

district handbook

KOZHIKODE



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KOZHIKODE

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District Information Officer

Kozhikode

PREFACE

This is the revised edition of the District Handbook of Kozhikode. Also, this is part of a series of revised editions of district handbooks of Kerala to be brought out by the Department of Public Relations. An attempt is made here to collect and present as much information as possible, all updated. It has been designed to satisfy the needs of the average reader as well the tourist who may look for a handy volume containing essential information about the District.

We hope that the book will serve this purpose. Suggestions for improvements are most welcome.

Trivandrum,
March. 1986.

T. N. JAYADEVAN
Director of Public Relations

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1. A short History of the District ..	1
2. Area and Physical Features ..	2
3. Topography ..	3
4. Rivers ..	3
5. Climate ..	5
6. Flora and Fauna ..	5
7. Population ..	6
8. Developmental activities ..	8
9. Industry ..	13
10. Education ..	17
11. Forests ..	22
12. Mass Communication ..	27
13. Places of interest ..	29
14. District at a glance ..	31

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	<i>Page</i>
1. Sree Valayanadkavu Temple ..	32
2. Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd. ..	32
3. The Coconut Complex, Chemancheri ..	32
4. Ship breaking unit at Beypore ..	33
5. Tali Temple Kozhikode ..	33
6. Crocodile farm at Peruvannamuzhi ..	34
7. Kappad-Where Vasco da Gama landed in 1498 ..	35
8. Mosque at Nadapuram ..	35
9. Peruvannamuzhi Project ..	36
10. Lokanarkavu Bhagavathy Temple, Badagara ..	36
11. District map showing panchayats ..	37

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

The Political history of Calicut is a story of treacherous and ill conceived conspiracies hatched by the Western Powers. Vasco da gama landed at Kappad (16 kilometers north of Calicut) in May 1498 as the leader of a trade mission from Portugal and was received by the Zamorin himself.

This marked the beginnings of foreign domination in the East. From the 13th century, Calicut attained a position of pre-eminence in the trade of pepper and other spices which made it India's great emporium of international trade. As Calicut offered full freedom and security, the Arab and Chinese merchants preferred it to all other ports. The globe-trotter Ibn-Batuta (A. D. 1342-47) recalls:

"We came next to Kalikut, one of the great ports of the District of Malabar, and in which merchants of all parts are found".

Athanasius Nikiten, the Russian traveller, (1468-74) gives the following description: "Calicut is a port for the whole Indian sea, which God forbid any craft to cross, and whoever saw it, will not get over it healthy, everything is cheap and servants and maids are very Good".

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

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT

The history of Kozhikode district as an administrative unit starts in January 1957. When the states of the Indian Union were re-organised on linguistic basis on 1st November, 1956, the erstwhile Malabar District was separated from Madras State and added to the new unilingual State of Kerala. But Malabar district was found to be too unwieldy for administrative purpose. Consequently, the State Government ordered the formation of three districts with certain changes in the boundaries of some of the taluks. The Kozhikode district thus came into existence on 1st January 1957 originally consisting of five taluks, viz., Badagara,

Quilandy, Kozhikode, Ernad and Tirur. With the formation of Malappuram district on 1st June 1969 and Wynad district on 1st November 1980, Kozhikode district now consists of one revenue division, three taluks, twelve blocks, 71 panchayats and 103 villages.

The revenue division is Kozhikode. The three taluks are Badagara, Quilandy and Kozhikode. The largest taluk is Kozhikode and the smallest is Badagara. Kozhikode is one among the twelve taluks in the State having an area of more than 1000 sq. kms. Kozhikode taluk has an area of 1026.6 sq. kms. The area of Quilandy and Badagara taluk is 756.90 sq. km. and 549.80 sq. km. respectively.

These are the twelve blocks: Kunnummal, Balussery, Tuneri, Perambra, Kunnamangalam, Thodannur, Koduvally, Meladi, Badagara, Panthalayani, Chelannur, Kozhikode.

Of the 77 panchayats in the district 21 panchayats are grouped in special grade. There are 27 first grade panchayats and 29 second grade panchayats in the district.

The total area of the district comes to 2345 sq. kms. This accounts for six per cent of the total area of the State. Of the total area of the district 2185.3 sq. km. is rural and 159.7 sq. kms. urban. The percentage of urban area to total area of the districts is 6.81.

AREA AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

Forest	— 41386 hectares
Land put to non-agricultural uses	— 16798 hectares
Barren and uncultivable lands	— 1754 hectares
Permanent pastures and other grazing land	— 114 hectares
Net area shown	— 3816 hectares
Cultivable waste	— 3234 hectares
Fallow lands other than current fallow	— 1549 hectares
Current fallow	— 2395 hectares
Net area sown	— 162284 hectares
Area sown more than once	— 27755 hectares
Total cropped area	— 190039 hectares

TOPOGRAPHY

Kozhikode district is situated on the South West coast of India. The District is bounded on the North by Cannannore district on the East by Wynad district, on the South by Malappuram district and on the West by the Arabian sea. It is situated between North latitudes $11^{\circ} 08'$ and $11^{\circ} 50'$ and East longitudes $75^{\circ} 30'$ and $76^{\circ} 08'$.

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

Based on physical features the district falls itself into three divisions

1. The mountainous region-high land, 250 ft. above MSL.
2. The flat coastal belt-low land, falling below 25 ft. and
3. The undulating area between the above two regions--the mid-land.

All the three taluks are spread over in all the three regions. The district has a coastal length of about 80 kms. The high land region accounts for 26.30 per cent of the total area of the district and a population of four per cent. The low land region accounts for 15.55 per cent of the total area and a population of 25 per cent.

RIVERS

The important rivers of the district are:

1. *The Mahe River*

The Mahe river also called the Mayyazhi Puzha originates from the forest on the western slopes of the Wynad Hills forming part of the western ghats. This river flows through the villages of Naripetta, Venimel, Iyyancode, Bheiyad, Iringanoor, Tripangathur, Peringalam, Edachery, Kacheri, Eramaa, Kariyad, Olavilam, Kunnumakkara, Azhiyoor and Mahe, before falling into the Arabian sea at the former French settlement of Mahe, about 6 km. south of Tellicherry. The length of the river is about 54 km. and it drains an area of 394 sq. km.

2. *The Murad (Kuttiady) River*

The Murad River, also known as the Kuttiady River takes its origin from the Narikota Ranges on the western slopes of the Wynad Hills, a part of western ghats. This river flows through Badagara, Quilandy and Kozhikole Taluks. It falls into the Arabian Sea at the historical Kottakkal fort, 7 km. South of Badagara. This river has a length of 74 km. and along with its tributaries it drains an area of 583 sq. km.

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

3. *The Korapuzha*

Formed by the confluence of two streams called Punnur Puzha and Agalapuzha, this river and its main tributaries are tidal in their lower reaches. The Agalapuzha is more or less a backwater while the Punnur Puzha originates from Arikkankunai. The Agalapuzha forms a part of the important West Coast inland navigation system. There is heavy water traffic through this river connecting all important industrial towns lying in the coastal areas such as Badagara, Kozhikode, Kallai, Beypore etc. The total length of the river is 40 km. with a drainage area of 624 sq. km.

4. *The Kallai River*

This river has its origin in the middle lands of Cherukulathur Village. It is connected with the Chiriyar on the South by a man-made canal. The river passes through Cherukulathur, Kovur, Olavanna, Manava and Kallai before finally joining the Arabian Sea at Kozhikode. The length of the river is 22 km. and it has a drainage area of 96 sq. km.

Even though small in size, the Kallai is one of the most important rivers in the whole of the State from the commercial point of view. Kallai, one of the main centres of timber trade is situated on the banks of this river.

5. *The Chaliyar River*

Known in the lower reaches as the Beypore river, this is one of the major rivers of the State. The lower reaches form part of the west coast inland navigation system.

The river originates from the Ilambalari Hills in Gudalur taluk of Nilagiri district in Tamil Nadu. The Chalipuzha, the Punnapuzha, the Pandiyar, the Karimpuzha, the Cherupuzha, the Kahrapuzha, the Kurumbanpuzha, the Vadapurampuzha, the Iringipuzha and the Iruthil puzha are the important tributaries of the river.

The Chaliyar River, an inter-state river is having a total drainage area of 2923 sq. km. Out of which 2535 sq. km. lie in the Kerala State and the rest, 388 sq. km. in the Tamil Nadu State. This river has a length of 169 km. The Chaliyar River flows through Nilambur, Mambad, Edavanna, Areacode, Vazhakkad in Malappuram district and Feroke before it joins the Arabian Sea near Beypore.

6. *The Kadalundi River*

The river is formed by the confluence of its two main tributaries, the Olpuzha and the Veliyar. The Olpuzha takes its origin from the Oheraktobhanmala and the Veliyar from the forests of Erattakombanmala. The total length of the Kadalundi River is 130 km. with a drainage area of 1099 sq. km. The river flows towards the Chaliyar and joins the Arabian Sea at about 5 km. south of the Chaliyar River mouth.

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

The Kadalundi River known also by the names Karimpuzha and Oravanpurampuzha is important for navigation.

CLIMATE

The District has a humid climate with a very hot season extending from March to May. The most important rainy season is during South West monsoon which sets in the first week of June and extends upto September. The North-East monsoon extends from second half of October through November. The average annual rainfall in the District is 31781 mm. while the normal rainfall of the State is only 3018 mm.

