



Census of India 2011

KERALA

SERIES-33

PART XII-A

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

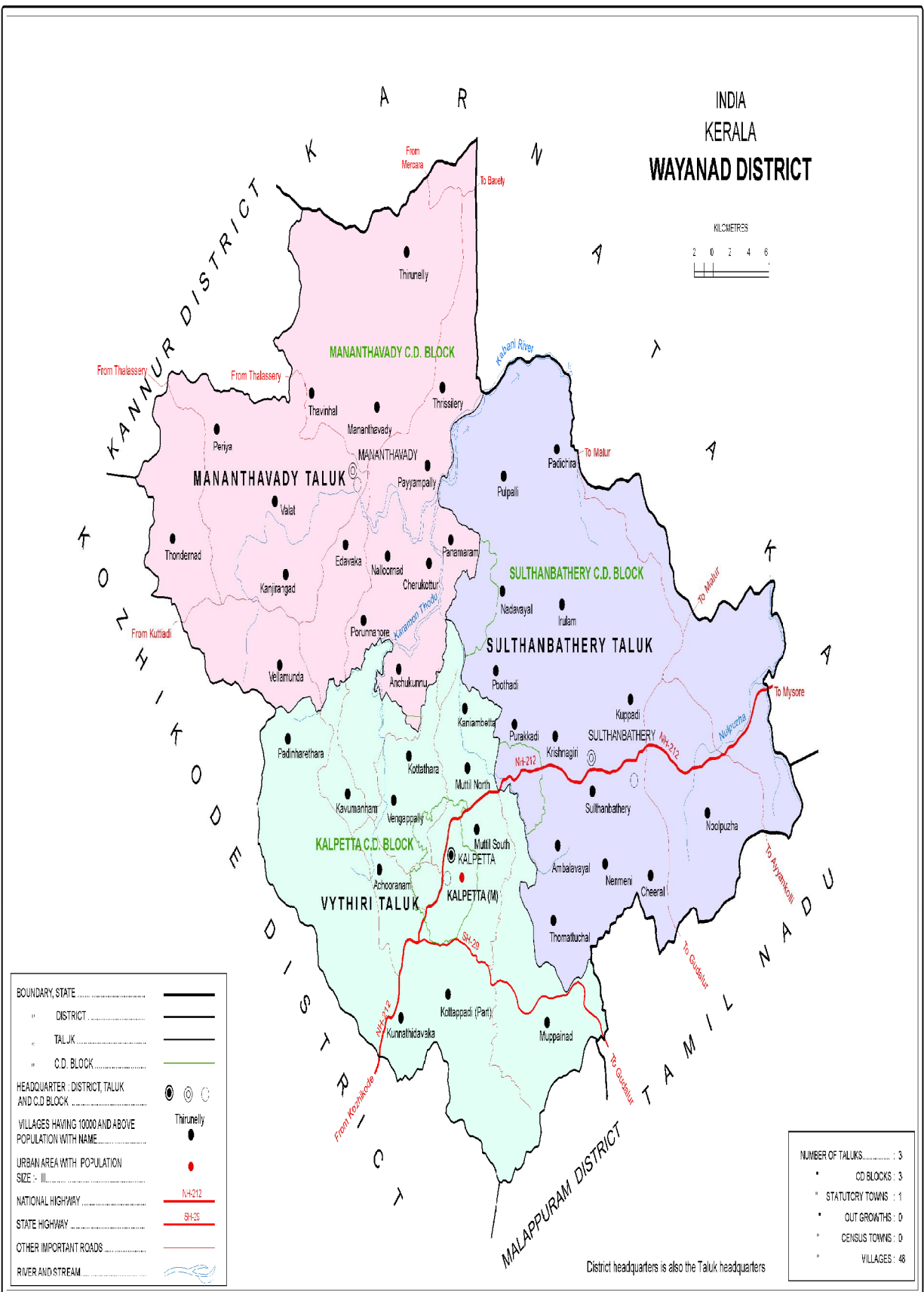
WAYANAD

VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY



DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
KERALA

INDIA
KERALA
WAYANAD DISTRICT



BOUNDARY, STATE	—————
" DISTRICT	—————
" TALUK	—————
" C.D. BLOCK	—————
HEADQUARTER - DISTRICT, TALUK AND C.D. BLOCK	⊙ ⊙ ⊙
VILLAGES HAVING 10000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME	Thirunelly ●
URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE - III	●
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH-212
STATE HIGHWAY	SH-29
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS	— — — — —
RIVER AND STREAM	~~~~~

NUMBER OF TALUKS	: 3
CD BLOCKS	: 3
STATUTORY TOWNS	: 1
OUT GROWTHS	: 0
CENSUS TOWNS	: 0
VILLAGES	: 48

District headquarters is also the Taluk headquarters



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WAYANAD



Directorate of Census Operations, Kerala

MOTIF



Edakkal Caves

The Edakkal caves are situated at Ambukuthimala near Ambalavayal. It is at an altitude of 4600 feet above the mean sea level and is about 12 Kms from Sultan Bathery and 98 Kms from Kozhikode. It is a pre historic rock shelter formed naturally out of three huge boulders one resting on the other two. The exotic ancient carvings and scripts at Edakkal caves speaks of a civilised society of pre-historic age. The engravings stand out among the ancient archives and graphics signs all over the world. This can be termed as the richest pictographic gallery of its kind.

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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 un-interruptedly 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

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HISTORY AND SCOPE OF THE DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

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

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

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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

Wayanad District came into existence on 1st November, 1980 as the 12th District of Kerala consisting of Mananthavady, Sulthanbathery and Vythiri Taluks. The name Wayanad is derived from "Vayal Nadu" which means the land of paddy fields. It is a picturesque plateau situated at a height between 700 metres and 2100 metres above the mean sea level nested among the mountains of the Western Ghats on the Eastern portion of North Kerala and on the sides of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka States. The District was carved out from the then Kozhikode and Kannur Districts. About 787.87 sq.km. of area is under protected forest. The culture of Wayanad is mainly tribal oriented. Though considered as backward, this District is perhaps one of the biggest foreign exchange earners of the State, with its production of cash crops like pepper, cardamom, coffee, tea, spices and other condiments.

Wayanad has a history dating back to at least 10 centuries before Christ. Historians are of view that human life existed in these parts around that time. The early history of the District is obscure. Some evidences about the New Stone Age Civilization can be seen on the Hills of Wayanad. The pictorial writings and painted pictures on the walls of Edakkal Caves, which is a cleft about 96 feet long and 22 feet wide, located on Ambukuthi Mountains, 3 km. away from Ambalavayal, and Megalithic Burial Sites discovered about 7 km. West of Edakkalmala and also at Chingeri in Ambalavayal Village throw some light about those bygone days. According to Fawcett, the carvings of human and animal figures on the rock walls are the work of Kurumbar. One of the rock inscriptions in Sanskrit on the walls of Edakkal Caves reveals that Sri Vishnuvarman was the earliest of eight kings of the Kudumbiya Family. Ptolemy had mentioned that the limits of Kerala extended over the Western Ghats which included portions of the Mysore Plateau which is now known as Wayanad. Sangam Works reveal that Karkanad comprising of Wayanad-Gudallur Area including part of Coorg formed part of the Kingdom of Ezhimala. Some Ancient Tamil Works throw light on the early history of the District. It is said that during the 5th century AD, Nannan, an illustrious king of Poozhinad had to take refuge in the Wayanad Hills when he was defeated by Cheras and he was killed in the famous Battle of Vakaiperumthurai.

The history of the District in the early Christian Era is not clear. In the 9th century, the Second Chera Empire came into power in Kerala under Kulasekhara Varma (800-820 AD). The two inscriptions discovered from Thirunelly Temple which regulate the Temple dues bear the name of Bhaskara Ravi Varma-I (962-1019 AD) and Bhaskara Ravi Varma-II (979-1021 AD) of the Second Chera Empire. A reference had been made about the Kingdom of Eli (land of Kolathiris) in the Writings of Marcopolo who visited Kerala in the 13th century. The extent of the Kingdom of Kolathiris quoted from the Malabar Quarterly Review by Shri K. P. Padmanabha Menon in his "A History of Kerala" is as follows: "The Kingdom of Kolathiri Raja extended from Kasaragod in the North to Korapuzha in the South. The Eastern boundary was Kudakumala and the Western the Sea". The Kolathiri Dominion emerged into independent principalities viz., Kadathanad, Randathra or Poyanad, Kottayam, Nileswaram, etc., under separate royal chieftains due to the outcome of internal dissensions. The origin of Kottayam Royal Family is lost in obscurity. It has been stated that the Raja of Kottayam setup a semi-independent principality of his own at the expense of Kolathiris. In the 10th century AD, the region comprised of erstwhile Taluks of Kottayam, Wayanad and Gudallur was called Puraikizhanad and its Naduvazhi 'Puraikizhars'. The Thirunelly Inscriptions refer to the division of Puraikizhar Family into two branches viz., Elder (Muthukur) and Younger (Elamkur) in the beginning of the 11th century. In 17th century Kottayam was the Capital of Puraikizhanad (Puranattukara) Rajas. It was divided into three branches viz., Eastern, Western and Southern under separate dignitaries known as Mootha, Elaya and Munnarkur Rajas. The Kottayam Rajas extended their influence up to the border of Coorg. By the end of the 17th century, they shared the area of Thalassery Taluk with the Iruvazhinad Nambiars and were in possession of North Wayanad and the small Village of Thamarassery which formed the Eastern portion of the present Vadakara, Quilandy and Kozhikode Taluks.

The circumstances under which the mountaineous region of Wayanad came under the control of Kottayam Rajas are not clear. The traditional history of Wayanad as given by Logan, however throws some interesting light on the subject.

Wayanad is an abode of hill tribes like the Kurumans, Kurichiyas, Panias, etc., which was formerly inhabited by wild hunters ruled over by a line of Vedar Rajas. The history of acquisition of Wayanad by Kottayam Rajas is an interesting one. While Vedar Raja was ruling over Wayanad, Kumbala Raja, a person of Kshatriya Caste came to Wayanad on a pilgrimage to the Vishnu Shrine at Thirunelly. He was taken prisoner and carried before the Vedar Raja who insisted on his marrying one of his daughters before he could be released. Being a Kshatriya, Kumbala Raja did not consent to marry into the Vedar Tribe. But the Vedar Raja was relentless and Kumbala Raja agreed to marry on condition that the ceremony should be carried out in accordance with Kshatriya customs. That was allowed and as the preparation for the marriage was going on, the imprisoned Raja communicated with the Kshatriya Rajas of Kottayam and Kurumbranad and those Rajas with their forces appeared on the wedding day. The Vedar Raja was besieged in his fort. The fort was taken and the Vedar Raja and most of their people were killed. The intended bride of Kumbala Raja was given in marriage to a member of the Nambiar Caste and Wayanad was entrusted to him. The allied Rajas decided to divide Wayanad so as to avoid disputes. They set out in different directions and agreed to make the place where they should meet, the boundary of their respective spheres of influence. This plan failed due to the difficulties arising from the topography of the area. Kottayam Raja generously gave up all his claims to the Kurumbranad Rajas on one condition that the latter should come to his help when necessity arose in future. In course of time, Wayanad was divided among his followers. The Padri Rock Halfway between Sulthanbathery and Meenangadi became the boundary mark between the two possessions. Subsequently the Kottayam and Kurumbranad families fell out. Kottayam Raja had to face trouble from the Rajas of Coorg.

Though the Portuguese and the Dutch had strong foothold in Malabar Area, being an interior tract their territorial claims had little impact on Wayanad. The Mysorean Conquest was the most important episode in the political history of North Kerala in the second half of the 18th century. The distracted political conditions in North Kerala, the rivalry between native princes and the chieftains and the political intrigues of foreign powers for a firm footing, were the important factors which paved way for Mysorean Invasion. In 1776, Hyder Ali, the Ruler of Mysore, invaded North Kerala and seized the Palace of Chirakkal by the assistance of Ali Raja. In 1774 Hyder conquered the Territories of Kottayam and Kurumbranad and proceeded to Calicut. While Calicut was occupied by Mysorean Army, Zamorin sent his family members to Ponnani and committed self immolation. Madanna, an experienced Revenue Officer, was appointed as the Civil Governor of Malabar with the Headquarters at Calicut. After the departure of Hyder, the civil population rose in revolt against Mysore Rule. The Ancient Rajas, except Chirakkal, were reinstated in 1768. The conflict ended with the withdrawal of Mysorean Army on condition of paying annual tribute. But the Rajas failed to pay the annual tribute. After the conquest of Coorg in 1773, Hyder's Forces under Syed Sahib and Srinivas Rao descended on Malabar through Wayanad. The Malabar Chiefs yielded without difficulty and Srinivas Rao became the Governor. The conflict between the British and Hyder's Troops ended with the capture of Calicut by Major Abington. The Mysorean Army was wiped out of the Mysorean Garrison and Mysorean Authority was restricted to Palakkad only. Hyder Ali died on the 7th December 1782 and Tippu ascended the throne. Tippu's conquests are significant in the history of Malabar. In 1784 Tippu visited Malabar with a large army through Wayanad but he had to return due to monsoon. Again he came to Malabar through the same route in February 1788 to enforce his unpopular policies. Immediately after the Treaties of Srirangapattanam, in February and March 1792 the whole of Malabar except Wayanad was ceded to the British. In 1799 on the fall of Srirangapattanam Wayanad was ceded to the Company as part of their share on Western Coast. The close of the 18th century witnessed a serious revolt against the British Supremacy by Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja of Padinjare Kovilakom of Kottayam Family who was a great patriot and a towering personality of Kerala. Wayanad was intertwined in the freedom struggle of Pazhassi Raja. Pazhassi Raja had been a tower of strength to the British against Tippu. After the expulsion of Tippu, the Company showed scant respect for the Raja. The British declared that Malabar Rulers were the subjects of the East India Company and Pazhassi Raja objected to this. The Joint Commissioner of the Company gave Kurumbranad Raja the authority

to levy revenue from the former principality of Kottayam. This action infuriated Pazhassi Raja and he persuaded the people to resist paying revenue to the company. Ultimately the company had to come to a temporary agreement with Kerala Varma Raja in December, 1793 on condition that the revenue would not be levied for one year from the temple lands and that one fifth of the total revenue would be given to the ruler of Kottayam as his right to the property. The Company ultimately did not agree to this condition and Kottayam was handed over to Kurumbranad Raja on lease. In 1794 the lease was renewed for another five years. The Raja disregarded the orders of the company and levied taxes from the territory. The Company ordered the arrest of Pazhassi Raja. As the Raja had advance information of the British move he escaped with his family and found shelter in the wild forest of Wayanad and organized the Kurichiya Tribe into a sort of people's militia. In 1797, the British Forces under Col. Dow ascended Thamarassery Pass and marched through Wayanad as far as Periya. Another Troop under Lt. Mealey also ascended on Wayanad for seizing the Raja. These forces were defeated by the Valiant Soldiers of Pazhassi Raja. This led the Company to make reconciliation with the Raja as a matter of political expediency. Accordingly, Pazhassi Raja was granted a pension of Rs.8, 000 per annum. The agreement with Kurumbranad Raja was cancelled.

In 1799, Pazhassi Raja, supported by the Chieftains of Malabar wanted the British to concede his right of ownership on Wayanad. While the Raja was engaged in the elaborate preparation for fight, the British sent a large force under Arthur Wellesly who constructed roads for the movement of Troops and blocked the flow of food products to the Pazhassi Troops. In 1801, Col. Stevenson entered Wayanad and occupied all the places of strategic importance. Kannaavath Sankaran Nambiar and other foremost leaders of the revolt were captured and hanged. In 1802, Maj. Macleode issued a proclamation prohibiting the carrying of weapons in Wayanad. But in October, 1802, the Pazhassi Troops headed by Thalackal Chandu and Edachenna Kunjan Nair with the native forces captured Panamaram Fort and the whole detachment was massacred. The Pazhassi Troops held control over all the important passes and they blocked all the passages of the British Troops from Mysore. The flow of British Troops to strengthen the posts at Mananthavady, Lakkidi-Kottah and Periya made Pazhassi Raja to withdraw his Troops from Wayanad to the hills and jungles. By utilizing the discontentment of the natives, Pazhassi Troops came out of the Wayanad Jungles and became active. In early 1804, Thomas Harvey Baber was appointed as the Sub Collector of Tellicherry. His strategies changed the situation in favour of the British and Pazhassi Forces were forced to withdraw into the jungles. On June 1804, the British Government issued a proclamation confiscating the properties and estates of Pazhassi Raja, two members of his family and nine Lieutenants and rewards were offered for the capture of the above twelve leaders of the revolt. The Anti-British Merchants of Mysore helped Pazhassi Troops with rice and other articles. But the British cut off all contacts on all sides and Pazhassi Troops were forced to take relief in the interior forests. The British Forces succeeded in surrounding Pazhassi Raja. On November 30, 1805 Pazhassi Raja attained martyrdom. His followers were killed or captured. The Raja's dead body, kept in a palanquin, was taken to Mananthavady and was cremated with all the customary honours. Sardar K.M. Panicker wrote about Pazhassi Raja "he was the great Kerala Patriot who sacrificed his all for the freedom of his people and refused till the last to bend his knee to the foreigners." The revolt in Wayanad did not come to an end. In April 1812, Kurichiyars and Kurumbras rose in revolt as a protest against the Government's decision to collect land revenue in money instead of kind. They captured the British Garrisons but they could not resist for long and peace was soon restored. The descendants of Kurichiyars who assisted Pazhassi Raja in several battles are still expert archers and their excellence in archery has been exhibited recently in various centres. There were organized struggles in a nominal way in Wayanad District later on in connection with national struggle for freedom with the involvement of Malabar Unit of Indian National Congress formed in 1910. There were also waves of National Struggle in Wayanad in repercussion of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Convention held in 1928 in Payyannur. Mahatma Gandhi also visited Kalpetta (Puliyarmala) on the 14th January 1934 as a part of national struggle for freedom. With the involvement of Adivasis, the movement against untouchability was strengthened by various prominent leaders.

The capture of Wayanad by the British marked a new turn in the history of this area. The British Authorities opened up the plateau for cultivation of tea and other cash crops. Communication was established by linking Wayanad to Kozhikode and Thalassery by constructing roads across the dangerous slopes of Wayanad. These roads were extended to the cities of Mysore and Ooty through Gudalur. People from other Districts started settling down in Wayanad and at present it has become rich area with an abundance of cash crops.

When the State of Kerala came into being on the 1st November 1956, Wayanad region constituting the present District was a part of Kannur District. Later on South Wayanad Taluk was transferred to Kozhikode District and North Wayanad Taluk was retained in Kannur District. When the District was formed on the 1st November 1980, South Wayanad and North Wayanad Taluks became part of Wayanad District. North Wayanad was named as Mananthavady and South Wayanad was bifurcated into Sulthanbathery and Vythiri Taluks.

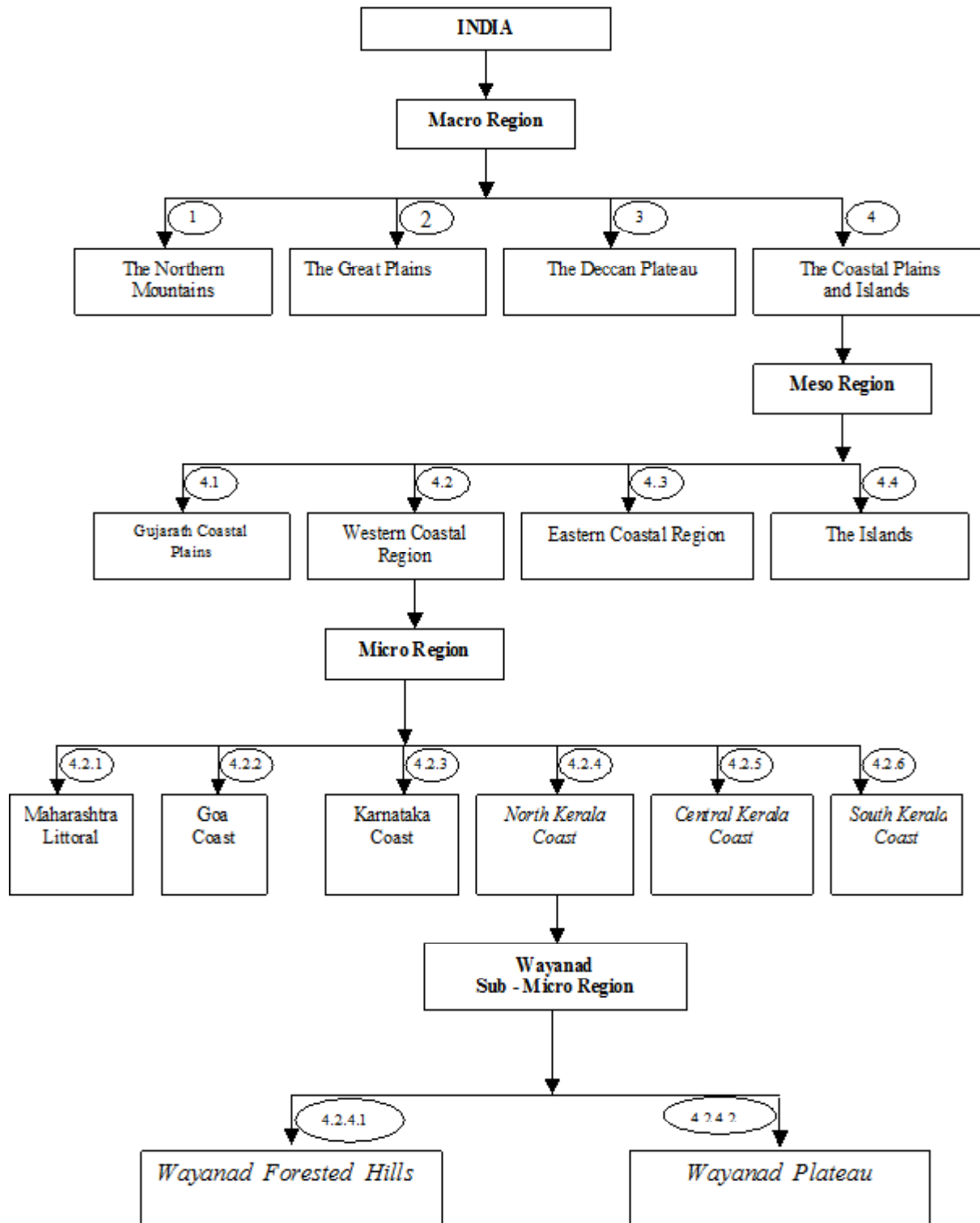
ANALYTICAL NOTE

i) PHYSICAL FEATURES

Natural Region

The Natural Regions of the State is based on the regional classifications designed by the Census Organisation. According to the classification, the whole Country is divided into 4 Macro Regions viz., (i) the Northern Mountains, (ii) the Great Plains, (iii) the Deccan Plateau and (iv) the Coastal Plains and Islands. Kerala belongs to the 4th Macro Region – ‘The Coastal Plains and Islands’, which is again divided into 4 Meso Regions. Of the 4 Meso Regions Kerala falls under the Western Coastal Region which covers the Coastal tract from Maharashtra to Kerala State. The Meso Region is further divided into 6 Micro Regions. The entire Kerala falls into such three Micro Regions viz., (i) North Kerala Coast, (ii) Central Kerala Coast and (iii) South Kerala Coast. Wayanad District falls in the North Kerala Coast. Each Micro Region is further divided into Sub-Micro Regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natural vegetation. Thus Wayanad consists of two such Sub-Micro Regions viz., (i) Wayanad Forested Hills and (ii) Wayanad Plateau. The regional divisions constituting Wayanad District is depicted in the Chart given in the next page:

**REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF KERALA
WAYANAD DISTRICT**



Location and size

The District of Wayanad is situated on the eastern portion of Kerala. It lies between the north latitudes 11° 27' and 11°58' 35" and the east longitudes 75°47' 50" and 76°26' 35".

The District is bounded on the North by Kodagu District of Karnataka State, on the East by Mysore District of Karnataka State and Nilgiri District of Tamil Nadu State, on the South by Nilambur Taluk of Malappuram District and Kozhikode Taluk of Kozhikode District, on the West by Quilandy and Vadakara Taluks of Kozhikode District and Thalassery Taluk of Kannur District..

Area

The total area of the District is 2130 sq. km. i.e., 5.48 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. The urban area is only 40.74 sq. km. Wayanad District ranks the 12th among the Districts in area.

Physiography

(i) Wayanad Forested Hills

This region, falling in parts of Mananthavady and Vythiri Taluks, lies as an unbroken strip on the Western and Southern sides of the Wayanad Plateau. The ridge line separates this region from Kozhikode District. The rivers originating from this ridge make this area a dissected plateau. It is the catchment area of the Mananthavady River and Karamanthodu Tributary of the Kabani River which flow towards the East unlike the general pattern of West flowing rivers. This region slopes towards the East. The maximum height(1606 m.) is found at Muppainad Village of Vythiri Taluk. The average height ranges between 600 and 700 metres. Landslides occur in rainy seasons. This region is almost full of forests of semi evergreen type. The important crops are coffee, tea and paddy.

(ii) Wayanad Plateau

This region lies in all the Taluks, occupying a major portion of the District. It is a continuation of the Karnataka Plateau which lies on the crest of the Western Ghats. This Plateau has an average height of 800 to 900 m. The maximum height of the region (1598 m.) lies at Thirunelly Village of Mananthavady Taluk and the minimum height (731 m.) lies at Muttill Village of Vythiri Taluk. However, some mountain peaks are high. The general characteristics are that, in the centre of the plateau, the hills are lower in height while in the East the terrain is flatter and open. The Kabani River drains the major area of the region and flows towards East. This region comprise of plateaus, deciduous and tropical semi ever-green and tropical evergreen forests. The important crops are coffee, tea, paddy and cardamom. Now-a-days arecanut and plantain are extensively cultivated in Villages also.

Mountains

Wayanad offers a panorama of undulating hills and dales. Mountain peaks which deserve special mention are the Vellarimala (2245 m.), the Banasuramala (2061 m.), the Elambilerimala (1839 m.), the Brahmagirimala (1608 m.), the Kunelippandimala (1607 m.), the Thariotemala (1553 m.) and Muthumala (1374 m.). There is a lofty ridge branching off from the Ghat and it forms the limit common to Coorg whether it is Kodugu or Coorg and Wayanad. The Periya Ghat is an important pass into the Wayanad Plateau.



Type of Land Formation

Wayanad is a mountainous tract with picturesque plateau. The Wayanad Forested Hill Region consists of ravines, high mountains, deep valleys and terrain. Landslides occur in rainy season. Its geology is charnockite and its soil type is forest loam and laterite. It promotes a lushy luxuriant growth of vegetation which makes Wayanad clothed in uniform greenery.

As regards the Wayanad Plateau in the Centre, the hills are lower in height while in the East the terrain is flatter and open. Major portion of this region has chondrite gneiss, horn-blende-biotite gneiss and other non-classified crystallines as its geological bed.

Drainage

Rivers

The east flowing main rivers of Wayanad are in striking contrast to most of the West flowing rivers in the rest of Kerala. The main river of the District is the Kabani River, one of the three East flowing rivers of Kerala. It is an important tributary of the Kaveri River. Almost the entire Wayanad District is drained by the Kabani River and its three tributaries viz Panamaram, Mananthavady and Thirunelly. These three tributaries flow towards the East and become the Kabani River and finally joins the Kaveri River in the Karnataka State and then flows through Tamil Nadu and finally joins the Bay of Bengal. The beds of these rivers are too rocky and too shallow which do not permit any navigation except floating of timber. The Panamaram River taking its origin from the Perennial Lake called Pookode lake is formed mainly by Karamanthodu and Venniyodupuzha. Of these, Karamanthodu traverses through Thariode and Padinharethara Villages while Venniyodupuzha (Pozhuthana Puzha or Vythiri Puzha) passes through Kunnathidavaka, Chundale, Achooranam, Vengappally and Kottathara Villages. At Kottathara Village, a stream known as Choornipuzha joins the Venniyodupuzha and flows towards the north till it joins the Mananthavady River in Kuppadithara Village. The Mananthavady river originates from Thondermudi Peak which lies South-West of Mananthavady Taluk. It

has two tributaries – Periya and Koodalpuzha. While Periyapuzha takes its origin in Periya Village, Koodalpuzha originates in Thondernad Village and these tributaries join at Pothur in Valat Village. Thereafter it traverses through Kanjirangad, Thavinhal, Edavaka, Mananthavady, Payyampally and Nalloorad Villages before it joins with the Panamaram River at Koodal about 10 km. North of Panamaram. From this confluence onwards the river takes the name Kabani and flows for a distance of 8 km. up to Baveli where the Thirunellypuzha (Bavelipuzha) which drains almost the entire Thirunelly Village, joins the Kabani River, then flows along the Northern boundary of the District for 11 km. till it enters Karnataka State at Kalvalli. The total drainage area of the Kabani River in the District is 1974 sq.km. and the total run off at the catchment area of the State is estimated at 4106 cubic metres.



The other important rivers are the Mahe and the Chaliyar. The Mahe River or Mayyazhipuzha originates from the western slopes of the dense forests of Mananthavady Taluk and flows mainly through Vadakara Taluk upto Thuneri and thence borders Thalassery Taluk and Mahe before it joins the Lakshadweep Sea. The Chaliyar or the Beypore River originates from the Elembileri Hills of Sulthanbathery Taluk and flows through Ernad and Kozhikode Taluks before it empties into the Lakshadweep Sea. The contribution of these rivers within this District is limited to the floating of timber. The rivers of Wayanad, becoming flooded suddenly during monsoon season and creating difficulties to the people are not contributing much to the District.

Lakes and Tanks

The famous Pookode Lake, the only one of its kind in the District is situated in the Kunnathidavaka Village, halfway between Lakkidi and Vythiri on a loop road. The Panamaram Rivulet, one of the main tributaries of the Kabani River takes its origin from the Pookode Lake. This Perennial Lake has an extent of 5.23 hectares. Besides this lake, there are two well known Tanks in the District, one at Paingattiri in Nalloorad Village of Mananthavady Taluk and the other an irrigation tank at the Agricultural Research Station at Ambalavayal in Sulthanbathery Taluk.



Climate

Wayanad has a salubrious climate. The mean average rainfall in this district is 2322 mm. Lakkidi, Vythiri and Meppadi are the high rainfall areas in Wayanad. Annual rain falls in these high rainfall areas ranges from 3000 to 4000 m.m. High velocity winds are common during the southwest monsoon and dry winds blow in March-April. High altitude regions experience severe cold. In Wayanad (Ambalavayal) the mean maximum and minimum temperature for the last five years were 29°C and 18°C respectively. This place experiences a high relative humidity, which goes even up to 95 per cent during the Southwest monsoon period. Generally, the year is classified in four seasons, namely,

- Winter (December-February), with mist hovering the region in the evening, but otherwise receiving little rainfall;
- Summer (March-May), which is partially dry, but interspersed with sharp pre-monsoon showers;
- Southwest monsoon or Edavapathi (June-September), which is the primary rainy season with torrential daily showers, and
- Northeast monsoon or Thulavarsham (October-November), which is a secondary rainfall season with intermittent rain and high humidity.

The dale, 'Lakkidi', nestled among the hills of Vythiri taluk has the highest average rainfall in Kerala. The average rainfall in Wayanad is 2930 m.m. per year during 2007-10. There is a decreasing trend in rainfall in this area.

Actual and Normal Rainfall (mm) with percentage departures from normal rainfall from July to June of each year

State/ District	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010			2010-2011		
	Actual	Normal	per cent departure	Actual	Normal	per cent departure	Actual	Normal	per cent departure	Actual	Normal	per cent departure
Kerala	3428.4	3097.1	10.7	2333.3	3097.1	(-)24.7	3068.7	3097.1	-0.9	3259.8	3016.8	8.1
Wayanad	3021.8	3408.9	(-)11.4	1938.9	3408.9	(-)43.1	2843.7	3408.9	-16.6	2387.4	3382.4	-29.4

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 the District received less rainfall than the normal rainfall during the 2007-2011. Maximum departure was recorded in the year 2008-2009, where the actual rainfall was less than the normal by 43.1%. It is noticed that the district had received less rainfall than the State during the period 2007-2011.

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

Month/ Annual	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
July	1147.2	416.7	1255.7	494.8
August	590.7	413.8	185.4	292.8
September	385	159.3	240.3	163.5
October	172.9	450.7	183	170.6
November	29.1	11.8	203.6	218
December	7.5	0.7	77.6	4.4
January	0	0	37	0
February	19.2	0	14.1	35.3
March	166.3	5.2	13.1	22.2
April	89.4	47.1	131.3	209.9
May	102	123.9	124.4	74.5
June	312.5	309.7	378.2	701.4
Annual	3021.8	1938.9	2843.7	2387.4

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

A cursory glance of the monthly rainfall data in Table 2 shows that the District received maximum rainfall during June to August in the period from 2007-2010. In the period under reference month January is almost dry except in the year 2010 in which the District received a rainfall of 37 mm. The maximum rainfall of 1255.7 mm was received in the month of July 2009.

Forest

Three Forest Divisions fall in Wayanad District, namely, North Wayanad, South Wayanad and Wayanad Wildlife Division. In North Wayanad Division, there is a total of 215.48 sq.km. of forest area as on 31-3-2000 which includes 133.90 sq.km. Reserve Forest and 66.52 sq.km. of Vested Forests. 15.06 sq.km. of area proposed for Reserve Forest is also considered. 325.89 sq.km. forest area comes under South Wayanad Forest Division. It includes 67.52 sq.km. of reserve forest and 251.91 sq.km. of vested forest. 6.46 sq.km. of area proposed for reserve forest in South Wayanad Forest Division is also included. In Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, 344.55 sq.km. of area is included. The three Forest Divisions together constitute 885.92 sq.km. of forest area which includes the proposed area for reserve forest. The Taluk-wise area figures of forest collected from the Tahsildars and presented in the Village Directory show that Sulthanbathery Taluk constitutes 336.30 sq.km. of forest area, followed by Mananthavady Taluk with 292.90 sq.km. The forest area in Vythiri Taluk is 182.49 sq.km. In short, the forest area of the District is about forty per cent of the total area of the District.

