuram**

Software Technology Park of India, Thiruvananthapuram under the Ministry of Information Technology, Government of India came into existence in the year 1992. The main focus of STPI is to promote export oriented software development. During the year 2000-01, 25 export-oriented companies have been registered under STPI, taking the total number of registered companies to 237. Out of this, major exporting companies are located in the TECHNOPARK campus at Kariavattom and about 50 per cent of the registered units are located in Kochi.

STPI is the nation’s premium high-speed data communication service provider besides being a Class-A national level ISP. STPI can provide International Private Leased Circuits (IPLCS) and Internet Leased Lines of any bandwidth from its own satellite earth at TECHNOPARK campus. International private leased circuit to USA, Germany, Switzerland and France are established through this infrastructure.

The total number of companies exporting from STPI, Thiruvananthapuram has increased from 59 to 72 making a substantial increase in total exports by about 65 per cent in 2000-01. The export has increased from Rs.67 crores to Rs.110 crores. In addition, the incubation facility envisaged under STPI scheme has been provided for the benefit of small and medium entrepreneurs in the STPI complex at Bakery Junction, Thiruvananthapuram. About 15 units are operating from this complex, employing about 150 people and generating a revenue of about Rs.4.80 crores in the year 2000-01.

There are 89 Medium and Large-Scale Industries in the district as on 31.3.2010.

**Role of Various Industrial Promotional Agencies in the district**

**KSIDC**

As a nodal agency for setting up a centre for excellence in the IT sector, KSIDC has set up the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Kerala (IIITM-K) in Thiruvananthapuram.

**KINFRA**

It has completed the development works in the following Industrial Parks in the district.

1) Internal Apparel Park in 45 acres of land at Menamkulam at a total project cost of Rs.2,184 lakhs.

2) Small Industries Park at Menamkulam in 40 acres of land under IIDC scheme of Ministry of Industries, Government of India at a project cost of Rs.612 lakhs and Rs.200 lakhs assistance from Government of India.

3) KINFRA Film and Video Park, India’s first Infotainment Park developed as a leading destination for screen content Development at a total project cost of Rs.1,245 lakhs in an area of 75 acres at Kazhakootam. The Kinfra Film and Video Park is near Techno Park and is an advanced film and animation production facility.

**Kerala SIDCO**

Kerala SIDCO is a promotional agency wholly owned by the Government of India. SIDCO Tiles at Amaravila is engaged in the manufacture of clay products, tiles, bricks, etc.
KITCO

KITCO is rendering consultancy services largely in the fields of detailed engineering and project management for infrastructure development and expansion and diversification of Corporation. It is rendering project management services for establishment of a Film and Video Park in Thiruvananthapuram for KINFRA at a project cost of Rs.9 crores.

KSFDC

Government of Kerala accelerating this replanting. As a result, many studios and related industries started popping up in and around Thiruvananthapuram.

Transport

Road

The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation has 19 transport units in the district including a central workshop at Pappanamcode. The transport units in the district are Parassala, Neyyattinkara, Vellarada, Poovar, Vizhinjam, Kattakkada, Aryanad, Thiruvananthapuram City, Thiruvananthapuram Central, Pappanamcode, Vikas Bhavan, Peroorkada, Nedumangad, Palode, Vellanad, Kilimanoor, Venjaramoodu, Attingal and Kaniyapuram.

The NH-47 stretches from Parassala at the Southern extremity to Parippally in the North, covering a distance of 80 km. within the district. The State Highway (M.C. Road) covers a distance of 55 kms. and passes through Kesavadasapuram, Vembayam, Venjaramood, Kilimanoor and Nilamel in the North of the district.

The total length of the State Highways in the district in the year 2008-2009 was 180.36 kms. Major District Roads had a length of 1453.82 km. in the corresponding period. There is no other district road or Village rode during this period.

The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department in the district was 1652.29kms. in 2010. Out of these 1609.07 kms. were Black Topped and 12.98kms.with Water Bound Mecadam surface.

The following Table gives the category-wise distribution of Motor Vehicles in the district during 2007-2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2007-08</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Goods Vehicles</td>
<td>29044</td>
<td>30630</td>
<td>32511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Buses</td>
<td>23468</td>
<td>24750</td>
<td>25752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cars and Station Wagons</td>
<td>112140</td>
<td>130465</td>
<td>147100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including Taxies and Jeeps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Three Wheelers</td>
<td>38259</td>
<td>40530</td>
<td>44014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Two Wheelers</td>
<td>400951</td>
<td>43320</td>
<td>466985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2999</td>
<td>3306</td>
<td>4831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>606861</td>
<td>663001</td>
<td>721193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic Review, State Planning Board

The total number of vehicles in the district was 721193 during 2009-10. This constituted 14.77 per cent of the total number of vehicles in the State in the corresponding period (4880059). The percentage increase of vehicles during the period 2007-2010 was 18.84 per cent in the district.
Railways

Thiruvananthapuram Division was formed on 2nd October, 1979, carving out the Shornur-Cochin Harbour Terminus section from the erstwhile Olavakkot Division and Ernakulam-Trivandrum Kanyakumari section of Madurai Division. The rail transport in the district is operated by Southern Railway zone of Indian Railway. Thiruvananthapuram is connected to the rest of the country by broad gauge railway line. 82 kms of railway line passes through the district. There are currently 20 railway stations in the district including the Thiruvananthapuram Central station. Now trains are being operated from Kochu Veli Railway Station also. The main railway stations in the district are Kappil, Edava, Varkala, Akathumuri, Kadakkavoor, Chirayinkeezhu, Perunguzhi, Murukkumpuzha, Kaniyapuram, Kottayam, Veli Halt, Kochu Veli, Trivandrum Pettah, Trivandrum Central, Nemom, Balaramapuram, Neyyattinkara, Dhanuvachapuram Halt and Parassala.

The doubling of track between Kayamkulam-Quilon Junction was completed in 1996 and between Quilon-Trivandrum during the year 2000. During the same year Railway Electrification works between Shornur-Ernakulam was commissioned. The Electrification between Ernakulam-Trivandrum via Kottayam and Alleppey was completed in 2006.

Ports

The district has one minor port at Kovalam/Vizhinjam. The total number of Vessels handled was 51 at Kovalam/Vizhinjam during 2009-2010. It includes 43 Steamers and 8 Sailing Vessels. Ordinary cargo vegetables, building materials, medicines, food, etc., were handled at this port. The water way from Thiruvananthapuram to Kottappuram in Kozhikode district, which was made possible by two tunnels of 282 and 721 metres, constructed in 1877 and 1880 respectively at Varkala, is now defunct. Projects and schemes are underway for reviving these waterways.

The container trans-shipment project proposed at Vizhinjam holds prospects for reaching the district by sea. The port terminal will be developed under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model where in the construction and operation of the port terminal would be on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis is proposed to follow the landlord port model with a view to catering to passenger, container and other clean cargo. The port will be the second largest port in Kerala precedes Port of Kochi.

The IFC has also undertaken the task of conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment Study of the Container Port. The port development is proposed to follow the landlord port model where the dredging, reclamation as well as basic external infrastructure work like construction of break-water and quay wall will be taken up by VISL. Further, it is also expected to monitor Land Acquisition, road/rail infrastructure, water and power supply required for the construction and operations of the port on behalf of Government of Kerala (GoK).

Proposed Project Plan of Vizhinjam
Airports

The International Airport at Thiruvananthapuram is situated at Shanghumugham beach within the City limits, about 3 kms. West of the City. The Indian Airlines is running regular service connecting Thiruvananthapuram with other parts of the Country, Sri Lanka and Mali. Air India is also conducting regular flights to Kuwait, Dubai, Dhamam, Singapore, Male, Colombo, Sharjah, Muscat, Baharin, Doha, Jeddah and Abu Dhabi. It is linked with Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Kolkata by domestic flights. The other Airways conducting services in the airport are Air Lanka, Gulf Air, Kuwait Airways, Oman Air, Quatar Airways, Air Maldives and Jet Airways. The Kerala flying club started on 16th September, 1959 is also functioning here.

The Headquarters of the Southern Air Command of the Indian Air Force is in the capital city.

Electricity and Power

All the revenue Villages and the Towns in the district are electrified and power is therefore available in almost every nook and corner of the district.

Thiruvananthapuram District has no Hydro-Electric Project. Sabarigiri and Idukki Hydro-Electric Projects are the main source of power to the district. There are two circles for the Kerala State Electricity Board in the district, one in the City and the other at Kattakkada.

Grama Panchayats

As per the recommendations of Shri Belavantha Rai Mehta Committee and the Administrative Implementation 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 992 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 the 73rd amendment of Indian Constitution. This Act was amended in 1995 and 1999 and based on the recommendations of Decentralization Committee, First Finance Committee and Election Commission, basic changes were incorporated in 105 Departments, out of a 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, 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 were 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 decision making.

The jurisdiction of Grama Panchayat is usually a Village. However, in certain cases, more than one Village constitute the area of the Panchayat. The Panchayat is divided into Wards. The 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.

Grama Panchayats play 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 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’ (People’s Planning), 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 the 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 Asuthranam).

The Grant-in-Aid to Local Bodies is given in three components-General Sector, SCP (Special Component Plan) and 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 2009-2010. 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 Budgets for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010.

The share under T.S.P (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 was in the ratio of 50: 20: 30 in the Budget for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010. The following Table gives an account of Plan Assistance as Grant-in-Aid to Local Bodies during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010.
Each district receives Plan Assistance for General Sector, SCP and TSP. Of these, the major allotment is for General Sector. Grama Panchayats receive the maximum assistance. During 2007-08, the total assistance received by the District Panchayat, Block Panchayats, Grama Panchayats and Municipalities in Thiruvananthapuram District amounted to Rs. 12160.19 lakhs. By 2009-2010, the total assistance had gone up to Rs. 22134.02 lakhs. However, in TSP there is a fall in allotment from Rs. 346.89 lakhs in 2007-08 to Rs. 343.62 lakhs in 2009-2010. The Municipalities had received considerable assistance under General Sector. They had not received any fund for TSP during 2007-2010. It is noticed that Grama Panchayats had received the maximum assistance in General Sector and SCP. The fund allocation reflects the importance of the Local Bodies in the implementation of IX Plan programme.

Kudumbashree

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 Neighbour Hood Groups (NHG in short) 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. 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 government 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 entrepreneurial, 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 19070 neighbourhood groups (NHG) functioning in Thiruvananthapuram 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 agglom-
eration’. 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 of 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. Bair
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. Kadaiy
20. Kakkalan, Kakkan
21. Kalladi
22. Kanakkan, Padanna, Padannan
23. Kavara (other than Telugu speaking or Tamil speaking Balija, Kavarai, Gavara, Gavaran, 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 subsection(2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)]*
30. Mannan, Pathiyan, Perumannan, Vannan, Velan
31. Moger (other than Mogeyar)
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 knownas
   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, Trissur districts and Palakkad (earlier
  Palaghat) district excluding Chittur taluk

Scheduled Tribes

1. Adiyar
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, Palliyyan, Palliyar, Paliyan
26. Paniyan
27. Ulladan, Ullatan
28. Uraly
29. Mala Vettuvan (in Kasargode and Kannur districts)
30. Ten Kurumban, Jenu Kurumban
31. Thachanadan, Thachanadan 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 heath 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 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:**

   7.1 **Post Office (PO):** Self-explanatory.

   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 some 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 having 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**: Orphanages 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) areas 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 32,34,356 in 2001 to 33,01,427 in 2011 with 15,81,678 males and 17,19,749 females. The district with 5.63 per cent of the total geographical area of the State accommodates 9.88 per cent of the total population.

District is sub divided into four Taluks viz, Chirayinkeezhu, Nedumangad, Thiruvananthapuram and Neyyattinkara. In 2001 Census, Thiruvananthapuram and Neyyattinkara Taluks have retained their position in population size. In 2001 Census, Thiruvananthapuram Taluk, the most populous Taluk of the district has 11,14,318 population followed by Neyyattinkara Taluk with 8,58,991 Nedumangad Taluk with 6,32,173 and Chirayinkeezhu Taluk with 6,28,874. In 2011 Census, Thiruvananthapuram Taluk is the most populous Taluk of the district with 1140845 persons, followed by Neyyattinkara Taluk (8,80,986), Nedumangad Taluk (6,45,326) and Chirayinkeezhu Taluk (6,34,270). In 2001, Thiruvananthapuram Taluk had 34.5 per cent of the total population of the district, followed by Neyyattinkara Taluk with 26.6 per cent, Chirayinkeezhu Taluk with 19.4 per cent and Nedumangad Taluk with 19.6 per cent. In 2011, there is a slight variation in the percentage of population in all the Taluks. Thiruvananthapuram Taluk has 34.6 per cent of the total population of the district, followed by Neyyattinkara Taluk with 26.7 per cent, Chirayinkeezhu Taluk with 19.2 per cent and Nedumangad Taluk with 19.6 per cent.

Statement 1 shows the percentage of population in each Taluk to the population of the district for 2001 and 2011 censuses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Percentage to total population of the District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu Taluk</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedumangad Taluk</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram Taluk</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyyattinkara Taluk</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Distribution of population in Rural and Urban areas

The Census tradition shows that the population data at a given point of time has always been presented at rural and urban levels. Such a presentation, showing the distribution of population into two distinct segments, enables us to study the extent of urbanization and the shift of population from rural to urban on that account.

The rural-urban classification is necessary for understanding the process of urbanization in the District. The rural population has decreased from 21,42,695 in 2001 to 15,29,831 in 2011 and the urban population has increased from 10,91,661 in 2001 to 17,71,596 in 2011.

The rural-urban distribution of population in 2001 and 2011 is diagramatically depicted in the following page:
The rural-urban classification is necessary for understanding the process of urbanization in the District. The population of the district is divided between rural and urban areas in the ratio of 2:1 in 2001 and 1:1 ratio in 2011 Censuses. The urban population of the District has increased from 10, 91, 661 in 2001 to 17,71,596 in 2011.

(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

In 2001 Census, there were one class I Town, two class II towns and two class III Towns. The one and only class I Town (Thiruvananthapuram M. Corp) in 2001 is same for during 2011 Census also. In 2011 Census, there are three class II towns, 21 Class III Towns and six class IV towns. Out of 31 Towns, 5 are Statutory Towns and 26 are Census Towns.

The Size-Class of Towns with number of Towns in 2011 is depicted diagramatically below.

Population Growth

In 1901 Census, the district had a population of 484493 persons with 17.5 per cent growth-rate during 1901-11; it had reached the highest growth-rate of 31.4 per cent in 1961. During 1911-21 the growth-rate had marginally declined to 17.0 per cent. During 1921-31, the growth-rate was short up to 28.6 per cent and in the next decade it had declined to 18.5 per cent. During 1941-51 and 1951-61, the growth-rate was
exceedingly high. It was 30.8 per cent during 1941-51 and 31.4 per cent during 1951-61. Since 1971, there is continuous decrease in growth-rate. The growth-rate for the rural and the urban areas of the district are 10.0 per cent and 9.4 per cent respectively compared to the decade 1981-1991. The rural growth-rate was the highest in Nedumangad Taluk (13.8 per cent) during 1981-91 and in the case of urban growth-rate; it was the highest in Neyyattinkara Taluk during 1981-91.

In 1991, among the Taluks, Thiruvananthapuram Taluk had the highest growth-rate of 14.6 per cent. The lowest decadal growth-rate was seen in Chirayinkeezhu Taluk with 10.9 per cent. All the Taluks, except Chirayinkeezhu Taluk, had growth-rate higher than the district average (13.5 per cent). During 1991-2001, the growth-rate of all the Taluks have declined. Neyyattinkara Taluk has recorded the highest growth-rate of 10.0 per cent during 1991-2001, relegating Thiruvananthapuram Taluk to the lowest position with a growth-rate of 7.2 per cent. The rural population has shown a substantial increase in growth rate during 1991-2001.

According to 2011 Census, the growth rate of the district is 2.1 per cent. The rural population has shown a substantial decrease in growth-rate (-28.6 per cent) during 2001-2011. The urban growth-rate has shown an increase in growth-rate 62.3 per cent during 2001-2011.

Statement 2 shows the percentage decadal growth rate of State, District and various Taluks during 2001-11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerala State</td>
<td>31841374</td>
<td>33406061</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram District</td>
<td>3234356</td>
<td>3301427</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu Taluk</td>
<td>628874</td>
<td>634270</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedumangad Taluk</td>
<td>632173</td>
<td>645326</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram Taluk</td>
<td>1114318</td>
<td>1140845</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyyattinkara Taluk</td>
<td>858991</td>
<td>880986</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2001 Census, the highest rural growth rate (14.4 per cent) was recorded in Chirayinkeezhu Taluk and the urban growth rate was in Neyyattinkara (25.7 per cent). Chirayinkeezhu Taluk had witnessed an urban growth rate of -16.7 per cent.

In 2011 Census, all the four Taluks of Thiruvananthapuram District is showing negative rural growth-rate. For Chirayinkeezhu Taluk it is -20.9 per cent, for Nedumangad Taluk it is -8.3 per cent, for Thiruvananthapuram Taluk it is -63.5 per cent and for Neyyattinkara taluk it is -37.9 per cent. The urban growth rate is highest in Neyyattinkara Taluk (316.1 per cent). Urban growth rate of other Taluks are Chirayinkeezhu Taluk (158.8 per cent), Nedumangad Taluk (108.3 per cent), Thiruvananthapuram Taluk (21.8 per cent) respectively.

Density

One of the important indices of population concentration is the density of population. It is defined as the number of persons per square kilometer. The overall density of population per square kilometer in Thiruvananthapuram District is 1508 persons. In 2001, with an average density of 1476 persons per sq.km., the District holds the same rank. In 2011 Census, Thiruvananthapuram District has 1st rank among
the Districts in density.

Statement 3 shows the density of population of the State, District and Various taluks during 2001 and 2011 Censuses.

<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>Thiruvananthapuram District</td>
<td>1476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu Taluk</td>
<td>1652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedumangad Taluk</td>
<td>682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram Taluk</td>
<td>3623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyyattinkara Taluk</td>
<td>1505</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the Taluks, there is considerable variation in density. Density is highest for Thiruvananthapuram Taluk (3709 sq.km) followed by 1666 sq.km for Chirayinkeezhu Taluk, 1543 sq.km for Neyyattinkara Taluk and 696 sq.km for Nedumangad taluk.

**Sex-ratio**

Sex-ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. In 1991 Census, Thiruvananthapuram District had a sex-ratio of 1036 females per 1000 males. In all Censuses except 1901 to 1921, there is preponderance of females over males in the district. The district had a positive sex-ratio of 1003 females per 1000 males in 1931. In 1941, the sex-ratio has increased to 1017 and again declined in 1951 and 1961 Censuses. Since 1971, the sex-ratio is steadily increasing. The district had recorded a sex-ratio of 1060 females per 1000 males in 2001. The district has recorded a sex-ratio of 1087 females per 1000 males in 2011. During 1901-2011, the sex-ratio at the State level has increased by 80 points and at the district level by 91 points.

The sex-ratio of the district for 2011 Census is diagrammatically depicted below:
The sex-ratio figures for the rural and the urban areas of the district were 1070 and 1042 respectively in 2001. In 2011 Census, the sex-ratio of the district is 1087 females per 1000 males. An increase in sex-ratio is seen both in the rural and the urban areas of the district in 2011. The sex-ratio of rural and urban areas of the district are 1111 and 1068 females per 1000 males.

Statement 4 shows the sex-ratio of the State, District and various Taluks during 2001 and 2011 Censuses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/District/Taluk</th>
<th>Total/ Rural/ Urban</th>
<th>Sex-ratio</th>
<th>2001 Census</th>
<th>2011 Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerala State</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>1084</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1059</td>
<td>1078</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>1091</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram District</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1060</td>
<td>1087</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1070</td>
<td>1111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1042</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu Taluk</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1139</td>
<td>1195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1141</td>
<td>1188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1128</td>
<td>1210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedumangad Taluk</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1073</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1074</td>
<td>1113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1060</td>
<td>1069</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvanthapuram Taluk</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1039</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>1109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1037</td>
<td>1053</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyyattinkara Taluk</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>1041</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1026</td>
<td>1041</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td>1041</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to 2011 Census, the sex ratio for the Thiruvananthapuram District is 1087. Sex ratio figures for the various Taluks are Chirayinkeezhu Taluk -1195, Nedumangad Taluk -1105, Thiruvananthapuram Taluk -1058 and Neyyattinkara Taluk -1041.

Among the Taluks, sex ratio is highest in Chirayinkeezhu Taluk. Among the rural part of the Taluks sex-ratio is highest in Chirayinkeezhu Taluk with 1188 females per 1000 males, followed by Nedumangad Taluk with 1113, Thiruvananthapuram Taluk with 1109 and Neyyattinkara Taluk with 1041.

The sex-ratio of the urban population of the District is 1068 females per 1000 males, which is lower than the rural sex-ratio. Among the Taluks, sex-ratio of the urban population is the highest in Chirayinkeezhu Taluk with 1210 females per 1000 males, followed by Nedumangad Taluk with 1069, Thiruvananthapuram Taluk with 1053 and Neyyattinkara Taluk with 1041.

Among the Towns, the sex-ratio is the highest in Vakkom (CT) (1316), followed by Keezhattingal (CT) (1227).
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. The main workers plus the marginal workers of 1981 or 1991 or 2001 or 2011 are comparable with the workers plus non-workers with secondary work of 1971 and workers of 1961. In 2011, Marginal workers are further classified into those worked for 0 to 3 months and those worked for 3 to 6 months.

The work participation rate for the total workers is defined as the percentage of total workers to the total population. 2001 Census, had recorded 32.4 per cent of the population as workers in the district. In 2001, the male work participation rate in the District was 51.4 per cent and that of the females was 14.5 per cent. In 2011 Census, the total, male and female work participation rate have slightly increased to 37.3 per cent, 54.6 per cent and 21.4 per cent respectively.

The work participation rate in the district for 2001 and 2011 is diagrammatically depicted below:

![Work Participation Rate 2001 and 2011](image)

In 2001, the main workers constituted 25.87 per cent, the marginal workers 6.4 per cent and the remaining 67.7 per cent were non-workers. In 2011,

As compared to 2001 Census, the work participation rate of main workers has increased substantially to 27.9 per cent. On the other hand, a substantial increase in the work participation rate of marginal workers (9.4 per cent) is observed. The corresponding figures for the State in 2011 are 34.8 per cent for total workers, 27.9 per cent for main workers and 6.9 per cent for marginal workers.

In the rural areas of the district, according to 2001 Census, the total work participation rate has declined marginally to 32.4 per cent and the work participation rate of main workers has declined substan-
tially to 23.9 per cent. On the other hand, the work participation rate of marginal workers has increased substantially to 8.5 per cent. According to 2011 Census in the rural areas of the district, the total work participation rate was 38.13 per cent. The percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers accounted for 26.31 per cent, 11.83 per cent and 61.87 per cent respectively in 2011 Census.

In the rural areas of the district, according to 2001 Census, it is seen that the total work participation rate is 32.5 per cent, showing an increase during 1991-2001. The percentage of main workers to the total population has declined marginally to 28.1 per cent, while an increase is noticed in the work participation rate of marginal workers (4.4 per cent). In the urban areas of the district, the percentage of total workers was 36.6 per cent in 2011. Of them, 29.3 per cent were main workers and 7.3 per cent were marginal workers. The remaining 63.4 per cent were non-workers.

Statement 5 shows the percentage of main workers, marginal workers and nonworkers in State, District and various Taluks during 2001 and 2011 Censuses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/District/Taluk</th>
<th>Percentage to Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala State</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram District</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu Taluk</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedumangad Taluk</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram Taluk</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyyattinkara Taluk</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2001 Census, the total work participation rate has declined marginally in all the Taluks, except Thiruvananthapuram Taluk, where a marginal increase is noticed (33.1 per cent). A substantial decrease is noticed in the work participation rate of main workers in Chirayinkeezhu Taluk (24.3 per cent), Nedumangad Taluk (23.5 per cent) and Neyyattinkara Taluk (23.3 per cent) in 2001. In Thiruvananthapuram Taluk, only a marginal decline is noticed in the rate of main workers (28.5 per cent). The work participation rate of marginal workers has increased substantially in all the Taluks in 2001. At the Taluk level, Neyyattinkara Taluk has registered the highest work participation rate for total workers (39.0 per cent) and marginal workers (12.7 per cent) in 2011. In the case of main workers, it was in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk, (30.6 per cent). The work participation rate for other Taluks are respectively Chirayinkeezhu Taluk (35.7 per cent), Nedumangad Taluk (37.9 per cent) and Thiruvananthapuram Taluk (36.5 per cent). Work participation rate of main workers are Chirayinkeezhu Taluk (25.8 per cent), Nedumangad Taluk (27.4 per cent) and Neyyattinkara Taluk (26.4 per cent) in 2011. Marginal workers have increased for these Taluks are 9.9 per cent for Chirayinkeezhu Taluk, 10.5 per cent for Nedumangad Taluk, 5.97 per cent for Thiruvananthapuram Taluk and 12.7 per cent for Neyyattinkara Taluk. The percentage of non-workers are 64.31 per cent for Chirayinkeezhu Taluk, 62.2 per cent for Nedumangad Taluk, 63.5 per cent for Thiruvananthapuram Taluk and 61.0 per cent for Neyyattinkara Taluk.

In the rural areas of the Taluk, according to 2001, the highest work participation rate for total workers (33.3 per cent) and main workers (25.4 per cent) are reported in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk. In the case of marginal workers, the highest rate is reported in Neyyattinkara Taluk (8.7 per cent). During 2001-2011, the work participation rate of total workers has declined marginally in the Taluk rural except Thiruvananthapuram Taluk (33.3 per cent) where a marginal increase is noticed. On the other hand, a substantial decline is
noticed in the work participation rate of main workers in all the Taluks during 2001-2011. The work participation rate of marginal workers has increased substantially during 2001-2011. According to 2011 Census, the work participation rate for total workers are for Chirayinkeezhu Taluk, Nedumangad Taluk, Thiruvananthapuram Taluk and Neyyattinkara Taluk are 36.0 per cent, 38.2 per cent, 36.7 per cent and 40.3 per cent respectively. In the case of main work participation rate it is highest in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk (27.2 per cent). Main work participation rate for Chirayinkeezhu Taluk, Nedumangad Taluk, and Neyyattinkara Taluk are 25.9 per cent, 27.0 per cent, 27.2 per cent and 25.7 per cent respectively. In the case of marginal workers, the highest rate is reported in Neyyattinkara Taluk (14.6 per cent). Marginal work participation rate for other Taluks recorded as for Chirayinkeezhu Taluk, Nedumangad Taluk, and Thiruvananthapuram Taluk are 10.1 per cent, 11.2 per cent and 9.5 per cent respectively. During 2001-2011, the work participation rate of total workers has increased marginally in all the Taluks. On the other hand, a substantial increase is noticed in the work participation rate of main workers in all the Taluks during 2001-2011. The work participation rate of marginal workers has increased substantially during 2001-2011. The percentage of non-workers are 64.1 per cent for Chirayinkeezhu Taluk, 61.9 per cent for Nedumangad Taluk, 63.3 per cent for Thiruvananthapuram Taluk and 59.7 per cent for Neyyattinkara Taluk.

In the urban areas of the Taluk, according to 2001 Census, it is seen that the total work participation rate has declined marginally in Chirayinkeezhu and Nedumangad Taluks, while there is a marginal increase in Thiruvananthapuram and Neyyattinkara Taluks. The work participation rate of main workers has declined substantially in Chirayinkeezhu (21.1 per cent), Nedumangad (23.5 per cent) and Neyyattinkara (24 per cent) Taluks in 2001. On the other hand, in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk, a slight decrease is noticed (29.4 per cent). Substantial increase in the work participation rate of marginal workers is witnessed in 2001. During 2001-11, the work participation rate of total workers in the Taluk urban areas are recorded as for Chirayinkeezhu Taluk (34.98 per cent), Nedumangad Taluk (36.69 per cent), Thiruvananthapuram Taluk (36.52 per cent) and Neyyattinkara Taluk (37.55 per cent) respectively. In 2011 Census, it is seen that the total work participation rate has increased marginally in Chirayinkeezhu and Nedumangad Taluks, while there is a marginal increase in Thiruvananthapuram and Neyyattinkara Taluks. The work participation rate of main workers has increased substantially in Chirayinkeezhu (25.57 per cent), Nedumangad (29.08 per cent), Thiruvananthapuram (30.86 per cent) and Neyyattinkara (27.11 per cent) Taluks in 2011. Substantial increase in the work participation rate of marginal workers is witnessed in 2011. The work participation rate for marginal workers is 9.41 per cent for Chirayinkeezhu Taluk, 7.61 per cent for Nedumangad Taluk, 5.66 per cent for Thiruvananthapuram Taluk and 10.44 per cent for Neyyattinkara Taluk. The percentage of non-workers are 65.02 per cent for Chirayinkeezhu Taluk, 63.31 per cent for Nedumangad Taluk, 63.48 per cent for Thiruvananthapuram Taluk and 62.45 per cent for Neyyattinkara Taluk.

Among the main workers, the work participation rate in the district was 40.9 per cent for males and 10.6 per cent for females in 2001. The corresponding figures for 2011 Census are 43.99 per cent for males and 13.11 per cent for females. There is an increase in the rates for males and females in 2011. In the case of marginal workers, females (3.9 per cent) had a higher proportion than males (10.5 per cent) in 2001 as well as in 2011, with 10.64 per cent for males and 8.26 per cent for females in the district.

In 2011 Census, among the four categories, the other workers account for the highest percentage with a break-up of 86.18 per cent for males and 88.44 per cent for females. Thus, the females among the other workers have registered a higher percentage than that of males. The second category in which the highest percentage of workers is engaged is the agricultural labour. It accounts 8.28 per cent for males and 6.23 per cent for females. 3.15 per cent of workers are cultivators. In this category also, there is a higher percentage of male workers (3.53 per cent) as compared to female workers (2.27 per cent). 2.32 per cent of workers are engaged in household industry. The percentage of females engaged in household industry (3.06 per cent) is more than that of males (2.00 per cent). In short, the areas where the percentage of female workers exceeds male workers are household industry and other work. In the other two categories the male workers are predominant.

According to 2001 Census, the percentage of Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, Household Indus-
tries and Other Workers of the Thiruvananthapuram District is 3.67 per cent, 12.95 per cent, 3.39 per cent and 79.99 per cent respectively. In 2011 Census the percentage of Cultivators, Agricultural labours, Household Industries and Other Workers of the Thiruvananthapuram District is 3.15 per cent, 7.67 per cent, 2.32 per cent and 86.86 per cent respectively.

Category of different workers in the District for 2001 and 2011 Census is diagrammatically depicted below.

According to 2011 Census, among the four Taluks of the district the highest percentage of cultivators is in Chirayinkeezhu Taluk(5.27 per cent). The percentage of cultivators of the other Taluks are 5.17 per cent for Nedumangad Taluk, 0.91 per cent for Thiruvananthapuram Taluk and 3.05 percent for Neyyattinkara Taluk respectively.

Statement 6 shows the workers in different category of State, District and Taluks for 2001 & 2011 Censuses.

**Statement 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerala State</td>
<td>7.04</td>
<td>5.77</td>
<td>15.76</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.39</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>73.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram District</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7.67</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>86.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu Taluk</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>10.58</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>81.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedumangad Taluk</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.17</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>12.62</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>80.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram Taluk</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>94.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyyattinkara Taluk</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>8.55</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>85.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Literacy**

Literacy was a Census question in the very first 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.
In 2001, the literacy rate of the district was 89.3 per cent with a break-up of 87.9 per cent for rural and 92.0 per cent for urban. According to 2011 Census it has registered literacy rate 93.02 per cent with 91.72 per cent for rural and 94.14 per cent for urban.

The total, rural and urban literacy rates of the district for 2011 are diagrammatically depicted below:

According to 2001 Census, the literacy rate was the highest in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk with 91.96 per cent. The other Taluks had literacy rate below 90 per cent. Neyyattinkara Taluk with 87.33 per cent had returned the lowest literacy rate. If we compare with the literacy trend of the Taluks in 2011 Census, it is seen that, the literacy rates of Thiruvananthapuram, Chirayinkeezhu, Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara Taluks have remained above 90 per cent, despite of the marginal increase in the literacy rate of Chirayinkeezhu Taluk from 88.65 per cent in 2001 to 92.78 per cent in 2011 and Neyyattinkara Taluk from 87.33 per cent in 2001 to 91.45 per cent in 2011. Literacy rate of Nedumangad Taluk is increased from 87.76 per cent in 2001 to 92.46 in 2011. With a higher literacy rate of 94.68 per cent, Thiruvananthapuram Taluk has retained its position as the Taluk with the highest literacy rate in 2011.

In the rural areas of the Taluks, 2011 Census reveals that, the literacy rate is above 90 per cent in all the Taluk with the highest literacy rate of 92.68 per cent for Chirayinkeezhu Taluk and the lowest literacy rate of 90.46 per cent for Neyyattinkara Taluk. In 2011 Census, the rural areas of Chirayinkeezhu and Thiruvananthapuram Taluks have improved their literacy rate from 88.14 per cent in 2001 to 92.68 per cent in 2011 and 89.06 per cent in 2001 to 90.79 per cent in 2011 respectively. In the other Taluks, the literacy rate has increased during 2001-2011 from 87.6 per cent to 92.22 per cent in Nedumangad Taluk and 87.47 per cent to 90.46 per cent in Neyyattinkara Taluk. However, the literacy rate has remained above 90 per cent in the Taluk rural in 2011 Census.

The urban areas of the Taluks show that, the literacy rate was above 90 per cent in all the Taluks except Nedumangad Taluk in 2001 Census. The highest urban literacy rate was reported in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk with 92.79 per cent closely followed by Chirayinkeezhu Taluk with 92.27 per cent. During 2001 Census, the literacy rate of Nedumangad Taluk was 89.39 per cent and the literacy rate of
Neyyattinkara Taluk was 86.21 per cent. During 2011 Census results reveal that, the literacy rate has improved in all the Taluks where in Nedumangad Taluk it has increased from 89.39 per cent in 2001 to 93.55 per cent in 2011. In Chirayinkeezhu Taluk, the literacy rate has crossed 90 per cent by enhancing its literacy rate from 92.27 per cent to 92.99 in 2011. In Neyyattinkara Taluk, the literacy rate has improved by about four points from 86.21 per cent to 92.59 per cent. The increase in literacy rate in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk during 2001-2011 is increased from 92.27 per cent to 95.02 per cent. It continues to hold the position as the Taluk with the highest urban literacy in 2011 Census with 95.02 per cent.

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

### Statement 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/District/Taluk</th>
<th>2001 Total</th>
<th>2001 Rural</th>
<th>2011 Total</th>
<th>2011 Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerala State</td>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram District</td>
<td>89.28</td>
<td>93.02</td>
<td>92.64</td>
<td>91.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu Taluk</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>92.78</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>92.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedumangad Taluk</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>92.46</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>92.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram Taluk</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94.68</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>90.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyyattinkara Taluk</td>
<td>87.3</td>
<td>91.45</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>90.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Male and Female Literacy Gap

In 2001, the male-female gap in literacy in the district was 6.5. Among the Taluks, Nedumangad Taluk had the highest male-female gap in literacy(8.2). The lowest male-female gap in literacy (5.3) was recorded in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk. Chirayinkeezhu and Neyyattinkara Taluks had male-female gap in literacy was 7.5 and 6.0 respectively.

In 2011 Census, the male–female gap in literacy has come down to 3.89 in the district. Among the Taluks also, the male-female gap in literacy has declined. It has declined to 4.44 in Chirayinkeezhu Taluk, 5 in Nedumangad Taluk, 3.08 in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk and 3.72 in Neyyattinkara Taluk. Nedumangad Taluk is holding first position both in 2001(8.2) and 2011(5).

Statement 8 shows the male-female gap in literacy of the State, District and Taluks during 2001 and 2011 Census.

### Statement 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>6.52</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>3.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu Taluk</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>4.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedumangad Taluk</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram Taluk</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyyattinkara Taluk</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Male-Female Literacy Rate of the district for 2011 Census is diagramatically depicted below.