During the period December to March, practically no rain is received. From October onwards temperature gradually increases to reach the maximum in May which is the hottest month of the year. The maximum temperature in the month of May comes at 36° C. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Kozhikode was 37.2° C on 14th April 1967 while the lowest minimum was 17° C recorded on 8th February 1967. Humidity is very high in coastal region.

FLORA AND FAUNA

There is abundance of wild game and marine animals in the district. Wild elephant is occasionally seen in the forests of this district. Bisons are occasionally seen in the forest tracks of Kakkayam areas although tigers and leopards are very few and rare.

Barking deer, mouse deer, montane lizards, malabar squirrels, black and grey monkeys, hares and porcupines constitute the small game found in the forests of this district. The fauna are well represented by hornbills, peacocks, jungle fowls, thrushes, pigeons, sunbirds, kingfishers, woodpeckers, paradise flycatchers, parrots, mynas, king crows, ratchet tailed drongos etc. Snakes, poisonous and non poisonous are seen in the forests in fairly large numbers. Pythons are also common.

The natural forests of this district fall under three main types: the southern tropical moist deciduous, western tropical wet ever green, and semi evergreen.

The principal tropical moist deciduous forest species are terminalia paniculata, dillenia, pentagyna, milusa velutina, schrebra suretenoides (all inhabiting species) etc. Bamboos bambusa arundanaclac, callicarpa lanta, caesalpinia minusoides etc., (under growth), butea parviflora, celastrus paniculaters (climbers) etc.

The principal western tropical wet evergreen species are pakquium ellipticum, salmalia malabarica, mappila foetida (inhabiting species top canopy layer); canarium strictum, chrysophyllum rexburghi, oleadiocca, canes, wild arrow roots screwpines etc.

POPULATION

The population of the district as per the 1981 census is 2,245,265: male population 1,111,409 and female population 1,133,856. Scheduled Caste population is 1,61,715 and Scheduled Tribe 3,888. Density of population per sq. km. is 957. The population of the district has increased from 2,106,249 in 1971 to 2,245,265 in 1981 registering a decade variation of 23.25 per cent. The district has an urban population of 6,10,232 and a rural population of 1,635,033. Over 72.80 per cent of the district population is rural.

Of the three taluks comprising the district Kozhikode taluk is the most populous taluk in the State with a population of 1,173,499. The population of Quilandy taluk is 5,71,987 and of Badagara taluk 4,99,779.

Calicut Corporation the only Municipal Corporation in the district has a population of 3,94,447 with 1,96,628 males and 1,97,819 females. The city Corporation which covers an area of 82.67 sq. km. has a Scheduled Caste population of 16,759 and Scheduled Tribe population of 73.

The population of Badagara Municipality is 64,174—31,810 males and 32,364 females. Scheduled Caste comprised 1,379 and Scheduled Tribe 12. Badagara Municipality has an area of 21.34 sq. km.

The district covering three taluks has a predominance of females over males, the sex ratio (No. of females per 1000 males) being 1020. Sex ratio of Badagara, Quilandy and Kozhikode taluks are 1055, 1027 and 1003 respectively.

Religion and Customs

Hindus constitute the bulk of the population of this District and next come Muslim and Christian Communities.

The Hindu Community is organised on the basis of caste and sub castes as elsewhere in the State. They worship all the major gods and goddesses of the Hindu Pantheon as well as several minor deities. Vishnu and Siva are the major Gods worshipped. The temples of the district are in many respect different from those found on the East Coast. Elaborate rules prescribed by the Shastras are followed in their construction. The kavu dedicated to the Bhadrakali is a typical example. They have their own oracles called Velichappads. There are also temples in the district devoted to such deities as Ayyappan, Hanuman and Garuda.

Serpent worship has been widely prevalent in the district. Ancestor worship is another practice of the Hindus of this district.

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

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

Art, Culture and Festivals

The temples and mosques of this district contain sculptures and inscriptions which are of considerable interest to the student of art. Calicut town itself has many temples, the most important of which are the Tali temple, the Tiruvannur temple, the Varakkal temple, Bilathikulam temple and the Bhairagimadom temple. Some of these temples contain sculptures and paintings of a very high artistic order. The Thiruvilangad temple, contains many ancient sculptures. Its gateway is interesting in so far as it is built in the same style as the Jain Bastis.

At Meppayur, 16.09 kms. South-east of Badagara, is the Elavattara temple of Durga in the grove attached to which are some sculptured images. South-east of Badagara by 4.92 kms is the Lokanarkavu, in the vicinity of which are three rock cut caves. There is an Art Gallery and Krishna Menon Museum at East hill in Calicut city.

In the field of Malayalam language and literature, Kozhikode has made most significant contributions. The District is famous for its folk songs or ballads known as Vadakkan Pattu. The most popular folk songs are those which celebrate the exploits of Techoli Meppayil Kunju Otenan, "the Robinhood of North Malabar".

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

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

The important festivals in the district are held at Arakkal temple, Madappalli, Badagara (Pooram Festival March|April), Siva and Ayyappan Temples, Chennamangalam, Badagara (March|April), Lokanarkavu Bhagavathi temple, Memunda, Badagara (Two festivals (1) March|April (2) November|December), Kadappally Kunbhom Thira, Puduppanam, Badagara Shri Pisharikavu Bhagavathi temple, Viyyur, Thikkody (Kaliatta Mahotsavam in March), Vettakkerumakan pattu in the Balussery Forb, Quilandy, Sreekanteswara temple festival Calicut (Sivarathi Festival for Seven days in February|March), Thacholi Manikkoth Temple Festival (February).

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the District. So it continues to be the main economic activity of the District. According to 1981 Census Agriculture provides full time employment to 19.92 per cent of the total workers. More than half of the District's income is from agriculture and allied sectors. The cultivators in the District stood at 27437 and agricultural labourers 70516. Heterogeneity in cultivation practices and diversity of cropping pattern are the important features of agriculture in the District. Over 80 per cent of the land holdings in the district are less than one hectare.

The predominant crops of low-land and mid-land regions are coconut, paddy, tapioca, ginger, arecanut and pepper while plantation crops like pepper, rubber, cocoa, coffee etc., are dominant in high-land region.

The total area under rice cultivation during the year 1981-82 is estimated at 26953 hectares and total rice production is placed at 27504 metric tonnes. The normal sowing season of first crop paddy is April-May. Coconut occupies maximum area under crops covering 97308 hectares and it is the major source of income to the cultivators. The production of nuts stood at 443 million in 1981-82.

Rubber, one of the most important plantation crops of the District, is grown in mid-land and high-land regions, where the soil and climate conditions are favourable. Rubber is one of the best paying plantation crops at present. The Rubber Board promotes plantation by introducing various schemes. The area under the crop in 1980-81 was 18171 hectares and production 10730 tonnes. More than 66 per cent of the area under Rubber is owned by small growers and the total employment in the plantations is estimated to be over 10,000.

Pepper is the most important spice crop cultivated in the District. Pepper crop is grown mainly in high-land and mid-land regions of the District and mostly the plantations are small. Area under the crop was 13588 hectares in 1981-82 and production was 4701 metric tonnes.

The cultivated areas of other crops and production in 1981-82 (in hectares) are given below:

Areca nut 5427 hectares (1616 million nuts), Tapioca 3694 hectares (49426 metric tonnes), Cashew 4363 hectares (4359 metric tonnes), Ginger 1745 hectares (4328 metric tonnes), and Banana 1070 hectares (14477 metric tonnes).

There are a number of institutions in the District devoted to the development of agriculture. The District Agricultural Farm at Koothali conducts research in all crops except paddy. There are two State Seed Farms for paddy one at Puthuppady and the other at Perambra. A coconut nursery is located at Thikkodi, with a Parasite Breeding Station attached to the nursery. A Soil Testing Laboratory is also functioning at Thikkodi.

The introduction of World Bank assisted Kerala Agricultural Extension Project (KAEP) popularly known as "Training and Visit programme" in the District from 1983 onwards is one of the significant steps taken by the Government.

With the introduction of KAEP Intensive Paddy Development Units set up has been abolished and started three Agricultural Sub Divisions at Kozhikode, Thamarassery and Badagara under the overall control of the Joint Director of Agriculture. Under the three sub divisions 33 Agricultural development offices have been set up. The Agricultural development offices in each sub divisions are as below:--

Kozhikode sub division (12 Nos.)—Ramanattukara, Kozhikode, Peruvayal, Chathamangalam, Narikkuni, Kuruvattur, Chelannur, Atholi, Naduvannur, Arikulam, Quilandy and Koorachundu.

Thamarassery sub division (11 Nos.).—Puduppady, Thamarassery, Kodenchery, Thiruvampadi, Omasser, Koduvally, Mukkem, Karassery, Pannikkode, Koodaranhi and Umikulam.

Badagara sub division (10 Nos.).—Thikkodi, Cheruvannur, Kayanna, Perambra, Thiruvallor, Thattilpalam, Kunnummal, Vanimal, Purameri and Chorode.

Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry department is vested with the function of Animal Health Programmes in the district by making available timely veterinary assistance. At present, as on 1-7-1984 there are 31 veterinary hospitals, 13 veterinary dispensaries and one mobile dispensary. Intensive Cattle Development Project (ICDP) office, which covers four districts (Cannanor, Wynad, Kozhikode and Malappuram) situates at Calicut. Under this project a regional artificial insemination centre and 25 sub-centres are functioning in the district. In addition to this there are two veterinary poly clinics, one regional poultry farm and one clinical laboratory. There is a rinderpest vigilance unit functioning at Calicut aiming for the eradication of rinderpest disease.