Forests fall under three categories: (i) Plateau Deciduous, (ii) Tropical Evergreen, (iii) Tropical Semi-Evergreen. The most common is Plateau Deciduous found at about 700-1000 metres above the mean sea

level, mostly located on the Eastern side of the District on the Begur and Chedleth Ranges in an area of high precipitation. This area has valuable belt of Teak Forests. The Tropical Evergreen Forests found at the height of 900 metres and above are mainly concentrated in the Lady Smith Reserve Forest in Chedleth Range. Semi-Evergreen Forests are also found there. Teak is abundantly grown here. Other trees found here are Karimaruthu, Venteak, Bajal, Jal, Kadamba, Bamboo, Screw Pine, etc. The trees of wild type are preserved here to give shade for coffee plantations and for giving support to pepper. Most of the thick forest areas are replaced by coffee, tea or cardamom plantations

Flora and Fauna

The Flora of Wayanad is the characteristic of the Western Ghats and the plantation crops grown in the cool climate. A major portion of the District is covered by coffee. Trees of wild type like Rosewood, Anjili (*Artocarpus*), Mullumurikku (*Erythrina*), several species of *Caussia* and many other non-descriptive varieties are still preserved here and there to give shade to the coffee plants. These trees give semblances of wilderness to the landscape of Wayanad. In a majority of coffee plantations, the age old species are replaced by the silveroak, which is suited to cold climate. This tree grows quickly and its cultivation is widespread among coffee plantations for shade and for giving support to pepper. It is used for plywood industry and thus is economical to the farmers. *Eucalyptus Grandis*, a shorter variety of *Eucalyptus*, whose fragrant smell suffuses the very air around it, is cultivated on a large scale in certain parts of the District. *Eucalyptus Oil* is extracted on commercial basis from its leaves. The major portion of Reserve Forest is Teak Plantation. Arecanut Palms and Jack Trees are also grown here. Tea is grown as an industry in large Estates.

The soil and climate of Wayanad are suitable for horticulture on commercial basis. Kerala Agricultural University is running a Regional Agricultural Research Station at Ambalavayal for promoting the cultivation of vegetables and raising of Orchids.

With the clearing of forests, the diverse and buzzing animal life, characteristic of the forests of Western Ghats has vanished from Wayanad. One can still see the Bonnet Monkeys, Loris Mongooses, Jungle Cats, Squirrels, Jackals, Hares, etc., in the limited forest areas. Elephants, Bear and other Wild Animals from the neighbouring Wild Life Sanctuaries of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, stray into the Begur Forest Range and the Forests around Muthanga, which is 20 kilometres away from Sulthanbathery.

Geology and Economic Minerals

The rocks found in the District are Archaen Types which mainly comprise of Dharwar Rocks, Champion Gneiss, Charnokite and Closepet Granite. The major portion of Wayanad Forested Hill Region covers the Charnokite bed, white small patches at its central and south have cordierite gneiss, hornblende biotite gneiss, basic dykes and unclassified granite.

The major portion of Wayanad Plateau Region has cordierite gneiss, hornblende biotite gneiss, or other unclassified crystallines including younger segments. There is an intrusion of Dharwar Group in the middle of this region. Some patches of charnockite bed are also seen. Unclassified Granite is found in the Southern Region. Fairly good varieties of China Clay are reported to occur at Thavinhal, Vythiri and Chundale.

Minerals like Clay, Calcium Carbonate, Mica, Granite are available in limited measure in the District. There is feasibility for studying the availability of clay in the Panchayats of Thavinhal and Mananthavady based on Mica, Granite. There is a possibility to start Enterprises in Pulliode, Chingeri, Ambalavayal, Kolagapara, Sulthanbathery and Panamaram.

Soil

In the Wayanad Forested Hills the soil is mainly of Forest loam and Laterite type. The Northern portion of this region has Udalfstropepts and Southern portion has Udultstropepts. The important crops are coffee, tea and paddy.

As regards the Wayanad Plateau, the soil is mainly of Forest loam type. The upper layer is highly enriched with organic matter and high in nitrogen but poor in base due to leaching. The soil is dark in colour. It has red loamy and red sandy soils also, technically known as Udalfstropepts, Udultstropepts, Ustalfstropepts. The important crops are coffee, tea, paddy and cardamom.

Land and Land Use Patterns

The area under land utilization has been classified as: (i) Forests, (ii) Land put to non agricultural use, (iii) Barren and Un cultivable land, (iv) Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in the net area sown, (v) Cultivable waste, (vi) Fallows other than current fallows, (vii) Current fallows, (viii) Still area, (ix) Water logged area, (x) Social forestry and (xi) Area sown more than once. Data on the land use pattern of the District for the year 2010-11 shows that out of a total geographical area of 212966 hectares forest occupies 78787 hectares constituting 37%. In view of high density of population the pressure for non-agricultural use is increasing. Land under non-agricultural use is 5.20 per cent in 2010-11. The net cropped area has marginally decreased from 1.16 lakh hectares in 2000-01 to 1.15 lakh hectares in 2010-11. There was a decrease in the area under current fallows from 2168 hectares in 2000-01 to 1750 hectares in 2010-11 and increase in area under the fallows other than current fallows from 824 hectares to 833 hectares during the corresponding period. There was decrease in the area under cultivable waste from 1561 to 1195 hectares under the period of reference. The Village-wise land use data viz., forest, irrigated land, un irrigated land, cultivable waste and area not available for cultivation as made available by the Tahsildars are presented in the Village Directory Statements.

The total area of the district is 2130 Sq.Kms which is 5.48 percent of total area of the State (38852 Sq Kms). The composition of the geographical features is given below.

Composition of geographical features during 2010-11

Sl No	Type of Land	Area in Sq Kms
1	Total area	2129.66
2	Forest area	787.87
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	110.70
4	Barren & uncultivable	1.71
5	Land under miscellaneous tree crops	1.06
6	Cultivable waste	11.95
7	Fallow other than current fallow	8.33
8	Current fallow	17.50
9	Still water	39.04
10	Waterlogged area	1.33
11	Social forestry	0.51
12	Net sown area	1149.66
13	Area sown more than once	603.34
14	Total cropped area	1753.00

Source: Agriculture Statistics 2010-11 Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Kerala

Tenancy

The important land tenures prevailing in the District before the enactment of the Kerala Land Reform Act, 1963, were Jenman, Inam, Anubhogam, Adima, Kanam, Kanamkuzhi Kanam, 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 Reform Act and subsequent amendments the implementation of ceiling on holding and distribution of surplus land came into force from early 1970. The ceiling area was fixed as 5 standard acres in the case of an adult unmarried person or a family consisting of a single surviving member and 10 acres for a family consisting of two or more members. A family was not allowed to hold more than 20 acres in any case. Certain Plantations are exempted from ceiling limits. The surplus lands were taken over by the Government and distributed to landless poor, preference being given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A notable impact of these reforms was the reduction in the number of landless agricultural households and the elimination of absentee landlordism.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people of this District. Hence, Wayanad District in the real sense of the term is an Agricultural District. The District is suitable for all varieties of cultivation. The most important crops which are cultivated in the District are Pepper and Paddy. The major plantation crops are coffee and tea. The high altitude District is characterised by the cultivation of perennial plantation crops and spices. 11 per cent of Pepper, 64 per cent of Ginger, 84 per cent of Coffee, 17 per cent of Tea and 4.6 per cent of Cardamom produced in the State are from the District which forms only 5.48 per cent of the total area of the State. The major Plantation Crops are Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Cardamom and Rubber.

Coffee

Coffee based farming system is a notable feature of Wayanad. Coffee is grown both as a pure crop and a mixed crop along with Pepper. Out of 84931 hectares of area where Coffee is grown during 2010-11 in the State, 67366 hectares (79.32 per cent) are in the District. Out of 65650 metric tonnes of Coffee produced in the State, 55275 metric tonnes of Coffee are from Wayanad District. Area under Coffee cultivation was stagnant during 1993-1996 i.e., 66999 hectares. There is an increase in the area under Coffee cultivation in the succeeding years. From this one can understand the importance of Coffee cultivation in the District. Coffee is cultivated in Meppady, Poothadi, Kaniambetta, Noolpuzha, Ambalavayal, Thavinhal, Panamaram and Thirunelly Panchayats.

Pepper

Pepper is the King of Spices. It is grown in 16189 hectares of area during 2010-11 where as it was 44908 hectares during the year 2000-01. There is a demand for Wayanad Pepper in the International Market. The production of Pepper has come down to 2431 tonnes during 2010-11 as against 17915 tonnes during 2000-01. Pepper cultivation is centred in Pulpalli, Mullenkolly, Pookode, Panamaram, Thavinhal, Thondernad and Kaniambetta Panchayats.

Ginger

About 58 per cent of Ginger production in the State is from Wayanad District. Ginger was cultivated in 2673 hectares of area in the District during 2010-11. Its production was 19414 tonnes during the corresponding period. Ginger production in the District has come down during 2010-11 with a production of 19414 tonnes as against a production of 20954 tonnes during 2000-01. Ginger is grown mainly in Pulpally, Mullenkolly, Poothadi, Panamaram, Thavinhal, Thondernad and Kaniambetta Panchayats.

Tea

Tea Plantations are seen in 13 Villages viz., Mananthavady, Thavinhal and Periya of Mananthavady Taluk, Nenmeni and Kidanganad Villages of Sulthanbathery Taluks and Pozhuthana, Achooranam, Kunnathidavaka, Chundale, Kalpeta, Kottappadi, Muppainad and Vellarimala Villages of Vythiri Taluk. It is noticed that recently the

Tea plantation is being extended to more areas in Meppady and Mananthavady Regions. There were 6472 hectares under tea plantation in the District during 2010-11 with production 9686 tonnes.

Coconut

Coconut cultivation is being extended to more areas and as a result increase in area under Coconut cultivation is seen. From 3565 hectares during 1985-86, it has now increased to 10043 hectares during 2010-11. There is more than three-fold increase in the area under Coconut cultivation. Sulthanbathery, Poothadi, Nenmeni, Thondernad, Edavaka and Pozhuthana are the Panchayats where Coconut cultivation is centred in the District.

Others

Banana cultivation is getting popularized in the District. It is the second highest district next to Palakkad in terms of production of banana (87968 tonnes in 2010-11). There is an increasing trend of planting Banana in the paddy fields. Banana is cultivated in the Panchayats of Poothadi, Thondernad, Vellamunda, Panamaram and Kottathara.

Cashew is cultivated in Thavinhal, Valat, Periya, Thondernad, Edavaka, Mananthavady and Vellamunda Villages of Mananthavady Taluk and Nenmeni and Kidanaganad Villages of Sulthanbathery Taluk. Besides the above crops, cocoa, tapioca, pulses, tubers and other vegetables, tamarind, mango, jack and arecanut are also cultivated in all Villages. The important crops raised with area covered during the year 2010-2011 are given below:

Important Crops with Area during 2010-11

Crops	Area covered (in hectares)
Paddy	11054
Pulses	516
Sugar Crops	83
Pepper	16189
Ginger	2673
Turmeric	161
Cardamom	4115
Arecanut	10445
Tamarind	79
Vanilla	69
Cloves	29
Nutmeg	64
Jack	6780
Mango	3620
Banana	10467
Plantain	1180
Pineapple	32
Pappaya	349
Orange	105
Lemon(big)	47
Lemon(small)	33
Other Fresh Fruits	269
Cashew	623
Coconut	10043
Tapioca	2265
Elephant Foot Yam	1383
Colocasia	413
Vegetables	1304
Rubber	10070
Tea	6472
Coffee	67366
Cocoa	223

Source: Report on Agricultural Statistics, 2010-11,

Dept. of Economics & Statistics, Kerala

The production of rice in the district during 2010-11 was 27911 tonnes while that of the state was 522738 tonnes. The contribution of the district towards rice production of the State is only 5.34 percent. The following table gives the extent of area in hectares and season wise production of rice in the district during the period 2000-2011.

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

Year	Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total	
	Area (in ha.)	Production (in tonnes)	Area (in ha.)	Production (in tonnes)	Area (in ha.)	Production (in tonnes)	Area (in ha.)	Production (in tonnes)
2000-01	0	0	11800	26297	3200	7505	48802	33802
2001-02	0	0	9903	24725	2952	7351	44931	32076
2002-03	0	0	10490	24778	2498	6548	44314	31326
2003-04	0	0	10175	23549	2168	4872	12343	28421
2004-05	0	0	9007	22928	2324	6278	11331	29206
2005-06	0	0	9271	22032	2232	6353	11503	28385
2006-07	0	0	9265	23115	2567	7607	11832	30722
2007-08	0	0	9413	23473	2995	8606	12408	32079
2008-09	0	0	9850	25707	2896	8154	12746	33861
2009-10	0	0	10576	26338	2419	6819	12995	33157
2010-11	0	0	9219	22645	1835	5266	11054	27911

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

The Season-wise data relating to the production of rice during the last decade reveals there was no cultivation in the autumn season. Maximum production was in the winter season.

Important Agricultural Institutions

The Regional Agricultural Research Station for High Range Zone at Ambalavayal, established in 1946, carries out research to develop agricultural practice suited to the climate of the District and to improve the quality of the agricultural produces. The Station concentrates on research on spices, tropical and sub-tropical fruits, vegetables, especially winter season vegetables and hill paddy. A plant biotechnology centre is functioning at this station for the large scale production of planting materials of spices and other plantation crops. The centre concentrates on the mass production of high value crops like vanilla, all spice and ornamental crops like anthurium, orchids, etc. RARS serves as a major hub for the supply of seeds and planting materials of various crops. A Krishi Vijnan Kendra with the objective of dissemination of latest technologies to the farmers is also attached to this Station. M S Swaminathan Research Foundation has established its first Community Agro Biodiversity Centre in Wayanad for the conservation of the generic wealth of Wayanad and surrounding region.

Marketing of Agricultural Products

A Marketing Section of Coffee Board is functioning in the District at Kalpetta. A Regional Coffee Research Station is also functioning at Chundale. The marketing of Coffee was fully regulated by the Coffee Board till 1992 and the entire Coffee grown in the District had to be pooled to the Board. But in the coffee policy of 1995-96, the Government exempted Small Scale Growers possessing land less than 10 hectares from the obligation of pooling. Those growers with more than 10 hectares of Coffee plantation were obliged to provide 60 per cent of their produces to the Coffee Board. But Government of India announced the abolition of the pooling system for coffee altogether from the 14th September 1996 and Coffee Growers are now free to market either in the domestic market or export.

Pepper is marketed mainly as dried berries. The different Agencies engaged in the marketing of the produce are Hill Produce Merchants, Marketing Societies, Commission Agents and Exporters. Being an export oriented commodity, pepper prices show frequent fluctuations depending on the International Prices prevailing for the commodity from time to time. Ginger is mainly marketed as green ginger.

The Spices Board has a Regional Office at Kalpetta. This Board is functioning for the formulation and implementation of better production and quality improvement programmes, systematic research and development, educating and training of Cardamom Growers, processors, packers and exporters, selective registration and licensing. Cardamom is sold at auction Centres. The Traders are licensed by the Spices Board and they participate in different marketing centres for auction. Rubber is a controlled commodity and is mainly marketed in the form of smoked rubber sheets. A large number of Private Dealers, as well as Primary Rubber Marketing Societies under the Rubber Marketing Federation, operate at the Village level for the purchase and sale of the commodity.

Sugandhagiri Cardamom Project aiming at co-operative collective farming of cardamom, coffee, pepper and Pookode Lake Dairy Project aiming at dairying and plantation of cardamom, coffee, cocoa, pepper and other fodder plants are the two projects functioning under the Girijan Collective Farming Co-operative Societies aiming at socio-economic advancement of tribal people. Grass lands of Indo-Swiss Project types are formed for grazing cattle.

Wayanad has 27 Agricultural Units known as Krishi Bhavans. Each Unit is under the charge of an Agricultural Officer and two or three Agricultural Assistants. There is also a farm belonging to the Department of Tribal Development known as 'Cheengeri Extension Scheme', Ambalavayal and it is managed by the Agricultural Department. The Office of the Principal Agricultural Officer is located at Kalpetta with 6 Deputy Directors, 3 Assistant Directors, 1 Technical Assistant and 1 Principal Agriculture Officer (Joint Director of Agriculture) who co-ordinates the Schemes executed in the District by the Department of Agriculture.

There are also three Block level offices, each headed by one Assistant Director of Agriculture to co-ordinate the schemes being implemented in the respective Blocks.

Irrigation

The Karapuzha Irrigation Project is the first project for Irrigation taken up in Wayanad District . The project is to construct an earthen dam with concrete spillway in right bank at Vazhavatta across Karapuzha stream and the saddle dam at Pakkam, Cherupetta and Cheegeri to create a reservoir of 76.50 mm³ storage capacities. The project was originally envisaged for Irrigation only and now it has turned to be a multipurpose project. Now there is a proposal of incorporating Mini Hydel scheme for producing 0.5 to 0.75MW of Electricity by Kerala State Electricity Board.

The Original estimate of the project was RS.7.60 crores in 1979 and the revised estimate as per 2010 schedule of rates is Rs.44150 lakhs. The cumulative expenditure is Rs.28127 lakhs. The project has been partially commissioned on 20.06.2010 and an ayacut area of 601ha has been achieved so far. Major components under head works viz, (i) Earth dam and saddle dams and (ii) Spillway are already completed. Work of stilling Basin and Energy Dissipating Chamber Connection structure to RBC from diversion chamber is in progress. Rising of roads completed to the extent of 90 per cent. As regards Left Bank canal, it is in the nearly completion stage (99%). Seventy five per cent of the work in respect of Padinjarevedu Branch canal of LBC is completed, investigation of Thondippally Branch and Kuttoor Branch of Left Bank canal is completed for which land acquisition is in progress. Investigation of all Distributaries of LBC is completed and land acquisition is in progress except Pallikkunnu Distributary. As regards the Right Bank canal, it is completed only with the exception of the connection structure of length 24.28m. The work of one distributary is completed and the investigations for other distributaries are completed and land acquisition proposals were submitted.



Karapuzha Irrigation Project

Banasurasagar is a multipurpose project, which envisages construction of a dam across Karamanthodu, a tributary of Panamaram river by the Kerala State Electricity Board. The dam has a capacity to store 6.70 TMC of water, out of which 5 TMC of water is to be directed to the Kuttiyadi Hydro Electric Project and the remaining 1.70 TMC of water is to be made available for this project. Water for irrigation will be released from a sluice, which is constructed in the dam. Banasurasagar project was commenced in 1971 with an estimated cost of Rs.1137.07 lakhs to irrigate an area of 2800 ha. agriculture land for the second and third crops. The project consist of canal system only viz.2.73 length, two branches with a total length of 13.76km,14 no. of distributaries having a total length of 69.04km.The project report was revised based on 96 schedule of rates and Administrative Sanction was given to a cost of Rs.37.88 crores. The revised estimate of the project based on 2010 Schedule of rate is Rs.185.5crores.The work of the main canal of length 2.73 km. except for the aqueduct from Ch.0-150M. and from Ch.1130M to 1500 M.is completed. The distributaries taking off from the main canal will be completed during this year. Expenditure incurred is Rs. 3697 lakhs including a part of the share cost given to KSEB.

Animal Husbandry

Animal Husbandry includes Cattle Development, Milk Production, Egg Production, Meat Production, Milk Collection, Milk Distribution, Cattle Health, Cattle Fodder, etc. Animal Husbandry has considerable scope for development in the District. Though its potential has not been properly exploited, it is one of the sectors capable of bringing about speedy economic and social transformation in the rural areas. The predominance of forests and grass lands is congenial for the development of cattle wealth. Commercial Poultry Rearing as a subsidiary occupation has immense scope for increasing the farm income of the rural people.

The total Livestock population in the District as per the XV quinquennial Livestock Census 2007 is as follows:

Livestock population in Wayanad in 2007

Sl No.	Category	Numbers
	Livestock	
1	Cattle	65459
2	Buffalo	2880
3	Sheep	190
4	Goat	75375
5	Pig	2196
6	Others	6
	Total	146106
	Poultry	
7	Fowls	369425
8	Ducks	9005
9	Others	5293
	Total	383723

Source: Livestock Census 2007 published by Directorate of Animal Husbandry

The cattle population in the District has declined from 1.64 lakhs in 1996 to 0.65 lakhs in 2007. The cattle population of Wayanad District is only 3.76 per cent of the total cattle population of the State in 2007(1740117). The number of fowls on other hand has increased two fold during the corresponding period. 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 in the District by establishing a network of Veterinary Institutions at different levels to provide veterinary aid in the District.

Details of the Veterinary Institutions under Animal Husbandry Department are given below:

Details of Veterinary Institutions in Wayanad

Sl No	Institution	Number
1	District Veterinary Centre	1
2	Veterinary Hospital	6
3	Veterinary Dispensary	19
4	Veterinary Poly Clinic	2
5	Regional Artificial Insemination Centre	1
6	Mobile Veterinary Dispensary	0
7	Mobile Veterinary Hospital	0
	Total	29

Source: " Report on Integrated Sample Survey, 2010-11 "published by the Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Tiruvananthapuram.

Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (KVASU) established in 2010 at Pookode, offers education, research and extension services in the field of Veterinary and Animal Sciences. A Veterinary College is also functioning under this university at Pookode. The Pookode Girijan Collective Primary Co-operative Society Ltd. was set up in May 1979 primarily for the rehabilitation of the freed bonded labour aiming at the rearing of cattle to create a big dairy project. There is a Dairy Farm functioning in the Priyadarshini Estate in Mananthavady. Meppady Dairy Farm is aimed at upliftment of Tribes. Bramagiri Society has also started functioning in the District. There is an Intensive Cattle Development Regional Centre at Meenangadi.

Dairy

There are about 55 Milk Co-operative Societies in the District out of which 53 are functioning in the model of Anand Pattern Dairy Co-operatives (APCOS). In the District the milk production was 69214000 metric tonnes in 1997 which had increased to 121736000 metric tonnes in 2007. About 35 per cent of milk collected was sold locally and the rest was collected and sold by Milma. There is a continuous increase in milk collection in the District. Only about 50 per cent of milk is collected through Milk Co-operative Society. Malabar Region Co-operative Milk Union at Mananthavady has been converted into a cooling station. Sulthanbathery Milk Society at Sulthanbathery has an installed capacity of 20000 litres. The Waynad Dairy has an installed capacity of 50000 litres. There are about 23 units producing milk related products run by women only. There are three Milk Development Offices at Kalpetta, Mananthavady and Sulthanbathery. Cows and Buffaloes are the major milk giving animals in the District. Eventhough there is decrease of 14.2% in the number of cows and buffaloes together during 1997-2007 the milk production have increased due to the increase in number of crossbreed which gives a yield of 9.4 Kg of milk per day.

Artificial Insemination

Animal Husbandry Department has launched a pilot programme to extend artificial insemination facilities to the doorstep of farmers. Artificial insemination facility is available in 132 Centres. Besides this, about 22 Insemination Centers are under MILMA APCOS. There is one Centre per 495 cows in the District.

Cattlefeed

In the District, one Milk Co-operative Societies have their own Cattle feed Factories at Ambalavayal with a capacity of 40 metric tonnes. Besides this, there are so many private agencies distributing cattle feed. In the distribution of cattlefeed, Milma and Kerala Feeds are also doing their services.

Fisheries

The District is insignificant in the field of marine fishing due to absence of coastal area. Inland fishing has immense scope in Wayanad. There are 295 fisherman engaged in Inland fishing during 2007. According to a survey there are 1452 Ponds in the District with a total area of 47.64 hectares (inland fisheries statistics). An Aqua Culture Extension-cum-Training Centre has been set up in the District for giving scientific training to fish farmers and also to conduct research to produce fingerlings on a scientific basis. The programme of 'Janakeeya Matsya Krishi' has been introduced during the 9th Plan. It envisages optimal utilization of the inland water resources with people's participation. JMK is an integrated programme consisting of fresh water and brackish water seed rearing, setting up of hatcheries, etc.

Industry

Industrial Development is a major factor in accelerating the growth of the economy. Wayanad District is industrially backward. The Traditional Industry of the District is handicraft. Even though necessary raw materials for making handicraft items are available in the District, the feasibility for selling the products is comparatively less. There are no Major Industries in the District. Among the Medium Scale Units most of them are Tea / Coffee Processing Units in big Estates and Timber Mills. There are 2839 industrial units registered under SSI/MSME and out of these 67 units are promoted by scheduled caste, 134 scheduled tribe and 2638 units by general category. The following tables give the details of SSI/MSME and Industrial Co-operative Societies in the district.

Industrial Statistics of Wayanad

	Category	Wayanad	Kerala
No of SSI/MSME	SC	67	7992
	ST	134	1589
	General	2638	196820
	Total	2839	205987
	Women	1194	52294
Total investments (in lakhs)		13545.32	1083168.92
Value of goods and services produced(in lakhs)		27756.91	3715570.24

Source: Panchayat Statistics Wayanad, DES, 2011

Industrial Co-operative Societies in Wayanad

	Category	Wayanad	Kerala
Number of Industrial Co-operative Societies Registered	SC	5	449
	ST	25	93
	General	43	1113
	Total	98	2466
	Women	25	811
Total No. of working societies	SC	3	134
	ST	9	16
	General	15	265
	Total	36	582
	Women	9	167

Source: Panchayat Statistics Wayanad, DES, 2011

In Wayanad most of the industries are located in Kalpetta Municipality and Sulthan Bathery, Meenangadi and Mananthavadi Gramapanchayats. The District Industries centre functions at Muttill. Taluk Industries offices are functioning in Vythiri and Mananthavady Taluks. An SSI wing has started functioning at the Sulthan Bathery branch of Canara Bank. In Sulthan Bathery a mini industrial estate having 14 sheds is functioning under the control of SIDCO. A raw material unit is also operating there. Land has been purchased to start industrial estates in Edavaka, Mananthavady, Kaniyambetta and Poothady under the project of District panchayat. A small Industries Park under KINFRA is functioning at Kalpetta. It is also proposed to set up a KINFRA Mega Food Park in Wayanad.(District Handbook of Wayanad).

Trade and Commerce

The economy of the District is mainly dependent on agriculture. Hill produce and Agriculture produce are major commodities traded in the District. Sulthanbathery, Meenangadi and Kenichira of Sulthanbathery Taluk are the important Commercial Centres from where ginger, pepper, rubber, coffee, tea plantation and banana are exported. Kalpetta is an important Trading Centre of Vythiri Taluk. Meppady is also another Trading

Centre of this Taluk. Mananthavady is yet another Trading Centre of Mananthavady Taluk. There are Fish Marketing Centres at Panamaram, Vellamunda and Mananthavady.

Transport and Communications

Wayanad is well connected to Mysore and Coorg districts of Karnataka, the Nilgiris and Ooty – the famous tourist place in South India in Tamil Nadu, Kannur, Kozhikode and Malappuram districts in Kerala by road. It is connected to Nilgiri district in Tamil Nadu by Sulthan Bathery-Ayyankolli-Gudallur road and Vythiri-Vaduvanchal-Gudallur road. The three roads which connect the district with Kozhikode and Kannur districts are Thamarassery Ghat (NH 212), Mananthavady – Thalassery road through Periya ghat and Mananthavady-Kuttiyadi road through Kuttiyadi ghat.

The only mode of transportation within the District is by roads. Wayanad is one of the Districts in the State which wholly depends on roads for transportation. In the District the length of road per 1 lakh population is about 93.91 km. in 2009-10. Only 2.80 per cent of the total road length of the State lies in the District. Tippu Sulthan was chiefly responsible for the construction of roads connecting important places of Malabar. The road connecting Mysore and Thalassery through the Periya Ghat and the road connecting Mysore and Kozhikode through the Thamarassery Ghat are the important roads passing through Wayanad. During Pazhassi's Struggle in the early part of the 19th Century, Military Roads were constructed in the interior of Wayanad. In the 2nd half of 19th Century, Collector Conolly took special attention in the maintenance of roads.

National Highway 212 is the only National Highway passing through Wayanad. It connects Kozhikode with Kollegal in Karnataka via Mysore and at Kollegal, it joins the NH 209, which connects Bangalore and Dindigal. Of the distance of 272 Km, 117 Km is in Kerala and out of which a portion from Lakkidi to Muthanga is in Wayanad District. There are nine State Highways passing through the district. Calicut-Vythiri-Gudallur Road and Kalpetta - Mananthavay Road are the important State Highways passing through Wayanad. The two important District Roads are the Thalassery-Bhaveli Road and Sulthan Bathery - Pulpally - Perikkallur Road.

The length of State Highway in the District during the year 2009-10 is 128.96 km while that of Major District Roads is 637.4 km. An additional length of 262.96 km have been merged to Major District roads in the year 2012 results in the increase in length of Major District Roads to 900.4 Km. Other District and Village Roads in the District have been transferred to Local bodies as part of decentralisation.

Ghat Roads are still the important roads in the District. The details of Ghat Roads built at the time of East India Company are seen in the Malabar Manual written by William Logan.

1. Cherambady Ghat Road

It starts from Thalassery-Kannur and goes via Kudugu and reaches Sreerangapattanam and Mysore. People used to transport Sandal, Saffron, etc., and later on Coffee to the plain lands for trading purposes.

2. Periyalottu Road

This road goes to Mysore via North Wayanad. It is a road constructed with an alternate purpose of transporting military men from Malabar Coast to Mysore. In the beginning it was meant to cross the area falling under Kodagu Rajas.

3. Kuttyadi-Ghat Road

This road is constructed to cross North Wayanad from the confluence of Kottapuzha River.

4. Thamarassery-Ghat Road

It is one of the Military Roads constructed by Tippu Sulthan. It goes from Kozhikode via South Wayanad to Mysore. This was the road chosen by Arthur Wellesly to face the Pazhassi Struggle.

Motor Vehicles

The category wise distribution of Motor Vehicles in the District during the period 2007-10 is given below:

Motor Vehicles in the District during the period 2007-2010

Sl.No.	Category	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Goods Vehicles	4691	5044	5446
2	Buses	1688	1744	1810
3	Cars and Station Wagons including Taxies and Jeeps	12048	13519	15887
4	Three Wheelers	6687	7139	7987
5	Two Wheelers	24982	26630	30797
6	Others	1599	1687	2069
	Total	51695	55763	63996

Source: Economic Review, State Planning Board

From the above table, the total numbers of Motor Vehicles in the district in 2009-10 is 63996 which is 1.31 per cent of the total number of vehicles in the State. The percentage increase in Motor Vehicles during the period 1997-2000 is 23.79 per cent in the District.

There are 3 KSRTC Units in the District with one Unit at Mananthavady and the others at Kalpetta and Sulthanbathery. In addition to KSRTC Buses, a good number of Private Buses are also plying in the District in almost all the Panchayats. The District has neither Rail line nor Waterways. The nearest Railway Station is at Kozhikode about 70 km. from Kalpetta. The nearest Airport is at Karipur in Malappuram District.

Electricity and Power

The main Hydro Electric Project contemplated in the District is Mananthavady Hydro Electric Project. The project envisages the construction of a Dam (height 38.5 m.) across the Mananthavady River at Pallivathukkal. Apart from the Main Dam, there are 9 Saddle Dams. The total extent of the Reservoir is 4220 hectares and the Reservoir level is 748.5 m. with a total capacity of 608 mcm. The impounded water is taken through two penstocks to the generators. The Generator Station is located at Kottiyoor with a production capacity of 83.3 Mega Watt of power. For generation of electricity there is an Augmentation Scheme along with Banasura Sagar Scheme aiming at harnessing the River Karamanthodu by diversion of the waters to the existing Reservoir of the Kuttiyadi Hydro Electric Scheme for increasing its power potential and irrigating an area in its own basin and in the Kuttiyadi Basin.

Wayanad is facing the same problem as that of whole Malabar Area i.e., low voltages, disparity in the distribution system and time lag in the completion of new projects. There are four Sub Stations in the District such as Kaniambetta, Kuttamunda, Sulthanbathery and Mananthavady which distribute electricity in the District. These Sub Stations receive electricity from Mysore Uppatti and Southern Grid (Madakkathara). From Kaniambetta, electricity is supplied to Sulthanbathery and Mananthavady.

In the year 1990 an Electrical Circle Office was started in the District Headquarters of Kalpetta. In addition to this there are four Major Sections at Kalpetta, Vythiri, Sulthanbathery and Mananthavady and two Satellite Sections at Meenangadi and Panamaram. A Sub Regional Store at Kalpetta and a Civil Division associated with Kuttiyadi Augmentation Scheme is also functioning in the District. There are two IREP Offices functioning at Mananthavady and Sulthanbathery in the field of non-conventional energy.

The connected load in the District is calculated as 257093 Kilo Watt comprising of 248173 KW on LT and 8920 KW on HT.(KSEB Wayanad) The major problems in the District are transmission loss, low voltages, delay in getting connection, delay in construction of electric lines through the forest, lack of awareness among

tribal people about electricity, excess of length of LT lines, laxity in timely renovation efforts, outdated lines and instruments and low capacity of Sub-Stations.

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. It laid the provision of a three tier system of Panchayat for the first time in the village, block and district level. Panchayats were vested with the powers and responsibilities of the economic development and social justice of the state. The Panchayats were also responsible for the implementation of developmental schemes and setting up of a Finance Commission for reviewing the financial status of the Panchayats

In course of time certain Panchayats were converted into Municipalities and big Panchayats were divided into smaller ones. The Kerala Panchayat Act 1994 is enacted for planned rural development and to ensure peoples participation in the increased development of local area based on 73rd amendments of Indian Constitution. This Act was amended in 1995 and in 1999 and based on recommendations of decentralization committee, First Finance Committee and Election Commission; basic changes were incorporated in 105 departments out of total of 285 departments. The special feature of these amendments is that almost all administrative control of the state on local administration was done away with. In 2000 it was amended again and power for division of wards and reservation of wards etc. were given to Election Commission. In 2001 the OMBUDSMAN Act was amended providing for only a single member.

As per the Act, three tiers of administration namely Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat and District Panchayat are formed in each district of the state. A special feature of the Panchayat Raj is the formation of Gramasabha where the common people can participate in the decision making.

