

DISTRICT HANDBOOKS OF KERALA

ERNAKULAM

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS



District Handbooks of Kerala
Ernakulam

(revised edition)

Department of Public Relations

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PREFACE

This is the revised edition of the District Handbook of Ernakulam. 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.

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Ernakulam District was formed on 1st April 1958. The district is named after the erstwhile Ernakulam town the name of which in turn is said to have been derived from the word Rishinagakulam a tank in the famous Siva Temple in the town.

About 38 kms. from North to South and 48 kms. from East to West, the district is bounded by a 46.2 kms. coast line of the Arabian sea on the West, Kottayam and Alleppey Districts on the South, Idukki on the East and Trichur on the North. It lies between latitude $9^{\circ} 42' 30''$ to $10^{\circ} 18' 00''$ North and longitude $76^{\circ} 12' 00''$ to $76^{\circ} 46' 00''$. As per the 1981 Census the population is 25,35,294. Total land area is 2408 Sq. kms.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The District is divided into three well defined parts—highland, midland and the lowland consisting of hills and forests, plains and the seaboard respectively.

The hilly or Eastern portion is formed by a section of the Western Ghats. Muvattupuzha, Kothamangalam and Alwaye can be called the hilly taluks. Kattanna (1502 feet) and Kurisumudi (1274 feet) lie in the Northern portion of the highlands. The midland consists mainly of plain land having natural facilities of drainage via backwaters and canals. Cochin taluk is divided into two blocks by the Cochin Azhi, viz., Vaipinkara island on the Northern side and the Southern portion from Fort Cochin to Chellanam surrounded on three sides by water. The Western portion and part of the Southern side of the Kanayannur Taluk are divided by backwaters. The Parur taluk lies in the flat delta region of the Periyar river and cut by several canals, which have resulted in the formation of many islands.

Rivers

Periyar and Muvattupuzha are the main rivers of the district of which the former flows through Thodupuzha, Muvattupuzha, Alwaye, Kunnathunadu and Parur taluks. The Chalakudi river which flows through north of Alwaye also joins Periyar at Alanthikara. The rivers Thodupuzha, Kallai and Kothamangalam join together to form Muvattupuzha river. During rainy season these rivers are full and the low-lying areas on the banks are affected by heavy floods, but in the summer season they generally go dry and narrow.

The seacoast in this district falls entirely in Cochin taluk. Cochin harbour which is a major natural harbour is also situated in this taluk. Malippuram and Njarakkal in Vypeen island are open roadsteads. The mud bank at Njarakkal extends about $4\frac{1}{2}$ kms. along the shore and 6 kms. out to the sea which helped ships to ride safely and unload cargo in all seasons. But with the rise of the Cochin harbour the importance of Njarakkal and Malippuram became lesser. Many islands can be seen scattered in the backwaters in Cochin and Kanayannur taluks. The main islands are Willingdon Island, Vypeen, Ramanthuruth, Cheriya-kadamakkudi, Bolgatty island (Ponjikara), Vallarpadom, Valiya kadmakudi, Kumbalam, Panangad, Chellanam, Nettur, Pizhala, Kankattuthuruth, Korampadam, Cheranellur and Chathannur. Most of these islands are very small in size extending from less than a sq. km. to 4 sq. kms. There are transport facilities to all these islands.

A portion of the Vembanad lake falls within the Cochin taluk. The Kodungalloor Kayal and Varapuzha Kayal are also in this district.

FLORA AND FAUNA

The flora of this district is tropical. The heavy rainfall combined with moderate temperature and fertile soil support a luxuriant vegetation.

Many of the common plants are found in the coastal area which forms the low land region. Coconut is extensively cultivated here.

The midland region is mainly occupied by coconut palms. paddy, plantain, tapioca, sugarcane, pepper and pulses are also cultivated here.

The lower slopes of the highland region are under teak and rubber cultivation. Above 800 metres deciduous and evergreen forests are present. Ernakulam district has an abundant back-water system adjoining which are vast areas of paddy fields which are subject to inundation and movement of water in accordance with the ebb and flow of the tides. This condition is favourable for the growth of large and varied fish population and wading birds and water birds. The Eastern part of the district has dense forests with their characteristic fauna. The mammals are represented by monkeys, carnivores, elephants, ungulates, bats and insectivores. Once 'Khedda' operation in Kodanad forest in Malayattur forest division was a feature every year.