![Literacy Rate 2011](image)

**Religion**

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 the total population is very negligible. In 2011 Census, 21.94 lakhs population of Thiruvananthapuram District are Hindus, 4.53 lakhs are Muslims and 6.31 lakhs are Christians. Besides the above, there are 404 Sikhs, 301 Buddhists and 76 Jains in the district. Persons belonging to other religions and persuasions numbered 1082. The number of persons who have not stated their religion due to reasons unknown are 22019. Hindus, Muslims and Christians constitute about 99.27 per cent of the total population. More than one half of the population are Hindus (66.46 per cent). Muslims (13.72 per cent) and Christians (19.10 per cent) together account for 32.82 per cent of the total population.

There is a marginal decrease in the proportion of Hindus to the total population in 2011 (66.46 per cent) as compared to 2001 (68.09 per cent) whereas the proportion of Muslims and Christians have been slightly increased in 2011 (13.72 per cent and 19.10 per cent) as compared to 2001 (13.34 per cent and 18.41 per cent).

**Availability of University Education in the District**

Thiruvananthapuram District is a major academic hub. The university of Kerala is in Thiruvananthapuram city. There are 20 arts and science colleges in the district, and the strength of students is estimated to be 15926. The University of Kerala has its research and higher education centers at Kariavattom. Thiruvananthapuram Medical college, the premier health institute of the State is one of the Finest in the country. It is upgraded to the status of an All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS). The college of Engineering, Thiruvananthapuram and Government Engineering college, Bartonhill are the two main engineering colleges in Thiruvananthapuram. There are one Swathi Thirunal Sangeetha college and one Government law college functioning under Kerala University. In this district, there is one institution for development Studies at Ulloor known as Centre for Development Studies (CDS) and there is another Gover-
c) Mother tongue, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Mother tongue of 2001 Census

The language data was collected in India in the Census of 1881 onwards. In 1881, the 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, the 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. The 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 the 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 the mother-tongue. In case of any doubt, language mainly spoken in the household was considered.

Statement 9 shows number of speakers of prominent languages in the district during 2001 Census.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Prominent Languages</th>
<th>No.of speakers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malayalam</td>
<td>3167111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>51091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>3714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>2931</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Four languages have been reported as prominent mother tongues in Thiruvananthapuram District. Malayalam, the mother tongue of the most of the Keralites has 31, 67,111 speakers in this district constituting 97.92 per cent of the total population. The five other important mother tongues reported in the District were Tamil, Hindi, Telugu, Urdu and Marathi with 51091, 2931, 3714, 981 and 880 speakers respectively. They constituted 1.58 per cent, 0.09 per cent, 0.11 per cent, 0.03 per cent and 0.03 per cent respectively of the total population. Mother tongues like Kannada, Bengali, Punjabi, Gujarathi, Oriya, Nepali, Sindhi, Assamese, Kashmiri and Manipuri had negligible speakers in Thiruvananthapuram District. There were only five persons in the district with Sanskrit as mother tongue. There were 770 speakers who reported non-scheduled languages as their mother tongues, who constituted 0.02 per cent of the total population of the district.
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

According to 2011 Census, the population of the Scheduled Castes in the district was 3,72,977 consisting of 1,78,589 males and 1,94,388 females. This accounted for 12.27 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population in the State. In 2001 Census, the population of the Scheduled Castes in the district was 3, 70,857. This accounted for 11.87 per cent of the Scheduled Castes population of the State. The decadal increase among Scheduled Caste population in the district was 0.57 per cent as against -2.7 per cent in the State during 2001-11.

The five major Scheduled Castes in the district were Pulayan/Cheramar, Kuravan/Sidhanar, Thandan, Paraiyan/Parayan/Sambavar and Mannan/Pathiyan/Perumannan/Vannan/Velan. In 2011 Census, the population of Pulayan/Cheramar was 1,49,102 consisting of 72,031 males and 77,071 females. Of this, 34.53 per cent of Pulayan/Cheramar lived in the rural areas of the district. The population of Kuravan/Sidhanar was 81,575 consisting of 38,090 males and 43,485 females. Of this, 81.12 per cent of Kuravan/Sidhanar lives in the rural areas of the district. The population of Thandan, Paraiyan/Parayan/Sambavar and Mannan/Pathiyan/Perumannan/Vannan/Velan were 39053, 32420 and 16621 respectively. Of this, 36.21 per cent of Thandan, 52.45 per cent of Paraiyan/Parayan/Sambavar and 31.32 per cent of Mannan/Pathiyan/Perumannan/Vannan/ Velan lives in the rural areas of the district.

The population of the Scheduled Tribes in the district in 2011 was 26,759 consisting of 12,624 males and 14,135 females. This accounted for 5.52 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population in the State. In 2001 Census, the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the district was 20,893. This accounted for 5.74 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population of the State. The decadal growth of Scheduled Tribes population in the District was 28.08 per cent as against 33.13 per cent in the State during 2001-11.

The major tribes in the district were Kanikaran/Kanikkar, Malai Aryan, Malai Vedan, Mannan and Ulladan. In 2011 Census, the population of Kanikaran/Kanikkar was 17,401 consisting of 8,133 males and 9,268 females. Of these, the majority (93.78 per cent) of the Kanikaran/Kanikkar lives in the rural areas of the district. The population of Malai Aryan was 780 consisting of 378 males and 402 females. Of this, 86.28 per cent were living in the urban area of the district. The population of Malai Vedan, Mannan and Ulladan were 774, 95 and 83 respectively. Of this, 71.06 per cent of Malai Vedan, 47.37 per cent of Mannan and 8.43 per cent of Ulladan lives in the rural areas of the district.

Statement 10 shows the percentage of total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population of State, District and various Taluks during 2011 Census.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement 10</th>
<th>Percentage to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State/District/Taluk</td>
<td>Scheduled Castes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala State</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrivananthapuram District</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu Taluk</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedumangad Taluk</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrivananthapuram Taluk</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyyattinkara Taluk</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As per 2011 Census, the population of the Scheduled Castes in the district was 3,72,977 consisting of 1,78,589 males and 1,94,388 females. The sex-ratio of Scheduled Caste population in the district was 1,089 which was higher than the general sex-ratio (1087) of the district and that of the state (1084). The sex-ratio among Pulayan/Cheramar, Thandan and Paraiyan/Parayan/Sambavar were 1070, 1110 and 1068 respectively.
According to 2011 census, the sex-ratio of Scheduled Tribe population in the district was 1120, which was higher than the general sex-ratio (1087) of the district and that of the State (1084). As regards the five major Scheduled tribes in the district, the highest sex ratio (1140) was among Kanikaran/Kanikkar Tribe, while the lowest sex ratio (900) was among Mannan Tribe. The sex-ratio among Malai Aryan, Malai Vedan and Ulladan were 1064, 1053 and 1371 respectively.

Statement 11 shows the Sex Ratio of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes of State, District and Taluks during 2011 Census.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/District/Taluk</th>
<th>Total/Rural/Urban</th>
<th>Sex-Ratio</th>
<th>Scheduled Caste</th>
<th>Scheduled Tribe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerala State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1057</td>
<td>1035</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1056</td>
<td>1031</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1056</td>
<td>1070</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvanathapuram District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1089</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>1139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1069</td>
<td>1063</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu Taluk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1136</td>
<td>1115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>1159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1151</td>
<td>988</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedumangad Taluk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>1152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1121</td>
<td>1153</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1117</td>
<td>1112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram Taluk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1101</td>
<td>972</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1044</td>
<td>1072</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyyattinkara Taluk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1067</td>
<td>1071</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1062</td>
<td>1023</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Kerala, the literacy rate of the Scheduled Castes in 2011 Census was 88.73 per cent and that of the Scheduled Tribes was 75.81 per cent as against the literacy rate of 94.00 per cent of the State as a whole. In the case of Scheduled Caste population, eight Districts of Kerala, viz., Kannur, Kozhikode, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Pathanamthitta and Thiruvananthapuram had literacy rate higher than that of the State. The highest literacy rate among Scheduled Castes was in Kottayam District with 94.61 per cent and the lowest in Palakkad District with 81.07 per cent. The literacy rate of the Scheduled Caste population in Thiruvananthapuram (89.13 per cent) was higher than that of the State (88.73 per cent). Among the total Scheduled Caste population in Thiruvananthapuram District, the male literacy rate was 92.48 per cent and the female literacy rate was 86.09 per cent. In the case of rural Scheduled Caste population, the male literacy rate was 91.24 per cent and the female literacy rate was 83.84 per cent, while urban literacy rate among males was 93.59 per cent and it was 88.21 per cent among females.

The literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes in Kerala in 2011 was 75.81 per cent, 80.76 per cent and 71.08 per cent respectively for total, males and females. Among the districts, the highest literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes in the State was in Kottayam District with 94.34 per cent and the lowest in Palakkad District with 61.48 per cent. Among the Scheduled Tribes in Thiruvananthapuram District, there were 89.22 per cent literates with 91.48 per cent males and 87.23 per cent females. In the case of rural Scheduled Tribes in the district, the literacy rate was 87.58 per cent, 90.21 per cent and 85.30 per cent for total, males and females respectively. The urban literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes was 93.96 per cent, 95.04 per cent and 92.97 per cent for total, males and females respectively. The urban literacy rates among the Scheduled Tribes were higher than that of the rural literacy rate.
Statement 12 shows the Literacy Rate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of State and District during 2011 Census.

### Statement 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/District</th>
<th>Literacy Rate(Persons)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scheduled Castes</td>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala State</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>75.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram District</td>
<td>89.13</td>
<td>89.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the Scheduled Castes in the district, 43.75 per cent were workers and 56.25 per cent were non-workers. The main workers accounted for 30.58 per cent and the marginal workers accounted for 13.17 per cent. 45.12 per cent of males were workers, as against 17.23 per cent female workers. As far as main work is concerned, the work participation rate was less among females. In the case of marginal work, there was higher male work participation as compared to females. There were 12.22 per cent female marginal workers as against 14.20 per cent male marginal workers. The percentage of main workers among Scheduled Castes in Thiruvananthapuram District was lower than that of the State (32.93 per cent) and that of marginal workers (10.90 per cent) was higher than that of the State.

Among the Scheduled Tribes in the district, 47.49 per cent were workers and 52.51 per cent were non-workers. The main workers accounted for 26.04 per cent and the marginal workers accounted for 14.53 per cent. 39.53 per cent among males were workers, as against 13.99 per cent female workers. As far as main work is concerned, work participation was less among females. But in marginal work the female work participation was higher among females. 17.21 per cent of males had marginal work against 12.15 per cent of females. The percentage of main workers among Scheduled Tribes in Thiruvananthapuram District was less than that of the State (33.29 per cent) and that of marginal workers was higher than that of the State (14.20 per cent).

Among the main workers of Scheduled Castes in the district, 11.94 per cent were agricultural labourers. The workers in other services constituted 85.00 per cent. The workers in household industry accounted for 1.68 per cent of the main workers. The workers engaged in cultivation accounted for 1.38 per cent of the main workers.
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></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>628874</td>
<td>552453</td>
<td>0.86%</td>
<td>158.78</td>
<td>12.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nedumangad</td>
<td>632173</td>
<td>576035</td>
<td>2.08%</td>
<td>108.28</td>
<td>8.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>1114318</td>
<td>253429</td>
<td>-8.27%</td>
<td>31.18</td>
<td>8.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>858991</td>
<td>760778</td>
<td>2.56%</td>
<td>436508</td>
<td>408626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Total:</td>
<td>3234356</td>
<td>2142695</td>
<td>1091661</td>
<td>2.07%</td>
<td>1771596</td>
<td>1771596</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table gives a profile of total, rural and urban populations with decadal variation during 2001-2011 and the percentage of urban population for 2001 and 2011 for the district and the taluks.

The decadal variation during 2001-2011 is 2.07 per cent for total, -35.65 for rural and 51.27 for urban. In comparison to the previous decade 1991-2001 (9.8 per cent), there is much decline in the decadal variation during 2001-2011. The same trend is seen in taluks also.

Rural areas of all the taluks have shown negative decadal growth during 2001-2011. In the urban areas of the all the taluks, the decadal variation has witnessed a major increase during 2001-2011. The decadal growth of population in urban area of Neyyattinkara taluk has increased enormously to 316 percent during 2001-2011.

The percentage of urban population has increased from 33.8 per cent in 2001 to 53.7 per cent in 2011. The highest urban population proportion (92 %) is in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk. The increase in urban areas of the district is very high because of formation of 26 new Census Towns in 2011 Census.

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>05689- Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4,36,508</td>
<td>1,99,468</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690- Nedumangad</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5,28,401</td>
<td>2,50,054</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691- Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>92,562</td>
<td>43,887</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692- Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4,72,360</td>
<td>2,31,455</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>15,29,831</td>
<td>7,24,864</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The total number of inhabited villages, the total rural population by sex and the number and the percentage of villages and the related population by sex for each of the seven population size classes are given for the rural areas of the district and the taluks.

Of the 68 villages, 65 Villages have population 10,000 and above. Remaining three villages have population between 5000 and 9999. They are Attingal-Avanavancherry (Part) of Chirayinkeezhu taluk and Kallikkad and Amboori villages of Neyyattinkara taluk. At the taluk level, cent per cent of the villages of Nedumangad and Thiruvananthapuram taluks have population 10,000 and above. On the other hand, in Chirayinkeezhu taluk only one village is in the range of population between 5000 - 9999 and in Neyyattinkara taluk two villages have population between 5000 and 9999 in addition to the large sized villages with population 10,000 and above.

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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</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 5000 - 9999</th>
<th>Number and percentage of village</th>
<th>Population 10000 and above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>1 ( 5 %)</td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td>2,840</td>
<td>1,97,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>2,50,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 ( 0 %)</td>
<td>43,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>2 ( 11 %)</td>
<td>9,069</td>
<td>9,593</td>
<td>2,22,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 ( 4 %)</td>
<td>11,519</td>
<td>12,433</td>
<td>7,13,345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3: New towns, de-notified, declassified and merged town in 2011 census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>New</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Statutory town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Census town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) Alamcode (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) Vakkom (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4) Kizhuvalam–Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5) Edakkode (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6) Azhoor (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7) Vattappara (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8) Karakulam (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9) Veiloor (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10) Pallipuram (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11) Iroopara (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12) Uliyazhathura (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13) Sreekaryam (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14) Kudappanakkunnu (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15) Vattiyoor (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16) Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17) Venganoor (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18) Vilappil (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19) Kulathummal (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20) Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21) Vilavoor (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22) Pallichal (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23) Athiyannur (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24) Kanjirampully (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25) Paravai (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26) Parassala (CT)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>Denotified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Statutory towns of 2001 census denotified and also did not satisfy the criteria to be treated as census towns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Statutory towns of 2001 census denotified but identified as census towns based on demographic and economic criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Census towns of 2001 census are notified as statutory town in 2011 census.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (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.*
In 2011 Census, no new statutory towns have been formed in the district. 26 new Census towns have been formed during 2011 Census. No town is either declassified and or wholly merged with other towns.

### Table 4: Sex ratio of the state and district, 1901-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Kerala State</th>
<th>Thiruvananthapuram District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rural</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.

In this table, the sex-ratio of the state and the district with rural - urban break up are given for the census years from 1901 to 2011.

In the state, the sex-ratio showed an increasing trend up to 1951 and thereafter declined in 1961 and 1971 Censuses. Again since 1981, sex-ratio is steadily increasing. The sex ratio of 1084 recorded in 2011 Census is the highest sex ratio ever recorded during 1901-2011. Twenty six percentage point increase in the sex ratio recorded during 2001-11 is also the highest during 1901-2011.

At the district level, the sex-ratio had remained less than 1000 upto 1921 Census. Thereafter, the sex-ratio had shown an increasing trend from 1931 to 1941 Census. In 1951 and 1961 Censuses the sex-ratio had again declined. The sex-ratio is showing a steady increase from 1971 Census onwards. The sex-ratio (1087) recorded in 2011 Census is the highest sex-ratio reported during 1901-2011.

The district has a higher rural sex-ratio than the total and urban sex-ratio through the referent Census years. The highest rural sex-ratio is also recorded in 2011 Census i.e., 1111 females per 1000 males which shows 41 percentage point more than 2001 Census.

As regards the urban sex-ratio, it had remained less than 1000 upto 1971. The urban sex-ratio of the district had crossed 1000 in 1981 Census and thereafter is on continuous increase. The highest urban sex-ratio of the district is also recorded in 2011 Census i.e., 1068 females per 1000 males.
The sex-ratio with rural-urban break-up for 2011 Census is given for the district and the taluks.

Sex-ratio of the district has increased to 1087 in Census 2011 from 1060 in Census 2001. The rural and urban sex-ratio for the State has increased as well. The sex-ratio with 1195 is highest in Chirayinkeezhu taluk, 108 points higher than that of district. The lowest sex-ratio of 1041 is recorded in Neyyattinkara taluk.

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>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>1195</td>
<td>1188</td>
<td>1210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>1113</td>
<td>1069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>1109</td>
<td>1053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>1041</td>
<td>1041</td>
<td>1041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District: 601-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>1087</td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>1068</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sex-ratio with rural-urban break-up for 2011 Census is given for the district and the taluks.

The rural sex-ratio of the district is 1111 females per 1000 males. Thus the district has a higher sex-ratio than the State rural (1078).

Among 12 CD Blocks in the district, Thiruvananthapuram(Rural) CD Block has no rural population and hence the analysis is confined to 11 CD Block only. Out of 11 CD Blocks having rural population, the highest sex-ratio is registered in Varkala CD Block (1229) and the lowest in Athiyannur CD Block (1024). Four CD Blocks viz., Varkala (1229), Kilimanoor (1174), Chirayinkeezhu (1145) and Vamanapuram (1148) have recorded sex-ratio higher than that of the District(Rural).

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>0141-Varkala</td>
<td>1229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0142-Kilimanoor</td>
<td>1174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0143-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>1145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0144-Vamanapuram</td>
<td>1148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0145-Vellanad</td>
<td>1090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0146-Nedumangad</td>
<td>1090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0147-Kazhakoottam</td>
<td>1109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0148-Thiruvananthapuram(Rural)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0149-Nemom</td>
<td>1044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0150-Athiyannur</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0151-Perunkadavila</td>
<td>1048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0152-Parassala</td>
<td>1039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table presents the rural sex-ratio of the district and the CD Blocks.
The villages are distributed in nine ranges of sex-ratio based on the sex-ratio of the villages. For each range of sex-ratio, the number of villages and their percentage to the total number of villages and the related rural population and their percentage to the total rural population are given. For the district (rural), the total number of villages and the total rural population are also shown.

Of the 68 villages in the district, 41 villages forming 60.3 per cent of the total number of villages and covering more than 54 per cent of the rural population have rural sex-ratio above 1100. In the remaining 27 villages, the rural sex-ratio is between 1000 and 1099 which covers 45.3 per cent of rural population. In short, cent per cent of the villages covering cent per cent of the rural population have sex-ratio 1000 or above.

### 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>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>950 - 999</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 - 1099</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>39.71</td>
<td>692586</td>
<td>45.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>60.29</td>
<td>837245</td>
<td>54.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District: Thiruvananthapuram (601)

| Sex ratio District (Rural):1111 |

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

### 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>803309-Varkala (M)</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>1187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>803310-Attingal (M)</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>1196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>628473-Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>628474-Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>628475-Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>628476-Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>628477-Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>628478-Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>803311-Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>1073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>628503-Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>628504-Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>803312-Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG)</td>
<td>(M Corp. + OG)</td>
<td>1053</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this table, the sex-ratio for the district (urban) and towns are given.

The sex-ratio of the district (urban) is 1068 females per 1000 males where as it was 1042 in 2001 Census. Among the towns, the highest sex-ratio is registered in Vakkom (CT) (1316), followed by Keezhattingal (CT) (1227) and the lowest in Pallippuram (CT) (945). Among 31 towns of the District, 13 towns have a higher sex ratio than the district.

![Table 8: Sex ratio of towns, 2011 (Contd…)](image)

### 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</th>
<th>Total population in 0-6 age group</th>
<th>Sex ratio for 0-6 age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>64798 32830 31968 974</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>44525 22617 21908 969</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>20273 10213 10060 985</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60183 30601 29582 967</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>49667 25211 24456 970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>10516 5390 5126 951</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The total population in 0-6 age-group by sex and the sex-ratio of the same age-group are given for the district and the taluks with rural urban break-up.

The child sex-ratio of the district is 964 female children per 1000 male children with 965 in rural and 962 in urban. The child sex-ratio in the rural area is comparatively higher than that of urban area.

The child sex-ratio is less than 1000 in all the taluks. Chirayinkeezhu (974) and Nedumangad (967) taluks, have higher child sex-ratio than the corresponding district average (964).

<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></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>101039</td>
<td>51623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>9879</td>
<td>5090</td>
<td>4789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>91160</td>
<td>46533</td>
<td>44627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>81041</td>
<td>41323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>43919</td>
<td>22382</td>
<td>21537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>37122</td>
<td>18941</td>
<td>18181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>District: 601-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>307061</td>
<td>156377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>147990</td>
<td>75300</td>
<td>72690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>159071</td>
<td>81077</td>
<td>77994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>0141-Varkala</td>
<td>16968</td>
<td>8561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0142-Kilimanoor</td>
<td>19850</td>
<td>10128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0143-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>7707</td>
<td>3928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0144-Vamanapuram</td>
<td>20733</td>
<td>10501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0145-Vellanad</td>
<td>18096</td>
<td>9217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0146-Nedumangad</td>
<td>10838</td>
<td>5493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0147-Kazhakkoottam</td>
<td>9879</td>
<td>5090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0148-Thiruvananthapuram(Rural)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0149-Nemom</td>
<td>4351</td>
<td>2289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0150-Athiyanur</td>
<td>8201</td>
<td>4159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0151-Perunkadavila</td>
<td>17594</td>
<td>8893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0152-Parassala</td>
<td>13773</td>
<td>7041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>147990</td>
<td>75300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this Table, the total rural population for 0-6 age-group by sex and the sex-ratio for 0-6 age-group are given for the rural areas of the district and the CD Blocks.

The child sex-ratio of the district (rural) is 965. At the CD Block level, it is the highest in Varkala CD Block with 982 and the lowest in Nemom CD Block (901). In five CD Blocks, the rural child sex-ratio is higher than the district rural child sex-ratio (965). In all the CD Blocks the rural 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>Less than 700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 - 749</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750 - 799</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800 - 849</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850 - 899</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.35</td>
<td>7072</td>
<td>4.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900 - 949</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>26.47</td>
<td>44439</td>
<td>30.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>950 - 999</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>45.59</td>
<td>68545</td>
<td>46.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 - 1099</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20.59</td>
<td>27934</td>
<td>18.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District: Thiruvananthapuram (601)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>147990</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sex ratio District (Rural): 965

The villages are distributed in nine ranges of child sex-ratio based on the child sex-ratio of the villages. For each child sex-ratio range, the number and the percentage of villages and the related rural population and their percentage are given. For the district (rural), the total number of villages and the total rural population are also shown.

The rural child sex-ratio of the district is 965. There are no villages in the district with rural child sex-ratio below 850. Out of 68 villages, maximum number of villages (31) have child sex-ratio in the range of 950-999 which covers 46.3 per cent rural population. A higher range of sex-ratio (1000-1099) in the age group 0-6 is observed only in 14 villages which constitute 18.9 percent rural population. In 5 villages (7.35 per cent) covering 4.8 per cent of the rural child population the child sex-ratio is between 850 and 899. 18 villages (26.5 percent) with 30 percent rural population have child sex-ratio in the range between 900 and 949. There are no villages with rural child sex-ratio above 1100. More than 65 per cent of the Villages covering almost same percent of the rural child population have rural child sex-ratio between 950 and 1099.

**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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803309-Varkala (M)</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>4479</td>
<td>2261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>803310-Attingal (M)</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>3451</td>
<td>1740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>628473-Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1552</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>628474-Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1519</td>
<td>753</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 12: Sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 of towns, 2011 (Contd…)

<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>5</td>
<td>628475-Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1922 939 983</td>
<td>1047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>628476-Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>3131 1563 1568</td>
<td>1003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>628477-Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1327 673 654</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>628478-Azhooor (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2892 1474 1418</td>
<td>962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>803311-Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>5676 2947 2729</td>
<td>926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>628503-Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2307 1164 1143</td>
<td>982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>628504-Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2533 1279 1254</td>
<td>980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>803312-Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG)</td>
<td>(M Corp. + OG)</td>
<td>69640 35354 34286</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>628510-Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2358 1207 1151</td>
<td>954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>628511-Pallippuram (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2221 1135 1086</td>
<td>957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>628512-Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2093 1075 1018</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>628513-Uliyazhathura (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2376 1234 1142</td>
<td>925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>628514-Seekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2034 1064 970</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>628515-Kudappankunnu (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>3094 1551 1543</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>628516-Vattiyooravu (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>3938 2050 1888</td>
<td>921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>628517-Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>3497 1829 1668</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>628518-Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>3160 1646 1514</td>
<td>920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>803313-Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>6092 3157 2935</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>628539-Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>3147 1625 1522</td>
<td>937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>628540-Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>3615 1851 1764</td>
<td>953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>628541-Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>3351 1703 1648</td>
<td>968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>628542-Vilavoorikkal (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>2674 1366 1308</td>
<td>958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>628543-Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>4844 2454 2390</td>
<td>974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>628544-Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>3546 1770 1776</td>
<td>1003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>628545-Kanjiramkalam (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1756 910 846</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>628546-Parasuvaikkal (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>1635 835 800</td>
<td>958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>628547-Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>(CT)</td>
<td>3211 1658 1553</td>
<td>937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District (Urban): 601-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td></td>
<td>159071 81077 77994</td>
<td>962</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this table, the total urban population in the age-group 0-6 by sex and the sex-ratio for 0-6 age-group are given for the district (urban) and the towns.

The urban child sex-ratio for the district is 962 in 2011 whereas it was 954 in 2001 Census. At the town level, Vakkom (CT) with 1047 has recorded the highest child sex-ratio and the lowest position goes to Kalliyoor (CT) and Sreekaryam (CT) each with 912. Out of 31 towns, 15 towns are having higher child sex-ratio than the district child sex-ratio.
This table gives the total population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population for the district and the taluks with rural-urban break-up.

The proportion of Scheduled Castes is 11.3 per cent and that of Scheduled Tribes is 0.8 per cent in the District. The rural areas have higher proportion of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district.

At the Taluk level, the highest proportion of Scheduled Caste population is observed in Chirayinkeezhu taluk (16.8 per cent). The other three taluks have almost the same proportion (10 per cent) of Scheduled Castes population. In case of Scheduled Tribes, their proportion is negligible in all the taluks except Nedumangad taluk where it is as high as 2.6 per cent.

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>0141-Varkala</td>
<td>159846</td>
<td>27754</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>17.36</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0142-Kilimanoor</td>
<td>198519</td>
<td>34650</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>17.45</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0143-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>78143</td>
<td>11624</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>14.88</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0144-Vamanapuram</td>
<td>216222</td>
<td>27184</td>
<td>6143</td>
<td>12.57</td>
<td>2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0145-Vellanad</td>
<td>192465</td>
<td>15337</td>
<td>8700</td>
<td>7.97</td>
<td>4.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0146-Nedumangad</td>
<td>119714</td>
<td>9227</td>
<td>1077</td>
<td>7.71</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The total rural population, the total rural Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population and the percentage of rural Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe population to the total rural population are given for the district and the CD Blocks.

The rural proportion of Scheduled Castes is 11.76 per cent whereas only 1.31 per cent of rural population are Scheduled Tribes.

At the CD Block level, the highest proportion of Scheduled Caste population is found in Kilimanoor CD Block (17.45 per cent) and the lowest in Nedumangad CD Block (7.7 per cent). Six CD Blocks have the proportion of Scheduled Caste population above 10 per cent. Vellanad, Athiyannur, Nedumangad, Perumkadavila and Parassala are the five CD Blocks with proportion of Scheduled Caste less than 10 per cent. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, the proportion is the highest in Vellanad CD Block (4.5 per cent), followed by Vamanapuram CD Block (2.8 per cent). The other CD Block having above one per cent Scheduled Tribe proportion is Perumkadavila 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>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.88</td>
<td>3742</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>45.59</td>
<td>63069</td>
<td>35.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>42.65</td>
<td>96274</td>
<td>53.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.88</td>
<td>16832</td>
<td>9.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 - 50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 - 75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 and above</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District: Thiruvananthapuram(601)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>179917</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This table gives the total number of villages and their percentage and the Scheduled Castes rural population and their percentage for eight specified percentage ranges based on the proportion of rural Scheduled Castes population to the total rural population in each village.

All the villages in the district have Scheduled Caste population. Out of 68 villages, there are only four villages (5.88 percent) with proportion of Scheduled Caste less than 5 per cent. 31 villages, covering 35 per cent of the total rural Scheduled Caste population have Scheduled Caste proportion in the range of 5 - 10 per cent and 29 villages (42.65 percent) have Scheduled Caste proportion in the range of 11-20 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>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>89.71</td>
<td>7154</td>
<td>35.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>5050</td>
<td>25.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.88</td>
<td>7818</td>
<td>39.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 - 50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 - 75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 and above</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District: Thiruvananthapuram(601)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20022</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table gives the total number of villages and their percentage and the rural Scheduled Tribes population and their percentage for eight specified percentage ranges based on the proportion of rural Scheduled Tribes population to the total rural population in each village.

All the 68 villages in the district have Scheduled Tribe population. 61 villages, forming almost 90 per cent of the total number of villages, and covering 36 percent of the Scheduled Tribe rural population, the Scheduled Tribe proportion is less than 5 per cent. There are 3 villages with Scheduled Tribe proportion between 5 and 10 per cent. These villages cover 25.2 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe rural population. 4 villages (5.9 per cent) have Scheduled Caste Proportion between 11 and 20 covering almost 39 percent of rural population.

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>803309-Varkala (M)</td>
<td>40048</td>
<td>5885</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>14.69</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>803310-Artingal (M)</td>
<td>37346</td>
<td>4057</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>10.86</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>628473-Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>14762</td>
<td>2349</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.91</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>628474-Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>15185</td>
<td>3178</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20.93</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>628475-Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>19267</td>
<td>2192</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11.38</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The total urban population, the urban population of Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and their percentage to the total urban population are given for the district and the towns.

In the district (urban), the proportion of Scheduled Castes is 10.9 per cent and that of Scheduled Tribe is 0.4 per cent. The proportion of the Scheduled Caste population is below the district (urban) average in 13 towns of the district. The highest proportion of Scheduled Caste population is in Edakkode Census town(24.14) and the lowest (6.9) is recorded in Karakulam (CT).

As regards Scheduled Tribe population, the proportion is negligible in the district (urban) and also in individual Towns. The Scheduled Tribe population is below 100 in 17 towns of the district. The highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population is in Iroopara Census Town(0.82).
This Table gives the sex-ratio of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population for the rural areas of the District and the CD Blocks.

The rural sex-ratio of the Scheduled Castes is 1110 and that of the Scheduled Tribes is 1139. In the rural areas, the Scheduled Castes have a higher sex-ratio than the Scheduled Tribes.

At the CD Block level, the Scheduled Caste sex-ratio is the highest in Chirayinkeezhu CD Block (1157) and the lowest in Nemom CD Block (1057). Out of 11 CD Blocks having rural population, six CD Blocks have the Scheduled Caste sex-ratio above 1100. Five CD Blocks i.e. Varkala (1132), Kilimanoor (1118), Chirayinkeezhu (1157), Vamanapuram (1126), and Nedumangad (1144) have Scheduled Caste sex-ratio above the corresponding district average (1110).

There are only seven CD Blocks in the district with Scheduled Tribe sex-ratio above district average. The highest Scheduled Tribe Sex-ratio (1219) is recorded in Nemom Census Town and the lowest is in Athiyannur CD Block (755).

<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>0141-Varkala</td>
<td>1132</td>
<td>1143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0142-Kilimanoor</td>
<td>1118</td>
<td>1169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0143-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>1157</td>
<td>1152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0144-Vamanapuram</td>
<td>1126</td>
<td>1137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0145-Vellanad</td>
<td>1097</td>
<td>1159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0146-Nedumangad</td>
<td>1144</td>
<td>1193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0147-Kazhakkoottam</td>
<td>1101</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0148-Thiruvananthapuram(Rural)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0149-Nemom</td>
<td>1057</td>
<td>1219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0150-Athiyannur</td>
<td>1060</td>
<td>755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0151-Perumkavilavila</td>
<td>1063</td>
<td>1066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0152-Parassala</td>
<td>1084</td>
<td>1179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1110</strong></td>
<td><strong>1139</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 town</th>
<th>Scheduled castes sex ratio</th>
<th>Scheduled tribes sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803309-Varkala (M)</td>
<td>1166</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>803310-Attingal (M)</td>
<td>1144</td>
<td>1087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>628473-Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>628474-Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>628475-Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>1194</td>
<td>2250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>628476-Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>1196</td>
<td>1273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>628477-Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>1067</td>
<td>727</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 19: Sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in towns, 2011
In this Table, the sex-ratio of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given for the district (urban) and the towns of the district.

The urban area has a sex-ratio of 1069 for Scheduled Castes and 1063 for Scheduled Tribes. Both the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe sex-ratio are lower than the total sex-ratio of the district (1087).

The highest Scheduled Caste sex-ratio is recorded in Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor Census Town (1196), followed by Vakkom Census Town (1194) and the lowest in Uliyazhathura Census Town (980). Uliyazhathura Census Town is the only town with Scheduled Caste sex ratio below 1000. There are eleven Towns in the District having Scheduled Caste sex-ratio above 1100.

As regards, the Scheduled Tribe sex-ratio, it is less than 1000 in 16 towns of the district. At the Town level, the highest Scheduled Caste sex-ratio is recorded in Vakkom Census Town (2250) and the lowest in Keezhattingal Census Town (571).
The number of literates and illiterates and literacy rate by sex and the gap in male-female literacy rate are given for the district and the taluks with rural-urban break-up of population.

In the district, the literacy rate is 93 with 91.8 per cent for rural and 94.1 per cent for urban. The urban as well as the male literacy rate is higher than the rural and the female literacy rate respectively. In the rural area, the male literacy rate is above 90 per cent, while the female literacy rate is below 90 per cent whereas in the urban area both male and female literacy rate is above 90 percent.

At the Taluk level, the literacy rate is above 90 per cent in all Taluks. The literacy rate of Thiruvananthapuram Taluk (94.68 per cent) is highest among all Taluks even higher than the district average (93.02 per cent). All the Taluks have male literacy rate above 90 per cent. In female literacy rate, all the Taluks except Neyyattinkara have literacy rate above 90 per cent. Female literacy rate in rural areas of Chirayinkeezhu taluk is above 90 per cent. Rural areas of Nedumangad, Thiruvananthapuram and Neyyattinkara Taluks are having female literacy rate below 90per cent. It is worth to note that Female literacy rate of rural area of the district is also less than 90 per cent.

The gap between the rural male and female literacy rates is 3.9 per cent. This gap is 4.38 per cent for the district rural which is higher than that of district urban. The same trend is seen at Taluk level also except in Chirayinkeezhu taluk. In all Taluks except Nedumangad Taluk, the gap in Male-female literacy rate is below 5 per cent.

Table 20: Number of literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in Taluks, 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>Number of literates</td>
<td>Number of illiterates</td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>528340</td>
<td>243863</td>
<td>284477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>363294</td>
<td>168129</td>
<td>195165</td>
<td>73214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>165046</td>
<td>75734</td>
<td>89312</td>
<td>32716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>541020</td>
<td>262449</td>
<td>278571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>441474</td>
<td>213483</td>
<td>227991</td>
<td>86927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>99546</td>
<td>48966</td>
<td>50580</td>
<td>17379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>984488</td>
<td>484106</td>
<td>500382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>75075</td>
<td>36074</td>
<td>39001</td>
<td>17487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>909413</td>
<td>448032</td>
<td>461381</td>
<td>138870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>731560</td>
<td>364439</td>
<td>367121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>387579</td>
<td>193170</td>
<td>194409</td>
<td>84781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>343981</td>
<td>171269</td>
<td>172712</td>
<td>64645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District:Thiruvananthapuram(601)</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2785408</td>
<td>1354857</td>
<td>1430551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1267422</td>
<td>610856</td>
<td>656566</td>
<td>262409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1517986</td>
<td>744001</td>
<td>773985</td>
<td>253610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of literates and illiterates and literacy rate by sex are given for the district and the taluks with rural-urban break-up of population.
In this Table, the number of literates and illiterates and literacy rate by sex and the gap in male-female literacy rate are given for the rural areas of the district and the CD Blocks.