Jurisdiction of Grama Panchayats is usually a village. However in certain cases more than one village constitute the area of the Panchayat. The Panchayat is divided into wards. Elections in the Panchayat are democratically conducted by the State Election Commission. Each ward of the Panchayat has an elected member. The tenure of the elected member is five years. From the members of the wards the President and Vice-President are elected. President is the head of the Grama Panchayat. For administrative purposes a Grama Panchayat Secretary is appointed. He is a Government employee.

Gram Panchayats plays a very important role in the developmental activities of the village. The grama sabha is held at least four times in a year and developmental plans are discussed, finalized and implemented in the gramasabha meet was by the participation of people. Overall progress of the rural population has considerably increased especially in sphere of economical, educational, cultural and social activities in the last few years. In Kerala the 9th Five Year Plan was introduced through a special scheme called Janakeeya Asuthranam, which means grass root level planning by the people themselves. Through this scheme power was decentralized up to the grass root level.

In order to give a meaningful direction to the progress of decentralization; a decision was taken by the state government vide G.O (MS) No 10/96 plg. dated 30-7-1996 that the plan programmes should consist of schemes formulated and implemented by the local bodies within their area of responsibilities. Accordingly the

funds, which the state government received from Central Government for implementation of various schemes under the five-year plan, are earmarked for Corporations, Municipalities, District Panchayats, Block Panchayats and Grama Panchayats. The funds are transferred to the local bodies in two components - The State sponsored schemes and Grant-in-Aid to Local Bodies. The former schemes are formulated by the Head of the Department at the state level and they will be implemented by the Local Bodies. The second scheme is for various plans formulated by the Local Bodies themselves under the peoples grass root level Planning Programme (Janakeeya Asoothranam).

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

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

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

The share under TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) has also been divided among the Three tier Panchayats on the basis of urban and rural Scheduled Tribe population. The share for the Three tier Panchayats i.e., Grama Panchayats, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats is in the ratio of 50 : 20 : 30 in the budget for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. Table below gives an account of Plan Assistance as Grant-in-Aid to Local Bodies during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Plan Assistance as Grant-in-Aid to Local Bodies for development expenditure during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Year	Name of Local Body	Grant-in Aid (Rs. in thousand)			
		General Sector	SCP	TSP	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2007-08	Grama Panchayat	269864	26886	120916	417666
	Block Panchayat	66505	8943	48004	123452
	District Panchayat	67076	8943	71464	147483
	Municipality/Corporation	0	0	0	0
	Total	403445	44772	240384	688601
2008-09	Grama Panchayat	296957	29575	133010	459542
	Block Panchayat	73182	9837	52799	135818
	District Panchayat	73784	9537	78605	161926
	Municipality/Corporation	0	0	0	0
	Total	443923	48949	264414	757286
2009-10	Grama Panchayat	326759	32532	146306	505597
	Block Panchayat	80526	10821	58074	149421
	District Panchayat	81163	10821	86465	178449
	Municipality/Corporation	0	0	0	0
	Total	488448	54174	290845	833467

Source: Department of Finance, Government of Kerala

Each District receives plan assistance for General Sector, SCP and TSP. Of these the major allotment is for General Sector. Grama Panchayats receives the maximum assistance. During 2007-08 the total assistance

received by the District Panchayat, Block Panchayats, Grama Panchayats and Municipalities in Wayanad District amounted to Rs.6886.01 lakhs. By 2008-09, the total assistance had gone up to Rs.7572.86 lakhs i.e. an increase of 9.97 per cent. In TSP there is an increase in allotment from Rs.2403.84 lakhs in 2007-08 to 2908.45 lakhs in 2009-10. It is noticed that Grama Panchayats have received the maximum assistance in General sector, SCP and TSP. The fund allocation reflects the importance of the local bodies in the implementation of IXth Plan Programmes.

Kudumbashree

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, Kudumbashree is now present in each & every Gram Panchayat and every welfare and development activity is related and dependent on kudumbashree to provide the community interface. This mission is mainly centered 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 8477 neighbourhood groups (NHG) functioning in Wayanad District.

ii) CENSUS CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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 existing town as their continuous urban spread (i.e., an Out Growth). Each such town together with its outgrowth(s) is treated as an integrated urban area and is designated as an 'urban agglomeration'. For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomerations during Census of India 2011, following criteria has been adopted:

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

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

Out Growth (OG): The outgrowth is a viable unit such as a village or a hamlet or an enumeration block and clearly identifiable in terms of its boundaries and location. While determining the outgrowth of a town, it has been ensured that it possesses the urban features in terms of infrastructure and amenities such as pucca

roads, electricity, taps, drainage system for disposal of waste water etc., educational institutions, post offices, medical facilities, banks etc and physically contiguous with the core town of the UA.

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

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

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

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

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

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

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

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

Scheduled castes

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Ayyanavar
7. Baira
8. Bakuda
9. Bathada
10. Bharathar (other than Parathar), Paravan
11. Chakkiliyan
12. Chamar, Muchi
- 13 Chandala
14. Cheruman
15. Domban
16. Gosangi
17. Hasla
18. Holeyá
19. Kadaiyan
20. Kakkalan, Kakkan
21. Kalladi
22. Kanakkan, Padanna, Padannan
23. Kavara(other than Telugu speaking or Tamil speaking Balija, Kavarai, Gavara, Gavarai, 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 theMalabar district as specified by sub-section(2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)]*
30. Mannan, Pathiyan, Perumannan, Vannan, Velan
31. Moger (other than Mogeýar)
- 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 Ezhuvass andThiyyas who are known as Thandan in the erstwhile Cochin and Malabar areas) and (Carpenters who are known as Thachan, in the erstwhile Cochin and Travancore State)
48. Thoti
49. Vallon
50. Valluvan
51. Vetan
52. Vettuvan, Pulaya Vettuvan(in the areas of erstwhile Cochin State only)
53. Nerian

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

Scheduled Tribes

1. 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, Mulla Kuruman, Mulla Kuruman, Mala Kuruman
14. Kurumbas, Kurumbar, Kurumban
15. Maha Malasar
16. Malai Arayan, Mala Arayan
17. Malai Pandaram
18. Malai Vedan, Malavedan
19. Malakkuravan
20. Malasar
21. Malayan, Nattu Malayan, Konga Malayan (excluding the areas comprising the Kasargode, Cannanore, Wayanad and Kozhikode districts)

22. Malayarayar
23. Mannan
24. Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan
25. Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan
26. Paniyan
27. Ulladan, Ullatan
- 28 Uraly
29. Mala Vettuvan(in Kasargode and Kannur districts)

30. Ten 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 health worker.
- 2.5 Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (MCW):** It provides pre-natal and post-natal services for both mother and child. The services include regular check-up of pregnant women, giving folic tablets, counseling, delivery, immunization of children with check-up etc.
- 2.6 TB Clinic (TBC):** The diagnosis and treatment of TB are functions of the general health services and hence it is a part and parcel of Primary Health Care. Specialized units such as the District Tuberculosis Centre (DTC) act as referral centres. TB clinics are established by the Government of India under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme and implemented through a network of DTC. The DTC is the nodal point for TB control activities in the district and it also functions as a specialized referral centre. The functions of sub-district level Tuberculosis Unit (TU) are implementation, monitoring and supervision of TB control activities in its designated geographical areas.
- 2.7 Health Centre:** Clinic where medicine and medical supplies are dispensed. It has no in-patient facility. A clinic (or an outpatient clinic) is a small private or public health facility that is devoted to the care of outpatients, often in a community, in contrast to larger hospitals, which also treat inpatients.
- 2.8 Dispensary:** Place where patients are treated and medicines provided but with no in-patient facility. Immunizations, MCH Services and sometimes pathological tests are carried out here. It may be of allopathic or any alternative medicine.
- 2.9 Veterinary Hospital:** Mostly run by the State Government or local body for treatment and preventive measures against diseases of domestic animals like cows, buffaloes etc in rural areas.
- 2.10 Mobile Health Clinic:** These are Mobile vans well equipped with a range of health services to villages located far away from the CHCs, PHCs or any public health sources. The vans visit villages on designated days to deliver the health care services. The services generally offered are OPD, ante-natal and post-natal, B.P. examination, X-ray, ECG, Immunization, First Aid etc.

- 2.11 Family Welfare Centre:** Check-up and counseling is provided to the pregnant and married women regarding small family norm and devices for having a small family. Temporary and permanent contraceptive devices are provided here.
- 2.12 Nursing Home:** A nursing home is a long –term care facility licensed by the state that offers 24-hour room and board and health care services including basic and skilled nursing care, rehabilitation and a full range of other therapies., treatments and programs to old and sick people. The difference between a hospital and a nursing home is that a nursing home gives importance to convalescence from a disease while a hospital gives medical treatment for the disease.
- 2.13 Medicine Shop:** A shop which sells drugs and medicines of any system of medicine viz. allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic or unani medicines, is considered as a medicine shop. Sometimes some shops and Paan shops also keep ordinary medicines, like Crocin, Burnol etc. These shops are not taken as medicine shops.
- 3. Drinking water:** The following are the main source of drinking water facility (ies) available in the village.
- 3.1 Tap Water-treated:** This source of drinking water refers to a source of drinking water which is provided to the villagers through pipes within their premises or to the villagers through common taps (public taps/community water points) by the Government departments, local bodies, panchayats, public or private estate agencies, etc. after treatment. Such a source is treated as 'Tap water from treated source'.
- 3.2 Tap Water-un-treated:** If the villagers are drawing drinking water through pipes either directly from a well or bore well or after pumping the well or tube well water, or the water is supplied through pipes to the households of the village or through public taps without treatment. Such a source is treated as 'Tap water from un-treated source'.
- 3.3 Covered Well (CW):** A well that is (1) covered on sides from run-off water (i.e., excess water from rain, snowmelt or other sources flows over the land) through a wall lining or casting that is raised above ground level on a platform that diverts spilled water away from the well and (2) covered so that bird droppings and animals cannot fall down the hole. It is considered as covered well.
- 3.4 Un-covered Well (UW):** A well which is (1) un-covered on sides from runoff water, (2) un-covered from bird droppings and animals; or (3) both.
- 3.5 Hand Pump (HP):** Hand pump means where ground water is taken out manually by operating a hand pump.
- 3.6 Tube Well / Borehole (TW):** Tube well denotes the ground water source from where ground water is taken out through electrical or diesel pump. Spring, River/Canal, Tank/Pond/Lark are self explanatory.
- 4. Community Toilet Complex :** Community Toilet may be constructed and maintained by Gram Panchayats or Private NGOs like Sulabh Sauchalaya or likes.
- 5. Rural Sanitary Mart or Sanitary Hardware Outlet (RSM):** It is an outlet dealing with the materials, hardware and designs required for the construction of not only sanitary latrines but other sanitary facilities such as compost pit, washing platform and other sanitation and hygiene accessories required for individuals, households and the environment in the rural areas.
- 6. Community bio-gas or recycle of waste for productive use:** Many of the solid wastes having economic values but put for disposal can be recycled for reuse. For example, food, cow dung, leaves, vegetable, paper, wood, plastics, old cloth etc. However, some of the wastes are not recyclable. These are carbon paper, thermo coal etc. When recyclable solid wastes is subjected to decomposition, bio-gas could be produced under favourable conditions. These systems of recycling may be there at the village level

organized by Gram Panchayats with technical support from Governments or non-government organizations.

7. Communication and transport Facilities:

7.1 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, taluk 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 possibil-

ity of the town having both closed as well as open drainage systems.

13. **Type of latrines:** The data on various types of latrines both public and private together are collected. The three types of latrines considered here are, Pit Latrine, Flush/Pour Flush Latrine and Service Latrine.
 - (i) **Pit System:** The latrines are attached to the pit that is dug into the ground for the reception of night soil, are reckoned as pit latrine.
 - (ii) **Flush/pour flush:** A flush latrine uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water and has a water seal, which is a U-shaped pipe, below the seat or squatting pan that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour flush latrine uses a water seal, but unlike a flush latrine, a pour flush latrine uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used).
 - (iii) **Service:** Type of latrine from where night soil is removed manually by scavengers. All other types of latrines are covered under “Others” category.
14. **Protected Water Supply- Source and capacity of Storage system:** There are various sources of water supply and its storage system in the town.
 - 14.1 **Service Reservoir:** A service reservoir is a water storage container that holds clean water after it has been treated in a water plant, and before it is piped to the end users. These containers are covered, and are designed to keep the water safe from contamination. Their main purpose is to provide a buffer within the water supply system so that water supplies can be maintained across periods of varying demand.
 - 14.2 **River Infiltration Gallery:** Infiltration Galleries are capable of supplying large quantities of water, and are used where wells are unable to supply water needs, i.e. where an impermeable rock barrier affects well efficiency, or where surface water sources are too shallow for intake screens. Infiltration galleries are one or more horizontal screens placed adjacent to (on-shore), or directly underneath (bed-mounted), a surface water source.
 - 14.3 **Bore Well Pumping System:** A bore well is a well of 6" to 12" in diameter drilled into the earth for retrieving water. The depth of a bore well can vary from 50 feet to 3000 feet. Water is pumped out to surface through electricity/generator.
 - 14.4 **Pressure Tank:** Tank that is used to ensure consistent water pressure and for storage of water. Usually located in basement of house but sometimes (in older settings) located in well pit.
15. **Road lighting (Points):** Road lighting means the number of street lights that are maintained in the town.
16. **Home Orphanage:** Orphanage is the name to describe a residential institution devoted to the care of **orphans**—children whose parents are deceased or otherwise unable to care for them. Parents, and sometimes grandparents, are legally responsible for supporting children, but in the absence of these or other relatives willing to care for the children, they become a ward of the state, and orphanages are a way of providing for their care and housing.
17. **Working women’s hostel:** These may be recognised or non-recognised by any public authority. The data on number of working women’s hostels available in the town are collected with number of seats.
18. **Old Age Home:** There are two types of Old Age Homes in India. One is the “Free” type which cares for the destitute old people who have no one else to care for them. They are given shelter, food, clothing and medical care. The second type is the “Paid” home where care is provided for a fee. Nowadays, such “Retirement” homes have become very popular in India and they are well worth considering.
19. **Stadium:** A stadium is a place, or venue, for (mostly) outdoor sports, concerts or other events, consisting of a field or stage partly or completely surrounded by a structure designed to allow spectators to stand or sit and view the event.

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

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

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

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

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

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

iv) 2011 CENSUS FINDINGS

Census presents data by rural and urban areas. The present Wayanad District was formed on the 1st November 1980. Before that it was a part of Kannur and Kozhikode Districts. The recasted figures of total population of the District shows that its total population was 75149 in 1901. Up to 1931 Census, the population remained below 1 lakh. The District has witnessed continuous increase in population till 2011. But Wayanad has remained as the least populated District in the State. Its present population is only 2.45 per cent of the total population of the State. In 2001 Census also, the total population of the District constituted 2.45 per cent of the population of the State. The population of the District has increased from 780619 in 2001 to 817420 with 401684 males and 415736 females.

Statement-1

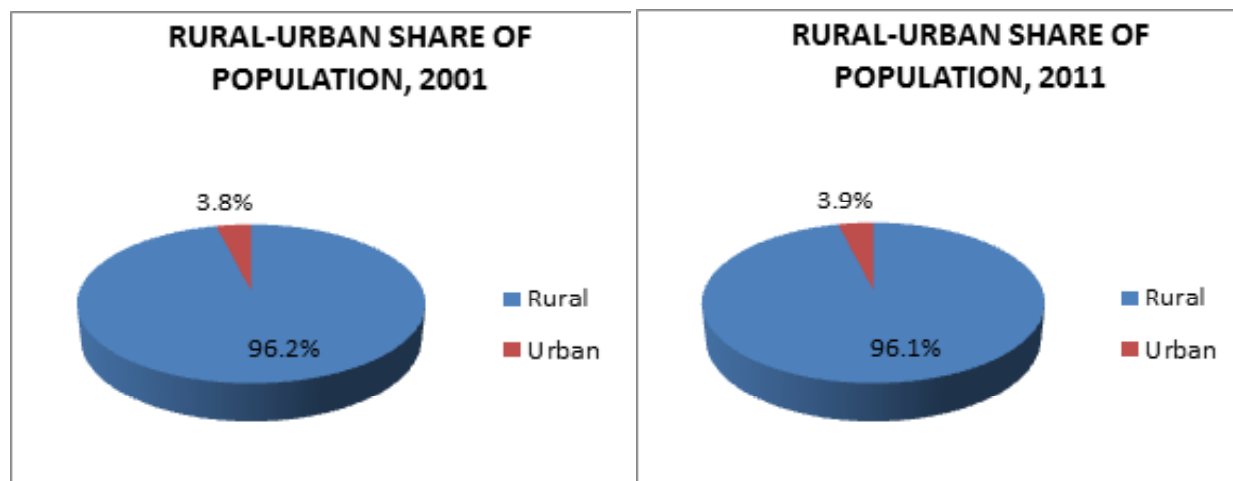
Name of Taluk	Percentage to total population of the District	
	2001	2011
Mananthavady	31.0	31.6
Sulthanbathery	37.0	36.4
Vythiri	32.0	32.0

a) Distribution of Population in Rural and Urban areas

The District had no urban area till Kalpetta Panchayat was notified as a Municipal Town in 1989. The urban population recorded in 2001 Census was 29612. This accounted for 3.79 per cent of the total population of the District and 0.36 per cent of the total urban population of the State. In 2011 Census, the urban

population has increased to 31580, thus constituting 3.86 per cent of the total population of the District and 0.20 per cent of the total urban population of the State. More than 95 per cent of the total population live in rural areas in both the Censuses of 2001 and 2011. This shows that Wayanad District is not only the least populated District but also one of the least urbanized District in the State. However rural-urban ratio of population of the District has witnessed a marginal decrease from 25.4: 1 in 2001 to 24.9: 1 in 2011. The District constitutes only 5.48 per cent of the total area of the State and has 2.45 per cent of the total population of the State. The least populated District of the state, Wayanad has higher percentage of area than Kasaragod (5.13) and Alappuzha (3.64) Districts.

Figure 1: Distribution of Population



Administratively, Wayanad District is divided into three Taluks viz. Mananthavady, Sulthanbathery and Vythiri. North Wayanad Taluk of Malabar District was renamed as Mananthavady Taluk and South Wayanad Taluk was bifurcated into Sulthanbathery and Vythiri Taluks. Mananthavady and Sulthanbathery Taluks are fully rural in all the Censuses. Kalpetta, the sole town of Wayanad District, is in Vythiri Taluk. Of the three Taluks, Sulthanbathery is in the foremost in area and population in 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses. Mananthavady Taluk has the least population in the last three consecutive Censuses. In 1991 Census, the total population of the District was distributed almost uniformly in all the three Taluks with a slight edge for Sulthanbathery Taluk (38%). In 2001 also distribution of population followed the same trend. The percentage of population in Mananthavady and Vythiri Taluks witnessed an increase from 30.31 in 1991 to 31.02 in 2001 and 31.69 in 1991 to 31.97 in 2001 respectively. In Sulthan Bathery Taluk the percentage of population declined from 38.00 in 1991 to 37.01 in 2001. In 2011 Census also the population is almost equally distributed among the three Taluks with Sulthanbathery Taluk having the highest share (36.44) per cent). The percentage of population in Mananthavady (31.58) and Vythiri (31.98) Taluks has increased while in Sulthanbathery Taluk it has decreased to 36.44 in 2011 from 37.01 in 2001. In 2001 only 3.79 per cent of the total population was urban in the District. The entire urban population was included in Vythiri Taluk and it accounted for 11.86 per cent of the total population of the Taluk in 2001. The percentage of urban population to total population of the District as well as Vythiri Taluk has increased to 3.86 and 12.08 respectively in 2011.

Mananthavady and Vythiri Taluks have shown steady increase in the proportion of population in the

last three censuses whereas Sulthan Bathery taluk has shown a decrease in proportion of population of the taluk to the total population of the district.

An index for urbanization is the number of Towns per 100 Villages. In 2001, there were 48 Villages in Wayanad District. It was distributed in the three Taluks in almost equal ratio. Sulthanbathery Taluk had 15 Villages, 16 in Mananthavady Taluk and 17 in Vythiri Taluk. The average number of Towns per 100 Villages for the District was worked out as 2.08 in 2001. Since Mananthavady and Sulthanbathery Taluks were fully rural, the average number of Towns per 100 Villages for these Taluks was nil. In Vythiri Taluk, the average number of Towns per 100 Villages was 5.88. It was more than twice the average number of Towns per 100 Villages for the District. In 2011 Census, also the average number of Towns per 100 Villages is the same for the District and Vythiri Taluk.

The average number of Villages per Taluk is 16 both in 2001 and 2011 Censuses. Only in Vythiri Taluk the number of Villages is above the average number of Villages per Taluk. In Mananthavady Taluk, the number of Village is equal to the average number of Villages per Taluk.

Kalpetta Municipality is the sole town of the District. The average population size of a Town was 29612 in 2001 and 31580 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

Towns are classified into six specific Population Size-classes based on their population in each Census for the purpose of comprehensive analysis of various demographic parameters. Population Size-Classes for the Town are six in number ranging from the highest Population Size-class of I of 100000 and above population to the lowest Population Size-class - VI with less than 5000 population. The Towns falling in the highest Size-class-I are termed as City. The other four intermediary Size-Classes are Class - II with population between 50000 - 99999, Class-III with population ranging 20000 - 49999, Class-IV with population range of 10000 - 19999 and Class-V with population 5000 - 9999. Wayanad District is predominantly rural. Its only Town of Kalpetta Municipality was formed in the year 1989. It had a population of 22949 and thus was included in the Population Size-class-III in 1991 Census. Its population has increased to 31580 in 2011. Even with an increase of population during 1991-2011, it has retained its Class-III status. Since Kalpetta Municipality has kept its Class-III status in all the Censuses from 1991 to 2011, it can be safely concluded that there is no movement of Town from one Size-class to another Size-class. This Class-III Town of Kalpetta Municipality had 3.79 per cent of the total population of the District in 2001 in an area of 34.14 sq.km. In 2011 Census, this percentage has increased to 3.86 with an addition of 1968 persons during 2001-2011.

Population Growth

In 2001 Census the District had a population of 780619 persons. During the last ten years 36801 persons were added to District, bringing its total population to 817420 in 2011. Decadal growth-rate during 2001-2011 is 4.71 per cent against 16.14 per cent growth-rate during 1991-2001.

Analysis of the growth-rate of the District during 1901 - 2011 reveals the trend in population growth in the District during the last one hundred and ten years. There has been an increase in the total population of the District in all the decades. Total population of the District was 75149 in 1901. During the first decade, the growth-rate was 9.85 per cent. In the decade 1911-1921, the District had the lowest growth-rate of 2.69 per cent. In 1931 the growth-rate was 8.26 per cent. But this growth-rate was less than the growth-rate in 1911.

The District had witnessed continuous increase in growth-rate from 1931 to 1961. During 1941-1951 and 1951-1961, the growth-rate was 59.17 per cent and 62.60 per cent respectively. The reason for this high rate of population growth may be the migration of people from Muvattupuzha, Thodupuzha, Changanassery and Meenachil Taluks of the erstwhile Travancore State to this fertile agricultural area. Thereafter the growth-rate shows a declining trend. The present decadal growth-rate of 4.71 per cent is the second lowest growth rate in last 110 years. The following Statement shows the percentage decadal growth during 2001-2011.

Statement -2

State/District/Taluk	Population		Percentage of Decadal Growth 2001-2011
	2001	2011	
Kerala State	31841374	33406061	4.9
Wayanad District	780619	817420	4.7
Mananthavady Taluk	242125	258140	6.6
Sulthan Bathery Taluk	288896	297863	3.1
Vythiri Taluk	249598	261417	4.7

The rural growth-rate of the District is the same as that of the total growth-rate in all the decades from 1901-1911 to 1971-1981. Kalpetta Panchayat became Municipality only in 1989. Kalpetta Municipality had registered an urban growth-rate of 6.65 per cent during 2001-2011. 11.86 per cent of the population of Vythiri Taluk was in urban in 2001 Census. In 2011 Census, the percentage of urban population in Vythiri Taluk has increased to 12.08.

The average growth-rates for the total and the rural areas of the District during 1991-2001 were 16.14 per cent and 15.69 per cent respectively. The average total/rural growth-rates of Mananthavady and Vythiri Taluks were higher than the total growth-rate of the District during 1991-2001. Mananthavady Taluk with 18.86 per cent total/rural growth-rate had recorded the highest growth-rate during 1991-2001. The rural area of Sulthan Bathery Taluk recorded the lowest growth-rate of 13.12 per cent as against the growth-rate of 15.69 for the District rural. Coming to 2011 Census, it is seen that the rural areas of Mananthavady Taluk registered a growth-rate of 6.61 per cent during 2001-2011. The rural areas of Sulthanbathery Taluk has registered 3.10 per cent growth-rate during 2001-2011. This is also much lower than its growth-rate during 1991-2001. In the case of rural areas of Vythiri Taluk, the rural growth-rate has decreased to 4.48 during 2001-2011. The urban growth rate of the district and Vythiri taluk during 2001-2011 has decreased to 6.65 percentage.

Density

The land-people ratio which is often known as the density of population gives an idea of the pressure of population on land. Usually, density is depicted by the number of persons inhabiting one square kilometre of area. If we analyse the density data of the District for the last one hundred years, it can be seen that the District had a density of less than 100 persons per sq.km. up to 1951. From a density of 35 persons per sq.km. in 1901 it reached 79 persons per sq.km. after gap of 50 years. The density of the District reached above 100 persons per sq.km. in 1961. It crossed 200 persons per sq.km. in 1981 and 300 persons per sq.km. in 1991. The present density of 384 persons per sq.km. is low when compared to the density of all other Districts (except Idukki) and the State (860). The District has the 13th position in

density in 2001 and 2011. Wayanad District is also one of the seven Districts having density below 1000 persons per sq.km. The District having density just above Wayanad District is Pathanamthitta with 452 persons per sq.km. Idukki District has lower density (255) than Wayanad District. In 2001, the District had an urban density of 727 persons per sq.km. and rural density of 359 persons per sq.km. Urban density of the District has increased by 48 points during 2001-2011 while the increase in rural density is 17 points. The density of population in the District in 2001 and 2011 are presented in the statement given below.

Statement -3

State/District/Taluk	Density of Population	
	2001	2011
Kerala State	819	860
Wayanad District	366	384
Mananthavady Taluk	327	345
Sulthan Bathery Taluk	373	384
Vythiri Taluk	408	428

Among the Taluks, there is no considerable variation in density. It ranges from 345 to 428 in 2011. Highest density of 428 persons per sq.km. is in Vythiri Taluk and the lowest in Mananthavady Taluk. The urban density of Vythiri Taluk is the same as the urban density of the District (775). The only urban area in the District is in this Taluk. Kalpetta Municipality with an area of 40.74 sq.km. has a density of 775 persons per sq.km.

All the inhabited Villages in the District have been grouped under eight density ranges: (i) less than 10, (ii) 11-20, (iii) 21-50, (iv) 51-100, (v) 101-200, (vi) 201-300, (vii) 301-500, and (viii) 501+. Of the 48 Villages in the District, in 40 Villages, (83.33 per cent), the density was above 300 persons per sq.km. in 2001. More than 90 per cent of the rural population were living in villages with density 301+. In 2011 census there are 26 rural villages in density range 501+, 14 villages in density range 301 – 500, 5 villages in density range 101 – 200, 2 villages in density range 51 – 100 and 1 village in density range 21 – 50. Sulthanbathery Village of Sulthanbathery Taluk has the highest density in 2011 with 1189 persons per sq.km. and Thariyode Village of Vythiri Taluk has the lowest density with 30 persons per sq.km.

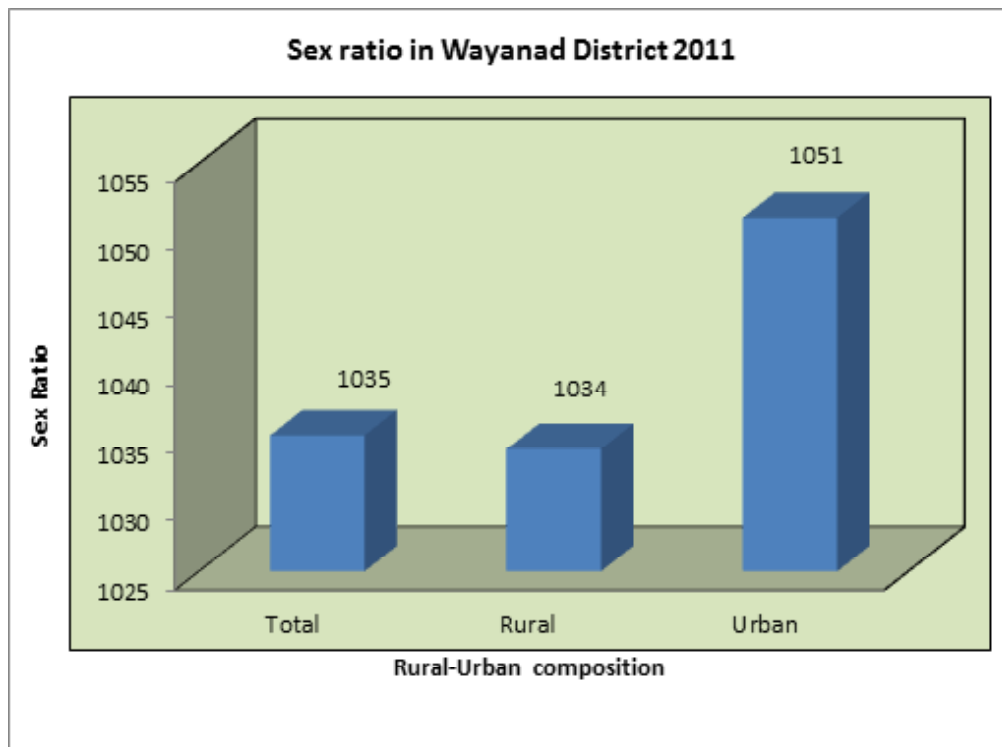
Sex-ratio

Sex-ratio is defined in the Indian Census as the number of females per 1000 males. In Kerala, in all Censuses from 1901, females outnumber males. The reverse was seen in Wayanad District till 2001 census, where in all Censuses starting from 1901, the sex-ratio was in favour of males. This scenario changed in 2011 census and the sex ratio turned in favour of females with a decadal increase of 40 points. The District had a sex-ratio of 805 females per 1000 males in 1901. It witnessed an increase in 1911 and decrease in 1921. Since 1931 the sex-ratio of the District is steadily increasing. The District had the lowest sex-ratio of 804 females per 1000 males in 1931. From a sex-ratio of 995 in 2001, it has increased to 1035 in 2011. The urban and rural sex-ratio of the District was 994 and 995 respectively in 2001. In 2011, it is 1051 in urban and 1034 in rural areas. Statement- 4 shows sex-ratio of the State, District and the Taluks in 2001 and 2011.

Statement – 4

State/ District	Total / Rural / Urban	Sex Ratio	
		2001	2011
Kerala State	Total	1058	1084
	Rural	1059	1078
	Urban	1058	1091
Wayanad District	Total	995	1035
	Rural	995	1034
	Urban	994	1051
Mananthavady Taluk	Total	987	1024
	Rural	987	1024
	Urban	-	-
Sulthan Bathery Taluk	Total	987	1029
	Rural	987	1029
	Urban	-	-
Vythiri Taluk	Total	1012	1053
	Rural	1015	1053
	Urban	994	1051

Within the District, the sex-ratio varied from 1024 in Mananthavady Taluk to 1053 in Vythiri Taluk. In 2001, Mananthavady and Sulthan Bathery Taluks had a negative sex-ratio. In the rural areas of the District, the sex-ratio was in favour of males in all the Censuses from 1901 to 2001. In the rural areas of the Taluks, the sex-ratio is in favour of females in all Taluks in 2011. The urban areas of the Taluk falls in Vythiri Taluk. It has an urban sex-ratio of 1051 females per 1000 males in 2011. The sex-ratio of the District is diagrammatically depicted below:



Work Participation Rate

Definition of Work

Census of India, 2011 defines work 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 includes even part-time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

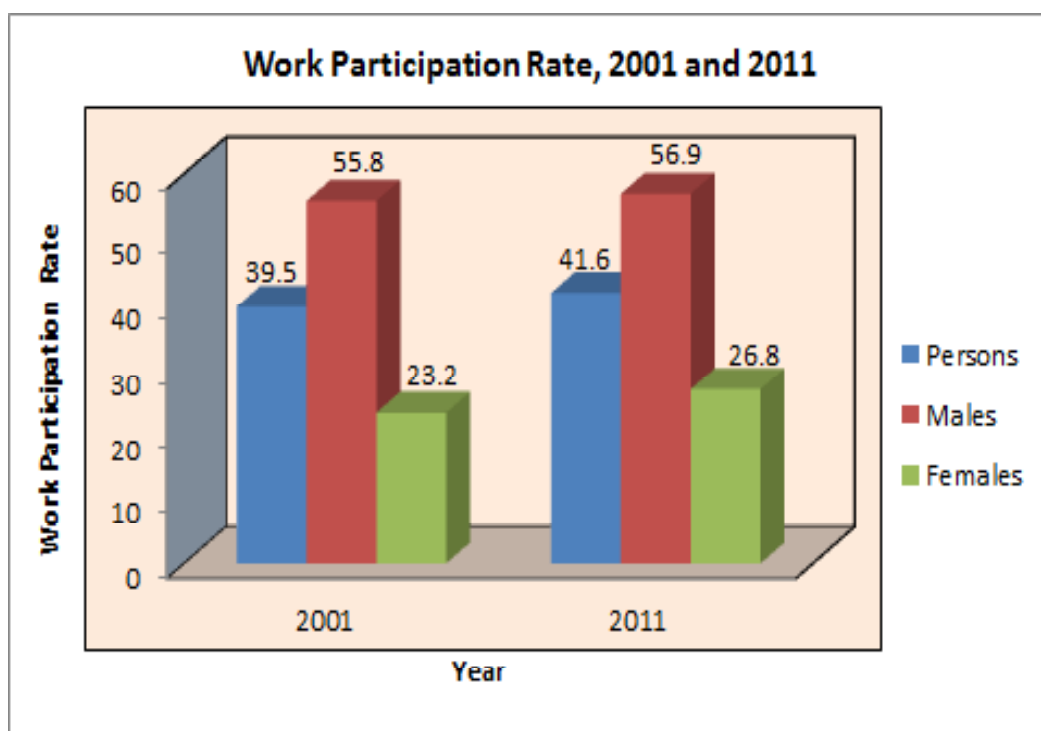
Type of Workers

In Census 2011, a person is categorized as worker when she/he has participated in any economically productive activity at any time during the reference period of one year preceding the date of enumeration. A person who has worked for 6 months or more during the reference period is termed as main worker. A person who has worked for less than 6 months during the reference period is a marginal worker. Marginal workers are further divided into two categories viz., Marginal workers who have worked for three months or more but less than six months and Marginal workers who have worked for less than three months. Non-workers are those who did not work at all in any economic productive activity during the last year preceding the date of enumeration. Non-workers include students, persons engaged in household duties, dependents, pensioners, beggars etc.