Regional poultry Farm

As a district poultry farm started functioning at Chathamangalam 21 kms. from Calicut in 1962 it has been upgraded as a regional poultry farm in 1982 under the control of an Assistant Director. Previously white legon birds are maintained. Now this farm has been converted into pure broiler farm and day old broiler chicks produced in this farm are distributed to private poultry breeders.

Co-operation

The Co-operative movement in the district has developed along healthy lines. There are a number of institutions working in the Co-operative sector.

Malabar Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. is the Central Co-operative Bank of the district. It has its head office at Calicut. The bank has 18 branches in the district (nine in Kozhikode taluk, six in Badagara taluk, and three in Quilandy taluk) including one ladies' branch at Calicut and evening branches at Calicut and **Badagara.**

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

There are 93 service co-operative societies in which includes four co-operative rural banks one each at Badagara, Nanminda, Kunnamangalam and Mandalathur and three regional Co-operative Banks one each at Balusserry, Naduvannur and Perambra. Co-operative Urban banks are five in number at Kozhikode, Balussery, Meppayure, Badagara and Payyoli.

In addition to this there are three Land Mortgage Banks at Kozhikode, Quilandy and Badagara, 15 Harijan service co-operative societies two Girijan service co-operative societies (Vilangad and Vattachira), 29 Housing co-operative societies four Labour contract co-operative societies and three autorickshaw drivers' co-operative societies. A regional office of the Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank is functioning in Calicut city.

City has two super markets, one run by the Wholesale Co-operative Consumers' Society and the other by the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation. The Society is also running a super power bakery in the industrial estate at Westhill and 15 retail shops including a medical shop. A total of eight primary consumer stores, 11 employees co-operative stores and 296 school and college co-operative stores are functioning in the district. Sixty-eight service co-operative societies are also running consumer stores. There are consumer stores run by other co-operative societies also. There is a co-operative hospital in the Calicut city. The other health institutions in the co-operative sector are combal Co-operative Clinic and Maternity home, Chervannur Panchayat Co-operative dispensary, Atholi panchayat co-operative dispensary.

There is a co-operative college in the Calicut City, run by the State Co-operative Union. Kozhikode Co-operative Arts College and Badagara Co-operative Farallel College are the other educational institutions in the co-operative sector.

Literary institutions in the co-operative sector are Kairali co-operative society and Navakerala co-operative publishing society. The lone sports society is Calicut Sports Enterprises co-operative society.

The Marketing societies in the district are Kozhikode district rubber marketing society and North Malabar District co-operative Supply and Marketing society.

Live Stock Development

According to live stock census of 1982, the total live stock population of the district is 378255. Of this, cattle stood at 212568 and goat at 154030. Poultry population in the district consists of mainly fowls and ducks. The poultry population in the district is 1050749. Under the special employment programme being implemented in 40 panchayats by the Dairy Development Department, artificial insemination facilities are provided to the farmers. Cattle improvement assistants are carrying out these activities.

To make milk production more economic the department implements fodder development programme. Under this programme assistance is given to the farmers in the form of subsidy—supplying fodder seeds at subsidised rates and fertiliser in full subsidy.

Different kinds of aids and grants are given to the milk Co-operative societies by the Dairy Development Department. Some of them are subsidy for the construction of office building and fodder banks, for buying milk testing equipments, managerial subsidy, furniture subsidy, grant for working capital etc.

Quality control programme being implemented in 15 societies started in the district on 5th September 1982 aims to improve the quality of milk and ensure non adulterated milk to the consumers.

There are three dairy extension service units at Badagara, Puthuppadi and Thiruvampadi. Dairy farm instructors are the implementing officers of the dairy development schemes at the block level.

There is a dairy training centre at Naduvattom near Beypore started in 1983. In this centre training in dairy production is given to milk society employees, dairy farmers and unemployed youths.

Co-operative societies play an important role in the production and distribution of milk in the district. There is a co-operative milk supply union at Calicut. The district has 80 dairy co-operative societies at various centres. The membership of the society is 29144 and the share capital stands at Rs. 4,55,947. The milk collection per day is around 18000 litres.

There are 60 societies affiliated to the Calicut Co-operative milk supply union and the union collects milk from 35 feeder societies situated on its five milk routes. The union handles about 12000 litres of milk per day and the main market is in Calicut city and suburban areas. There is a Pasturisation Plant, run by Calicut Co-operative Milk supply union, functioning at Naduvattom near Beypore.

Its installed capacity is 6000 litres. About 12000 litres of milk is handled by this plant in two shifts daily. There are two milk chilling plants run by the Calicut Co-operative Milk Supply Union one at Thiruvambadi in Kozhikode District and another at Kunnambatta in Wynad District. The installed capacity of both the chilling plants are 2000 litres per day.

Industry

Kozhikode District represents one of the industrially advanced areas of the State. A number of industries, mostly run on a small scale in the cottages of the artisans, have been flourishing here from early days.

With the close of the 19th century, a number of large scale concerns sprang up in the area. Some of the more important large and medium scale industries are textiles, rayons grade pulp, soaps and cosmetics, oil, wheat flour, steel products, tiles, printing etc. There are 13 large and medium scale industrial units in the district. They are Commonwealth Trust (India) Ltd., Feroke Tile Works, Gwalyor Rayons Silk Manufacturing (Weaving) company Ltd., Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd., Khemka Flour Mills (P) Ltd., Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Steel Complex Ltd., Tata Oil Mills Ltd., West India Steel Company Ltd., Kunnathara Textiles Ltd., Southern Gas, Standard Furniture Co., and New India Ceramics. The total strength of employees of these units is 8126.

The Timber industry has great influence on the economic life of the district. A feature of the industry is the concentration of the units in and around Kallai. A large number of saw mills are located in the district. The finished timber goods are marketed locally and are also exported to foreign countries.

As a corollary to the establishment of the saw mills furniture making has also sprung up in the district. There are more than 300 registered wood based industrial units with a strength of about 25,000 employees in the district. All these units are concentrated in Kallai, Cheruvannur and Feroke area.

There is a ship breaking unit and a boat building yard in public sector at Beypore. The Kerala Electronic Development Corporation has started its Television Complex at Moodadi in Quilandy taluk. At Chemancheri in Quilandy Taluk there is a Coconut Complex run by the Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation. Two Wheat flour Roller Mills in private sector are working at West Hill.

Another major industry is the Tile industry. The first Tile factory went on stream as early as in 1874 in Puthiyara, Calicut, thanks to the endeavours of the Basel Mission Establishments. The Tile factories are mostly concentrated at Feroke-Cheruvannur area. This area is rich in good deposits of quality clay. There are 31 registered units engaged in the production of bricks and tiles. The tiles manufactured at Kozhikode are famous all over the country and command an export market. There has also been diversification in this industry with production of ceramics pottery, crockery, stone wire pipes and insulation materials.

Among other important industries mention may be made about textiles, plywoods, splints and veneers, coir, cashew, printing and publishing, general engineering, matches, automobiles and oil. The main public sector industry in the district is the Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd., consisting of three units i. e., toilet and laundry soap unit, hydrogenation unit and oil division.

The steel complex at Cheruvannur, started as a joint sector enterprise in August 1973 is now a subsidiary of Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation. This unit provides employment to 590 persons. Steel Industries Kerala Limited at Beypore is another important unit.

The State Government is running an industrial estate which covers an area of five hectares at West Hills. Started in 1962, the industrial estate now has 23 units. The products manufactured are rubber based and allied items, paints and varnishes, engineering goods, plastics, bakery, steel fabrication works, paper bags etc.

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

There are 88 industrial co-operative societies in the district.

According to the latest statistics available there are 13 large and medium units and 2033 small scale units. Of the 2033 small scale units, 376 units are agrobased 346 forest based, 28 animal based, 122 textile based, 279 chemical based, 419 engineering and allied, 203 building materials and ceramic based and miscellaneous 260.

Power

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

A masonry gravity dam of 39.62 m. height from bed level with a storage capacity of 34 million cub. m. has been erected across the Kuttiadi river at Meenmutti near Kakkayam. The project has a horseshoe shaped tunnel 922 m. in length with the finished area of 6.68 sq. m. The pipe lines measure 2073 m. with a diameter of 1.82 m.

There are five sub stations in the district situated at Nallalam, Mankave, Kuttikkattoor, Thamarassery and Puthiyangadi from where electricity is distributed to various parts of the district. The district has a good net work of electricity lines and all the villages are electrified.

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

Irrigation

According to official surveys immense possibilities exist in the rivers of this district for irrigation and navigation. To a casual visitor the district with its evergreen appearance gives the wrong impression that there is no necessity to provide irrigation facilities for cultivation. But actually it is necessary to have irrigation projects for harnessing water and distributing it.

The Kuttiadi is the only major irrigation project in the district. The project is yet to be completed. When completed the project will afford irrigation facilities to 14500 hectares of land in Quilandy and Badagara taluks and part of Kozhikode taluk. The estimated additional production of rice when the project is completed is 40,550 tonnes per annum. The area at present irrigated is 13418.39 hectares.

There are Minor Irrigation Projects, Lift Irrigation Schemes, Well and Tanks for irrigation purposes. In addition to this, the district has a good number of privately owned tanks, wells and lift irrigation systems. The ground water is also a potential source for irrigation. The area irrigated by various completed minor irrigation projects at present is 3,936.31 hectares and by the private wells, tanks etc., is 2000 hectares. The total area under irrigation in the district from all sources is estimated at around 15000 hectares.