The rural literacy rate of the district is 91.7 per cent with 94 per cent for males and 90 per cent for females. The rural male literacy rate is higher than the rural female literacy rate in the district.

Among 11 CD Blocks having rural population, only one CD Block is having literacy rate below 90 per cent. Five CD Blocks have rural literacy rate above the corresponding District average (91.7 per cent). As regards the male literacy rate, the rate is above 90 per cent, in all the CD Blocks, except Athiyannur CD Block (88 per cent). It is as high as 95.8 per cent in Kilimanoor CD Block and as low as 88.0 per cent in Athiyannur CD Block. In the case of female literacy rate, the highest rural female literacy rate is registered in Varkala CD Block (91.1 per cent) and the lowest is recorded in Athiyannur CD Block (85.6 per cent).

The gap between the rural male and female literacy rates in the district is 4.4 per cent. Among the CD Blocks, Athiyannur CD Block (2.4 per cent) has the lowest gap between the rural male and female literacy rates and the highest gap is noticed in Vellanad CD Block (5.3 per cent).

<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>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0141-Varkala</td>
<td>132782</td>
<td>60115</td>
<td>72667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0142-Kilimanoor</td>
<td>166498</td>
<td>77813</td>
<td>88685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0143-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>64014</td>
<td>30201</td>
<td>33813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0144-Vamanapuram</td>
<td>181019</td>
<td>86027</td>
<td>94992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0145-Vellanad</td>
<td>159241</td>
<td>77983</td>
<td>81258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0146-Nedumangad</td>
<td>101214</td>
<td>49473</td>
<td>51741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0147-Kazhakkoottam</td>
<td>75075</td>
<td>36074</td>
<td>39001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0148-Thiruvananthapuram(Rural)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0149-Nemom</td>
<td>42323</td>
<td>21010</td>
<td>21313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0150-Athiyannur</td>
<td>63508</td>
<td>31709</td>
<td>31799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0151-Perumkadavila</td>
<td>166962</td>
<td>83214</td>
<td>83748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0152-Parassala</td>
<td>114786</td>
<td>57237</td>
<td>57549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1267422</td>
<td>610856</td>
<td>656566</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this Table, the number of literates and illiterates and literacy rate by sex and the gap in male-female literacy rate are given for the rural areas of the district and the CD Blocks.

The rural literacy rate of the district is 91.7 per cent with 94 per cent for males and 90 per cent for females. The rural male literacy rate is higher than the rural female literacy rate in the district.

Among 11 CD Blocks having rural population, only one CD Block is having literacy rate below 90 per cent. Five CD Blocks have rural literacy rate above the corresponding District average (91.7 per cent). As regards the male literacy rate, the rate is above 90 per cent, in all the CD Blocks, except Athiyannur CD Block (88 per cent). It is as high as 95.8 per cent in Kilimanoor CD Block and as low as 88.0 per cent in Athiyannur CD Block. In the case of female literacy rate, the highest rural female literacy rate is registered in Varkala CD Block (91.1 per cent) and the lowest is recorded in Athiyannur CD Block (85.6 per cent).

The gap between the rural male and female literacy rates in the district is 4.4 per cent. Among the CD Blocks, Athiyannur CD Block (2.4 per cent) has the lowest gap between the rural male and female literacy rates and the highest gap is noticed in Vellanad CD Block (5.3 per cent).

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>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 - 50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All the villages of the district are distributed in twelve ranges of literacy rate based on the literacy rate of the villages. For each range of literacy rate, the number and the percentage of villages, the related rural population and the percentage of rural population are given. For the district (rural), the total number of villages and the total rural population are also shown.

The rural literacy rate of the district is 91.72 per cent. None of the Villages of the district have literacy rate below 70 per cent. One village Karumkulam of Neyyattinkara Taluk (1.5%) is having literacy rate in the range of 71-80. In 11 Villages, forming 16 per cent of the total number of Villages and covering 15.6 per cent of the rural population the literacy rate is between 81 and 90 per cent. In the remaining 56 Villages covering 82.6 per cent of the total number of Villages, the literacy rate is between 91 and 99 per cent. In short, 67 Villages covering 98.2 per cent of the rural population have literacy rate above 80 per cent.

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

<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>51 - 60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 - 70</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 - 80</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>27481</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 - 90</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16.18</td>
<td>238150</td>
<td>15.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 - 99</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>82.35</td>
<td>1264200</td>
<td>82.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District: Thiruvananthapuram (601)

Literacy rate for District: 91.72

### 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>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803309-Varkala (M)</td>
<td>33282</td>
<td>15318</td>
<td>17964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>803310-Attingal (M)</td>
<td>32758</td>
<td>14919</td>
<td>17839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>628473-Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>12479</td>
<td>5753</td>
<td>6726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>628474-Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>12352</td>
<td>5713</td>
<td>6639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>628475-Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>15902</td>
<td>7006</td>
<td>8896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>628476-Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>25628</td>
<td>11797</td>
<td>13831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>628477-Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>11034</td>
<td>5088</td>
<td>5946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>628478-Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>21611</td>
<td>10140</td>
<td>11471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>803311-Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>50824</td>
<td>24975</td>
<td>25849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>628503-Vattapara (CT)</td>
<td>23272</td>
<td>11388</td>
<td>11884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>628504-Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>25450</td>
<td>12603</td>
<td>12847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>803312-Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG)</td>
<td>681214</td>
<td>335329</td>
<td>345885</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>Number of illiterates</td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>628510- Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>18730</td>
<td>8848</td>
<td>9882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>628511- Pallippuram (CT)</td>
<td>18929</td>
<td>10038</td>
<td>8891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>628512- Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>19985</td>
<td>9812</td>
<td>10173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>628513- Uliyazhathura (CT)</td>
<td>24539</td>
<td>12186</td>
<td>12353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>628514- Sreekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>20825</td>
<td>10222</td>
<td>10603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>628515- Kudappanakkunu (CT)</td>
<td>37318</td>
<td>18158</td>
<td>19160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>628516- Vattiyoor (CT)</td>
<td>41235</td>
<td>20403</td>
<td>20832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>628517- Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>34919</td>
<td>17400</td>
<td>17519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>628518- Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>30807</td>
<td>15377</td>
<td>15430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>803313- Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>60559</td>
<td>29947</td>
<td>30612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>628539- Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>30691</td>
<td>15195</td>
<td>15496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>628540- Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>33811</td>
<td>16871</td>
<td>16940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>628541- Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>32302</td>
<td>16016</td>
<td>16286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>628542- Vilavoorakkal (CT)</td>
<td>27195</td>
<td>13594</td>
<td>13601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>628543- Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td>45652</td>
<td>22872</td>
<td>22780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>628544- Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>34480</td>
<td>17003</td>
<td>17477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>628545- Kanjiramkulam (CT)</td>
<td>16711</td>
<td>8310</td>
<td>8401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>628546- Paraswaikkal (CT)</td>
<td>15040</td>
<td>7489</td>
<td>7551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>628547- Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>28452</td>
<td>14231</td>
<td>14221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District (Urban): Thiruvananthapuram (601)</td>
<td>1517986</td>
<td>744001</td>
<td>773985</td>
<td>253610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The number of literates and illiterates and literacy rate by sex and the gap in male-female literacy rate are given for the district (urban) and the towns.

The urban literacy rate of the District is 94.1 per cent with 95.9 per cent for males and 92.5 per cent for females. Following the general trend, the urban male literacy rate is higher than the urban female literacy rate.

Among the 31 Towns of the District, Kudappanakkunnu (CT) has the highest literacy rate of almost 97%. As regards the statutory towns, Attingal Municipality has the highest literacy rate 96.6 per cent. Ten towns of the district are having literacy rate above the district average. The sex differentials shows that the male literacy rate of all the Towns are above 90 per cent and the female literacy rate is above 90 per cent in 26 Towns only.

The gap in urban male-female literacy rate in the district is 3.4 per cent. The highest gap is in Azhoor Census Town (8.5 per cent).

The number of Scheduled Caste literates and illiterates and Scheduled Caste literacy rate by sex are given for the rural areas of the district and the CD Blocks.

The Scheduled Caste rural literacy rate is 87.3 per cent with 91.2 per cent for males and 83.8 per cent for females. The Scheduled Caste rural literacy rate is below 90 per cent and it is also less than the total rural literacy rate of the district (91.7 per cent). Follows the general trend in literacy rate, the Scheduled Caste rural male literacy rate is higher than the Scheduled Caste rural female literacy rate. It is also observed that the Scheduled Caste rural female literacy rate is also below 90 per cent.

Among the 11 CD Blocks having rural population, 3 CD Blocks viz., Athiyannur (92.5), Perumkadavila (90.0) and Parassala (92.5) have Scheduled Caste rural literacy rate above 90 per cent. It is as high as 92.5
per cent in Parassala CD Block and as low as 84.0 per cent in Vamanapuram CD Block.

The Scheduled Caste rural male literacy rate of all CD Blocks except Vamanapuram CD Block have literacy rate above 90 per cent. Likewise the Scheduled Caste rural female literacy rate is also below 80 per cent only in Vamanapuram CD Block. In two CD Blocks, Scheduled Caste rural female literacy rate is above 90 percent. The highest rural male literacy rate (95.1) is recorded in Parassala CD Block whereas Athiyannur CD Block has the highest rural female literacy rate of 90.8 per cent.

The gap in Scheduled Caste rural Male-female literacy rate in the district is 7.4 per cent. It is below 9 per cent in all the CD Blocks except Kilimanoor, Vamanapuram and Varkala CD Blocks.

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</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 - 50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 - 60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 - 70</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 - 80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 - 90</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>77.94</td>
<td>141737</td>
<td>78.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 - 99</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22.06</td>
<td>38180</td>
<td>21.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>179917</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District Scheduled castes literacy rate: 87.32

The Villages having Scheduled Caste population are distributed in twelve literacy ranges based on Scheduled Caste literacy in the Villages. For each literacy range, the number and the percentage of Villages, the related Scheduled Caste rural population and their percentage to the total Scheduled Caste rural population are given. For District rural, the total number of Villages having Scheduled Caste population and the total Scheduled Caste rural population are also shown.

The Scheduled Caste rural literacy rate for the district is 87.3 per cent. None of the Villages in the District have Scheduled Caste rural literacy rate below 80 per cent. The majority of the Villages (53), forming 78 per cent of the total number of Villages and covering 79 per cent of the Scheduled Caste rural population have Scheduled Caste rural literacy rate between 81 and 90 per cent. Remaining 15 Villages have Scheduled Caste literacy rate between 91 and 99 per cent.
<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>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803309-Varkala (M)</td>
<td>4513</td>
<td>2160</td>
<td>2353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>803310-Attingal (M)</td>
<td>3362</td>
<td>1594</td>
<td>1768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>628473-Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>628474-Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>2404</td>
<td>1203</td>
<td>1201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>628475-Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>1772</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>628476-Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>4812</td>
<td>2282</td>
<td>2530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>628477-Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>2521</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>1271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>628478-Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>3972</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>2032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>803311-Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>4439</td>
<td>2195</td>
<td>2244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>628503-Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>2435</td>
<td>1149</td>
<td>1286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>628504-Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>1737</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>803312-Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG)</td>
<td>5908</td>
<td>29979</td>
<td>29826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>628510- Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>3663</td>
<td>1791</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>628511-Pallippuram (CT)</td>
<td>3051</td>
<td>1566</td>
<td>1485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>628512-Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>1577</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>628513-Uliyazhathura (CT)</td>
<td>2598</td>
<td>1358</td>
<td>1240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>628514-Seekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>2031</td>
<td>1009</td>
<td>1022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>628515-Kudapanakkunu (CT)</td>
<td>3614</td>
<td>1767</td>
<td>1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>628516-Vattiyoorkavu (CT)</td>
<td>4421</td>
<td>2209</td>
<td>2212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>628517-Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>5641</td>
<td>2827</td>
<td>2814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>628518-Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>5398</td>
<td>2691</td>
<td>2707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>803313-Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>6475</td>
<td>3155</td>
<td>3320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>628539-Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>2211</td>
<td>1085</td>
<td>1126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>628540-Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>3598</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>628541-Malayankeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>3188</td>
<td>1578</td>
<td>1610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The number of Scheduled Caste literates and illiterates and Scheduled Caste literacy rate by sex and the gap in Scheduled Caste male-female literacy rate are given for the district (urban) and the towns.

The District (urban) literacy rate for the Scheduled Castes is 90.8 per cent with 93.6 per cent for males and 88.2 per cent for females. The highest Scheduled Caste literacy rate is registered in Sreekaryam Census Town (94.5 per cent) Again the Scheduled Caste literacy rate in respect of male and female also stands highest in Sreekaryam Census town with 97.1 and 92.1 per cent respectively.

The gap in Scheduled Caste male-female urban literacy rate in the district (urban) is 5.4 per cent. In two Towns viz., Pallippuram and Azhoor Census Towns, the literacy gap is above 10 per cent. The lowest gap in Scheduled Caste male female literacy rate is registered in Vilavoorkkal Census Town (1.8).

Table 26: Number of scheduled castes 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>Persons Males Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>628542-Vilavoorkkal (CT)</td>
<td>2148 1088 1060 431 200 231</td>
<td>90.86 91.74 89.98</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>628543-Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td>5774 2905 2869 1141 520 621</td>
<td>91.74 93.62 89.91</td>
<td>3.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>628544-Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>4845 2380 2465 1047 476 571</td>
<td>90.02 92.32 87.91</td>
<td>4.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>628545-Kanjirampuram (CT)</td>
<td>1137 577 560 373 163 210</td>
<td>82.87 86.77 79.21</td>
<td>7.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>628546-Parasaveikkal (CT)</td>
<td>2371 1179 1192 424 192 232</td>
<td>93.49 95.39 91.69</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>628547-Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>2239 1107 1132 393 151 242</td>
<td>93.18 95.6 90.92</td>
<td>4.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District: Thiruvananthapuram (601)</td>
<td>159615 79170 80445 33445 14139 19306</td>
<td>90.8 93.59 88.21</td>
<td>5.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The number of Scheduled Tribe literates and illiterates and Scheduled Tribe literacy rate by sex are given for the rural areas of the district and the CD Blocks.

The Scheduled Tribe rural literacy rate of the District is 87.6 per cent with 90.2 per cent for males and 85.3 per cent for females. The Scheduled Tribe rural literacy rate is less than the total rural literacy rate (91.7 per cent) and slightly more than the Scheduled Caste rural literacy rate (87.3 per cent). Among 11 CD Blocks having rural population, the Scheduled Tribe literates is above 1000 in only three CD Blocks, Vamanapuram, Vellanad and Perumkadavila. The highest Scheduled Tribe literacy rate (94.7 per cent) is recorded in Nemom CD Block.

The gap in male-female literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe population comes out to 4.9 per cent. The highest gap of 10.9 per cent is recorded in Kazhakkottam CD Block and the lowest gap is observed in Parassala CD Block (0.07 per cent).

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>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 - 50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 - 60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 - 70</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>7.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All the Villages having Scheduled Tribe population are distributed in twelve Scheduled Tribe literacy ranges based on the Scheduled Tribe literacy in the Villages. For each Scheduled Tribe literacy range, the number and the percentage of Villages and the related Scheduled Tribe rural population are given. For the District (rural), the total number of Villages having Scheduled Tribe population and the total rural Scheduled Tribe population are also shown.

The Scheduled Tribe rural literacy rate of the district is 87.6 per cent. None of the Villages in the District have Scheduled Tribe literacy rate below 60 per cent. There is cent per cent Scheduled Tribe literacy rate in 3 Villages. Maximum number of villages(63) comprising 92 per cent of Scheduled Tribe population has Scheduled Tribe Literacy rate above 80 per cent.

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

<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>71 - 80</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 - 90</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>41.18</td>
<td>8794</td>
<td>43.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 - 99</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>47.06</td>
<td>9590</td>
<td>47.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District:</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20022</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(601)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Literacy rate for District: 87.58

All the Villages having Scheduled Tribe population are distributed in twelve Scheduled Tribe literacy ranges based on the Scheduled Tribe literacy in the Villages. For each Scheduled Tribe literacy range, the number and the percentage of Villages and the related Scheduled Tribe rural population are given. For the District (rural), the total number of Villages having Scheduled Tribe population and the total rural Scheduled Tribe population are also shown.

The Scheduled Tribe rural literacy rate of the district is 87.6 per cent. None of the Villages in the District have Scheduled Tribe literacy rate below 60 per cent. There is cent per cent Scheduled Tribe literacy rate in 3 Villages. Maximum number of villages(63) comprising 92 per cent of Scheduled Tribe population has Scheduled Tribe Literacy rate above 80 per cent.

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>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803309-Varkala (M)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>803310-Attingal (M)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>628473-Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>628474-Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>628475-Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>628476-Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>628477-Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>628478-Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>803311-Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>628503-Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>628504-Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 29: Number and percentage of scheduled tribe literates and illiterates 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>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>803312-Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG)</td>
<td>3344</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>1744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>628510-Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>628511-Pallippuram (CT)</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>628512-Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>628513-Uliyazhathura (CT)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>628514-Seekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>628515-Kudappanakkunnu (CT)</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>628516-Vattiyoor (CT)</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>628517-Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>628518- Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>803313-NEYATTINKARA (M)</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>628539-Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>628540-Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>628541-Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>628542-Vilavoorikkal (CT)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>628543-Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>628544-Athiyunnur (CT)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>628545-Kanjirimukulam (CT)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>628546-Parasuvakkal (CT)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>628547-Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District (Urban): Thiruvananthapuram (601)</td>
<td>5818</td>
<td>2816</td>
<td>3002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of Scheduled Tribe literates and illiterates and the percentage of Scheduled Tribe literates by sex and the gap in Scheduled Tribe male-female literacy rate are given for the district (urban) and the towns.
The Scheduled Tribe urban literacy rate of the District is 94 per cent with 95.0 per cent for males and 93 per cent for females. The highest Scheduled Tribe literacy rate is recorded in Pallippuram Census Town (99.1 per cent) and the lowest literacy rate of 73 percent can be seen in Varakala Municipality. Four Towns have cent per cent male Scheduled Tribe literacy rate.

The gap in male-female Scheduled Tribe literacy rate of the district is only 2.1. An interesting point to be taken into note is that 7 towns have negative gap in male-female Scheduled Tribe literacy rate. The gap in Scheduled Tribe male-female urban literacy rate is the highest in Alamcode Census Town (25 per cent).

The number and the percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex are given for the district and the taluks.

The percentage of total workers in the district is 37.3 per cent. Out of them, 27.9 per cent are main workers and 9.4 per cent are marginal workers. The proportion of male workers (54.6 per cent) is much higher than the female workers (21.3 per cent).

The percentage of non-workers in the district is 62.7. Female share is predominant in non-workers category (78.6 per cent).

At the Taluk level, the percentage of workers is the highest in Neyyattinkara Taluk (39 per cent) and
the lowest in Chirayinkeezhu Taluks (35.7 per cent). Among the main workers the highest percentage is in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk (30.6 per cent) and the lowest in Chirayinkeezhu Taluk (25.8 per cent). Thiruvananthapuram Taluk is also having higher percentage of main workers than the corresponding District average (27.9 per cent). The percentage of marginal workers varies from 12.7 per cent in Neyyattinkara Taluk to 6 percent in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk. Chirayinkeezhu and Thiruvananthapuram are the two taluks having higher percentage of non-workers than the district average (62.7 per cent).

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</th>
<th>Total workers (main and marginal workers)</th>
<th>Non workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0141-Varkala</td>
<td>Persons 159846</td>
<td>39328</td>
<td>24.60</td>
<td>14675</td>
<td>54003</td>
<td>33.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 71705</td>
<td>28016</td>
<td>39.07</td>
<td>7646</td>
<td>35662</td>
<td>49.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 88141</td>
<td>11312</td>
<td>12.83</td>
<td>7029</td>
<td>18341</td>
<td>20.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0142-Kilimanoor</td>
<td>Persons 198519</td>
<td>50230</td>
<td>25.30</td>
<td>21969</td>
<td>72199</td>
<td>36.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 91331</td>
<td>35949</td>
<td>39.36</td>
<td>12387</td>
<td>48336</td>
<td>52.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 107188</td>
<td>14281</td>
<td>13.32</td>
<td>9582</td>
<td>23863</td>
<td>22.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0143-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Persons 78143</td>
<td>23618</td>
<td>30.22</td>
<td>7420</td>
<td>31038</td>
<td>39.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 36432</td>
<td>16793</td>
<td>46.09</td>
<td>3556</td>
<td>20349</td>
<td>55.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 41711</td>
<td>6825</td>
<td>16.36</td>
<td>3864</td>
<td>10689</td>
<td>25.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0144-Vamanapuram</td>
<td>Persons 216222</td>
<td>56129</td>
<td>25.96</td>
<td>27327</td>
<td>83456</td>
<td>38.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 100660</td>
<td>43022</td>
<td>42.74</td>
<td>13395</td>
<td>56417</td>
<td>56.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 115562</td>
<td>13107</td>
<td>11.34</td>
<td>13932</td>
<td>27039</td>
<td>23.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0145-Vellanad</td>
<td>Persons 192465</td>
<td>54100</td>
<td>28.11</td>
<td>21286</td>
<td>75386</td>
<td>39.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 92104</td>
<td>42682</td>
<td>46.34</td>
<td>10665</td>
<td>53347</td>
<td>57.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 100361</td>
<td>11418</td>
<td>11.38</td>
<td>10621</td>
<td>22039</td>
<td>21.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0146-Nedumangad</td>
<td>Persons 119714</td>
<td>32321</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>10431</td>
<td>42752</td>
<td>35.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 57290</td>
<td>26178</td>
<td>45.69</td>
<td>5906</td>
<td>32084</td>
<td>56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 62424</td>
<td>6143</td>
<td>9.84</td>
<td>4525</td>
<td>10668</td>
<td>17.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0147-Kazhakoottam</td>
<td>Persons 92562</td>
<td>25214</td>
<td>27.24</td>
<td>8770</td>
<td>33984</td>
<td>36.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 43887</td>
<td>18861</td>
<td>42.98</td>
<td>4415</td>
<td>23276</td>
<td>53.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 48675</td>
<td>6353</td>
<td>13.05</td>
<td>4355</td>
<td>10708</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The number and the percentage of total workers, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex are given for the rural areas of the district and the CD Blocks.

The percentage of total workers in the district (rural) is 38.1 per cent with 26.3 per cent main workers and 11.8 per cent marginal workers. At the CD Block level, the highest percentage of total workers is in Athiyannur CD Block (41.7 per cent) and the lowest in Varkala CD Block (33.8 per cent). The percentage of main workers ranges from 30.2 per cent in Chirayinkeezhu CD Block to 22.6 per cent in Parassala CD Block.

Among the marginal workers, the highest percentage is in Parassala CD Block (16.7 per cent) and
the lowest in Nedumangad CD Block (8.7% per cent). There is predominance of male main and marginal workers in all the CD Blocks.

Among the non-workers, the highest percentage is in Varkala CD Block (66.2 per cent) and the lowest in Athiyannur CD Block (58.3 per cent). The non-workers account for 62 per cent of the total population in the district.

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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803309-Varkala (M)</td>
<td>40048</td>
<td>25.54</td>
<td>2937</td>
<td>7.33</td>
<td>13166</td>
<td>32.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>18312</td>
<td>41.76</td>
<td>1625</td>
<td>8.87</td>
<td>9273</td>
<td>50.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>21736</td>
<td>11.87</td>
<td>1312</td>
<td>6.04</td>
<td>3893</td>
<td>17.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>803310-Attingal (M)</td>
<td>37346</td>
<td>25.42</td>
<td>2176</td>
<td>5.83</td>
<td>11670</td>
<td>31.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>17009</td>
<td>40.62</td>
<td>1261</td>
<td>7.41</td>
<td>8170</td>
<td>50.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>20337</td>
<td>12.71</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>17.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>628473-Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>14762</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>1481</td>
<td>10.03</td>
<td>5319</td>
<td>36.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>6768</td>
<td>43.10</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>11.45</td>
<td>3692</td>
<td>54.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>7994</td>
<td>11.52</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>8.83</td>
<td>1627</td>
<td>20.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>628474-Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>15185</td>
<td>25.84</td>
<td>1634</td>
<td>10.76</td>
<td>5558</td>
<td>36.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>6819</td>
<td>41.58</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>11.64</td>
<td>3629</td>
<td>53.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>8366</td>
<td>13.02</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>10.04</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>23.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>628475-Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>19267</td>
<td>25.74</td>
<td>1699</td>
<td>8.82</td>
<td>6658</td>
<td>34.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>8319</td>
<td>37.71</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>9.99</td>
<td>3968</td>
<td>47.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>10948</td>
<td>16.64</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>7.93</td>
<td>2690</td>
<td>24.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>628476-Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>30770</td>
<td>24.52</td>
<td>3676</td>
<td>11.95</td>
<td>11222</td>
<td>36.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>13908</td>
<td>40.08</td>
<td>1729</td>
<td>12.43</td>
<td>7303</td>
<td>52.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>16862</td>
<td>11.69</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>11.55</td>
<td>3919</td>
<td>23.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. No.</td>
<td>Name of town</td>
<td>Persons/ Males/ Females</td>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>Main workers</td>
<td>Marginal workers</td>
<td>Total workers (main and marginal workers)</td>
<td>Non workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>628477-Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>Persons: 12994</td>
<td>3192</td>
<td>24.57</td>
<td>1689</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>4881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males: 5956</td>
<td>2430</td>
<td>40.80</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>13.36</td>
<td>3226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females: 7038</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>10.83</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>12.69</td>
<td>1655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>628478-Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>Persons: 27390</td>
<td>7382</td>
<td>26.95</td>
<td>3313</td>
<td>12.10</td>
<td>10695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males: 12386</td>
<td>4849</td>
<td>39.15</td>
<td>1688</td>
<td>13.63</td>
<td>6537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females: 15004</td>
<td>2533</td>
<td>16.88</td>
<td>1625</td>
<td>10.83</td>
<td>4158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>803311- Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>Persons: 60161</td>
<td>17425</td>
<td>28.96</td>
<td>4055</td>
<td>6.74</td>
<td>21480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males: 29016</td>
<td>13927</td>
<td>48.00</td>
<td>2215</td>
<td>7.63</td>
<td>16142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females: 31145</td>
<td>3498</td>
<td>11.23</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>5.91</td>
<td>5338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>628503- Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>Persons: 27140</td>
<td>7826</td>
<td>28.84</td>
<td>2227</td>
<td>8.21</td>
<td>10053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males: 13080</td>
<td>6114</td>
<td>46.74</td>
<td>1272</td>
<td>9.72</td>
<td>7386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females: 14060</td>
<td>1712</td>
<td>12.18</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>6.79</td>
<td>2667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>628504- Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>Persons: 29624</td>
<td>8753</td>
<td>29.55</td>
<td>2618</td>
<td>8.84</td>
<td>11371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males: 14420</td>
<td>6745</td>
<td>46.78</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>9.88</td>
<td>8170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females: 15204</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>13.21</td>
<td>1193</td>
<td>7.85</td>
<td>3201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>803312- Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG)</td>
<td>Persons: 788271</td>
<td>244811</td>
<td>31.06</td>
<td>40424</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>285235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males: 384004</td>
<td>179987</td>
<td>46.87</td>
<td>24600</td>
<td>6.41</td>
<td>204587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females: 404267</td>
<td>64824</td>
<td>16.03</td>
<td>15824</td>
<td>3.91</td>
<td>80648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>628510- Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>Persons: 22816</td>
<td>6038</td>
<td>26.46</td>
<td>1527</td>
<td>6.69</td>
<td>7565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males: 10548</td>
<td>4544</td>
<td>43.08</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>5293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females: 12268</td>
<td>1494</td>
<td>12.18</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>6.34</td>
<td>2272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>628511- Pallippuram (CT)</td>
<td>Persons: 22512</td>
<td>7338</td>
<td>32.60</td>
<td>1265</td>
<td>5.62</td>
<td>8603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males: 11573</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>51.84</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>5.54</td>
<td>6641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females: 10939</td>
<td>1338</td>
<td>12.23</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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/ 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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>628512-Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 23113</td>
<td>5778</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>8346</td>
<td>14767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 11163</td>
<td>4557</td>
<td>40.82</td>
<td>14.31</td>
<td>6154</td>
<td>5009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 11950</td>
<td>1221</td>
<td>10.22</td>
<td>8.13</td>
<td>2192</td>
<td>9758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>628513-Uliyazhathura (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 28230</td>
<td>8318</td>
<td>29.47</td>
<td>5.55</td>
<td>9886</td>
<td>18344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 13809</td>
<td>6434</td>
<td>46.59</td>
<td>7.19</td>
<td>7427</td>
<td>6382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 14421</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>13.06</td>
<td>3.99</td>
<td>2459</td>
<td>11962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>628514-Seekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 23528</td>
<td>7577</td>
<td>32.20</td>
<td>6.68</td>
<td>9149</td>
<td>14379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 11467</td>
<td>5398</td>
<td>47.07</td>
<td>7.23</td>
<td>6227</td>
<td>5240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 12061</td>
<td>2179</td>
<td>18.07</td>
<td>6.16</td>
<td>2922</td>
<td>9139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>628515-Kudappanakkunnu (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 41583</td>
<td>13637</td>
<td>32.79</td>
<td>3.53</td>
<td>15106</td>
<td>26477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 20059</td>
<td>9539</td>
<td>47.55</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>10362</td>
<td>9697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 21524</td>
<td>4098</td>
<td>19.04</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>4744</td>
<td>16780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>628516-Vattiyoorkavu (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 47187</td>
<td>14030</td>
<td>29.73</td>
<td>7.43</td>
<td>17536</td>
<td>29651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 23116</td>
<td>10380</td>
<td>44.90</td>
<td>10.02</td>
<td>12697</td>
<td>10419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 24071</td>
<td>3650</td>
<td>15.16</td>
<td>4.94</td>
<td>4839</td>
<td>19232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>628517-Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 40816</td>
<td>10902</td>
<td>26.71</td>
<td>11.19</td>
<td>15471</td>
<td>25345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 20078</td>
<td>8514</td>
<td>42.40</td>
<td>13.96</td>
<td>11317</td>
<td>8761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 20738</td>
<td>2388</td>
<td>11.52</td>
<td>8.52</td>
<td>4154</td>
<td>16584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>628518-Venganooor (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 35963</td>
<td>11223</td>
<td>31.21</td>
<td>9.18</td>
<td>14526</td>
<td>21437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 17728</td>
<td>8670</td>
<td>48.91</td>
<td>8.55</td>
<td>1515</td>
<td>7543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 18235</td>
<td>2553</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>9.81</td>
<td>4341</td>
<td>13894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>803313-Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>Persons 70850</td>
<td>19658</td>
<td>27.75</td>
<td>6.26</td>
<td>4437</td>
<td>46755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 34513</td>
<td>15505</td>
<td>44.93</td>
<td>8.92</td>
<td>3078</td>
<td>15930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 36337</td>
<td>4153</td>
<td>11.43</td>
<td>3.74</td>
<td>1359</td>
<td>30825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>628539-Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 36212</td>
<td>10323</td>
<td>28.81</td>
<td>12.27</td>
<td>4445</td>
<td>21444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 17595</td>
<td>7855</td>
<td>44.64</td>
<td>13.54</td>
<td>2383</td>
<td>7357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 18617</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>13.26</td>
<td>11.08</td>
<td>2062</td>
<td>14087</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

107
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/ 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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>628540-Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>40448</td>
<td>25.49</td>
<td>5112</td>
<td>12.64</td>
<td>15424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>19838</td>
<td>41.84</td>
<td>2952</td>
<td>14.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>20610</td>
<td>9.76</td>
<td>2160</td>
<td>10.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>628541-Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>37350</td>
<td>28.12</td>
<td>4135</td>
<td>11.07</td>
<td>14637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>18250</td>
<td>44.93</td>
<td>2195</td>
<td>12.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>19100</td>
<td>9.76</td>
<td>2302</td>
<td>12.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>628542-Vilavoorikkal (CT)</td>
<td>31761</td>
<td>30.02</td>
<td>2687</td>
<td>8.46</td>
<td>12222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>15647</td>
<td>46.72</td>
<td>1647</td>
<td>10.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>16114</td>
<td>13.81</td>
<td>2225</td>
<td>6.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>628543-Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td>53861</td>
<td>25.29</td>
<td>5479</td>
<td>10.17</td>
<td>19098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>26490</td>
<td>40.49</td>
<td>3730</td>
<td>14.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>27371</td>
<td>10.57</td>
<td>2894</td>
<td>6.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>628544-Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>40712</td>
<td>29.66</td>
<td>3854</td>
<td>9.47</td>
<td>15930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>19711</td>
<td>45.95</td>
<td>1844</td>
<td>9.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>21001</td>
<td>14.37</td>
<td>3018</td>
<td>9.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>628545-Kanjiramkulam (CT)</td>
<td>19902</td>
<td>29.01</td>
<td>2783</td>
<td>13.98</td>
<td>8556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>9795</td>
<td>42.70</td>
<td>1196</td>
<td>12.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>10107</td>
<td>15.74</td>
<td>1587</td>
<td>15.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>628546-Parasuvaikkal (CT)</td>
<td>17698</td>
<td>24.01</td>
<td>2474</td>
<td>13.98</td>
<td>6724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>8676</td>
<td>39.10</td>
<td>1498</td>
<td>17.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>9022</td>
<td>9.51</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>10.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>628547-Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>34096</td>
<td>25.19</td>
<td>4799</td>
<td>14.07</td>
<td>13387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>16761</td>
<td>39.32</td>
<td>2919</td>
<td>17.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>17335</td>
<td>11.52</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>10.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District(Urban): Thiruvananthapuram (601)</td>
<td>1771596</td>
<td>29.29</td>
<td>129481</td>
<td>7.31</td>
<td>648337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>856814</td>
<td>45.31</td>
<td>74720</td>
<td>8.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>914782</td>
<td>14.28</td>
<td>54761</td>
<td>5.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The number and the percentage of total workers, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex are given for the district (urban) and the towns.

The percentage of total workers in the district (urban) is 36.6 per cent with 29.3 per cent main workers and 7.3 per cent marginal workers. The percentages of urban male main (45.3 per cent) and marginal (8.7 per cent) workers are higher than that of their female counterpart. There is higher percentage of females (80 per cent) among the urban non-workers.

Among the Towns, the highest percentage of workers is in Kanjiramkulam (CT.) (43 per cent) and the lowest in Attingal (M) (31.2 per cent). All the Towns, have a higher percentage of male workers.

Among the main workers, the highest percentage is registered in Kudappanakkunnu (CT) (32.8 per cent) and the lowest in Parasuvaikkal (CT) (24.0 per cent). In the case of marginal workers the highest percentage is in Parassala (CT) (14.1 per cent) and the lowest is in Kudappanakkunnu (CT) (3.5 per cent). Non-workers constitute 63 percent of the total population. Male non workers proportion is 46 percent whereas female non-worker proportion is 79.8 percent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Persons / Males/ Females</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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cultivators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural labourers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Household industry workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Persons 634270</td>
<td>226409</td>
<td>11940</td>
<td>5.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 288945</td>
<td>150145</td>
<td>9445</td>
<td>6.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 345325</td>
<td>76264</td>
<td>2495</td>
<td>3.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>Persons 645326</td>
<td>244498</td>
<td>12638</td>
<td>5.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 306570</td>
<td>173546</td>
<td>10108</td>
<td>5.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 338756</td>
<td>70952</td>
<td>2530</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Persons 1140845</td>
<td>416813</td>
<td>3782</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 554465</td>
<td>297189</td>
<td>2733</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 586380</td>
<td>119624</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Persons 880986</td>
<td>343949</td>
<td>10477</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 431698</td>
<td>243221</td>
<td>8221</td>
<td>3.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 449288</td>
<td>100728</td>
<td>2256</td>
<td>2.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>District: Thiruvananthapuram (601)</td>
<td>Persons 3301427</td>
<td>1231669</td>
<td>38837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 1581678</td>
<td>864101</td>
<td>30507</td>
<td>3.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 1719749</td>
<td>367568</td>
<td>8330</td>
<td>2.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The total population, total workers with their percentage to the total population and the four categories of workers with their percentage to the total workers are given by sex for the district and the taluks.