There was no conceptual change in the definition of work between 2001 and 2011 Censuses while conceptual change in defining the workers was seen in the previous Censuses of 1971 and 1961. 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.

The main and marginal workers of 2011 are divided into four broad categories of workers – cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers.

The work participation rate for total workers is defined as the percentage of total workers to total population. The work participation rate of the district is depicted diagrammatically in the below chart.



2001 Census recorded 39.53 per cent of District's population as workers. Main workers constituted 28.16 per cent, marginal workers 11.37 per cent and the remaining 60.47 per cent were Non-workers. In 2011 Census, there is an increase of about 2.07 per cent in the work participation rate for total workers (41.60 per cent). In the case of main workers, the work participation rate for the District has increased to 32.23 per cent whereas the work participation rate of the marginal workers has decreased to 9.37 per cent in 2011. The corresponding figures for the state in 2011 are 34.78 per cent for total workers, 27.93 per cent for main workers and 6.85 per cent for marginal workers. The following statement shows the work participation rate of the main, marginal and nonworkers of the district.

Statement-5

State/District/Taluk	Percentage to Total Population					
	Main worker		Marginal worker		Non worker	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Kerala State	25.9	27.9	6.4	6.9	67.7	65.2
Wayanad District	28.2	32.2	11.4	9.4	60.5	58.4
Mananthavady Taluk	27.9	31.0	11.2	9.7	60.9	59.3
Sulthan Bathery Taluk	29.0	34.4	11.6	9.9	59.4	55.6
Vythiri Taluk	27.4	30.9	11.3	8.4	61.3	60.6

In the rural areas of the District, the total work participation rate was 39.48 per cent in 2001. In the urban areas of the District, it was slightly higher than the rural areas (40.79 per cent). The percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers were 28.16, 11.38 and 60.46 respectively in 2001. In 2011 Census the total work participation rate for the rural areas of the District is 41.74 per cent. Main and marginal workers account for 32.23 per cent and 9.51 per cent respectively. The percentage of non-workers in the rural areas of the District has come down to 58.26 per cent in 2011.

In the urban areas of the District, the percentage of total workers was 40.79 per cent in 2001. Of them 32.06 per cent were main workers and 8.73 per cent marginal workers. The remaining 59.21 per cent were non-workers. The corresponding figure for the state was 32.3 per cent for total workers, 25.9 per cent for main and 6.4 per cent for marginal workers. In 2011 Census, it is seen that the total work participation rate in the urban area of the District is 38.13 per cent, showing a decrease in the total work participation rate in the urban areas. The percentage of main workers to total population has slightly increased in the urban areas of the District to 32.12 per cent in 2011, while decrease in the work participation rate of marginal workers (6.01per cent) is observed. The percentage of non-workers in the urban area has increased to 61.87 per cent.

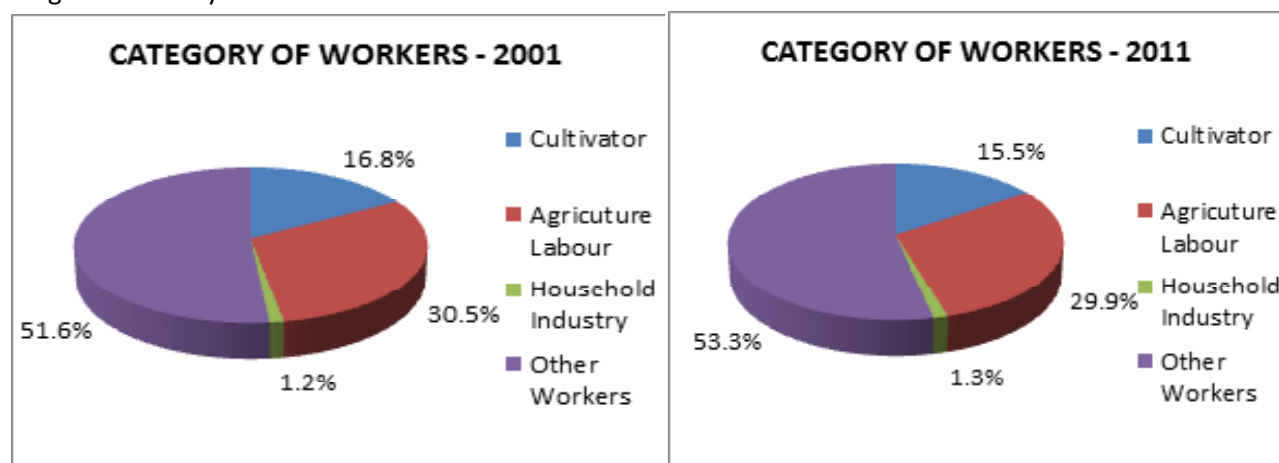
Among the Taluks, no considerable variation was seen in the work participation rate of total, main and marginal workers in 2001. In the case of marginal workers, Vythiri Taluk recorded a lower work participation rate than the other two Taluks of Mananthavady and Sulthanbathery. Sulthanbathery Taluk registered the highest work participation rate of total workers (40.55 per cent). Sulthanbathery Taluk registered higher work participation rate for main and marginal workers. In 2011 Census, in all the three Taluks, the total work participation rate has increased. But Sulthanbathery Taluk (44.36 per cent) has higher work participation rate than Mananthavady (40.70 per cent) and Vythiri (39.36 per cent). In the case of main workers the work participation rate recorded in Mananthavady, Sulthanbathery and Vythiri Taluks are 31.01 per cent, 34.43 per cent and 30.93 per cent respectively. In all the Taluks, the work participation rate of main workers increased in 2011. The work participation rate of marginal workers had shown a high rate of 9.93 per cent (Sulthanbathery), 9.69 per cent (Mananthavady) and 8.43 per cent (Vythiri) in 2011. In the rural areas of Vythiri Taluk, the total work participation rate was 38.46 per cent in 2001 and it increased to 39.53 per cent in 2011. In 2001 Census, the work participation rate for main workers in rural area was 27.44 per cent and in 2011 it increased to 30.76 per cent. Work Participation Rate of Marginal workers in rural area of Vythiri Taluk has decreased to 8.76 per cent in 2011 as compared to 11.29 per cent in 2001.

There is only one Statutory Town, Kalpetta Municipality, in Wayanad District which is in Vythiri Taluk. In the urban area of Vythiri Taluk, work participation rate of total workers and main workers decreased while work participation rate of main workers increased in 2011. As is observed in the rural areas of the Taluks, in the urban area also, the work participation rate for main workers has increased in 2011 (32.12 per cent).

In 2001, among the main workers, male work participation in the District was 42.97 per cent while that of females was 13.27 per cent. The corresponding figures for 2011 Census are 47.65 per cent for males and 17.33 per cent for females. There is increase in the rates for male and female main workers in 2011.

As compared to 2001, in 2011 Census females have higher work participation rate (9.48 per cent) than males (9.27 per cent) in the case of Marginal Workers. The female work participation rate is less than the male work participation in the case of total workers, main workers in 2011. The female work participation rate of main workers increased to 17.33 per cent, but a slight decrease is seen in female work participation rate for marginal workers (9.48 per cent) as compared to 2001 Census.

In four broad categories into which workers are classified are Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry Workers and Other Workers. The categorisation of the district is depicted diagrammatically in the below chart.



In 2011 Census, among the four categories of workers, Other Workers account for 53.26 per cent with 53.78 per cent for males and 52.18 per cent for females. Agricultural labourers account for 29.88 per cent of workers. The variation between percentage agricultural labourers and other workers is about 23 points. Females are found to be engaged as agricultural labour in substantial numbers, resulting in an exceedingly high percentage (36.82 per cent). The percentage of males engaged in agricultural labour is 26.50 per cent. 15.51 per cent of the total workers are cultivators. In this category, there is a higher percentage of male workers (18.51 per cent) as compared to females (9.36 per cent). Only 1.34 per cent of workers are engaged in household industry. The percentage of females engaged in household industry (1.64 per cent) is more than that of males (1.20 per cent). In brief, the areas where the percentage of female workers exceeds male workers are agricultural labour and household industry. In the other two categories, male workers are predominant. Statement 6 shows the workers in different category of State, District and Taluk for 2001 and 2011 Census.

Statement -6

State/District/Taluk	Percentage to Total Workers							
	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Household Industry Workers		Other workers	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Kerala State	7.0	5.8	15.8	11.4	3.6	2.3	73.6	80.5
Wayanad District	16.8	15.5	30.5	29.9	1.2	1.3	51.6	53.3
Mananthavady Taluk	19.9	17.6	32.5	32.1	1.1	1.1	46.4	49.2
Sulthan Bathey Taluk	19.7	18.6	37.2	33.2	1.1	1.5	42.0	46.6
Vythiri Taluk	10.1	9.4	20.5	23.3	1.2	1.3	68.2	66.0

Literacy

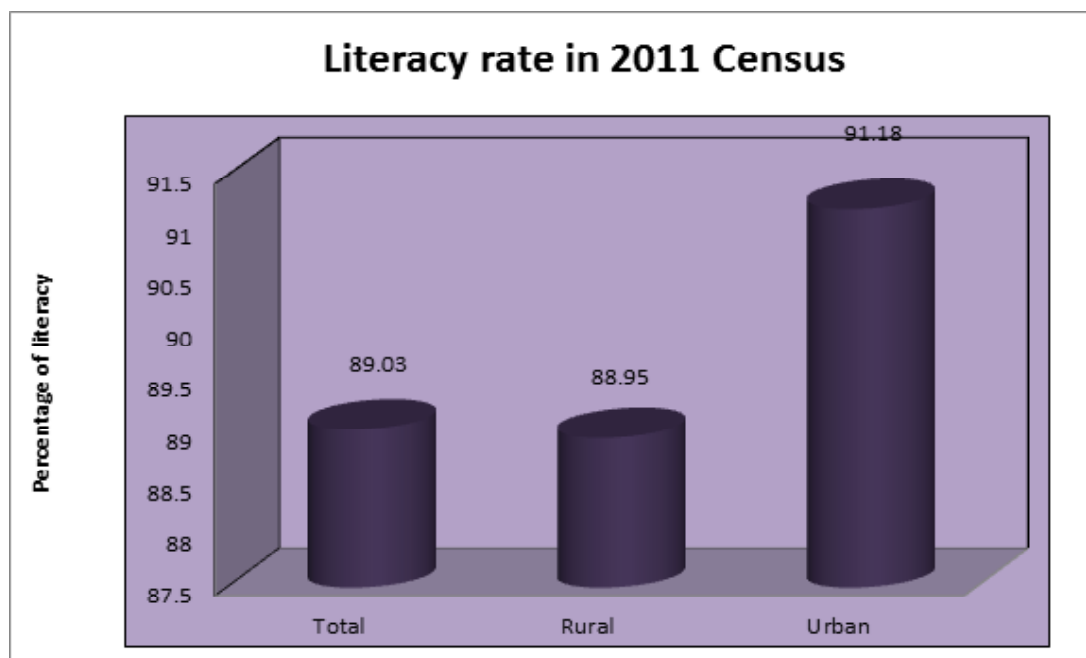
Literacy was a Census Question in the very first Census of the Country. The definition of literacy has undergone changes from Census to Census. In 2011 Census, the same definition as in 2001 Census is followed. A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as a literate. 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 Censuses, 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 words.

Statement 7 shows Literacy rate of State, District and Taluks in the rural and urban areas during 2001 and 2011 Censuses literacy rate of all the three Taluks have improved in 2011 Census.

Statement-7

State/ District/ Taluk	Literacy rate (Persons)					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Kerala State	90.9	94.0	90.0	93.0	93.2	95.1
Wayanad District	85.3	89.0	85.2	89.0	87.2	91.2
Mananthavady Taluk	84.7	88.6	84.7	88.6	0	0
Sulthan Bathery Taluk	85.7	89.4	85.7	89.4	0	0
Vythiri Taluk	85.2	89.1	84.9	88.8	87.2	91.2

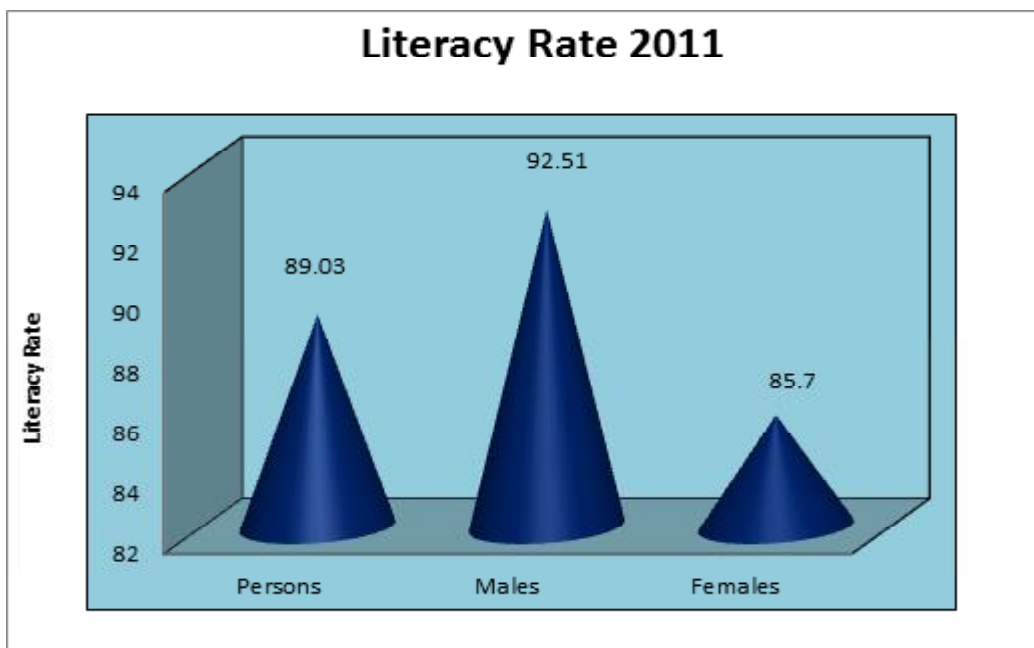
In 2011 Census, the literary rate of the District is 89 per cent. Rural literacy is 88.9 per cent and urban literacy is 91.2 per cent. In 2001, the total, rural literacy rates of the District were 85.2 per cent each and urban literacy was 87.2 per cent. The total, rural and urban literacy rate of the District for 2011 is depicted below:



During 2001-2011, both rural and urban literacy rate have increased. In 2001, among the Taluks, highest literacy rate was recorded in Sulthanbathery Taluk (85.72 per cent). The 2011 Census results reveal that Sulthanbathery Taluk is still ahead in literacy rate with 89.36 per cent. The literacy rate of all the three

Taluks have improved in 2011 Census. The urban literacy rate of the District has increased from 87.15 per cent in 2001 to 91.18 per cent in the 2011 Census. Urban literacy rate is higher than the rural and total literacy rate of the District.

The literacy rate of males in the District is substantially higher than that of females. In 2001, 89.77 per cent of males were literates while female literacy was only 80.72 per cent. In 2011 Census, the literacy rate of both males and females have improved though the gap in male-female literacy continues. The male literacy rate of the District is 92.51 per cent in 2011 and it is higher than the total literacy rate of the District 89.03 per cent). The female literacy rate is 85.70 per cent. The Male –Female Literacy Rate of the District for 2011 Census is diagrammatically depicted below:



In 2001, in the rural areas of the District, the male literacy rate was 89.70 per cent and the female literacy rate was 80.64 per cent. In 2011, this has increased to 92.45 and 85.59 respectively. In the urban area of the District, the female literacy rate (82.68 per cent) was lower than the urban male literacy rate (91.62 per cent) and the total urban literacy rate of the District (87.15 per cent) in 2001. In 2011 Census also, the urban female literacy rate (88.40 per cent) is lower than the urban male literacy rate (94.13 per cent) and total urban literacy rate (91.18 per cent)

In 2001 Census, among the rural areas of Taluks, the rural areas of Vythiri Taluk had registered a higher literacy for males and Sulthanbathery Taluk had registered a higher literacy rate for females. In 2011 Census also, among the rural areas of the Taluks, Vythiri Taluk has reported a higher literacy rate for males (92.77 per cent) and Sulthanbathery Taluk has registered a higher literacy rate for females (86.51per cent).

In 2011 among the urban areas of Vythiri Taluk, the male literacy rate (94.13 per cent) is higher than the female literacy rate (88.40 per cent).

Male-Female Literacy Gap

In 2001, the male- female gap in literacy in the District was 9.1. Among the Taluks, Vythiri Taluk had the highest male- female gap in literacy (10.3). The lowest male- female gap in literacy (7.4) was recorded in Sulthan bathery Taluk.

In 2011 Census, the male- female gap in literacy has come down to 6.8 in the District. Among the Taluks also, the male- female gap in literacy has declined. It has declined to 7.4 in Mananthavady Taluk, 5.8

in Sulthan Bathery Taluk and 7.4 in Vythiri Taluk. Statement 8 shows the male- female gap in literacy of the State, District and Taluks during 2001 and 2011 Census.

Statement 8

State/ District/ Taluk	Gap in Literacy 2001	Gap in Literacy in 2011
Kerala State	6.5	4.0
Wayanad District	9.1	6.8
Mananthavady Taluk	9.9	7.4
Sulthan Bathery Taluk	7.4	5.8
Vythiri Taluk	10.3	7.4

Religion

The collection of data on religion has been a part of Census since 1872 as religious composition of population is significant from socio-economic and demographic point of view. The data on religion was collected in 2011 Census through Household Schedule where names and codes of 6 main religions were shown to facilitate the Enumerator to report the code of the religion of each individual. In the case of 'other religions', space was provided to record the actual name.

In the District, the three predominant religious groups are Hindus, Muslims and Christians. The percentage of other religious communities such as Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains is very negligible.

In 2011 Census, 4.04 lakhs population of the Wayanad District are Hindus, 2.34 lakhs are Muslims and 1.74 lakhs are Christians. Besides the above three major religious groups, there are 61 Sikhs, 312 Buddhists and 1797 Jains. There are 286 persons belonging to other religions and persuasions. The number of persons who have not stated their religions are 1866. Hindus, Muslims and Christians constitute about 99.47 per cent of the total population. Nearly half of the population are Hindu (49.48 per cent). Muslims (28.65 per cent) and Christians (21.34 per cent) together account for 49.99 per cent of the population.

Among the three major religious groups the population of Hindus and Muslims have grown in numbers during 2001-11 whereas the population of Christians declined during this period. The highest decadal growth is among Muslims (11.65 per cent) as compared to Hindus (3.14 per cent) and Christians (-0.59 per cent) during 2001-2011.

c) Mother-tongue, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Mother-tongue of 2001 Census

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

In 1991, 2001 and 2011 Census, two questions on language were asked viz. 'mother-tongue' and 'two other languages known'. 'Mother-tongue' was considered as the language spoken in the childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood was considered as the mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother was treated as mother-tongue. In case of any doubt, language mainly spoken in the household was considered.

Out of 22 Scheduled Languages, 16 Languages have been reported as mother-tongues in Wayanad District in 2001 Census. Malayalam, the mother-tongue of most Keraliates is the mother tongue of 754116 persons in this District constituting 96.60 per cent of the total population. The two other mother-tongues next to Malayalam reported in the District are Tamil and Kannada with 10172 and 9948 persons respectively. They constitute 1.30 per cent and 1.27 per cent of the total population. The percentage of persons with mother tongue Tamil and Kannada has decreased during 1991–2001. Telugu is another mother tongue in the District with 1886 persons which constitute 0.24 per cent of the total population. Mother-tongues like Bodo, Kashmiri, Maithili, Manipuri, Santali and Sindhi have no speakers in Wayanad District. There are 2027 speakers who reported Non-Scheduled Languages as their mother-tongues, which constitute 0.26 per cent of the total population of the District. The most prominent Non-Scheduled language in the district is Tulu with 982 persons reported as mother tongue. Statement 9 shows the number of speakers of prominent languages in the District during 2001 Census.

Statement 9

Name of Prominent Languages	No. of speakers
Malayalam	754116
Tamil	10172
Kannada	9948
Telugu	1886

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

According to 2011 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes in the District is 32578 consisting of 16406 males and 16172 females. This accounted for 1.07 per cent of Scheduled Caste population in the State. In 2001 Census the population of Scheduled Castes in the District was 33364 which was also 1.07 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population of the State. The decadal decrease among Scheduled Caste population in the District is 2.36 per cent as against 2.70 per cent in the State during 2001-2011. Statement 10 shows the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population of State, District and Taluks during 2011 Census

Statement 10

State/District/Taluk	Percentage to total population	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Kerala State	9.1	1.5
Wayanad District	4.0	18.5
Mananthavady Taluk	2.5	21.6
Sulthan Bathery Taluk	3.4	19.3
Vythiri Taluk	6.2	14.6

The five major Scheduled Castes in the District are (1) 'Pulayan/ Cheramar/ Pulaya/ Pulayar/ Cherama/ Cheraman / Wayanad Pulayan/Wayanadan Pulayan/ Matha/ Matha Pulayan (2) 'Cheruman (3) Mannan/ Pathiyan/ Perumannan/ Vannan/ Velan (4) Kanakkan/ Padanna/ Padannan and (5) Bakuda. In

2011 Census the population of 'Pulayan/Cheramar/ Pulaya,/Pulayar/ Cherama/ Cheraman,/Wayanad Pulayan/ Wayanadan Pulayan/ Matha/ Matha Pulayan is 7255 consisting of 3643 males and 3612 females. 94.27 per cent of these groups is living in the rural areas of the District. The population of Cheruman is 5250 consisting of 2687 males and 2563 females. Of this 91.43 per cent lived in rural areas. The population of Mannan/ Pathiyam/ Perumannan/ Vannan/ Velan, Kanakkan/ Padanna/ Padannan and Bakuda are 4285, 2947 and 2332 respectively. The corresponding percentage of persons living in rural area are 91.46 per cent, 89.63 percent and 99.40 percent.

The population of Scheduled Tribes in the District in 2011 is 151443 consisting of 74476 males and 76967 females. This accounted for 31.24 per cent of Scheduled Tribe population in the State. In 2001 Census the population of Scheduled Tribes in the District was 136062 which was 37.36 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population of the State. The decadal growth of Scheduled Tribe population in the District was 11.30 per cent as against 33.13 per cent in the State during 2001-2011.

The Major Tribes in the District are Paniyan, Kurichachan/Kurichian, Kurumans/ Mullu Kuruman/ Mulla Kuruman/Mala Kuruman, Kattunayakan and Adiyam. In 2011 Census there are 66068 Paniyans consisting of 32034 males and 34034 females. Majority of them live in rural areas of the District. 96.76 per cent of the Paniyan population live in rural areas of the District. The population of Kurichachan/Kurichian is 25093 consisting of 12746 males and 12347 females. Of this 99.30 per cent are living in rural areas. The population of Kurumans/ Mullu Kuruman/ Mulla Kuruman/Mala Kuruman is 23591 with 11693 males and 11898 females and 98.07 per cent of them are living in rural areas. Kattunayakan and Adiyam are 14557 and 10996 respectively. 99.18 per cent of Kattunayakan and 99.89 per cent of Adiyam live in rural areas.

As per 2011 Census there are 32578 Scheduled Castes consisting of 16406 males and 16172 females in the District. The sex-ratio of Scheduled Caste population in the District is 986, which is lower than the general sex-ratio (1035) of the District and that of the State (1084). Sex ratios of the major scheduled castes of the district are 991 among Pulayan/ Cheramar/Pulaya/ Pulayar/ Cherama/ Cheraman/ Wayanad Pulayan/ Wayanadan Pulayan/ Matha/ Matha Pulayan, 954 among Cheruman, 1044 among Mannan/ Pathiyam/ Perumannan/ Vannan/ Velan, 972 among Kanakkan/ Padanna/ Padannan and 1026 among Bakuda.

The sex-ratio of Scheduled Tribe population in the District is 1033, which is almost near to the general sex-ratio (1035) of the District. As regards five major Scheduled Tribes in the District, the highest sex-ratio (1090) is among Adiyam while the lowest sex-ratio (969) was among Kurichachan/ Kurichian Tribe. The sex-ratio among Kurumans/ Mullu Kuruman/ Mulla Kuruman/ Mala Kuruman, Kattunayakan and 'Paniyan Tribes are 1018, 1010 and 1062 respectively. Statement 11 shows the Sex Ratio of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of State, District and Taluks during 2011 Census

Statement 11

State/District/Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Sex-ratio	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Kerala State	Total	1057	1035
	Rural	1057	1031
	Urban	1056	1070
Wayanad District	Total	986	1033
	Rural	988	1030
	Urban	956	1203
Mananthavady Taluk	Total	970	1020
	Rural	970	1020
	Urban	-	-
Sulthan Bathery Taluk	Total	993	1043
	Rural	993	1043
	Urban	-	-
Vythiri Taluk	Total	988	1039
	Rural	993	1025
	Urban	956	1203

In Kerala the literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in 2011 Census is 88.73 per cent and that of Scheduled Tribes is 75.81 per cent as against the literacy rate of 94.00 per cent for the State as a whole. The highest literacy rate among Scheduled Castes is in Kottayam District (94.61 per cent) and the lowest in Palakkad District (81.09 per cent). The literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in Wayanad District is 86.41 per cent, 91.18 per cent and 81.59 per cent respectively for persons, males and females. In the case of rural Scheduled Caste population of the district the literacy rate is 86.24 per cent, 91.01 per cent and 81.43 per cent for persons, male and female respectively. The corresponding rates for the urban area are 88.71, 93.57 and 83.79.

The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala in 2011 is 75.81 per cent, 80.76 per cent and 71.08 per cent for persons, males and females respectively. Among the Districts highest literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in the State is in Kottayam (94.34 per cent) and the lowest in Palakkad District (61.48 per cent). Literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in Wayanad District is 70.52 per cent, 76.97 per cent and 64.33 per cent for persons, males and females respectively. In the case of Scheduled Tribes in the rural areas of the District, the literacy rate is 70.46 per cent, 76.95 per cent and 64.23 per cent for persons, males and females respectively. The urban literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes is 72.90 per cent, 77.94 per cent and 68.81 per cent for persons, males and females respectively. Statement 12 shows the Literacy Rate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of State and District during 2011 Census.

Statement 12

State/ District	Literacy rate (Persons)	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Kerala State	88.7	75.8
Wayanad District	86.4	70.5

Among the Scheduled Castes in the District 46.22 per cent are workers and 53.78 per cent non-workers. Main workers accounted for 34.94 per cent and marginal workers accounted for 11.28 per cent. 57.77 per cent of males and 34.50 per cent of females are workers. As far as main work is concerned, female participation is less than that of male. But female participation is more in the case of marginal work. 11.35 per cent of females did marginal work as against 11.20 per cent males. The percentage of main workers and marginal workers among scheduled caste in Wayanad District is more than that of the State.

Among the main workers of Scheduled Castes in the District 5.15 per cent are cultivators, 27.10 per cent are Agricultural labourers, 1.41 per cent are engaged in household enterprises and 66.34 per cent are other workers.

Among the scheduled Tribes in the District, the majority of main workers (60.47 per cent) are agricultural labourers. 8.17 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes are cultivators, 0.45 per cent work in household enterprises and remaining 30.91 percent are other workers.

v) BRIEF ANALYSIS OF PCA DATA BASED ON INSET TABLES 1 TO 35

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

Sl. No.	Tahsil	Population						Percentage decadal variation 2001-2011			Percentage urban population	
		2001			2011			Total	Rural	Urban	2001	2011
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban				12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Mananthavady	242125	242125	0	258140	258140	0	6.61	6.61	0.00	0	0
2	Sulthanbathery	288896	288896	0	297863	297863	0	3.10	3.10	0.00	0	0
3	Vythiri	249598	219986	29612	261417	229837	31580	4.74	4.48	6.65	11.86	12.08
District Total:		780619	751007	29612	817420	785840	31580	4.71	4.64	6.65	3.79	3.86

In this Table, population of 2001 and 2011 Censuses and percentage decadal variation during 2001-2011 with rural and urban break up are given for the District and the three Taluks. Percentage of urban population to total population for 2001 and 2011 are also given in Column Nos. 12 and 13.

The decadal variation of population in the District during 2001- 2011 is 4.71 per cent where as it was 16.1 per cent during 1991-2001. There is only one urban unit i.e. Kalpetta Municipality in Wayanad District where the decadal variation is 6.65 per cent.

There are three Taluks in Wayanad District. Two Taluks viz. Mananthavady and Sulthanbathery have no urban area. The percentage decadal variation is highest in Mananthavady Taluk (6.61 per cent), followed by Vythiri Taluk (4.74 per cent) and Sulthan Bathery Taluk (3.10 per cent).

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

Sr. No.	Name of Taluk	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of village	Population less than 200		Number and percentage of village	Population 200 - 499	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	05635-Mananthavady	16	2,58,140	1,27,543	1,30,597	0 (0 %)	0	0	0 (0 %)	0	0
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	15	2,97,863	1,46,792	1,51,071	0 (0 %)	0	0	0 (0 %)	0	0
3	05637-Vythiri	17	2,29,837	1,11,948	1,17,889	0 (0 %)	0	0	0 (0 %)	0	0
Total		48	7,85,840	3,86,283	3,99,557	0 (0 %)	0	0	0 (0 %)	0	0

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

Sr.No.	Name of Taluk	Number and percentage of village	Population 500 - 999		Number and percentage of village	Population 1000 - 1999		Number and percentage of village	Population 2000 - 4999	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	05635-Mananthavady	0 (0 %)	0	0	0 (0 %)	0	0	0 (0 %)	0	0
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	0 (0 %)	0	0	0 (0 %)	0	0	0 (0 %)	0	0
3	05637-Vythiri	0 (0 %)	0	0	1 (6 %)	797	856	0 (0 %)	0	0
	Total	0 (0 %)	0	0	1 (2 %)	797	856	0 (0 %)	0	0

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

Sr.No.	Name of Taluk	Number and percentage of village	Population 5000 - 9999		Number and percentage of village	Population 10000 and above	
			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	05635-Mananthavady	0 (0 %)	0	0	16 (100 %)	1,27,543	1,30,597
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	1 (7 %)	4,515	4,607	14 (93 %)	1,42,277	1,46,464
3	05637-Vythiri	5 (29 %)	19,566	20,696	11 (65 %)	91,585	96,337
	Total	6 (12 %)	24,081	25,303	41 (85 %)	3,61,405	3,73,398

The total number of inhabited Villages, rural population by sex, number and percentage of Villages and rural population in each population size-class with sex break-up are given for the District and the Taluks.

In Wayanad District, there are 48 inhabited Villages, 16 in Mananthavady, 15 in Sulthanbathery and 17 in Vythiri Taluks. Total rural population of the District is 785840 persons. Highest rural population of 297863 persons is in Sulthanbathery Taluk. 85 per cent of the Inhabited Villages of the District fall in the population range of 10000+, followed by 12 per cent in 5000-9999 and 2 per cent in 1000-1999 ranges. In Mananthavady Taluk, all the

Table 3: New towns, de-notified, declassified and merged town in 2011 census

(a)	New	
	(i) Statutory town	Nil
	(ii) Census town	Nil
(b)	Denotified	
	(i) Statutory towns of 2001 census denotified and also did not satisfy the criteria to be treated as census towns.	Nil
	(ii) Statutory towns of 2001 census denotified but identified as census towns based on demographic and economic criteria.	Nil
	(iii) Census towns of 2001 census are notified as statutory town in 2011 census.	Nil
(c)	Declassified	Nil
(d)	Wholly merged with other town(s).	Nil

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

16 Villages fall in the 10000+ range. In Vythiri Taluk only 65per cent of inhabited Villages are in the range of 10000+ .

In Wayanad District, there is only one Statutory Town, Kalpetta Municipality, which was formed on the 15th September, 1989.

No new Statutory/Census Town was formed in 2011. No Statutory Town of 2001 has been denotified and Census Towns of 2001 notified as Statutory Towns. No Census Town has been declassified and merged with other Towns.

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

Census Year	Kerala State			Wayanad District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1004	1008	953	805	805	-
1911	1008	1012	957	815	815	-
1921	1011	1016	958	786	786	-
1931	1022	1028	964	804	804	-
1941	1027	1033	979	835	835	-
1951	1028	1033	992	838	838	-
1961	1022	1027	991	903	903	-
1971	1016	1020	997	922	922	-
1981	1032	1034	1021	949	949	-
1991	1036	1037	1034	966	966	947
2001	1058	1059	1058	995	995	994
2011	1084	1078	1091	1035	1034	1051

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

This Table gives the sex-ratio for 1901 to 2011 for the State and the District with rural and urban break up. The sex-ratio of the State has steadily increased during 1901 - 1951 and thereafter declined in 1961 and 1971 Censuses. From 1981 onwards, sex-ratio is again showing an increasing trend. The present sex-ratio of 1084 females per 1000 males is the highest during the last 110 years. There is 26 point increase in the sex-ratio during 2001-2011 which is also the highest during the last 110 years. Urban sex-ratio of the State is higher than the rural sex-ratio.

