

Thiruvananthapuram

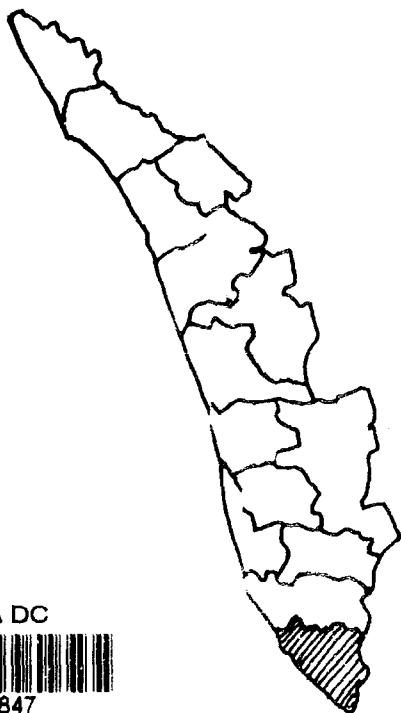
*DISTRICT
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KERALA*



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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

***DISTRICT
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THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OF KERALA**

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District Handbooks of Kerala
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

Department of Public Relations
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FOREWORD

The need for a handbook on the districts of Kerala has been felt for some time, especially with the existing ones of the Department getting out of print. With the advancement on the travel, tourism and communication fronts, the demand for updated handbook on the districts has been on the increase. It is in this context that a new series of district handbooks have been decided upon, by the Department of Public Relations.

It is hoped that this book would cater to the requirements of the tourists as well as the general public who seek a handy booklet containing basic information about Thiruvananthapuram district.

Suggestions for improvement are welcome.

Thiruvananthapuram,
27 th October 1997

L. NATARAJAN I.A.S.
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

The name 'Thiruvananthapuram' means the abode of the sacred snake-god Ananthan, on whom Vishnu, the God of Preservation, is believed to be reclining. The old name Trivandrum is an anglicised form of the word, Thiruvananthapuram.

A BRIEF HISTORY

Thiruvananthapuram city and several other places in the district loom large in ancient tradition, folklores and literature. South Kerala, particularly the Thiruvananthapuram district, had in the early past a political and cultural history which was in some respect independent of that of the rest of Kerala.

The *Ays* were the leading political power till the beginning of the 10th century A.D. The disappearance of the *Ays* as a major political power, synchronised with the emergence of the rulers of Venad. In 1684, during the regency of Umayamma Rani, the English East India Company obtained a sandy spit of land at Anchuthengu (Anjengo) on the sea coast about 32 kms north of Thiruvananthapuram city, with a view to erecting



Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple where Lord Padmanabha, the presiding deity of the erstwhile Travancore Kingdom, reclines benignly and magnificently on the coils of the Snake God, 'Ananthan'.

a factory and fortifying it. The place had earlier been frequented by the Portuguese and later by the Dutch.

It was from here that the English gradually extended their domain to other parts of *Thiruvithamcore* (Travancore).

Modern history begins with Marthanda Varma, who is generally regarded as the Father of modern Travancore (1729-1758 A.D.). Thiruvananthapuram was known as a great centre of intellectual and artistic activities in those days. The accession of Maharaja Swathi Thirunal (1829-1847 A.D.) ushered in an epoch of cultural progress and economic prosperity. The beginning of English education was made in 1834 by opening an English school at Thiruvananthapuram. In 1836, an observatory and a charity hospital were established at Thiruvananthapuram.

During the reign of Ayilyam Thirunal (1860-1880), a fully equipped Arts College was started besides the several English, Malayalam and Tamil schools all over the State. A large hospital with a lying-in-hospital and a lunatic asylum were also established.

In 1873, the University College was opened. It was during the reign of Sri Moolam Thirunal (1885-1924), that the Sanskrit College, Ayurveda College, Law College and a second grade College for Women were started at Thiruvananthapuram. A department for the preservation and publication of oriental manuscripts was also established.



*The Victoria Jubilee Town Hall -
Reminiscent of the British years*

One of the significant measures associated with Shri Moolam Thirunal's reign was the inauguration of the Legislative Council in 1888. This was the first legislative chamber, instituted in an Indian State. In 1904, the Sri Moolam Assembly came into being.

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

The period of Maharaja Sri Chitra Thirunal Bala Rama Varma who took the reigns of administration in 1931, witnessed many-sided progress. The promulgation of the Temple Entry Proclamation (1936) was an act that underlined social emancipation.

In 1937, a separate University for Travancore was started. This was later re-designated as University of Kerala, following the formation of Kerala State in 1956.



Office of the University of Kerala

With the accession of Travancore to the Indian Union after Independence, the policy of the State Government as well as the political atmosphere underwent radical changes. The first popular ministry headed by Sri. Pattom A. Thanu Pillai was installed in office on 24th March, 1948.

Consequent on the recommendations of the State Reorganisation Commission, the four southern taluks of Thovala, Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam and Vilavancode were merged with Tamil Nadu. The State of Kerala came into being on November 1, 1956.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Thiruvananthapuram, the southern most district of Kerala State is situated between north latitudes $8^{\circ} 17'$ and $8^{\circ} 54'$ and east longitudes $76^{\circ} 41'$ and $77^{\circ} 17'$. The southern most extremity, Parasala, is only 56 kms. away from Kanyakumari, the "land's end of India." The district stretches along the shores of the Arabian sea for a distance of 78 kms.

Kollam district is on the north and Thirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts of Tamil Nadu are on the east and the south respectively.

The district can be divided into three geographical regions—highlands, midlands and lowlands. Chirayinkeezhu and Thiruvananthapuram taluks lie in midland and lowland regions, while Nedumangal taluk lies in midland and highland regions and Neyyattinkara taluk stretches over all the three regions.



The beach at Varkala - A land of many facets, Thiruvananthapuram has its slice of mountains plains and sea shore.

The highland region comprises mainly of mountains. Bounded on the east and north-east by the mountain ranges of the Western Ghats this area is ideal for major cash crop plantations like rubber, tea,

cardamom and other spices. Timber trees like teak, vetty (rose wood), etc are grown in this region.

The midland region, lying between the Western Ghats and the lowlands, is made up of small and tiny hills and valleys. This is an area of intense agricultural activity. This region is rich in produces like paddy, tapioca, spices and cashew.

The lowland is comparatively narrow and comprises of rivers, deltas and seashore and is densely covered with coconut palms.

The Ghats maintain an average elevation of 814 meters rising to peaks of 1219 to 1829 meters in certain places. The Agastyakoodam, the southern most peak in the Ghats, is 1869 meters above sea level and figures in the popular mythology connected with *Agastyamuni*, the sage. Mukkunnimala near Thiruvananthapuram (1074 meters) is an important health resort in the district.

CLIMATE

The large forest reserves favourably affect the climate and induce more rain in the district. In the mountain ranges, chilling cold is experienced, whereas lower down, the climate is bracing and in the plains, it is generally hot.

Though the mean maximum temperature is only around 90° F, it is oppressive in the moisture-laden atmosphere of the plains. Humidity is high and rises to about 90 per cent during the south-west monsoon.

The average rainfall is around 150 cms per annum. It is significant that the district gets rainfall both from the south-west and the north-east monsoons. The south-west monsoon starts by the end of May or from the beginning of June and fades out by September, while the north-east monsoon commences in October. Dry weather sets in by the end of December. December, January and February are the coolest months of the year. March, April and May are generally very hot.

During the months of April and May, the mean daily maximum temperature rises upto 35° celsius and in the days of December-January, it may go down to 20° celsius.

FLORA AND FAUNA

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

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

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

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

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

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

RIVERS

Among the three rivers in the district, the Neyyar (56 kms), the southern-most river of Kerala, has its origin in the Agasthyamala. Karamana river (67 kms) has its origin in Chemunji Mottai of the Western Ghats. Vamanapuram river also originates from Chemunji Mottai.

Major backwaters are Veli, Kadinamkulam, Anchuthengu and the Edava-Nadayara lakes. At Varkala, where there is a cliff formation, two tunnels of 282 and 721 meters, were constructed in 1877 and 1880 respectively. Besides these, there is a fresh water lake at Vellayani in Thiruvananthapuram taluk, which may become the major water source of the district in future. A World-Bank aided water supply scheme is now being strongly considered using Vellayani as the key source.

POPULATION

According to the 1991 census, the population of the district is 29,46,650. Other details are as below.

Total population	-	29,46,650
Male	-	14,47,594
Female	-	14,99,056
Scheduled Caste Total	-	3,43,439
Male	-	1,67,251
Female	-	1,76,188
Scheduled Tribe Total	-	16,181
Male	-	7,860
Female	-	8,321
Literates total	-	22,92,769
Male	-	11,65,814
Female	-	11,26,955
Population (Rural)	-	19,48,407
Male	-	9,55,301
Female	-	9,93,106
SC	-	2,45,063
ST	-	15,331
Population (urban)	-	9,98,243
Male	-	4,92,293
Female	-	5,05,950
SC	-	98,376
ST	-	850

Panchayat wise population and literacy rate

Panchayat	Total	Male	Female	SC	ST	Literacy rate in %
Chemnaruthy	27,093	12,781	14,312	6,521	-	76.17
Edava	26,537	12,560	13,977	2,286	-	76.99
Elakamon	21,523	10,185	11,338	3,340	-	76.38
Manamboor	20,575	9,712	10,863	3,667	-	71.12
Ottoor	13,142	6,088	7,054	2,121	-	77.40

Panchayat	Total	Male	Female	SC	ST	Literacy rate in %
Cherunniyoor	16,325	7,495	8,830	3,159	-	75.90
Vettoor	18,790	8,856	9,934	2,024	-	70.66
Kilimanoor	17,839	8,601	9,238	3,306	1	78.01
Pazhaya Kunnumel	23,358	11,169	12,184	4,782	50	76.82
Karavaram	25,655	12,395	13,260	4,060	-	76.27
Madavoor	18,541	8,875	9,666	2,668	-	76.23
Pallickal	14,709	7,010	7,699	1,319	-	78.03
Nagaroor	24,088	11,600	12,488	4,176	-	75.40
Navaikulam	33,602	16,154	17,448	5,346	24	76.00
Pulimath	27,733	13,195	14,538	4,780	32	78.34
Azhoor	26,829	12,525	14,304	4,394	26	70.60
Anchuthengu	16,742	8,267	8,475	378	-	62.51
Vakkom	17,640	7,996	9,644	1,372	-	76.58
Chirayinkeezhu	29,627	14,042	15,585	4,336	2	74.44
Kizhuvilam	29,314	13,661	15,653	5,303	-	76.64
Mudakkal	30,474	14,599	15,875	6,199	-	77.92
Kadakkavoor	23,037	10,665	12,372	3,961	-	75.56
Kallara	24,048	11,560	12,488	2,965	-	79.94
Nellanad	21,768	10,611	11,157	3,236	9	79.56
Pullampara	21,673	10,682	10,991	3,879	71	74.84
Vamanapuram	20,114	9,574	10,540	1,840	-	77.91
Pangode	27,438	13,281	14,157	4,351	815	77.44
Nandiyode	26,064	12,589	13,475	3,068	1,586	79.68
Peringamala	30,144	14,821	15,323	4,656	2,492	74.90
Manickal	32,065	15,747	16,318	4,403	25	76.58
Aryanad	24,735	11,995	12,740	2,658	71	75.99
Poovachal	37,980	18,764	19,216	3,288	262	78.03
Vellanad	25,306	12,511	12,795	1,674	306	80.75
Vithura	26,613	13,165	13,448	1,836	3,197	76.87
Uzhmackal	19,307	9,542	9,765	1,296	50	75.85
Kuttichal	17,048	8,345	8,703	1,576	1,004	75.69
Tholicode	23,056	11,159	11,897	1,140	2,041	77.13
Kattakada	33,423	16,547	16,876	3,561	61	78.55
Anad	27,367	13,364	14,003	2,304	8	78.61