PEOPLE

The population is 25,35,294. The decimal growth rate was 27.33% during the last decade.

The traditional feudal society of this district has now almost disappeared. A few decades ago the Hindus like Brahmins, the Kshathriyas and the Nairs held a dominant position in the society. The progress of education, the spread of liberal ideas, the growing political consciousness among the lower classes, their increasing participation in Government service, the introduction of adult franchise, the growth of industrialisation and the dawn of democratic form of Government have contributed to the new social set up.

The agrarian reforms helped to take away from the people their fascination for land as a source of prestige and economic investment. The modern tendency is to turn away from land to jobs. The new social and economic changes have infused a spirit of independence in all classes of people.

The most important religious communities of the district are the Hindus, the Christians and the Muslims. In Cochin, Gowda Saraswatha Brahmins form an important section of the Hindus. In addition to the major communities the Buddhists, the Jains, the Sikhs and the Jews also form part of the cosmopolitan population. The ancestors of the Jews migrated from Jerusalem in 72 A.D. Now there are very few Jewish families in Cochin with a total strength of less than one hundred members.

Festivals

All communities celebrate their festivals generally during the months of February and March the duration of which ranges from one day to ten days.

The famous Sivarathri at the Siva temple of Alwaye attracts people from different parts of the country. Other important temples of the District are Chottanikkara, Thrikkakara, Tripunithura, Ernakulam, Ponnuranni, Palarivattom, Chowara, Sreenarayana-puram and Perumbavoor. Kaladi is famous as the birth place of Adisankara. The famous Christian pilgrim centre at Malayattoor is in this district. The St. Thomas Church is built on the Malayattoor hill top. The festival here lasts for ten days from April 10.

St. George Church at Kadamattom is very old and was founded by Mar Abo Metropolitan in 5th century A. D. He brought a cross from Persia which is still preserved in the church. The name of "Kadamattathu Kathanar" is associated with this church. The church is also famous for the "Vellamkudi Vazhipadu".

The festival at the church of Vallarpadom on September 24 attracts people belonging to all religions. The icon of Virgin Mary in this church is credited with many miracles. St. George's Forane Church at Edappally which was founded in 593 A. D. is considered to be the oldest church in Kerala after the seven churches founded by St. Thomas. St. Antony's church at Kannamally is famous for the feast of St. Joseph on March 19 where a large number of people are fed.

The Easter Festival at St. Mary's church at Piravom is also worth mentioning. One of the ancient mosques in Kerala is at Kanjiramattom.

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Agriculture constitutes the most important segment of the district's economy and it is the biggest source of employment. About seventy per cent of the geographical area is under cultivation.

Rice, coconut, lemongrass, rubber, pepper, ginger, mango, Cashewnut, etc., are the most important agricultural products of the district. Roughly 40 per cent of the total cultivated area is under paddy and 25 per cent under coconut. Usually three crops of paddy are raised annually—viruppu, mundakan and puncha and there is another system called pokkali which is peculiar to the District. Under this system only one crop can be taken in a year. After harvest suitable varieties of fishes are grown in the fields which is more profitable.

The State Agricultural Department provides integrated-service in respect of seeds, fertilizers and other aids to the farmers. There are 35 agricultural development offices in the district. Integrated agricultural development services are provided through these centres. A World Bank scheme called Training and Visit Programme has been introduced recently for transfer of proven technology of crop production to the farming community. For the efficient transmission and adoption of the production recommendations formulated from time to time by the farmers, there are 35 agricultural extension units under three sub divisional offices at Alwaye, Muvattupuzha and Perumbavoor.

Coconut cultivation, which is next to paddy in importance is done in the coastal area as well as in the highlands. Several schemes are being implemented by the Agricultural Department to maximise the production of coconut by rejuvenation of the existing gardens in an intensive manner and by bringing additional areas under the crop. These schemes also envisage extension of institutional finance with departmental subsidy.