The District presents negative sex-ratio throughout the 100 years period from 1901 to 2001. During 2011 Census, the district has 1035 females for every thousand males. This is significantly lower than that of the state average sex ratio of 1084. The sex-ratio of the district has increased by 40 points during 2001-2011. Sex ratio of the district is lower than that of the state in all decades since 1901. Sex-ratio was below 900 up to 1951 Census. From 1931 onwards sex-ratio is showing a steady increase. The lowest sex-ratio of 786 females per 1000 males was reported in 1921. There was a sudden jump in the sex-ratio during 1951-1961 (65 points).

Table 5: Sex ratio by Taluk, 2011

Sr.No.	Name of Taluk	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	05635-Mananthavady	1024	1024	0
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	1029	1029	0
3	05637-Vythiri	1053	1053	1051
	District: 590-Wayanad	1035	1034	1051

The District and the Taluk-wise sex-ratio with rural and urban break up are given in Table - 5. Rural sex-ratio of the District is lower than the urban sex-ratio. All the taluks have registered positive sex ratio in 2011. Among taluks, the highest sex ratio is reported in Vythiri taluk(1053).

Table 6: Sex ratio by CD Blocks, 2011

Sr.No.	Name of CD block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	0014-Mananthavady	1024
2	0015-Kalpetta	1053
3	0016-Sulthan Bathery	1029
	Total	1034

In the Table, sex-ratio for the District and the three CD Blocks are given. Kalpetta CD Block with 1053 females shows a sex-ratio higher than the District rural sex-ratio. The sex ratios of Mananthavady and Sulthanbathery CD Blocks are 1024 and 1029 respectively, and are lower than the District rural sex-ratio.

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

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2011	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	0	0.00	0	0.00
700 - 749	0	0.00	0	0.00
750 - 799	0	0.00	0	0.00
800 - 849	0	0.00	0	0.00
850 - 899	0	0.00	0	0.00
900 - 949	0	0.00	0	0.00
950 - 999	3	6.25	41632	5.30
1000 - 1099	44	91.67	736212	93.68
1100+	1	2.08	7996	1.02
District: Wayanad (590)	48	100	785840	100

Sex ratio District (Rural):1034

The data in this Table shows sex-ratio of rural population for the ranges 'less than 700' to the range '1100+'. All the Villages in the District can be grouped in sex-ratio above 950. 91.67 per cent of the Villages covering 93.68 per cent of the rural population fall in the sex ratio range 1000 – 1099.

Table 8: Sex ratio of towns, 2011

Sr.No.	Name of town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	803264-Kalpetta (M)	(M)	1051
	Sex ratio (Urban) district:		1051

The only urban area in Wayanad district is Kalpetta Municipality which is having 1051 females per 1000 males.

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

Sr.No.	Name of Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	05635-Mananthavady	Total	30095	15395	14700	955
		Rural	30095	15395	14700	955
		Urban	0	0	0	0
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	Total	31272	15858	15414	972
		Rural	31272	15858	15414	972
		Urban	0	0	0	0
3	05637-Vythiri	Total	30957	15741	15216	967
		Rural	27360	13905	13455	968
		Urban	3597	1836	1761	959
District: 590-Wayanad		Total	92324	46994	45330	965
		Rural	88727	45158	43569	965
		Urban	3597	1836	1761	959

This Table shows the sex-ratio of the 0-6 age-group with rural and urban break-up for the District and the Taluks. Child sex-ratio for the District and the Taluks is negative. Child sex-ratio for the District is 965 for total and rural and 959 for urban. Mananthavady Taluks (955) has child sex-ratio lower than the district average where as the Child sex-ratio in Vythiri and Sulthan Bathery Taluks are higher than the District average.

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

Sr.No.	Name of CD Block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0014-Mananthavady	30351	15518	14833	956
2	0015-Kalpetta	27936	14195	13741	968
3	0016-Sulthan Bathery	30440	15445	14995	971
	Total	88727	45158	43569	965

This table depicts CD Block-wise sex-ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for 2011. It is noticed that sex-ratio is in favour of males for the population in the age-group 0-6 for all the CD Blocks.

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

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2011	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	0	0.00	0	0.00
700 - 749	0	0.00	0	0.00
750 - 799	1	2.08	205	0.23
800 - 849	0	0.00	0	0.00
850 - 899	4	8.33	6206	6.99
900 - 949	12	25.00	21391	24.11
950 - 999	19	39.58	41029	46.24
1000 - 1099	12	25.00	19896	22.42
1100+	0	0.00	0	0.00
District: Wayanad (590)	48	100	88727	100

Sex ratio District (Rural):965

This table shows that 19 Villages(39.58 per cent) covering 46.24 per cent of the population in the District fall in the sex-ratio range of 950-999 for the age-group 0-6. 12 Villages each fall in the child sex-ratio range of 1000-1099 and 900-949.

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

Sr.No.	Name of town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	803264-Kalpetta (M)	(M)	3597	1836	1761	959
	District (Urban): 590-Wayanad		3597	1836	1761	959

Kalpetta Municipality , the only town in the district has 3597 children in the age-group 0-6. Their sex-ratio is worked out as 959 females per 1000 males.

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

Sr. No.	Name of Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population	Total scheduled castes population	Total scheduled tribes population	Percentage of scheduled castes population to total population	Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	05635-Mananthavady	Total	258140	6397	55751	2.48	21.6
		Rural	258140	6397	55751	2.48	21.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	Total	297863	10054	57479	3.38	19.3
		Rural	297863	10054	57479	3.38	19.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
3	05637-Vythiri	Total	261417	16127	38213	6.17	14.62
		Rural	229837	13927	34985	6.06	15.22
		Urban	31580	2200	3228	6.97	10.22
	590-Wayanad	Total	817420	32578	151443	3.99	18.53
		Rural	785840	30378	148215	3.87	18.86
		Urban	31580	2200	3228	6.97	10.22

In the above Table total population, total Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population and their percentages to total population with rural and urban break up are given for the District and the taluks.

In the District Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form 3.99 per cent and 18.53 per cent respectively of the total population. There is only one urban area viz. Kalpetta Municipality in the District falling in Vythiri Taluk with 6.97 per cent of its population belong to Scheduled Castes and 10.22 per cent to Scheduled Tribes.

Among the Taluks, percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population is the highest in Vythiri Taluk (6.17). The corresponding percentages for Sulthanbathery and Mananthavady are 3.38 and 2.48 respectively. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population is the highest in Mananthavady Taluk (21.6) followed by Sulthanbathery Taluk (19.3). The lowest percentage of Scheduled Tribe to total population is reported in Vythiri Taluk (14.62 per cent).

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

Sr.No.	Name of CD Block	Total population	Total scheduled castes population	Total scheduled tribes population	Percentage of scheduled castes population to total population	Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0014-Mananthavady	260544	6479	56335	2.49	21.62
2	0015-Kalpetta	234439	14017	35840	5.98	15.29
3	0016-Sulthan Bathery	290857	9882	56040	3.4	19.27
	Total	785840	30378	148215	3.87	18.86

Total population, total Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population and their percentages to total population for the District and the CD Blocks are given in this Table.

The District rural percentages of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population are 3.87 and 18.86 per cent respectively. In Kalpetta CD Block, 5.98 per cent of the population is Scheduled Castes. In the other two CD Blocks, the percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population is less than the District rural average.

In the case of Scheduled Tribe population, the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribe to total population is reported in Mananthavady CD Block with 21.62 per cent, followed by Sulthanbathery CD Block (19.27 per cent). Both these CD Blocks have percentages higher than the District rural (18.86 per cent).

Table 15: Proportion of scheduled castes population to total population in villages, 2011

Percentage range of scheduled castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled castes population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
NIL	0	0.00	0	0.00
Less than 5	36	75.00	16906	55.65
5 - 10	9	18.75	10194	33.56
11 - 20	2	4.17	1524	5.02
21 - 30	1	2.08	1754	5.77
31 - 40	0	0.00	0	0.00
41 - 50	0	0.00	0	0.00
51 - 75	0	0.00	0	0.00
76 and above	0	0.00	0	0.00
District: Wayanad(590)	48	100.00	30378	100.00

This Table depicts the distribution of Villages of the District in eight ranges of percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population. 36 Villages forming 75 per cent of the total number of inhabited Villages of the District, have the percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population is less than 5 per cent.

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

Percentage range of scheduled tribes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled tribes population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
NIL	0	0.00	0	0.00
Less than 5	1	2.08	394	0.27
5 - 10	6	12.50	8233	5.55
11 - 20	22	45.83	68953	46.52
21 - 30	13	27.08	43800	29.55
31 - 40	4	8.33	12590	8.49
41 - 50	0	0.00	0	0.00
51 - 75	2	4.17	14245	9.61
76 and above	0	0.00	0	0.00
District: Wayanad(590)	48	100.00	148215	100.00

Distribution of villages in eight percentage ranges of Scheduled Tribe population to total population is shown in this Table. 22 Villages, forming 45.83 per cent of the total number of inhabited Villages covering 46.52 percentage of the ST population of the District, have percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population between 11 and 20. In 2 villages, the percentage of ST population to total population is more than 50 per cent.

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

Sr.No.	Name of town	Total Population	Total scheduled castes population	Total scheduled tribes population	Percentage of scheduled castes population to total population	Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	803264-Kalpetta (M)	31580	2200	3228	6.97	10.22
	District (Urban) : 590-Wayanad	31580	2200	3228	6.97	10.22

Kalpetta Municipality is the only urban unit of the District. The percentages of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population is 6.97 and 10.22 respectively.

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

Sr.No.	Name of C.D.block	Scheduled castes sexratio	Scheduled tribes sexratio
1	2	3	4
1	0014-Mananthavady	971	1020
2	0015-Kalpetta	993	1026
3	0016-Sulthan Bathery	992	1043
	Total	988	1030

The sex-ratio for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given for the District rural and the CD Blocks in this Table. The sex-ratio for the District rural in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 988 and 1030 respectively. In the case of Scheduled Castes, their sex-ratio in Kalpetta and Sulthanbathery CD Blocks is higher than the District rural while in respect of Scheduled Tribes, sex-ratio in Sulthan Bathery CD Block only is reported to be higher than the District rural.

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

Sr.No.	Name of town	Scheduled castes sex ratio	Scheduled tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	803264-Kalpetta (M)	956	1203
	District (Urban): 590-Wayanad	956	1203

The only urban unit in Wayanad district is Kalpetta Municipality, which is reported to have sex-ratio of 956 and 1203 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

Table 20: Number of literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in Taluk, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	05635-Mananthavady	Total	201957	103544	98413	56183	23999	32184	88.56	92.33	84.91	7.42
		Rural	201957	103544	98413	56183	23999	32184	88.56	92.33	84.91	7.42
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	Total	238224	120872	117352	59639	25920	33719	89.36	92.32	86.51	5.81
		Rural	238224	120872	117352	59639	25920	33719	89.36	92.32	86.51	5.81
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	05637-Vythiri	Total	205404	103720	101684	56013	23629	32384	89.13	92.93	85.56	7.37
		Rural	179889	90951	88938	49948	20997	28951	88.84	92.77	85.16	7.61
		Urban	25515	12769	12746	6065	2632	3433	91.18	94.13	88.4	5.73
District: Wayanad(590)		Total	645585	328136	317449	171835	73548	98287	89.03	92.51	85.7	6.81
		Rural	620070	315367	304703	165770	70916	94854	88.95	92.45	85.59	6.86
		Urban	25515	12769	12746	6065	2632	3433	91.18	94.13	88.4	5.73

The number and percentage of literates and number of illiterates with sex-wise and gap in male-female literacy rates are given in this Table for total, rural and urban areas of the District and the Taluks.

In the District, percentage of literates is 89.03 per cent for total, 92.51 for males and 85.7 for females. It is also seen that urban literacy rate is higher than that of rural literacy rate. Male literacy rate is higher than female literacy rate both in rural and urban area. The gap in male-female literacy rate is higher in rural than urban area.

Among the Taluks, literacy rates in Sulthanbathery and Vythiri Taluks are almost the same. Mananthavady Taluk has slightly lower literacy rate than the other two Taluks and the District average. In all the Taluks, literacy rate is higher for males. The gap in male-female literacy rate is the highest in Mananthavady Taluk. Sulthanbathery Taluk with the highest literacy rate is having the lowest gap in male-female literacy rate.

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

Sr.No.	Name of CD Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	0014-Mananthavady	203882	104546	99336	56662	24206	32456	88.57	92.33	84.93	7.4
2	0015-Kalpetta	183480	92732	90748	50959	21441	29518	88.85	92.75	85.19	7.56
3	0016-Sulthan Bathery	232708	118089	114619	58149	25269	32880	89.36	92.32	86.5	5.82
	Total	620070	315367	304703	165770	70916	94854	88.95	92.45	85.59	6.86

The number and percentage of literates and number of illiterates by sex and gap in male-female literacy rate are given in this Table for the District rural and the CD Blocks.

Literacy rate for the District rural is 88.95 for total, 92.45 for males and 85.59 for females. The gap in male-female literacy rate for the District rural is 6.86. No major variation is noticed in the literacy rate between the CD Blocks. In all the three CD Blocks male literacy rate is higher than the literacy rate for females. The gap in male-female literacy rate is the highest in Kalpetta CD Block and the lowest in Sulthanbathery CD Block where the highest literacy rate among CD Blocks is reported.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.00	0	0.00
1 - 10	0	0.00	0	0.00
11 - 20	0	0.00	0	0.00
21 - 30	0	0.00	0	0.00
31 - 40	0	0.00	0	0.00
41 - 50	0	0.00	0	0.00
51 - 60	0	0.00	0	0.00
61 - 70	0	0.00	0	0.00
71 - 80	2	4.17	22000	2.80
81 - 90	33	68.75	517535	65.86
91 - 99	13	27.08	246305	31.34
100	0	0.00	0	0.00
District: Wayanad(590)	48	100.00	785840	100.00
Literacy rate for District:	88.95			

In this Table 48 inhabited Villages of the District are distributed in 12 ranges of literacy rate. 68.75 per cent of the Villages in the District (33 Villages) have literacy rate between 81 and 90 per cent. 4.17 Villages have literacy rate below 80 per cent. There are 13 Villages having literacy rate between 91 and 99 per cent. 97.2 per cent of rural populations are falling in 46 Villages with literacy rate above 80 per cent.

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

Sr. No	Name of town	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	803264-Kalpetta (M)	25515	12769	12746	6065	2632	3433	91.18	94.13	88.4	5.73
	District (Urban): Wayanad(590)	25515	12769	12746	6065	2632	3433	91.18	94.13	88.4	5.73

The number and percentage of literates and number of illiterates with sex break-up and gap in male-female literacy rate are given for the District urban and Kalpetta Municipality. The literacy rate of Kalpetta Municipality is 91.18 for total, 94.13 for males and 88.4 for females. The gap in male-female literacy rate is 5.73 per cent.

Table 24: Number of scheduled castes literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in CD Blocks, 2011

Sr.No.	Name of CD Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	0014-Mananthavady	5060	2687	2373	1419	600	819	86.57	91.12	81.94	9.18
2	0015-Kalpetta	10698	5710	4988	3319	1322	1997	84.83	90.42	79.22	11.2
3	0016-Sulthan Bathery	7876	4132	3744	2006	830	1176	88.02	91.76	84.23	7.53
	Total	23634	12529	11105	6744	2752	3992	86.24	91.01	81.43	9.58

The Table shows the number of Scheduled Caste literates/illiterates and their literacy percentages by sex and gap in Scheduled Caste male-female literacy rate for the District rural and the CD Blocks. In the District rural, the percentage of Scheduled Caste literacy rate is 86.24 for total, 91.01 for males and 81.43 per cent for females. In all the CD Blocks, except Kalpetta CD Block, the Scheduled Caste literacy rate is above 85 per cent. Scheduled Caste male literacy rate exceeds Scheduled Caste female literacy rate in all the CD Blocks. While Scheduled Caste male literacy rate is above 90 per cent in all the CD Blocks, it is in between 79 to 85 per cent in the case Scheduled Caste female literacy rate. The gap in Scheduled Caste male-female literacy rate in the district is 9.58 per cent. The gap in Scheduled Caste male-female literacy rate is the highest in Kalpetta CD Block where Scheduled Caste male and female literacy rate is the lowest.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages having Scheduled castes	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled castes population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.00	0	0.00
1 - 10	0	0.00	0	0.00
11 - 20	0	0.00	0	0.00
21 - 30	0	0.00	0	0.00
31 - 40	0	0.00	0	0.00
41 - 50	0	0.00	0	0.00
51 - 60	0	0.00	0	0.00
61 - 70	0	0.00	0	0.00
71 - 80	3	6.25	1532	5.04
81 - 90	38	79.17	26212	86.29
91 - 99	7	14.58	2634	8.67
100	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	48	100.00	30378	100.00
District Scheduled castes Literacy rate:	86.24			

Literacy Rate by range for Scheduled Caste population is given in this Table. All the 48 Villages of the District have literacy rate above 70 per cent. Literacy Rate of 38 Villages covering 86.29 percentage of the district scheduled caste population are between 81 and 90 per cent. Seven Villages fall in the literacy range of 91-99 per cent and have 8.67 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population within it.

Table 26: Number of scheduled castes literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in towns, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	803264-Kalpetta (M)	1753	931	822	447	194	253	88.71	93.57	83.79	9.78
	District: Wayanad (590)	1753	931	822	447	194	253	88.71	93.57	83.79	9.78

The number of Scheduled Caste literates and illiterates and percentage of Scheduled Caste literates with sex break-up and the gap in male-female Scheduled Caste literacy rate are given in the Table for the District urban and Kalpetta Municipality. Kalpetta Municipality is the only Statutory Town in Wayanad District. The literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in Kalpetta Municipality is 88.71 per cent, 93.57 for males and 83.79 for females. The Scheduled Caste male literacy rate is much higher than the Scheduled Caste female literacy rate. The gap in male-female Scheduled Caste literacy rate is 9.78 in Kalpetta Municipality.

Table 27: Number and percentage of scheduled tribes literates and illiterates by sex in CD Blocks, 2011

Sr.No.	Name of CD Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	0014-Mananthavady	35005	18889	16116	21330	8999	12331	70.96	77.64	64.46	13.18
2	0015-Kalpetta	22784	12188	10596	13056	5501	7555	72.36	78.87	66.08	12.79
3	0016-Sulthan Bathery	33842	17972	15870	22198	9462	12736	68.76	75.02	62.82	12.2
	Total	91631	49049	42582	56584	23962	32622	70.46	76.95	64.23	12.72

The number of Scheduled Tribe literates/illiterates and the percentages of Scheduled Tribe literates by sex and gap in Scheduled Tribe male-female literacy rate are given for the District rural and the CD Blocks. The Scheduled Tribe literacy rate for the District rural is 70.46 per cent. It is 76.95 per cent for males and 64.23 per cent for females. Scheduled Tribe male literacy rate is above 70 per cent in all the CD Blocks. Scheduled Tribe female literacy rate is minimum in Sulthan Bathery (62.82) CD Block and maximum in Kalpetta CD Block(66.08). The gap in scheduled tribe male- female literacy rate for the district rural is 12.72. Highest gap in scheduled tribe male-female literacy rate is observed in Mananthavady CD block(13.18).

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages having Scheduled tribes	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled tribes population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.00	0	0.00
1 - 10	0	0.00	0	0.00
11 - 20	0	0.00	0	0.00
21 - 30	0	0.00	0	0.00
31 - 40	0	0.00	0	0.00
41 - 50	0	0.00	0	0.00
51 - 60	3	6.25	6325	4.27
61 - 70	20	41.67	66749	45.04
71 - 80	24	50.00	74246	50.09
81 - 90	1	2.08	895	0.60
91 - 99	0	0.00	0	0.00
100	0	0.00	0	0.00
District: Wayanad(590)	48	100.00	148215	100.00
Literacy rate for District:	70.46			

This Table shows distribution of Villages with Scheduled Tribe population according to the range of Scheduled Tribe literacy rate. All the 48 Villages in the District have Scheduled Tribe literacy rate above 50 per cent. 50 per cent of the Villages (24 Villages) have literacy rate between 71 and 80 per cent and covers 50.09 per cent of Scheduled Tribe population in the District. 41.672 per cent of the villages have Scheduled Tribe population literacy rate between 61 and 70 per cent. Only 3 Villages come under the literacy range of 51-60 per cent and one village comes under literacy rate in 81-90 range.

Table 29: Number and percentage of scheduled tribe literates and illiterates by sex in towns, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of town	Number of Literates and Illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	803264-Kalpetta (M)	2074	993	1081	1154	472	682	72.9	77.94	68.81	9.13
	District (Urban): Wayanad(590)	2074	993	1081	1154	472	682	72.9	77.94	68.81	9.13

The Table gives the number of Scheduled Tribe literates and illiterates and percentage of Scheduled Tribe literates with sex break-up and the gap in male-female Scheduled Tribe literacy rate in the District urban and Kalpetta Municipality. The total literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in Kalpetta Municipality is 72.90 per cent, 77.94 per cent of males and 68.81 per cent females are literate in Kalpetta Municipality. The Scheduled Tribe male literacy rate is much higher than the Scheduled Tribe female literacy rate. The gap in Scheduled Tribe male/female literacy rate is 9.13.

Table 30: Number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex in Taluk, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of Taluk	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Peren tage	Number	Peren tage	Number	Peren tage	Number	Peren tage
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	05635-Mananthavady	Persons	258140	80047	31.01	25011	9.69	105058	40.70	153082	59.30
		Males	127543	58902	46.18	12246	9.60	71148	55.78	56395	44.22
		Females	130597	21145	16.19	12765	9.77	33910	25.97	96687	74.03
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	Persons	297863	102551	34.43	29578	9.93	132129	44.36	165734	55.64
		Males	146792	73074	49.78	14094	9.60	87168	59.38	59624	40.62
		Females	151071	29477	19.51	15484	10.25	44961	29.76	106110	70.24
3	05637-Vythiri	Persons	261417	80847	30.93	22043	8.43	102890	39.36	158527	60.64
		Males	127349	59435	46.67	10888	8.55	70323	55.22	57026	44.78
		Females	134068	21412	15.97	11155	8.32	32567	24.29	101501	75.71
District: Wayanad (590)	Persons	817420	263445	32.23	76632	9.37	340077	41.60	477343	58.40	
	Males	401684	191411	47.65	37228	9.27	228639	56.92	173045	43.08	
	Females	415736	72034	17.33	39404	9.48	111438	26.80	304298	73.20	

The number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, total workers and non-workers are given in this Table with sex break-up for the District and the Taluks.

Total workers in the District constitute 41.60 per cent, of which, 32.23 per cent are main workers. Marginal workers account for 9.37 per cent only. The percentages of main workers and total workers among males are higher than that of female where as the percentage of marginal workers among females is higher than that of male. 73.20 percentage of the female population are non workers.

Among the Taluks, percentage of total workers is the highest in Sulthanbathery Taluk (44.36 per cent) followed by Mananthavady Taluk (40.70 per cent) and Vythiri Taluk (39.36 per cent). In all the Taluks percentage of main workers exceeds percentage of marginal workers and percentage of male main workers are higher than the percentage of female main workers. In case of marginal workers, percentage of female marginal workers is more than the percentage of male marginal workers in Mananthavady and Sulthanbathery talu This Table presents the number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, total workers and non-workers with sex break-up for the District rural and the CD Blocks.

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

Sr. No.	Name of CD Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Peren tage	Number	Peren tage	Number	Peren tage	Number	Peren tage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	0014-Mananthavady	Persons	260544	80964	31.07	25118	9.64	106082	40.72	154462	59.28
		Males	128752	59571	46.27	12280	9.54	71851	55.81	56901	44.19
		Females	131792	21393	16.23	12838	9.74	34231	25.97	97561	74.03
2	0015-Kalpetta	Persons	234439	72474	30.91	20483	8.74	92957	39.65	141482	60.35
		Males	114173	53139	46.54	9925	8.69	63064	55.24	51109	44.76
		Females	120266	19335	16.08	10558	8.78	29893	24.86	90373	75.14
3	0016-Sulthan Bathery	Persons	290857	99862	34.33	29133	10.02	128995	44.35	161862	55.65
		Males	143358	71251	49.70	13945	9.73	85196	59.43	58162	40.57
		Females	147499	28611	19.40	15188	10.30	43799	29.69	103700	70.31
Total		Persons	785840	253300	32.23	74734	9.51	328034	41.74	457806	58.26
		Males	386283	183961	47.62	36150	9.36	220111	56.98	166172	43.02
		Females	399557	69339	17.35	38584	9.66	107923	27.01	291634	72.99

The percentages of main and marginal workers in the rural areas of the District are 32.23 and 9.51 respectively. Percentages of total and main workers are higher among males than females in district rural. Sulthanbathery CD Block has the highest percentage of total workers (44.35), Main workers (34.33) and Marginal workers(10.02). Percentage of male main workers is more than female main workers in all CD Blocks where as in case of marginal workers the percentage is more for females in all CD Blocks.

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

Sr. No.	Name of town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total popula- tion	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Peren tage	Number	Peren tage	Number	Peren tage	Number	Peren tage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	803264-Kalpetta (M)	Persons	31580	10145	32.12	1898	6.01	12043	38.13	19537	61.87
		Males	15401	7450	48.37	1078	7.00	8528	55.37	6873	44.63
		Females	16179	2695	16.66	820	5.07	3515	21.73	12664	78.27
District(Urban): Wayanad(590)		Persons	31580	10145	32.12	1898	6.01	12043	38.13	19537	61.87
		Males	15401	7450	48.37	1078	7.00	8528	55.37	6873	44.63
		Females	16179	2695	16.66	820	5.07	3515	21.73	12664	78.27

The number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, total workers and non-workers with sex break up are given in this Table for the District urban and Kalpetta Municipality. In the District urban, the percentages of main workers, marginal workers and total workers are 32.12, 6.01 and 38.13 respectively. The percentage of male main and marginal workers is higher than the percentage of female main and marginal workers respectively.

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

Sr. No.	Name of Taluk	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total workers (main + marginal workers)	Category of workers							
					Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry workers		Other workers	
					Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	05635- Mananthavady	Persons	258140	105058	18499	17.61	33708	32.09	1194	1.14	51657	49.17
		Males	127543	71148	14955	21.02	20705	29.10	743	1.04	34745	48.83
		Females	130597	33910	3544	10.45	13003	38.35	451	1.33	16912	49.87
2	05636- Sulthanbathery	Persons	297863	132129	24639	18.65	43909	33.23	2018	1.53	61563	46.59
		Males	146792	87168	19318	22.16	25335	29.06	1120	1.28	41395	47.49
		Females	151071	44961	5321	11.83	18574	41.31	898	2.00	20168	44.86
3	05637-Vythiri	Persons	261417	102890	9621	9.35	24013	23.34	1362	1.32	67894	65.99
		Males	127349	70323	8059	11.46	14553	20.69	888	1.26	46823	66.58
		Females	134068	32567	1562	4.80	9460	29.05	474	1.46	21071	64.70
District: Wayanad (590)	Persons	817420	340077	52759	15.51	101630	29.88	4574	1.34	181114	53.26	
	Males	401684	228639	42332	18.51	60593	26.50	2751	1.20	122963	53.78	
	Females	415736	111438	10427	9.36	41037	36.82	1823	1.64	58151	52.18	

The percentage and absolute number of total workers and four categories of workers with sex break up are given in this Table for the District and the Taluks.

In the District, the percentage of workers is 41.60. Among the four categories of workers, Other Workers constitute 53.26 per cent, followed by agricultural labourers (29.88 per cent). The lowest percentage of workers are engaged in household industry (1.34).

In all the Taluks, other workers constitute the highest percentage among the four categories of workers. The second highest proportion is of agricultural labourers and the lowest percentage of workers is in household industry. Among the Taluks the highest percentage of other workers is in Vythiri (65.99) and the highest percentages of agricultural labourers(33.23), cultivators(18.65) and household industry workers(1.53) are in Sulthanbathery Taluk.

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

Sr. No.	Name of CD Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total workers (main + marginal workers)	Category of Workers							
					Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry workers		Other workers	
					Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	0014- Mananthavady	Persons	260544	106082	18748	17.67	33995	32.05	1198	1.13	52141	49.15
		Males	128752	71851	15188	21.14	20858	29.03	745	1.04	35060	48.80
		Females	131792	34231	3560	10.40	13137	38.38	453	1.32	17081	49.90
2	0015-Kalpetta	Persons	234439	92957	9913	10.66	23805	25.61	1230	1.32	58009	62.40
		Males	114173	63064	8186	12.98	14315	22.70	798	1.27	39765	63.05
		Females	120266	29893	1727	5.78	9490	31.75	432	1.45	18244	61.03
3	0016-Sulthan Bathery	Persons	290857	128995	23890	18.52	42687	33.09	1982	1.54	60436	46.85
		Males	143358	85196	18770	22.03	24671	28.96	1099	1.29	40656	47.72
		Females	147499	43799	5120	11.69	18016	41.13	883	2.02	19780	45.16
Total	Persons	785840	328034	52551	16.02	100487	30.63	4410	1.34	170586	52.00	
	Males	386283	220111	42144	19.15	59844	27.19	2642	1.20	115481	52.46	
	Females	399557	107923	10407	9.64	40643	37.66	1768	1.64	55105	51.06	

This Table gives the number of total workers, absolute number and percentage of four categories of workers with sex break-up for the District rural and the CD Blocks. Among the categories of workers in district rural, other workers constitute 52 per cent, followed by Agricultural labourers (30.63 per cent), Cultivators (16.02 per cent) and Household industry workers (1.34 per cent). Among the CD Blocks, percentage of cultivators (18.52), agriculture labourers (33.09 per cent) and household industry workers (1.54 per cent) are higher in Sulthanbathery. Percentage of other workers is highest in Kalpetta CD block.

Table 35: Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in Towns, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total workers (main + marginal workers)	Category of workers							
					Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry workers		Other workers	
					Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	803264- Kalpetta (M)	Persons	31580	12043	208	1.73	1143	9.49	164	1.36	10528	87.42
		Males	15401	8528	188	2.20	749	8.78	109	1.28	7482	87.73
		Females	16179	3515	20	0.57	394	11.21	55	1.56	3046	86.66
District (Urban): Wayanad(590)	Persons	31580	12043	208	1.73	1143	9.49	164	1.36	10528	87.42	
	Males	15401	8528	188	2.20	749	8.78	109	1.28	7482	87.73	
	Females	16179	3515	20	0.57	394	11.21	55	1.56	3046	86.66	

The total number of workers and distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity are given in this Table for the District urban and Kalpetta Municipality. 87.42 per cent of workers in Kalpetta Municipality are other workers. Agricultural labourers constitute 9.49 per cent while the percentage of workers engaged in cultivation (1.73 per cent) and household industry (1.36 per cent) differ marginally.

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

Sr. No.	Name of Taluk	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available										
			Educational*	Medical ^	Drinking water	Post office #	Telephone **	Transport communications \$	Banks @	Agricultural credit societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	05635-Mananthavady	16	16 (100)	16 (100)	16 (100)	16 (100)	16 (100)	16 (100)	16 (100)	15 (93.75)	10 (62.5)	16 (100)	16 (100)
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	15	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	13 (86.67)	10 (66.67)	15 (100)	15 (100)
3	05637-Vythiri	17	17 (100)	17 (100)	17 (100)	17 (100)	17 (100)	17 (100)	17 (100)	15 (88.24)	10 (58.82)	17 (100)	17 (100)
	Total	48	48 (100)	48 (100)	48 (100)	48 (100)	48 (100)	48 (100)	48 (100)	43 (89.58)	30 (62.5)	48 (100)	48 (100)

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.

Taluk-wise distribution of Villages according to the availability of different amenities such as education, medical, improved drinking water, post office, telephone, transport and communications, banks, agricultural credit societies, approach by pucca road and power supply are given in this Table. In the District, education facilities, medical facilities, improved drinking water supply, post office, telephone, transport and communications, approach by pucca road and power supply are available in all the Villages. Out of 48 villages, 5 villages have no Banking Facilities and 18 villages are not enjoying the facility of Agricultural Credit Societies.

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

Sr. No.	Name of Taluk	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Educ ^{ion*}	Medic ^{al} ^	Drink ^{ing} water #	Post office	Teleph ^{one} **	Transpor ^t communic ^{ations} \$	Banks @	Agricult ^{ural} credit societies	Approa ^{ch} by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	05635- Mananthavady	258140	258140 (100)	258140 (100)	258140 (100)	258140 (100)	258140 (100)	258140 (100)	246329 (95.42)	181743 (70.4)	258140 (100)	258140 (100)
2	05636- Sulthanbathery	297863	297863 (100)	297863 (100)	297863 (100)	297863 (100)	297863 (100)	297863 (100)	264084 (88.66)	214702 (72.08)	297863 (100)	297863 (100)
3	05637-Vythiri	229837	229837 (100)	229837 (100)	229837 (100)	229837 (100)	229837 (100)	229837 (100)	212528 (92.47)	146459 (63.72)	229837 (100)	229837 (100)
	Total	785840	785840 (100)	785840 (100)	785840 (100)	785840 (100)	785840 (100)	785840 (100)	722941 (92)	542904 (69.09)	785840 (100)	785840 (100)

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.

The Taluk-wise distribution of rural population according to various amenities are given in this Table. In the District as a whole, the entire rural population have access to amenities like education facilities, medical facilities, drinking water supply, post office, telephone, transport and communications, approach by pucca road and power supply. 92 per cent of the rural population are served by banking facility in their villages. . All the Taluks lack cent per cent facility of Agricultural Credit Societies. 69.09 per cent of the rural of the district have access to Agricultural Credit Societies in their villages.