Panchayat	Total	Male	Female	SC	ST	Literacy rate in %
Aruvikkara	2,661	14,155	14,506	2,183	6	78.19
Panavoor	1,128	8,803	9,325	2,063	252	77.95
Karakulam	4,503	20,184	20,319	3,905	3	80.06
Vembayam	3,637	16,067	16,570	2,746	142	76.66
Andoorkonam	2,201	13,783	12,418	4,427	10	78.19
Attipra	3,880	16,780	17,100	4,060	21	80.30
Kadinamkulam	4,406	19,751	20,655	3,829	-	70.05
Kazhakuttom	2,469	14,788	14,681	3,550	106	80.57
Mangalapuram	3,919	15,842	17,077	6,156	3	75.52
Pothencode	2,995	12,266	12,729	2,600	-	77.24
Sreekariyam	4,050	20,842	21,208	4,887	33	81.11
Kadakampally	2,541	12,025	12,516	4,853	-	82.37
Chettivilakom	3,534	16,506	17,028	3,582	20	84.63
Ulloor	4,005	23,481	23,524	5,342	66	83.40
Vattiyookavu	3,653	16,639	17,014	3,992	20	80.24
Balaramapuram	3,559	15,847	15,712	3,618	5	77.72
Pallichal	3,896	19,458	19,438	5,610	22	79.29
Maranalloor	3,059	15,918	16,141	5,609	153	78.33
Marukil	2,746	14,246	14,500	3,022	2	80.89
Vilappil	2,306	14,144	14,162	1,998	186	78.85
Vilavoorkal	2,748	11,346	11,402	1,978	18	78.82
Nemom	4,907	20,684	21,223	3,587	29	81.57
Kalliyoor	3,579	15,722	15,857	5,166	30	79.77
Perumkadavila	2,098	10,545	10,553	1,876	-	75.70
Kollayil	2,491	10,601	10,890	3,279	30	79.51
Ottasekhar amangalam	1,434	8,685	8,749	2,250	167	77.19
Aryancode	2,212	11,099	11,113	2,357	34	75.89
Kallikkadu	1,440	6,275	6,165	800	498	77.08
Kunnathukal	3,648	16,602	17,046	3,448	27	75.82
Perumpazhuthoor	3,051	16,315	16,736	4,467	58	78.90
Vellarada	3,092	18,699	18,393	2,093	193	71.90
Amboori	1,335	8,117	8,218	1,013	979	73.73
Athiyanoor	2,515	11,508	12,007	3,116	21	81.93
Kanjiramkulam	1,191	8,706	8,485	1,354	-	79.28

Panchayat	Total	Male	Female	SC	ST	Literacy rate in %
Karumkulam	25,731	13,001	12,730	1,381	-	67.42
Kottukal	28,968	14,540	14,428	3,699	11	73.48
Vizhinjam	42,402	21,597	20,805	3,794	25	64.04
Venganoor	28,742	14,360	14,382	5,493	128	79.20
Thiruvallom	33,036	16,430	16,606	5,373	40	75.48
Chenkal	32,672	16,407	16,265	3,249	-	76.18
Karode	27,490	13,734	13,756	1,223	5	72.89
Kulathoor	29,417	14,815	14,602	2,358	22	68.60
Parassala	45,710	22,716	22,994	4,906	1	78.27
Thirupuram	16,600	8,341	8,259	986	4	80.88
Poovar	18,755	9,380	9,375	2,318	35	74.67

Population in Corporation and Municipalities

Corporation/ Municipality	Total	Male	Female	SC	ST	Literacy rate in %
Thiruvanantha- puram	5,24,006	2,59,672	2,64,334	43,297	550	81.13
Varkala	38,987	18,506	20,481	6,143	4	75.50
Attingal	32,634	15,595	17,039	3,560	9	81.37
Nedumangad	49,875	24,229	25,646	5,143	60	79.64
Neyyattinkara	30,419	15,154	15,265	2,514	5	81.36

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

The population of scheduled castes and tribes is 3,59,620 which is 12.20 per cent of the total population of the district. Of them 3,43,439 are scheduled castes and 16,181 scheduled tribes.

The major scheduled caste is Pulaya and scheduled tribe is Kanikars.

The SC and ST colonies are provided with power and drinking water. As a result of the SCP/TSP schemes, hundreds of families could be brought above the poverty line. Several schemes including IRDP, JRY,

EAS, DWCRA etc, have contributed a lot for the all round development of the SC/ST people in the district.

Language

Malayalam is the mother tongue. A few people in Neyyattinkara taluk, adjacent to Tamil Nadu border, speak Malayalam mixed with Tamil.

Religion and Caste

Hindus constitute the majority of the population and next come the Christians and the Muslims.

The Hindu community lies grouped on the basis of caste and sub castes as elsewhere in the State. The Nairs, the Ezhavas and the scheduled castes and tribes form the majority Hindu community. They worship all the major gods and goddesses of the Hindu pantheon. Vishnu, Siva, Krishna, Ganapathi, Durga and Bhadrakali are the idols worshipped.

Though Christianity is believed to have been introduced in Kerala in 52 A.D., the religion made progress only with the advent of the Portuguese towards the end of 15th century. They belong mainly to Latin Catholic Church, the Church of South India and the Orthodox Syrian Church. The Muslim community also forms a major division of the total population.

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

SOCIO - ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

More than 50 per cent of the total population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Agricultural labourers constitute 42 per cent of the total labour class. Large scale industries are not established in the district. Most of the people are engaged in low remunerative pursuits which require very little capital.

Political and social consciousness, coupled with the efforts of the social, religious and cultural leaders, have helped considerably pull down the age-old feudal order. Economic changes have also affected the social life and attitude of the people.

ADMINISTRATION

The head-quarters of the district administration is at Vanchi-



The Kerala Govt. Secretariat building - the seat of the State administration. This imposing building in the lines of Roman-Dutch architecture, was built during the reign of H.H. Ayilyam Thirunal Rama Varma, Maharaja of Travancore (1860 - 1880)

yoor, Thiruvananthapuram, just 1.5 kms away from the Government Secretariat and the Central Railway Station. The district administration is headed by the District Collector. He is assisted by six Deputy Collectors holding charges of general matters, land acquisition, revenue

recovery, land reforms, housing and election.

The District Collector also holds the charge of the District Magistrate and is assisted by the Additional District Magistrate (Deputy Collector, General) and the Revenue Divisional Officer. The district has only one revenue division, Thiruvananthapuram, headed by the Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO) and the office is functioning at the Collectorate. He is also the Sub-divisional Magistrate.

There are four taluks, namely, Neyyattinkara, Thiruvananthapuram, Nedumangad and Chirayinkeezhu (H.Q. at Attingal), each headed by a Tahsildar.

There are 10 firkas and 115 villages in the district. The names of taluks, firkas and villages coming under each firka are given below.

<i>Name of Taluk</i>	<i>Name of Firka</i>	<i>Name of Village</i>
1. Neyyattinkara	1. Neyyattinkara	1. Neyyattinkara
		2. Athiyannoor
		3. Thirupuram
		4. Karumkulam
		5. Kottukaal
		6. Pallichal
		7. Kollayil
		8. Perumpazhuthoor
		9. Kanjiramkulam
		10. Vizhinjam
2. Parassala	2. Parassala	11. Kulathoor
		12. Chenkal
		13. Parassala
		14. Karode
		15. Parasuvaikal
		16. Kunnathukal
		17. Vellarada
		18. Anaavoor
		19. Amboori
		20. Perumkadavila
		21. Keezharoor
3. Kattakkada	3. Kattakkada	22. Vilappil
		23. Marukil
		24. Maranalloor
		25. Kulathummal
		26. Vazhichal
		27. Ottashekaramangalam
		28. Kallikadu
		29. Vilavoorkkal
		30. Kadakampally
2. Thiruvananthapuram	4. Vanchiyoor	

31. Pettah
32. Muttathara
33. Manacaud
34. Vanchiyoor
35. Thycaud
36. Thirumala
37. Vattiyookavu
38. Peroorkada
39. Kudappanakkunnu
40. Pattom
41. Nemom
42. Thiruvallom
43. Sasthamangalam
44. Kowdiar
45. Venganoor
46. Kalliyoor

5. Kazhakkuttom
47. Ayirooppara
48. Andoorkonam
49. Pallippuram
50. Kadinamkulam
51. Veyiloor
52. Melthonnackal
53. Keezhthonnackal
54. Ulloor
55. Uliyazhathura
56. Pangappara
57. Cheruvackal
58. Attipra
59. Kazhakkuttom

3. Nedumangad

6. Aryanad

60. Tholicode
61. Veeranakavu
62. Manoorkara
63. Uzhamalackal
64. Aryanad

65. Vithura
66. Vellanad
67. Perumkulam
7. Vamanapuram 68. Peringamala
69. Palode
70. Kallara
71. Vamanapuram
72. Pullampara
73. Thenoor
74. Kurupuzha
75. Pangode
76. Nellanad
8. Nedumangad 77. Anad
78. Manickal
79. Panavoor
80. Nedumangad
81. Vembayam
82. Karakulam
83. Koliyakode
84. Karippoore
85. Aruvikara
86. Vattappara
87. Thekkada
4. Chirayinkeezhu 9. Varkala 88. Azhoor
89. Sarkara Chirayinkeezhu
90. Keezhvillom
Kulanthalloor
91. Kadakkavoor
92. Manamboor
93. Ottoor
94. Vettoor Cherunniyoor
95. Varkala
96. Edava

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | 97. Ayiroor |
| | 98. Chemmaruthy |
| | 99. Keezhattingal |
| | 100. Vakkom |
| 10. Kilimanoor | 101. Navaikkulam |
| | 102. Madavoor |
| | 103. Pallickal |
| | 104. Vellalloor |
| | 105. Nagaroor |
| | 106. Koduvazhanoor |
| | 107. Kilimanoor |
| | 108. Pazhayakunnumel |
| | 109. Pulimath |
| | 110. Karavaram |
| | 111. Alamcode |
| | 112. Attingal Avanavanchery |
| | 113. Kudavoor |
| | 114. Ilampamudackal |
| | 115. Edacode |

District Panchayat

As per the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India, the new Panchayat Raj -Nagarapalika Act came into force. In pursuance of related legislation in the State Legislative Assembly, the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act came into effect on 23rd April, 1994.

The State Election Commission held elections to grama panchayats, block panchayats, district panchayats, municipalities and corporations in September, 1995. The elected representatives took over charge on the Gandhi Jayanthi day of 1995.