Water Supply

There are two urban water supply schemes in the District, at Calicut and Badagara. The number of rural water supply schemes in the District as on 31-3-1982 were 79 covering about 5000 hectares, and bene-

fitting two lakh persons. Ground water has been recognised as a potential source for water supply. Preliminary survey conducted by the Ground Water Department shows that the annual recharge to ground water in the district is estimated to be 273.26 million cubic metres. Of this 36.48 MCM (Million Cubic Metre) was so far exploited. The district has 86 bore wells. Pumpsets are installed in 59 bore wells and water is gathered from 19 bore wells by using hand pumps. The bore well installed at Koyolikunnu in Kedavur village in Thamerassery Panchayat is the first in the district getting maximum water. The pumping capacity of this well is 54000 litre per hour.

Health

The earliest system of medical treatment in vogue in the District is Ayurveda. Its progress was partly due to the abundance of medical herbs in the region. In the branch of Allopathy also the District kept abreast of the progress made elsewhere in the State. Civil hospitals were opened here in the middle of the last century. The first public hospital was set up at Calicut in 1845. A Mental Hospital was opened at Puthiyara, a suburb of Calicut in 1872. A Leprosy Hospital was started at Chevayur in 1920.

There are 77 Government institutions of modern medicine with a total bed strength of 3850. Of these institutions Government Hospitals are Ten, Public Health Centres 15 (including a Medical College Unit at Cheruppa), Government Dispensaries eight, Rural Dispensaries 29 and a District T. B. Centre. There are two Fisheries Dispensaries, one at Badagara and one at Madappalli, a Project Dispensary at Peruvannamuzhi and Nine E. S. I. Dispensaries. As on 1-7-1984, the total bed strength of Medical College Hospital was 1189, Institute of Maternal and Child Health 611, District Hospital 330, Women and Children Hospital at Kottaparamba 275, Mental Hospital 474, Leprosy Hospital 263, Badagara Taluk Headquarters Hospital 210 and Quilandy Taluk Headquarters Hospital 147.

Family Planning Services are available in all the institutions. Kozhikode District stood first in the Family Welfare Activities in the State during the year 1983-84. The District achieved 131 per cent of the total target fixed. School Health Programme has covered all the schools in the District.

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

There are four Ayurvedic Hospitals one each at Badagara, Payyoli, Calicut and Cheruvannur with a total bed strength of 50. The District

has 31 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, three Tribal Dispensaries and ten Grant-in-aid Dispensaries. Also there are 19 Homoeo Dispensaries and a Homoeo Hospital with 50 beds in the District.

There is a Co-operative Hospital in the City. Started in 1973 this hospital has 45 beds. Chembal Co-operative Clinic and Maternity Home, Cheruvannur Panchayat Co-operative Dispensary and Atholi Panchayat Co-operative Dispensary are the other health institutions in the Co-operative sector.

In addition to this a large number of private hospitals are spread out in the District.

The Calicut Municipal Corporation runs seven Allopathic and two Ayurvedic Dispensaries. These include one infectious diseases hospital for small pox and a T. B. Clinic. There are nine Maternity and Child Health Centres.

Education

Kozhikode District represents an advanced portion of the erstwhile Malabar area of the State in point of literacy and educational progress. There were reputed centres of learning and culture in the district even in the early and medieval periods. One of the most important of such centres was Calicut itself. Under the rule of the enlightened Zamorins it became famous all over South India as a renowned rendezvous of scholars and men of learning.

The beginnings of western education may be traced back to the first half of the 19th century, when in 1848 the Basel Evangelical Mission started a Primary School at Kallai. In 1877, a school for the Young Rajas was started at Calicut. This was later thrown open to all caste Hindu Boys. In 1879, it was affiliated to the University of Madras as a second grade college and with this Collegiate Education in the District received a fillip.

Since 1915 Secondary Education recorded appreciable progress. The erstwhile Malabar District, of which the present Kozhikode District formed a part, holds a high rank among the Districts of Madras Presidency in the matter of Secondary Education.

According to the 1981 Census figures, the percentage of literacy is 70.12 i. e., 76.56 per cent for males and 63.82 per cent for females. The total literate and educated persons are placed at 1,574,461 with the break up as 8,50,875 males and 7,23,586 females.

The seat of the University of Calicut is 23 kms. south of Calicut City at Tenhipalam in Malappuram District. The University of Calicut was established in 1968.

32/1662/MC.

There are 15 Arts and Science Colleges in this District of which eight colleges are under Private Management. One is an Evening College. These are the colleges: Farook College, Feroke, Routhithul Ulum Arabic College, Feroke, St. Josephs College, Devagiri, Calicut, Malabar Christian College, Calicut, Zamorins Guruvayurappan College, Calicut, Providence Women's College, Calicut, Sree Narayana Guru College, Chelannur, Government College, Madappally, Government Arts and Science College, Calicut, Government Evening College, Calicut. Muhammed Abdurahiman Memorial College, Mukkam, C. K. G. Memorial Government College, Perambra, Government College, Quilandy, Government College, Kodencherry and Government College, Mokeri. The last five are junior colleges.

Of the ten Professional Colleges in the district one is run by Private Management i. e., Farook Training College. Other Professional Colleges are the Medical College, Cheyayur, Calicut, Dental College, Calicut, Nursing College, Calicut, The Regional Engineering College, Chathamangalam, Government Physical Education College, East Hill, Calicut, Government Homoeo College, Calicut, Government Training College, Calicut, Government Law College, Calicut, Evening Law College, Calicut.

The District has two Polytechnics, two Industrial Training Institutes (One each for women) Five Basic Training Schools and One Oriental Textile Institute.

Total number of schools in the District is 1192 consisting of 138 High Schools, 307 Upper Primary Schools, 747 Lower Primary Schools. There are 62 Government High Schools, 72 Government Upper Primary Schools and 198 Lower Primary Schools. High Schools, Upper Primary Schools and Lower Primary Schools under the private management are 71, 232 and 549 respectively. There is a Central School at Calicut and a Technical School at Beypore.

In the District all the villages are amply covered by basic educational institutions.

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

The District Central Library is the most important institution managed by the Local Library Authority, Calicut. It is estimated that there are about 59300 volumes in this Library. There is a Children's Section in the Library with a good collection of books for children. The Local

Library Authority has nine branch libraries, 17 rural libraries and 31 block delivery stations under its control. There is another District Central Library under the management of Local Library Authorities at Mallappuram.

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

Community Development

There are 12 Community Development Blocks in the District. They are Badagara, Thuneri, Kunnammal, Thedannur, Perambra, Melady, Balussery, Panthalayini, Koduvally, Chelannur, Kunnamangalam and Kozhikode. The first Community Development Block in the District was started in Kunnammal in October 1956. Rural Development Programmes such as I. R. D. P., N. R. E. P. are implementing through the blocks.

Badagara is the smallest block in the District. With an area of 50.96 sq. km. the block comprises of four panchayats namely Chorode, Eramala, Onchiyam and Azhiyur. The Block is situated at the northern end of Kozhikode district. The total population of the block is 98,724 -males 47,238 and females 51,486. The density of population is 1937 per sq. km. The population of Scheduled Caste is 2146 and Scheduled Tribe is 14. Total labour force in the block is 26,107.

The Thuneri block has an area of 143.99 sq. km. The block comprises of six panchayats namely Chekkiad, Edacheri, Purameri, Thuneri, Valayam and Vanimal. The population of the block is 1,05,926 -males 50,754 and females 55,172. Total labour force is 24,658. The population of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe comes to 1933 and 1110 respectively. The density of population is 736 per sq. km.

Kunnammal block, covering an area of 262.53 sq. km. is situated at the north eastern part of Kozhikode district. The block which comprises eight Panchayats viz., Kavilumpara, Kayakkodi, Kunnammal, Kuttiadi, Maruthomkara, Nadapuram, Narippatta and Velam has a population of 149,419-males 74,310 and females 75,109. Scheduled Caste population is 3708 and Scheduled Tribe population is 402. Density of population is 569 per sq. km. Total work force is 33,877.

Thodannur block, lying at the north-eastern part of the district has an area of 96.77 sq. km. There are four panchayats in the block namely Ayancheri, Maniyur, Thiruvallur and Villiappally. Of the total population of 101,371 males are 48,967 and females are 52,404. Scheduled Caste population is 4202 and Scheduled Tribe population is seven. Density of population is 1048 per sq. km. and total workers are 22,011.

Perambra lies almost at the centre of the District covering an area of 298.43 sq. km. The block has a population of 147154 -73,766 males,

73,388 females, 16,182 Scheduled Caste and 133 Scheduled Tribe. The block has eight panchayats. They are Chakkittapara, Changaroth, Cheruvannur, Kayanna, Koothali, Meppayyur, Nochad and Perambra. The density of population is 493 per sq. km. Total workers are 41,044.

Meladi is a coastal block situated in Quilandy taluk. The block has a geographical area of 99.80 sq. km. and population of 120,979. Of the total population males numbered to 58,615, females 62,364, Scheduled Caste 10,199 and Scheduled Tribe 11. The density of population is 1212 per sq. km. The total work force is 29,116. Six panchayats in the block are Arikkulam, Keezhariyur, Moodadi, Payyoli, Thurayur and Thikkodi. A portion of Meppayyur Panchayat also lies in Meladi block area.