In the district, among the four categories of workers, ‘other workers’ constitute the highest percentage (86.9 per cent). The next category with the highest percentage of workers is agricultural labourers (7.7 per cent, followed by cultivators (3.2 per cent) and household industry workers (2.3 per cent). Among cultivators and agricultural labourers, there are higher percentage of male workers, whereas among the household industry workers and other workers, the female workers are predominant.

The percentage of cultivators is the highest in Chirayinkeezhu Taluk (5.3 per cent) and the lowest in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk (0.9 per cent). There is predominance of male cultivators in all the Taluks. Nedumangad Taluk tops with 12.6 per cent agricultural labourers and the lowest again is in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk (2.5 per cent). There is preponderance of male agricultural labourers in all the Taluks. The highest percentage of household industry workers is registered in Neyyattinkara Taluk (2.7 per cent) and the lowest in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk (1.9 per cent). There is higher percentage of female household industry workers in all the Taluks. Thiruvananthapuram Taluk with 94.7 per cent tops in other workers category and the percentage is also above the corresponding district average (86.9 per cent). The lowest percentage of other workers is in Nedumangad Taluk (80 per cent).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of CD Block</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Total workers (main + marginal)</th>
<th>Cultivators</th>
<th>Agricultural labourers</th>
<th>Household industry workers</th>
<th>Other workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0141-Varkala</td>
<td>159846</td>
<td>54003</td>
<td>2990</td>
<td>5.54</td>
<td>5401</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>2.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0142-Kilimanoor</td>
<td>198519</td>
<td>72199</td>
<td>6070</td>
<td>8.41</td>
<td>11553</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0143-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>78143</td>
<td>31038</td>
<td>1331</td>
<td>4.29</td>
<td>1798</td>
<td>5.79</td>
<td>1073</td>
<td>3.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0144-Vamanapuram</td>
<td>216222</td>
<td>83456</td>
<td>5966</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>13589</td>
<td>16.28</td>
<td>1688</td>
<td>2.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0145-Vellanad</td>
<td>192465</td>
<td>75386</td>
<td>3767</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>9952</td>
<td>13.20</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>2.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0146-Nedumangad</td>
<td>119714</td>
<td>42752</td>
<td>2035</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>4722</td>
<td>11.05</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 34: Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in CD blocks, 2011
The total rural population, total rural workers with their percentage to the total rural population and the four categories of workers with their percentage to the total rural workers are given by sex for the rural areas of the district and the CD Blocks.

In the district (rural), the ‘other workers’ (80.4 per cent) constitute the highest percentage of the total workers. The second category, constituting the highest percentage of workers, is agricultural labour with 11.7 per cent. The cultivators and the household industry workers constitute 5.3 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively. Among cultivators and agricultural labourers, there is higher percentage of males, whereas in household industry workers and other workers, there is higher percentage of females in the district.

At the CD Block level, the ‘other workers’ constitute the highest percentage of workers, followed by agricultural labourers. In Varkala, Kilimanoor, Vamanapuram, Vellanad, Nedumangad, Perumkadavila, Chirayinkeezhu and Parassala CD Blocks, the cultivators constitute the third category while in, Kazhakkoottam, Nemom and Athiyannur CD Blocks, the household industry workers occupy the 3rd posi-
tion. Kilimanoor CD Block with 8.4 per cent has the highest percentage of cultivators. There is preponderance of male cultivators in all the CD Blocks except Chirayinkeezhu CD Block. The percentage of agricultural labourers ranges from 16.3 per cent in Vamanapuram CD Block to 3.8 per cent in Athiyannur CD Block. The highest percentage of household industry workers is registered in Nemom CD Block (4.4 per cent) and the lowest in Vamanapuram CD Block (2.0 per cent). Athiyannur CD Block (91.7 per cent) tops with the highest percentage of other workers and the lowest is in Kilimanoor CD Block (73.2 per cent). The female other workers predominate in all other CD Blocks except in Chirayinkeezhu, Nemom and Athiyannur CD Blocks, though the male workers proportion is only marginally higher in Nemom and Athiyannur CD Blocks.

### 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</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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803309-Varkala (M)</td>
<td>Persons 40048</td>
<td>13166</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>2.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 18312</td>
<td>9273</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3.24</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 21736</td>
<td>3893</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>3.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>803310-Attingal (M)</td>
<td>Persons 37346</td>
<td>11670</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>5.37</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 17009</td>
<td>8170</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 20337</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>628473-Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 14762</td>
<td>5319</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>7.73</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 6768</td>
<td>3692</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>8.64</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 7994</td>
<td>1627</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>5.65</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>628474-Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 15185</td>
<td>5558</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>9.05</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 6819</td>
<td>3629</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>10.09</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 8366</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>628475-Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 19267</td>
<td>6658</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>3.53</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>4.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 8319</td>
<td>3968</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>2.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 10948</td>
<td>2690</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>9.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>628476-Kizhuvalam-Koonthhalloor (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 30770</td>
<td>11222</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>1262</td>
<td>11.25</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 13908</td>
<td>7303</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>10.54</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 16862</td>
<td>3919</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>12.55</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>2.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>628477-Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 12994</td>
<td>4881</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>4.24</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>17.09</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>2.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 5956</td>
<td>3226</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>5.33</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>16.96</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 7038</td>
<td>1655</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>17.34</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>4.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>628478-Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>Persons 27390</td>
<td>10695</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>8.22</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>5.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males 12386</td>
<td>6537</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>8.66</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>3.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females 15004</td>
<td>4158</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>7.53</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>8.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 35: 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>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>9</td>
<td>803311- Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>Males 29016 Females 31145</td>
<td>62162</td>
<td>1170 5.45 373 2.31 190 3.56 4753 89.04</td>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>6.20</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>3.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>628503- Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>Males 13080 Females 14060</td>
<td>27140</td>
<td>4435 1.74 3565 1.69 1000 6.20 373 2.31</td>
<td>Agricultural labourers</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>9.25</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>628504- Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>Males 14420 Females 15204</td>
<td>29624</td>
<td>2774 9.23 2032 6.84 127 1.55 7368 24.41</td>
<td>Household industry workers</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>10336</td>
<td>34.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>803312- Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG)</td>
<td>Males 384004 Females 404267</td>
<td>788271</td>
<td>24435 1.62 1362 0.48 5203 1.82 274235 96.14</td>
<td>Other workers</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>6.87</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>6643</td>
<td>87.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>628510- Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>Males 10548 Females 12268</td>
<td>22816</td>
<td>2774 9.23 142 2.68 428 8.09 94 1.78 4629 87.46</td>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>6.87</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>6643</td>
<td>87.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>628511- Pallippuram (CT)</td>
<td>Males 11573 Females 10939</td>
<td>22512</td>
<td>2774 9.23 142 2.68 428 8.09 94 1.78 4629 87.46</td>
<td>Agricultural labourers</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>6.87</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>6643</td>
<td>87.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>628512- Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>Males 11163 Females 11950</td>
<td>23113</td>
<td>2774 9.23 142 2.68 428 8.09 94 1.78 4629 87.46</td>
<td>Household industry workers</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>6.87</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>6643</td>
<td>87.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>628513- Ulyizzhadhura (CT)</td>
<td>Males 13809 Females 14421</td>
<td>28230</td>
<td>2774 9.23 142 2.68 428 8.09 94 1.78 4629 87.46</td>
<td>Other workers</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>6.87</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>6643</td>
<td>87.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>628514- Sreekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>Males 11467 Females 12061</td>
<td>23528</td>
<td>2774 9.23 142 2.68 428 8.09 94 1.78 4629 87.46</td>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>6.87</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>6643</td>
<td>87.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>628515- Kudappanakkunn (CT)</td>
<td>Males 20059 Females 21524</td>
<td>41583</td>
<td>2774 9.23 142 2.68 428 8.09 94 1.78 4629 87.46</td>
<td>Agricultural labourers</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>6.87</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>6643</td>
<td>87.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. No.</td>
<td>Name of town</td>
<td>Persons/ Males/ Females</td>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>Total workers (main + marginal workers)</td>
<td>Category of workers</td>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>Agricultural labourers</td>
<td>Household industry workers</td>
<td>Other workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>628516-Vattiyoorkavu (CT)</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>47187</td>
<td>17536</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>17044</td>
<td>97.19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>23116</td>
<td>12697</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>12306</td>
<td>96.92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>24071</td>
<td>4839</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>4738</td>
<td>97.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>628517-Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>40816</td>
<td>15471</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>14181</td>
<td>91.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>20078</td>
<td>11137</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>5.83</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>10344</td>
<td>91.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>20738</td>
<td>4154</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>3837</td>
<td>92.37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>628518-Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>35963</td>
<td>14526</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>5.31</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>13263</td>
<td>91.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>17728</td>
<td>10185</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>9255</td>
<td>90.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>18235</td>
<td>4341</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>4.42</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>2.79</td>
<td>4008</td>
<td>92.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>803313-Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>70850</td>
<td>24095</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>21096</td>
<td>87.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>34513</td>
<td>18583</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>8.85</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>16086</td>
<td>86.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>36337</td>
<td>5512</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>5010</td>
<td>90.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>628539-Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>36212</td>
<td>14768</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>13194</td>
<td>89.34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>17595</td>
<td>10238</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>8.37</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>9058</td>
<td>88.47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>18617</td>
<td>4530</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>4.24</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>3.62</td>
<td>4136</td>
<td>91.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>628540-Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>40448</td>
<td>15424</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>3.36</td>
<td>13271</td>
<td>86.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>19838</td>
<td>11252</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>1044</td>
<td>9.28</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>3.51</td>
<td>9445</td>
<td>83.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>20610</td>
<td>4172</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>2.97</td>
<td>3826</td>
<td>91.71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>628541-Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>37350</td>
<td>14637</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>5.41</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>13398</td>
<td>91.54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>18250</td>
<td>10395</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>9413</td>
<td>90.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>19100</td>
<td>4242</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>3985</td>
<td>93.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>628542-Vilavoorkkal (CT)</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>31761</td>
<td>12222</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>11322</td>
<td>92.64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>15647</td>
<td>8957</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>5.40</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>8210</td>
<td>91.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>16114</td>
<td>3265</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>3112</td>
<td>95.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>628543-Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>53861</td>
<td>19098</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>1226</td>
<td>6.42</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>16994</td>
<td>88.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>26490</td>
<td>14455</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1027</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>12906</td>
<td>89.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>27371</td>
<td>4643</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>4.29</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>6.72</td>
<td>4088</td>
<td>88.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>628544-Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>40712</td>
<td>15930</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>5.35</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>3.55</td>
<td>14374</td>
<td>90.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>19711</td>
<td>10902</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>6.58</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>9760</td>
<td>89.52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>21001</td>
<td>5028</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>4614</td>
<td>91.77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The total urban population, total urban workers with their percentage to the total urban population and the four categories of workers with their proportion to the total urban workers are given by sex for the district (urban) and the towns.

In the district (urban), the ‘other workers’ (92.6 per cent) constitute the highest percentage of workers. The next category with highest percentage of workers is agricultural labourers (4.1 per cent), followed by household industry workers (2.1 per cent) and cultivators (1.2 per cent). Among the cultivators and the agricultural labourers, there is preponderance of male workers.

Among the Towns, Parassala Census Town has the highest percentage of cultivators (4.9 per cent) and the proportion of agricultural labourers is highest (17.1 per cent) in Edakkode CT. The highest percentage of household industry workers is registered in Azhoor CT (5.3 per cent). The percentage of other workers ranges from as high as 97.2 per cent in Vattiyoorkavu (CT) to 75.9 per cent in Edakkode CT. The proportion of female in the category of Household industry and Other workers is higher whereas in the category of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers, male proportion is higher in the district.
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>Education*</th>
<th>Medical ^</th>
<th>Drinking water</th>
<th>Post office #</th>
<th>Telephone **</th>
<th>Transport communications $</th>
<th>Banks @</th>
<th>Agricultural credit societies</th>
<th>Approach by pucca road</th>
<th>Power supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21 (100)</td>
<td>21 (100)</td>
<td>21 (100)</td>
<td>21 (100)</td>
<td>21 (100)</td>
<td>20 (95.24)</td>
<td>13 (61.9)</td>
<td>21 (100)</td>
<td>21 (100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24 (100)</td>
<td>24 (100)</td>
<td>24 (100)</td>
<td>24 (100)</td>
<td>24 (100)</td>
<td>24 (100)</td>
<td>18 (75)</td>
<td>24 (100)</td>
<td>24 (100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 (100)</td>
<td>5 (100)</td>
<td>5 (100)</td>
<td>5 (100)</td>
<td>5 (100)</td>
<td>5 (100)</td>
<td>5 (100)</td>
<td>5 (100)</td>
<td>5 (100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18 (100)</td>
<td>18 (100)</td>
<td>18 (100)</td>
<td>18 (100)</td>
<td>18 (100)</td>
<td>18 (100)</td>
<td>18 (100)</td>
<td>16 (88.89)</td>
<td>18 (100)</td>
<td>18 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68 (100)</td>
<td>68 (100)</td>
<td>68 (100)</td>
<td>68 (100)</td>
<td>68 (100)</td>
<td>67 (98.53)</td>
<td>52 (76.47)</td>
<td>68 (100)</td>
<td>68 (100)</td>
<td></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.

This Table shows the number of Villages and different amenities within them for the rural areas of the District and the Taluks.

In the district, Cent per cent of the Villages have amenities like Education and medical facilities, drinking water, post office, telephone, transport and communications, approach by pucca road and power supply. In more than 98 per cent of the villages, other amenities, the banking facility is available but the facility of agricultural credit societies is available in 76 per cent of the villages only. There is only one Village without having banking facility. The number of Villages without agricultural credit societies is 16.
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>Educat-*</td>
<td>Medical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>436508</td>
<td>436508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>528401</td>
<td>528401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>472360</td>
<td>472360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1529831</td>
<td>1529831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></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, rail facility and navigable waterways.
@ Bank includes Commercial Bank and Cooperative Bank.
** Telephone includes Telephone,PCO and Mobile.

This Table provides the rural population covered by each amenity, for the rural areas of the district and the Taluks.

In the district, cent per cent rural population are covered by amenities like education and medical facility, drinking water, post office, telephone, transport and communication approach by pucca road and power supply. More than 99 per cent of the rural population is covered by banking facilities. The least percentage of rural population (79.1 per cent) is only availing facility of agricultural credit societies.
This Table gives the distribution of Villages, not having certain amenities, by distance range from the place where these are available.

All the villages have primary and middle schools. Out of 68 villages, 17 villages only have Degree colleges and the remaining 51 villages this facility in various distance ranges.

There is no village without a post office. There are 61 Villages without hospitals, 30 Villages without PHC and 16 Villages without agricultural credit societies. For majority of these Villages, the said facilities are available within 5 + kms. The majority of the Villages without banking facility have the same with less than 5 kms.

<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>
<th>Less than 5 kilometres</th>
<th>5-10 kilometres</th>
<th>10+ kilometres</th>
<th>Total (Col. 2-4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Education:-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Primary school</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Middle school</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Degree college</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Medical:-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) PHC</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Post office-</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Telephone</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bus service</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bank:-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Commercial Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Coopratve bank</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Agricultural credit societies</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</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 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>
<th>Approach by Pucca Road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Education* Medical^ Post Office# Telephone ** Transport Communications $ Banks @ Agricultural Credit Societies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>Number 4</td>
<td>4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>100 100 100 100 100 100 75 75 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 15</td>
<td>Number 46</td>
<td>46 46 46 46 46 46 46 33 46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>100 100 100 100 100 100 100 71.74 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16- 50</td>
<td>Number 18</td>
<td>18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 16 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>100 100 100 100 100 100 100 88.89 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51+</td>
<td>Number 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>Number 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Number 68</td>
<td>68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 67 52 68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>100 100 100 100 100 100 100 99 76.47 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></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.

This Table gives the specified amenities for the Villages classified by distance ranges from the nearest Statutory Towns.

There are 46 Villages lying at a distance of 5 – 15 kms. from the nearest Statutory Town. These Villages have all the specified amenities except agricultural credit societies. The Villages within less than 5 kms. from the nearest Statutory Town have all the amenities except banks and agricultural credit societies. 18 Villages within the distance ranges of 16-50 kms. from the nearest Statutory Town have all the facilities except banks and agricultural credit societies.
In this table, the Villages are classified according to population size. Such Villages are further distributed according to specified amenities.

Out of 68 Villages, 65 Villages have population 10,000 and above. All these Villages have all the specified facilities except agricultural credit societies. The remaining 3 Villages fall in 5000-9999 Size-Class have all the facilities except banks and agricultural credit societies.
The percentages of cultivable area to the total rural area and the irrigated area to the total cultivable area are given for the rural areas of the district and the Taluks.

Of the total rural area, 63.27 per cent is cultivable and out of which 30.16 per cent is irrigated. The percentage of the cultivable area is the highest in Chirayinkeezhu Taluk (87.2 per cent) and the lowest in Nedumangad Taluk (49.2 per cent). In other 2 taluks, the percentage of cultivable area is nearing about 75 per cent. In the case of irrigated area, its percentage is the highest in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk (43 per cent). In all the Taluks the percentage of irrigated area to the cultivable area is below 50.

<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>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>29250.00</td>
<td>87.15</td>
<td>27.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>86612.00</td>
<td>49.24</td>
<td>34.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4938.00</td>
<td>74.77</td>
<td>42.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>40045.00</td>
<td>74.73</td>
<td>24.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>160845.00</td>
<td>63.27</td>
<td>30.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:- Cultivable area= irrigated area + unirrigated area

The percentages of cultivable area to the total rural area and the irrigated area to the total cultivable area are given for the rural areas of the district and the Taluks.

Of the total rural area, 63.27 per cent is cultivable and out of which 30.16 per cent is irrigated. The percentage of the cultivable area is the highest in Chirayinkeezhu Taluk (87.2 per cent) and the lowest in Nedumangad Taluk (49.2 per cent). In other 2 taluks, the percentage of cultivable area is nearing about 75 per cent. In the case of irrigated area, its percentage is the highest in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk (43 per cent). In all the Taluks the percentage of irrigated area to the cultivable area is below 50.

**Table 41: Distribution of villages according to land use, 2011**

<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>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>29250.00</td>
<td>87.15</td>
<td>27.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>86612.00</td>
<td>49.24</td>
<td>34.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4938.00</td>
<td>74.77</td>
<td>42.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>40045.00</td>
<td>74.73</td>
<td>24.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>160845.00</td>
<td>63.27</td>
<td>30.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 42: Schools/colleges per 10,000 population in towns, 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the town</th>
<th>Type of educational institution (Approx. numbers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803309-Varkala (M)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>803310-Attingal (M)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>628473-Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>628474-Keezhhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>628475-Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>628476-Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>628477-Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>628478-Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>803311-Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>628503-Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>628504-Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>803312-Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>628510-Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>628511-Pallippuram (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>628512-Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>628513-Uliyazhatturah (CT)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The number of schools/ colleges per 10,000 population is given for the district (urban) and the Statutory Towns.

In the urban areas of the District, there are 3 primary schools per 10000 population. The number of educational institutions per 10000 population decreases when we move to higher type of educational institution. There are 1 senior secondary school per 10000 population in the district urban.

Among the Towns, the highest number of primary schools, junior secondary / middle schools and secondary / matriculation per 10,000 population is found in Alamcode (CT) and Kanjiramkulam (CT). The number of senior secondary schools and colleges per 10,000 population is less than one among the Towns. For Thiruvananthapuram( M.Corp+OG) which falls in two taluks, the number of educational institutions are given separately and hence it is not comparable with other towns.

<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>17</td>
<td>628514-Sreekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>628515-Kudappanakkunnu (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>628516-Vattiyorkavu (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>628517-Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>628518-Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>803312-Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>803313-Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>628530-Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>628540-Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>628541-Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>628542-Vilavoorkkal (CT)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>628543-Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>628544-Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>628545-Kanjiramkulam (CT)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>628546-Parasuvakkal (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>628547-Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District: Thiruvananthapuram (601)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 42: Schools/ colleges per 10,000 population in towns, 2011 (Contd...)

The number of schools/ colleges per 10,000 population is given for the district (urban) and the Statutory Towns.
### Table 43: Number of beds in medical institutions in towns, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803309-Varkala (M)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>803310-Attingal (M)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>628473-Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>628474-Keelhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>628475-Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>628476-Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>628477-Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>628478-Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>803311-Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>628503-Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>628504-Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>803312-Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>628510-Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>628511-Palippuram (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>628512-Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>628513-Uliyazhathra (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>628514-Sreekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>628515-Kudappanakkunnu (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>628516-Vattiyoorkavu (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>628517-Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>628518-Venganor (CT)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>803312-Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>803313-Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>628539-Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>628540-Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>628541-Malayankeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>628542-Vilavoorkkal (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>628543-Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>628544-Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>628545-Kanjiramkulam (CT)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>628546-Parasuvaikkal (CT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>628547-Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**District:** Thiruvananthapuram (601) **60**

**Note:** The number of beds in Medical Institutions per 10,000 population of Thiruvananthapuram (M.Corp+OG) which falls in two taluks are given separately.

The number of beds in Medical Institutions per 10,000 population is given for the Statutory Towns and the district (urban).

There are 60 beds per 10,000 population in the urban areas of the district. Since the number of beds in Medical institutions in Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation is as high as 121 beds per 10,000 population.
This Table gives the percentage of slum population to the total population for the five Statutory Towns. Among the Towns, the percentage of slum population is the highest in Nedumangad Municipality with 6.36 per cent and is the lowest in Thiruvananthapuram (M.Corp) with 1.97 per cent.

Table 44: Proportion of slum population in towns, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of the town having slum</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Slum population</th>
<th>Percentage of slum population to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803309-Varkala (M)</td>
<td>40048</td>
<td>2226</td>
<td>5.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>803310-Attingal (M)</td>
<td>37346</td>
<td>1728</td>
<td>4.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>803311-Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>60161</td>
<td>3826</td>
<td>6.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>803312-Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>762535</td>
<td>15024</td>
<td>1.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>803313-Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>70850</td>
<td>3671</td>
<td>5.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>970940</td>
<td>26475</td>
<td>2.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 45: Most important commodity manufactured in towns, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the town</th>
<th>Name of three most important commodities manufactured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>803309-Varkala (M)</td>
<td>Coconut Products, Cashew Nut, Fish Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>803310-Attingal (M)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>628473-Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>628474-Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>Coir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>628475-Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>Coir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>628476-Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>628477-Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>Rubber, Paddy, Coconut Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>628478-Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>Coir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>803311-Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>Satellite Spares, Rubber Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>628503-Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>628504-Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>Electronic Equipments(keltron)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>803312-Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Hollow Bricks, Ready Made Garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>628510-Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>Coir, Cashew Nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>628511-Pallippuram (CT)</td>
<td>Coir, Furniture(bamboo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>628512-Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>628513-Uliyazhathura (CT)</td>
<td>Hollow Bricks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>628514-Sreekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>Holow Bricks, Steel Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>628515-Kudappanakkunnu (CT)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>628516-Vattiyoorkavu (CT)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>628517-Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>Handloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>628518-Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>Handloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>803312-Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 45: Most important commodity manufactured in towns, 2011 (Contd…)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the town</th>
<th>Name of three most important commodities manufactured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>803313-Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>Auto Mobile Accessories, Handloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>628539-Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>Blood Bag (penpol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>628540-Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>Printed Circuit, Rubber Chapal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>628541-Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>Primer, Grees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>628542-Vilavoorkkal (CT)</td>
<td>Match Box, Handloom Cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>628543-Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td>Handloom, Match Box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>628544-Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>Auto, Handloom Cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>628545-Kanjiramkulam (CT)</td>
<td>Handloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>628546-Parasuvaikkal (CT)</td>
<td>Handloom, Bricks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>628547-Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The names of three most important commodities manufactured in Thiruvananthapuram (M.Corp+OG) which falls in two taluks are given separately.

This Table gives the names of three most important commodities manufactured. Coconut oil is the most imported commodity manufactured in the district. Coir, handloom clothes and readymade garments are also manufactured in various parts of the district.
vii) **MAJOR SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EVENTS, NATURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES DURING THE DECADE**

**Major Social and Cultural Events**

Economic, social and other ties bind the members of various religious groups at the local level in the district. People live in peace and amity, each influencing and being influenced by the culture of the others.

In the beginning of 20th century there was a lot of tremendous political and social changes happened in Thiruvananthapuram city. A meeting of Indian National Congress was held here in 1938. It was presided by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah.

**Festivals**

Onam season is colourfully celebrated as a national festival. During this season, the city is illuminated and many colourful programmes and pageantry are organised. Every year, on the dawn of the Thiruvonam day, ‘onavillu’ is presented and dedicated before the deity at the Padmanabhaswamy Temple. The Onavillu refers to flat, tapered wooden artifacts decorated with tassels and used in ceremonies of devotion to Lord Vishnu. The making of Onavillu is considered a symbol of prosperity is an integral part of Kerala’s Onam festivities in Thiruvananthapuram.

The famous ‘Aratt’ of Sri Padmanabha Swami Temple, the Chandanakkudam Mahotsavam at Beema Palli and Christuraja Perunnal at Vettucaud are the famous festivals. The Kalioottu in the Bhagawathy Temple at Sarkara, the Ponkala in the Bhagawathy Temple at Attukal, Varkala Sivagiri Pilgrimage, Beemapally Uroos and the Navarathri festival at the Poojamandapam near Sri Padmanabha Swami Temple are also important religious festivals in the district. The famous Lakshadeepam and Murajapam of Sri Padmanabha Swami Temple which was held once in every six years.

The other importance festival is the international Film Festival (IFFK) which is held in November/December every year and is acknowledged as one of the leading such events in India. Other major events include the annual flower show in Thiruvananthapuram city.

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**

**Sri Padmanabha Swami Temple**

The Temple is located inside the East Fort. Dedicated to Lord Vishnu, the Temple is a blend of the Kerala and Dravidian styles of architecture. It is known for its mural paintings and stone carvings. As one among the 108 sacred Vishnu Temples in India, the presiding deity here is Lord Vishnu reclining on Anantha, the serpent. On the last day of the festival in October, the deity is taken in procession along a five kilometre route to the beach for a holy immersion in the sea. This is known as the famous ‘Aratt’ of Thiruvananthapuram. Sree Padmanabha Swami Temple became the richest Hindu Temple in India as well as World.
The Chandanakudam Mahotsavam at Beema Palli near Thiruvananthapuram is one of the most colourful Muslim Festival. This Mahotsavam is said to be the death anniversary of Beema Beevi, a devotee pilgrim lady who came to Kerala from Mecca and settled down at this place with her son Mahin Abubacker Ollyulla. This festival is celebrated for ten days. The Chandanakudam Mahotsavam near Vizhinjam also attracts a large number of pilgrims.
Vettucaud

Christuraja Perunal is commemorated in the Madre-de-eus Church at Vettucaud, near Veli. This is celebrated during the first half of November.

Chempazanthi

Situated at about 10 kms. North of Thiruvananthapuram, Chempazanthi (in Uliyazhathura Village) is the birth place of Sree Narayana Guru, the great Hindu religious leader and social reformer of modern Kerala. About one kilometre further North of Chempazanthi is the Chenkottukonam Sree Rama Mission Ashramam and the Temple.

Thiruvallam Parasurama Temple

Thiruvallam is situated about six kms. south of Thiruvananthapuram City on the Thiruvananthapuram-Kovalam road. There is an ancient Temple here on the banks of the Karamana River which is dedicated to the Thrimurthis of the Hindu Pantheon. A shrine of Parasurama built entirely of granite stone is found in this Temple. Chitranjali Studio, at Thiruvallam Hill is the second largest in the continent in terms of floor area.
Varkala Papanasam beach

Forty one kilometres North of Thiruvananthapuram by rail and 51 kms. by road, Varkala is a seaside resort. It is also an important Hindu centre of pilgrimage. The final resting place of the great social reformer Sree Narayana Guru is near Varkala, top a hill called Sivagiri. High cliffs with mineral water springs rise majestically from the coastline. In addition to the Papanasham Beach, the 2000 year old Sree Janardhana Swamy Temple and the Nature Care Centre are the main attraction here.

St. Joseph Cathedral, Palayam

This famous Church is located in the heart of the City. This Church attracts visitors and pilgrims as well. This Church was built in the Gothic architecture.
Ganapathy Temple Palayam

Palayam Ganapathy Temple is an important Hindu place of worship which has a statue of Lord Ganesha. The temple is situated at Palalyam in the heart of Thiruvananthapuram.

Juma Masjid, Palayam

Palayam Juma Masjid Mosque popularly known as Palayam pally Masjid-i-Jahan-Numa. This beautiful mosque is situated at Palayam.

Attukal Temple

The Attukal Bhagavathy Temple is a shrine in Kerala, India. Attukal Temple is situated 2 kms to the South-East from Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple in Thiruvananthapuram city. The temple is renowned for the annual Attukal Pongala festival, in which over a million women participate. Attukal Devi Temple is renowned and ancient Temple in South Kerala.

Ponkala in the Bhagawathy Temple at Attukal
Santhigiri Ashram

Santhigiri Ashram is located in Pothencode, Thiruvananthapuram District, Kerala. The ashram was founded by Navajyothisree Karunakara Guru and is recognized as a Social and Scientific Research Organization by the Government of India. The followers of Karunakara Guru have built a beautiful monument called Parnasala in the shape of a blooming lotus in white Makrana marble in the Ashram compound. This unique structure took 10 years for completion. It was inaugurated by the President of India Pratibha Devi Patil on 13 August 2010 and was opened for prayers and worship on 12 September 2010. Apart from its spiritual sanctity, The Lotus Parnasala of the Ashram has become a landmark of Trivandrum and is attracting lots of tourists.

Lourdes Church

It is the Roman Catholic Forane church and is situated near PMG Junction Palayam.
b) Places of historical and archaeological importance

Aruvipuram

Aruvipuram is situated about three kms. away from Neyyattinkara. There is a small waterfall here. A small Siva Temple founded by Sree Narayana Guru attracts a large number of worshippers during the Sivarathri Festival. It is a beautiful place for holiday seekers.

Neyyattinkara

Neyyattinkara is an ancient Town, situated about 20 kms. South-East of Thiruvananthapuram. The Sree Krishnaswami Temple, founded by King Marthanda Varma of former Travancore in 1757 is of historical importance. Within the premises of the Temple, there is a historical jack tree, known as ‘Ammachi Plavu’ in the hollow of which, Marthanda Varma is believed to have hid himself and escaped from the hands of his enemies.

Anchuthengu

Situated 40 kms. North of Thiruvananthapuram along the sea-coast, Anchuthengu, a narrow strip of land between the backwaters and the sea, is a place of historic importance. It was here that, the first settlement of the English East India Company was established in 1864 A.D. According to the local folk, the limits of area where five coconut palms stood (Anjuthengu – Anjengo) was given on lease to the Company by the then ruling prince of Travancore for trade purposes. The remains of the old English Fort which had withstood many a siege can be seen there even now.
Kilimanoor

Kilimanoor (literally means ‘land of parrots and deer’) is situated 38 kms. North of Thiruvananthapuram and 11 kms. North-East of Attingal on the main central road. Kilimanoor was originally the territory of Kunnummal Rajah, but later on it was ceded to Travancore. The Kilimanoor Royal House had close association with the Travancore Royal House for a long period. The Kilimanoor Koil Thampurans belonged to Thattarikovilakam of Parappanad in Malabar. In recognition of the heroic services of Kilimanoor Kerala Varma Koil Thampuran in saving the lives of the Rani and the heir apparent to the throne of Travancore, the Kilimanoor Royal House was given Edavakai rights (right over Government owned land which are exempted from the payment of land revenue to the Government) in 1728. This right continued till the 1st April, 1956 i.e., till the Edavakai Rights Acquisition Act of 1955 came into force. Marthanda Varma Raja and Dharmaraja belonged to Kilimanoor Kottaram. The other luminaries of this palaces were Vidwan Koil Thampuran, a literary figure in the court of Swathi Thirunal and Raja Ravi Varma, the great Indian artist. Velu Thampi took shelter in this place when he was wandering incognito to escape from the British. Out of gratitude of this act of help, he entrusted his sword to the Kilimanoor chief. It was preserved there till August, 1957 hence, it was formally presented to the President of India during one of his visits to Thiruvananthapuram.

Koyikkal Palace
Located on the way to the Ponmudi Hill Station and the Courtallam Waterfalls, this ancient palace dates back to the 15th Century, a double storeyed traditional Nalukettu building with slanting gabled roofs, an inner courtyard and museum of folklore and numismatic set up by the Department of Archaeology. The Folklore Museum set up in 1992 is a treasure house of quaint musical instruments, occupational implements, household utensils, models of folk arts etc., displayed in the Koyikkal palace focus attention on the cultural background of the State. The Numismatic Museum houses rare and historically valuable coins denoting the trade relations of the State.

Kowadiar Palace

Kowadiar Palace in Trivandrum, Kerala, was built in 1934 by Maharajah Sree Chithira Thirunal, on the occasion of the Pallikettu (wedding) of his only sister, Maharani Karthika Thirunal Lakshmi Bayi with Lt. Col. G. V. Raja. After the Constitutional Amendment of 1971, the properties and estates of the royal family were partitioned and divided equally among the branches of the two Travancore Queens, Sethu Lakshmi Bayi and Sethu Parvathi Bayi. This Palace belongs to the heirs of Sethu Parvathi Bayi as it was built by her son Maharajah Sree Chithira Thirunal. Kowdiar Palace’s architectural work is famous and has over 150 rooms. The entry to this famous palace is restricted as it is the private residence of the royal family settled in Thiruvananthapuram.

(c) Places of tourist importance

Thumba

The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre on Velli Hills near Thumba, about 10 kms. North-West of Thiruvananthapuram, is a place of attraction. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has established numerous units in various fields of space research there.

Museum and Zoo
It is one of the first Zoological Park in India. It is located in a well placed botanical garden. With huge trees like frangipani and jacaranda, dotting the sprawling lawns and wild fowls swimming in the lake, it is like a small jungle in the heart of the City. A reptile house with different species of snakes is also located in the premises. The Museum building itself is an architectural splendor. The Napier Museum, the Natural History Museum and the Sri Chitra Art Gallery are all within the Zoo Complex.

Kovalam

This beach, 12 kms. South of Thiruvananthapuram, is one of the finest beaches in India. A high rocky promontory jutting into the sea has created a beautiful bay of calm waters for sea bathing. This internationally renowned beach resort has been a favourite haunt of tourists since the 1930s. The Southern most beach, known as the Lighthouse Beach is the most popular. The beach complex includes the Ashoka Beach Resort, a hotel owned by ITDC, a stringe of cottages, the haleyon castle, a shopping area, swimming Pools, yoga centre and facilities for medical oil bath and massage. Hotel Samudra run by KTDC is also nearby.

Neyyar Dam

Lying amidst the Southern low hills of the Western Ghats, 29 kms. from the City, the project area offers facilities for boating and mountaineering. A three hour climb over the hills across the reservoir affords the thrill of hiking. There are two beautiful waterfalls on the way. A Lion Safari Park and a Crocodile Rearing Centre have also been set up in the reservoir.

Agasthyakoodam

Part of the Sahyadri range of mountains, Agasthyakoodam is the second highest peak in Kerala at a height of 1869 metres above the sea level. Teeming with wildlife, the forests of Agasthyakoodam is abound with rare medicinal herbs and plants and brilliantly hued orchids. A bird watcher’s paradise, this legendary
mountains is accessible by foot from Kottoor, near Neyyar Dam, as also from Bonacaud. Tradition says that, the Great Sage Agasthya had his abode in this peak.

**Aruvikkara**

Sixteen kilometres North of Thiruvananthapuram this picture sque picnic spot is on the banks of the Karamana River. Near the Durga Temple, here is a stream full of fish that fearlessly come close to the shore to be fed by the visitors. Thiruvananthapuram gets its water supply from Aruvikkara reservoir.

**Kombaikani and Meenmutti Waterfalls**

These are two magnificent waterfalls on the upper reaches of the Neyyar reservoir. A trek of two kilometres through dense forests, one would reach Meenmutti Waterfalls and a further two kilometres, the Kombaikani Waterfalls. The waterfalls and the forests around them are worth seeing.