Thiruvananthapuram district includes 84 grama panchayats, 12 block panchayats, one district panchayat, four municipalities and one corporation.

Thiruvananthapuram Jilla Panchayat has already worked out

some notable developmental schemes in agricultural, water supply and educational sectors. The District Panchayat president is also the chairman of the District Planning Committee and the District Rural Development Agency.

District Panchayat Divisions

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Kazhakuttom | 2. Vattappara |
| 3. Nemom | 4. Balaramapuram |
| 5. Vellarada | 6. Tholicode |
| 7. Kanjiramkulam | 8. Parassala |
| 9. Perumpazhuthur | 10. Navaikulam |
| 11. Cherunniyur | 12. Ulloor |
| 13. Vengannoor | 14. Kattakkada |
| 15. Wellanad | 16. Kilimanoor |
| 17. Wattiyoorkavu | 18. Vamanapuram |
| 19. Manickal | 20. Peringamala |
| 21. Malayinkeezhu | 22. Chenkal |
| 23. Murukkunipuzha | 24. Chirayinkeezhu |
| 25. Manampur | |

Block Panchayat	Telephone No.	Grama Panchayat	Telephone No.
1. Parassala	202084	1. Parassala	202033
		2. Karode	PVR 21067
		3. Kulathoor	" 21089
		4. Chenkal	222260
		5. Thirupuram	" 21038
		6. Poovar	" 21032
2. Perumkadavila	222306	7. Vellarada	242042
		8. Kunnathukal	250235
		9. Kollayil	222383
		10. Perumkadavila	222258
		11. Aryancode	255226
		12. Ottashekaramangalam	255238

Block Panchayat	Telephone No.	Grama Panchayat	Telephone No.
		13. Perumpazhuthoor	222387
		14. Kallikadu KTDA	339
		15. Amboori	245242
3. Athiyanoor	222289	16. Athiyanoor	222367
		17. Kanjiramkulam KNJ	26031
		18. Karumkulam PVR	21042
		19. Kottukal VZM	480236
		20. Vizhinjam "	480226
		21. Venganoor "	480256
		22. Thiruvallom	462756
4. Nemom	522225	23. Maranalloor KTDA	354
		24. Balaramapuram	400342
		25. Pallichal	400368
		26. Malayinkeezhu MLYK	2021
		27. Vilappil "	2127
		28. Vilavoorkal "	2055
		29. Kalliyoor	400258
		30. Nemom	491703
5. Thiruvananthapuram (Rural)	360661	31. Vattiyoorkavu	360134
		32. Kudappanakkunnu	432311
		33. Ulloor	442070
		34. Kadakampally	472897
6. Kazhakkuttom	418258	35. Sreekariyam	448392
		36. Pothencode	419238
		37. Mangalapuram	420261
		38. Andoorkonam	420251
		39. Kadinamkulam	420249
		40. Kazhakkuttom	418252
		41. Attipra	418350

Block Panchayat	Telephone No.	Grama Panchayat	Telephone No.		
7. Vellanad	82040	42. Kattakada	524337		
		43. Vellanad	82034		
		44. Poovachal	524338		
		45. Aryanad	852029		
		46. Vithura	856221		
		47. Kuttichal	852024		
		48. Uzhamalachal	852026		
		49. Tholicode	856374		
		8. Nedumangad	812307	50. Karakulam	435946
51. Aruvikara	88225				
52. Vembayam	832025				
53. Anad	812375				
54. Panavoor	PNVR 86761				
9 Vamanapuram	872062	55. Vamanapuram	872034		
		56. Manickal	872046		
		57. Nellanad	872031		
		58. Pullampara	872061		
		59. Nanniyode	84224		
		60. Peringamala	84532		
		61. Kallara	KLRA 86240		
		62. Pangode	" 86241		
10. Kilimanoor	2232	63. Pulimath	KMR 2252		
		64. Karavaram	KLBM 2042		
		65. Nagaroor	KMR 2242		
		66. Kilimanoor	" 2222		
		67. Pazhayakunnumel	" 2335		
		68. Navayikulam	KLBM 2022		
		69. Madavoor	PLKL 2022		
		70. Pallickal	" 2049		
		11. Chirayinkeezhu	740219	71. Azhoor	740225

Block Panchayat	Telephone No.	Grama Panchayat	Telephone No.
		72. Chirayinkeezhu	740334
		73. Kadakkavoor	VKM 3632
		74. Vakkom	" 3637
		75. Anchuthengu	" 3652
		76. Kizhuvilam	740342
		77. Mudakkal	872035
12. Varkala	402330	78. Vettoor	VRK 402380
		79. Cherunniyoor	" 402365
		80. Edava	EDV 460083
		81. Elakamon	VRK 402249
		82. Chemmaruthy	" 402377
		83. Manamboor	KLB 2044
		84. Ottoor	" 2061

Local Bodies	Telephone No.
<i>Jilla Panchayat President</i>	
Thiruvananthapuram	440890
<i>Corporation Mayor</i>	
Thiruvananthapuram	322470
<i>Municipality Chairman/Chairperson</i>	
1. Varkala	403115
2. Attingal	622665
3. Nedumangad	812380
4. Neyyattinkara	222348

Parliamentary/Assembly Constituencies

There are two Parliamentary and 14 Assembly constituencies in the district. Details are as below.

Name of Constituency	Constituency No.	Name of Constituency	Constituency No.
<i>Parliamentary constituencies</i>			
Chirayinkeezhu	19	Thiruvananthapuram	20
<i>Assembly Constituencies</i>			
Varkala	127	Thiruvananthapuram North	134
Attingal	128	Thiruvananthapuram West	135
Kilimanoor - SC	129	Thiruvananthapuram East	136
Vaminapuram	130	Nemom	137
Aryand	131	Kovalam	138
Nedumangad	132	Neyyattinkara	139
Kazhakkuttom	133	Parassala	140

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture has been the primary occupation of the people of the district. More than 42 per cent of the total population depends on agriculture. The cultivable land may be classified as wet, dry, garden and plantations. Paddy is the most important crop cultivated in the wet lands. Tapioca and pulses are the important dry land crops. Coconut, one of the most important crop of the district, is cultivated in an area of 80,000 hectares and the annual production is about 250 million nuts.

Rubber cultivation is mainly confined to Nedumangal taluk. At present there are about 15,000 hectares of rubber plantations and the annual production is estimated at 8700 metric tonnes.

Newly introduced agricultural development schemes have opened new vistas in this field. Fresh schemes are introduced in every panchayat with a view to maximising yield per unit area by exploiting the production potential of paddy and vegetables.

Cashew is grown in 8,000 hectares of land and the production is about 1750 tonnes. Pepper cultivation covers an area of 5,600 hectares and the yield is about 675 tonnes.

Soil conservation projects are being implemented with subsidy and loans.

IRRIGATION



Neyyar Dam - This irrigation project is also one of the major tourist attractions. With well laid out gardens with fountains and swimming pool, it houses a crocodile farm, a lion safari park and a deer park. The dam premises offer excellent opportunities for camping, trekking and picnic.

The Neyyar Irrigation Project, commissioned in 1959, irrigates an area of 11,665 hectares in Thiruvananthapuram. Neyyar is the source of water for the reservoir. The length of the dam is 294.13 meters and the height is 50.6 meters. The catchment draining into the reservoir, covering an area of

140 sq kms. of forest land, receives an annual average rainfall of about 226 cms from two monsoons. The total length of the main canal and its branches is 266 kms.

The Vamanapuram River Valley Project envisages construction of two dams; one of Valayanki across the main river, 3 kms down stream of the Kallar bridge and the other at Mylammoodu across Chittar and a pick up weir at Pathazhakayam. The current estimate of the Project is Rs. 50 crores and when completed, it will irrigate a net area of more than 20,000 hectares of land under three crops.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY

The Regional Poultry Farm and the District Livestock Farm at Kudappanakunnu, the Dry Stock Farm at Palode, the Intensive Poultry Block at Pettah, Clinical lab, broiler farm, piggery, veterinary sub centres, Veterinary Biological Institute, Disease Investigation Office, Livestock Disease Control unit and the SPCA (Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) are the major animal husbandry institutions in the district.

Details of Livestock Census

Cattle	:	2,64,250
Puffaloes	:	37,684
Sheep	:	7,000
Goats	:	2,01,609
Pigs	:	7,944
Fowls	:	18,20,691
Ducks	:	27,819

At present there are 17 veterinary hospitals, 81 veterinary dispensaries and 130 sub centres in the district.

In Thiruvananthapuram, milk is being distributed to consumers from the Dairy at Ambalathara. There are 239 dairy co-operatives in the district. Besides, 132 Anand model co-operatives are also functioning. K.L.D & M.M. Board and the Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (MILMA) strive to improve production. Nearly 77000 litres of milk is being collected and distributed daily through the co-operative societies.

CO-OPERATION

The main objective of schemes in the field of co-operation is the rebuilding and strengthening of the co-operative credit structure in the matter of resource, personnel and procedure.

Apart from the Thiruvananthapuram District Co-operative Bank and its branches, there are four Primary Land Mortgage Banks, 101 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, 70 Non-agricultural Credit Societies and 95 Societies for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Besides, 800 other type of societies such as Farmers' Service Societies, Primary Marketing Societies, Poultry Societies, Joint Farming Societies, Primary Consumer Stores, School Stores, Housing Societies, Labour Contract Societies, etc are also functioning.

GENERAL EDUCATION

The literacy rate in Thiruvananthapuram, according to the 1991

census, is 77.85 per cent; 80.53 per cent among males and 75.17 per cent among females.

A Profile of Schools in the District

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Aided</i>	<i>Unaided</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	304	181	13	498
Middle	99	103	9	211
Secondary Boys	13	9	2	24
Secondary Girls	17	14	4	35
Secondary (General)	85	68	11	164
Higher Secondary	5	3	1	9
ITI	3	5	-	8
Total	526	383	40	949

No. of School Going Children in the District (5-14 years old)

Total Boys	Total Girls	SC (Boys)	SC (Girls)	ST (Boys)	ST (Girls)
2,61,588	2,59,458	38,779	38,671	2,114	2,101

No. of School Going Children (Urban) (5-14 years old)

	Total Boys	Total Girls	SC Boys	SC Girls	ST Boys	ST Girls
Thiruvananthapuram	43,513	47,596	5,784	6,032	110	61
Nedumangad	5,155	5,394	765	721	11	8
Varkala	3,683	3,880	648	722	9	11
Attingal	5,259	5,552	763	884	14	6
Neyyattinkara	4,411	5,317	651	623	0	8
Total	62,021	67,739	8,611	8,982	144	94

Adult Literacy Programme is being effectively implemented. The Grandhasala movement had taken roots years back and has grown

ever since. In every village, in almost all the wards of panchayats, there is invariably at least one library and a reading room. At present, there are more than 750 libraries.

The Thiruvananthapuram Public Library, which came into existence in 1829, has a sizable collection of valuable books and periodicals. The British Library, the University Library and the Secretariat Library are notable libraries for reference, in the city.