Balusseri block area extents to 277.93 sq. km. The Block has eight panchayats namely Atholi, Balusseri, Koorachundu, Kottur, Nadavannur, Panangad, Ulliyeri and Unnikulam. Total population is 1,84,893 males 92,510, females 92,383, Scheduled Caste 24,946 and Scheduled Tribe 62. Total labour force is 36,684. Density of population stands to 665 per sq. km.

Panthalayini is a coastal block with an area of 51.95 sq. km. The block having 20 km. of coastal line comprises of three panchayats viz., Chengottukavu, Chemancheri and Quilandy. The block has a population of 99,126 males 47,454, females 51,672, Scheduled Caste 6458 and Scheduled Tribe 8. The density of population is 1907 per sq. km. Total labour force is 24,908.

Keduvally block lies in the south eastern corner of the District. It spreads over an area of 269.43 sq. km. The block has nine panchayats. They are Kakkur, Kizhakkoth, Koduvally, Madavur, Nammina, Narikkuni, Omasserri, Puthuppady and Thamarassery. The total population of the block is 2,07,218. Of this males are 1,03,631 and females are 1,03,587. A total 24,438 belongs to Scheduled Caste and 541 Scheduled Tribe. The density of population is 769 per sq. km. Total number of workers comes to 42,845.

Chelannur is situated in the north western part of Kozhikode taluk. With a geographical area of 77.54 sq. km. the block has a total population of 1,01,250 males 49,819, females 51,431, Scheduled Caste 9494 and Scheduled Tribe 20. The density of population is 1306 per sq. km. Total work force is 32,352. Four panchayats in the block are Chelannur, Elathur, Kakkodi and Thalakkulathur. Kunnamangalam the largest block in the district with an area of 520.72 sq. km. is situated at the mid-land and high land regions. The block comprises of 11 panchayats namely Chathamangalam, Karasseri, Kodencheri, Kodiyathur, Koodarathi, Kunnamangalam, Kuruvattur, Mavoort, Mukkom, Peruvayal and Thiruvambadi. Total population of the block is 2,67,854 males 1,35,213 females 1,32,641, Scheduled Caste 26,354 and Scheduled Tribe 1460. The density of the population is 514 per sq. km. The labour force is 59,358.

Kozhikode block covers an area of 79.22 sq. km. The block has six Panchayats namely Beypore, Cheruvannur, Nallalam, Feroke, Kadalundi, Olavanna and Ramanattukara. The total population of the block is 2,02,730, males 1,00,694, females 1,02,036; Scheduled Caste 13517 and Scheduled Tribe 35. Density of population is 2559 per sq. km. The labour force of this block is 1,19,006.

District Rural Development Agency has a vital role for Rural Development in the District. This Agency is responsible for the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme. Started in 1978-79 in the selected blocks of Kozhikode and Kunnamangalam, Integrated Rural Development Programme has extended to other blocks on October 2nd, 1980. District Rural Development Agency was set up in the District on February 25, 1981.

Fisheries

With a coastline of 71 kms. from Chaliyar to Azhiyur Kozhikode district offers enormous natural facilities for the fisheries. Fishing is the main occupation of a large number of people in the coastal areas of the district. Active fishermen in the district number about 22,000 and the total population of fishermen is 87,435. This is 11 per cent of the total fishermen population of the State. The fishermen in the district are mostly dependent on traditional method of fishing by operating dug-out canoes and plank built canoes. As much as 80 per cent of the total landings of sea fish is contributed by the traditional sector.

Fishing industry makes a sizeable contribution to the wealth of the District.

Marine fishing is concentrated in all the five coastal Blocks of Kozhikode, Badagara, Chelannur, Panthalayini, and Meladi. There are about 50 Marine fish landing centres in the District. Among the major fishing centres in the district mention may be made of Kozhikode, Vellayil, Puthiyappa, Quilandy and Badagara. About twenty major varieties of fish are obtained off the district coast. Among them the most important are the Oil Sardine, Mackerel, Ponfret, Shark, Ribbon fish, Prawn, Seer fish etc. Average annual landing of the fish is about 30,000 tonnes. This accounts for eight per cent of state's annual average marine fish production. Oil Sardine accounts for major share of catches. Prawns contribute maximum in terms of value.

There are about 450 mechanised fishing boats in operation in the district. In spite of mechanisation, traditional fishing methods still enjoy a unique position. As much as eighty per cent of the total fish catches are contributed by the traditional sector. There are about 5000 country crafts used for fishing in the District.

The district has 34 Fishermen Welfare Village Societies. Of these three are first grade societies. All active fishermen, fish distributors, net makers and those engaged in allied occupations in the fishermen households are members in these societies. These societies are the agencies to all developmental activities proposed to be implemented at village level.

The Fisheries Department, Kerala Fisheries Corporation and Kerala Fishermen Welfare Corporation are the bodies look after welfare of the fishermen.

The Kerala Fisheries Corporation runs a boat building yard at Beypore. The yard started functioning in 1964. The Corporation operates an ice factory and freezing plant at West Hill, Calicut. There are ice plants one each at Quilandy and Beypore run by the Fisheries Department.

Kozhikode District can take legitimate pride in being the pioneer district in India in the field of Fisheries Research. One of the notable institutions in the field is the Fisheries Technological Research Station started in 1945. It conducts research on the methods of preserving fish and converting it into oil, manure and other by products.

The Marine Biological Research Station functioning at West Hill, three kms north of Calicut tackles problems connected with the biology, fecundity, age and shoaling of the pelagic fishes.

There are two other institutions namely Central Institute of Fisheries Technology and Central Marine Research Institute functioning in the District.

There is a Regional Fisheries Technical High School at Beypore with boarding and lodging facilities. In this institution there are facilities to train 40 students. At Beypore there is also a fishermen training centre with facility to train 40 persons at a time. This institution started in 1955 along with one at Ernakulam. In this institution 38 weeks training is given in fishing, fish drying, mechanised boat repairing, net manufacturing etc. The trainees are assisted with the monthly stipend of Rs. 125.

Forests

The total area under forests in Kozhikode district is estimated at about 28672 hectares. The forests of Kozhikode district lie spread over the north eastern portion of the district. The Kozhikode territorial division comprises of three forest ranges of Chedlath and Sultan's Battery in Wynad district and Pillapperuvanna Malavaram in Kozhikode district.

For the protection of wild life there are two wild life ranges in the Wynad district under this division. A depot range office functions at Mavoor looks after the supply of raw materials such as bamboos, soft wood etc., to the Rayon Pulp Factory.

Special division comprises of three ranges at Thamarassery, Kuttiadi in Kozhikode district and Kalpetta in Wynad district. There is also a timber sales division which started functioning in 1974. Of the nine depots under this division, one of which is at Chaliyar. Other depots are spread out in the district of Malappuram, Palghat, Wynad, Camanore in Kerala State and Mysore in Karnataka State.

Bird Sanctuary

One of the hillocks in the Kuttiadi Reservoir just 1.5 km. away from Peruvannamuzhi Dam is the proposed bird sanctuary. The total area of this bird sanctuary is 16 hectares. Efforts are being taken to plant this area with fruit bearing trees with the main aim of developing this into a best bird sanctuary by attracting birds to this area.

Crocodile Farm

There is a crocodile farm at Peruvannamuzhi. Inaugurated in 1977, at present there are six big crocodiles and a small one having 52 cm. length in the farm.

Communications

The period following independence in 1947 and the reorganisation of states in 1956 witnessed a rapid progress in the construction of roads. Not only new roads sprang up, but numerous deviations and new alignments to the existing roads were effected as a result of which great changes occurred in their relative importance.

The district has a fairly extensive road network with a length of 3022 kms. The category-wise length of roads in the district are National Highway 77 kms., PWD roads 972 kms; Corporation and Municipality roads (Calicut and Badagara) 280 kms. and panchayat roads and others (includes mettaled non-mettaled earthen kutcha and forest road) 3693 kms. The National Highway runs almost parallel to the coastal line linking the headquarters of the three taluks i.e., Kozhikode, Quilandy and Badagara. The important roads of the district are given below:

The Calicut-Vythiri Gudalloor Road

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

The Madras-Calicut Trunk Road

The road starts from Madras and enters Kozhikode district at mile 116/40 touching Ramanattukara, Feroke, Kallai and Calicut on its way.

The Calicut—Cannanore Road

From 0/20 to 90/40. It starts from Calicut near the State Bank of India. It forms part of the West Coast Road.

The Calicut Mysore Frontier Road

From 0/0 to 117/20. This road overlaps Calicut-Vythiri-Gudalur road for the first 66 km. and then branches off to the left at Chundel in Wynad district.

Transport And Railways

In ancient times the chief traffic of the district was carried on by water. Even today the transport of goods is carried on in this district by country boats on a large scale. A change however came about during the middle of the last century after the opening of roads for easy and free communication. The rise in the number of motor vehicles in the recent decades has been phenomenal.

The entire district is extensively covered by the operation of buses of the private and public sectors. The District is credited with an efficient system of passenger and goods traffic by road. The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation has bus station and garrage at Mavoor Road in Calicut city and an operating centre at Thamarasseri. The number of bus schedules of K.S.R.T.C depot at Kozhikode and operating centre at Thamarassery as on July 1st 1984 were 110 and the number of routes were 107 with a route length of more than 10095 kms.