**Poovar**

Poovar, situated about 29 kms. South of Thiruvananthapuram, was a trading centre in the early days and was one of the ancient ports of the district. It is said that the legendary Jesuit Missionary, St.Francis Xavier, visited the place in the 16th Century.

**Vizhinjam**

About two kms. South of Kovalam, Vizhinjam is believed to have been an ancient port. The Portuguese and the Dutch had commercial establishments here. Vizhinjam is being developed as a modern fishing harbour, with a light house. Vizhinjam International Seaport is a proposed port by the Arabian Sea at Thiruvananthapuram in India.

**Peppara**

Peppara Wild Life Sanctuary spread over 53.5 sq.km. on the Western Ghats, is accessible from Vithurai, which is on the way to Ponmudi. With its rich flora and fauna, Peppara, dotted with hillocks, forests and eucalyptus plantation is emerging as a great attraction for wild life enthusiasts and ornithology. Peppara dam is located around 55 km from Thiruvananthapuram city and is in order to have reserve water for 200 days. It is on the Karamana River.
Ponmudi

An idyllic hill resort with narrow, winding pathways and cool, green, wooded environs, Ponmudi is located 915 metres above the sea level. Along with a variety of beautiful mountain flowers, exotic butterflies, small river lets, springs and a deer park nearby, this hill station also has excellent trekking facilities. Ponmudi is only 60 kms. away from Thiruvananthapuram. A hill tribe called ‘Kanikkars’ live in the surrounding areas.

Veli Lagoon

On the outskirts of Kerala's capital, by the side of the placid waters of Veli Lake, the Boat Club attracts the city people and tourists. Veli, developed as a major tourist spot by providing facilities for pedal-boating, row boating, swimming, get together, etc., is just the right place for an exciting outing.

The Youth Hostel at Veli which is hardly three kms. from the airport, provides inexpensive dormitory type accommodation. Veli with its palm fringed lake is easily accessible by road.
Mankaayam Waterfall

This is situated close to Palode in Nedumangadu Taluk, Mankayam waterfall is an apt choice for trekking if you are looking for a rich rainforest experience at any time of the year. This beauty is managed by Kerala Forest Department and has been recently announced as an eco-tourism zone. Situated at an elevation of around 500 m above sea level, the fertile soil here has yielded lush foliage that houses interesting species of flora. The entire area from Mankayam to Kalakkayam covers a long stretch of forest vegetation on the banks of the Mankayam River. The undulating terrain with rocky patches shelters the Kalakkayam Waterfall, one of the biggest falls in this area. It is situated at 45 km north east of Thiruvananthapuram, Mankayam falls under Peringamala area of Palode in Nedumangad Taluk of Thiruvananthapuram District.

Palode

Braemore Estate is one of the best trekking destinations in Trivandrum. Established by the British in 1880s. Fascinated by its natural beauty the British named it after a place in Scotland. A trekker’s paradise it is also a great weekend hideout. The bungalows built by the British add charm to this high range holiday destination. There are close to 50 waterfalls located in these 900 acres, including the Braemore upper water, Anatheri falls and rock garden falls. These waterfall points are great resting spots for trekkers. The famous hill station at Thiruvananthapuram, Ponmudi is only one-and-a-half hour trekking distance from here. This trail is enchanting as it is through forest and grasslands. The more exciting trekking path is the four-hour trekking route to Sarma peak or Varayadu kunnu where you can spot the Nilgiri Tahrs. Take a local guide while in Braemore otherwise it will be very difficult for trekking as you won’t be able to find any star accommodation. The cottages available there are meant for hardcore trekkers and not for a family leisure trip. With the help of local guide while in Braemore and spend the night in the tree top hut or in the Ramayana Cave. This cave beats any air-conditioned room. Ramayana Cave is in the top of a hill and its a very nice but a bit adventurous. If it's a rainy season, leeches will be on the way. So keep some tobacco water, that’s the best repellent for leeches. The sunset and the views of nearby misty mountains from the ramayana cave is an amazing experience.

There is a Botanical Garden at Palode. Tropical Botanic Garden & Research Institute(TBGRI) is an autonomous Institute established by the Government Of Kerala on 17th November 1979. In the beginning the Institute functioned at Thiruvananthapuram city on a rented duplex building and land for establish-
ment of the garden was allotted in 1983 and foundation stone was laid on 27th 1983.

**Shankumugham Beach**

Shankumugham Beach is a beach in Thiruvananthapuram district of Kerala, south India. The beach is on the western side of Thiruvananthapuram city and very near to Trivandrum International Airport. The vast stretch of white sand and the serene atmosphere, away from the crowd in the city, provide all the ingredients for relaxation and for spending an ideal evening. There is also a “Star Fish Restaurant” with eating kiosks and open air theatre with car parking facilities. Good food can be enjoyed at the Indian Coffee House, just across the beach, which is also a vantage point for enjoying the sunset. Unfortunately, the beach is not well maintained with garbage littering the entire area. Shanghumugham beach is considered as the ‘Arattukadavu’ of Sri Ananthapadmanabhan - The presiding deity of the city. Thousands of Hindus perform ‘Bali Tharpanam’ during special occasions. Shanghumugham is the prime location for Ganesh Nimarjan at the time of Vinayaka Chathurthi.

**District Tourism Promotion Council**

The District Tourism Promotion Council, Thiruvananthapuram, started functioning in 1988 as Government sponsored autonomous body for the development of infrastructure facilities for the promotion of tourism at the district level. Its activities are oriented towards identifying and developing several centres to attract tourist and maintaining the places of tourist importance.

The Boat Club which started functioning in 1989, now operates speed, safari, pedal and row boats from Akkulam to Veli Tourist Village. A traditional style Kettuvallom is also available for overnight stay. The swimming pool at Akkulam is equipped with glider and other playing facilities. The Children’s Park is a unique amusement spot. The Anthurium Project and the Snack Bar are other attractions.

Shanghumugham Beach is very close to the International Airport and is easily accessible from the Kovalam Beach, Kovalam Ashoka Beach Resort, Veli Tourist Village and Akkulam Tourist Village. Shanghumugham Beach is noted for its cleanliness. The vast stretch of white sand and the serene atmosphere, away from the crowd in the city provides all ingredients for relaxation and for spending an ideal evening.

There is also a “Star Fish Restaurant” with eating kiosks and an open air theatre with car parking facilities. Adjacent to this is the Chacha Nehru Children’s Park.

Snack bars maintained by the DTPC adjacent to the Museum Complex and the Kanakakkunnu Palace
grounds offer refreshment facilities for the visitors. In Neyyar Dam, away from the city and in the midst of green hillocks, boating will be unique experience. At Aruvikkara, the DTPC maintains a snack bar in the dam site. A picnic cum children’s park is in the offing.

(d) Other important places

Kazhakkoottam

About 15 kms. North of Thiruvananthapuram, Kazhakkoottam is an important place on the National Highway. An ancient Temple dedicated to Siva with exquisite wood carvings is an important place of worship. The Technopark, Kariavattom University Centre and Lakshmi Bai Physical Education Centre about a kilometre South of Kazhakkoottam Junction are other important Institutions. The Sainik School is situated about three kms. North-East of Kazhakkoottam. There is a spring towards the North-East of Kazhakkoottam at Kumili which according to the District gazetteer “discharge itself into a cistern about twelve feet square and then descends through a subterranean channel for about 45 feet into another basin so contrived as to retain from five to six feet of water throughout the year. The excess water flows out and is used for irrigating fields”.

Kerala Legislative Complex

Located at Palayam, this is the new building where the Legislative Assembly of Kerala meets. With its towering dome, exquisitely carved galleries, ornate teak paneling and ceiling, combined with the most modern acoustic treatment and state of the art sound systems, the hall is a beautiful blend of classical grandeur and modernity.

Balaramapuram
This Town was founded in 1810 A.D. by Ummini Thampi Dalava by clearing the jungle of Anthikkad lying between Neyyattinkara and Thiruvethapura. It is at about 13 kms. South of Thiruvananthapuram. The locality was named ‘Balaramapuram’ in honour of the reigning Maharaja Bala Rama Varma with a flourishing weaving centre, Balaramapuram is famous for its hand-spun cloths. The Trivandrum Spinning and Weaving Mill is located here.

**Kattakkada**

Located at about 13 kms. East of Neyyattinkara Town, it is a famous trading centre for Pepper, Tapioca, Cashew, Plantain and Arecanut. The Sastha Temple here is very famous.

**Aryanad**

Aryanad, located at about 11 kms. East of Nedumangad on the Paruthippally road and on the right bank of the Karamana River, was once governed by Aryanattu Pillai, a petty chieftain. In 1748 A.D., Marthanda Varma annexed this area. In early times Aryanad was an important trading centre.

**Parassala**

Parassala, located at about two kms. North of the Inter-State border of Kaliyikkavila and 12 kms. South of Neyyattinkara on the National Highway, was founded by Dalawa Mallan Chempakaraman Pillai in about 1740. It is an important commercial centre. It is also important in the sense that it forms the Southern most boundary of Kerala State.

**Attingal**

Attingal, situated at about 32 kms. North of Thiruvananthapuram on the National Highway and on the banks of the Attingal River, is a historical Town, besides being the headquarter of Chirayinkeezhu Taluk. It rose to importance by the establishment of a royal house in 1254-55, when two princesses of Kolathunad were adopted to the Travancore family. The eldest female member took the title of Attingal Mootha Thampuran. It is also known as ‘Chittattinkara’ which means that the place is surrounded by rivers on all sides.

**Chirayinkeezhu**

Chirayinkeezhu situated at about seven kms. South-West of Attingal, is an important Railway Station on the Thiruvananthapuram-Kollam railway line. The Taluk is named after this place. In Sarkara Kara of the Sarkara-Chirayinkeezhu Village, there is a renowned Temple dedicated to goddess Bhagavathi. The famous annual festival in this Temple, celebrated in the Malayalam month of Meenam (on the Bharani asterism), attracts thousands of devotees. The Kalioottu in the Temple before one month of the Bharani Utsavam is also worth mentioning.

**Nedumangad**

Situated at about 16 kms. North-East of Thiruvananthapuram on the Thiruvanantha-puram - Shencottah road, Nedumangad is the Taluks headquarters and a Municipal Town besides being an important commercial centre of Pepper, Cashew nut and Arecanut.

**Edava**

Situated at about 22 kms. North-West of Attingal, Edava is a centre of commercial importance from early times. It is well connected by rail and road. The Dutch established a trading settlement here and subsequently in 1726, the East India Company with the permission of Rani of Attingal opened a factory. The Edava Lake with its picturesque surrounding is a place of scenic beauty.
Kadakkavoor

Kadakkavoor, an important place of Thiruvananthapuram-Kollam rail section of the Southern Railway is located at about eight kms. North-West of Attingal. It is a famous centre of coir industry. By the shore of the Anjengo Backwater, there is a pagoda dedicated to Lord Sastha. ‘Daivapura’ a very ancient Temple consecrated to Bhagavathi, is situated here, where Ulakuda Perumal is also honoured.

Kudappanakunnu

Thiruvananthapuram Doordarshan Kendra started functioning from Tagore Theatre by the end of 1982 with a small transmission unit. A full fledged centre with high power transmitter was installed at Kudappanakunnu. Now it covers the entire State. Collectorate and main State Government Offices of Thiruvananthapuram District are functioning in Civil Station at Kudappanakkunnu.

Peppara Wild Life Sanctuary

It is 50 kms. North-East of Thiruvananthapuram City in Nedumangad Taluk. The catchment area of the Peppara Dam constructed across the Karamana River was declared a Sanctuary in 1983. There are 13 tribal settlements in the Sanctuary. 11 of them are in the Athirumala Section and two in the Thodayar Section.

Neyyar Wild Life Sanctuary

The Sanctuary stretches from Neyyattinkara Taluk to the Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu. It is the drainage basin of the Neyyar River and its tributaries. Mallayar and Kallar originate in Agasthyakoodam, the second highest peak in Kerala (1868 m). The Sanctuary was established in 1958.

Valiyamala

Valiyamala is a village in Thiruvananthapuram District of Kerala. It is situated 24 km away from Thiruvananthapuram. Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC) of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is major landmark here. This 300 acre campus conducts research and development work on liquid propellant engines for the polar satellite launch vehicle (PSLV). Trivandrum International airport serves Valiyamala. Thiruvananthapuram Central Railway Station is the nearest main railhead.

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

The scope of this handbook in this regard is limited. The details of few important personalities are incorporated. Thus the list is not exhausted.

A. Balakrishna Pillai (1889 -1960)

A. Balakrishna Pillai, popularly known as Kesari, was born on 13 April, 1889 at Tampanoor in Thiruvananthapuram. The Alanattu family, to which he belonged was originally settled at Neyyattinkara, about 12 miles South of Thiruvananthapuram. His family environments and traditions provided Balakrishna Pillai with a good background in life. Throughout his life, Balakrishna Pillai continued to be a voracious reader of books on religion, history, science, astrology, literature, etc., in English, Malayalam, Sanskrit and Tamil.

His career started with a tutorship in the Women’s College, Thiruvananthapuram in 1909. In 1917, he gave up that profession and started practice in the Thiruvananthapuram High Court. Finding the lawyer’s profession uninteresting to his taste, he gave up that also in 1923 and took to journalism. For three years he was the editor of the Samadarshi. From June, 1930 to August, 1930 he was the editor of the Prabodhakan. But, the zenith of his success in journalism was reached with his editorship of the Kesari from 1930 to 1935.
Pillai was so closely associated with the Kesari that he was thereafter, popularly known as Kesari Balakrishna Pillai.

As an editor, he exhorted the public in social, economic, religious and educational matters in a very strong and impressive language. In 1935, the Press Act of India was passed, curtailing many of the privileges of newspapers by restricting freedom of expression. An independent journalist would certainly resent this. Hence, Pillai gave up journalism and spent the rest of his life in literary activities, by reading, writing and guiding young writers.

Kesari’s writings number 35, covering almost all fields of knowledge. The most important among these are Rupamanjari, Navalokam, Sahitya Gaveshanangal, Novel Prasthanangal, Carmen, Maupassingeta Kathakal, Pracheena Kerala Charitra Gaveshanangal, Prethangal, Kesariyute Mukhaprasangangal and Sahitya Vimarsanangal.

In 1932, when Kelappan started fasting for temple entry at Guruvayoor, Pillai wrote a series of articles in support. In 1933, he pleaded for family planning. In 1935, he supported the Civil Marriage Regulation. Similarly, he recorded his opposition to capital punishment for criminals.

In literature also, Pillai was giving expression to his progressive ideas. To the rising writers, Kesari was a source of inspiration. He expired on 18th December, 1960 in Kottayam.

**C.V. Raman Pillai (1858-1922)**

C.V. Raman Pillai was born in Thiruvananthapuram on 19th May, 1858 as the son of Panavilakkathu Nilakanda Pillai and Kanramkara Parvathi Pillai. In 1881, he passed the B.A. Degree examination creditably. After about a year he started a weekly, the Kerala Patriot and then followed a sojourn to Hyderabad to get over a disturbed mind.

C.V Raman Pillai was one of the most outstanding novelists of Malayalam. He was known as Scott of Malayalam. As far as historical novels are concerned, no one else had come anywhere near him. Marthanada Varma, Dharmaraja and Ramaraja Bahadur were the three historical novels from his pen. The period of history that Raman Pillai has chosen to portray, extends from the revolution during the time of Marthanda Varma of Travancore royalty up to the end of Dharmaraja’s reign.

‘Marthanda Varma’ (1891), shows the influence of Scott’s ‘Ivanhoe’ here and there. It is astonishing that, after Raman Pillai wrote this, he wrote no other novel for a period of 20 years. Then came his second novel ‘Dharmaraja’ (1913) which is comparatively profound, both in conception and treatment.

The most outstanding novel from his pen was the third one, ‘Ramaraja Bahadur’ (1918), both from the point of view of plot as well as from that of characterisation. He had also written a social novel ‘Premamritam’ but it did not reach the standard of his historical novels. He had also written eight stage worthy humorous plays. It is he who converted the trickle of the modern Malayalam drama of the 19th Century into a steady flow. He was a great Kathakali fan. He died on 20th March, 1922 at the age of sixty-three.

**Dr. Chempakaraman Pillai (1891-1934)**

Dr. Chempakaraman Pillai was born on 15th September, 1891, in a well to-do Tamil Nadu Vellala family settled in Thiruvananthapuram. While studying in the Maharaja’s High School, Thiruvananthapuram he was caught in the ferment of the Bengal partition movement in 1905 and had to leave school. Starting in an active anti-British propaganda, he clashed with the police, and about in 1908 had to leave India. He reached Italy and was able to study in the Berlist School of Languages there and also enrolled for engineering studies. He continued education in Switzerland and finished it in Germany securing doctorates in Engi-
neering and Economics. He learned about 12 languages. Tilak and Gandhiji impressed him strongly.

During the first world war he was in Berlin, organising opposition to Berlin, along with the other Indian revolutionaries there. In 1914, they formed an Indian Independence Committee. An Indian Volunteer Corps was also formed by him with the help of the German Government to fight against Berlin. About this time, he started a paper also, named the Pro-India to conduct propaganda against imperialism and colonisation.

It seems that he joined the crew of the well-known cruiser Emden and helped its manoeuvres to undermine Britain's prestige in India and in the Indian ocean. In 1925, the Indian revolutionaries in Germany formed a provisional government to free India functioning from Berlin. Dr. Pillai was its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

He is said to have dropped pamphlets from airplanes among the Indian soldiers in France, exhorting them to turn against the English. On account of such activities, the British Government put a price on his head. He could not be caught when the Treaty of Versailles was signed. Dr. Pillai wanted that, one of the terms must be the withdrawal of the English from India.

In political matters he was a revolutionary, in social matters a reformer and he did not care for some of the age-old convention. This was proved by his marriage to a Manipuri girl. He believed in self-determination and self-government for all the people and naturally wanted India to be free of British rule.

**G. Paremeswaran Pillai (1864-1903)**

Paremeswaran Pillai (G.P) was born in Thiruvananthapuram on 26th February, 1864 and died on 21st May, 1903 at the age of thirty-nine. Pillai had a brilliant career as a journalist, author, social reformer, and temperance worker and above all as a congressman. For a long time, he was a regular leader-writer to two of the leading papers viz., the Madras Mail and the Madras Standard. He can aptly be called ‘the ideal’ working journalist.


G.P was a pioneer among social reformers. He was one of the first to take up the cudgels on behalf of the so called untouchables. In particular, he espoused the cause of the Ezhavas or Thiyyas of Travancore. G.P’s interests were not confined to Travancore. He was perhaps even better known in Madras.

In 1891, he drafted the famous ‘Travancore Memorial’, the first step for uniting all the communities of the Country with the common aim of getting a share in the administration of their own State. The submission of the ‘Travancore Memorial’ to the Maharaja was an epoch-making event that it hastened the political awakening in Travancore.
Sree Narayana Guru Swamikal (1854-1928)

Sree Narayana Guru, after whom the strong and powerful S.N.D.P. organisation flourishes all over Kerala and even outside Kerala, was born on 20th September, 1854 in Vayalvarath house at Chempazhanthi in Thiruvananthapuram. After acquiring higher education in Sanskrit, Narayana Guru took to a wandering life, pursuing truth. He believed that spiritual concentration could be achieved not only at age-old temples but also at temples that we set up. He therefore, began to set up his own temples. Thus, at Aruvippuram near Thiruvananthapuram he installed a stone taken from the nearby stream and thus founded the first Temple. An inscription has been displayed there stating as follows: “Here is the place where all people live in fraternity without caste distinction and religious rivalry.”

By 1901, he had won recognition from the public. In 1903, the Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam was founded and he began to tour all over the States of Travancore and Cochin. In 1904, he settled down at Sivagiri.

As a religious leader and a social reformer Narayana Guru gave expression to his views through writings also. Being a Sanskrit scholar, he could write in a very melodious and fluent style. As early as in 1884, his poems incorporating Siva mythology into Advaita Vedanta became popular. In 1897, he composed ‘Atmopadesa Satakam’, a book on original Vedanta.

His message ‘one caste, one religion and one god for all’ became the catchword of a new national culture. Of course, the slogan has been originally communicated to the intellect of India by the great Sree Sankara through his Advaita philosophy, to the common man that philosophy was made intelligible by the Guru’s simple slogan.

This silent sage was the recognised spiritual leader of more than two million people in South India to whom his work was more imperative than law. Within a period of less than a decade he had established more than one hundred places of worship on the West Coast of India alone, which are day by day growing into centres of educational, philanthropic and economic activity.
N. Krishna Pillai (1916 – 1988)


M.Krishnan Nair (1923 -2006 )

He was born on the 1st March,1923 in Thiruvananthapuram.He took B.A. Honours from Thiruvananthapuram University. He served in various Government Colleges. He retired from Maharajas College. He is writing in the ‘Sahitya Vara Phalam’ in the comtemporary literature. This was started in 1970 in Malayala Nadu. He won B.D. Goyanga Award based on this work for his language paper work. He wrote Sahitya Vara Phalam, ‘Orushadbhathil Oru Ragam’, ‘Panineer Poovintae Parimalam’, etc.

Irayimman Thambi (1783 – 1856)

He was born in Karamana in 1983. He became renowned with his ‘Devisthothrangal’. In 1815 he became the Asthana Kavi of Travancore. His ‘Omanathinkal Kidavu’, written according to the wishes of the mother of Swathi Thirunal when the Maharaja was a child, still has its influence among the masses. He was a Sanskrit Scholar. He wrote three Attakadakal - Uthara Swayamvaram, Keechakavadam and Bakavadam. He style of writing was a mixture of Sanskrit and Malayalam. He died in 1856.
Swathi Thirunal Rama Varma (1813 - 1846)

Swathi Thirunal Rama Varma was the Maharaja of the Kingdom of Travancore, India. He was also a brilliant music composer and is credited with over 400 classical compositions in both Carnatic and Hindusthani style. A well-formulated code of laws, courts of Justice, introduction of English education, construction of an observatory, installation of the first Government printing press, establishment of the first manuscripts library were amongst the many initiatives taken by Swathi Thirunal as a King, to modernise Travancore. ‘Efficiency was the key word and corruption a taboo’, according to the article The Monarch Musician on THE HINDU newspaper.

Raja Ravi Varma (1848 - 1906)
The birth place of renowned painter Raja Ravi Varma, is Kilimanoor situated in Thiruvananthapuram District of Kerala. Raja Ravi Varma was an Indian painter and artist from the princely State of Travancore who achieved recognition for his paintings depicting scenes from the Indian literature and mythology including the epics of Mahabharata and Ramayana. He is considered among the greatest painters in the history of Indian art and his paintings are considered to be the besat examples of the fusion of Indian tradition with the technique of European academic art. The prominent works of Raja Ravi Varma are Village Belle, Lady Lost in Thought, Damayanti talking to a swan etc.

**Sree Vidyadhiraja Parama Bhattaraka Chattampi Swamikal (1853–1924)**

Sree Vidyadhiraja Parama Bhattaraka Chattampi Swamikal (1853–1924) was a Hindu sage and social reformer. Chattampi Swami was born on 25 August 1853 at Kollur, a suburban village of Trivandrum in southern Travancore. His father was Vasudeva Sharma, a Namboothiri, from Mavelikkara and mother Nangamma pillai a Nair lady from Kollur. He was formally named Ayyappan. But he was called by his pet name Kunjan by all and so was later known as Kunjan Pillai. ‘Kunjan’ was a colloquial term which meant child. As his parents were not able to provide him formal education, he learned letters and words from children of his neighbourhood who attended schools. Also he learned Sanskrit by overhearing the classes at a Brahmin house nearby. Chattampi Swamikal denounced the orthodox interpretation of Hindu texts citing sources from the Vedas. Chattampi Swamikal throughout his intellectually and spiritually enriched life maintained a large number of friends from different regions of Kerala. He authored several books on spirituality, history, and language staying with these friends.

**Ayyankali (1863–1941)**
Ayyankali was a social reformer who worked for the advancement of those people in the then princely state of Travancore, British India, who were treated as untouchables. His efforts influenced many changes that improved the social well being of those people, who are today often referred to as Dalits. In November 1980, Indira Gandhi unveiled a statue of Ayyankali at Kowdiar square in Thiruvananthapuram. Ayyankali was born on 28 August 1863 in Venganoor, Thiruvananthapuram, Travancore. Members of the Pulayar community generally were rural slaves at this time. The Pulayars were regarded as the lowest group of people in the kingdom and they suffered badly from oppressive discrimination, in particular from members of the powerful Nair caste. Robin Jeffrey, a professor specialising in the modern history and politics of India, quotes the wife of a Christian missionary, who wrote in 1860 of the complex social code that a Nair can approach but not touch a Namboodiri Brahmin: a Chovan [Ezhava] must remain thirty-six paces off, and a Pulayan slave ninety-six steps distant. A Chovan must remain twelve steps away from a Nair, and a Pulayan sixty-six steps off, and a Parayan some distance farther still. A Syrian Christian may touch a Nair (though this is not allowed in some parts of the country) but the latter may not eat with each other. Pulayans and Parayars, who are the lowest of all, can approach but not touch, much less may they eat with each other. Suffering from this social injustice caused Ayyankali to join with like-minded Pulayan friends.

**Vakkom Moulavi (1873-1932)**

Vakkom Muhammed Abdul Khader Moulavi, popularly known as Vakkom Moulavi was a social reformer, teacher, prolific writer, Muslim scholar, journalist, freedom fighter and newspaper proprietor in Travancore a princely State of the present day Kerala, India. Moulavi was born in 1873 in Vakkom, Chirayinkeezhu Taluk, Thiruvananthapuram in Travancore. Moulavi was considered one of greatest reformers in the Kerala Muslim community and is sometimes referred to as the “father of Muslim renaissance”.

He was the founder and publisher of the newspaper Swadeshabhimani which was banned and confiscated by the Government of Travancore in 1910 due to its criticism against the Government and the Diwan of Travancore, P. Rajagopalachari.

**Laurence Wilfred “Laurie” Baker (1917 –2007)**
Laurence Wilfred “Laurie” Baker (2 March 1917 – 1 April 2007) was a British-born Indian architect, renowned for his initiatives in cost-effective energy-efficient architecture and designs that maximize space, ventilation and light and maintain a uncluttered yet striking aesthetic sensibility. He was the architect of Centre for Development Studies (Trivandrum), Chitralekha Film Studio (Aakulam), The Indian Coffee House (Trivandrum), Loyola Chapel & Auditorium (Trivandrum), Chengalchoolsa Slum dwelling units (Trivandrum), Nirmithi Kendra (Aakulam), Tourist Centre (Ponmudi), Mitraniketan (Vellanad). He moved to India in 1945 in part as an architect associated with a leprosy mission and continued to live and work in India for over 50 years. He became an Indian citizen in 1989 and resided in Thiruvananthapuram (Trivandrum), Kerala from 1963 and founded COSTFORD (Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development), an organisation to promote low-cost housing. In 1983 he was conferred with an MBE (Member of the Order of the British Empire) at Buckingham Palace. In 1990, the Government of India awarded him the Padma Shri for his meritorious service in the field of architecture. In 1992, he was awarded the Roll of Honour by the United Nations. In 1988, he was granted Indian citizenship, the only honour he actively pursued in his life.

Swadeshabhimani K. Ramakrishna Pillai (1878–1916)

Swadeshabhimani K. Ramakrishna Pillai (1878–1916) was a writer, journalist, newspaper editor, and political activist in the erstwhile princely state of Travancore. He was the editor of the newspaper Swadeshabhimani (The Patriot) and hence known by the name. The criticisms against the Diwan of Travancore, P. Rajagopalachari, the Government and the Maharajah of Travancore that appeared in his newspaper irritated the authorities and eventually resulted in the confiscation of the newspaper and press and he was arrested and exiled from Travancore in 1910. He wrote Vrithantha Pathra Pravarthanam (1912), the first book on journalism in the Malayalam language. He also wrote the biography of Karl Marx (1912) in Malayalam, which was the first Marx biography in any Indian language.

Pattom A. Thanu Pillai (1885-1970)
Pattom A. Thanu Pillai was born on July 15, 1885 in Thiruvananthapuram. His original name was A. Thanu Pillai. He was mostly known as Pattom A. Thanu Pillai because he lived at Pattom in Thiruvananthapuram. He obtained a degree in law and started legal practise. After some days, he gave up the practise and joined the Indian National Congress. He actively took part in the independence movement. In 1946, he was appointed as the member of the constituent assembly of India. He played crucial role in drafting the constitution of India. After independence he was appointed as the prime minister of Travancore. In 1949, the princely states of Travancore and Cochin were merged. At that time Pattom A. Thanu Pillai joined the PSP party. In 1954, PSP party won the election and Pattom A. Thanu Pillai was appointed as the Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin. In 1956 Kerala state was formed and the first general election was held in the next year. Later, he became the second Chief Minister of Kerala (from 22 February 1960 to 25 September 1962). He was known as the ‘Bhishmacharya’ of Kerala politics. He was Governor of Punjab from 1962 until 1964, and Governor of Andhra Pradesh from 1964 to 1968.

Ulloor S Parameswara Iyer (1877 - 1949)

Ulloor S Parameswara Iyer commonly known as Ulloor was a famous Malayalam poet and historian. His birth place is Ulloor, in Thiruvananthapuram Taluk. He was one of the triumvirate poets of Kerala in the half of the 20th century along with Kumaranasan and Vallathole Narayana Menon. He graduated with Honors in philosophy from Maharajas College and joined the Travancore State Services. Ulloor published his Mahakavya umakeralam in 1914. The Indian Post and telegraph department released a commemorative stamp after Ulloor’s death. A full size statue of Ulloor was unveiled by the Indian President Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy in Thiruvananthapuram on 15 May 1981. Some of his best known works were Pingala, Karnabhooshanam, Bhakthideepika and Chitrasala.

N. Kumaran Asan (1873–1924)
N. Kumaran Asan, also known as Mahakavi Kumaran Asan, was one of the triumvirate poets of Kerala, South India. Asan was born in a Kayikkara village of Chirayankeezhu Taluk. He was also a philosopher, a social reformer and a disciple of Sree Narayana Guru. Kumaran Asan initiated a revolution in Malayalam poetry in the first quarter of the 20th century, transforming it from the metaphysical to the lyrical. His father, Narayanan Perungudi, was well versed in Malayalam and Tamil. Asan inherited his taste for Kathakali and classical music. Kumaru trained in mathematics and Sanskrit for which he had a passion. Even though through his father’s efforts, he got a job as a primary school teacher and an accountant to a wholesaler at the age of 14, he quit the job two years later to pursue higher studies in Sanskrit. He undertook a studentship in poetry under Manamboor Govindan Asan. He wished to learn Yoga and Tantra and worked as an apprentice in a Muruga temple at Vakkom. He composed a few devotional songs for the benefit of regular worshippers at this temple.

O.N.V Kurup (1931-2016)

O.N.V Kurup was born to O. N. Krishna Kurup and K. Lakshmikutty Amma, on 27 May 1931 at Chavara, Kollam (Quilon) in Kerala. He lost his father when he was eight. His childhood days were spent in the village where he attended the public ‘Government School, Chavara’. After graduating with a bachelor’s degree in Economics from SN College, Kollam, he moved to Thiruvananthapuram city (Trivandrum) where he joined Travancore University (now Kerala University) and pursued Master of Arts in Malayalam literature. He received the Jnanpith Award, India’s highest literary honour, for the year 2007. He is the fifth Jnanpith laureate from Kerala and the second Malayalam poet to win the prestigious award. According to a statement by Bharatiya Jnanpith, the trust which presents the award, Kurup began his career as a “progressive writer and matured into a humanist though he never gave up his commitment to socialist ideology”. He is now settled at Vazhuthacaud in Thiruvananthapuram.

Prem Nazir (1926-1989)
Abdul Khader (7 April 1926 – 16 January 1989), better known by his stage name Prem Nazir, was born in Chirayinkeezhu in the princely state of Travancore (now part of Kerala). Prem Nazir is known to be the most influential and trendsetting lead actor in Malayalam. He is considered one of the all-time superstars in Malayalam cinema. He is referred to as the Nithya Haritha Nayakan (Ever Green Hero) of Malayalam cinema. He completed his formal education from Kadinamkulam Lower Primary School, Sri Chithiravilasam School, SD College, Alappuzha, and Saint Berchmans College, Changanassery. In the late 50s, Nazir drew attention by playing movies with themes based on social and religious injustices in the society. From 1956 to 1976, Prem Nazir rode high at the crest of a tidal wave of popularity and also gave his best to Malayalam cinema. During his peak time, Nazir gave life to many characters and enjoyed a wide popularity among all sectors of the society. His last completed film was A.T. Abu’s ‘Dhwani’ (1989), in which he co-starred with Jayaram. His last release was Priyadarshan’s ‘Kadathanadan Ambadi’ (1990), in which he co-starred with Mohanlal. Prem Nazir was a teetotaller. He tried his hand in politics and had joined the Congress Party but he never contested elections. Prem Nazir won his only Kerala State Film Award in 1981; he won a Special Jury Award for the supporting role he played in the film ‘Vida Parayum Munbe’. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1983 by the President of India in recognition of distinguished services of a high order to the nation in his field (acting). Nazir holds two Guinness World Records; for playing the lead role in a record 725 films, and for playing opposite the same heroine in 130 films (with Sheela).