District Primary Education Project (DPEP)

In order to improve the quality of primary education, a new programme called the District Primary Education Project, is being implemented from 1997-98 education year onwards. Thiruvananthapuram is the sixth district in the State to implement this project. A total of 743 government and aided lower primary schools will be benefited by this project. The total cost of this project is Rs. 31.12 crores, which is to be spent in five years. Following are the objectives of the DPEP.

1. To achieve comprehensive primary education for all.
2. To reduce the disparity in educational access.
3. To improve the quality of school facilities.
4. To provide an alternative system to the disadvantaged groups like scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, fishermen, etc.
5. To provide educational access to school drop outs.
6. To involve local community participation.
7. To build local level capacity for ensuring the decentralisation of educational planning.
8. To increase average primary learning by 25% over the measured baseline.

This project will be implemented with the support of local bodies. Village Education Committees (VEC) are to be formed in all grama panchayats, with the panchayat president as the president of the VEC.

VECs will monitor civil works, supervise school functions, ensure every eligible child's enrolment and organise regular meetings to

sort out problems faced by the schools. New text books are introduced, from standard 1 to Standard IV with the help and guidance of NCERT.

Higher Education

The number of Arts and Science colleges in the district is 25



The Agriculture College at Vellayani. This architectural splendour is in an equally picturesque setting.

where the strength of students is estimated to be 66925. The University of Kerala, with its headquarters at Thiruvananthapuram, has various research and higher education centres at Kariavattom, 20 kms away from the capital city. Thirty eight

teaching and research departments are there to its credit including departments for Computer Science, Communication and Journalism, Demography and Population, Environmental Science, Opto Electronics, etc. Seventy seven colleges from Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha and Pathanamthitta districts are affiliated to the University.

The Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit with Kalady as headquarters, has its Regional Centre in



Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library / Thiruvananthapuram Public Library / State Central Library.

Thiruvananthapuram and offers courses at degree and post graduate levels.

The details of major higher and technical educational institutions in the district are as follows:

1. Medical College, Ulloor.
2. Dental College, Ulloor.
3. Nursing College, Ulloor.
4. Government College of Engineering, Kulathoor.
5. Sri Chitra Thirunal College of Engineering, Pappanamcode
6. College of Agriculture, Vellayani.
7. University College, M.G. Road.
8. H.H. the Maharaja's College for Women, Vazhuthacaud.
9. The Swathi Thirunal Sangeetha College, Thycaud.
10. College of Fine Arts, Palayam.
11. Government Law College, Barton Hill.
12. Kerala Law Academy Law College, Peroorkada.
13. Government Ayurveda College, M.G. Road.
14. Government Homoeopathic Medical College, Iranimuttam.
15. Central Poly Technic, Vatiyoorkavu.
16. Government Women's Poly Technic, Neeramankara.
17. Government Arts College. Thycaud.
18. All Saint's College for Women, Shanghumughom.
19. N S S College for Women, Karamana.
20. Mar Ivanios College, Nalanchira.
21. M.G. College, Paruthipara.
22. Layola College of Social Sciences, Sreekaryam.
23. Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education, Kariyavattom.
24. Government Training College, Thycaud.
25. Government Sanskrit College, M.G. Road.
26. St. Xavier's College, Thumba.
27. S.N. College, Chempazhanthi.
28. K.N.M. Government College, Kanjiramkulam.
29. Christian College, Kattakkada.

FISHERIES

Thiruvananthapuram district stretches along the shores of the



Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour

Arabian sea for a distance of 78 kms, offering immense scope for the development of fisheries as an important source of earning foreign exchange.

Varkala,
Anchuthengu,

Poonthura, Vizhinjam and Poovar are some of the major fishing centres. The fishermen population is around two lakhs and the catch is around 32,000 tonnes. Anchovies, sardine, catfishes, cavanx, mackerel, tunnies and carangids are the important species caught in this area. Introduction of mechanised fishing crafts and modern fishing gear has augmented fish catch.

There are 42 fishermen villages and the total number of households engaged in fishing according to the latest information is 40,000. Development activities and welfare programmes are implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Matsyafed, District Level Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA), and Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agency (BWFFDA).

The inland catch is significant in the district. The newly launched people oriented fish farming scheme aims at fish cultivation in 205 hectares of public ponds. All the 84 panchayats in the district are readied to adopt the scheme under the guidance of local bodies.

The coastal fisheries belt is divided into 42 fisheries villages and most of such villages have fishermen welfare societies formed under the Kerala Fisheries Welfare Society Act of 1980.

According to current information, 13 boat gillnets, 7 trawlers, 7060 country crafts, 708 canoes, 690 catamarans, 912 ordinary nets, 2119 dragnets, 2322 gillnets, 76 drawlnets, 1704 boat scine, 3902 shore scine,

1870 traps, 28319 hooks and 614 miscellaneous gears are used in the fishermen villages.

FORESTS

Thiruvananthapuram district has a reserve forest area of 57,058 hectares spreading over three ranges, viz., the Kulathupuzha range in the north, Palode range in the middle and the Paruthipalli range in the south. These forests may be broadly classified into three categories, namely, (a) southern tropical wet ever green forests, (b) southern tropical and semi ever green forests and (c) southern tropical moist deciduous forests.

Rose wood, thenbavu, anjili, jackfruit tree, akil, venga, venthekkku, manjakadambu and irl constitute the important timber species.

Social forestry programmes are being implemented under the following schemes to assist small and marginal farmers. They are, World Bank aided Kerala Social Forestry Project, NREP and Rural Fuel Wood Schemes.

HOUSING

There has been tremendous activity in the housing front both in the public as well as in the private sectors. The Kerala State Housing Board is the main agency which implements a number of housing schemes, of which *Mithri, Kairali* and *Rajiv One Million Housing Scheme* are the most important.

The colonies constructed under various housing schemes in Thiruvananthapuram include Prasanth Nagar, Kowdiar Gardens, Vrindawan Gardens, Panlit's Colony, PTP Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Kalpaka Nagar, NCC Nagar, K.T. Jacob Nagar, Subhash Nagar, Indira Nagar, Medical college, Thirumala, Muttathara, Punnackal thoppu, Seeveli Nagar, etc. The Board, with its headquarters at Chenkachoola, has two branch offices in the district; one at Nedumangad and the other at Neyyattinkara.

The Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST, Fisheries Department and Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation are also engaged in the construction of houses for different sections of the public.

In the heart of the city, large flats have been constructed to accommodate the slum dwellers.

INDUSTRY

Thiruvananthapuram is an industrially backward district. In



Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. - one of the premier institutions of its kind.

1995, there were 3576 registered working factories providing employment to 20,000 persons. They include oilmills (16), cashew factories (14), cotton textiles (15), saw mills (68), printing units (95), rubber industrial units (69), chemical

units (19), match factories (21), general engineering units (131) and automobile workshops (59).

Medium Scale Industrial Units

The following are the medium scale industrial units in the district.

1. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, Kochuveli.
2. English India Clays Ltd, Kochuveli.
3. The Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Aralumoodu.
4. Hindustan Latex, Poojapura.
5. T.K. Chemicals, Kochuveli.
6. Metropolitan Engineering Company, Thampanoor.
7. Trivandrum Rubber Works, Chakka.
8. Keltron, Vellayambalam.
9. Vijaya Mohini Mills, Thirumala.
10. Trivandrum Spinning Mills, Balaramapuram.

Till the end of 1995, there were 5109 registered small scale units.

of which 3800 were working units employing 20,000 persons. Industrial co-operative societies numbered 320.

The S.M.S.M. Institute in Thiruvananthapuram is a major institution through which the products of the handicraft industries are marketed.

There is an industrial estate at Pappanamcode and an industrial development centre at Kochuveli.

Traditional industries such as coir and handloom are now faced with several problems. The main varieties of coir produced are *Anchuthengu* and *Muppiri* varieties. Handloom weaving is prevalent at Baramapuram, Amaravila, Kulathur and Chirayinkeezhu. It is estimated that clothes worth Rs. 950 lakhs are annually produced in the handloom sector. There are 20 Hantex (Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies) depots and five showrooms in the district.

The Keltron (Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation) has captured a good market throughout the country for electronic goods. The Government has entrusted Keltron with the project of providing identity cards to the voters of the entire state.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

There are 12 development blocks: Parassala, Perumkadavila, Athiyannor, Nemom, Thiruvananthapuram Rural, Kazhakuttom, Vellanad, Iledumangad, Vamanapuram, Kilimanoor, Chirayinkeezhu and Varkala. The District Rural Development Agency co-ordinates the works in these blocks.

Several welfare schemes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Mahatma Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Employment Insurance Scheme (EAS), Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Million Welfare Scheme, etc are carried out by the blocks.

17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi-110016

DOC, No. D-10847
Date 07-07-2001

TRANSPORT

The district has road, rail and air transport facilities.

Road Transport

The scheme for nationalisation of transport routes was first introduced in Thiruvananthapuram district. Details of vehicles with valid registration as on 31st March 1997 is as below.

Type of Vehicles	Number
Four wheelers and above (excluding cars)	- 7,348
Three wheelers (excluding autorickshaws)	- 1,812
Cars	- 28,992
Taxi cars	- 6,441
Jeeps	- 5,310
Autorickshaws	- 11,124
Scooters / bikes etc	- 79,240
Others	- 3,716
KSRTC buses	- 5,410
Total	1,49,393

Private transport buses are being mainly operated in urban areas. From 1994, 100 private buses were permitted to operate in the city area. KSRTC has 14 units in the district from where more or less 107 schedules are being operated to carry more than 13 lakh passengers every day. Nearly one fourth of the KSRTC's total strength of buses, i.e., 1,200 buses, are being operated in this district.

Railways

Thiruvananthapuram is connected to the rest of the country by a broadgauge railway line. The doubling work of the 65 kms. long Kollam

- Thiruvananthapuram line is in progress. Eighty two kms. of railway line passes through the district of which 50 kms. is towards the north (upto Kappil and 32 kms. towards the south (upto Parassala) from the Thiruvananthapuram Central Station.

Railway Stations in the district	Distance from Thiruvananthapuram Central Station in kms.
1. Parassala	32 kms
2. Dhanuvachapuram	24 "
3. Amaravila	21 "
4. Neyyattinkara	18 "
5. Balaramapuram	14 "
6. Nemom	8 "
7. Thiruvananthapuram Pettah	2 "
8. Kochuveli	6 "
9. Veli	9 "
10. Kazhakuttom	13 "
11. Kaniyapuram	17 "
12. Murikkumpuzha	21 "
13. Perunguzhi	24 "
14. Chirayinkeezhu	28 "
15. Kadakkavoor	32 "
16. Akathumuri	34 "
17. Varkala	41 "
18. Edava	44 "
19. Kappil	50 "

Computer reservation facility is available in the Central Railway Station and from there, a passenger can reserve berth/ticket for any train, operating from any zone of Indian Railways. In the Southern Railway only three stations, namely Bangalore, Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram, have such facilities. Credit cards are also accepted for reservation of tickets /berths.