Ernakulam district stands fourth among the districts of Kerala in point of area of cultivation of rubber. Of the total area of 23334 hectares of land under rubber cultivation about 18,000 hectares are small holdings. The largest number of holdings and area are in Muvattupuzha taluk, followed by Kunnathunad, Kanayannur and Kothamangalam taluks. The Rubber Board has various schemes to help the rubber cultivators.

Under the Animal Husbandry Department there are 47 veterinary hospitals, 4 veterinary poly clinics, 8 dispensaries, one artificial insemination centre, 2 sub centres and a mobile veterinary hospital. There is also a mobile farm aid unit. Under the Intensive Cattle Development Programme there are 25 sub centres, one artificial insemination centre and a piggery development unit. The Regional Poultry Farm under the Intensive Poultry Development Block, Muvattupuzha is doing good service. A Regional Poultry Farm is functioning at Koovapady.

The Kerala State Livestock Development Corporation and Milk Marketing Board is running a milk bottling plant at Edappally and milk chilling plants at Munnar, Kattappana, Muvattupuzha, Thodupuzha and Perambra. Eighty per cent of the milk processed at Edappally is collected from Trichur and Idukki Districts. The plant can handle 50,000 litres of milk per day. There are more than 40 dairy co-operative societies in the district.

This district has a well developed co-operative structure. The District Co-operative Bank with 33 branches is the apex body. Primary co-operative credit societies, urban co-operative societies and service Co-operative banks are linked with the District Bank. Now there are 410 member societies contributing a share capital of 109.92 lakhs to the total share capital of 129.35 lakhs of the District Bank. A good percentage of the member societies are working in the rural areas.

INDUSTRY

Ernakulam district is bestowed with all the geographical factors which help the development of industries and it is in the forefront of all other Districts in Kerala in the field of industry. The availability of all types of transport facilities viz., road, rail, canal, sea is a factor which is unique to this district.

Out of the 7625 working factories in the State 1081 are in this district. Some of the major industrial firms in the district are the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore, Indian Rare Earths, Hindustan Machine Tools, Premier Tyres, Ogale Glass Works, Carborandum Universal, Toshiba Anand Batteries, Hindustan Insecticides, Forest Industries of Travancore, Travancore Cochin Chemicals, Asoka Textiles, Indian Aluminium Company, Cominco Binani Zinc, Periyar Chemicals, Standard Potteries, Toshiba Anand Lamps, Kerala Agro Machinery Corporation, Cochin Shipyard, Cochin Refineries, Modern Bakeries, Kerala Electricals and Allied Engineering Company (Mamala), Traco Cable Company (Irimpanam), Transformers and Electricals (Angamali), Travancore Rayons (Perumbavoor) and Periyar Cables (Karukutty).

Cochin Shipyard

Cochin shipyard—the biggest and most modern Shipyard, builds bulk carriers upto 85,000 DWT and repairs ships of sizes upto one lakh DWT. It has installed facilities to achieve high standrads of quality and productivity and can produce two ships of 85,000 tonnes each a year at the optimum level of production.

Built in about 100 acres out of a total of 170 acres of land belonging to the Shipyard, the facilities include two docks, three quays and about 50,000 sq. m. of shop area plus other facilities.

The yard layout and the design of the docks and quays were provided by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries of Japan while detailed design of the other structures was undertaken by Indian Engineers of the Shipyard. The construction of the docks and quays is based on a very intricate design with as many as 8,000 piles going down to various depths ranging from 30 to 50 metres below ground level. Some of the installed machinery are also very sophisticated, the more important among them being the electro print marking machine for automatic marking on plates, the 1200 tonne-press, the 150 tonne Goliath Crane which will span 90 metres across the assembly shop and the building docks at a height of 65 metres. A well equipped industrial testing laboratory and training school are also the features of the Shipyard. Two ships were built in this yard till now, the first being Rani Padmini, the largest bulk carrier built in the country and the second is Retnadeep. The third one is nearing completion. The fourth ship will also be released soon.