**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 Class-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 un-inhabited villages. In the village directory both private and government facilities/institutions have been given. In case of un-inhabited / 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 un-inhabited/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 to 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 - Forests: - 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).
## LIST OF VILLAGES MERGED IN TOWNS AND OUTGROWTHS AT 2011 CENSUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Villages</th>
<th>Name of Town/Out-growths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Varkala</td>
<td>Varkala(M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keezhattingal (Part)</td>
<td>Attingal(M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alamcode (Part)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edakkode (Part)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attingal-Avanavancherry (Part)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kizhuvalam-Konthalloor (Part)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alamcode (Part)</td>
<td>Alamcode (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keezhattingal (Part)</td>
<td>Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vakkom</td>
<td>Vakkom (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (Part)</td>
<td>Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edakkode (Part)</td>
<td>Edakkode (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhoor</td>
<td>Azhoor (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vattappara (Part)</td>
<td>Nedumangad(M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karippur</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedumangad</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vattappara (Part)</td>
<td>Vattappara (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karakulam</td>
<td>Karakulam (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasthamangalam</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (MCorp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattom</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kowdiar</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pettah</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanchiyoor</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thycaud</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manacaud</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirumala</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheruvikkal</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulloor</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudappanakunnu (Part)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peroorkada (Part)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vattiyoorkavu (Part)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadakampally</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muttathara</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nemom</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvallam</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attipra</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazhakkoottam</td>
<td>Kazhakkoottam(OG)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### LIST OF VILLAGES MERGED IN TOWNS AND OUTGROWTHS AT 2011 CENSUS (Contd...)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Villages</th>
<th>Name of Town/Out-growths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veiloor</td>
<td>Veiloor(CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallippuram</td>
<td>Pallippuram(CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iroopara</td>
<td>Iroopara(CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uliyazhatura</td>
<td>Uliyazhatura(CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pangappara</td>
<td>Sreekaryam(CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudappanakkunnu (Part)</td>
<td>Kudappanakkunnu(CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peroorkada (Part)</td>
<td>Vattiyoorkkavu(CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vattiyoorkkavu (Part)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalliyoor</td>
<td>Kalliyoor(CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venganoor</td>
<td>Venganoor(CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athiyannur (Part)</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara(M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chenkal (Part)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kollayil (Part)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kottukal (Part)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perumpazhuthoor</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vilappil</td>
<td>Vilappil(CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulathummal</td>
<td>Kulathummal(CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Malayinkeezhu(CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vilavoorkkal</td>
<td>Vilavoorkkal(CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallichal</td>
<td>Pallichal (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athiyannur (Part)</td>
<td>Athiyannur (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanjiramkulam</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parasuvaikkal</td>
<td>Parasuvaikkal (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parassala</td>
<td>Parassala (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vizhinjam (Part)</td>
<td>Kovalam (OG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>Name of village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Attingal-Avanavancherry (Part)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ayiroor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chemmaruthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Edava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Elamba-Mudakkal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kadakkavoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Karavaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Koduvazhannoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kudavoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Madavoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Manamboor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nagaroor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Navaikulam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ottoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Pallickal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnummel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Pulimath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sarkara-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Vellalloor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Vettoor-Cherunniyoor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name village</th>
<th>Location code no.</th>
<th>Total area of the village (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)</th>
<th>Total population (2011 census)</th>
<th>Number of households (2011 census)</th>
<th>Pre-Primary school (PP)</th>
<th>Primary school (P)</th>
<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>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>
<th>Special school for disabled (SSD)</th>
<th>Others (specify)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Edava</td>
<td>628452</td>
<td>25994</td>
<td>8647</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ayiroor</td>
<td>628453</td>
<td>25307</td>
<td>6508</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chemmaruthy</td>
<td>628454</td>
<td>32444</td>
<td>8238</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Navaikulam</td>
<td>628455</td>
<td>26551</td>
<td>6721</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pallickal</td>
<td>628456</td>
<td>16873</td>
<td>4261</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Madavoor</td>
<td>628457</td>
<td>21118</td>
<td>5366</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kudavoor</td>
<td>628458</td>
<td>14151</td>
<td>3501</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vellalloor</td>
<td>628459</td>
<td>11440</td>
<td>3069</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
<td>628460</td>
<td>20515</td>
<td>5367</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnummel</td>
<td>628461</td>
<td>24608</td>
<td>6578</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Census of India 2011 - Village Directory**

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

Name of District: Thiruvananthapuram

Location Code No: 601

Name of Taluk: Chirayinkeezhu

Location Code No: 05689

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name village</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Number of Medical Amenities available</th>
<th>Number of Non-Government Medical Amenities available</th>
<th>Availability of drinking water - Yes / No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of village</th>
<th>Availability of toilet &amp; others</th>
<th>Availability of Communication and transport facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No &lt; 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms, c for 10+ Kms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Edava</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>a for &lt; 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms, c for 10+ Kms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ayiroor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>a for &lt; 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms, c for 10+ Kms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chemmaruthy</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>a for &lt; 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms, c for 10+ Kms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Navaikulam</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>a for &lt; 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms, c for 10+ Kms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pallickal</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>a for &lt; 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms, c for 10+ Kms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Madavoor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>a for &lt; 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms, c for 10+ Kms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kudavoor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>a for &lt; 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms, c for 10+ Kms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vellalloor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>a for &lt; 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms, c for 10+ Kms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>a for &lt; 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms, c for 10+ Kms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnummel</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>a for &lt; 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms, c for 10+ Kms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Census of India 2011- Village Directory
Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of village</th>
<th>Connected to national highway(NH)</th>
<th>Connected to state highway(SH)</th>
<th>Connected to major district road (MDR)</th>
<th>Connected to others district road</th>
<th>Pucca roads</th>
<th>Kutchcha roads</th>
<th>Water bounded macadam(WBM) roads</th>
<th>Navigable waterway (river/canal)(NW)</th>
<th>Footpaths (FP)</th>
<th>Commercial &amp; Co-operative Banks</th>
<th>ATM</th>
<th>Agricultural Credit Societies</th>
<th>Self-Help Group (SHG)</th>
<th>Public distribution system (PDS) shop</th>
<th>Mandis / Regular market</th>
<th>Weekly Haat</th>
<th>Agricultural marketing society</th>
<th>Integrated Child Development Scheme (Nutritional Centres)</th>
<th>Anganwadi Centre (Nutritional Centres)</th>
<th>Others (Nutritional Centres)</th>
<th>ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activists)</th>
<th>Name village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Kudavoor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Madavoor</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Vellalloor</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnummel</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Kudavoor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Madavoor</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Vellalloor</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnummel</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnummel</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnummel</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnummel</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnummel</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnummel</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

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

#### Name of District: Thiruvananthapuram

#### Location CodeNo: 601

#### Name of Taluk: Chirayinkeezhu

#### Location CodeNo: 05689

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name village</th>
<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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Community centre with/without TV, Sports Field, Cinema / Video Hall, Library, Public Reading Room, Newspaper Supply, Assembly Polling Station, Birth &amp; 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)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Forests, Area under Non-agricultural Uses, Barren and Un-cultivable land, Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands, Land Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops etc.</td>
<td>Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Availability of miscellaneous facilities</th>
<th>Availability of electricity</th>
<th>Nearest Town</th>
<th>Area under Non-agricultural Uses</th>
<th>Barren and Un-cultivable land</th>
<th>Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands</th>
<th>Land Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Edava</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Varkala</td>
<td>100.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ayiroor</td>
<td>Yes b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Varkala</td>
<td>113.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chemmaruthy</td>
<td>Yes Yes a Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Varkala</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Navaikulam</td>
<td>Yes c c Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>354.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pallickal</td>
<td>c c Yes b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>192.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Madavoor</td>
<td>c b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>163.2</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kudavoor</td>
<td>Yes c b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vellalloor</td>
<td>b b b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>158.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnimmel</td>
<td>c c Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr.No</td>
<td>Name of Village</td>
<td>Area irrigated by source (in hectare)</td>
<td>Culturable Waste Land</td>
<td>Fallow lands other than current fallows</td>
<td>Current Fallows</td>
<td>Net Area Sown</td>
<td>Total Irrigated Land Area</td>
<td>Total Un-Irrigated Land Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Edava</td>
<td>813.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>813.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ayiroor</td>
<td>1702</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>1671.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Navaikulam</td>
<td>1272</td>
<td>490.6</td>
<td>781.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>190.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pallickal</td>
<td>1426</td>
<td>251.5</td>
<td>1174.4</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kudavoor</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>191.7</td>
<td>1068.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Madavoor</td>
<td>1066</td>
<td>186.3</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>168.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kudavoor</td>
<td>1101</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
<td>1686</td>
<td>1223</td>
<td>523.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnummel</td>
<td>2379</td>
<td>1075</td>
<td>1389.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>231.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Location Code No.</th>
<th>Total area of the village (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)</th>
<th>Total population (2011 census)</th>
<th>Pre-Primary school (PP)</th>
<th>Primary school (P)</th>
<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>
<th>Special school for disabled (SSD)</th>
<th>Others (specify)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Pulimath</td>
<td>628462</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>22045</td>
<td>5815</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Koduvazhannoor</td>
<td>628463</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>10248</td>
<td>2755</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nagaroor</td>
<td>628464</td>
<td>1197</td>
<td>15072</td>
<td>3982</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Karavaram</td>
<td>628465</td>
<td>1333</td>
<td>15898</td>
<td>4052</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ottoo</td>
<td>628466</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>16085</td>
<td>4260</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Vettoo-Cherunniyoor</td>
<td>628467</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>36818</td>
<td>8694</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Manamboor</td>
<td>628468</td>
<td>1533</td>
<td>23198</td>
<td>5785</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Elamba-Mudakkal</td>
<td>628469</td>
<td>1695</td>
<td>20314</td>
<td>5288</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Attingal-Avanavancherry (Part)</td>
<td>628470</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>5290</td>
<td>1353</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kadakkavoor</td>
<td>628471</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>22632</td>
<td>5144</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sarkara-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>628472</td>
<td>1094</td>
<td>29907</td>
<td>7155</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taluk Total

| Taluk Total | 29250 | 436508 | 109739 | 45 | 147 | 91 | 39 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
## Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

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

**Name of District:** Thiruvananthapuram  
**Location Code No.:** 601  
**Name of Taluk:** Chirayinkeezhu  
**Location Code No.:** 05689

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Community Health Centre (CHC)</th>
<th>Primary Health Centre (PHC)</th>
<th>Primary Health Sub-centre (PHS)</th>
<th>Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (MCH)</th>
<th>T.B. Centre (TBC)</th>
<th>Hospital (Allopathic) (HA)</th>
<th>Hospital (Alternative Medicine) (HO)</th>
<th>Dispensary (D)</th>
<th>Veterinary Hospital (VH)</th>
<th>Mobile Health Centre (MHC)</th>
<th>Family Welfare Centre (FWC)</th>
<th>Other Medical Providers</th>
<th>Availability of Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pulimath</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Koduvazhannoor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nagaroor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Karavaram</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ottoor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vettoor-Cherunniyoor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Manamboor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Elamba-Mudakkal</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Attingal-Avanavancherry (Part)</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kadakkavoor</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sarkara-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Taluk Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr.No.</td>
<td>Name village</td>
<td>Availability of toilet &amp; others</td>
<td>Communication and transport facilities</td>
<td>Name of District:-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Name of Taluk:-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Location CodeNo:-601</td>
<td>Location CodeNo:-05689</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Pulimath</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kodavazhannoor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nagaroor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Karavaram</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ottoo</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Vettoor-Cherunniyoor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Manamboor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Elamba-Mudakkal</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Attingal-Avanavanancherry (Part)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kadakkavoor</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sarkara-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taluk Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2 2 19 21 19 21 21 21 20 21 21 13 8 21 3 21 21 0 0 0 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Sr.No.</td>
<td>Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name village</td>
<td>St.No.</td>
<td>Name of District: Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Location CodeNo:-601</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Taluk: Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Location CodeNo:-05689</td>
<td>Village connected to highways, village roads, banks &amp; credit societies (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).</td>
<td>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).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taluk Total</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Nearest Town</th>
<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>Land Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Pulimath</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>Yes b b Yes c c Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attingal b</td>
<td>0 155 17.2 0 0</td>
<td>Taluk Total 14 8 18 14 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 0 0 163 3403 91.5 0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Koduvazhannoor</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>b Yes Yes b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attingal b</td>
<td>0 112 12 0 0</td>
<td>Taluk Total 14 8 18 14 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 0 0 163 3403 91.5 0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nagaroor</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attingal b</td>
<td>0 147 5 0 0</td>
<td>Taluk Total 14 8 18 14 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 0 0 163 3403 91.5 0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Karavaram</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attingal b</td>
<td>0 36.6 0 0 0</td>
<td>Taluk Total 14 8 18 14 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 0 0 163 3403 91.5 0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ottoor</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>b b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attingal b</td>
<td>0 315 0 0 0</td>
<td>Taluk Total 14 8 18 14 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 0 0 163 3403 91.5 0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Vettloor-Cherunniyoor</td>
<td>Varkala</td>
<td>a a Yes Yes a a Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attingal a</td>
<td>0 255 0 0 4</td>
<td>Taluk Total 14 8 18 14 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 0 0 163 3403 91.5 0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Manamboor</td>
<td>Varkala</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attingal b</td>
<td>0 182 0 0 0</td>
<td>Taluk Total 14 8 18 14 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 0 0 163 3403 91.5 0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Elamba-Mudakkal</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>Yes b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attingal b</td>
<td>0 113 17.3 0 0</td>
<td>Taluk Total 14 8 18 14 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 0 0 163 3403 91.5 0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Attingal-Avanavancherry (Part)</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>Yes b Yes a Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attingal a</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>Taluk Total 14 8 18 14 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 0 0 163 3403 91.5 0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kadakkavor</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attingal b</td>
<td>0 223 4.4 0 0</td>
<td>Taluk Total 14 8 18 14 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 0 0 163 3403 91.5 0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sarkara-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td>Yes b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attingal b</td>
<td>0 316 0 0 0</td>
<td>Taluk Total 14 8 18 14 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 0 0 163 3403 91.5 0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr.No.</td>
<td>Name of Village</td>
<td>Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)</td>
<td>Area irrigated by source (in hectare)</td>
<td>Name of three most important commodities manufactured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Culurable Waste Land Fallow lands other than current fallows Current Fallows Net Area Sown Total Irrigated Land Area Total Un-irrigated Land Area Canals (C) Wells/Tube-wells(W/TW) Tanks/Lakes(T/L) Water Falls(WF) Others(O) First Second Third Taluk Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pulimath</td>
<td>1690.3 178.9 1511.4 0 0 0 0 178.9</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Kodvazhannoor</td>
<td>1045.2 100 945.2 50 25 25 0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nagaroor</td>
<td>0 0 0 1296.4 214.6 1081.8 0 3 0 0 211.6 Furniture</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Karavaram</td>
<td>3 616.6 70.9 550.7 41.6 29.3 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ottoor</td>
<td>0 1497.1 525.9 979.2 0 266.9 130 0 129 Coir</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Vettoor-Cherunniyoor Manamboor</td>
<td>1322 293.8 1042.2 200.8 0 93 0 0 Coir Steel Furniture</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Elamba-Mudakkal</td>
<td>1533.4 716.9 834.9 0 0 716.9 0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Attingal-Avanavancherry (Part) Kadakkavoor</td>
<td>187 25146 7063 18428.3 1983 0 2249.3 259.7 Coir</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sarkara-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>304.3 274.6 229.7 0 256.7 17.9 0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Taluk Total</td>
<td>187 149 25146 7063 18428.3 1983 0 2249.3 259.7 Coir</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>Name of village</td>
<td>2011 Census MDDS Code</td>
<td>2001 Census PLCN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Anad</td>
<td>628492</td>
<td>131400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aruvikkara</td>
<td>628499</td>
<td>132300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aryanad</td>
<td>628496</td>
<td>131800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kallara</td>
<td>628481</td>
<td>130300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Koliyakode</td>
<td>628489</td>
<td>131100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kurupuzha</td>
<td>628486</td>
<td>130800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Manikkal</td>
<td>628490</td>
<td>131200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mannookara</td>
<td>628495</td>
<td>131700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nellanad</td>
<td>628479</td>
<td>130100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Palode</td>
<td>628485</td>
<td>130700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Panavoor</td>
<td>628487</td>
<td>130900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Pangode</td>
<td>628482</td>
<td>130400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Peringamala</td>
<td>628483</td>
<td>130500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Perumkulam</td>
<td>628501</td>
<td>132500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Pullampara</td>
<td>628488</td>
<td>131000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Theakada</td>
<td>628491</td>
<td>131300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Thennoor</td>
<td>628484</td>
<td>130600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Tholicode</td>
<td>628493</td>
<td>131500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Uzhamalackal</td>
<td>628497</td>
<td>131900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Vamanapuram</td>
<td>628480</td>
<td>130200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Veeranakavu</td>
<td>628502</td>
<td>132600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Vellanad</td>
<td>628500</td>
<td>132400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Vembayam</td>
<td>628498</td>
<td>132000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Vithura</td>
<td>628494</td>
<td>131600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nellanad</td>
<td>628479</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>25981</td>
<td>6585</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vamanapuram</td>
<td>628480</td>
<td>2178</td>
<td>21038</td>
<td>5645</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kallara</td>
<td>628481</td>
<td>2816</td>
<td>25844</td>
<td>6981</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pangode</td>
<td>628482</td>
<td>3728</td>
<td>29039</td>
<td>7786</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Peringamala</td>
<td>628483</td>
<td>14004</td>
<td>19164</td>
<td>5201</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thennoor</td>
<td>628484</td>
<td>8137</td>
<td>11646</td>
<td>3012</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Palode</td>
<td>628485</td>
<td>1786</td>
<td>14922</td>
<td>4084</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kurupuzha</td>
<td>628486</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>10167</td>
<td>2848</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Panavoor</td>
<td>628487</td>
<td>2190</td>
<td>20348</td>
<td>5253</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pullampara</td>
<td>628488</td>
<td>2673</td>
<td>21817</td>
<td>5570</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Koliyakode</td>
<td>628489</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>19274</td>
<td>5004</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Manikkal</td>
<td>628490</td>
<td>1634</td>
<td>18632</td>
<td>4822</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).
### Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community health centre (CHC)</th>
<th>Primary health centre (PHC)</th>
<th>Primary health sub-centre (PHS)</th>
<th>Maternity and child welfare centre (MCW)</th>
<th>T.B. clinic (TBC)</th>
<th>Hospital-allopathic (HA)</th>
<th>Hospital-alternative medicine (HO)</th>
<th>Dispensary (D)</th>
<th>Veterinary hospital (VH)</th>
<th>Mobile health clinic (MHC)</th>
<th>Family welfare centre (FWC)</th>
<th>Charitable non-Govt. hospital/Nursing home.</th>
<th>Medical practitioner with MBBS Degree</th>
<th>Medical practitioner with other degree</th>
<th>Medical practitioner with no degree</th>
<th>Traditional practitioner and faith healer.</th>
<th>Medicine Shop</th>
<th>Tap water (Treated/Untreated)</th>
<th>Well water (Covered / Uncovered well)</th>
<th>Hand Pump</th>
<th>Tube wells / Bore well</th>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>River / Canal</th>
<th>Tank / Pond / Lake</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Medical Amenities available.</td>
<td>Number of Non-Government Medical Amenities available.</td>
<td>Availability of drinking water.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(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).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name village</td>
<td>Sr. No.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellanad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kallara</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pangode</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peringamala</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thennoor</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palode</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurupuzha</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panavoor</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pullampara</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koliyakode</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manikkal</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Census of India 2011 - Village Directory
Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name village</th>
<th>Community toilet including bath</th>
<th>Community toilet excluding bath</th>
<th>Rural sanitary mart or sanitary hardware outlet available near the village</th>
<th>Community bio gas or recycling of waste for productive use</th>
<th>Post office (PO)</th>
<th>Sub post office (SPO)</th>
<th>Post &amp; Telegraph office (P&amp;TO)</th>
<th>Village Pin Code</th>
<th>Telephone (Land lines)</th>
<th>Public call office (PCO)</th>
<th>Mobile phone coverage</th>
<th>Internet cafes/ Common service centre (CSC)</th>
<th>Private courier facility</th>
<th>Bus service (Public &amp; Private)</th>
<th>Railway stations</th>
<th>Auto/Modified Autos</th>
<th>Taxis and Vans</th>
<th>Tractors</th>
<th>Cycle-pulled rickshaws (Manual &amp; Machine driven)</th>
<th>Sea/River ferry service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nellanad</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vamanapuram</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kallara</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pangode</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Perringamala</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thennoor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Palode</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kurupuzha</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Panavoor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pullampara</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Koliyakode</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Manikkal</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Census of India 2011 - Village Directory
#### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

<p>| 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 | Kutchcha roads | Water bounded macadam (WBM) roads | Navigable waterway (river/canal) (NW) | Footpaths (FP) | Commercial &amp; Co-operative Banks | ATM | 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 | Code |
|--------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------|----------------<em>|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------</em>|-----------------------------|----------------<em>|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------</em>|
| Nellanad     | 1       | c                                 | Yes                             | Yes                                   | Yes                               | Yes           | Yes           | Yes                              | Yes                                 | Yes            | Yes                         | Yes | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                                | Yes           | Yes                      | Yes                              | Yes                                   | Yes               | Yes                         | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                        | Yes               |
| Vamanapuram  | 2       | c                                 | Yes                             | Yes                                   | Yes                               | Yes           | Yes           | Yes                              | Yes                                 | Yes            | Yes                         | Yes | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                                | Yes           | Yes                      | Yes                              | Yes                                   | Yes               | Yes                         | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                        | Yes               |
| Kallara      | 3       | b                                 | Yes                             | Yes                                   | Yes                               | Yes           | Yes           | Yes                              | Yes                                 | Yes            | Yes                         | Yes | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                                | Yes           | Yes                      | Yes                              | Yes                                   | Yes               | Yes                         | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                        | Yes               |
| Pangode      | 4       | b                                 | Yes                             | Yes                                   | Yes                               | Yes           | Yes           | Yes                              | Yes                                 | Yes            | Yes                         | Yes | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                                | Yes           | Yes                      | Yes                              | Yes                                   | Yes               | Yes                         | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                        | Yes               |
| Peringamala  | 5       | c                                 | Yes                             | Yes                                   | Yes                               | Yes           | Yes           | Yes                              | Yes                                 | Yes            | Yes                         | Yes | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                                | Yes           | Yes                      | Yes                              | Yes                                   | Yes               | Yes                         | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                        | Yes               |
| Thennoor     | 6       | c                                 | Yes                             | Yes                                   | Yes                               | Yes           | Yes           | Yes                              | Yes                                 | Yes            | Yes                         | Yes | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                                | Yes           | Yes                      | Yes                              | Yes                                   | Yes               | Yes                         | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                        | Yes               |
| Palode       | 7       | c                                 | Yes                             | Yes                                   | Yes                               | Yes           | Yes           | Yes                              | Yes                                 | Yes            | Yes                         | Yes | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                                | Yes           | Yes                      | Yes                              | Yes                                   | Yes               | Yes                         | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                        | Yes               |
| Kurupuzha    | 8       | c                                 | Yes                             | Yes                                   | Yes                               | Yes           | Yes           | Yes                              | Yes                                 | Yes            | Yes                         | Yes | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                                | Yes           | Yes                      | Yes                              | Yes                                   | Yes               | Yes                         | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                        | Yes               |
| Panavoor     | 9       | c                                 | Yes                             | Yes                                   | Yes                               | Yes           | Yes           | Yes                              | Yes                                 | Yes            | Yes                         | Yes | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                                | Yes           | Yes                      | Yes                              | Yes                                   | Yes               | Yes                         | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                        | Yes               |
| Pullampara   | 10      | c                                 | Yes                             | Yes                                   | Yes                               | Yes           | Yes           | Yes                              | Yes                                 | Yes            | Yes                         | Yes | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                                | Yes           | Yes                      | Yes                              | Yes                                   | Yes               | Yes                         | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                        | Yes               |
| Koliyakode   | 11      | c                                 | Yes                             | Yes                                   | Yes                               | Yes           | Yes           | Yes                              | Yes                                 | Yes            | Yes                         | Yes | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                                | Yes           | Yes                      | Yes                              | Yes                                   | Yes               | Yes                         | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                        | Yes               |
| Manikkal     | 12      | c                                 | Yes                             | Yes                                   | Yes                               | Yes           | Yes           | Yes                              | Yes                                 | Yes            | Yes                         | Yes | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                                | Yes           | Yes                      | Yes                              | Yes                                   | Yes               | Yes                         | Yes                      | Yes | Yes                        | Yes               |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name village</th>
<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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td></td>
<td>Community centre with/without TV</td>
<td>Sports Field</td>
<td>Cinema / Video Hall</td>
<td>Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nellanad</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attingal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vamanapuram</td>
<td>Yes b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attingal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kallara</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attingal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pangode</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Nedumangad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Peringamala</td>
<td>Yes c Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Nedumangad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thennoor</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Nedumangad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Palode</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Nedumangad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kurupuzha</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Nedumangad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Panavoor</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Nedumangad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pullampara</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attingal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Koliyakode</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Nedumangad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Manikkal</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Nedumangad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Culturable Waste Land</th>
<th>Fallow lands other than current fallows</th>
<th>Current Fallows</th>
<th>Net Area Sown</th>
<th>Total Irrigated Land Area</th>
<th>Total Un-irrigated Land Area</th>
<th>Canals (C)</th>
<th>Wells/Tube-wells(W/TW)</th>
<th>Tanks/Lakes(T/L)</th>
<th>Water Falls(WF)</th>
<th>Others(O)</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Name of three most important commodities manufactured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Pappadam, Furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Nellanad, Candle, Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>86.9</td>
<td>2334</td>
<td>2398</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Kallara, Cement Blocks, Plywood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Pangode, Umbrelli, Vamanapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>113.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Peringamala, Thennoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>115.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Palode, Furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Kurupuzha, Panavoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Panavoor, Pullampara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Building Materials, Herbel Soap, Curry Powder, Bakery Items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Koliyakode, Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Manikkal, Rice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name village</th>
<th>Location code no.</th>
<th>Total area of the village (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)</th>
<th>Total population (2011 census)</th>
<th>Number of households (2011 census)</th>
<th>Pre-Primary school (PP)</th>
<th>Primary school (P)</th>
<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>
<th>Special school for disabled (SSD)</th>
<th>Others (specify)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Theekada</td>
<td>628491</td>
<td>1241</td>
<td>13567</td>
<td>3417</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Anad</td>
<td>628492</td>
<td>2423</td>
<td>31687</td>
<td>8339</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tholicode</td>
<td>628493</td>
<td>2936</td>
<td>31784</td>
<td>8156</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Vithura</td>
<td>628494</td>
<td>12123</td>
<td>18437</td>
<td>5163</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mannoorkara</td>
<td>628495</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>18343</td>
<td>4793</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Aryanad</td>
<td>628496</td>
<td>10435</td>
<td>26361</td>
<td>7086</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Uzhamalackal</td>
<td>628497</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>21472</td>
<td>5636</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Vembayam</td>
<td>628498</td>
<td>1562</td>
<td>20716</td>
<td>5328</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Aruvikkara</td>
<td>628499</td>
<td>20800</td>
<td>33909</td>
<td>8871</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Vellanad</td>
<td>628500</td>
<td>2182</td>
<td>28667</td>
<td>7575</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Perumkulam</td>
<td>628501</td>
<td>1327</td>
<td>19202</td>
<td>4888</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Veeranakavu</td>
<td>628502</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>26384</td>
<td>6930</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taluk Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>86612</strong></td>
<td><strong>528401</strong></td>
<td><strong>138973</strong></td>
<td><strong>62</strong></td>
<td><strong>155</strong></td>
<td><strong>86</strong></td>
<td><strong>34</strong></td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Census of India 2011 - Village Directory
### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

**Name of District:** Thiruvananthapuram  
**Location CodeNo:** 601  
**Name of Taluk:** Nedumangad  
**Location CodeNo:** 05690

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Number of Medical Amenities available</th>
<th>Number of Non-Government Medical Amenities available</th>
<th>Availability of drinking water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|         | 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). | | |
|         | 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 | Tap water (Treated/Untreated) | Well water (Covered / Uncovered well) | Hand Pump | Tube wells / Bore well | Spring | River / Canal | Tank / Pond / Lake | Others | Name village | |
| 21 | c | a | 2 | a | c | b | a | b | b | a | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | Theakada | 13 |
| 22 | c | 1 | 2 | l | c | a | 2 | a | 1 | a | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Anad | 14 |
| 23 | l | b | b | c | c | c | c | c | c | 3 | 2 | b | b | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | Tholicode | 15 |
| 24 | c | a | 1 | c | c | c | c | c | c | c | a | 1 | c | a | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Virthura | 16 |
| 25 | b | 1 | a | 1 | c | b | b | 2 | l | c | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 0 | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Mannoorkara | 17 |
| 26 | b | 1 | b | 1 | c | b | 3 | 1 | c | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Aryanad | 18 |
| 27 | b | 1 | 2 | l | b | b | b | 2 | 1 | l | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Uzhamalackal | 19 |
| 28 | c | 1 | 3 | 1 | c | c | c | c | c | 3 | a | a | a | 1 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Vembayam | 20 |
| 29 | b | 1 | 2 | l | b | b | b | b | l | b | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Aruvikkara | 21 |
| 30 | l | a | 2 | l | a | b | b | b | b | 2 | l | a | a | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Veeranakavu | 22 |
| 31 | c | a | a | a | c | b | b | b | b | 1 | a | c | a | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Perumkulam | 23 |
| 32 | l | b | 2 | b | c | c | c | c | c | l | l | c | b | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vellanad | 24 |

|         | 7 | 13 | 35 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 32 | 21 | 2 | 13 | 10 | 111 | 55 | 3 | 37 | 113 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 10 | 21 | 23 | 5 | Taluk Total |
## Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

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

#### Availability of toilet & others

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name village</th>
<th>Communication and transport facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Community toilet including bath:** Yes / No
- **Community toilet excluding bath:** Yes / No
- **Sanitary mart or sanitary hardware outlet available near the village:** Yes / No
- **Community bio-gas or recycle of waste for productive use:** Yes / No
- **Post office (PO):** Yes / No
- **Sub post office (SPO):** Yes / No
- **Post & Telegraph office (P&T):** Yes / No
- **Village Pin Code:** Yes / No
- **Telephones (Land lines):** Yes / No
- **Public call office (PCO):** Yes / No
- **Mobile phone coverage:** Yes / No
- **Internet cafes/ Common service centre (CSC):** Yes / No
- **Private courier facility:** Yes / No
- **Bus service (Public & Private):** Yes / No
- **Auto/Modified Autos:** Yes / No
- **Taxis and Vans:** Yes / No
- **Tractors:** Yes / No
- **Cycle-pulled rickshaws (Manual & Machine driven):** Yes / No
- **Carts driven by animals:** Yes / No
- **Sea/River ferry service:** Yes / No

#### Taluk Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name village</th>
<th>Communication and transport facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Taluk Total:**
  - Community toilet including bath: 24
  - Community toilet excluding bath: 24
  - Sanitary mart or sanitary hardware outlet available near the village: 24
  - Community bio-gas or recycle of waste for productive use: 15
  - Post office (PO): 24
  - Sub post office (SPO): 24
  - Post & Telegraph office (P&T): 24
  - Village Pin Code: 15
  - Telephones (Land lines): 24
  - Public call office (PCO): 15
  - Mobile phone coverage: 24
  - Internet cafes/ Common service centre (CSC): 15
  - Private courier facility: 24
  - Bus service (Public & Private): 24
  - Auto/Modified Autos: 15
  - Taxis and Vans: 24
  - Tractors: 24
  - Cycle-pulled rickshaws (Manual & Machine driven): 15
  - Carts driven by animals: 24
  - Sea/River ferry service: 15

---

**Notes:**

- The district is Thiruvananthapuram.
- The taluk is Nedumangad.
- The location code number for the district is 601.
- The location code number for the taluk is 05690.

---

**Source:** Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of District:</th>
<th>Thiruvananthapuram</th>
<th>Location CodeNo:</th>
<th>601</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of Taluk:</td>
<td>Nedumangad</td>
<td>Location CodeNo:</td>
<td>05690</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theakada</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anad</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tholicode</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vithura</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannnoorkara</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aryanad</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzhamalackal</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vembayam</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aruvikkara</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vellanad</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perumkulam</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veeranakavu</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Taluk Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:- Thiruvananthapuram
Name of Taluk:- Nedumangad
Location CodeNo:- 601
Location CodeNo:- 05690

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
<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>Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 13     | Theakada            | Yes a a a a Yes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Name of three most important commodities manufactured</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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Culturable Waste Land</td>
<td>Fallow lands other than current fallows</td>
<td>Current Sown</td>
<td>Total Irrigated Land Area</td>
<td>Total Un-Irrigated Land Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>1123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2167</td>
<td>1447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1673</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>1217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taluk Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Census of India 2011 - Village Directory
Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES ALONG WITH LOCATION CODE 2001 AND 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of village</th>
<th>2011 Census MDDS Code</th>
<th>2001 Census PLCN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andoorkonam</td>
<td>628508</td>
<td>133100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kadinamkulam</td>
<td>628505</td>
<td>132700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Keezhthonnakkal</td>
<td>628507</td>
<td>133000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Melthonnakkal</td>
<td>628506</td>
<td>132900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Menamkulam</td>
<td>628509</td>
<td>133300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taluk: Thiruvananthapuram
### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

**Census of India 2011 - Village Directory**

#### Name of District: Thiruvananthapuram
#### Name of Taluk: Thiruvananthapuram

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name village</th>
<th>Location code no.</th>
<th>Total area of the village (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)</th>
<th>Total population (2011 census)</th>
<th>Number of households (2011 census)</th>
<th>Pre-Primary school (PP)</th>
<th>Primary school (P)</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>
<th>Special school for disabled (SSD)</th>
<th>Others (specify)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kadinamkulam</td>
<td>628505</td>
<td>1023</td>
<td>28868</td>
<td>6286</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 b b c b c b 1 b c b c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Melthonnakkal</td>
<td>628506</td>
<td>1226</td>
<td>18150</td>
<td>4511</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 b b b b c c c 1 c b c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Keezhthonnakkal</td>
<td>628507</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>12379</td>
<td>3135</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 b b b b c 1 b c c 1 c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Andoorkonam</td>
<td>628508</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>15557</td>
<td>3796</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a b c c b b b b a c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Menamkulam</td>
<td>628509</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>17608</td>
<td>4259</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 l l l c c b c c 1 c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Taluk Total**

|                      | 4938 | 92562 | 21987 | 5     | 20    | 8      | 5      | 2      | 2      | 1      | 0      | 1      | 1      | 0      | 2      | 0      |

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).
| Sr. No | Name of Village | Community health centre (CHC) | Primary health centre (PHC) | Primary health sub-centre (PHS) | T.B. clinic (TBC) | Hospital-allopathic (HA) | Hospital-alternative medicine (HO) | Dispensary | 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 | Tap water | Well water | Hand Pump | Tube well | Spring | River/Canal | Tank/Pond/Lake | Others | Name of Village |
|-------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------------|
| 1     | Kadinamkulam   | a                           | b                           | c                           | c                 | c                      | b                             | c         | b                      | c                      | c                             |                              |                              |                              |                              | a                | Yes      | Yes       | No       | No       | Yes     | No        | Yes         | No     | Kadinamkulam |
| 2     | Melthonnakkal   | c                           | b                           | c                           | c                 | b                      | b                             | b         | b                      | c                      | b                             |                              |                              |                              |                              | b                | Yes      | Yes       | No       | No       | Yes     | No        | Yes         | No     | Melthonnakkal |
| 3     | Keezthonnakkal  | c                           | b                           | c                           | c                 | b                      | c                             | c         | c                      | c                      | c                             |                              |                              |                              |                              | c                | Yes      | Yes       | No       | No       | Yes     | No        | No          | No     | Keezthonnakkal |
| 4     | Andoorkonam    | a                           | b                           | c                           | c                 | b                      | c                             | c         | a                      | c                      | c                             |                              |                              |                              |                              | a                | Yes      | Yes       | No       | No       | Yes     | No        | Yes         | No     | Andoorkonam |
| 5     | Menamkulam     | 1                           | b                           | c                           | c                 | c                      | b                             | 1         | 1                      | 1                      | 1                             |                              |                              |                              |                              | 1                | Yes      | Yes       | No       | No       | Yes     | No        | No          | No     | Menamkulam |

Census of India 2011 - Village Directory
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
### Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Availability of toilet &amp; others</th>
<th>Communication and transport facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kadinamkulam</td>
<td>No/No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Melthonnakal</td>
<td>No/Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Keezhthonnakal</td>
<td>No/No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Andoorkonam</td>
<td>No/Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Menamkulam</td>
<td>No/Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Availability of Communication and transport facilities

- **Yes**: Available within the village.
- **No**: Not available within the village.
- **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.**

#### Taluk Total

|                | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

---

Name of District: Thiruvananthapuram  
Name of Taluk: Thiruvananthapuram
## Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

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

| Name of District: Thiruvananthapuram | Location Code No.: 601 |
| Name of Taluk: Thiruvananthapuram | Location Code No.: 05691 |

- **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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Connected to national highway (NH)</th>
<th>Connected to state highway (SH)</th>
<th>Connected to major district road (MDR)</th>
<th>Connected to other district road</th>
<th>Pucca roads</th>
<th>Kutchcha roads</th>
<th>Water bounded macadam (WBM) roads</th>
<th>Navigable waterway (river/canal) (NW)</th>
<th>Footpaths (FP)</th>
<th>ATM</th>
<th>Commercial &amp; Co-operative Banks</th>
<th>Agricultural Credit Societies</th>
<th>Self-Help Group (SHG)</th>
<th>Public Distribution System (PDS) shop</th>
<th>Mandis / Regular market</th>
<th>Weekly Haat</th>
<th>Agricultural Marketing Society</th>
<th>Integrated Child Development Scheme (Nutritional Centres)</th>
<th>Others (Nutritional Centres)</th>
<th>ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist)</th>
<th>Name village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kadinamkulam</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melthonnakkal</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keezhthonnakkal</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andoorkonam</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menamkulam</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taluk Total</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. No.</td>
<td>Name of Village</td>
<td>Community centre with/without TV</td>
<td>Sports Field</td>
<td>Sports Club / Recreation Centre</td>
<td>Cinema / Video Hall</td>
<td>Public Library</td>
<td>Public Reading Room</td>
<td>Newspaper Supply</td>
<td>Assembly Polling Station</td>
<td>Birth &amp; Death Registration Office</td>
<td>Power Supply for Domestic Use (ED)</td>
<td>Power Supply for Agricultural Use (EAG)</td>
<td>Power Supply for Commercial Use (EC)</td>
<td>Power Supply for All Uses (EA)</td>
<td>Nearest Town</td>
<td>Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kadinamkulam</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Attingal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>111 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Melthonnakkal</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>446 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Keezhthonnakkal</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>233 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Andoorkonam</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>456 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Menamkulam</td>
<td>b c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taluk Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Use</td>
<td>Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)</td>
<td>Area irrigated by source (in hectare)</td>
<td>Name of three most important commodities manufactured</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culturable Waste Land</td>
<td>Fallow Lands other than current fallows</td>
<td>Net Area Sown</td>
<td>Total Irrigated Land Area</td>
<td>Total Un-Irrigated Land Area</td>
<td>Canals (C)</td>
<td>Wells/Tube-wells (W/TW)</td>
<td>Tanks/Lakes (T/L)</td>
<td>Water Falls (WF)</td>
<td>Others (O)</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Third</td>
<td>Name of Village</td>
<td>Sr.No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>122</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Coir</td>
<td>Kāδnamkulum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>Melthonnakkal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>Keezhthonnakkal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Andoorkonam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>537.9</td>
<td>267.1</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Menamkulam</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3692</td>
<td>1575</td>
<td>2117.1</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>254.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Taluk Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>Name of village</td>
<td>2011 Census MDDS Code</td>
<td>2001 Census PLCN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Amboori</td>
<td>628524</td>
<td>134400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anavoor</td>
<td>628529</td>
<td>135200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chenkal (Part)</td>
<td>628533</td>
<td>135800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kallikkad</td>
<td>628522</td>
<td>134200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Karode</td>
<td>628532</td>
<td>135700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Karumkulam</td>
<td>628536</td>
<td>136200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Keezharoor</td>
<td>628526</td>
<td>134600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kollayil (Part)</td>
<td>628531</td>
<td>135400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kottukal (Part)</td>
<td>628537</td>
<td>136300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kulathoor</td>
<td>628534</td>
<td>135900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kunnathukal</td>
<td>628530</td>
<td>135300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Maranalloor</td>
<td>628527</td>
<td>134700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ottasekharamangalam</td>
<td>628521</td>
<td>134100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Perumkadavila</td>
<td>628528</td>
<td>135100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Thirupuram</td>
<td>628535</td>
<td>136000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Vazhichal</td>
<td>628523</td>
<td>134300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Vellarada</td>
<td>628525</td>
<td>134500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Vizhinjam (Part)</td>
<td>628538</td>
<td>136400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Census of India 2011- Village Directory
Amenities and Land use ( As in 2009 )
Name of District:-Thiruvananthapuram
Name of Taluk:-Neyyattinkara

Location CodeNo:-601
Location CodeNo:-05692

Secondary School (S)

7
3

8
4

9
2

2

Kallikkad

628522

7874

9413

2499

2

6

2

1

3

Vazhichal

628523

5325

10353

2853

1

6

3

4

Amboori

628524

2437

9249

2407

1

3

1

5

Vellarada

628525

2650

31839

8285

5

8

6

Keezharoor

628526

2178

23998

6387

5

7

Maranalloor

628527

2513

36550

9679

8

Perumkadavila

628528

1754

23580

17
c

18
c

19 20
c
c

Others (specify)

16
c

Medical college (MC)

10 11 12 13 14 15
2 1 1 c c c

Senior Secondary school (SS)

Sr.No.