Train Timings - Thiruvananthapuram Central

Arrival Timings at Thiruvananthapuram Central

Time	Train No.	Name of Train	From
4-15	6305	Guruvayur Express	Guruvayur
5-55	6348	Kannur Express	Kannur
6-35	6331	Mumbai V.T. Express	Mumbai (Tuesday)
6-35	2432	Rajadhani S F Express	Nizamuddin (Thursday only)
6-55	1082	Kanyakumari Bombay Express	Kanyakumari
7-45	6322	Guwahati Express	Guwahati (Wednesday only)
8-50	0361	Kollam Passenger	Kollam
9-05	0372	Nagercoil Passenger	Nagercoil
9-30	6030	Malabar Express	Mangalapuram
9-55	6525	Island Express	Nagercoil
10-15	6303	Vanchinad Express	Ernakulam
10-50	6341	Inter-City Express	Ernakulam (via Alappuzha)
11-55	6319	Chennai Mail	Chennai
12-35	1081	Kanyakumari Mumbai Express	Mumbai
12-40	6333	Rajkot Express	Rajkot (Monday only)
13-05	6335	Gandhidham Express	Gandhidham (Tuesday only)
12-20	6336	Gandhidham Express	Nagercoil (Thursday only)
14-20	0374	Nagercoil Passenger	Nagercoil
15-15	6526	Island Express	Bangalore
16-25	0363	Kollam Passenger	Kollam
16-55	2626	Kerala Express	New Delhi
19-00	6350	Parasuram Express	Mangalapuram
20-30	0728	Madurai Passenger	Kollam
20-10	0376	Nagercoil Passenger	Nagercoil
21-40	6306	Guruvayur Express	Nagercoil
22-15	6301	Venad Express	Shornur
23-10	6318	Himsagar Express	Jammu Tawi (Thursday only)
23-30	6324	Howrah Express	Howrah (Thursday only)

Departure Timings at Thiruvananthapuram Central

Time	Train No.	Name of Train	To
4-20	6332	Mumbai Weekly Express	Mumbai (Friday only)
4-20	6305	Guruvayur Express	Nagercoil
5-00	6302	Venad Express	Shornur
6-00	6349	Parasuram Express	Mangalapuram
6-35	0727	Madurai Passenger	Kollam
7-00	0371	Nagercoil Passenger	Nagercoil
7-15	1082	Kanyakumari Express	Mumbai
9-40	2625	Kerala S.F. Express	New Delhi
12-20	6525	Island Express	Bangalore
12-45	1081	Kanyakumari Express	Kanyakumari
12-45	6321	Guwahati Express	Guwahati (Saturday only)
12-45	6336	Gandhidham Express	Gandhidham (Thursday only)
13-15	6335	Gandhidham	Nagercoil (Tuesday only)
13-30	6320	Madras Mail	Chennai
14-10	6334	Rajkot Express	Rajkot (Wednesday only)
14-20	0364	Kollam Passenger	Kollam
14-55	6317	Himsagar Express	Jammu Tawi (Friday only)
15-20	6526	Island Express	Kanyakumari
16-30	6342	Inter City Express	Ernakulam (via Alappuzha)
17-05	6304	Vanchinad Express	Ernakulam
17-40	6329	Malabar Express	Mangalapuram
18-00	0373	Nagercoil Passenger	Nagercoil
18-10	0366	Kollam Passenger	Kollam
19-15	0375	Nagercoil Passenger	Nagercoil
19-55	2431	Rajdhani SF Express	Delhi (Friday only)
20-40	0728	Madurai Passenger	Madurai
21-00	6347	Kannur Express	Kannur
21-45	6306	Guruvayur Express	Guruvayur
23-20	6318	Himsagar Express	Kanyakumari (Thurs only)

Air ways

In the Thiruvananthapuram International Air Port, services are being operated by domestic and international Airlines. They include 56 international and 36 domestic services.

Air Lanka - 6, Gulf Air - 7, Kuwait Airways - 4, Oman Air - 5, Qatar Air ways - 3, Air Maldives - 5, Jet Airways - 7 include in the tally.

The destination includes Kuwait, Mascot, Jeddah, Colombo, Bahrain, Singapore, Male etc.

Services operated by the Indian Airlines are between Thiruvananthapuram and cities such as Delhi, Bombay, Goa, Chennai, Kochi, Trichi and Bangalore and Male, in the international sector.

Thiruvananthapuram International Airport is in the process of expansion. The International Airport Authority of India has launched a time bound project for making it an airport of international standards.

POWER

All the villages in the district have been electrified and power is available in almost every nook and corner, though the district has no hydro-electric projects. In order to rectify the defects in transmission, a new 220 K.V sub-station has been commissioned at Paruthipara. There are two circles for the Kerala State Electricity Board in the district; one in the city and the other at Kattakada. There are nine sub-stations and about 3,75,000 consumers as on 31st March 1997.

PUBLIC WORKS

Roads

The total length of roads under the Public Works Department in Thiruvananthapuram district is 1,552 kms, excluding roads maintained by the local bodies. Out of these, 1326 kms are tarred, 185 kms metalled and 41 kms are of mud and gravel. The local bodies maintain 9,500 kms of roads, of which 6,100 kms are of mud, 400 kms tarred and 3,000 kms are gravelled.

The N.H. 47 stretches from Parassala at the southern extremity to Paripally in the north, covering a distance of 80 kms, within the district. The State Highway (MC Road) covers a distance of 55 kms and passes through Kesavadasapuram, Vembayam, Venjaramood, Kilimanoor and Nilamel in the north.

Bridges

There are 116 bridges in Thiruvananthapuram district. Mavilakadavu, Mandapathinkadavu, Poovampara, Vamanapuram, Thiruvallom and Auvikkara are the major bridges.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Schemes can be broadly classified into the welfare of the handicapped, welfare of women and children, correctional services and social security. The child welfare programmes implemented are health care, pre-school education and nutrition. The school health programme covers a large number of students. In Thiruvananthapuram district there are five welfare institutions; one After-care Hostel, one After-care Home, one Home for Physically Handicapped women, one Home for mentally retarded children and one vocational care centre for the physically handicapped.

Units of Integrated Child Development Schemes are functioning at 11 centres. They are Chakkai, Panavila, Vattiyoorkavu, Athiyannor, Perumkadavila, Vamanapuram, Kazhakuttom, Chirayinkeezhu, Kilimanoor, Nemom and Varkala.

There are 1085 Anganwadis functioning under the ICDS projects. The Urban Special Nutrition Programme covers the urban areas of Thiruvananthapuram, Nedumangad, Attingal and Neyyattinkara.

Institutions like Special Home, Abalamandiram, After-care Home, Vocational Training Centre for Women and State Institute of Mentally Handicapped, are functioning under the Social Welfare Department.

There are 30 creches to look after children below three years of

age and the three Day-Care Centres located at Ottoor, Poomkulam and Poovar, provide service to fisher folk and coir workers.

Widows, spinsters and wives of convicts are provided with grants for finding self employment. Students upto 7th standard are given free noon-meals in schools.

LAW AND ORDER

Law and order in the city area is supervised by City Police Commissioner and he is assisted by a Deputy Police Commissioner. Rural area is under the supervision of a Police Superintendent (rural).

There are three police sub-divisions each in the rural and the city areas which are headed by DySPs and Assistant Commissioners respectively. There are 14 circles in the rural area and nine in the city.

There are forty eight police stations in the district, of which 17 are in the city. White Patrol and mobile units are in operation round the clock and their movements are supervised by marshal units.

Two units, headed by Assistant Commissioners, supervise the traffic. Three Fire Force units operate from Chakkai, Neyyattinkara and Thiruvananthapuram. There are two Armed Police camps in Thiruvananthapuram; one in the city and the other at Neyyattinkara.

There are a Police Training College at Thycaud and a Police Computer Centre at Pattom. The Camps of the Special Armed Police and the KAP 3rd Battalion are located at Peroorkada. The CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force) camp is at Pallipuram, 25 kms from the city.

A Women Cell of the Kerala Police has started functioning at Thiruvananthapuram, under the supervision of a police superintendent. There is also a Narcotic Cell headed by a DySP .

Organisation of the District Police

City Police : City Police Commissioner, Deputy Police Commissioner.

Sub divisions : Three (headed by Asst. Commissioners); Cantonment, Fort and Shanghumughom.

Circles : Nine; Cantonment, Fort, Thampanoor, Peroorkada, Museum, Pettah, Medical College, Poonthura and Nemom.

Rural Police : District Superintendent of Police

Sub-divisions : Three (headed by DySPs); Attingal, Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara.

Circles : 14; Attingal, Varkala, Kadakkavoor, Kazhakuttom, Venjaramoodu, Kilimanoor, Nedumangad, Aryanad, Palode, Kattakkada, Neyyattinkara, Vizhinjam, Poovar and Parassala.

The total police strength in the city including the Nandavanam Armed Reserve camp and Peroorkada SAP camp, is about 4,500 and that in the Rural Police is about 2,000.

For the effective maintenance of law and order, Vizhinjam area is attached to the city police unit. The traffic police system is divided into two divisions - North and South, each under the supervision of an Assistant traffic Commissioner, in the rank of a DySP.

Seven units of Flying Squad and White Patrol are operating under the city police.

A Women's Cell, a Dog Squad, Mounted Police, and an Airport Security Unit, Tourism Police, etc are also attached to the district police force.

There is a military camp at Pangode, five kms from the Secretariat. The Kazhakuttom Sainik School has earned great reputation for having trained some of the best cadets in the country. In almost all the educational institutions above the upper primary level, there are NCC units. The Headquarters of the Southern Air Command of the Indian Air Force is in this capital city.

Police Telephone Numbers

City Police Commissioner	520555
Dy. Commissioner of Police	320579
Asst. Commissioner (Adm)	322682
Asst. Commissioner (DCRB)	321399
Asst. Commissioner (SB)	321399
City Police Office	320486
Police Control Room	331843, 331403 and 100
DySP, Airport Security	451138
Commandant, AR Camp, Thiruvananthapuram	320746
AR Camp, Nandavanam	321146
Mounted Police	320645
Asst. Commissioner (Traffic)	330459
Asst. Commissioner, Cantonment	331794
Police Station for women, Thiruvananthapuram	331044
CI, Cantonment	330248
CI, Fort	461105
CI, Medical College	443145
CI, Museum	435096
CI, Nemom	490223
CI, Pettah	461195
CI, Peroorkada	433243
CI, Poonthura	461729
CI, Thampanoor	463230
CI, Traffic	331232
Police Station, Traffic	331232
Police Station, Cantonment	330248
" Peroorkada	433243
" Vattiyookavu	360690
" Museum	435096
" Poojapura	340266
AC, Shanghumughom	451801
Police Station, Pettah	461195
" Medical College	443145
" Poonthura	461729

Police Station, Thumba	563754
" Valiyathura	451833
AC, Fort	460352
Police Station, Fort	461105
" Nemom	490223
" Thiruvallom	474048
" Kovalam	480255
" Thampanoor	326543
" Vanchiyoor	461129
" Vizhinjam	480245
Police Club, Thiruvananthapuram	435404

Police (Rural District)

Supdt of Police (Rural)	435803
DySP (Adm)	436296
AC, Armed Camp, Neyyattinkara	222299
Dy SP, DCRB	433216
Dy SP, Attingal	622488
Dy SP, Nedumangad	812333
Dy SP, Neyyattinkara	222288
CI, Attingal	622444
CI, Varkala	402333
CI, Kadakkavoor	653629
CI, Kazhakuttom	418320
CI, Venjarammodu	872023
CI, Kilimanoor -KLMNR	2226
CI, Nedumangad	812395
CI, Aryanad	852033
CI, Palode	84260
CI, Kattakkada	290273
CI, Neyyattinkara	222222
CI, Vizhinjam	480245
CI, Poovar	210022
CI, Parassala	202023

Police Stations: Attingal	622444
Varkala	402333
Kallambalam	0472- 2066
Kadakkavoor	653629
Anchuthengu	653641
Chirayinkeezhu	047274 -380
Kazhakuttom	418231
Kadinankulam	420265
Mangalapuram	420275
Venjaramoodu	872023
Vattapara	832055
Kilimanoor - KLMNR	2226
Pallickal	047276 -2026
Pangode	86233
Nedumangad	812400
Valiyamala	572557
Aryanad	852033
Vilappilsala	290060
Palode	84260
Vithura	856243
Kattakkada	290223
Malayinkeezhu	280023
Neyyadam	290226
Neyyattinkara	222222
Vellarada	242023
Vizhinjam	480245
Balaramapuram	400366
Poovar	210022
Kanjiramkulam	26023
Parassala	202023
Pozhiyoor	21040

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

There is a wide network of public distribution units in the district, comprising of 1480 retail ration depots and 26 wholesale shops. The number of ration cards issued in the district is about five lakhs.

The Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation has opened Maveli Stores through which all essential commodities are being sold at reasonable prices. The Super Market in Thiruvananthapuram city sells almost all kinds of commodities ranging from groceries to wrist watches. There are at present 50 Maveli Stores in the district, besides Co-operative Maveli stores.

The number of ration shops at present in the Municipal/Corporation areas are as follows: Varkala - 22, Attingal - 18, Nedumangad - 25, Neyyattinkara - 28 and Thiruvananthapuram Corporation - 143

WATER SUPPLY

During the last three years, intensive efforts have been made in providing drinking water not only to the urban dwellers but also to the rural folk. As a result, several water supply and augmentation schemes were started. The water supply schemes cover 93 per cent of the urban and 84 per cent of the rural population.

The main source of water for distribution in the capital city are Peppara and Aruvikkara dams. More than 250 schemes are in operation for providing drinking water to the rural areas.

A Rs. 4 crore water supply project is being implemented at Anchuthengu with the aid of Netherlands. A project worth Rs. 1.5 crore is also being implemented at Vilappil with World Bank aid.

A project worth Rs. 140 crores for providing drinking water to 28 panchayats in the southern region is in the anvil. The project work is submitted for obtaining aid from the Dutch Government.

ART, CULTURE AND LITERATURE

Thiruvananthapuram has produced great poets and men of letters from very ancient times. One of the ancient poets was Ayyipillai Asan (15th or 16th century A.D.) of Avaaduthura near Kovalam. He wrote his famous work *Ramakadhappattu*, which represents a stage in the evolution of the southern dialect of Malayalam.

Two most outstanding poets patronised by the royal family of Travancore were Unnayi Warriar and Kunchan Nambiar. The reign of Maharaja Swathi Thirunal (1813-1846), the royal composer, saw the golden age of Carnatic music in Kerala. The contribution of Swathi Thirunal in the realm of music has enriched even the cultural heritage of India.

Irayimman Thampi (1782-1856), a contemporary of Swathi Thirunal, was another composer of great originality and deep learning. Vidwan Koi Thampuram was another scholar and poet who belonged to this age.

Twentieth century witnessed a cultural renaissance. Kerala Varma Valiakoi Thampuram (1845-1914), who spent a good part of his life in Thiruvananthapuram, rendered Kalidasa's *Sakunthala* into Malayalam which won him the title of *Kerala Kalidasa*. He is also regarded as the father of modern Malayalam prose.

The contributions of A.R. Rajaraja Varma (1863-1918) known as "*Kerala Panini*", marked an important stage in the development of Malayalam literature. Another notable writer is C.V. Raman Pillai (1858-1922), who was a novelist par excellence.

Mahakavi Kumaran Asan (1873-1924) and Mahakavi Ulloor S. Parameswara Iyer (1877-1949) were the two outstanding poets from this district. Kumaran Asan was the true representative of the cultural renaissance. A product of modern education, Ulloor was not only a poet, but also a great scholar, researcher and historian.

PAINTING & SCULPTURE

Contributions of Thiruvananthapuram district to painting are immense. The earliest of murals that can be attributed to the Kerala tradition are found in a small cave-shrine at Thirunandikkara in south Travancore, now a part of Tamil Nadu. The themes of these murals are evidently drawn from Hindu lore, but the style closely resembles the Buddhist tradition. These are believed to belong to the 9th century. Siva, Parvathi and Ganapathi are among the figures represented.

Sri Padmanabha Swami Temple at Thiruvananthapuram has several murals, which belong to the 18th century. The paintings at Koikkal Temple at Attingal bear close resemblance to those in the Padmanabha Swami Temple, which are outstanding examples of 16th century Kerala paintings.

Raja Ravi Varma (1848-1905), an illustrious painter of this district, stands at the cross-roads of Indian art history. Ravi Varma's contribution to Indian painting is substantial and singular. He was a prince among painters and painter among princes.

Some of the most famous paintings of Raja Ravi Varma are preserved in the Sri Chitra Art Gallery. The Sri Padmanabha Swami Temple at Thiruvananthapuram has preserved the relics of the best traditions of stone sculpture in the State.

MASS MEDIA

Kerala Chandrika, the first newspaper in the State was published from Thiruvananthapuram district in the year 1789. At present, 21 dailies are being published from this district. They are the *Hindu*, *Indian Express*, *Malayala Marorama*, *Mathrubhoomi*, *Kerala Kaumudi*, *Desabhimani*, *Deepika*, *Rashira Deepika*, *Janmabhoomi*, *Madhyamom*, *Chitradesam*, *Southern Star*, *Venad Kaumudi*, *Venad Patrika*, *Kairali Prasnam*, *Sahakarana Mekhala*, *Prabhatha Vartha*, *Pothujanam*, *Kalapremi*, *Sahyannam* and *Mangalam*.

Several weeklies, fortnightlies, monthlies, bi-monthlies and quarterlies are published from various parts of the district. Government Departments and public sector undertakings are also bringing out fortnightlies and monthlies like *Kerala Karshakan*, *Janapadham*, *Kerala Calling*, *Vyava:aya Keralam*, *Gramu Deepam*, *Gramabhoomi*, *Sahakarana Veedhi*, *Vidyayangam*, *Transport Review* and *Panchayat Raj*.

The Public Relations Department is the main agency of the Government to disseminate information to the public and to provide feedback to the Government.

In the Government Secretariat, the PRD has provided a well

facilitated press room for accredited correspondents. The Tagore Theatre provides for public and private cultural performances and display of films. There would be some programme or the other almost everyday. In the Rangasala (open air auditorium in the Museum campus) films are screened in the evening on all days except Monday.

Radio Station

Thiruvananthapuram station of the All India Radio (AIR) broadcasts and relays programmes daily from 5.55 am to 11.05 pm. Other than news bulletins, they relate to agriculture, rural development, woman and child care, health, sanitation and a host of other activities. Most of the programmes are of a cultural nature, having entertainment and educational value. Commercial broadcasts are also being arranged here.

Doordarshan

Thiruvananthapuram Doordarshan Kendra started functioning from the Tagore theatre by the end of 1982 with a small transmission unit.



Doordarshan Kendra, Kudappanakunnu.

Later, a full fledged centre with high power transmitter was installed at Kudappanakunnu, eight kms from the city. Now it covers the entire State and channel 4 is available in the entire south east Asia region.

Film Industry

The Kerala State Film Development Corporation (KSFDC) was constituted in 1975 with the purpose of encouraging the Malayalam film industry. The corporation built up a modern self-sufficient film studio complex, *Chitranjali Studio*, at Thiruvallom hill near Kovalam. Facilities

for recording, re-recording, mixing, dubbing and editing are available in this studio complex.

The indoor studio covers 12,000 square feet, the second largest floor in Asia. Facilities are available for processing and



Chitrarjali Studio, Thiruvallam - the indoor studio is the second largest in the continent, in terms of floor area.

printing 35 mm and 16 mm colour and black and white films. Reduction and blowing up equipments also are available. A 12 channel mixing console, four track pickup recorders, nagra recorders, latest technology to transfer sound from 16 mm to 35 mm, optical tone magnetic recorders, etc. are special facilities. There are four outdoor units. A super mini theatre and Centre for Development of Imaging Technology (C-DIT) are also functioning under the corporation.

FESTIVALS

Aratt at Sri Padmanabha Swami Temple

Thiruvananthapuram is a place of many colourful festivals. At the famous Sri Padmanabha Swami Temple, two festivals, in March-April and in October - November, are celebrated. On the last day of the festival in October, the deity is taken in procession along a five kilometer route to the beach for a holy immersion in the sea. This is known as the famous "Aratt" of Thiruvananthapuram.

Chandanakkudam at Beema Palli

The Chandanakkudam at Beema Palli near Thiruvananthapuram, is one of the most colourful Muslim festivals. This festival is celebrated



The Juma Masjid at Palayam

for ten days. This mahotsavam is said to be the death anniversary of Beema Beevi, a devotee pilgrim lady who came to Kerala from Mecca and settled down at this place with her son Mahin Abubacker Ollyulla. The

Chandanakkudam Mahotsavam at Vizhinjam also attracts large number of pilgrims.

Christuraja Perunnal at Vettucaud

Among the important festivals of Christians, mention may be made of the Christuraja Perunnal commemorated in the Madre-de-deus church at Vettucaud, near Veli. This is celebrated during the first half of November.

It is during this season that millions of pilgrims, clad in yellow clothes, visit Varkala (Sivagiri), the spiritual centre of Sree Narayana Guru.



Ponkala in the Bhagawathy Temple at Attukal

The *Kaalioottu* in the Bhagawathy Temple at Sarkara, near Chirayinkeezhu, the *Ponkala* in the Bhagawathy Temple at Attukal in the city and the *Navarathri* festival at the Poojamandapam near Sri

Padrnanabha Swamy Temple are also important religious festivals in the district.

Onam season is colourfully celebrated as a national festival. During this season, the city is illuminated and many colourful programmes and a pageantry are organised.

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST

Agasthyakoodam

About 1869 meters above sea level, Agasthyakoodam is a prominent peak of the Western Ghats. Tradition says that the great sage, Agasthya, had his abode in this peak. The place is also noted for its abundant Ayurvedic herbs.

Akkulam

Akkulam is one of the beautiful picnic spots in the suburbs of Thiruvananthapuram city. This place is only 10 kms. away and is easily accessible by road from the city. The spot is developed on the banks of Akkulam lake, which is an extension of the Veli lake. The calm and serene atmosphere and its unique natural beauty are a fascination for tourists.

Anchuthengu

Situated 40 kms. north of Thiruvananthapuram, along the sea-coast, Anchuthengu is a place of historic importance. It was here that the first settlement of the English East India Company was established in 1864 A.D. Historically, the limits of area where five coconut palms stood, Anchuthengu or Anjengo, was given on lease to the Company by the King of Travancore for trade purpose. The remains of the old English Fort which had withstood many a seige, can be seen here even today.