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

In the private sector the growth of bus transport has been remarkable. The total number of vehicles registered in the district as on July 1st 1984 was 23732. There are 3844 lorries, 1442 taxi cars, 6532 private cars, 8771 two wheelers and 2136 autorikshaws in the district. A total number of 862 buses ply over 736 routes throughout the district. Of this the number of city routes are 206.

The District is well served with railway and rail roads. The railway line of Palghat division enters Kozhikode district at Kadalundi and then comes through the district covering Feroke, Kallai, Calicut, Vellayil, West hill, Elathur, Chemancheri, Panthalayani, Thikkodi, Payyoli, Iringal, Badagara and Nadapuram road stations. The total length of broadguage railway in the district is 75.48 kms.

Ports

The District has an intermediate port at Calicut (including Beypore) and a minor port at Badagara. The port of Calicut inclusive of Beypore is 144.84 kms. north of Cochin. The coast line extends from Elathur cape down to the South bank of the Kadalundi river and trends roughly in a straight line includes Beypore. Beypore with its nearness to Feroke and Kallai the industrial centres with many tile factories and saw mills and the Rayon Pulp Factory at Mavoor about 16 kms. upstream, offers prospects of great improvement. The port has two piers known as the north and south piers. The North pier is 162 metres in length and the South pier 182 metres.

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

Badagara, another port of the District is situated about 19.31 kms. south of Tellicherry. This is an open roadstead. Only small coasting steamers call at the port. There is no pier or jetty at this port.

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

Kozhikode district has 476 post offices, consisting of four Head Post Offices, 99 Sub Post Offices and 70 Extra-Departmental sub offices, 291 Branch offices and 12 Mobile Branch offices. The average area and population served by each post office are 4.90 sq.kms. and 4716 persons respectively. There are 158 Telegraph offices. The District has 27 Telephone Exchanges in addition to the main exchanges at Calicut and Feroke. The total number of working Telephone connections are 11798.

Local Bodies

Of the three Municipal Corporations in the State one is in Kozhikode district viz., Calicut Municipal Corporation. The Badagara Municipality is the only Municipality in the District.

Calicut embarked upon its career as a Municipality on 3rd July 1866. Its population then was 36,602 inhabiting an area of 28.48 sq. kms. It was raised into a Corporation and the first Corporation Council assumed office on 1st November 1962.

The population of Calicut has steadily risen from 1866 when it stood at 36,602 to 3,94,447 in 1981. According to the 1981 Census the

number of males in the city are 1,96,628 and females 1,97,819. The growth has been phenomenal since 1911 when it has 77,711. Of the total literates of 297,915 males are 157,566 (80.13%) and females 1,40,349 (70.95%). Total literacy in percentage stood as 75.53. Scheduled Caste population is 16,759 and Scheduled Tribe 73.

The Calicut Corporation has a geographical area of 82.67 sq. km. For purposes of collection of revenue etc., the Corporation has been divided into 39 survey wards. But for purposes of Election it has been divided into 50 Electoral divisions on the basis of population, each division represented by one member. The Corporation now maintains about 207.767 kms. of roads.

The Calicut Urban Water Supply Scheme covers an area of 60.66 sq. kms. There were 11,847 water supply connections and 309 public water taps in the city during the year of 1982. The work of the Calicut drainage scheme has not yet been completed.

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

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

Kozhikode Development Authority was formed on May 15, 1980. With the aim of planned development the authority covers the area of Calicut Municipal Corporation and Suburban Panchayats namely Elathur, Kakkodi, Kuruvattoor, Kunnamangalam, Peruvayal, Olavanna, Cheruvannur, Nallalam, Bepore, Feroke, Kadalundi and Ramanattukara.

A master plan has been prepared for the development of the Calicut urban area. This plan intended for the development of Calicut Municipal Corporation, Cheruvannur-Nallalam panchayat, Bepore panchayat and parts of Feroke and Kadalundi panchayats covers a total area of 111.90 sq. kms.

Badagara Municipality

The Badagara municipality was constituted on 1st October 1958 comprising the Badagara panchayat and the near by villages of Puduppanam and Nadakkuthazha. The first municipal council came into existence in 1962. The geographical area of the

municipality is 21.34 sq. km. The municipal area is divided into 32 wards for purposes of election.

According to 1981 Census the population of the Badagara municipality is 64174. The number of males and females are 31810 and 32364 respectively. Scheduled Caste population is 1379 and Schedule Tribe 12. Total literates accounted 45454—males 24344 and females 21110.

Panchayats

There are 77 panchayats in the district of which 21 are special grade, 27 are first grade and 29 are second grade.

Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies

Kozhikode district comprised of two parliamentary constituencies and 12 assembly constituencies.

Badagara and Kozhikode are the two parliamentary constituencies. The following are the Assembly constituencies. Badagara, Nadapuram, Meppayoor, Quilandy, Perambra, Balusery, Koduvally, Kozhikode-1, Kozhikode-2, Beypore, Kunnamangalam (SC) and Thiruvambadi.

MASS COMMUNICATION

Kozhikode district occupies a prominent place in the history of Malayalam journalism. The origin of journalism in this district can be traced back to the 1880. The Kerala Pathrika seems to have been the earliest news paper published from Calicut. The Keralam, The Kerala Sanchari and The Bharati Vilasam were among the other news papers published from Calicut before 1893. Some denominational news papers devoted to the cause of the advancement of the Muslim and Thiyyas were also published from Calicut. But most of them ceased publication.

The number of dailies published from Kozhikode District at present is eleven. They are all published from Calicut City. These dailies are the Al-Ameen, The Chandrika, The Calicut Times, The Deshabhimani, The Janayugam, The League Times, The Malayala Manorama, The Mathrubhoomi, The Pradeepam, The Sthiratha and the Siraj.

Of these news papers, The Deshabhimani, The Janayugam, The Malayala Manorama and The Mathrubhumi, have multi editions. Deshabhimani and Janayugam are published from Cochin and Quilon respectively. The Manorama has its unit at

Cochin and Kottayam and Mathrubhumi has its units at Cochin and Trivandrum.

At present 21 correspondents and six photographers have been granted accreditation by the Government of Kerala.

Nearly all other major news papers published from outside the district and news agencies also are represented at Calicut.

According to the 26th Annual report of the Registrar of News Papers for India (1983), Malayala Manorama published from Calicut, Cochin and Kottayam claimed the first position among multi-edition dailies with a circulation of 526014 copies.

A considerable number of weeklies, fortnightlies and monthlies are published from Calicut. Of the weeklies the Chandrika weekly and the Deshabhimani weekly, both published from Calicut by the respective news paper concerns, may be mentioned.

AUDIO-VISUAL-MEDIA

Radio:—The Calicut station of the All India Radio is located on the Beach Road. The Station went on the Air on May 14, 1950.

The Calicut Station has two transmitters, Calicut A of 10 kilowatt power and Calicut B (for Vivith Bharathi Programmes) of one kilowatt power. Calicut A station has three to four transmissions and Calicut B four transmissions. Calicut A transmits programmes on 441.2 metres and Calicut B on 275.2 metres.

The Calicut station of the All India Radio serves as an effective medium for the cultural expression of the northern region of the state and taps to the maximum extent possible all the artistic talents available in the area.

Doordarshan

A One Kilowatt Television Transmitter Centre started functioning at Calicut on July 3, 1984. The Television Centre, having a range of 25 km. covers a twelve lakh population, eight lakhs of them are in rural areas. The transmitter installed at the top of the Civil Station, Malaparamba at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs relays programmes from Delhi through the INSAT-IB Satellite.

It is estimated that there are about 89 theatres in Kozhikode district. Of these 71 theatres are located in various panchayats, 14 in Calicut city and four in Badagara municipality.

In the Kozhikode District there are 98 printing presses registered as small scale industries unit. In addition to this the District has a number of unregistered printing presses.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Of the number of places of interest in Kozhikode district, a few are given below:

Badagara

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

Badagara (Vadakkekara) is so called because of its situation just north of Kotta river. The Orkatteri, cattle fair is held between 25th January and 2nd February at Orkatteri 6.45 kms. from Badagara.

Beypore

Beypore town is about 9.65 kms. away from Calicut, at the mouth of the Beypore river. The place was formerly known as Vaypura and Vada Parappanad. Tippu Sultan named the town "Sultan Pattanam". It is one of the chief ports of Kerala and naturally an important trading centre.

Cheruvannur

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

Chaliyam

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

Feroke

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

Kappad

On 27th May 1498 Vasco-da-Gama larded here with three vessels and 170 men. If you travel 16 kms. north of Calicut by Cannore road, a small road near Tiruvangoor Health Centre guides you to this beach of historical importance. The Junior Chamber has re-erected a monument with the following inscription.

“Vasco-da-Gama landed here Kappakalavu in the year 1498”.

An ancient temple on a hillock facing the deep sea is an added attraction.

Kuttiadi

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

Mavoor

The Rayon Factory (both pulp and fibre divisions) here gives employment to about 3,000 persons. The water supply scheme for Calicut city takes water from a nearby area.

Nadapuram

Eighteen kms. north-east of Badagara at the junction of roads from Tellicherry and Badagara to Kuttiali, Nadapuram is second only to Ponnani from the point of view of Islamic culture.