Fisheries and ports

The Sea along the entire coast of the District and the backwaters abound in fish of various kinds offering enormous natural facilities for both marine and inland fisheries. Cochin is an ideal place to provide support to fisheries in its various aspect like education, research and development. Various important institutions are located here to serve this purpose like the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Nautical and Engineering Training, Cochin Base of the Exploratory Fisheries Project, Export Inspection Council of India, Integrated Fisheries Project, The Marine Products and Export Development Authority, Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory, Central Institute of Fisheries, Regional Centre of the National Institute of Oceanography (ICAR), Office of the Fisheries Advisor, Office of the Joint Director of Fisheries, Kerala Fisheries Corporation, Regional Shrimp Hatchery, Department of Industrial Fisheries, Department of Marine Sciences (University of Cochin), Fisheries Research Unit (Kerala Agricultural University) and the Sea Food Exporters Association of India.

Port

Cochin Port, one of the major Ports of the country is blessed with several natural advantages and it lies on the direct route to Australia and the far east from Europe. This port was opened to vessels in 1930-31 and was given the status of a major Port in 1936.

At Cochin, container traffic commenced regularly with U.S. Ports in November, 1973, as a feeder service with two sailings every month by vessels of American President Lines. Cochin port has developed modern standards in Port operation by way of general facilities expected of any modern port. There are two major wharves—Ernakulam wharf and Mattanchery wharf—on the east and west sides of the Willingdon Island.

There are two tanker berths in the Ernakulam channel connecting directly the mainland of which the north tanker berth accommodates vessels up to 213.36 metres in length and of size 30,000 DWT and the south tanker berth can accommodate 198 metres long vessels, light loaded to 18,000 DWT.

Corporation of Cochin

The Cochin Corporation, which came into existence in November 1976 is the biggest of the three corporations in Kerala. Old municipalities of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Fort Cochin, four Panchayats viz., Palluruthy, Vennala, Vyttila and Edappally and some small islands were amalgamated to form the Corporation of Cochin. It has an area of about 83.341 sq. kms. and a population of 6,85,686 according to 1981 census.

The Corporation is running ferry services, ambulance service, relief settlement for beggars, maternity and child welfare centres, libraries, two town halls and parks. The Children's Traffic Park at Ernakulam which is named as "Priyadarsini Park" is the fifth of its kind in India. The Corporation has schemes for shopping centres, Women's hostel, Stadium and Bus stand.

Cochin harbour is connected with the Arabian sea through a channel on the banks of which are run the most fascinating Chinese fishing nets. From the harbour landward spreads the extensive backwaters formed by the embouchure of the rivers Pamba and Periyar. This famous coastal city is called "the Queen of the Arabian Sea".

Receiving an annual rainfall of 2670 mm, Cochin is endowed with fertile soil, rich water resources and an impressive fisheries wealth. The sea off Cochin is one of the productive treasures of living resources. Equally well known is the complex backwater system for its aquatic organisms. With these assets and the

facilities of a natural harbour Cochin has developed itself as the foremost fishing centre in the country. With the exploitation of fishery resources, the establishment of modern processing units and the expansion of export trade of marine products, Cochin has blossomed into the principal industrial base for fisheries and allied industries. It is now recognised as the fisheries capital of India. Indigenous crafts and sophisticated trawlers and traditional practice of brakish water fish and prawn culture go together in the fishing industry of Cochin.

Greater Cochin Development Authority

Greater Cochin Development Authority was formed to save the city from its urban problems. The Authority has jurisdiction over the municipalities of Parur, Alwaye, Perumbavoor, Ankamaly, Tripunithura and thirty two neighbouring panchayats and Cochin Corporation covering altogether an area of 679 Sq. kms. More than 42 area development schemes have been taken up by the Authority.

The area development schemes provide for commercial, residential, industrial and communication developments. Cochin Marine Drive Scheme is an attempt to expand the city of Cochin by reclaiming an additional land of about 100 metres width from the backwaters. The Authority has a plan to spare about ten lakhs sq. kms. space for commercial purposes and to construct more than 1000 flats. These are in addition to ample space for parks, transportation etc. Another scheme provided for a Highway of about 30 metre width along the foreshore. The scheme will also add about ten acres to the city park.