Aruvikkara

Sixteen kms. north of Thiruvananthapuram and gifted with lavish scenic beauty is Aruvikkara, with an ancient temple dedicated to

Durga, on the banks of the river Aruvikkara. Thiruvananthapuram gets its water supply from Aruvikkara reservoir.

Aruvippuram

The place is about three kms. from Neyyattinkara. There is a small waterfall here. A Siva temple founded by Sree Narayana Guru attracts a large number of worshippers during the Sivarathri festival. It is a beautiful spot for holiday seekers.

Balaramapuram

A flourishing weaving centre, Balaramapuram is famous for its hand-spun cloth. It is 13 kms. south of the city. The Trivandrum Spinning and Weaving Mill is located here.

Kombaikani and Meenmutti Waterfalls

These are two magnificent waterfalls on the upper reaches of the Neyyar reservoir. A trek of two kms. through dense forests, would take one to Meenmutti waterfalls and a further two kms., to the Kombaikani waterfalls. The waterfalls and forests around them are worth experiencing.

Kovalam



Kovalam Beach - one of the finest in the country. The India Tourism Development Corporation has developed Kovalam into an integrated seaside resort.

This beach, 12 kms. south of Thiruvananthapuram, is one of the finest beaches in India. A high rocky promontory jutting into the sea has created a beautiful bay of calm waters for sea bathing. The Indian Tourism

Development Corporation has developed Kovalam as an integrated seaside resort. The beach complex includes the Ashoka Beach Resort, a hotel owned by the I.T.D.C, a string of cottages, the Halcyon castle (convention facility), a shopping area, swimming pools, yoga centre and facilities for medical oil bath and massage. The Hotel Samudra run by the KTD C is also nearby. Besides, there are numerous hotels managed by private agencies.

Museum and Zoo

The Museum building itself is an architectural splendour. The Napier Museum, the Natural History Museum, the reptile house and the Shri Chitra Art Gallery are all within the zoo complex amidst a well laid-out garden and park. There is a lake and a boat club jointly operated by the Department of Museums and Zoos and the District Tourism Promotion Council.

Neyyar Dam

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

Neyyattinkara

Neyyattinkara is an ancient town, situated about 20 kms. south-east of Thiruvananthapuram. The Sree Krishna Swami temple, founded by King Marthanda Varma, is of historical importance. Within the



Museum building - an architectural splendour.

premises of the temple, there is a historic jack tree, known as *Ammachi Plavu*, in the hollow of which Marthanda Varma is believed to have hid himself and escaped death at the hands of enemies.

Peppara

Peppara is 50 kms. from the city enroute to Ponmudi. The sanctuary there with its rich mammalian fauna and avifauna is emerging as a big attraction to wild life enthusiasts and ornithologists. It was established in 1938 over an area of 53 sq.kms. on the Western Ghats. Elephants, sambar, leopard, lion-tailed macaque and cormorant are commonly seen here.

Ponmudi

A pleasant resort with an elevation of 912 M above sea level, Ponmudi is reached by road from Thiruvananthapuram. There are several tea and rubber estates around the hills. A hill tribe called *Kanikkar* lives in the surrounding areas. Ponmudi is fast developing as a hill resort with room and dormitory accommodation facilities, catering, hill-trails for hiking, a collection of towering trees and a deer park. Ponmudi is 61 kms. from Thiruvananthapuram.

Poovar

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

Sarkara

Sarkara is 35 kms. north of Thiruvananthapuram and six kms. west of Attingal. There is a famous temple which is dedicated to Goddess Bhagawathi. A grand festival, *Sarkara Bharani*, is conducted in this temple during March-April.

Thiruvallam

Thiruvallam is about six kms. south of the city, on the Thiruvananthapuram-Kovalam road. There is an ancient temple here on the banks of the Karamana river, which is dedicated to the *Trimurthis* of the Hindu pantheon. A shrine of Parasurama built entirely of granite stone is found in this temple.

Thiruvananthapuram

Thiruvananthapuram, the capital of Kerala State and the headquarters of Thiruvananthapuram district, is connected by air, rail and road. Sree Padmanabha Swami Temple, the Kanakakunnu Palace, the Observatory, Science and Technology Museum, the Government Secretariat, the Kowdiar Palace, the Senate House, St. Joseph's Cathedral, the Tagore Centenary theatre and the Museum and Zoo are some of the tourist attractions in the city.



St. Joseph's Cathedral, Palayam - in true Gothic architecture.

Sree Chitra Art Gallery with its rich collection of exquisite paintings is another attraction. The S.M.S.M Institute, the Rangasala, the Botanic Gardens at Palode and Chitranjali studio are added attractions.

The Raj Bhavan, the Central Library, the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, the Residency, the Legislative Chamber, the University College,



Kanakakkunnu Palace - a landmark of Thiruvananthapuram



Tagore Centenary Theatre at Vazhuthacaud.

College of Fine Arts and the Wellington Water Works are but a few of the landmarks that adorn the city.

There are three big stadia, namely, the University Stadium, the Chandrasekharan Nair Stadium and the Central Stadium, in the city. A velodrome at Kariavattom and the Jimmy George Indoor Stadium at Vellayambalam cater to sporting interests. The neat and clean Shanghumughom beach is an attraction.

The Aerodrome, the Government Engineering Workshop, the Trivandrum Rubber Works and the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd are situated in the vicinity of Shanghumughom beach.

Interesting places worth visiting in the neighbourhood of Thiruvananthapuram city are Aruvikkara Water Works, Kovalam Beach Resort and the resort of Ponmudi Hills. The Neyyardam at a distance of 29 kms. also offers scenic splendour as well as opportunities for hikes, boating, camping and mountaineering.

Kanyakumari, *the land's end of India* now in Tamil Nadu, is only 87 kms. from Thiruvananthapuram.

On the way to Kanyakumari is Padmanabhapuram, the old capital of Travancore, where an ancient palace with antique murals is located.

Varkala

Forty one kms. north of Thiruvananthapuram by rail and 51 kms. by road, Varkala is a pilgrim centre. The Samadhi of Sree Narayana Guru, the great social reformer and philosopher, attracts devotees in thousands. The cliffs and mineral water springs at the Papanasam beach are worth a visit. The inland waterways system connecting Kollam in the north with Thiruvananthapuram in the south, passes through two tunnels in the hills. The Janardhana Swamy Temple here attracts many devotees.



Sree Narayana Guru Samadhi - where the great social reformer and philosopher attained eternal bliss.

Veli Lagoon

On the outskirts of Kerala's capital, by the side of the placid waters of Veli lake, the Boat Club attracts the city people and tourists. Veli, developed as a major tourist spot by



Canoeing in the Veli Lagoon

providing facilities for pedal-boating, row boating, swimming, get-together, etc. is just the right place for an exciting outing.

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

Vizhinjam

About two kms. south of Kovalam, Vizhinjam is believed to have been an ancient port. The Portuguese and the Dutch had commercial establishments here. Vizhinjam is being developed as a modern fishing harbour, with a light house.

District Tourism Promotion Council

The District Tourism Promotion Council, Thiruvananthapuram, started functioning in 1988 as a Government sponsored autonomous body for the development of infrastructure facilities for the promotion of tourism at the district level. Its activities are oriented towards identifying and



Slider swimming pool at Akkulam.

developing several centres to attract tourists and maintaining the centres of tourist importance.

The Boat Club, which started functioning in 1989, now operates speed, safari, pedal and row boats from Akkulam to Veli Tourist Village.

A traditional style *Kettuvallom* is also available for overnight stay. The swimming pool at Akkulam is equipped with glider and other playing facilities. The Children's Park is a unique amusement spot. The Anthurium Project and the Snack Bar are other attractions.

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

There is also "Star Fish Restaurant" with eating kiosks and open air theatre with car parking facilities. Adjacent to this is the Chacha Nehru Children's Park.

Snack bars maintained by the DTPC adjacent to the Museum Complex and the Kanakkunnu Palace grounds offer refreshment facilities for the visitors. In Neyyar Dam, away from the city and in the midst of green



Floating bridge at Veli tourist village

hillocks, boating will be an unique experience. At Aruvikkara, the DTPC maintains a snack bar in the dam site. A picnic cum children's park is in the offing.

The DTPC maintains two Tourist Information Centres; one near the overbridge maidan and the other at Kovalam. The DTPC is operating conducted tours with a luxury coach of 35 seat capacity, especially for

foreign tourists. They are also running a catering unit inside the Medical College campus for providing good food at nominal rates.

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Residence</i>
Mayor	322470	451624
District Panchayat President	440890	441139
District Collector	462471	360949
		362431
Additional District Magistrate	472165	361212
City Police Commissioner	320555	328318
Deputy Commissioner of Police	320579	434894
Police Superintendent (Rural)	435803	360205
District Information Officer	473267	361062
Revenue Divisional Officer	462309	
District Collectorate	462361	
Tahasildar, Thiruvananthapuram	462006	
Tahasildar, Neyyattinkara	222227	
Tahasildar, Nedumangad	812424	
Tahasildar, Chirayinkeezhu	04726 - 22406	
District Rural Development Agency	323416	
Assistant Development Commissioner (General)	462361	
Assistant Development Commissioner (FLP)	462410	
Regional Transport Officer	328626	
District Planning Officer	472317	
General Manager, District Industries Centre	326756	
SC Development Officer	474238	
District Labour Officer	472107	
Deputy Director, Fisheries	474179	
District Transport Officer	323979	
Principal Agricultural Officer	330412	
Assistant Excise Commissioner	473149	

Deputy Director, Education	472732
TRIDA	322788
Regional Town Planner	441945
District Supply Officer	471263
District Medical Officer	473257
Superintendent, Medical College	442234
Principal, Medical College	443095
Superintendent, Ayurveda College	460823
General Hospital	443870/444825
Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute for Medical Sciences & Technology	443152
Director, Air Port, Thiruvananthapuram	451418
Nirmithy Kendra	433959
Passport Office, Thiruvananthapuram	460132
Pollution Control Board	438153
VJT Hall	477441
Tagore Centenary Theatre	320426
MLAs' Hostel	443970
Guest house, Thycaud	480269
Rest House, Thiruvananthapuram	323711
ITDC Hotel, Kovalam	481323
Youth Hostel, Veli	479230
Sree Chitra Home	472185
Vanchi Poor Fund	473078
Secretary, City Corporation	332085
Legal Metrology Office	476880
Milma	327942
Matsyafed	436471
Institute of Management in Government	444229
PWD Executive Engineer (Roads)	434815
" Executive Engineer (National Highway)	328517
" Executive Engineer (Buildings)	444288
Executive Engineer (Irrigation)	443189
Executive Engineer (Minor Irrigation)	453181