Panthalayini-Kollam

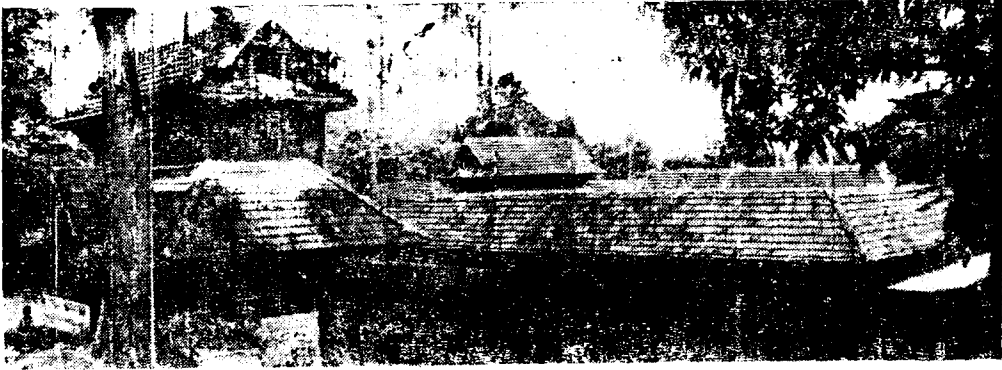
Ibn-Batuta described Kollam as a beautiful and large place abounding with gardens and markets. Portuguese attacks were

strongly rebuffed by the garrison on Mayyat Kunnu. In 1550, Panthalayini was at last burnt by the Portuguese destroying the sea port.

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

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Area	:	2345 sq. kms.
District Head quarters	:	Calicut
Population	:	2,245,265 (1981 census)
Males	:	1,111,409
Females	:	1,133,856
Urban	:	610,232
Rural	:	1,635,033
Literates	:	1,574,461
Males	:	850,875
Females	:	723,586
Parliamentary constituencies		2
Assembly constituencies	:	12
Revenue Division	:	1
Taluks	:	3
Blocks	:	12
Panchayats	:	77
Villages	:	103
Arts Colleges	:	15
Professional colleges	:	10
Central school	:	1



Sree Valayanadkavu Temple



Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.