Special school for disabled (SSD)

Middle school (M)

6
5222

Non-formal training centre (NFTC)

Primary school (P)

5
19345

Vocational training school /ITI

Pre-Primary school (PP)

4
1814

Polytechnic (Pt)

Number of households (2011 census)

3
628521

Management institute (MI)

Total population ( 2011 census )

2
Ot tasekharamangalam

Degree college of arts science & commerce (ASC)
Engineering college(EC)

Total area of the village ( in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)

1
1

Name village

Location code no.

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).

1

1

c

c

c

c

c

c

b

c

3

a

c

c

c

c

c

c

c

c

c

1

1

c

c

b

c

c

c

c

c

c

4

2

b

c

1

b

c

c

1

c

c

c

7

6

3

2

c

c

c

c

b

c

c

c

c

7

10

9

4

a

b

1

b

b

c

b

b

1

c

6311

1

8

2

1

1

c

c

c

c

1

b

c

1

c

9

Anavoor

628529

1370

14667

3905

3

3

2

1

1

b

a

b

c

b

b

c

b

c

10

Kunnathukal

628530

1775

33274

8424

1

5

1

2

1

b

b

1

c

c

c

c

1

c

11

Kollayil (Part )

628531

1373

25428

6610

3

4

3

3

3

1

1

c

b

1

1

c

c

c

12

Karode

628532

1413

31918

8041

3

7

3

1

a

b

b

c

c

a

c

a

1

b

13

Chenkal (Part )

628533

1937

36891

9549

9

13

6

4

3

a

c

b

a

c

1

b

c

b

14

Kulathoor

628534

1281

32394

7753

5

10

3

3

1

b

c

c

b

b

1

c

c

c

15

T hirupuram

628535

1600

38351

9319

4

15

6

4

3

b

b

c

b

b

b

c

b

c

16

Karumkulam

628536

324

27481

6255

1

5

2

1

1

1

1

c

b

c

a

a

c

c

17

Kott ukal (Part)

628537

1633

46915

11725

3

13

13

5

3

1

b

c

1

c

1

b

1

c

18

Vizhinjam (Part)

628538

794

20714

5040

1

12

6

3

2

c

c

c

1

c

a

b

b

c

1
3

2
7

2
4

5
19

0
4

5
14

0
5

Tal uk Total
District Total

40045 472360 120264 58 139 74 44 24 5 4
160845 1529831 390963 170 461 259 122 68 15 12

200

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

**Name of District:** Thiruvananthapuram  
**Name of Taluk:** Neyyattinkara  
**Location CodeNo.:** 601

#### Number of Medical Amenities available

| 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) | Alternative medicine (AMC) | Medical practitioner with MBBS Degree | Medical practitioner with other degree | Medical practitioner with no degree | Medical practitioner and faith healer | Traditional practitioner and faith healer | Dispensary with compound wall | Community health centre/First aid post |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 21                            | 22                            | 23                            | 24                                       | 25               | 26                       | 27                                  | 28            | 29                       | 30                            | 31                            | 32                          | 33                          | 34                          | 35                          | 36                          | 37                          | 38                          |
| b                             | b                              | b                              | b                                        | b                | b                        | b                                   | b             | b                        | b                              | b                             | b                           | b                           | b                           | b                           | b                           | b                           | b                           | b                           |

#### Number of Non-Government Medical Amenities available

| 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) | Alternative medicine (AMC) | Medical practitioner with MBBS Degree | Medical practitioner with other degree | Medical practitioner with no degree | Medical practitioner and faith healer | Traditional practitioner and faith healer | Dispensary with compound wall | Community health centre/First aid post |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 21                            | 22                            | 23                            | 24                                       | 25               | 26                       | 27                                  | 28            | 29                       | 30                            | 31                            | 32                          | 33                          | 34                          | 35                          | 36                          | 37                          | 38                          |
| b                             | b                              | b                              | b                                        | b                | b                        | b                                   | b             | b                        | b                              | b                             | b                           | b                           | b                           | b                           | b                           | b                           | b                           |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Tap water (Treated/Unreated)</th>
<th>Well water (Covered/Uncovered well)</th>
<th>Tube wells / Bore well</th>
<th>River / Canal</th>
<th>Tank / Pond / Lake</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Medicine Shop</th>
<th>Charitable non Govt. hospital/Nursing home.</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sr.No.**

| 1 |

**Name village**

| Neyyattinkara |

**Total**

| 7  | 10  | 18  | 14  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 14  | 14  | 1  | 10  | 11  | 82  | 18  | 12  | 26  | 82  | 2  | 18  | 18  | 17  | 11  | 16  | 18  | 1  |

**Taluk Total**

| 18  | 41  | 86  | 53  | 7  | 0  | 0  | 87  | 74  | 56  | 6  | 41  | 39  | 371 | 108 | 21  | 78  | 319 | 2  | 68  | 68  | 62  | 66  | 31  | 58  | 66  | 10  |

**District Total**

| 201 |
### Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

| Sr. No. | Name of village | Availability of Community toilet including bath | Availability of Community toilet excluding bath | Availability of Rural sanitary mart or sanitary hardware outlet available near the village | Availability of Community bio-gas or recycle of waste for productive use | Availability of Post office (PO) | Availability of Sub post office (SPO) | Availability of Village Pin Code | Availability of Telephones (Land lines) | Availability of Public call office (PCO) | Availability of Mobile phone coverage | Availability of Internet cafes/Common service centre (CSC) | Availability of Private courier facility | Availability of Bus service (Public & Private) | Availability of Railway stations | Availability of Auto/Modified Autos | Availability of Taxis and Vans | Availability of Tractors | Availability of Carts driven by animals | Availability of Cycle-pulled rickshaws (Manual & Machine driven) | Availability of Sea/River ferry service |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | Ottasekharamangalam | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695125 | Yes | Yes | Yes | a | Yes | b | Yes | Yes | c |
| 2       | Kallikkad | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695572 | Yes | Yes | Yes | b | Yes | c | Yes | Yes | c |
| 3       | Vazhichal | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695572 | Yes | Yes | Yes | c | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | c |
| 4       | Amboori | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695505 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 5       | Vellarada | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695505 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 6       | Keezharoor | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695130 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 7       | Maranalloor | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695507 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 8       | Perumkadavila | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695124 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 9       | Anavoor | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695124 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 10      | Kunnathukal | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695504 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 11      | Kollayil (Part) | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695122 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 12      | Karode | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695502 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 13      | Chenkal (Part) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695127 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 14      | Kulathoor | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695506 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 15      | Thirupuram | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695133 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 16      | Karunkulam | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695526 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 17      | Kottukal (Part) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695509 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 18      | Vizinjham (Part) | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 695521 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**Taluk Total**

| 4 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 18 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |

**District Total**

| 10 | 8 | 35 | 5 | 68 | 65 | 48 | 68 | 68 | 63 | 68 | 48 | 33 | 68 | 8 | 68 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
### Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

**Name of District:** Thiruvananthapuram  
**Name of Taluk:** Neyyattinkara

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Connected to national highway(NH)</th>
<th>Connected to state highway(SH)</th>
<th>Connected to major district road (MDR)</th>
<th>Connected to others district road</th>
<th>Pucca roads</th>
<th>Kutchcha roads</th>
<th>Water bounded macadam(WBM) roads</th>
<th>Navigable waterway(river/canal)(NW)</th>
<th>Footpaths (FP)</th>
<th>ATM</th>
<th>Commercial &amp; Co-operative Banks</th>
<th>Agricultural Credit Societies</th>
<th>Self-Help Group (SHG)</th>
<th>Public distribution system (PDS) shop</th>
<th>Mandis / Regular market</th>
<th>Weekly Haat</th>
<th>Agricultural marketing society</th>
<th>Integrated Child Development Scheme (Nutritional Centres)</th>
<th>Anganwadi Centre (Nutritional Centres)</th>
<th>Others (Nutritional Centres)</th>
<th>ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist)</th>
<th>Name village</th>
<th>Location CodeNo: 05692</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ottasekharamangalam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 18 | Taluk Total | 2 | 6 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 6 | 3 | 18 | 18 | 9 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 3 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 4 | 18 |
| 18 | District Total | 8 | 28 | 60 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 29 | 14 | 68 | 67 | 38 | 52 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 21 | 41 | 68 | 68 | 23 | 68 |
# Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

## Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District: Thiruvananthapuram  
Name of Taluk: Neyyattinkara

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Availability of Miscellaneous Facilities (Yes/No)</th>
<th>Availability of Electricity (Yes/No)</th>
<th>Nearest Town</th>
<th>Land Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ottasekaramangalam</td>
<td>Yes c Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>0 70 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kallikkad</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>0 726.6 4261 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vazhichal</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes b c Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>0 4085 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Amboori</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vellara</td>
<td>Yes a Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>0 16 0 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Keezhharoor</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes c Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>0 161.2 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Maranalloor</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>0 77 10 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Perumkadavilla</td>
<td>Yes a Yes b a Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>0 79.9 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Anavoor</td>
<td>b b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>0 49 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kunnathukal</td>
<td>b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>0 66 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kollayil (Part)</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes a Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>0 36.2 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karode</td>
<td>b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>0 50 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Chenkal (Part)</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes a Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>0 87 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kalthoor</td>
<td>b Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>0 23 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Thirupuram</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>0 108 0 0 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Karukkumal</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>0 23 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kottukal (Part)</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>0 37 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Vizhinjam (Part)</td>
<td>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Yes Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>0 62 0 0 0 0 5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Taluk Total | 14 14 18 12 14 17 18 18 18 18 17 17 17 0 0 4812 5248 10 0 5.7 |
| District Total | 49 43 64 48 58 63 68 68 68 67 67 67 0 0 43779 14825 203 0 35 |

---

**Notes:**
- Amenities and land use data are provided for various facilities, including community centres, sports fields, cinemas, public libraries, etc.
- Availability is indicated with 'Yes' or 'No', and distance range codes for facilities not available within the village are given.
- Land use data includes details of areas under different types of land use, such as forests, barren and uncultivable land, permanent pastures, etc., rounded to one decimal place.
Census of India 2011 - Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Culturable Waste Land</th>
<th>Fallow lands other than current fallows</th>
<th>Current Fallows</th>
<th>Net Area Sown</th>
<th>Total Irrigated Land Area</th>
<th>Total Un-Irrigated Land Area</th>
<th>Canals (C)</th>
<th>Wells/Tubewells (W/TW)</th>
<th>Tanks/Lakes (T/L)</th>
<th>Water Falls (WF)</th>
<th>Others (O)</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Name of three most important commodities manufactured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Ottasekharamangalam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Rubber Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Kallikkad</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Match Box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Vazhichal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Maranalloor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Ottasekharamangalam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Perumkadavila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Kallikkad</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Anavoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Vazhichal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Kunnathukal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Ottasekharamangalam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Cement Bricks Bricks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Kallikkad</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Kollayil (Part)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Vazhichal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Kollayil (Part)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Ottasekharamangalam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Kollayil (Part)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Kallikkad</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Kamayil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Vazhichal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vazhichal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Ottasekharamangalam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Ottasekharamangalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Kallikkad</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vazhichal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk Total</th>
<th>District Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28900</td>
<td>28500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7288</td>
<td>7250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22640</td>
<td>22300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3708</td>
<td>3670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1103</td>
<td>1075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1243</td>
<td>1215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2699</td>
<td>2650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98718</td>
<td>98318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30690</td>
<td>30290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71072</td>
<td>70772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9465</td>
<td>9425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7240</td>
<td>7200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3693</td>
<td>3653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

205
APPENDICES TO VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Appendix I - Village Directory

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

District: Thiruvananthapuram (601)

<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>Pre-primary school</th>
<th>Primary school</th>
<th>Middle school</th>
<th>Secondary school</th>
<th>Senior secondary school (SS)</th>
<th>Degree college of arts</th>
<th>Degree college of engineering</th>
<th>Medical college</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>436508</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>528401</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>92562</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>472360</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1529831</td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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>Management institute</td>
<td>Polytechnic training school /ITI</td>
<td>Vocational training school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDICES TO VILLAGE DIRECTORY

**Appendix I - Village Directory**

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

District: Thiruvananthapuram (601)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Villages having Medical institutions (contd.)</th>
<th>No Medical facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hospital-alternative medicine</td>
<td>Dispensary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Villages having drinking water</th>
<th>Villages having Post &amp; Telegraph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tap water (treated / untreated)</td>
<td>Well water (covered / uncovered well)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDICES TO VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Appendix I - Village Directory

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

District: Thiruvananthapuram (601)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Villages having transport</th>
<th>Villages having Post &amp; Telegraph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public call office</td>
<td>Mobile phone coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Banks</th>
<th>Credit societies</th>
<th>Villages having recreation facility</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>Villages having power supply</th>
<th>Commercials &amp; co-op</th>
<th>Agri-cultural credit societies</th>
<th>Cinema / video halls</th>
<th>Public library</th>
<th>Public reading rooms</th>
<th>Availability of newspaper</th>
<th>Public distribution system (PDS) shop</th>
<th>Weekly haat</th>
<th>Assemblay polling station</th>
<th>Birth &amp; death registration office</th>
<th>Available</th>
<th>Not available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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>Number of primary schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0</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>Type of educational institutions available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No school</td>
<td>At least one primary school and no middle school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</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

<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>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Edava</td>
<td>628452</td>
<td>25994</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Chemmaruthy</td>
<td>628454</td>
<td>32444</td>
<td>N.A. N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Navaikulam</td>
<td>628455</td>
<td>26551</td>
<td>N.A. N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Pallickal</td>
<td>628456</td>
<td>16873</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Madavoor</td>
<td>628457</td>
<td>21118</td>
<td>N.A. N.A. N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Kudavoor</td>
<td>628458</td>
<td>14151</td>
<td>N.A. N.A. Available Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Vellalloor</td>
<td>628459</td>
<td>11440</td>
<td>N.A. N.A. Available Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
<td>628460</td>
<td>20515</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Pazhaya-kunnimmel</td>
<td>628461</td>
<td>24608</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Pulimath</td>
<td>628462</td>
<td>22045</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Koduvazhannoor</td>
<td>628463</td>
<td>10248</td>
<td>N.A. N.A. N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Nagaroor</td>
<td>628464</td>
<td>15072</td>
<td>N.A. Available Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Karavaram</td>
<td>628465</td>
<td>15898</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Ottoor</td>
<td>628466</td>
<td>16085</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Vettoor-Cherunniyoor</td>
<td>628467</td>
<td>36818</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Manamboor</td>
<td>628468</td>
<td>23198</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Elamba-Mudakkal</td>
<td>628469</td>
<td>20314</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Attingal-Avanavancherry (Part)</td>
<td>628470</td>
<td>5290</td>
<td>N.A. Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Kadakkavoor</td>
<td>628471</td>
<td>22632</td>
<td>Available N.A. N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Sarkara-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>628472</td>
<td>29907</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>Vamanapuram</td>
<td>628480</td>
<td>21038</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>Kallara</td>
<td>628481</td>
<td>25844</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>Peringamala</td>
<td>628483</td>
<td>19164</td>
<td>N.A. N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>Palode</td>
<td>628485</td>
<td>14922</td>
<td>N.A. N.A. Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>Kurupuzha</td>
<td>628486</td>
<td>10167</td>
<td>N.A. N.A. Available Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>Pullampara</td>
<td>628488</td>
<td>21817</td>
<td>Available N.A. Available Available Available Available Available Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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>Sr. No.</td>
<td>Name of Taluk</td>
<td>Name of village</td>
<td>Location code number</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Amenities not available (indicate N.A. where amenity not available)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Manikkal</td>
<td>628490</td>
<td>18632</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Theekada</td>
<td>628491</td>
<td>13567</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Tholicode</td>
<td>628493</td>
<td>31784</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Vithura</td>
<td>628494</td>
<td>18437</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Mannoorkara</td>
<td>628495</td>
<td>18343</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Uzhulamackal</td>
<td>628497</td>
<td>21472</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Vembayam</td>
<td>628498</td>
<td>20716</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Mannoorkara</td>
<td>628499</td>
<td>18343</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Vithura</td>
<td>628501</td>
<td>18632</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Theekada</td>
<td>628505</td>
<td>28868</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Menamilkam</td>
<td>628506</td>
<td>18150</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Keezhthonnakal</td>
<td>628507</td>
<td>12379</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Andoorkonam</td>
<td>628508</td>
<td>15557</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Menamkulam</td>
<td>628509</td>
<td>17608</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Vazhichal</td>
<td>628523</td>
<td>10353</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Amboori</td>
<td>628524</td>
<td>9249</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Vellarada</td>
<td>628525</td>
<td>31839</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Keezharoor</td>
<td>628526</td>
<td>23998</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Maranalloor</td>
<td>628527</td>
<td>36550</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Menamilkam</td>
<td>628528</td>
<td>23580</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Anavoor</td>
<td>628529</td>
<td>14667</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Kunthakul</td>
<td>628530</td>
<td>33274</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Karode</td>
<td>628532</td>
<td>31918</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Chenkal (Part)</td>
<td>628533</td>
<td>36891</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Kulathoor</td>
<td>628534</td>
<td>32394</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Thirupuram</td>
<td>628535</td>
<td>38351</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Vizhinjam (Part)</td>
<td>628538</td>
<td>20714</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix III-Village Directory

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Census Towns and C.D.Blocks within Bracket</th>
<th>Total Area</th>
<th>Barren and uncultivable land</th>
<th>Permanent Pastures and other Grazing lands</th>
<th>Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops etc.</th>
<th>Culturabl e waste lands</th>
<th>Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows</th>
<th>Current Fallows</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>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not Available

---

### Appendix IV-Village Directory

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Location Code Number</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 68

---

### Appendix V- Village Directory

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

<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>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
Appendix VI- Village Directory
Summary showing number of villages not having scheduled Tribes population

<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 tribes population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>05689-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05690-Nedumangad</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>05691-Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05692-Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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:-Thiruvananthapuram Location Code No:-601
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>5 - 10</td>
<td>628452</td>
<td>Edava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>628471</td>
<td>Kadakkavoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628453</td>
<td>Ayiroor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628455</td>
<td>Navaikutam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628456</td>
<td>Pallickal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628457</td>
<td>Madavoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628458</td>
<td>Kudavoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628460</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628462</td>
<td>Puthmath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628463</td>
<td>Koduvazhannoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628464</td>
<td>Nagaroor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628465</td>
<td>Karavaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628466</td>
<td>Otloor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628467</td>
<td>Vetoor-Cherunniyoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628468</td>
<td>Manamboor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628469</td>
<td>Elamba-Mudakkal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628472</td>
<td>Sarkara-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>628454</td>
<td>Chemmaruthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>628459</td>
<td>Vellalloor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>628461</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnammel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>628470</td>
<td>Attingal-Avanavancherry (Part)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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: Thiruvananthapuram  Location Code No: 601

### 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>628493</td>
<td>Tholicode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628501</td>
<td>Perumkulam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>628480</td>
<td>Vamanapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>628484</td>
<td>Thennoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>628485</td>
<td>Palode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>628486</td>
<td>Kurupuzha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>628487</td>
<td>Panavoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>628490</td>
<td>Manikkal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>628491</td>
<td>Theakada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>628492</td>
<td>Anad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>628495</td>
<td>Mannoorkara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>628496</td>
<td>Aryanad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>628497</td>
<td>Uzhamalackal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>628498</td>
<td>Vembayam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>628499</td>
<td>Aruvikkara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>628500</td>
<td>Vellanad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628479</td>
<td>Nellanad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628481</td>
<td>Kallara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628482</td>
<td>Pangode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628483</td>
<td>Peringamala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628488</td>
<td>Pullampara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628489</td>
<td>Koliyakode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628494</td>
<td>Vithura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>628502</td>
<td>Veeranakavu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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:** Thiruvananthapuram  **Location Code No:** 601

#### 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>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Name of Taluk:** Thiruvananthapuram  **Location Code No:** 05691

| 5 - 10 | 628505 | Kadinamkulam |
| 5 - 10 | 628509 | Menamkulam   |
| 11 - 20| 628506 | Melthonnakkal|
| 11 - 20| 628507 | Keezhthonnakkal|
| 11 - 20| 628508 | Andoorkonam  |

**Name of Taluk:** Neyyattinkara  **Location Code No:** 05692

| Less than 5 | 628524 | Amboori |
| Less than 5 | 628536 | Karumkulam |
| 5 - 10      | 628521 | Ottasekharamangalam |
| 5 - 10      | 628522 | Kallikkad |
| 5 - 10      | 628523 | Vazhichal |
| 5 - 10      | 628525 | Vellarada |
| 5 - 10      | 628526 | Keezharoor |
| 5 - 10      | 628528 | Perumkadavila |
| 5 - 10      | 628529 | Anavoor |
| 5 - 10      | 628530 | Kunnathukal |
| 5 - 10      | 628532 | Karode |
| 5 - 10      | 628533 | Chenkal (Part) |
| 5 - 10      | 628534 | Kulathoor |
| 5 - 10      | 628535 | Thirupuram |
| 5 - 10      | 628537 | Kottukal (Part) |
| 11 - 20     | 628527 | Maranalloor |
| 11 - 20     | 628531 | Kollayil (Part) |
| 11 - 20     | 628538 | Vizhinjam (Part) |
### 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

Name of District:-Thiruvananthapuram Location Code No:-601

#### B - Scheduled Tribes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of scheduled tribes population (percentages)</th>
<th>Location code number</th>
<th>Name of village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628452</td>
<td>Edava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628453</td>
<td>Ayiroor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628454</td>
<td>Chemmaruthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628455</td>
<td>Navaikulam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628456</td>
<td>Pallickal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628457</td>
<td>Madavoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628458</td>
<td>Kudvoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628459</td>
<td>Vellalloor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628460</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628461</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnammel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628462</td>
<td>Pulimath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628463</td>
<td>Koduvazhannoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628464</td>
<td>Nagaroor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628465</td>
<td>Karavaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628466</td>
<td>Ottoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628467</td>
<td>Vettloor-Cherunniyoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628468</td>
<td>Manamboor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628469</td>
<td>Elamba-Mudakkal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628470</td>
<td>Attingal-Avanavancherry (Part)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628471</td>
<td>Kadakkavoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628472</td>
<td>Sarkara-Chirayinkeezhu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name of Taluk:-Chirayinkeezhu Location Code No:-05689

Name of Taluk:-Nedumangad Location Code No:-05690

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of scheduled tribes population (percentages)</th>
<th>Location code number</th>
<th>Name of village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628479</td>
<td>Nellanad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628480</td>
<td>Vamanapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628481</td>
<td>Kallara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628482</td>
<td>Pangode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628485</td>
<td>Palode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628487</td>
<td>Panavoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628488</td>
<td>Pullampara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628489</td>
<td>Koliyakode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628490</td>
<td>Manikkal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628491</td>
<td>Thekada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628492</td>
<td>Anad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628496</td>
<td>Aryanad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>628497</td>
<td>Uzhamalackal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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

Name of District: Thiruvananthapuram Location Code No: 601

#### B - Scheduled Tribes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of scheduled tribes population (percentages)</th>
<th>Location code number</th>
<th>Name of village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Name of Taluk: Nedumangad Location Code No: 05690**
- Less than 5 628498 Vembayam
- Less than 5 628499 Aruvikkara
- Less than 5 628500 Vellanad
- Less than 5 628501 Perumkulam
- Less than 5 628502 Veeranakavu
- 5 - 10 628483 Peringamala
- 5 - 10 628493 Tholicode
- 5 - 10 628495 Mannoorkara
- 11 - 20 628484 Thennoor
- 11 - 20 628486 Kurupuzha
- 11 - 20 628494 Vithura

**Name of Taluk: Thiruvananthapuram Location Code No: 0569**
- Less than 5 628505 Kadinamkulam
- Less than 5 628506 Melthonnakkal
- Less than 5 628507 Keezhthonnakkal
- Less than 5 628508 Andoorkonam
- Less than 5 628509 Menamkulam

**Name of Taluk: Neyyattinkara Location Code No: 05692**
- Less than 5 628521 Ottasekharamangalam
- Less than 5 628522 Kallikkad
- Less than 5 628524 Amboori
- Less than 5 628525 Vellarada
- Less than 5 628526 Keezharoor
- Less than 5 628527 Maranalloor
- Less than 5 628528 Perumkadavila
- Less than 5 628529 Anavoor
- Less than 5 628530 Kunmathukal
- Less than 5 628531 Kollayil (Part)
- Less than 5 628532 Karode
- Less than 5 628533 Chenkal (Part)
- Less than 5 628534 Kulathoor
- Less than 5 628535 Thirupuram
- Less than 5 628536 Karumkulam
- Less than 5 628537 Kottukal (Part)
- Less than 5 628538 Vizhinjam (Part)
- 11 - 20 628523 Vazhichal
### Appendix-VIII-Village Directory

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

Name of District: Thiruvananthapuram(601)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Number of villages with Location Code numbers</th>
<th>No. of households</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Caste Population</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Tribe Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Edava (01)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1 628452</td>
<td>Edava</td>
<td>5847</td>
<td>25994</td>
<td>2473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Elakamon (02)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1 628453</td>
<td>Ayiroor</td>
<td>6508</td>
<td>25307</td>
<td>4163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chemmaruthy (03)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1 628454</td>
<td>Chemmaruthy</td>
<td>8238</td>
<td>32444</td>
<td>7626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ottoo (04)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1 628466</td>
<td>Ottoo</td>
<td>4260</td>
<td>16085</td>
<td>2998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vettoor (05)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1 628467</td>
<td>Vettoor - Cherunniyoor</td>
<td>4097</td>
<td>18704</td>
<td>2037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cherunniyoor (06)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1 628467</td>
<td>Cherunniyoor</td>
<td>4597</td>
<td>18114</td>
<td>4449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Manamboor (07)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1 628468</td>
<td>Manamboor</td>
<td>5785</td>
<td>23198</td>
<td>4018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Name of Taluk: Chirayinkeezhu**

#### C.D.Block: Varkala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Number of villages with Location Code numbers</th>
<th>No. of households</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Caste Population</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Tribe Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Navaikulam (01)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2 628455</td>
<td>Navaikulam</td>
<td>10222</td>
<td>40702</td>
<td>6963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628458</td>
<td>Kudavoor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pallickal (02)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2 628456</td>
<td>Pallickal</td>
<td>4268</td>
<td>16900</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628457</td>
<td>Madavoor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Madavoor (03)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2 628456</td>
<td>Pallickal</td>
<td>5359</td>
<td>21091</td>
<td>3041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628457</td>
<td>Madavoor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nagaroor (04)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2 628464</td>
<td>Nagaroor</td>
<td>7051</td>
<td>26512</td>
<td>5053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628459</td>
<td>Vellalloor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kilimanoor (05)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1 628460</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
<td>5367</td>
<td>20515</td>
<td>3948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnimmel (06)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1 628461</td>
<td>Pazhayakunnimmel</td>
<td>6578</td>
<td>24608</td>
<td>5124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pulimath (07)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2 628462</td>
<td>Pulimath</td>
<td>8570</td>
<td>32293</td>
<td>5624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628463</td>
<td>Koduvazhannoor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Karavaram (08)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2 628465</td>
<td>Karavaram</td>
<td>7802</td>
<td>30660</td>
<td>5234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628473</td>
<td>Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C.D.Block: Kilimanoor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Number of villages with Location Code numbers</th>
<th>No. of households</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Caste Population</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Tribe Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mudakkal (01)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>3 628469</td>
<td>Elamba - Mudakkal</td>
<td>9387</td>
<td>36467</td>
<td>7416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628470</td>
<td>Attingal - Avanavancherry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628477</td>
<td>Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

218
### Appendix-VIII-Village Directory

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

Name of District: Thiruvananthapuram

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Number of villages with Location Code names</th>
<th>No. of households</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Caste Population</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Tribe Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>C.D.Block : Chirayinkeezhu</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kizhuvalam (02)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>628470</td>
<td>8169</td>
<td>32901</td>
<td>6656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kizhuvalam - Avanavancherry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kizhuvalam - Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kadakkavoor (03)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>628471</td>
<td>5812</td>
<td>23155</td>
<td>4213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kadakkavoor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Anjuthengu (04)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>628471</td>
<td>3789</td>
<td>17396</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu (05)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628472</td>
<td>7155</td>
<td>29907</td>
<td>5072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sarkara - Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Azhoor (07)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628478</td>
<td>6573</td>
<td>27390</td>
<td>5245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><strong>C.D.Block : Vamanapuram</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nellanad (01)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628479</td>
<td>6585</td>
<td>25981</td>
<td>3756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vamanapuram (02)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628480</td>
<td>5645</td>
<td>21038</td>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kallara (03)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628481</td>
<td>6981</td>
<td>25844</td>
<td>2893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pangode (04)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628482</td>
<td>7786</td>
<td>29039</td>
<td>4017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Peringamala (05)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>628483</td>
<td>7417</td>
<td>27667</td>
<td>3580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Peringamala (Part)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thennoor (Part)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nanniyode (06)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>628483</td>
<td>7441</td>
<td>26930</td>
<td>2725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Peringamala (Part)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Thennoor (Part)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Palode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kurupuzha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pullampara (07)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628488</td>
<td>5570</td>
<td>21817</td>
<td>3647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Manikkal (08)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>628489</td>
<td>9826</td>
<td>37906</td>
<td>4644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Koliyakode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Manikkal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

219
## Appendix-VIII - Village Directory

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

**Name of District:** Thiruvananthapuram

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Number of villages with Location Code numbers</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Location Code Numbers</th>
<th>No. of households</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Scheduled Caste Population</th>
<th>Scheduled Tribe Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vithura (01)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>628484</td>
<td>Thennoor (Part)</td>
<td>7172</td>
<td>26249</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>3449</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628493</td>
<td>Tholicode</td>
<td></td>
<td>6434</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>2316</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628494</td>
<td>Vithura</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tholicode (02)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628493</td>
<td>Tholicode</td>
<td>6434</td>
<td>25274</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>2316</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kuttichal (03)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628495</td>
<td>Mannoorkara</td>
<td>4793</td>
<td>18343</td>
<td>1632</td>
<td>1477</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Aryanad (04)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628496</td>
<td>Aryanad</td>
<td>7086</td>
<td>26361</td>
<td>2759</td>
<td>576</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Uzhamalackal (05)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628497</td>
<td>Uzhamalackal</td>
<td>5636</td>
<td>21472</td>
<td>1518</td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vellanad (06)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>628500</td>
<td>Vellanad</td>
<td>8208</td>
<td>31156</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>484</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628499</td>
<td>Aruvikkara (Part)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628501</td>
<td>Perumkulam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Poovachal (07)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>628501</td>
<td>Perumkulam</td>
<td>11310</td>
<td>43610</td>
<td>3602</td>
<td>281</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628502</td>
<td>Veeranakavu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Name of Taluk : Nedumangad**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C.D.Block : Nedumangad</th>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Number of villages with Location Code numbers</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Location Code Numbers</th>
<th>No. of households</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Scheduled Caste Population</th>
<th>Scheduled Tribe Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Panavoor (01)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628487</td>
<td>Panavoor</td>
<td>5253</td>
<td>20348</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>661</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vembayam (02)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>628491</td>
<td>Theakada</td>
<td>9883</td>
<td>38630</td>
<td>2989</td>
<td>233</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628498</td>
<td>Vembayam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628503</td>
<td>Vattappa (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Anad (03)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628492</td>
<td>Anad</td>
<td>8339</td>
<td>31687</td>
<td>2562</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Aruvikkara (04)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628499</td>
<td>Aruvikkara (Part)</td>
<td>8746</td>
<td>33396</td>
<td>2188</td>
<td>155</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Karakulam (05)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>628503</td>
<td>Vattappa (CT)</td>
<td>13533</td>
<td>52417</td>
<td>4638</td>
<td>196</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628504</td>
<td>Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Name of Taluk : Thiruvananthapuram**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C.D.Block : Kazhakoottam</th>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Number of villages with Location Code numbers</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Location Code Numbers</th>
<th>No. of households</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Scheduled Caste Population</th>
<th>Scheduled Tribe Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kadinakulam (01)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>628505</td>
<td>Kadinamkulam</td>
<td>10545</td>
<td>46476</td>
<td>3915</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628509</td>
<td>Menamkulam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mangalapuram (02)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>628506</td>
<td>Melthonnakkal</td>
<td>9061</td>
<td>36956</td>
<td>7038</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628510</td>
<td>Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix-VIII-Village Directory

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Number of villages with Location code numbers</th>
<th>Number of household/s</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Caste Population</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Tribe Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Name of Taluk : Thiruvananthapuram**