Deputy Chief Engineer, KSEB, Thiruvananthapuram	464143
Deputy Chief Engineer, KSEB, Kattakkada	290050
Railways, Divisional Engineer	326832
Executive Engineer, Harbour Engg. Dept.	480349
Kerala Water Authority Managing Director	322797
" Executive Engineer (Water Supply)	328994
" Executive Engineer (Drainage Division)	443170
" Executive Engineer (Public Health Division)	322798
" Executive Engineer (W.B. Divison)	322954
Backward class Development Corporation	328047
Sidco Sales Emporium	475929
District Zainik Welfare Officer	472748
Divisional Forest Officer	360166
District Treasury Officer	330868
District Animal Husbandry Officer	330736
Government Press, Mannanthala	531340
Divisional Employment Officer	476713
Divisional Employment Officer (H)	448262
Professional and Executive Employment Exchange	471975
Deputy Director, National Savings	476739
District Soil Conservaion Office	472648
District Government Pleader	462738
District Social Welfare Officer	342075
DTPC, Thiruvananthapuram	435397
Akkulam Tourism Centre	443043
Tourism Centre, Neyyar Dam	290233
Lead Bank Manager	320154
Pareeksha Bhavan	340574
District Women's Welfare Officer	462361

Deputy Director, Panchayat	328659
Public Service Commission Enquiry	448165
PSC District Office, Thiruvananthapuram	443242
Railway Enquiry	131 & 133
Police	100
Fire	101
Ambulance	101
Science & Technology Museum	446976
District Panchayat Officer	328659
Tropical Botanical Garden and Research Institute, Palode	437698
University of Kerala	445971
Sanskrit University, Thiruvananthapuram Centre	473177
Controller of Entrance Examinations	327948
State Institute of Languages	436306
State Planning Board	437707
State Institute of Encyclopaedic Publications	323567
State Election Commission	326148
Government Secretariat	476576
Director of Public Relations	327782
Information Officer (Press Release)	327628
Press Room	323420/325350
Information Centre	331793/468471
Press Information Bureau	448846
Field Publicity Office	471483
Doordarshan Kendra, Thiruvananthapuram	436661
All India Radio, Thiruvananthapuram	324982
Kerala House, New Delhi	011 - 3323424
Information Office New Delhi	011 - 3715934

BARE FACTS

Area (sq. kms.)	:	2192
Population (in 000's)	:	2947
Percentage to State population	:	10.13
Males (in 000's)	:	1448
Females (in 000's)	:	1499
Sex ratio : females/1000 males	:	1036
Density of population	:	1344
Per capita Income (1992-93)	:	Rs. 5700
No. of households	:	619
Average size of family	:	4.76

(Population Statistics - 1991 Census)

Projected population as on 1st March

Year	:	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Population (in 000's)	:	3109	3150	3193	3236	3279	3324

(Source : Dept. of Economics and Statistics)

Average monthly rainfall -1991 (m.m.)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Rainfall	26	34	45	118	114	869	315	150	8	304	132	22	2137

Temperature (Degree Celcius)

Month:	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Max:	33.2	33.5	33.6	31.4	30.0	29.5	30.0	31.6	31.0	30.3	32.6	-
Mini:	21.6	23.2	24.51	26.1	24.5	24.0	22.7	23.5	23.7	23.7	23.4	23.3

Relative Humidity (in%)

Month:	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Max:	76	80	77	75	86	90	91	85	80	88	85	73
Mini:	59	61	69	69	78	83	79	75	71	81	77	67

(Source : Meterological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram)

Coast line : 78 kms

Gross area under irrigation (cropwise) - 1990-91

Crops	Paddy	Tubers	Vegetables	Coconut	Areca-nut	Cloves & Nutmeg
Area (in hecets)	6796	21	497	819	4	10

Crops	Other Spices & Condiments	Banana	Betal leaves	Sugar-cane	Others	Total
Area (in hecets)	26	568	53	1	706	9501

Live Stock Population - 1987

Cattle	Buffaloes	Goats	Sheeps	Pigs	Others
264250	37684	201609	7000	7944	4499

Total Livestock: 522986 Total poultry : 1857069

No. of registered working factories (1992) - 713

No. of SSI Units as on 31.3.93 - 10451

Distribution of PWD Roads (in kms.) as on 1.4.93

State Highways	Major Dist. Roads	Other Dist. Roads	Village Roads	Total
80.59	294.92	1355.29	33.31	1764.11

Schools (1992-93)

Section	No. of schools	No. of Students	No. of teachers
LPS	498	2,13,260	5,729
UPS	212	1,69,116	5,734
HS	230	1,46,652	5,675
Total	940	5,29,028	17,134

Arts & Science Colleges

Govt.	8	13,814	610
Private	11	30,912	1,084
Total	19	44,726	1,694

Medical Institutions

	Allopathy	Ayurveda	Homeopathy
No. of Medical Institutions	114	86	39
No. of Beds	6550	234	175

NIEPA DC



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New Delhi-110002

DOC, No.

Date: D 27-09-2000

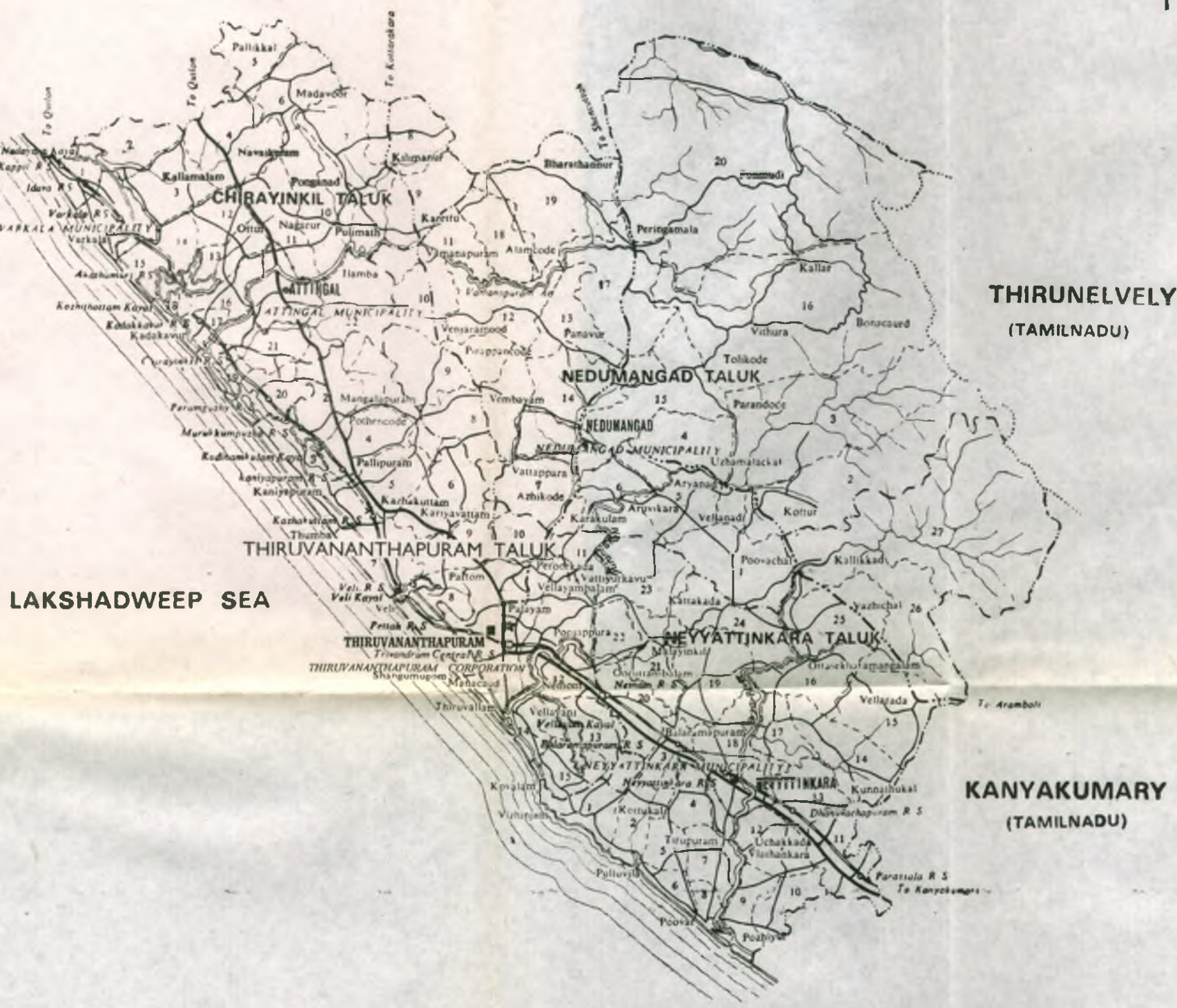
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DISTRICT

SHOWING PANCHAYATS

(Not final, subject to alterations)

14

KOLLAM



LIST OF PANCHAYATS

REFERENCE

- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Panchayat Boundary
- Municipal & Corporation Area
- National Highway
- State Highway
- Other Roads
- Railway Line
- Lake & Rivers
- District HeadQuarters
- Taluk HeadQuarters

<p>CHIRAYINKEEZH TALUK</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EDAVA 2. ELAKAMON 3. CHEMMARUTHY 4. NAVAIKULAM 5. PALLICKAL 6. MADAVOOR 7. KILIMANOOR 8. PAZHAYAKUNUMMEL 9. PULIMATH 10. NAGAROOR 11. KARAVARAM 12. OTTOOR 13. MANAMBOOR 14. CHERUNNIYOOR 15. VETTOOR 16. VAKKOM 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. KADAKKAVOOR 18. ANCHUTHENGU 19. CHIRAYINKEEZH 20. AZHOOR 21. KIZHUVILAM 22. MUDAKKAL <p style="text-align: center;">THIRUVANANTHAPURAM TALUK</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POTHENCODE 2. MANGALAPURAM 3. KADINAMKULAM 4. ANDOORKONAM 5. KAZHAKKUTTAM 6. SREEKARIYAM 7. ATTPRA 8. KADAKAMPALLY 9. ULLOOR 10. CHETTIVILAKAM 11. VATTIYOORKAVU 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. NEMOM 13. KALLIYOOR 14. THIRUVALLAM 15. VENGANNOOR <p style="text-align: center;">NEYYATTINKARA TALUK</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VIZHINJAM 2. KOTTUKAL 3. BALARAMAPURAM 4. ATHIYANNOOR 5. KANJIRAMKULAM 6. KARUMKULAM 7. THIRUPURAM 8. POOVAR 9. KULATHOOR 10. KARODE 11. PARASSALA 12. CHENKAL 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. KOLLAYIL 14. KUNNATHUKAL 15. VELLARADA 16. ARIYANCODE 17. PERUMKADAVILA 18. PERUMPAZHUTHOOR 19. MARANALLOOR 20. PALLICHAL 21. MARUKIL 22. VILAVOORKKAL 23. VILAPPIL 24. KATTAKADA 25. OTTASEKHARAMANGALAM 26. AMBOORI 27. KALLIKKAD <p style="text-align: center;">NEDUMANGAD TALUK</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POOVACHAL 2. KUTTICHAL 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. ARIYANAD 4. UZHAMALACKAL 5. VELLANAD 6. ARUVIKKARA 7. KARAKULAM 8. VEMBAYAM 9. MANICKAL 10. NELLANAD 11. VAMANAPURAM 12. PULLAMPARA 13. PANAVOOR 14. ANAD 15. THOLICODE 16. VITHURA 17. NANDIYODE 18. KALLARA 19. PANGODE 20. PERINGAMALA
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