The Authority is building a new township at Thrikkakara about 11 kms. away from the city. It will be the administrative headquarters of the district. 'Panampally Nagar' is one of the residential areas in the city. It is a self contained settlement unit catering to the basic needs of the citizens, like schooling, medical facilities, shopping, recreation etc. Large extent of marshy areas lying in the centre of the city was reclaimed and made available for developmental purposes by the Scheme. Ernakulam Ware Housing Centre provides 25 acres of land for warehousing constructions with railway siding facilities.

The authority completed the construction of 2000 houses. The scheme is also to be cross-subsidised from other remunerative schemes of the Authority to bring it within the reach of the poor. A number of agencies like HUDCO, KUDFC and nationalised banks have come forward to provide financial assistance for urban development programmes.

Educational facilities

Ernakulam occupies an important place among the districts of Kerala in the point of literacy and educational standards. There are adequate facilities for education from Pre-primary level to Post graduate level and for professional and technical education.

Spread over four educational districts there are 503 lower primary schools, 194 upper primary schools and 270 high schools.

There are 16 arts and science colleges for general education. There is a law college, an engineering college, two training colleges, an ayurveda college, a homoeo college and a home science college in the field of professional education. There is a fine arts school and a music academy.

Cochin University which came into existence on 10th July 1971, provides ample facilities for advanced study and research in pure and applied science, technology and developing social sciences and humanities like applied economics, management studies, law, commerce and banking etc.

Literary and Cultural organisations

Some of the literary and cultural societies of Kerala like Samastha Kerala Sahithya Parishad, Dekshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Kerala Fine Arts Society, Kerala History Association etc. have their headquarters at Ernakulam. Also there are number of 'Kalasamithies' spread all over the District.

Libraries

Affiliated to the Kerala Grandhasala Sangham there are about 400 libraries in the district, Public Library, Ernakulam being the oldest and the largest.

A unit of State Archives functions in the district which is the main repository of all the records relating to the district and the erstwhile princely state of Cochin.

Mass Communication facilities

In the sphere of journalistic activities Ernakulam has a brighter history. 'Kerala Mithram' the first newspaper in Kerala with all its essential characteristics was published from Cochin in 1881. Satyanadam, which started publication in 1876 from Ernakulam is considered to be the oldest living newspaper in the State.

Now about twenty dailies are published from this district most of which are small papers published as evening dailies. Three major papers have their editions from here. Besides dailies, some weeklies, fortnightlies and monthlies are also published from this District.

The nearest Radio Station is at Trichur. T.V. Programmes from New Delhi Doordarsan are relayed from the station here.

There is a large number of cinema theatres of different categories in the District.

Forests

The Forest Department in this district functions under the Divisional Forest Officer, Malayattoor. Three forest ranges are under this division. Located at Ernakulam, Mudickal, Kothamangalam and Varapuzha there are four forest depots. Wild elephants are captured and trained in Kodanad forest.

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST

Alwaye.—Situating about 21 kms. north of Ernakulam. It is known for the famous Sivarathri festival. Also a splendid summer resort.

Ambalamukal.—A fast developing area lying about 16 kms. east of Ernakulam. Site of Cochin Oil Refinery.

Ankamali.—A place of historic importance to Syrian Christians. Lies 40 kms. north of Ernakulam. It is the seat of the first Portuguese Bishop.

Bolghatty Island.—A beautiful island lying close to Ernakulam and **Willingdon Island**. The Bolghatty Palace was built by the Dutch in 1744 which later became the seat of British Resident. The palace is now converted into a hotel by Kerala Tourism Development Corporation. There is also a well laid golf link.

Chennamangalam.—Chennamangalam was one of the chief centres of the Jews in Kerala. Very old Black Jew's Synagogue, remains of Vaipicotta Seminary etc. are still present. It was the seat of Palieth Achan, the Prime Minister of erstwhile State of Cochin.

Chottanikkara.—Famous for the Devi temple, an important pilgrim centre of Hindus. Navarathri is celebrated on a grand scale.

Chowwara.—Former summer resort of Cochin Royal family. Lies on the northern bank of Alwaye river. Site of water works supplying drinking water to Ernakulam city.