#### C.D.Block : Kazhakoottam

3. Pothencode (03) NA 4 628507 Keezhthonnakkal 7398 29370 3218 111

628506 Melthonnakkal
628508 Andoorkonam
628512 Iroopara (CT)

4. Andoorkonam (04) NA 2 628508 Andoorkonam 7005 30781 4883 130

628511 Pallippuram (CT)

5. Kazhakoottam (05) NA 2 628519 Kazhakoottam (OG) 9062 36264 3817 158

628512 Iroopra (CT)

6. Sreekaryam (06) NA 2 628513 Uliyazathurak (CT) 13384 51758 5503 154 2

628514 Sreekaryam (CT)

#### C.D.Block : Thiruvananthapuram Rural

1. Kudappanakunnu (01) NA 1 628515 Kudappanakunnu (CT) 10948 41583 4201 135

2. Vattiyoorkavu (02) NA 1 628516 Vattiyoorkavu (CT) 12187 47187 5165 193

#### C.D.Block : Nemom

1. Kalliyoor (01) NA 1 628517 Kalliyoor (CT) 10482 40816 6689 144

#### C.D.Block : Athiyannur

1. Venganoor (02) NA 1 628518 Venganoor (CT) 9277 35963 6356 70

**Name of Taluk : Neyyattinkara**

#### C.D.Block : Vellanad

1. Kattakkada (01) NA 1 628540 Kulathummal (CT) 10452 40448 4353 147

#### C.D.Block : Nemom

1. Maranalloor (02) NA 2 628527 Maranalloor 9752 36832 5458 130 2

628541 Malayinkeezhu (CT)

2. Malayinkeezhu (03) NA 2 628527 Maranalloor 9611 37068 3803 118

628541 Malayinkeezhu (CT)

3. Balaramapuram (04) NA 3 628537 Kottukal (P)(Part) 8967 36134 3913 58

628543 Pallichal (CT)

628544 Athiyannur (CT) (Part)
### Appendix-VIII - Village Directory

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Number of villages with Location Code numbers</th>
<th>No. of households</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Caste Population</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Tribe Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.D.Block : Vellanad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vilappil (05) NA 1 628539 Vilappil (CT) 9515 36212 2655 236</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vilavoorkkal (06) NA 1 628542 Vilavoorkkal (CT) 8275 31761 2579 68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pallichal (07) NA 1 628543 Pallichal (CT) 11724 45219 6245 77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.D.Block : Athiyannur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Karumkulam (02) NA 3 628536 Karumkulam 6451 28290 1357 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kottukal (P)(Part) 628537</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam (CT)(Part) 628545</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kottukal (03) NA 2 628537 Kottukal (P)(Part) 8356 33336 3884 61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vizhinjam (P) 628538</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam (CT)(Part) 628545</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vizhinjam (04) NA 2 628538 Vizhinjam (P) 9776 46373 3506 59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kovalam (OG) (Part) 628520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Athiyannur (05) NA 1 628544 Athiyannur (CT)(Part) 7166 26973 3599 47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam (06) NA 1 628545 Kanjiramkulam (CT)(Part) 4919 18821 1510 17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.D.Block : Perumkadavila</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ottasekharamangalm (01) 1 628521 Ottasekharamangalm 5077 18794 1955 131</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kallikkad (02) NA 3 628521 Kallikkad 3643 13553 878 684</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ottasekharamangalm 628522</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Amboori (03) NA 2 628523 Vazhichal 4238 15920 869 1065</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix-VIII-Village Directory

Name of District: Thiruvananthapuram(601)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Number of villages with Location Code numbers</th>
<th>Number of households</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Caste Population</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Tribe Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.D.Block : Perumkadavila</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vellarada (04)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>628524</td>
<td>10363</td>
<td>40206</td>
<td>2265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628525</td>
<td>Vellarada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628530</td>
<td>Kunnathukal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628529</td>
<td>Anavoor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Aryancode (05)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>628525</td>
<td>6470</td>
<td>24328</td>
<td>2301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628526</td>
<td>Keezharoor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628528</td>
<td>Perumkadavila</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Perumkadavila (06)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628528</td>
<td>6255</td>
<td>23385</td>
<td>1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kollayil (07)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>628528</td>
<td>6529</td>
<td>25077</td>
<td>3870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628531</td>
<td>Kollayil (P)(Part)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kunnathukal (08)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>628528</td>
<td>10214</td>
<td>39414</td>
<td>3884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628529</td>
<td>Anavoor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628530</td>
<td>Kunnathukal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.D.Block : Parassala</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Parassala (01)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>628531</td>
<td>12894</td>
<td>52263</td>
<td>5452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628546</td>
<td>Kollayil (P)(Part)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628547</td>
<td>Parassala (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Karode (02)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>628532</td>
<td>8085</td>
<td>32090</td>
<td>2277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628533</td>
<td>Chinkal (P)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chenkal (03)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628533</td>
<td>9463</td>
<td>36544</td>
<td>3736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kulathoor (04)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>628534</td>
<td>7795</td>
<td>32569</td>
<td>2281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628533</td>
<td>Chinkal (P)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Poovar (05)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628535</td>
<td>4543</td>
<td>19628</td>
<td>2588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thirupuram (06)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>628535</td>
<td>4827</td>
<td>18898</td>
<td>999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i-Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>M.Corp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii-Municipal Committee</td>
<td>MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii-Municipal Council</td>
<td>M.CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv-City Municipal Council</td>
<td>CMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v-Town Municipal Council</td>
<td>TMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi-Municipal Board</td>
<td>MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii-Municipality</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii-Cantonment Board/Cantonment</td>
<td>CB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix-Notified Area</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x -Notified Town</td>
<td>NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi - Notified Area Committee/Notified Area Council</td>
<td>NAC</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>
</tr>
</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 explantory

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.
STATEMENT - I

Status and Growth History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>III, Varkala (M)</td>
<td>3260105689803309</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.87</td>
<td>9498</td>
<td>5885</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>III, Attingal (M)</td>
<td>3260105689803310</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.87</td>
<td>9768</td>
<td>4057</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IV, Alamcode (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105689628473</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Kilimanoor</td>
<td>8.74</td>
<td>3750</td>
<td>2349</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IV, Keezhhattingal (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105689628474</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>6.92</td>
<td>3800</td>
<td>3178</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>IV, Vakkom (CT, CT)</td>
<td>3260105689628475</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>6.21</td>
<td>4937</td>
<td>2192</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>III, Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105689628476</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>13.56</td>
<td>7649</td>
<td>6024</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>IV, Edakkode (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105689628477</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>8.55</td>
<td>3266</td>
<td>3137</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>III, Azhoor (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105689628478</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu</td>
<td>12.46</td>
<td>6573</td>
<td>5245</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>II, Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>3260105690803311</td>
<td>Nedumangad</td>
<td></td>
<td>32.53</td>
<td>15576</td>
<td>5752</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>III, Vattappara (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105690628503</td>
<td>Nedumangad</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.82</td>
<td>6982</td>
<td>3093</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>III, Karakulam (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105690628504</td>
<td>Nedumangad</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7689</td>
<td>2043</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part), M Corp.</td>
<td>3260105691803312</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td></td>
<td>150.43</td>
<td>191446</td>
<td>69702</td>
<td>3768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>III, Veloor (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105691628510</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Kazhakkoottam</td>
<td>13.08</td>
<td>5540</td>
<td>4726</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>III, Palippuram (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105691628511</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Kazhakkoottam</td>
<td>9.31</td>
<td>5053</td>
<td>3989</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>III, Iroopara (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105691628512</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Kazhakkoottam</td>
<td>12.34</td>
<td>5837</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>III, Uliyazhathura (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105691628513</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Kazhakkoottam</td>
<td>14.86</td>
<td>7251</td>
<td>3137</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## STATEMENT - I

**Status and Growth History**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Class, name and civic status of town</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>III, Varkala (M), M</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>III, Attingal (M), M</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IV, Alambode (CT), M</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IV, Keezhattingal (CT), M</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>IV, Vakkom (CT, M)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>III, Kizhuvama-Koonthalloor (CT), M</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>IV, Edakkode (CT), M</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>III, Azhoor (CT), M</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>II, Nedumangad (M), M Corp.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>III, Vattappara (CT), M</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>III, Karakulam (CT), M</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part), M Corp.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>III, Veiloor (CT), M</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>III, Pallippuram (CT), M</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>III, Iroopara (CT), M</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>III, Uliyazhathura (CT), M</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. No.</td>
<td>Class, name and civic status of town</td>
<td>Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>III, Varkala (M, M)</td>
<td>38987 (14.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>III, Attingal (M, M)</td>
<td>32634 (10.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IV, Alamcode (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IV, Keezhattingal (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>IV, Vakkom (CT, CT)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>III, Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>IV, Edakkode (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>III, Azhoor (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>II, Nedumangad (M, M)</td>
<td>49875 (13.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>III, Vattappara (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>III, Karakulam (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part), M Corp.</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>III, Veiloor (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>III, Pallippuram (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>III, Irooppara (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>III, Uliyazhathura (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### STATEMENT - I

#### Status and Growth History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>III, Sreekaryam (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105691628514</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Kazhakkoottam</td>
<td>8.87</td>
<td>6133</td>
<td>2366</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>III, Kudappanakkunu (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105691628515</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram Rural</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>10948</td>
<td>4201</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>III, Vattiyoorkavu (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105691628516</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram Rural</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>12187</td>
<td>5165</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>III, Kalliyoor (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105691628517</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Nemom</td>
<td>16.43</td>
<td>10482</td>
<td>6689</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>III, Venganoor (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105691628518</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Athiyannur</td>
<td>14.05</td>
<td>9277</td>
<td>6356</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>III, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part), M Corp.</td>
<td>3260105692803312</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.05</td>
<td>4756</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>III, Neyyattinkara (M), M</td>
<td>3260105692803313</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>18176</td>
<td>7772</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>III, Vlapplil (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105692628539</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Nemom</td>
<td>21.36</td>
<td>9515</td>
<td>2655</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>III, Kulathummal (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105692628540</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Vellanad</td>
<td>22.54</td>
<td>10452</td>
<td>4353</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>III, Malayinkeezhu (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105692628541</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Nemom</td>
<td>16.38</td>
<td>9684</td>
<td>3807</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>III, Vilavoorkkal (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105692628542</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Nemom</td>
<td>10.08</td>
<td>8275</td>
<td>2579</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>II, Pallichal (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105692628543</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Nemom</td>
<td>19.22</td>
<td>13762</td>
<td>6915</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>III, Athiyannur (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105692628544</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Nemom, Athiyannur</td>
<td>18.79</td>
<td>10675</td>
<td>5892</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>IV, Kanjiramkulam (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105692628545</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Athiyannur, Parassala</td>
<td>9.69</td>
<td>5197</td>
<td>1510</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>IV, Parassuvaikkal (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105692628546</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Parassala</td>
<td>9.21</td>
<td>4436</td>
<td>2795</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>III, Parassala (CT), CT</td>
<td>3260105692628547</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara</td>
<td>Parassala</td>
<td>10.81</td>
<td>8344</td>
<td>2632</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### STATEMENT - I

**Status and Growth History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Class, name and civic status of town</th>
<th>Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>III, Sreekaryam (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>III, Kadappanakkunn (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>III, Vattioorkavu (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>III, Kalliyoor (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>III, Venganoor (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>III, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>II, Neyyattinkara (M), M</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>III, Vilappil (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>III, Kallithummal (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>III, Malayinkeezhu (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>III, Vilavoorkkal (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>II, Pallichal (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>III, Athiyannur (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>IV, Kanjiramkulam (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>IV, Parasuravikkal (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>III, Parassala (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## STATEMENT - I
### Status and Growth History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Class, name and civic status of town</th>
<th>Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of</th>
<th>Density (2011 Census)</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>III, Sreekaryam (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0) 0 (0) 23528 (0)</td>
<td>2653 0 0 1052</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>III, Kadappanakkunnu (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0) 0 (0) 41583 (0)</td>
<td>5407 0 0 1073</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>III, Vattiyoorakavu (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0) 0 (0) 47187 (0)</td>
<td>4247 0 0 1041</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>III, Kalliyoor (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0) 0 (0) 40816 (0)</td>
<td>2484 0 0 1033</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>III, Venganoor (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0) 0 (0) 35963 (0)</td>
<td>2560 0 0 1029</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>III, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG)</td>
<td>25419 (0) 28746 (13.09)</td>
<td>25736 (-10.4) 5274 948 951 985</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>III, Neyyattinkara (M), M</td>
<td>30419 (8.7) 69467 (128)</td>
<td>70850 (1.99) 2439 1007 1038 1053</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>III, Vilappil (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0) 0 (0) 36212 (0)</td>
<td>1695 0 0 1058</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>III, Kollathummal (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0) 0 (0) 40448 (0)</td>
<td>1794 0 0 1039</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>III, Malayinkeezhu (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0) 0 (0) 37350 (0)</td>
<td>2280 0 0 1047</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>III, Vilavoorkkal (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0) 0 (0) 31761 (0)</td>
<td>3151 0 0 1030</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>III, Pallichal (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0) 0 (0) 53861 (0)</td>
<td>2802 0 0 1033</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>III, Athiyannur (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0) 0 (0) 40712 (0)</td>
<td>2167 0 0 1065</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>IV, Kanjirakulam (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0) 0 (0) 19902 (0)</td>
<td>2054 0 0 1032</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>IV, Parassawaikkal (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0) 0 (0) 17698 (0)</td>
<td>1922 0 0 1040</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>III, Parassala (CT), CT</td>
<td>0 (0) 0 (0) 34096 (0)</td>
<td>3154 0 0 1034</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## STATEMENT-II

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of town</th>
<th>Physical aspects</th>
<th>Name of and road distance (in kms.) from</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rainfall (in mm)</td>
<td>Temperature (in centigrade)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maxi-mum</td>
<td>Minimi-num</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Varkala (M)</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Attingal (M)</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pallippuram (CT)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Uliyazhathura (CT)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. No.</td>
<td>Name of and road distance (in kms.) from</td>
<td>Railway station</td>
<td>Bus route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (50)</td>
<td>Varkala (0)</td>
<td>Varkala (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (32)</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu (5)</td>
<td>Attingal (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (40)</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu (4)</td>
<td>Alamcode (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (36)</td>
<td>Kadakkavoor (3)</td>
<td>Keezhattingal (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (35)</td>
<td>Kadakkavoor (3)</td>
<td>Vakkom (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (40)</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu (8)</td>
<td>Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (35)</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu (14)</td>
<td>Edakkode (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (30)</td>
<td>Perunguzhi (5)</td>
<td>Azhoor (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (19)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (19)</td>
<td>Nedumangad (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (12)</td>
<td>Vattappara (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (10)</td>
<td>Karakulam (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (0)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (0)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (25)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (1)</td>
<td>Veiloor (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (30)</td>
<td>Kaniyapuram (1)</td>
<td>Pallippuram (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (15)</td>
<td>Chirayinkeezhu (10)</td>
<td>Iroopara (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>THIRUVANANTHAPUARM (M Corp. + OG) (15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (15)</td>
<td>Uliyazhathura (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. No.</td>
<td>Name of town</td>
<td>Physical aspects</td>
<td>Name of and road distance (in kms.) from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rainfall (in mm)</td>
<td>Temperature (in centigrade)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sreekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kudappana-kkunnu (CT)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Vattiyoorkavu (CT)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>1687</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Vilavoorkkal (CT)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam (CT)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Parasuvaikkal (CT)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### STATEMENT-II

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of and road distance (in kms.) from</th>
<th>Railway station</th>
<th>Bus route</th>
<th>Name of town</th>
<th>Nearest city with population of one lakh and more</th>
<th>Nearest city with population of five lakh and more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (10)</td>
<td>Kazhakkoottam (7)</td>
<td>Sreekaryam (0)</td>
<td>Sreekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>Kudappana-kuunu (0)</td>
<td>Kudappana-kuunu (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (7)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (7)</td>
<td>Kalliyoor (0)</td>
<td>Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>Vattiyoorkavu (0)</td>
<td>Vattiyoorkavu (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (8)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (8)</td>
<td>Venganoor (0)</td>
<td>Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara (0)</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Kulathummal (0)</td>
<td>Kulathummal (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (10)</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara (18)</td>
<td>Malayinkeezhu (0)</td>
<td>Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>Balaramapuram (5)</td>
<td>Pallichal (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (15)</td>
<td>Balaramapuram (10)</td>
<td>Athiyannur (0)</td>
<td>Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>Kanjirampalam (0)</td>
<td>Kanjirampalam (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (10)</td>
<td>Balaramapuram (6)</td>
<td>Kanjirampalam (0)</td>
<td>Kanjirampalam (CT)</td>
<td>Parassala (5)</td>
<td>Parassala (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (30)</td>
<td>Parassala (0)</td>
<td>Parassala (0)</td>
<td>Parassala (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

239
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Road length (in kms.)</th>
<th>System of drainage</th>
<th>Number of latrines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Open (OD)</td>
<td>Closed (CD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Varkala (M)</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Attingal (M)</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>3800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alambode (CT)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>1050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nedamangad (M)</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>4009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>1290</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>80000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pallipuram (CT)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Uliyazhathura (CT)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>3434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sreekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kadappanakkunnu (CT)</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>19500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Vattiyoorkavu (CT)</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>10250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>9500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>159.03</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>2611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Vilavoorikkal (CT)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam (CT)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Parasuvaikkal (CT)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**STATEMENT - III**
*Civic and other Amenities, 2009*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Number of latrines</th>
<th>Protected water supply</th>
<th>Fire fighting service*</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Varkala (M)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Attingal (M)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Keezhattungal (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Velli (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Palliapuram (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Uliyavathura (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Titherunathaparam (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Veiloo (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Pallilapuram (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Kudippound (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vattiyoorkavu (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Athiyunnur (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Kanjirimukkam (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Parasaikaikkal (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Parassala (CT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Protected water supply: TT = Tannur, UW = Urban well, CW = Community well, TW/B = Tannur / Bevelling, SR = Storage reservoir, OHT = Open well, OHT@ = Open well (with capacity in kilolitres), R/C = Ready mix cement, BW = Borewell, RIG = RIG (4000), OHT@ = OHT (600), OHT@ = OHT (150), OHT@ = OHT (500), OHT@ = OHT (100), OHT@ = OHT (1400), OHT@ = OHT (150), OHT@ = OHT (250), OHT@ = OHT (500), OHT@ = OHT (100), OHT@ = OHT (1000), OHT@ = OHT (10000), OHT@ = OHT (2500), OHT@ = OHT (5000), OHT@ = OHT (10000), OHT@ = OHT (25000).
- Fire fighting service: Yes/No.
- Name of Town: Varkala (M), Attingal (M), Alamcode (CT), Keezhatingal (CT), Vakkom (CT), Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT), Edakkode (CT), Azhoor (CT), Nedumangad (M), Veiloo (CT), Pallilapuram (CT), Iroopara (CT), Uliyazhathura (CT), Titherunathaparam (M Corp. + OG) (Part), Neyyattinkara (M), Vilappil (CT), Malayinkeezhu (CT), Pallichal (CT), Athiyunnur (CT), Kanjirimukkam (CT), Parasaikaikkal (CT), Parassala (CT).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Electrification (Number of connections)</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Industrial</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Road lighting (points)</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Varkala (M)</td>
<td></td>
<td>12771</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>2803</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Attingal (M)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10323</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>5216</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15726</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>3708</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7376</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>2180</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6800</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>1591</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td></td>
<td>273532</td>
<td>1170</td>
<td>17350</td>
<td>27768</td>
<td>8971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6100</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pallippuram (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5200</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Uliyazhathura (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7001</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Seekaryam (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kudappanakkunnu (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10900</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Vattiyoorkavu (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr.No.</td>
<td>Name of Town</td>
<td>Electrification (Number of connections)</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Road lighting (points)</td>
<td>Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8700</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6221</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>2251</td>
<td>2238</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td></td>
<td>19316</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>3274</td>
<td>2377</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Kalathummal (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10086</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>2959</td>
<td>3198</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Vilavoorkkal (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>12050</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>6537</td>
<td>8928</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>12015</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>4531</td>
<td>3932</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4725</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1428</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Parasuvaikkal (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Parassala (CT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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**: Over head 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 Avialable
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Hospitals (Allopathic &amp; Others)</th>
<th>Dispensaries / Health Center</th>
<th>Family Welfare Center</th>
<th>Maternity and Child Welfare Center</th>
<th>Maternity Homes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Varkala (M)</td>
<td>3(144)</td>
<td>7 Kms.</td>
<td>20 Kms.</td>
<td>4(0)</td>
<td>50 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Attingal (M)</td>
<td>2(85)</td>
<td>2(0)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>1(10)</td>
<td>14 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>2(0)</td>
<td>4 Kms.</td>
<td>4 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Keezhhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
<td>4 Kms.</td>
<td>6 Kms.</td>
<td>35 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>3(0)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>4 Kms.</td>
<td>20 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>1(20)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>3(0)</td>
<td>7 Kms.</td>
<td>7 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>4 Kms.</td>
<td>2 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>14 Kms.</td>
<td>14 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>5 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>5 Kms.</td>
<td>5 Kms.</td>
<td>5 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>2(250)</td>
<td>7 Kms.</td>
<td>4(0)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>12 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>5 Kms.</td>
<td>4(0)</td>
<td>5 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>5 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>3(0)</td>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>32(8396)</td>
<td>72(308)</td>
<td>45(0)</td>
<td>5(0)</td>
<td>5(25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>12 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>4 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>4 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pallipuram (CT)</td>
<td>14 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>6 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Iroppara (CT)</td>
<td>5 Kms.</td>
<td>3(0)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>3(0)</td>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Uliyazhatura (CT)</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>4 Kms.</td>
<td>2(0)</td>
<td>2(0)</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sreekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>3 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>3 Kms.</td>
<td>3 Kms.</td>
<td>12 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kidappanakkunnu (CT)</td>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
<td>3(0)</td>
<td>5 Kms.</td>
<td>4 Kms.</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Vattiyoorkavu (CT)</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>5 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>6 Kms.</td>
<td>14 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>6 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
<td>12 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>1(20)</td>
<td>5 Kms.</td>
<td>2(0)</td>
<td>2(0)</td>
<td>5 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>3(516)</td>
<td>2(0)</td>
<td>2(0)</td>
<td>2(0)</td>
<td>1(50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>13 Kms.</td>
<td>13 Kms.</td>
<td>13 Kms.</td>
<td>13 Kms.</td>
<td>13 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>15 Kms.</td>
<td>1 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>3(0)</td>
<td>12 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>13 Kms.</td>
<td>6(50)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Vilavoorkkal (CT)</td>
<td>6 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>15 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td>11 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>3(0)</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>4 Kms.</td>
<td>2(0)</td>
<td>18 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>18 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam (CT)</td>
<td>1(10)</td>
<td>2(0)</td>
<td>12 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>12 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Parasuvakkal (CT)</td>
<td>5 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>2(149)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>7(0)</td>
<td>3(0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If a medical facility is not available in the town, nearest place distance from the town where facility is available has been given.

*N.A.: Not Available
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Medical facilities* (with number of beds in brackets)</th>
<th>T.B.Hospital/ Clinic</th>
<th>Nursing Homes</th>
<th>Veterinary Hospital</th>
<th>Mobile Health Clinic</th>
<th>Others etc.</th>
<th>Charitable Hospital/ Nursing Home (Numbers)</th>
<th>Medicine Shop (Numbers)</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>50 Kms.</td>
<td>27 Kms.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Varkala (M)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>25 Kms.</td>
<td>24 Kms.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Attingal (M)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>20 Kms.</td>
<td>22 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>4 Kms.</td>
<td>14 Kms.</td>
<td>30 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Keezhatingal (CT)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>14 Kms.</td>
<td>34 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>25 Kms.</td>
<td>28 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>14 Kms.</td>
<td>14 Kms.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>17 Kms.</td>
<td>6 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>18 Kms.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>28 Kms.</td>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vattapara (CT)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>35 Kms.</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2(508)</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>11(0)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>14 Kms.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>4 Kms.</td>
<td>16 Kms.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>6 Kms.</td>
<td>6 Kms.</td>
<td>17 Kms.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pallippuram (CT)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>11 Kms.</td>
<td>11 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Uliyazhathura (CT)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>12 Kms.</td>
<td>16 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sreekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>15 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Kadappanakkunnu (CT)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>4 Kms.</td>
<td>14 Kms.</td>
<td>18 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vattiyoorkavu (CT)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>18 Kms.</td>
<td>22 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>15 Kms.</td>
<td>20 Kms.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>18 Kms.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>2(0)</td>
<td>20 Kms.</td>
<td>13 Kms.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>13 Kms.</td>
<td>14 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>20 Kms.</td>
<td>15 Kms.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>16 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>14 Kms.</td>
<td>12 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Vilavoorkkal (CT)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>15 Kms.</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>2(0)</td>
<td>18 Kms.</td>
<td>2(0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>20 Kms.</td>
<td>10 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kanjiaramkulam (CT)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>30 Kms.</td>
<td>12 Kms.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Parasuvaikkal (CT)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Kms.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>18 Kms.</td>
<td>14 Kms.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Statement-V

Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Number of Educational Facilities*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Primary school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Varkala (M)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Attingal (M)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG)</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Part)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pallippuram (CT)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Uliyazhathura (CT)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. No.</td>
<td>Name of Town</td>
<td>Management Institute/colleges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chemmaruthy (12)</td>
<td>Attingal (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pirappacod (17)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (40)</td>
<td>Attingal (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (36)</td>
<td>Attingal (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (35)</td>
<td>Attingal (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (40)</td>
<td>Attingal (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (35)</td>
<td>Attingal (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (30)</td>
<td>Attingal (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (19)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (4)</td>
<td>Nedumangad (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Meltchonnkal (7)</td>
<td>Attingal (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (14)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (15)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statement-V

**Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>No. of Orphanage Home</th>
<th>Working women's hostles</th>
<th>No. of Old Age Home</th>
<th>Stadium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Varkala (M)</td>
<td>Chemmaruthy(5)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Manampoor(8)</td>
<td>Attingal(25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Attingal (M)</td>
<td>Chemmaruthy(5)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>Chemmaruthy(7)</td>
<td>Attingal(48)</td>
<td>Kilimanoor(8)</td>
<td>Attingal(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>Chemmaruthy(9)</td>
<td>Attingal(12)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Attingal(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>Chemmaruthy(8)</td>
<td>Attingal(10)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Attingal(11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloo (CT)</td>
<td>Edakkode(13)</td>
<td>Attingal(30)</td>
<td>Attingal(30)</td>
<td>Attingal(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Attingal(6)</td>
<td>Attingal(6)</td>
<td>Attingal(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>Edakkode(8)</td>
<td>Attingal(11)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(19)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(19)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(6)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(25)</td>
<td>Attingal(11)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(4)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pallippuram (CT)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(30)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(16)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Uliyazhathura (CT)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(9)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Statement-V

**Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Number of Social, Recreational and Cultural facilities</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cinema Theatre</td>
<td>Auditorium/ Community halls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varkala (M)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attingal (M)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor (CT)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG)(Part)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallippuram (CT)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uliyazhathura (CT)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Statement-V

**Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Primary school</th>
<th>Middle school</th>
<th>Secondary school</th>
<th>Senior Secondary school</th>
<th>Arts/Science/Commerce colleges (of degree level and above)</th>
<th>Medical colleges</th>
<th>Engineering colleges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sreekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kudappanakkunnu (CT)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(7)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Vattiyoorkatavu (CT)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kudappanakkunnu(4)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(8)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(12)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam(18)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(18)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kulathummal(2)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam(14)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam(12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Vilavoorkkal (CT)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam(13)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam(12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam(8)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(20)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam (CT)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(23)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Parasavakkal (CT)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Parassala(3)</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam(12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management Institute/colleges</th>
<th>Polytechnics</th>
<th>Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and vocational training institutions</th>
<th>Non-formal Education Center (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Center)</th>
<th>Special School for Disabled</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(7)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(7)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Seekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(8)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(8)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(7)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(7)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(8)</td>
<td>Kudappanakkunnu (CT)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(12)</td>
<td>Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(20)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(20)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(5)</td>
<td>Perumpazhuthoor(10)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(14)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(18)</td>
<td>Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(11)</td>
<td>Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Vilavoorkkal (CT)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(20)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(20)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(30)</td>
<td>Parassala(4)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Nneyattinkara(9)</td>
<td>Nneyattinkara(10)</td>
<td>Athiyannur(5)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(30)</td>
<td>Parassala(3)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Nneyattinkara(8)</td>
<td>Nneyattinkara(8)</td>
<td>Parassala(5)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(30)</td>
<td>Kanjirampalam(15)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Nneyattinkara(10)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- The table lists the number of educational facilities in various towns.
- The facilities are categorized under management institute/colleges, polytechnics, recognized institutions, non-formal education centers, special schools for disabled, and others.
- The table includes the name of the town and the number of facilities.
- The entries are spread across various educational, recreational, and cultural facilities.
## Statement-V

**Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>No. of Orphanage Home</th>
<th>Working women's hostles</th>
<th>No. of Old Age Home</th>
<th>Stadium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sreekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(14)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kudappanakkunnu (CT)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(7)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(11)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Vattiyoorkavu (CT)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(8)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(8)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(9)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(12)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(12)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(18)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(3)</td>
<td>Malayinkeezhu(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(5)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Vilavoorkkal (CT)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(15)</td>
<td>Malayinkeezhu(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Parlichal (CT)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(10)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(20)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(20)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam (CT)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(23)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Parasuvaikkal (CT)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(30)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(30)</td>
<td>Parassala(5)</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(30)</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram(30)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

252
### Statement-V

**Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cinema Theatre</th>
<th>Auditorium/ Community halls</th>
<th>Public libraries</th>
<th>Reading rooms</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Sreekaryam (CT)  5  17
2. Thiruvananthapuram (CT)  3  18
3. Vattiyoor (CT)  4  19
4. Kalliyoor (CT)  1  20
5. Venganoor (CT)  3  21
6. Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)  2  22
7. Neyyattinkara (M)  13  23
8. Vilappil (CT)  2  24
9. Kulathummal (CT)  6  25
10. Malayinkeezhu (CT)  8  26
11. Vilyoor (CT)  1  27
12. Pallichal (CT)  5  28
13. Athiyannur (CT)  4  29
14. Kanjirakkulam (CT)  10  30
15. Parasuakkal (CT)  2  31
16. Parassala (CT)  1  32
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Names of three most important commodities manufactured</th>
<th>Number of banks</th>
<th>Number of agricultural credit societies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Varkala (M)</td>
<td>Coconut Products, Cashew nut, Fish Products</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Attingal (M)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alamcode (CT)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Keezhattingal (CT)</td>
<td>Coir</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vakkom (CT)</td>
<td>Coir</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kizhuvalam-Koonthallloor (CT)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Edakkode (CT)</td>
<td>Rubber, Paddy, Coconut Products</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Azhoor (CT)</td>
<td>Coir</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>Satellite Spares, Rubber Products</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Vattappara (CT)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Karakulam (CT)</td>
<td>Electronic Equipments(Keltron)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Hollow Bricks, Ready Made Garments</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Veiloor (CT)</td>
<td>Coir, Cashew nut</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pallippuram (CT)</td>
<td>Coir, Furniture(Bamboo)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Iroopara (CT)</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Uliyazhathura (CT)</td>
<td>Hollow Bricks</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Seekaryam (CT)</td>
<td>Holow Bricks, Steel Products</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kudappanakkunnu (CT)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Vattiyoorkavu (CT)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kalliyoor (CT)</td>
<td>Handloom</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Venganoor (CT)</td>
<td>Handloom</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>Auto Mobile accessories, Handloom</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Vilappil (CT)</td>
<td>Blood Bag (Penpol)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Kulathummal (CT)</td>
<td>Printed Circuit, Rubber Chapal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Malayinkeezhu (CT)</td>
<td>Primer, Grees</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Vilavoorakkal (CT)</td>
<td>Match Box, Handloom Cloth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Pallichal (CT)</td>
<td>Handloom, Match Box</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Athiyannur (CT)</td>
<td>Auto, Handloom Cloth</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kanjiramkulam (CT)</td>
<td>Handloom</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Parasuvaikkal (CT)</td>
<td>Handloom, Bricks</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Parassala (CT)</td>
<td>Coconut Oil</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr.No.</td>
<td>Class and name of town</td>
<td>Name of the slum</td>
<td>Is it notified</td>
<td>No. of households (approximate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>III,Varkala (M)</td>
<td>Thoduve Slum (Chaluvila)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>III,Varkala (M)</td>
<td>Ramanthalli Sum</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>III,Varkala (M)</td>
<td>Nadayara</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>III,Varkala (M)</td>
<td>Sivagiri</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>III,Varkala (M)</td>
<td>Kannwasaram</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>III,Varkala (M)</td>
<td>Cherukunnam</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>III,Varkala (M)</td>
<td>Maidanam</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>III,Varkala (M)</td>
<td>Kottumoola</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>III,Varkala (M)</td>
<td>Vallakkadavu</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>III,Attingal (M)</td>
<td>Kodamon Colony</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>III,Attingal (M)</td>
<td>Dewaswanvila Colony</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>III,Attingal (M)</td>
<td>Mavaruvila Colony</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>III,Attingal (M)</td>
<td>Kattil Colony</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>III,Attingal (M)</td>
<td>Ramachamvila</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>III,Attingal (M)</td>
<td>Chathanparachira</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>III,Attingal (M)</td>
<td>Thumbikottokonam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>III,Attingal (M)</td>
<td>Nakramcodu</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>II,Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>Pariyaram</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>II,Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>Moohan Konam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>II,Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>Nagarikunu</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>II,Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>Palayathin Mukal</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>II,Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>Vattavila</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>II,Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>Padavally Konam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>II,Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>Chudakattinkara</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>II,Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>Cherukoor Kanam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>II,Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>Karinga</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## STATEMENT - VII

### Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Class and name of town</th>
<th>Number of latrines</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water</th>
<th>Electricity (Number of connections)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Pit System</td>
<td>Flux/ Pour Service</td>
<td>Others (Water borne)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>III, Varkala (M)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>III, Varkala (M)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>III, Varkala (M)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>III, Varkala (M)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>III, Varkala (M)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>III, Varkala (M)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>III, Varkala (M)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>III, Varkala (M)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>III, Varkala (M)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>III, Attingal (M)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>III, Attingal (M)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>III, Attingal (M)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>III, Attingal (M)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>III, Attingal (M)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>III, Attingal (M)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>III, Attingal (M)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>III, Attingal (M)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>II, Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>II, Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>II, Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>II, Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>II, Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>II, Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>II, Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>II, Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>II, Nedumangad (M)</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

256
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Vanivilakom Colony</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Anchamada</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>1256</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Kalladichammoola</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Aattinkara Colony</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Kottappuram</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Kunnukada Colony</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Balanagar Colony</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>1456</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Manvila Lakshamveedu Colony</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Bardon Hill Colony</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>1054</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Karimadom Colony</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>2341</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>BD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Kollavila Colony</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>2235</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Alappuram Colony</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>2 Cent Colony, Kadakampally Ward</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Kannammoola Band</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Rajiv Nagar Colony</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Ithikonam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>I,Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>Manvila Harijan Colony</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>II,Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>Vadakkethottom</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>II,Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>Muttacaud</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>II,Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>Kadavam Cod</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>II,Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>Meleconam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>II,Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>Thourottucanam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>II,Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>Thichakuzhy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>II,Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>Kalakulam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>II,Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>Kizhanguvilakam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Class and name of town</th>
<th>Number of latrines</th>
<th>Community No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water</th>
<th>Electricity (Number of connections)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pit System (Water borne)</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic Road lighting Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Flush/Pour Service</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Flush</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0 0 67 0 6 0 2 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0 0 74 0 3 28 4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>0 0 81 0 2 153 8 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0 0 5 0 2 35 4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0 0 4 0 3 0 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>0 0 83 0 3 0 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>0 0 17 0 4 0 3 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>55 0 41 0 3 18 4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>441 0 63 1 4 504 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>0 0 96 0 4 78 6 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0 0 25 0 1 0 1 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0 0 51 0 1 30 3 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>0 0 48 0 8 60 2 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0 0 27 0 3 12 3 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>I, Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG) (Part)</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>0 0 14 0 4 0 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>II, Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1 0 0 0 3 41 8 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>II, Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>10 0 0 0 3 91 8 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>II, Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>6 0 0 0 4 100 5 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>II, Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>60 0 0 0 4 78 11 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>II, Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>55 0 0 0 3 132 13 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>II, Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>23 0 0 0 3 113 8 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>II, Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>10 0 0 0 0 135 13 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>II, Neyyattinkara (M)</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>9 0 0 0 5 108 8 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix to Town Directory

### Towns showing their Outgrowth with population

#### District: Thiruvananthapuram (601)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Town with Location Code</th>
<th>Population of Core Town</th>
<th>Name of Outgrowth</th>
<th>Population of Outgrowth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp.)</td>
<td>743691</td>
<td>Kazhakkoottam</td>
<td>18844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kovalam</td>
<td>25736</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>