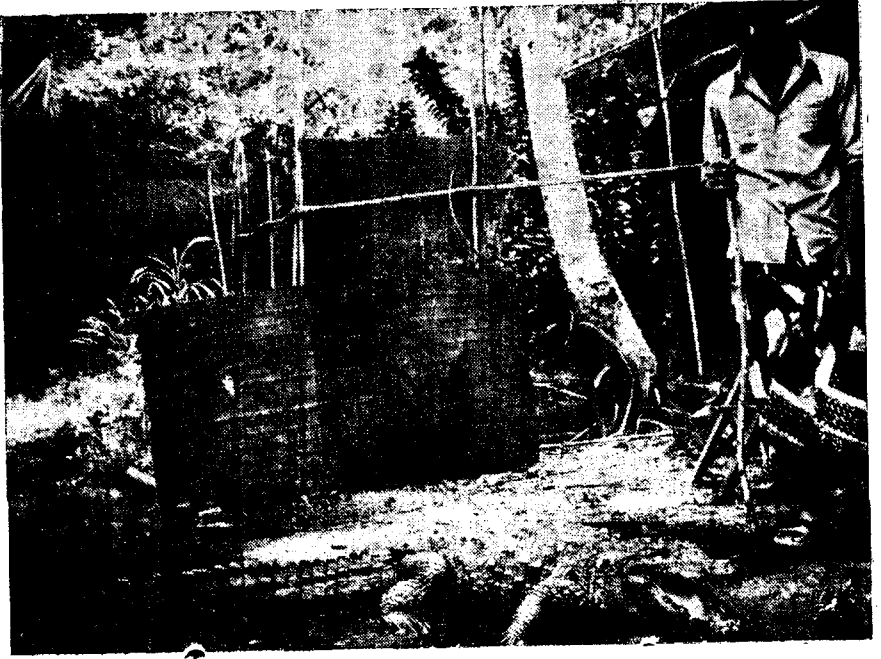
The Coconut Complex—Chemancheri



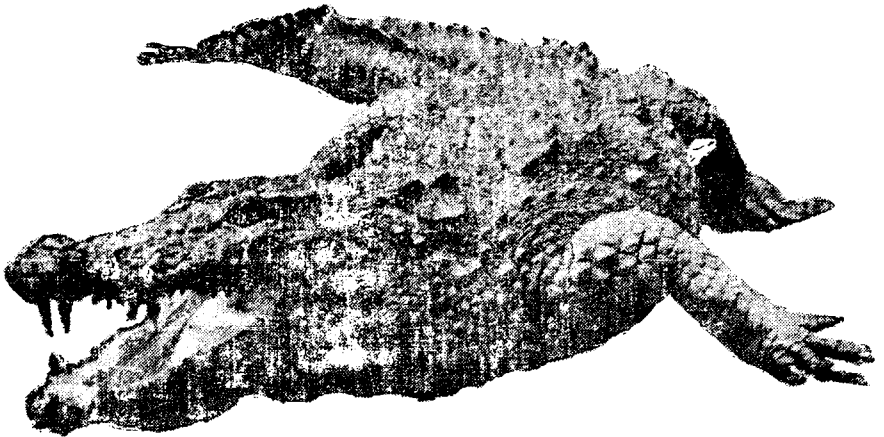
Ship-breaking unit at Beyport

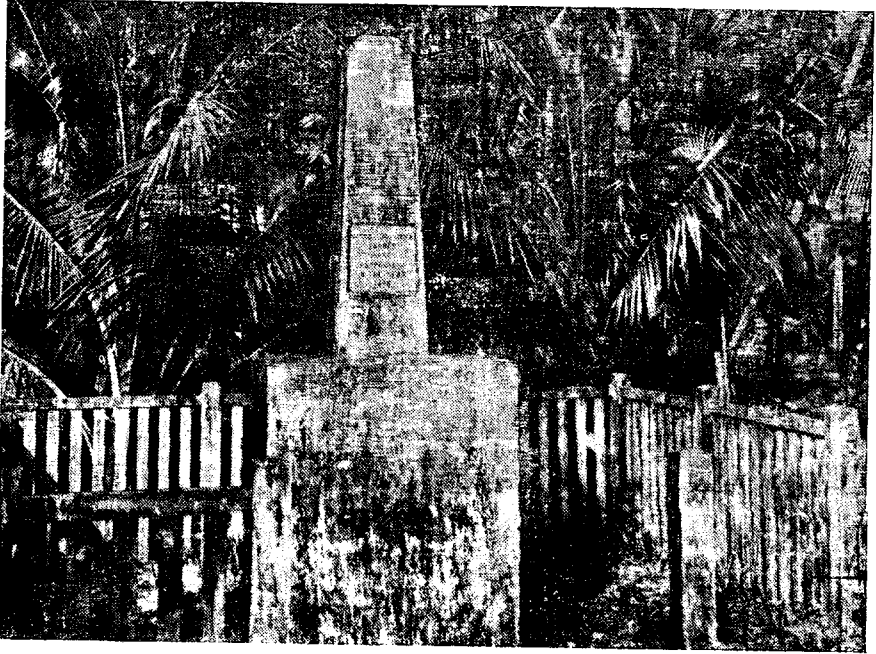


Tali Temple, Kozhikode

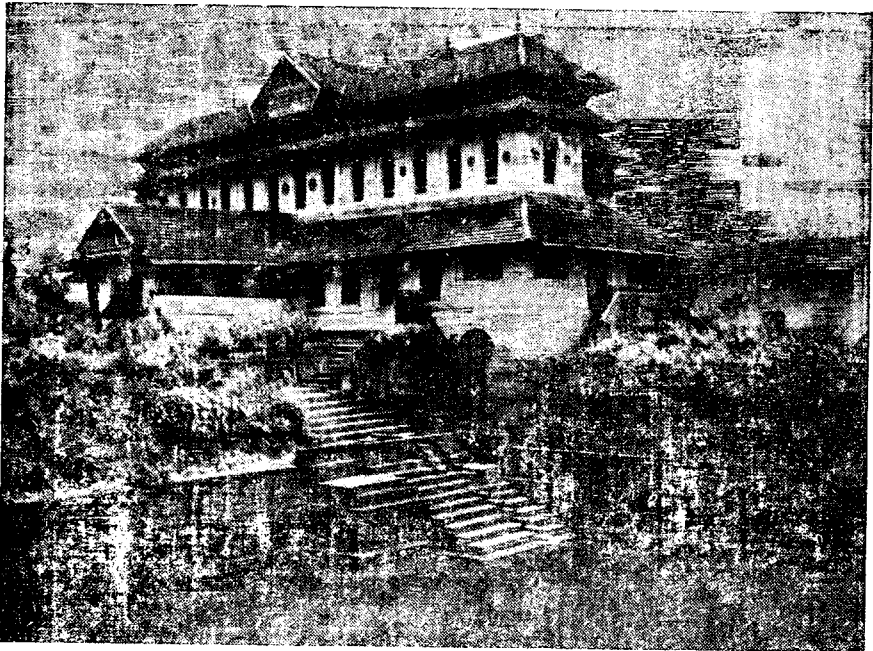


Crocodile Farm at Peruvannamuzhi

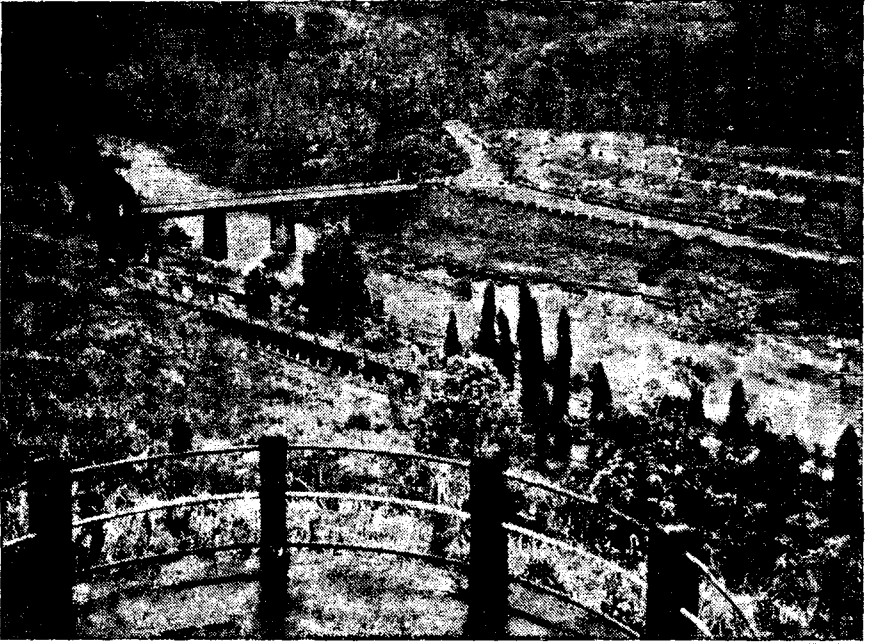




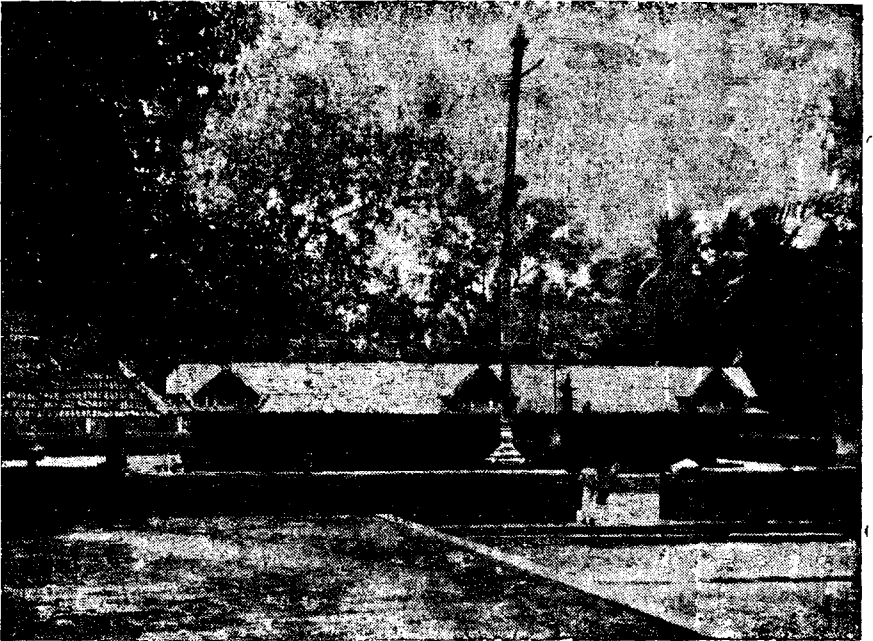
Kappad—Where Vasco da Gama landed in 1498.



Mosque at Nadapuram



Peruvannamuzhi Project

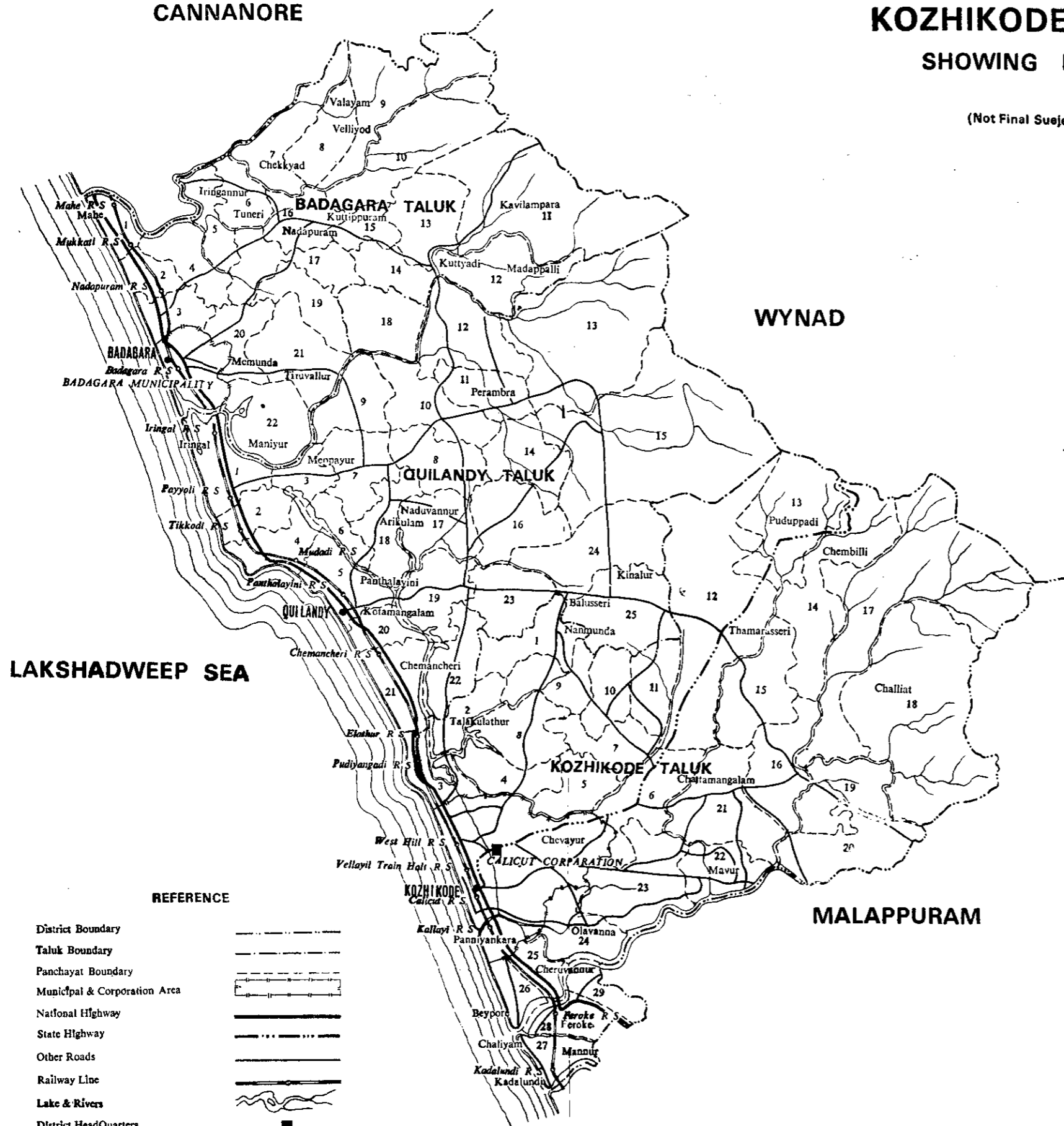


Lokanarkavu Bhagavathi Temple—Badagara

CANNANORE

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT SHOWING PANCHAYATS

(Not Final Subject to Alterations)



LIST OF PANCHAYATS

BADAGARA TALUK		
1. AZHIYUR	17. NADUVANNUR	
2. ONCHIAM	18. ARIKKULAM	
3. CHORODE	19. MULLIYERI	
4. ERAMALA	20. CHENGOTTUKAVU	
5. EDACHERI	21. CHEMANCHERI	
6. THUNERI	22. ATHOLY	
7. CHEKKIAD	23. BALUSSERI	
8. VALAYAM	24. PANANGAD	
9. VANIMEL	25. UNNIKULAM	
10. NARIPPATTA	KOZHIKODE TALUK	
11. KAVILUMPARA	1. NANMANDA	
12. MARUTHONKARA	2. THALAKKULATHUR	
13. KAYAKKODI	3. ELATHUR	
14. KUTTIADI	4. KAKKODI	
15. KUNNUMMAL	5. KURUVATTUR	
16. NADAPURAM	9. KUNNAMANGALAM	
17. PURAMERI	7. MADAVOOR	
18. VELAM	8. CHELANNUR	
19. AYANCHERI	9. KAKKUR	
20. VILLIAPPALLY	10. NARIKUNNI	
21. THIRUVALLUR	11. KIZHAKKOTH	
22. MANIYUR	12. THAMARASSERY	
QUILANDY TALUK		
1. PAYYOLI	13. FUTHUPPADI	
2. THIKKODY	14. KODENCHERI	
3. THURAYUR	15. OMASSERI	
4. MOODADI	16. MOKKAM	
5. QUILANDY	17. THIRUVAMBADI	
6. KEEZHARIYUR	18. KOTARANJI	
7. MEPPAYYUR	19. KARASSERI	
8. NOCHAD	20. KODIYATHUR	
9. CHERUVANNUR	21. CHATHAMANGALAM	
10. PERAMBRA	22. MAVOOR	
11. KOOTHALY	23. PERUVAYAL	
12. CHANGAROTH	24. OLAVANNA	
13. CHAKKITTAPPARA	25. CHERUVANNUR	
14. KAYANNA	NALLALAM	
15. KOORCHUNDU	26. BEYPORE	
16. KOITUR	27. KADALUNDI	
	28. FEROKE	
	29. RAMANATTUKARA	