Table 38: Distribution of villages not having certain amenities, arranged by distance ranges from the places where these are available, 2011

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education:-				
(a) Primary school	0	0	0	0
(b) Middle school	0	0	0	0
(c) Degree college	11	11	22	44
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	1	12	30	43
(b) PHC	4	9	9	22
3. Post office-	0	0	0	0
4. Telephone	0	0	0	0
5. Bus service	0	0	0	0
6. Bank:-				
(a) Commercial Bank	5	3	1	9
(b) Cooprative bank	4	3	1	8
7. Agricultural credit societies	3	9	6	18

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

The Villages not having certain amenities are distributed by distance range from the place where these amenities are available. There are 44 Villages having no Degree College, 43 Villages with no Hospital, 22 Villages with no PHC, 9 Villages with no Commercial Bank, 8 Villages with no Co-operative Bank and 18 Villages with no Agricultural Credit Societies within them. These amenities are available in various distance ranges less than 5 km., 5-10 km., and 10+ km. For majority of such Villages, these facilities are available beyond 10 km. There are 22 Villages for which degree college facilities are not available within 10 kilometers and 30 Villages lacking hospital facility within 10 kilometers.

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

Distance Range from the nearest Statutory Town (In Kilometres)	Number\ Percentage	Number of Inhabited Villages in Each Range	Type of amenity available							
			Educ ation *	Medical^	Post Office#	Teleph one **	Transport Communic ations \$	Banks @	Agricultu ral Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca Road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Less than 5	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 - 15	Number	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	8	13
	Percentage		100	100	100	100	100	100	61.54	100
16- 50	Number	33	33	33	33	33	33	28	21	33
	Percentage		100	100	100	100	100	84.9	63.64	100
51+	Number	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
	Percentage		100	100	100	100	100	100	50	100
Unspecified	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Number	48	48	48	48	48	48	43	30	48
	Percentage		100	100	100	100	100	89.6	62.5	100

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.

The Villages are distributed according to distance from the nearest Statutory Towns according to availability of various amenities. Majority of the Villages in the District are located at a distance of 16-50 km. from the nearest Statutory Town. 13 Villages located at a distance of 5-15 km and 2 villages located beyond 50 km from the nearest statutory town have all the amenities except Agricultural Credit Societies. In the District as a whole, all the Villages irrespective of distance range from the nearest Statutory Town are having the facilities of education, medical, post office, telephone, transport and communications, and approach by pucca road. Banking facilities are available within for 90 per cent of the Villages and Agricultural Credit Societies for 62.5 per cent of the Villages.

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

Population range	Number\ Percentage	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
			Educa tion*	Medical^	Drinki ng water	Post office #	Telep hone **	Trans port comm unicati ons \$	Banks @	Agricultur al credit societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1-499	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-999	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000 - 1999	Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Percentage		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 - 4999	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5000 - 9999	Number	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	2	6	6
	Percentage		100	100	100	100	100	100	67	33.33	100	100
10000 +	Number	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	38	27	41	41
	Percentage		100	100	100	100	100	100	93	65.85	100	100
District Total	Number	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	43	30	48	48
	Percentage		100	100	100	100	100	100	90	62.5	100	100

Note:-

* Education includes all education facilities.

^ Medical includes all medical facilities.

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

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

@ Bank includes Commercial Bank and Cooperative Bank.

** Telephone includes Telephone,PCO and Mobile.

In this Table all the 48 Villages in the District are distributed according to population size and amenities available. Out of the 48 Villages, 41 Villages lie in the population size of 10000 +. In large sized Villages of 10000+ facility of Banking and Agricultural Credit Societies are lacking in 3 and 14 villages respectively and all other amenities are available within these villages. There is only one village in the population range 1000-1999 and all facilities are available in this village. Out of the 6 villages in the population range 5000-9999, facility of Banking and Agricultural Credit Societies are lacking in 2 and 4 villages respectively.

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

Sr.No.	Name of Taluk	Number of inhabited villages	Total area (in Hectares)	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	05635-Mananthavady	16	74043.00	57.73	19.94
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	15	77486.00	51.74	11.94
3	05637-Vythiri	17	57044.00	56.72	20.14
	Total	48	208573.00	55.23	17.21

Note:- Culativable area= irrigated area + unirrigated area

The Taluk-wise distribution of 48 Villages in the District are given according to land use in this Table. In the District the percentage of cultivable area to total rural area and irrigated area to total cultivable area are 55.23 and 17.21 respectively. Mananthavady Taluk has the highest percentage of cultivable area to total rural area (57.73 per cent). Vythiri Taluk has the highest percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area (20.14 per cent). In all the Taluks, the percentage of cultivable area to total rural area is above 50 per cent.

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

Sr. No.	Name of the town	Type of educational institution (Approx. numbers)				
		Primary	Middle	Secondary / matriculation	Senior secondary	College*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	803264-Kalpetta (M)	3	2	2	1	0
	District: Wayanad (590)	3	2	2	1	0

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

In Kalpetta Municipality, there are 3 Primary Schools per 10000 population, 2 Middle/Secondary per 10000 population and 1 senior secondary schools per 10000 population. College per 10000 population is less than one.

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

Sr. No.	Name of the town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population (Approx. numbers)
1	2	3
1	803264-Kalpetta (M)	45
	District: Wayanad (590)	45

There are 45 beds in Medical Institution per 10,000 populations in Kalpetta Municipality. Since there is only one Town in the District, the corresponding figure for District Urban is also the same.

Table 44: Proportion of slum population in towns, 2011

Sr.No.	Name of the town having slum	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5

There are no Slums reported in Wayanad District

The proportion of slum population to total population in Kalpetta Municipality is zero since there is no slum in Wayanad district.

Table 45: Most important commodity manufactured in towns, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of the town	Name of three most important commodities manufactured
1	2	3
1	803264-Kalpetta (M)	Processed Coffee

Kalpetta Municipality is the only urban in the District. Coffee is most important commodity manufactured as well as exported in Kalpetta Municipality.

vii) MAJOR SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EVENTS, NATURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES DURING THE DECADE

Historically and culturally the importance of Wayanad is closely connected with its Temples. Thirunelly Temple, Ananthanatha Swami Temple, Jain temples at Puliarmala (six kilometres from Kalpetta), Santhinatha temple at Venniyod (20 km. from Kalpetta), the Glass Temple of Koottamunda, Mahaganapathi Temple at Sulthanbathery; Ponkili Temple, Sita Devi Temple and Valliyoorkavu Bhagavathy Temple are some of the important Temples in the District. The Temples show that Wayanad was a habitat of mankind and a place of civilization from ancient times. These Temples are the living testimony of the cultural heritage of Wayanad.

Festivals

The dates of major festivals in Wayanad District are given below.

1. Seethadevi Temple, Pulpally – January 1st week.
 2. Nadavayal St. Thomas Church – January 1st week.
 3. Pallikunnu Church – February 2nd week.
 4. Varampatta Mosque – March last week.
 5. Valliyoorkavu Temple – March 14-28.
 6. Maidani Mosque, Kalpetta – March - April.
 7. Thirunelly Temple – August.
- Karkidaka Vavu

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

a) Places of Religious Importance

Sree Maha Vishnu Temple, Thirunelly (Mananthavady Taluk)

Sree Maha Vishnu Temple is situated 31 km. north-west of Mananthavady. About 100 m. north-west

of the Temple, a stream (called Paapanaasini) of clear water tumbles down from the lofty hills forming a succession of pools and waterfalls. Paapanaasini River is believed to be a part of the mythical subterranean holy river Saraswathi. The Kabani River is half a kilometre south-west of the temple. There are Sapthatheerthas (seven holy water fountains) within the temple complex.

The temple has a great tradition and is one of the most important Vaishnavite temples in India. Belonging to very ancient period it is considered as sacred as many renowned pilgrim centres like Gaya, Rameswaram and Kaasi. It is known to devotees as Thenkaasi or Dakshina Gaya. There is an array of great divinities that have visited this holy site. According to tradition, Lord Brahma, the God of creation, himself consecrated the idol of Lord Vishnu, as Devadevesan or Thirunelly Perumal. Once upon a time when Brahma was enjoying one of his periodical peregrinations, he happened to be delighted beyond measure with this place with a grove of the most beautiful trees and plants of flowers and foliage among which stood a nelli tree (phyllanthus emblica), on which was seen the image of Vishnu with four hands bedecked with numerous fine jewels. The image immediately vanished from sight. Overwhelmed with grief and surprise at this sudden disappearance, Brahma engaged himself in deep contemplation, when the image reappeared he heard the following words uttered by an invisible being - "The image thou hast seen is that of Vishnu, the excellence of this place draws and keeps him here". Convinced of these divine utterances, Brahma made a temple, consecrated Vishnu therein and entrusted its keeping to pious Brahmins of the Amalaka Village. It is said that Brahma then ordained that visits to, and prayers at, the temple would remove the sins committed though they were for generations, and help the devotees to gain paradise, and that the prayers and ceremonies would lead to the transport of the spirits of the departed, who have obtained salvation, to the Pithruloka (regions of blissful spirits) to enjoy eternal happiness. This blessing, pronounced by the Brahma, is believed in by Hindus, and pilgrimages are therefore undertaken to the shrine. It is believed that Sree Rama has offered prayers at the temple on his way in search of Goddess Sita and the battle which followed. There is another tradition associated with Lord Parasurama, the legendary founder of Kerala, who feeling guilty of matricide, came to Thirunelly after having failed to get peace of mind anywhere else, did 'pithrukriya' at the place and obtained mental happiness. He then decreed that those who came to Thirunelly and offered 'bali' here would be blessed with mental solace. Thousands of people visit Thirunelly even today and offer 'bali' to the manes of departed ancestors.

Vishu Festival is held for two days, i.e., on the last day of Meenam and on the first of Medam. Kathakali, Ottamthullal and Kooth are performed in the temple. Thiruvonam asterisk in the month of Chingam is celebrated as the birthday of the Lord.



The beautiful Brahmagiri hills and the surrounding lush green forests have made the temple premises a valley of tranquillity. The temple is an embodiment of ancient temple architecture. The aqueduct that brings water to the temple is also a witness to hundreds of years of history.

Thrisillery Shiva Temple

This Siva temple is known for its architecture is an important pilgrimage destination of Wayanad. It is believed that the performance of rites at the Thirunelli Temple remain incomplete until it is followed by offerings at Thrissilery.

Sree (Valliyoorkavu) Bhagavathy Temple, Aaraattuthara

Sree Valliyoorkavu Bhagavathy Temple is situated 3 km. south-east of Mananthavady on Pulpalli road at Aaraattuthara. The Kabini River flows on the southern side of the Temple. Datable to the 14th century the origin of the Temple is associated with the famous Sree Kodungalloor Bhagavathy Temple of Thrissur District. The legend says that the Komaram (oracle) of Kodungalloor Temple, called Vatakkola Nambyaar, during one of his visits with his assistants to Wayanad for collecting offerings for the annual Bharani Festival of that temple reached the banks of the Kabani River. As they undertook tiresome journey they decided to take rest and kept their belongings, particularly the sword and anklets of the Komaram, beneath a tree and rested close by. When they woke up they found the sword and anklets were missing. In agony, they loudly prayed for the blessings of goddess Kodungalloor Bhagavathy. Sometime later, a Paniya Tribal came there and enquired about their distress. He then showed them the sword and anklet hanging on the top of a valli (creeper) on a peepul tree at the top of the hill. When they continued their prayers, the sword and the anklet fell down from the top and the oracle heard an incorporeal voice stating that "I am present here in three forms as Vana-Durga, Jala-Durga and Bhadrakaali". A Swayambhoo Idol then appeared at this place. The Komaram in ecstasy reported the incident to the Kottayam Raja, who was stationed at Mananthavady. A devaprasnam which followed revealed the presence of the goddess and the Raja made all arrangements for conducting initial rites. The sword and the anklet were kept at the Palliyara of Paingaattiri Porkkali Bhagavathy Temple, the tutelary deity of the Kottayam Raja. In commemoration of that incident even today the sword of Paingaattiri Bhagavathy is taken to Valliyoorkavu before the commencement of the festival of the temple. The local people consider feeding the fish in the pool of the nearby river as propitious.

The fortnight long annual festival of the temple is unique as it is a mega event attracting more than a lakh tribal devotees from all over the District and the neighbouring Districts. The festival commences on the first day of the Malayalam month of Meenam though the Kotiyettam is held on the seventh day of Meenam. Kalamezuthupattu is performed on all days during the festival.

Sree Maha Ganapathi temple, Ganapathivattam

The famous Sree Maha Ganapathy Temple is situated 100 m. north-east of Ganapathivattom (Sulthanbathery) on Chunkam-Mysore Road. Ganapathivattom literally means the circle or range of Lord Ganapathi.

Datable to twelfth century, the temple flourished as an important place of worship from its beginning. However, the temple could not withstand the attack of the forces of Tippu Sulthan. When the temple was destroyed and Tippu Sulthan built a fort here Ganapattivattam was renamed as Sulthanbathery. Now the place has a shorter name of Bathery. The temple was earlier owned by the Kottayam Rajas. In 1972, the Bathery Maha Ganapathi Kshethra Samithi was formed and under its auspicious renovation of the temple was started. In 1975 renovation was completed and reconsecration of Lord Ganapathi idol was done. Sree Ayyappa, Lord Kiraathamoorthy and goddess Durga and Naga were also installed at that time. Alongwith the renovation of sreekovil and thitappalli which existed earlier, Chuttambalam, compound wall, dhvajam, receipt counter and gopuram were also built. The important and popular Vazhipat of this temple is Ganapathi Homam. The Annual Festival of the Temple is held for six days commencing from the 15th Makaram.

Ponkili Temple

This is an ancient Temple associated with the myth of Sita Devi. It is located at the Karnataka Border.

Jain Temple at Panamaram

This ruined Jain Temple is situated within 5 kms. North-East of Panamaram. The temple was ruined during the movement of Tippu Sulthan of Mysore. The remains of temple are still exhibiting the ancient artistic and architectural cultures.

Sulthanbathery Jain Temple

It is generally known as Tippu's Fort and situated at Sulthanbathery. Tippu Sulthan used this temple as the ammunition store (Battery) of his Army. This 13th century Jain Temple is famous for its pillars and carvings.

Santhinatha Temple at Venniyod

This is another Jain Temple devoted to Saint Santhinatha Swami and is situated 20 kilometres away from Kalpetta. The Chandranatha Swami Temple at Puthanangadi, Vrishabhadeva Swami Temple at Mananthavady and Parswanatha Swami Temple at Palkunnu are the other important Jain temples in the District.

Sita Devi Temple at Pulpally

This is another century old Temple, dedicated to Sita Devi. The icons Leva and Kusa are also installed here.

The Maidani Mosque

This is an important mosque located at Kalpetta

Varampatta Mosque

This important mosque is considered to be one of the oldest mosques in Wayanad. This mosque is located at Padinjarethara and considered to be over 300 years old.

Lourdes Matha Church at Pallikkunnu.

Pallikkunnu Church in Wayanad is dedicated to Lourde Matha. It was established in 1905 by the initiative of a French missionary Fr. Jefferine.

St. Peter's Church at Meenangadi

This is an important church of Jacobite Syrian Christians.

b) Places of Historical Importance

Mananthavady

Situated at 34 kms north-west of Kalpetta, Mananthavady is the Taluk headquarters as well as the divisional headquarters. Mananthavady is a place of historical importance where the British cremated the Pazhassi Raja with all customary honours in 1805. **Pazhassi tomb**, the memorial of the 'Lion of Kerala' - Veera Pazhassi Raja - who organised the guerrilla warfare against the British East India Company, is situated at Mananthavady. In the first half of the 19th century, the British Troops were stationed at Mananthavady and the Kurichyars in the rebellion besieged the station in 1812.

Panamaram

Panamaram is a historically important place on the Kalpetta-Mananthavady road, 18 km. north-east of Kalpetta and 16 km. south-east of Mananthavady. During the Pazhassi revolt a military post known as Panamarathu Kotta, was set up here by the British forces. A band of Kurichias under Edachena Kungan massacred

the forces of the fourth Bombay infantry stationed at Panamarathu Kotta on the 11th October 1802. The patriotic rebellion of Pazhassi Raja was suppressed by Baber here.

Thirunelly

Situated at 29 km. north-east of Mananthavady, Thirunelly is well known for the famous Thirunelly Temple. The archaeological evidence reveals that Thirunelly and the neighbouring places had been great centre of culture and civilization in the ancient period. There is a cave temple dedicated to Lord Siva very near to Gunika Thirtham. Thirunelly is a place of fascinating scenery. The Wildlife Sanctuary at Nagarahole in Karnataka State is located nearby.

Ambalavayal

Ambalavayal rose to prominence as the centre of Wayanad Colonization Scheme. The famous Edakkal Cave is situated here. A museum which reveals the rich historical tradition of Wayanad and a Horticultural Research Station under the Kerala Agricultural University are also located at Ambalavayal.

Kenichira

Located at 4 km. south of Sulthanbathery, Kenichira is an important trading centre of hill produces like ginger, pepper, rubber etc.

Meenangadi

Almost midway between Kalpetta and Sulthanbathery, Meenangadi is a new commercial centre, which exports various agricultural produces. An important Hindu worship centre is the Mathsyavathara Temple at Meenangadi. The St. Peter's Church is an important Christian church located here.

Pulpally

Situated at 24 km. north-west of Sulthanbathery, Pulpally is famous for the temple dedicated to Sita, Lava and Kusha. It is believed that Sri Rama deserted Sita in the Pulpally forest. The ashram of Valmiki is believed to have been located here. During Pazhassi Rebellion, Pazhassi Raja sought refuge in the Pulpally Forest.

Sulthanbathery

Sulthanbathery formerly known as Ganapathivattom is situated 25 km. north-west of Kalpetta on the Calicut - Mysore road. The name Sulthanbathery is derived from the fact that Tippu Sulthan had a fort here. This place was a military post of the British at the time of Pazhassi Rebellion. The Maha Ganapathy Temple which belongs to Kottayam Royal Dynasty is the important worshipping place. Besides these there are number of temples, churches and mosques. Vasti Temple belonging to the Jains is preserved as an ancient monument by the Archaeological Department of Government of India. Several educational and medical institutions, banks and other government offices are located here.

Chundale

Situated at 6 km. south of Kalpetta, Chundale is the junction of the Calicut - Mysore road and the Calicut - Gudallur road. It is a picturesque place with beautiful tea garden.

Kalpetta

Situated at 74 km. north-east of Calicut, Kalpetta, the only one municipal Town of the District, is the administrative headquarters of Wayanad District. It is well connected by road to all important places like Mysore, Gudallur and Mananthavady. Being the District headquarters, many offices are located here. Kalpetta is known for its connection with Jainism. The Jain Temples found here are well known for their historical importance and the peculiar style of architecture. The Jain Temple dedicated to Mahaveera is an important one among them. The other important Jain temple situated 6 km. from Kalpetta is the one devoted to Saint Ananthanath Swami. The Maidani Mosque is an important Mosque located at Kalpetta.

Kottathara

20 km. north-west of Kalpetta there are two places viz. Kurumbalakotta and Patevelli at Kottathara which are historically important as Tippu Sulthan used them for stationing his forces as battle grounds during his invasion of Malabar.

Koottamunda

About 25 km. from Kalpetta, Koottamunda located on the slope of Vellarimala is famous for the glass temple of Jains dedicated to Paraswanatha Swami and Padmavathi Devi. The icons set in the sanctum sanatorium have thousands of reflections in the beautiful patterns on the mirrors placed on the inner side of the temple walls. This temple and its beautiful surroundings attract a large number of tourists every year. The 66 KV Sub Station located at Koottamunda is a Receiving Station of Pykara Electricity System.

Sugandhagiri

Located in Achooram Village, Sugandhagiri is famous for the Sugandhagiri Cardamom Project functioning under South Wayanad Girijan Collective Farming Co-operative Society formed by Kerala Government as part of the Western Ghat Development Scheme, aiming at socio economic advancement of the tribal population.

Vythiri

It is situated at 11 kms. south of Kalpetta, It lies in Kunnathidavaka Village which took its name from Kunnathu Bhagavathi Temple. A number of government offices are located here.

c) Places of tourist importance

Banasura Sagar Dam

This is the largest earth dam in India. The topography here is such that many islands will be formed in the upstream of the dam when the dam is full. These islands with the background of the Banasura Hill provide a hypnotizing sight to tourists.



Banasura Hill

Situated at a height of 2020mtrs, Banasura hills are ideal for adventurous tourism. At the peak of this hill, one can enjoy the scenic beauty of entire Wayanad and even some places of Kozhikode.

Chain Tree

A large ficus tree bound by an iron chain associated with a local myth, located near to Lakkidi, at the end of Ghat road. It is believed that 'Karinthandan' a tribal youth helped the British to discover a path connecting Wayanad with plains of Kerala. To take the credit of this discovery the British shot Karinthandan dead, there often the soul of Karinthandan haunted the travellers through the way he discovered. Thereafter it is believed that a local priest chained his soul to this tree.

Chembra Peak

It is the highest peak in this region located at south of Wayanad near to Meppadi town. This is a dream spot for trekkers at a height of 2100mtrs. Climbing this peak is an adventurous endeavour and will take almost half of a day. A beautiful fresh water lake in the shape of heart symbol is located at this peak. Tourists can also stay one or two days at the top of the peak in temporary camps. District Tourism Promotion Council provides guides, sleeping bags, canvases, huts and trekking implements on hire. The scenic beauty of Wayanad, which is visible from the top of Chembra, is very exhilarating.

Edakkal Caves

The Edakkal Caves are at the crest of a hill known as Ambukuthi Hill belonging to the Western Ghats and situating near Ambalavayal, about 10 Kms south west of Sulthan Bathery. It is a prehistoric rock shelter formed naturally out of a strange disposition of three huge boulders making one to rest on the other two with its bottom jutting out in between and serving as a roof. Edakkal literally means a stone in between.

The discovery of the caves and its identification as a prehistoric site were quite accidental by F.Fawcett, the then Superintendent of Police of the erstwhile Malabar. An enthusiast in pre history Fawcett went around exploring the Wayanad high ranges which eventually led to the discovery of the Edakkal rock shelter in 1894. He identified the site as a habitat of neolithic people on the basis of the nature of representations on the cave walls which appeared to him as engravings made of neolithics celts.

Edakkal Rock Engravings stand out distinct among the magnitude of pre-historic visual archives of paintings and graphic signs all over the world. It is one of the richest pictographic galleries of its kind. Edakkal Caves can be accessed only by a 1 km. trekking trail from Edakkal.

Kuruva Island

The Kuruva Island, 950 acres of ever green forest on the tributaries of the east flowing river Kabani is an ideal picnic spot far away from the disturbances of city life. The island is uninhabited. Rare species of birds, orchids and herbs are the sovereigns of this supernal kingdom. It is 17 kms east of Mananthavady and 40 kms. north-west of Sulthanbathery.



Lakkidi

One of the highest locations in the District Lakkidi also commands picturesque scenery. It is about 58 km. North-East of Kozhikode and 5 kms south of Vythiri. It is the gate way to Wayanad and lies atop the Thamarassery pass at an elevation of 700 m above mean sea level.

The lofty mountain peaks, the gurgling stream, luxuriant vegetation and a birds eye view of the deep valley on the south with its winding roads are breathtaking. 12 km. long journey from Adivaram to Lakkidi through Ghat Road with nine hairpin bends amidst thick forests is a fascinating experience. Lakkidi derives its name from the ruined Lakkidi Kotta built by Colonel Stevenson in 1800 during his military operation against Pazhassi Raja.

Meenmutty Waterfalls

It is the biggest waterfall in Wayanad, at a height of 300mtrs from top to bottom. It consists of a main waterfall and two smaller falls. This magnificent fall is situated at two kilometre hike through the forest from the Ooty road.

Muthanga

Muthanga, located at 16 km. east of Sulthanbathery near Karnataka border is a Wild Life Sanctuary covering an area of 345 sq.km. It is the biggest abode of wild animals in Malabar. Muthanga is a part of Nilgiri Biosphere region and connects Bandipur National Park in Karnataka and Madumalai Sanctuary of Tamil Nadu. It has a large number of elephants and is declared as a 'Project Elephant Site'. Leopards, Bears, Deer, Barking deer, Wild Pig, different species of Monkeys, etc. are also seen in this forest. There is an elephant training camp at Muthanga.

Pakshipathalam

Pakshipathalam in the Brahmagiri Hills at Thirunelly is a challenging tourist spot for any adventure seeking tourist. To reach Pakshipathalam 17 kms. have to be covered through wild forest. The deep rock caves formed among the thick blocks of rocks at the northern top end of the Brahmagiri are the abode of various birds and wild beasts. Special permission is needed from forest department for trekking through Pakshipathalam. District Tourism Promotion Council arranges vehicles, guides, camping equipments etc. to the tourists on hire.

Pookkode Lake

It is a natural fresh water lake, brimmed with evergreen mountains. The weather here is salubrious; the scenic beauty hypnotising and the nature unspoiled, Pookkode Lake Tourist Resort in Vythiri is the most sought after tourist spot of Wayanad. There is an aquarium and a green house here. Boating facilities are also available. Spices and Handicraft items are also arranged for sale at Pookkode. The Lake has an area of 8.5 hectares and the maximum water depth is 6.5 metres. This lake is three kilometres south of Vythiri.

Sentinel Rock (Soochippara) Waterfall

This three stage waterfalls surrounded by mountains and forest is one of the main tourist attractions in Wayanad. The pool below provides for water rafting, swimming, bathing etc. The tree top huts at Soochipara give a unique view of the valleys of the Western Ghats and the glimmering shallow waters of the surroundings.

Tholpetty Wildlife Sanctuary

Lies between Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary and Nagarhola Wildlife Sanctuary in Karnataka. It is the north most area of Wayanad and is famous for Gaur, Deer, Leopard and Elephant.

Wayanad Wild Life Sanctuary

Established in 1973 Wayanad Wild Life Sanctuary is contiguous to the protected area network of Nagarahole and Bandipur of Karnataka on the north-east and Mudumalai of Tamil Nadu on the south-east. Rich in bio diversity, the sanctuary is an integral part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, which has been established with the specific objective of conserving the biological heritage of the region. The sanctuary is rich in flora and fauna. The management lays emphasis on scientific conservation with due consideration for the general life style of the tribals and others who live in and around the forest. Elephant, Spotted Deer, Bison, Tiger, Cheetah, Wild Bear etc. can be spotted here. Elephant rides are arranged by the Forest Department. These forests also have historical importance as it was from here that Pazhassi Raja fought the British.

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

Pazhassi Raja

The local Raja of Wayanad, better known as Pazhassi Raja, was the leader and the symbol of popular resistance in this region over a decade. The Pazhassi Raja was a young *Pazhassi Tomb* prince in a family of Kottayam who came into prominence during Mysore invasion of Malabar. The young prince organized revolts against the mysorean authority and he sought the assistance of the English company at Tellichery. The mortal remains of the Pazhassi Raja can be seen at Mananthavady.

Thalakkal Chandu

Thalakkal Chandu was an archer and commander-in-chief of the Kurichya soldiers of the Pazhassi Raja who fought the British forces in the Wayanad jungles during first decade of the 19th century. The Kuruchiya tribe under the leadership of Thalakkal Chandu joined hands with Edachana Kunkan and fought against the British and captured the British fort at Panamaram. The British forces launched a retaliatory attack and executed Thalakkal Chandu.

Edachena Kunkan

Edachena Kunkan was the commander of Pazhassi Raja's army. Kunkan was a popular leader in Wayanad, gathering support from people of many classes for Raja's war against the East India Company. Under Kunkan's leadership, Pazhassi's troops fought against Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. Kunkan was killed by British troops at Panniyil (now Pannichal) in Edavaka.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Jacob Thoonkuzhy

Rt. Rev. Dr. Jacob Thoonkuzhy was the first metropolitan with a diocese in the District and did yeomen service until recently for the overall development of Wayanad.

Shri M.K. Jinachandran

Shri M.K. Jinachandran is a name synonymous with Wayanad. He contributed immensely in the field of education, agriculture etc. This well known philanthropist and visionary is one of the pioneers whose name will ever be remembered as a molder of the socio-political culture of Wayanad.

Fr. Mathai Nooranal

Fr. Mathai Nooranal is the name that will figure in the field of higher education of this District as the founder and guide of the first college of the District namely St. Mary's College at Sulthanbathery, established in 1965. His name is also associated with the development of co-operative movement in the State.

x) SCOPE OF VILLAGE DIRECTORY AND TOWN DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

SECTION I - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

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

The Village Directory is being compiled for both inhabited and 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 – 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:

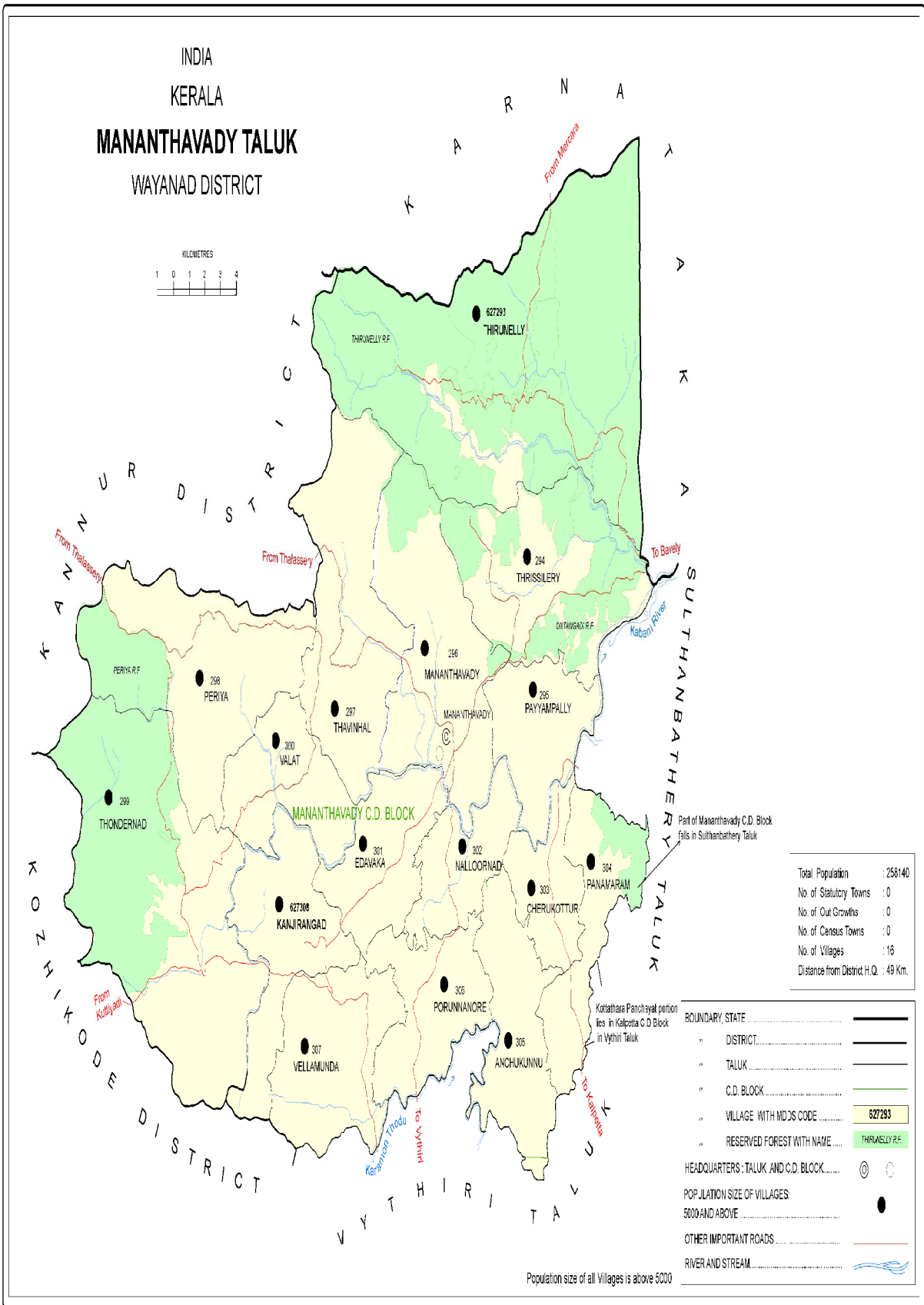
- Appendix –I : Summary showing total number of villages having Educational, Medical and other amenities in villages – Taluk level.
- Appendix I A : Villages by number of Primary Schools.
- Appendix I B : Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools.
- Appendix I C : Villages with different sources 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 OUT GROWTHS AT CENSUS 2011

<i>List of villages</i>	<i>Name of Town /Out-growths</i>
1	2
Kalpetta	Kalpetta Municipality
Thrikkaipatta (Part)	Kalpetta Municipality
Kottappadi (Part)	Kalpetta Municipality

INDIA
KERALA
MANANTHAVADY TALUK
WAYANAD DISTRICT



Total Population	: 258140
No. of Statutory Towns	: 0
No. of Out Growths	: 0
No. of Census Towns	: 0
No. of Villages	: 16
Distance from District H.Q.	: 49 Km.

BOUNDARY, STATE	—————
" DISTRICT	—————
" TALUK	—————
" C.D. BLOCK	—————
" VILLAGE WITH MDS CODE	● 627293
" RESERVED FOREST WITH NAME	■ THIRUNELLY R.F.
HEADQUARTERS: TALUK AND C.D. BLOCK	⊙ ○
POPULATION SIZE OF VILLAGES	●
6000 AND ABOVE	●
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS	—————
RIVER AND STREAM	~~~~~

Population size of all Villages is above 5000

Alphabetical List of Villages with Location Code 2001 and 2011

Sl. No.	Name of village	2011 Census MDDS Code	2001 Census PLCN
1	2	3	4
Taluk: Mananthavady			
1	Anchukunnu	627305	00020300
2	Cherukottur	627303	00020100
3	Edavaka	627301	00019900
4	Kanjirangad	627308	00020600
5	Mananthavady	627296	00019400
6	Nalloorad	627302	00020000
7	Panamaram	627304	00020200
8	Payyampally	627295	00019300
9	Periya	627298	00019600
10	Porunnanore	627306	00020400
11	Thavinhal	627297	00019500
12	Thirunelly	627293	00019100
13	Thondernad	627299	00019700
14	Thrissilery	627294	00019200
15	Valat	627300	00019800
16	Vellamunda	627307	00020500

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Mananthavady

Location CodeNo:-05635

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 village	Location code no.	Total area of the village (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)	Total population (2011 census)	Number of households (2011 census)	Pre-Primary school (PP)	Primary school (P)	Middle school (M)	Secondary School (S)	Senior Secondary school (SS)	Degree college of arts science & commerce (ASC)	Engineering college(EC)	Medical college (MC)	Management institute (MI)	Polytechnic (Pt)	Vocational training school /ITI	Non-formal training centre (NFTC)	Special school for disabled (SSD)	Others (specify)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Thirunelly	627293	14861	12878	2989	3	6	2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
2	Thrissilery	627294	5198	16818	3913	1	4	2	2	2	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
3	Payyampally	627295	2555	13311	3193	2	4	3	2	2	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
4	Mananthavady	627296	5434	34663	8183	5	11	5	5	5	b	b	c	c	c	c	1	b	c
5	Thavinhal	627297	5239	17840	4209	3	8	3	1	1	b	1	c	c	c	c	b	c	c
6	Periya	627298	6250	11174	2571	1	2	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	b	c	c
7	Thondernad	627299	9516	11752	2652	3	7	3	1	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
8	Valat	627300	2721	10799	2477	5	8	2	2	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
9	Edavaka	627301	2514	16737	3727	2	6	3	2	2	1	c	c	c	c	b	c	b	1
10	Nalloornad	627302	2216	16928	3812	3	5	3	3	2	1	c	c	c	c	2	c	1	b
11	Cherukottur	627303	1810	11462	2540	2	3	2	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	b	c	b
12	Panamaram	627304	2668	12683	2916	1	6	3	3	3	1	c	c	c	c	1	c	c	b
13	Anchukunnu	627305	3072	19078	4305	2	5	3	2	b	b	c	c	c	c	b	b	b	a
14	Porunnalore	627306	2865	22137	4753	1	10	4	1	a	b	c	c	c	c	1	1	1	1
15	Vellamunda	627307	3578	18069	3946	2	11	5	3	1	c	c	c	c	c	b	c	c	2
16	Kanjirangad	627308	3546	11811	2725	1	4	2	1	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	a
Taluk TO T A L :			74043	258140	58911	37	100	46	28	20	4	1	0	0	0	4	2	2	4

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Mananthavady

Location CodeNo:-05635

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

Community health centre (CHC)	Primary health centre (PHC)	Primary health sub centre (PHS)	Maternity and child welfare centre (MCW)	T.B. clinic (TBC)	Hospital-allopathic (HA)	Hospital-alternative medicine (HO)	Dispensary (D)	Veterinary hospital (VH)	Mobile health clinic (MHC)	Family welfare centre (FWC)	Charitable non Govt. hospital/Nursing home.	Medical practitioner with MBBS Degree	Medical practitioner with other degree	Medical practitioner with no degree	Traditional practitioner and faith healer .	Medicine Shop	Others	Tap water (Treated/Untreated)	Well water (Covered / Uncovered well)	Hand Pump	Tube wells / Bore well	Spring	River / Canal	Tank / Pond / Lake	Others	Name village	Sr.No.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	2	1
c	1	2	1	1	c	c	c	c	c	1	0	3	0	1	1	2	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Thirunelly	1
c	1	2	1	b	b	b	1	1	c	1	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Thrissilery	2
c	1	2	1	c	c	c	1	c	c	1	0	6	0	0	2	3	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Payyampally	3
b	c	2	c	1	1	a	b	1	c	c	3	7	5	0	1	21	0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mananthavady	4
b	b	2	b	b	b	b	b	b	c	b	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Thavinal	5
1	c	2	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	0	4	0	1	1	2	0	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Periya	6
c	1	3	1	c	c	c	2	c	1	1	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Thondernad	7
c	c	2	c	c	c	c	1	1	c	c	0	5	0	0	2	1	0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Valat	8
b	1	3	1	b	b	1	b	1	b	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Edavaka	9
c	a	3	c	c	b	b	1	a	c	a	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Nalloorad	10
b	1	c	1	c	c	c	a	a	c	1	1	3	0	0	0	5	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Cherukottur	11
b	1	1	1	c	c	1	1	c	c	1	1	6	0	0	0	11	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Panamaram	12
b	c	3	b	b	b	b	1	2	b	c	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Anchukunnu	13
1	b	2	b	b	b	b	b	2	b	b	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Porunnanore	14
c	1	1	1	c	c	c	b	2	c	1	0	3	1	0	2	6	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Vellamunda	15
b	1	2	1	1	c	c	c	1	c	1	1	12	0	0	0	9	0	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Kanjirangad	16
2	9	32	10	3	1	2	8	11	1	9	6	74	9	3	17	73	0	16	16	11	14	16	16	16	0	Taluk TO TAL	

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Mananthavady

Location CodeNo:-05635

Availability of toilet & Communication and transport facilities (If amenities available code -Yes is others Yes / No given except for Village Pin Code ,If not available within the village , the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).

Sr.No.	Name village	Community toilet including bath.	Community toilet excluding bath.	Rural sanitary mart or sanitary hardware outlet available near the village.	Community bio- gas or recycle of waste for productive use.	Post office(PO)	Sub post office (SPO)	Post & Telegraph office (P&TO)	Village Pin Code	Telephones (Land lines)	Public call office (PCO)	Mobile phone coverage	Internet cafes/ Common service centre (CSC)	Private courier facility	Bus service (Public & Private)	Railway stations	Auto/Modified Autos	Taxis and Vans	Tractors	Cycle-pulled rickshaws(Manual & Machine driven)	Carts driven by animals	Sea /River ferry service
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
1	Thirunelly	No	No	No	No	Yes	c	c	670646	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
2	Thrissilery	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	670646	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
3	Payyampally	No	No	No	No	Yes	c	c	670646	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
4	Mananthavady	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	670645	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
5	Thavinhal	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	670644	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
6	Periya	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	c	670644	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
7	Thondernad	No	No	No	No	Yes	b	b	670731	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
8	Valat	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	670644	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
9	Edavaka	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	b	670645	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
10	Nalloornd	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	b	670645	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
11	Cherukottur	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	a	670721	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
12	Panamaram	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	670721	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
13	Anchukunnu	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	670645	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
14	Porunnanore	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	b	670645	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
15	Vellamunda	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	670731	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
16	Kanjirangad	No	No	No	No	Yes	b	b	670731	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
Taluk TO TAL		2	2	8	1	16	12	6	16	16	15	16	8	4	16	0	16	16	0	0	0	0

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Mananthavady

Location CodeNo:-05635

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).

68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	2	1
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 & 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	Sr.No.
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Thirunelly	1
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Thrissilery	2
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Payyampally	3
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Mananthavady	4
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Thavinhal	5
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Periya	6
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Thondernad	7
c	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Valat	8
c	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Edavaka	9
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nalloornd	10
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	Yes	a	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cherukottur	11
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Panamaram	12
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Anchukunnu	13
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Porunnanore	14
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Vellamunda	15
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	a	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kanjirangad	16
0	0	14	16	16	16	9	3	16	15	3	10	16	16	16	7	12	16	16	10	16	Taluk TO TAL	

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Mananthavady

Location CodeNo:-05635

Sr.No.	Name village	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).											Nearest Town	Land Use Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)								
		Community centre with/without TV	Sports Field,	Sports Club / Recreation Centre	Cinema / Video Hall	Public Library	Public Reading Room	Newspaper Supply	Assembly Polling station	Birth & Death Registration Office	Power Supply for Domestic Use (ED)	Power Supply for Agricultural Use (EAG)		Power Supply for Commercial Use (EC)	Power Supply for All Uses (EA)	Name	Distance range code i.e. a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms .	Forests	Area under Non-agricultural Uses	Barren and Un-cultivable land	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands	Land Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops etc.
1	2	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	
1	Thirunelly	b	b	Yes	c	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	12355.7	117.8	8.1	0	0
2	Thrissilery	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	2687.4	57.9	0	0	0
3	Payyampally	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	0	39	0	0	0
4	Mananthavady	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	1413.3	163.6	0	0	0
5	Thavinhall	c	b	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	731.5	140	0	0	0
6	Periya	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Koothu paramba	c	3037.1	83.8	0	0	0
7	Thondernad	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	6907.9	5.4	0	0	0
8	Valat	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Kalpetta	c	162.5	55.3	10	0	0	
9	Edavaka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	0	100.1	0	0	0
10	Nalloornad	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	0	82.6	30.4	0	79.6
11	Cherukottur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	0	161.4	0	0	0
12	Panamaram	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	587.9	167.1	0	0	0
13	Anchukunnu	Yes	c	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	0	93.9	0	0	0
14	Porunnanore	b	b	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	0	149	0	0	0
15	Vellamunda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	601.8	76.4	0	0	0
16	Kanjirangad	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	805.2	3.2	0	0	0
Taluk TO T A L		12	12	16	12	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	0	0	29290.3	1497	48.5	0	79.6	

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

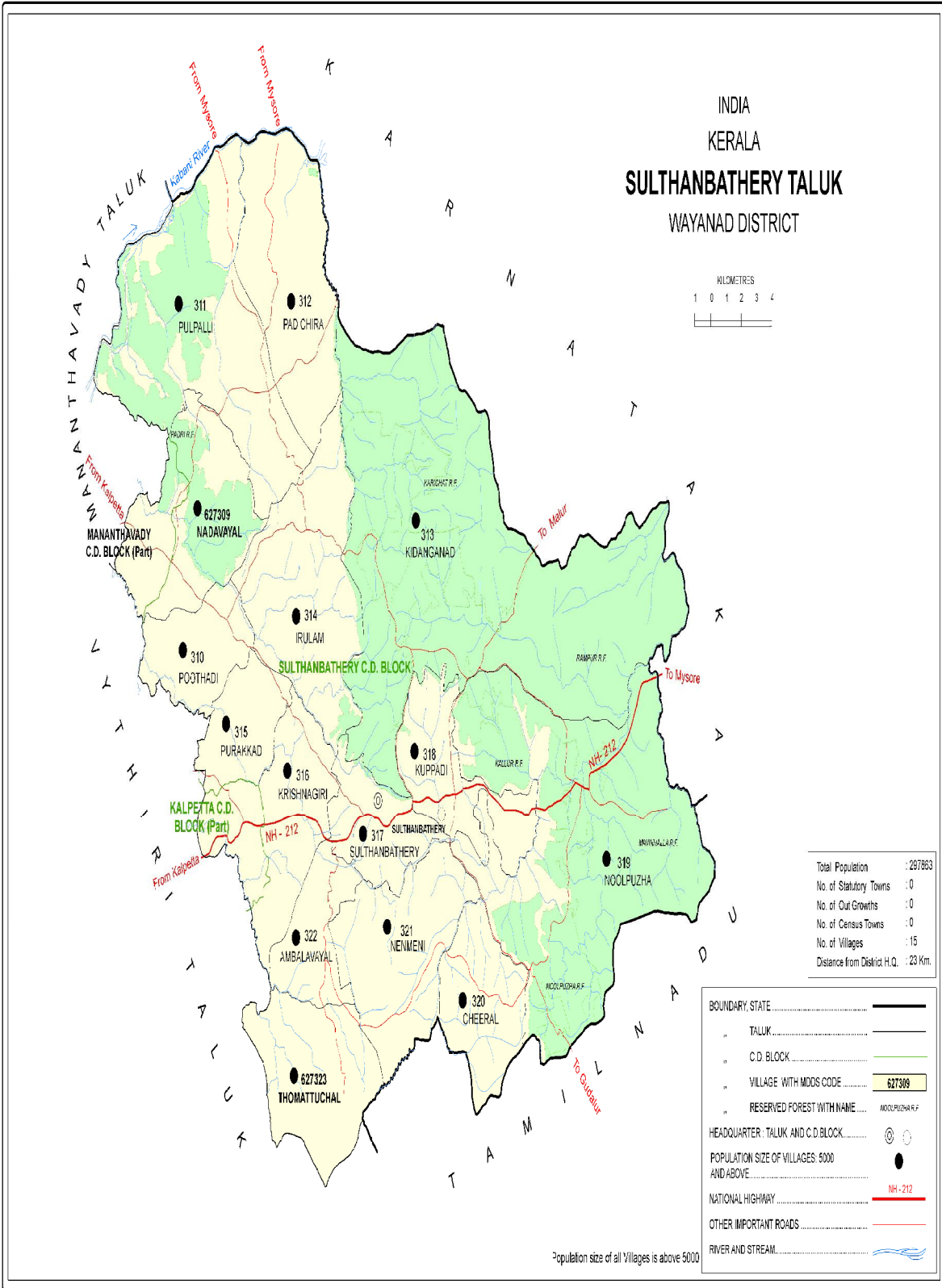
Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Mananthavady

Location CodeNo:-05635

Land Use											Name of three most important commodities manufactured							
Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)											Area irrigated by source (in hectare).				Name of three most important commodities manufactured			
Culturable 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	Name of Village	Serial Number			
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	2	1			
246	60.7	0	2072.6	291.4	1842	20.1	117.8	0	0	153.4				Thirunelly	1			
5.7	0	0	2447	1055.1	1391.9	21.5	915.8	30	0	87.8				Thrissilery	2			
0	0	0	2516	1002.3	1513.7	602.3	101.2	0	0	298.8				Payyampally	3			
0	0	0	3857.1	511.1	3346	60.7	0	0	0	450.4				Mananthavady	4			
0	0	0	4367.5	704.3	3663.2	115	0	0	0	589.3				Thavinhal	5			
0	168	0	2961.1	1216.2	1913	3.2	23	0.1	0	1190				Periya	6			
0	29	10	2563.7	1118.6	1484.2	0	202.4	0	0	916.2				Thondernad	7			
5	25	15	2448.2	404.5	2083.7	202	101	101.5	0	0				Valat	8			
0	26	9.4	2378.4	15.2	2398.7	15.2	0	0	0	0				Edavaka	9			
0	36.1	0	1987.3	535.7	1567.3	339	128.8	0	0	67.9	Bricks			Nalloornad	10			
0	0	508.4	1140.3	104.2	1544.4	23.5	0	0	0	80.7				Cherukottur	11			
47.4	0	0	1865.7	364.4	1501.3	0	0	0	0	364.4	Bricks			Panamaram	12			
0	0	0	2978.1	38.4	2939.6	0	0	0	0	38.4	Wood Peeling	Bricks		Anchukunnu	13			
38.7	0	0	2677.3	0	2677.3	0	0	0	0	0				Porunnanore	14			
121.5	0	0	2778.3	364.4	2413.9	0	0	0	0	364.4				Vellamunda	15			
0	0	0	2737.5	799	1938.5	47.4	58.8	0	0	692.8				Kanjirangad	16			
464.3	344.8	542.8	41776.1	8524.8	34218.7	1449.9	1648.8	131.6	0									



Alphabetical List of Villages with Location Code 2001 and 2011

Sl. No.	Name of village	2011 Census MDDS Code	2001 Census PLCN
1	2	3	4
Taluk: Sulthan Bathery			
1	Ambalavayal	627322	00022000
2	Cheeral	627320	00021800
3	Irulam	627314	00021200
4	Kidanganad	627313	00021100
5	Krishnagiri	627316	00021400
6	Kuppadi	627318	00021600
7	Nadavayal	627309	00020700
8	Nenmeni	627321	00021900
9	Noolpuzha	627319	00021700
10	Padichira	627312	00021000
11	Poothadi	627310	00020800
12	Pulpalli	627311	00020900
13	Purakkadi	627315	00021300
14	Sulthanbathery	627317	00021500
15	Thomattuchal	627323	00022100

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Sulthanbathery

Location CodeNo:-05636

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 village	Location code no.	Total area of the village (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)	Total population (2011 census)	Number of households (2011 census)	Pre-Primary school (PP)	Primary school (P)	Middle school (M)	Secondary School (S)	Senior Secondary school (SS)	Degree college of arts science & commerce (ASC)	Engineering college(EC)	Medical college (MC)	Management institute (MI)	Polytechnic (Pt)	Vocational training school /ITI	Non-formal training centre (NFTC)	Special school for disabled (SSD)	Others (specify)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Nadavayal	627309	4001	15795	3689	2	4	2	2	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	b
2	Poothadi	627310	2703	14578	3601	2	7	6	2	1	1	c	c	c	c	c	1	b	b
3	Pulpalli	627311	7672	28322	6977	7	12	4	3	3	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	1	1
4	Padichira	627312	4951	28970	7152	1	19	6	2	2	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	b	b
5	Kidanganad	627313	17521	9122	2216	1	3	1	b	b	b	c	c	c	b	c	b	c	b
6	Irulam	627314	4943	21052	5259	2	6	2	2	1	b	c	c	b	c	c	c	b	a
7	Purakkadi	627315	3198	21022	5102	1	5	2	2	1	b	c	c	c	1	c	c	b	1
8	Krishnagiri	627316	2151	12952	3229	1	6	3	1	1	c	c	c	c	a	c	c	c	1
9	Sulthanbathery	627317	1963	23333	5515	2	13	6	5	4	2	c	c	c	c	2	c	1	2
10	Kuppadi	627318	2587	26662	6328	4	8	8	6	3	2	c	c	c	c	c	c	1	b
11	Noolpuzha	627319	12550	14133	3299	1	6	1	1	1	b	c	c	b	c	b	b	1	c
12	Cheeral	627320	2632	15725	3823	3	5	3	1	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	b	c
13	Nenmeni	627321	4306	31225	7507	4	9	2	1	1	b	c	c	b	c	1	b	1	c
14	Ambalavayal	627322	2823	16988	4117	2	8	5	1	1	c	c	c	c	b	b	c	c	c
15	Thomattuchal	627323	3485	17984	4392	6	11	5	1	1	1	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	c
Taluk TO T A L :			77486	297863	72206	39	122	56	30	22	8	0	0	0	1	3	1	5	5

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Sulthanbathery

Location CodeNo:-05636

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

Community health centre (CHC)	Primary health centre (PHC)	Primary health sub centre (PHS)	Maternity and child welfare centre (MCW)	T.B. clinic (TBC)	Hospital-allopathic (HA)	Hospital-alternative medicine (HO)	Dispensary (D)	Veterinary hospital (VH)	Mobile health clinic (MHC)	Family welfare centre (FWC)	Charitable non Govt. hospital/Nursing home.	Medical practitioner with MBBS Degree	Medical practitioner with other degree	Medical practitioner with no degree	Traditional practitioner and faith healer .	Medicine Shop	Others	Tap water (Treated/Untreated)	Well water (Covered / Uncovered well)	Hand Pump	Tube wells / Bore well	Spring	River / Canal	Tank / Pond / Lake	Others	Name village	Sr.No.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	2	1
b	b	3	1	c	c	c	1	b	c	b	1	5	2	1	1	1	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Nadavayal	1
c	1	2	1	1	c	c	2	1	c	1	0	3	2	0	1	3	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Poothadi	2
1	c	3	c	c	c	c	1	1	c	c	1	13	5	0	3	11	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Pulpalli	3
b	1	2	1	c	c	c	3	2	c	1	1	4	0	3	5	2	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Padichira	4
b	1	b	1	c	b	b	1	c	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Kidanganad	5
b	2	2	2	b	c	c	2	2	b	2	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Irulam	6
b	1	b	1	c	c	c	2	1	c	1	1	10	10	0	2	20	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Purakkadi	7
c	a	2	a	c	c	c	b	2	c	a	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Krishnagiri	8
b	1	1	1	1	1	1	b	a	1	1	0	8	15	0	2	35	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Sulthanbathery	9
b	1	2	1	a	a	1	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Kuppadi	10
b	a	a	b	b	b	b	1	1	b	a	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Noolpuzha	11
c	1	3	1	1	b	b	b	b	c	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Cheeral	12
b	2	3	2	b	b	b	1	b	1	2	0	3	1	0	5	6	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Nenmeni	13
c	c	2	c	c	c	c	3	c	1	c	1	6	0	0	0	6	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Ambalavayal	14
c	c	2	c	c	c	c	c	1	b	c	2	2	0	0	0	6	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Thomattuchal	15
1	11	27	12	3	1	2	18	12	5	11	7	75	36	5	24	100	2	15	15	15	15	7	13	15	2	Taluk TO TAL	

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Sulthanbathery

Location CodeNo:-05636

Availability of toilet & Communication and transport facilities (If amenities available code -Yes is others Yes / No given except for Village Pin Code ,If not available within the village , the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).

Sr.No.	Name village	Community toilet including bath.	Community toilet excluding bath.	Rural sanitary mart or sanitary hardware outlet available near the village.	Community bio- gas or recycle of waste for productive use.	Post office(PO)	Sub post office (SPO)	Post & Telegraph office (P&TO)	Village Pin Code	Telephones (Land lines)	Public call office (PCO)	Mobile phone coverage	Internet cafes/ Common service centre (CSC)	Private courier facility	Bus service (Public & Private)	Railway stations	Auto/Modified Autos	Taxis and Vans	Tractors	Cycle-pulled rickshaws(Manual & Machine driven)	Carts driven by animals	Sea /River ferry service
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
1	Nadavayal	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	670721	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
2	Poothadi	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	b	673596	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				b
3	Pulpalli	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	673579	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				Yes
4	Padichira	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	673579	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				Yes
5	Kidanganad	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	b	673592	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				Yes
6	Irulam	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	b	673579	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
7	Purakkadi	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	673591	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
8	Krishnagiri	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	a	673591	Yes	b	Yes	a	a	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
9	Sulthanbathery	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	673592	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
10	Kuppadi	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	b	673592	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
11	Noolpuzha	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	b	673592	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
12	Cheeral	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	b	673595	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
13	Nenmeni	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	b	Yes	673592	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
14	Ambalavayal	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	673593	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
15	Thomattuchal	No	No	No	No	Yes	a	c	673581	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c
Taluk TO TAL		3	6	7	2	15	13	6	15	15	14	15	9	8	15	0	15	15	0	0	0	3

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Sulthanbathery

Location CodeNo:-05636

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).

68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	2	1
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 & 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	Sr.No.
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Nadavayal	1
b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Poothadi	2
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Pulpalli	3
b	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Padichira	4
b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Kidanganad	5
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Irulam	6
Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Purakkadi	7
Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Krishnagiri	8
Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Sulthanbathery	9
Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kuppadi	10
Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Noolpuzha	11
b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Cheeral	12
b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Nenmeni	13
Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ambalavayal	14
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	a	b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Thomattuchal	15
6	0	14	15	15	15	12	2	15	13	5	10	15	15	15	8	8	15	15	5	15	Taluk TO T A L	

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Sulthanbathery

Location CodeNo:-05636

Sr.No.	Name village	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).													Nearest Town	Distance range code i.e. a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms .	Land Use Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)				
		Community centre with/without TV	Sports Field,	Sports Club / Recreation Centre	Cinema / Video Hall	Public Library	Public Reading Room	Newspaper Supply	Assembly Polling station	Birth & Death Registration Office	Power Supply for Domestic Use (ED)	Power Supply for Agricultural Use (EAG)	Power Supply for Commercial Use (EC)	Power Supply for All Uses (EA)			Name	Forests	Area under Non-agricultural Uses	Barren and Un-cultivable land	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands
1	2	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
1	Nadavayal	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	1678.2	97.8	0	0	0
2	Poothadi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	0	76.2	0	0	0
3	Pulpalli	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	3160.8	421.6	0	0	0
4	Padichira	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	24	136.2	0	0	0
5	Kidanganad	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	16326.4	13.6	0	0	0
6	Irulam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	1893.3	96.5	0	0	0
7	Purakkadi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	72.9	683.9	3.6	0	0
8	Krishnagiri	a	a	a	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	97.4	155.1	0	0	0
9	Sulthanbathery	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Kalpetta	c	0	42.7	0	0	0
10	Kuppadi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	0	15	0	0	0
11	Noolpuzha	b	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	10376.8	0	0	0	0
12	Cheeral	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	0	50.1	0	0	0
13	Nenmeni	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	0	80.8	0	0	18
14	Ambalavayal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	0	68.9	0	0	0
15	Thomattuchal	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kalpetta	c	0	1630	0	0	0
Taluk TO TAL :		13	14	14	10	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	0	0	33629.8	3568.4	3.6	0	18

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

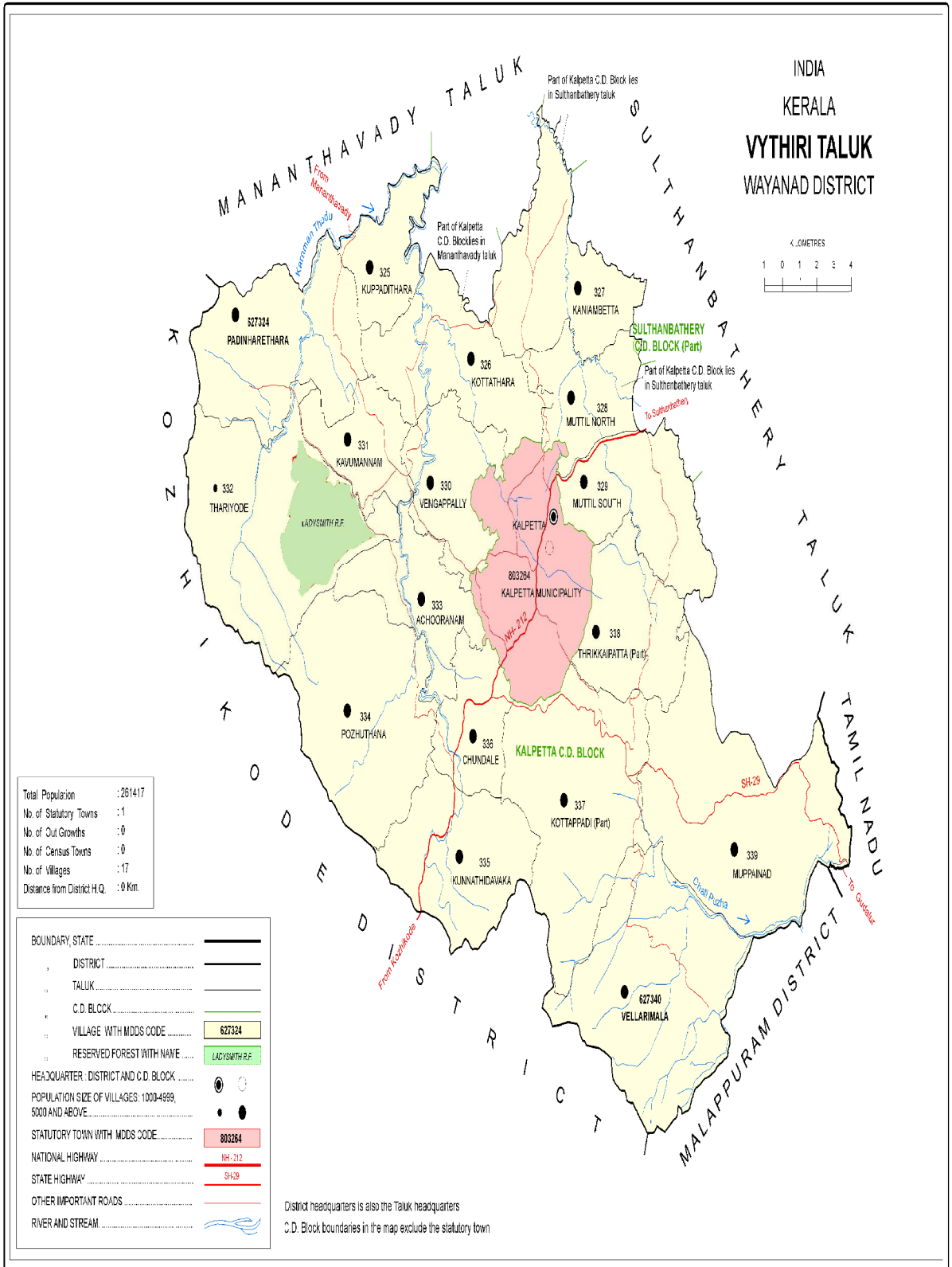
Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Sulthanbathery

Location CodeNo:-05636

Land Use											Name of three most important commodities manufactured									
Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)											Area irrigated by source (in hectare).					Name of three most important commodities manufactured				
Culturable 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	Name of Village	Serial Number					
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	2	1					
13	0	0	2212	679	1533	2.1	40.5	10.1	0	626.3				Nadavayal	1					
0	0	0	2626.8	485.8	2141	174	0	0	0	311.7				Poothadi	2					
0	0	0	4089.6	408.9	3680.7	97.4	20.2	0	0	291.3				Pulpalli	3					
0	0	0	4790.8	1537.4	3253.4	39.4	773.3	0	0	724.7				Padichira	4					
0	0	0	1181	6.2	1174.8	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Agro Products	Kidanganad	5				
0	0	0	2953.1	318	2635.1	0	0	0	0	318	Bags	Pot		Irulam	6					
16.2	0	0	2421.4	463.8	1957.6	18.4	121.5	0	0	323.9	Coffee Powder	Cement	Bricks	Purakkadi	7					
32	0	0	1866.4	398.4	1468	16.4	130.6	0	0	251.4				Krishnagiri	8					
0	0	0	1920.3	20.2	1900.1	20.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	White Pepper	Sulthanbathery	9				
0	0	0	2572	185	2387	80	6.1	4.1	0	94.8				Kuppadi	10					
0	0	0	2173.2	45	2128.2	0	0	0	0	45				Noolpuzha	11					
0	0	0	2581.9	87.1	2494.8	64.8	22.3	0	0	0				Cheeral	12					
50	0	75	4082.2	0	4175.2	0	0	0	0	0				Nenmeni	13					
49.3	0	121.4	2583.3	30.4	2674.4	19	0.2	0	0	11.2				Ambalavayal	14					
30	40	120	1665	122.3	1702.7	19	89.1	0	4	10.2				Thomattuchal	15					
190.5	40	316.4	39719	4787.5	35306	557	1203.8	14.2	4											



Alphabetical List of Villages with Location Code 2001 and 2011

Sl. No.	Name of village	2011 Census MDDS Code	2001 Census PLCN
1	2	3	4
Taluk: Vythiri			
1	Achooranam	627333	00023100
2	Chundale	627336	00023400
3	Kaniambetta	627327	00022500
4	Kavumannam	627331	00022900
5	Kottappadi (Part)	627337	00023500
6	Kottathara	627326	00022400
7	Kunnathidavaka	627335	00023300
8	Kuppadithara	627325	00022300
9	Muppainad	627339	00023700
10	Muttill North	627328	00022600
11	Muttill South	627329	00022700
12	Padinharethara	627324	00022200
13	Pozhuthana	627334	00023200
14	Thariyode	627332	00023000
15	Thrikkaipatta (Part)	627338	00023600
16	Vellarimala	627340	00023800
17	Vengappally	627330	00022800

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Vythiri

Location CodeNo:-05637

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 village	Location code no.	Total area of the village (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)	Total population (2011 census)	Number of households (2011 census)	Pre-Primary school (PP)	Primary school (P)	Middle school (M)	Secondary School (S)	Senior Secondary school (SS)	Degree college of arts science & commerce (ASC)	Engineering college(EC)	Medical college (MC)	Management institute (MI)	Polytechnic (Pt)	Vocational training school /ITI	Non-formal training centre (NFTC)	Special school for disabled (SSD)	Others (specify)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Padinharethara	627324	3944	16146	3645	1	6	2	1	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
2	Kuppadithara	627325	1554	9761	2131	1	3	1	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	a	c	c
3	Kottathara	627326	3224	17295	3920	1	6	3	1	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	b	c	1
4	Kaniambetta	627327	3318	29363	6647	2	4	4	4	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	1
5	Muttill North	627328	1844	12382	2808	1	3	1	1	1	a	c	c	c	b	a	b	b	b
6	Muttill South	627329	2825	22355	5060	2	8	3	3	3	1	c	c	c	b	1	a	1	a
7	Vengappally	627330	2139	11692	2667	2	4	2	1	1	c	c	c	c	c	a	c	b	1
8	Kavumannam	627331	1622	10106	2358	4	7	3	1	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	b
9	Thariyode	627332	5510	1653	385	3	2	2	2	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	b
10	Achooranam	627333	2032	11998	2684	a	3	2	1	a	1	c	c	c	c	c	b	c	b
11	Pozhuthana	627334	5019	6406	1571	b	4	1	a	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	b
12	Kunnathidavaka	627335	2594	10309	2268	2	4	3	2	1	b	c	c	b	c	c	c	c	c
13	Chundale	627336	2207	7996	1891	3	3	3	2	1	a	c	c	1	b	b	b	b	1
14	Kottappadi (Part)	627337	5538	23384	5262	2	8	5	3	2	c	c	c	c	1	c	c	c	b
15	Thrikkaipatta (Part)	627338	2337	8551	2063	3	3	3	b	b	b	c	c	c	b	c	1	b	a
16	Muppainad	627339	5917	22892	5187	2	6	3	1	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	b	1	2
17	Vellarimala	627340	5420	7548	1711	1	4	1	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	b	c	a
Taluk TO TAL :			57044	229837	52258	30	78	42	24	14	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	6
District TO TAL :			208573	785840	183375	106	300	144	82	56	14	1	0	1	2	8	4	9	15

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Vythiri

Location CodeNo:-05637

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

Community health centre (CHC)	Primary health centre (PHC)	Primary health sub centre (PHS)	Maternity and child welfare centre (MCW)	T.B. clinic (TBC)	Hospital-allopathic (HA)	Hospital-alternative medicine (HO)	Dispensary (D)	Veterinary hospital (VH)	Mobile health clinic (MHC)	Family welfare centre (FWC)	Charitable non Govt. hospital/Nursing home.	Medical practitioner with MBBS Degree	Medical practitioner with other degree	Medical practitioner with no degree	Traditional practitioner and faith healer .	Medicine Shop	Others	Tap water (Treated/Untreated)	Well water (Covered / Uncovered well)	Hand Pump	Tube wells / Bore well	Spring	River / Canal	Tank / Pond / Lake	Others	Name village	Sr.No.	
21	c	1	3	1	c	b	b	1	1	c	1	2	6	2	2	4	1	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Padinharethara	1
22	b	1	1	1	c	c	c	a	a	c	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Kuppadhithara	2
23	b	1	2	1	c	c	c	3	1	c	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Kottathara	3
24	b	2	3	2	c	c	c	c	2	c	2	0	3	4	3	2	5	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Kaniambetta	4
25	b	b	b	b	a	c	c	a	b	a	b	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Muttill North	5
26	c	1	2	1	b	c	c	b	1	b	1	1	5	3	1	1	2	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Muttill South	6
27	b	1	3	1	b	c	c	1	1	b	1	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Vengappally	7
28	c	b	3	c	c	c	c	2	1	c	b	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Kavumannam	8
29	l	a	a	c	c	c	c	a	a	c	a	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Thariyode	9
30	b	b	3	b	b	c	c	b	1	c	b	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Achooranam	10
31	c	1	2	1	c	b	b	b	1	b	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Pozhuthana	11
32	c	b	2	1	c	a	a	1	1	1	b	0	7	1	1	3	3	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Kunnathidavaka	12
33	b	1	b	1	c	b	b	b	b	b	1	1	4	1	0	2	1	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Chundale	13
34	l	c	3	c	1	c	c	c	1	c	c	0	4	2	0	0	4	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Kottappadi (Part)	14
35	c	b	3	b	b	c	c	b	b	1	b	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Thrikkaipatta (Part)	15
36	b	b	2	b	b	c	c	b	1	b	b	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Muppainad	16
37	c	c	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Vellarimala	17
2	9	33	10	1	0	0	8	12	2	9	6	60	14	7	14	44	0	17	17	15	17	11	17	17	2	Taluk TO TAL		
5	29	92	32	7	2	4	34	35	8	29	19	209	59	15	55	217	2	48	48	41	46	34	46	48	4	District TO TAL		

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Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Vythiri

Location CodeNo:-05637

Sr.No.	Name village	Availability of toilet & others Yes / No				Communication and transport facilities (If amenities available code -Yes is given except for Village Pin Code ,If not available within the village , the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).																		
		47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67		
		Community toilet including bath.	Community toilet excluding bath.	Rural sanitary mart or sanitary hardware outlet available near the village.	Community bio- gas or recycle of waste for productive use.	Post office(PO)	Sub post office (SPO)	Post & Telegraph office (P&TO)	Village Pin Code	Telephones (Land lines)	Public call office (PCO)	Mobile phone coverage	Internet cafes/ Common service centre (CSC)	Private courier facility	Bus service (Public & Private)	Railway stations	Auto/Modified Autos	Taxis and Vans	Tractors	Cycle-pulled rickshaws(Manual & Machine driven)	Carts driven by animals	Sea /River ferry service		
1	Padinharethara	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	c	673575	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes					c		
2	Kuppadithara	No	No	No	No	Yes	c	c	670645	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	a	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c		
3	Kottathara	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	c	673121	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c		
4	Kaniambetta	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	673121	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes					c		
5	Muttil North	No	No	No	No	Yes	b	b	673122	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c		
6	Muttil South	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	b	b	673122	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c		
7	Vengappally	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	b	673121	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c		
8	Kavumannam	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	c	673121	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c		
9	Thariyode	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	a	c	673575	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c		
10	Achooranam	No	No	No	No	Yes	b	b	673575	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c		
11	Pozhuthana	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	673575	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c		
12	Kunnathidavaka	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	673576	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c		
13	Chundale	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	b	Yes	673123	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c		
14	Kottappadi (Part)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	673577	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c		
15	Thrikkaipatta (Part)	No	No	No	No	Yes	b	b	673577	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c		
16	Muppainad	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	673581	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c		
17	Vellarimala	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	c	673578	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes				c		
Taluk TO T A L		3	4	6	1	17	10	6	17	17	17	17	9	7	17	0	17	17	0	0	0	0		
District TO T A L		8	12	21	4	48	35	18	48	48	46	48	26	19	48	0	48	48	0	0	0	3		

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Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Vythiri

Location CodeNo:-05637

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).

68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	2	1
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 & 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	Sr.No.
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Padinharethara	1
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	a	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kuppadithara	2
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Kottathara	3
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Kaniambetta	4
Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	a	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Muttil North	5
Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Muttil South	6
b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Vengappally	7
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kavumannam	8
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Thariyode	9
b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Achooranam	10
b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	a	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Pozhuthana	11
Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Kunnathidavaka	12
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Chundale	13
c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kottappadi (Part)	14
b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Thrikkaipatta (Part)	15
c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Muppainad	16
c	b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Vellarimala	17
4	4	16	17	17	17	8	0	17	15	3	10	17	17	17	6	10	17	17	7	17	Taluk T O T A L	
10	4	44	48	48	48	29	5	48	43	11	30	48	48	48	21	30	48	48	22	48	District T O T A L	

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Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Vythiri

Location CodeNo:-05637

Sr.No.	Name village	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).											Nearest Town	Distance range code i.e. a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms .	Land Use Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)						
		Community centre with/without TV	Sports Field,	Sports Club / Recreation Centre	Cinema / Video Hall	Public Library	Public Reading Room	Newspaper Supply	Assembly Polling station	Birth & Death Registration Office	Power Supply for Domestic Use (ED)	Power Supply for Agricultural Use (EAG)			Power Supply for Commercial Use (EC)	Power Supply for All Uses (EA)	Forests	Area under Non-agricultural Uses	Barren and Un-cultivable land	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands	Land Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops etc.
1	2	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
1	Padinharethara	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1367.8	346.6	0	0	0
2	Kuppadithara	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	325	0	0	0
3	Kottathara	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4.2	310.8	0	0	0
4	Kaniambetta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	1014	0	0	0
5	Muttill North	Yes	a	Yes	b	a	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	0	404.9	4	0	0
6	Muttill South	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	91.9	448.9	13	0	0
7	Vengappally	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	297.5	0	0	0
8	Kavumannam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
9	Thariyode	b	a	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2935.9	758	0	0	0
10	Achooranam	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	22	213.8	0	0	0
11	Pozhuthana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3715.4	286.8	0	0	0
12	Kunnathidavaka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	780.8	93	0	0	0
13	Chundale	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	954.2	415.5	0	0	0
14	Kottappadi (Part)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2640.9	390	0	0	0
15	Thrikkaipatta (Part)	Yes	b	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1054.2	0	0	0	0
16	Muppainad	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1673.7	329.5	9.7	0	0
17	Vellarimala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3007.7	300	50	0	0
Taluk TO TAL		16	14	17	11	12	15	17	17	17	17	17	15	15	0	0	18248.7	5934	76.7	0	0
District TO TAL		41	40	47	33	39	45	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	0	0	81168.8	10999	128.8	0	97.6

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use (As in 2009)

Name of District:-Wayanad

Location CodeNo:-590

Name of Taluk:-Vythiri

Location CodeNo:-05637

Land Use												Name of three most important commodities manufactured			
Area under different types of land use (in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)						Area irrigated by source (in hectare).									
Culturable 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	Name of Village	Serial Number
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	2	1
0	50	120	2059.6	24.1	2205.6	0	0	0	0	24.1				Padinharethara	1
0	0	0	1229	152.8	1076.2	0	0	1.2	0	151.6				Kuppadhithara	2
44.6	0	383.9	2480.5	85.8	2778.6	0	0	0	0	85.8				Kottathara	3
0	168.3	299.6	1836.2	141.7	2162.4	24.3	56.7	0	0	60.7				Kaniambetta	4
43.3	30	26.4	1335.4	483	908.8	4	179	0	0	300				Muttil North	5
0	50	49	2172.2	43	2228.2	0	8	0	0	35				Muttil South	6
0	0	0	1841.5	16.1	1825.4	16.1	0	0	0	0				Vengappally	7
98.5	0	0	1523.5	257.6	1266	0	0	6.1	0	251.5				Kavumannam	8
0	0	0	1816.1	36.3	1779.8	36.3	0	0	0	0				Thariyode	9
29.5	0	0	1766.8	650.1	1116.6	0	0	0	0	650.1				Achooranam	10
0	0	0	1016.8	307.7	709	14.2	0	0	0	293.5				Pozhuthana	11
215.8	0	0	1504.4	202.4	1302	0	0	0	0	202.4				Kunnathidavaka	12
0	0	0	837.3	432.6	404.7	0	0	0	0	432.6				Chundale	13
0	0	0	2507.1	1146	1361.1	0	0	0	0	1146				Kottappadi (Part)	14
0	0	0	1282.8	16.1	1266.7	4.5	1.2	0.8	0	9.6				Thrikkaipatta (Part)	15
0	0	0	3904.1	991.5	2912.6	0	219.3	0	0	772.2				Muppainad	16
0	100	0	1962.3	1528	534.3	0	0	0	0	1528				Vellarimala	17
431.7	398.3	878.9	31075.6	6514.8	25838	99.4	464.2	8.1	0					Taluk TO T A L	
1086.5	783.1	1738.1	112570.7	19827.1	95362.7	2106.3	3316.8	153.9	4					District TO T A L	

APPENDICES TO VILLAGES DIRECTORY

Appendix I- Village directory

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

District: Wayanad (590)

Sr. No.	Name of Taluk	Total number of inhabited villages in the Taluk	Total population of Taluk	Villages having educational institutions							
				Pre-primary school	Primary school	Middle school	Secondary school	Senior secondary school	Degree college of arts & commerce	Degree college of engineering	Medical college
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	05635-Mananthavady	16	258140	16	16	16	13	10	4	1	0
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	15	297863	15	15	15	14	14	6	0	0
3	05637-Vythiri	17	229837	15	17	17	14	11	2	0	0
Total		48	785840	46	48	48	41	35	12	1	0

Sr. No.	Name of Taluk	Villages having educational institutions (contd.)							Villages having Medical institutions					
		Management institute	Poly-technic	Vocational training school /ITI	Non-formal training centre	Special school for disabled	Others (specify)	No educational facility	Community health centre	Primary health centre	Primary health sub centre	Maternity and child welfare centre	T.B. clinic	Hospital-allopathic
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	05635-Mananthavady	0	0	3	2	2	3	0	2	9	15	10	3	1
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	0	1	2	1	5	4	0	1	9	12	10	3	1
3	05637-Vythiri	1	1	1	1	2	5	0	2	8	14	9	1	0
Total		1	2	6	4	9	12	0	5	26	41	29	7	2

Sr. No.	Name of Taluk	Villages having Medical institutions (contd.)										
		Hospital-alternative medicine	Dispensary	Veterinary hospital	Mobile health clinic	Family welfare centre	Medical practioner (with MBBS Degree)	Medical practioner (with other degree)	Medicine shop	Others	No medical facility	
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
1	05635-Mananthavady	2	7	8	1	9	16	3	16	0	0	
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	2	11	9	5	9	15	7	15	2	0	
3	05637-Vythiri	0	5	11	2	8	17	7	17	0	0	
Total		4	23	28	8	26	48	17	48	2	0	

APPENDICES TO VILLAGES DIRECTORY

Appendix I - Village directory

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

District: Wayanad (590)

Sr. No.	Name of Taluk	Villages having drinking water								Villages having Post & Telegraph				
		Tap water (treated/untreated)	Well water (covered/uncovered)	Hand pum	Tube well/bore well	Spring	River/canal	Tank/pond/lake	Others	No drinkin g water facility	Post office	Sub post office	Post & tele-graph office	Phone (land lines)
1	2	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1	05635-Mananthavady	16	16	11	14	16	16	16	0	0	16	12	6	16
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	15	15	15	15	7	13	15	2	0	15	13	6	15
3	05637-Vythiri	17	17	15	17	11	17	17	2	0	17	10	6	17
	Total	48	48	41	46	34	46	48	4	0	48	35	18	48

Sr. No.	Name of Taluk	Villages having Post & Telegraph					Villages having transport					
		Public call office	Mobile phone coverage	Internet cafes/Common service centre	Village roads-pucca road	Bus service (public/private)	Railway station	Auto/modified autos	Taxi & vans	Tractors	Navigable water ways (river/canal/sea ferry service)	
1	2	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	
1	05635-Mananthavady	15	16	8	16	16	0	16	16	0	3	
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	14	15	9	15	15	0	15	15	0	2	
3	05637-Vythiri	17	17	9	17	17	0	17	17	0	0	
	Total	46	48	26	48	48	0	48	48	0	5	

Sr. No.	Name of Taluk	Banks		Credit societies		Villages having recreation facility				Miscellaneous			Villages having power supply	
		Commer cial & co-operative	ATM	Agricult ural credit societies	Cine ma/ video halls	Public lib- rary	Public read- ing rooms	Availab- ility of news paper	Public distribution system (PDS) shop	Wee- kly haat	Asem- bly polling station	Birth & death registra- tion office	Avail- able	Not avail- able
1	2	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
1	05635-Mananthavady	15	3	10	12	15	15	16	16	7	16	16	16	0
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	13	5	10	10	12	15	15	15	8	15	15	15	0
3	05637-Vythiri	15	3	10	11	12	15	17	17	6	17	17	17	0
	Total	43	11	30	33	39	45	48	48	21	48	48	48	0

Appendix IA - Village directory
Villages by number of primary schools

District: Wayanad (590)

Sr.No.	Name of Taluk	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of primary schools				
			None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	05635-Mananthavady	16	0	0	1	1	14
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	15	0	0	0	1	14
3	05637-Vythiri	17	0	0	1	5	11
	Total	48	0	0	2	7	39

Appendix IB - Village directory
Villages by primary, middle and secondary schools

District: Wayanad (590)

Sr.No.	Name of Taluk	Total number of inhabited villages	Type of educational institutions available			
			No school	At least one primary school and no middle school	At least one primary school and one middle school	At least one middle school and one secondary school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	05635-Mananthavady	16	0	0	16	13
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	15	0	0	15	14
3	05637-Vythiri	17	0	0	17	14
	Total	48	0	0	48	41

Appendix IC - Village Directory
Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

District: Wayanad (590)

Sr.No.	Name of Taluk	Number of villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available				
		Only tap (treated/untreated)	Only well (covered / uncovered)	Only tubewell /borewell	Only handpump	More than one source only from tap, well, tubewell,hand pump
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	05635-Mananthavady	0	0	0	0	16
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	0	0	0	0	15
3	05637-Vythiri	0	0	0	0	17
	Total	0	0	0	0	48

Appendix II- Village Directory

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

District: Wayanad (590)

Sr. No	Name of Taluk	Name of village	Location code number	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N.A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior secondary school	College	Primary health sub centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by pucca road	Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	05635-Mananthavady	Thirunelly	627293	12878	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
2	05635-Mananthavady	Thrissilery	627294	16818	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
3	05635-Mananthavady	Mananthavady	627296	34663	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
4	05635-Mananthavady	Periya	627298	11174	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
5	05635-Mananthavady	Thondernad	627299	11752	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
6	05635-Mananthavady	Valat	627300	10799	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
7	05635-Mananthavady	Cherukottur	627303	11462	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available
8	05635-Mananthavady	Anchukunnu	627305	19078	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
9	05635-Mananthavady	Porunnanore	627306	22137	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
10	05635-Mananthavady	Vellamunda	627307	18069	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
11	05635-Mananthavady	Kanjirangad	627308	11811	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
12	05636-Sulthanbathery	Nadavayal	627309	15795	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
13	05636-Sulthanbathery	Kidanganad	627313	9122	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available
14	05636-Sulthanbathery	Irulam	627314	21052	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
15	05636-Sulthanbathery	Purakkadi	627315	21022	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available
16	05636-Sulthanbathery	Krishnagiri	627316	12952	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
17	05636-Sulthanbathery	Noolpuzha	627319	14133	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available
18	05636-Sulthanbathery	Cheeral	627320	15725	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
19	05636-Sulthanbathery	Nenmeni	627321	31225	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
20	05636-Sulthanbathery	Ambalavayal	627322	16988	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
21	05636-Sulthanbathery	Thomattuchal	627323	17984	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
22	05637-Vythiri	Padinharethara	627324	16146	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
23	05637-Vythiri	Kuppadithara	627325	9761	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
24	05637-Vythiri	Kottathara	627326	17295	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
25	05637-Vythiri	Kaniambetta	627327	29363	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
26	05637-Vythiri	Muttill North	627328	12382	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available
27	05637-Vythiri	Vengappally	627330	11692	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
28	05637-Vythiri	Kavumannam	627331	10106	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
29	05637-Vythiri	Achooranam	627333	11998	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
30	05637-Vythiri	Pozhuthana	627334	6406	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
31	05637-Vythiri	Kunnathidavaka	627335	10309	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
32	05637-Vythiri	Chundale	627336	7996	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available
33	05637-Vythiri	Kottappadi (Part)	627337	23384	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
34	05637-Vythiri	Thrikkaipatta (Part)	627338	8551	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
35	05637-Vythiri	Muppainad	627339	22892	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
36	05637-Vythiri	Vellarimala	627340	7548	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.

Appendix III-Village Directory
Land Utilization data in respect of Census Towns

District :Wayanad(590)

Sr. No.	Name of Towns and C.D.Blocks within Bracket	Total Forest Area	Area under Non-agricultural Uses	Barren and uncultivable land	Permanent Pastures and other Grazing lands	Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops etc.	Culturable waste lands	Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows	Current Fallows	Net Area sown	Total irrigated Land Area	Total Un-irrigated Land Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Not Available

Appendix IV-Village Directory

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

District : Wayanad(590)

Sr. No.	Location Code Number	Name of Village
1	2	3

Nil

Appendix V- Village Directory

Summary showing number of villages not having scheduled castes population

District: Wayanad (590)

Sr.No.	Name of Taluk	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no scheduled castes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	05635-Mananthavady	16	0	16	0
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	15	0	15	0
3	05637-Vythiri	17	0	17	0
	Total	48	0	48	0

Appendix VI- Village Directory

Summary showing number of villages not having scheduled tribes population

District: Wayanad (590)

Sr.No.	Name of Taluk	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no scheduled tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	05635-Mananthavady	16	0	16	0
2	05636-Sulthanbathery	15	0	15	0
3	05637-Vythiri	17	0	17	0
	Total	48	0	48	0

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:-Wayanad Location Code No:-590

A - Scheduled Castes

Range of scheduled castes population (Percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of Taluk:-Mananthavady Location Code No:-05635		
Less than 5	627293	Thirunelly
Less than 5	627294	Thrissilery
Less than 5	627295	Payyampally
Less than 5	627296	Mananthavady
Less than 5	627298	Periya
Less than 5	627299	Thondernad
Less than 5	627300	Valat
Less than 5	627301	Edavaka
Less than 5	627302	Nalloorad
Less than 5	627303	Cherukottur
Less than 5	627304	Panamaram
Less than 5	627305	Anchukunnu
Less than 5	627306	Porunnanore
Less than 5	627307	Vellamunda
Less than 5	627308	Kanjirangad
5 - 10	627297	Thavinhal

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:-Wayanad Location Code No:-590

A - Scheduled Castes

Range of scheduled castes population (Percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of Taluk:-Sulthanbathery Location Code No:-05636		
Less than 5	627309	Nadavayal
Less than 5	627310	Poothadi
Less than 5	627311	Pulpalli
Less than 5	627312	Padichira
Less than 5	627313	Kidanganad
Less than 5	627314	Irulam
Less than 5	627315	Purakkadi
Less than 5	627316	Krishnagiri
Less than 5	627317	Sulthanbathery
Less than 5	627318	Kuppadi
Less than 5	627319	Noolpuzha
Less than 5	627320	Cheeral
Less than 5	627322	Ambalavayal
Less than 5	627323	Thomattuchal
5 - 10	627321	Nenmeni
Name of Taluk:-Vythiri Location Code No:-05637		
Less than 5	627326	Kottathara
Less than 5	627327	Kaniambetta
Less than 5	627328	Mutt il North
Less than 5	627329	Mutt il South
Less than 5	627330	Vengappally
Less than 5	627331	Kavumannam
Less than 5	627333	Achooranam
5 - 10	627324	Padinharethara
5 - 10	627325	Kuppadithara
5 - 10	627332	Thariyode
5 - 10	627335	Kunnathidavaka
5 - 10	627337	Kottappadi (Part)
5 - 10	627338	Thrikkaipatta (Part)
5 - 10	627339	Muppainad
11 - 20	627334	Pozhuthana
11 - 20	627340	Vellarimala
21 - 30	627336	Chundale

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:-Wayanad Location Code No:-590

B - Scheduled Tribes

Range of scheduled tribes population	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of Taluk:-Mananthavady Location Code No:-05635		
11 - 20	627296	Mananthavady
11 - 20	627297	Thavinhal
11 - 20	627300	Valat
11 - 20	627301	Edavaka
11 - 20	627302	Nalloorad
11 - 20	627306	Porunnanore
11 - 20	627307	Vellamunda
11 - 20	627308	Kanjirangad
21 - 30	627295	Payyampally
21 - 30	627298	Periya
21 - 30	627299	Thondernad
21 - 30	627303	Cherukottur
21 - 30	627304	Panamaram
21 - 30	627305	Anchukunnu
31 - 40	627294	Thrissilery
51 - 75	627293	Thirunelly
Name of Taluk:-Sulthanbathery Location Code No:-05636		
5 - 10	627312	Padichira
5 - 10	627317	Sulthanbathery
11 - 20	627310	Poothadi
11 - 20	627311	Pulpalli
11 - 20	627314	Irulam
11 - 20	627318	Kuppadi
11 - 20	627320	Cheeral
11 - 20	627321	Nenmeni
11 - 20	627322	Ambalavayal
11 - 20	627323	Thomattuchal
21 - 30	627309	Nadavayal
21 - 30	627315	Purakkadi
21 - 30	627316	Krishnagiri
31 - 40	627313	Kidanganad
51 - 75	627319	Noolpuzha
Name of Taluk:-Vythiri Location Code No:-05637		
Less than 5	627336	Chundale
5 - 10	627335	Kunnathidavaka
5 - 10	627337	Kottappadi (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:-Wayanad Location Code No:-590

B - Scheduled Tribes

Range of scheduled tribes population	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of Taluk:-Vythiri Location Code No:-05637		
5 - 10	627339	Muppainad
5 - 10	627340	Vellarimala
11 - 20	627324	Padinharethara
11 - 20	627325	Kuppadithara
11 - 20	627327	Kaniambetta
11 - 20	627328	Muttill North
11 - 20	627329	Muttill South
11 - 20	627333	Achooranam
21 - 30	627326	Kottathara
21 - 30	627330	Vengappally
21 - 30	627331	Kavumannam
21 - 30	627338	Thrikkaipatta (Part)
31 - 40	627332	Thariyode
31 - 40	627334	Pozhuthana

Appendix-VIII-Village Directory
Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat(Taluk-wise)

District Wayanad(590)

Sl.No.	Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number	Area in hect-ares	Number of villages with Location			No. of households	Total Population	Total Scheduled Caste Population	Total Scheduled Tribe Population
			Number	Location Code Number	Name of Village				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of Taluk : Mananthavady									
C.D.Block : Mananthavady									
1	Thirunelly (1)	N A	2	627293	Thirunelly	6902	29696	480	13179
				627294	Thrissilery				
2	Mananthavady (2)	N A	2	627295	Payyampally	11376	47974	1689	7501
				627296	Mananthavady				
3	Thavinhal (3)	N A	3	627297	Thavinhal	9257	39813	1557	7676
				627298	Periya				
				627300	Valat				
4	Thondernad (4)	N A	2	627299	Thondernad	5280	23142	466	5147
				627308	Kanjirangad				
5	Edavaka (5)	N A	2	627301	Edavaka	7539	33665	450	5412
				627302	Nalloornad				
6	Vellamunda (6)	N A	2	627307	Vellamunda	8796	40627	811	6605
				627306	Porunnanore				
7	Panamaram (7)	N A	3	627303	Cherukottur	9820	43468	948	10272
				627304	Panamaram				
				627305	Anchukunnu (Part)				
C.D.Block :Kalpetta									
1	Kottathara (1)	N A	1	627305	Anchukunnu (Part)	387	1,584	58	562
Name of Taluk : Sulthanbathery									
C.D.Block : Mananthavady									
1	Panamaram (7)	N A	1	627309	Nadavayal (Part)	514	2,159	78	543
C.D.Block :Kalpetta									
1	Kaniambetta (2)	N A	2	627309	Nadavayal (Part)	1,705	7,377	185	1,353
				627310	Poothadi (Part)				
2	Muttill (3)	N A	1	627315	Purakkadi (Part)	362	1,560	29	370
C.D.Block :Sulthanbathery									
1	Pulpalli (1)	N A	3	627309	Nadavayal (Part)	8414	33951	1022	7027
				627311	Pulpalli				
				627312	Padichira				
2	Poothadi(2)	N A	4	627309	Nadavayal (Part)	9800	39649	930	7813
				627310	Poothadi (Part)				
				627315	Purakkadi (Part)				
				627314	Irulam				
3	Mullenkolloy (3)	N A	2	627311	Pulpalli	6929	28400	1578	3108
				627312	Padichira				

Appendix-VIII-Village Directory

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

District Wayanad(590)

Sl.No.	Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number	Area in hect-ares	Number of villages with Location			No. of households	Total Population	Total Scheduled Caste Population	Total Scheduled Tribe Population
			Number	Location Code Number	Name of Village				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of Taluk : Sulthanbathery									
C.D.Block :Sulthanbathery									
4	Sulthan Bathery (4)	N A	3	627313	Kidanganad	10848	45417	1761	5346
				627317	Sulthan Bathery				
				627318	Kuppadi				
5	Noolpuzha (05)	N A	3	627313	Kidanganad	6510	27833	862	11233
				627318	Kuppadi				
				627319	Noolpuzha				
6	Nenmeni (06)	N A	2	627320	Cheeral	11330	46950	1866	7871
				627321	Nenmeni				
7	Ambalavayal (07)	N A	3	627322	Ambalavayal	8568	35207	955	5867
				627316	Krishnagiri				
				627323	Thomattuchal				
8	Meenangadi (08)	N A	2	627315	Purakkadi (Part)	8199	33450	908	7775
				627316	Krishnagiri				
Name of Taluk :Vythiri									
C.D.Block :Kalpetta									
1	Muttill (03)	N A	4	627326	Kottathara	7636	33721	1001	4909
				627327	Kaniambetta				
				627328	Muttill North				
				627329	Muttill South (Part)				
2	Padinharethara (04)	N A	3	627324	Padinharethara	5788	25965	1830	3131
				627325	Kuppadithara				
				627326	Kottathara				
3	Vengappally (05)	N A	2	627326	Kottathara	2676	11756	266	2977
				627330	Vengappally				
4	Thariyode (06)	N A	2	627331	Kavumannam	2734	11725	224	2695
				627332	Thariyode				
5	Pozhuthana (07)	N A	3	627330	Vengappally	4256	18406	1222	3622
				627333	Achooranam				
				627334	Pozhuthana				
6	Vythiri (08)	N A	2	627335	Kunnathidavaka	4159	18305	2808	1289
				627336	Chundale				

Appendix-VIII-Village Directory

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

District Wayanad(590)

Sl.No.	Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number	Area in hect-ares	Number of villages with Location			No. of households	Total Population	Total Scheduled Caste Population	Total Scheduled Tribe Population
			Number	Location Code Number	Name of Village				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of Taluk :Vythiri									
C.D.Block :Kalpetta									
7	Meppady (09)	N A	4	627337 627338 627339 627340	Kottappadi (Part) Thrikkaipatta (Part) Muppainad Vellarimala	8661	37785	3502	3577
8	Muppainad (10)	N A	3	627337 627338 627339	Kottappadi (Part) Thrikkaipatta (Part) Muppainad	5562	24590	1832	1899
9	Kottathara (11)	N A	3	627326 627330 627331	Kottathara Vengappally Kavumannam	3400	15086	473	4246
10	Kaniambetta (12)	N A	2	627326 627327	Kottathara Kaniambetta	5,967	26,579	587	5,210
C.D.Block :Sulthanbathery									
1	Meenangadi (08)	N A	1	627329	Muttil South (Part)				

Note: The data depicted from col.no. 7 to 10 pertains to the Gram Panchayat as mentioned under col. no. 2.

SECTION-II-TOWN DIRECTORY

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:

Population	Class	Population	Class
1,00,000 & above	I	10,000-19,999	IV
50,000-99,999	II	5,000-9,999	V
20,000-49,999	III	Below 5000	VI

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

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

Column 3 - 25: - These columns are self explanatory

Statement II :- Physical Aspects and Location of town, 2009.

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:

System of drainage	Codes
Open drains	OD
Closed drains	CD
Both drains	BD

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

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

Column 12 (Source of water supply):-

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

Column 13 (System of water storage):-

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

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

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

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

Statement IV: Medical Facilities, 2009 :-

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

Columns 3 to 13 :- The number of various medical institutions such as Hospitals, Dispensaries, Health Center, Family Welfare Center, Maternity and Child Welfare Center, Maternity Homes, T.B. Hospital/

clinic, Nursing Homes, Charitable Hospital/Nursing Home, Mobile Health Clinic and Others as available in the town, are indicated in these columns (along with number of beds in brackets).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement VI: Industry and Banking 2009:-

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

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

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

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

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

This statement VII provides information on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like Municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town area committee etc.

STATEMENT - I

Status and Growth History

Sr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location Code No.	Name of Taluk/ Tahsil/ Police Station/ Islands etc.	Name of CD block	Area (sq. Km.)	Number of households including houseless households (2011)	Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	III, Kalpetta (M), M	3259005637803264	Vythiri		40.74	7519	2200	3228

STATEMENT - I

Status and Growth History

Sr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of								
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	III, Kalpetta (M), M	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

STATEMENT - I

Status and Growth History

Sr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of			Density (2011 Census)	Sex ratio		
		1991	2001	2011		1991	2001	2011
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	III, Kalpetta (M), M	22949 (0)	29612 (29.1)	31580 (6.65)	775	947	994	1051

STATEMENT-II

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 2009

Sr. No.	Name of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance (in kms.) from			
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ.	District HQ.	Sub-Division/ Taluk/ Tahsil/ Police station/ Development Block/ Island HQ.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Kalpetta (M)	2570	28	20	Thiruvananthapuram (507)	Kalpetta (0)	Vythiri (0)	

STATEMENT-II

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 2009

Sr. No.	Name of town	Name of and road distance (in kms.) from		Railway station	Bus route
		Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more		
1	2	9	10	11	12
1	Kalpetta (M)	KOZHICODE (M Corp. + OG) (68)	KOZHICODE (M Corp. + OG) (68)	Kozhikode (68)	Kalpetta (0)

STATEMENT - III

Civic and other Amenities, 2009

Sr.No.	Name of Town	Road length (in kms.)	System of drainage				Number of latrines	
			Open (OD)	Closed (CD)	Both - Open & Closed (BD)	Nil	Pit System	Flush/Pour Flush (Water borne)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kalpetta (M)	186	OD				1000	13000

STATEMENT - III

Civic and other Amenities, 2009

Sr.No.	Name of Town	Number of latrines		Protected water supply		Fire fighting service*
		Service	Others	Source of supply (Codes) @	System of storage with capacity in kilo litres (along with Codes) @	
1	2	10	11	12	13	14
1	Kalpetta (M)	0	0	TT,TW/B	OHT(100),BWP(100)	Yes

STATEMENT - III

Civic and other Amenities, 2009

Sr.No.	Name of Town	Electrification (Number of connections)				
		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	15	16	17	18	19
1	Kalpetta (M)	6629	49	2362	334	408

*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	S: Spring
TU: Tap water from un-treated source	TK/P/L: Tank/Pond/Lake
CW: Covered well	O: Others
UW: Un-covered well	OHT: Over head Tank
HP: Hand pump	SR: Service Reservoir
TW/B: Tubewell /Borehole	RIG: River Infiltration Gallery
RW: Rainwater	BWP: Bore Well Pumping system
PT: Pressure Tank	N\A,NA,N.A.: Not Avialable

STATEMENT - IV
Medical Facilities, 2009

Sr. No.	Name of Town	No. of Medical facilities* (with number of beds in brackets)				
		Hospitals (Allopathic & Others)	Dispensaries / Health Center	Family Welfare Center	Maternity and Child Welfare Center	Maternity Homes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kalpetta (M)	2(143)	2(0)	4(0)	6 Kms.	8 Kms.

STATEMENT - IV
Medical Facilities, 2009

Sr. No.	Name of Town	No. of Medical facilities* (with number of beds in brackets)					Charitable Hospital/ Nursing Home (Numbers)	Medicine Shop (Numbers)
		T.B.Hospital/ Clinic	Nursing Homes	Veterinary Hospital	Mobile Health Clinic	Others etc.		
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Kalpetta (M)	1(0)	N.A.	1(0)	1(0)	10 Kms.	0	22

*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

Statement-V
Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009

Sr. No.	Name of Town	Number of Educational Facilities*						
		Primary school	Middle school	Secondary school	Senior Secondary school	Arts/ Science/ Commerce	Medical colleges	Engineering colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kalpetta (M)	11	7	6	2	1	Kozhikode(68)	Mananthavady(43)

Statement-V

Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009

Sr. No.	Name of Town	Number of Educational Facilities*					
		Management Institute/ colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting	Non-formal Education Center	Special School for Disabled	Others
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Kalpetta (M)	Kozhikode(68)	Meenangadi(14)	9	1	1	Vadakara(78)

Statement-V

Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009

Sr. No.	Name of Town	Number of Social, Recreational and Cultural facilities			
		No. of Orphanage Home	Working women's hostels	No. of Old Age Home	Stadium
1	2	16	17	18	19
1	Kalpetta (M)	Muttill(7)	4	2	2

Statement-V

Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009

Sr. No.	Name of Town	Number of Social, Recreational and Cultural facilities			
		Cinema Theatre	Auditorium/ Community halls	Public libraries	Reading rooms
1	2	20	21	22	23
1	Kalpetta (M)	4	6	3	2

*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 - VI
Industry and Banking, 2009

Sr. No.	Name of Town	Names of three most important commodities			Number of banks			Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
		1st	2nd	3rd	Nationalised Bank	Private Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kalpetta (M)	Processed Coffee			9	5	5	1	3

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)	System of drainage			
							Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Nil

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Number of latrines				Community	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)		
		Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others			Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Nil

Appendix to Town Directory

Towns showing their Outgrowth with population

Sl. No.	Name of Town with Location Code	Population of Core Town	Name of Outgrowth	Population of Outgrowth
1	2	3	4	5
NIL				



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