Cochin Harbour and Willingdon Island.—

Cochin, one of the finest natural harbours in the world, and the only all weather harbour on the west coast, south of Bombay, affords a safe anchorage to ships.

Willingdon Island is a man made one which was formed with materials dredged while deepening the Cochin Port and channel. It is the seat of the harbour and Cochin Port Trust. The Southern Naval Command has its headquarters here. The seaport, airport and the railway terminus are all on the island.

Cochin Museum.—Cochin Museum which is under the Department of Archaeology is now known as Pareekshithu Thampuram Museum. Exhibits belonging to the 19th century like chandeliers, musical instruments, mirrors, chinawares, photographs of maharajas, marble figures and pieces of arts and crafts of Kerala can be seen here. Temple models and sculpture representing various deities collected from different parts of Kerala are also exhibited here.

Dutch Palace.—Situated at Mattancherry, it is 8 kms. away from Ernakulam. Although called Dutch, it was built by the Portuguese and presented to the Maharaja of Cochin in 1555. It acquired the present name after 1663 when the Dutch added some extension to the building and carried out some repairs. In the centre of the building is the coronation hall. 17th century murals depicting scenes from the Indian Epic, Ramayana can be seen here.

Ernakulam.—Situated on the banks of the Vembanad lake, Ernakulam is accessible by all routes-backwater, sea, road, rail and air. There is a network of transportable road. One of the most famous water carnivals of Kerala is held in Ernakulam Kayal.

Fort Cochin.—Lies 10 kms. away from Ernakulam. The Architectural style of the buildings and lay-out of the town mark out Fort Cochin from other cities and towns of Kerala. The buildings show the influence of European architecture. The Chief attraction of Fort Cochin is the St. Francis Church built by the Portuguese. It is believed to be the first church built by Europeans in India. The body of Vasco Da Gama was buried here. Close to St. Francis Church is Santa Cruz Church. Some beautiful paintings can be seen in the Roman Catholic Church. The Naval battery is also here.

Gundu Island.—It is the smallest island around Cochin with an area of only five acres and with only one building which is a Coir factory. Beautifully designed mats are manufactured here.

Hill Palace Museum.—The largest Archaeological Museum of Kerala. It is located at a hill top at Tripunithura. 12 kms. away from Ernakulam. Different types of sculptures, collection of rare coins, old weapons, manuscripts in ancient letters etc., are exhibited here. There is also a good collection of books on the world arts.

Jewish Synagogue.—The Jewish Synagogue at Mattancherry was built in 1568. The great scrolls of the Old Testament, the copper plates containing the privileges granted by the Cochin Ruler to the Jewish community and the exquisite Chinese hand-painted tiles at the Synagogue are of great interest.

Kaladi.—Kaladi is the birth place of Sreesankaracharya, the great Indian Philosopher. It is 13 kms. away from Alwaye. Kaladi has got Sringeri Madham, Ramakrishna Asramam and the Sreesankara stupa.

Kanjiramattom.—It is 18 kms. south east of Ernakulam. The most important and beautiful mosque of the district is situated in this place.

The birth place of Changampuzha, the famous Malayalam Poet, Eloor—the Industrial centre, Kallil—famous for the Bhagavathi temple, Malayattoor with its St. Thomas church and Kodanad with its Vishnu Temple and the elephant training centre are some places of tourist interest.

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Area of the District	2408 sq. k.in.
No. of Revenue Divisions	2
No. of Taluks	7
No. of Villages	102
No. of Blocks	15
No. of Panchayats	87
No. of Municipalities	7
No. of Corporation	1
Total population 1981	2535294
Males	1269174
Females	1266120
Population per sq. metre	1053
No. of Parliamentary Constituencies	2
No. of Assembly Constituencies	14
No. of Literates	1947615
Percentage of Literacy	76.82

Pareekshithu Thampuran Museum*Changampuzha Memorial*

Nadappakuli Church

*St. Thomas shrine
Malayattoor*

*St. Francis Church
Fort Cochin*



Fishing harbour and Chinese net

Civil Station—Thrikkakara*Kerala High Court*



Elephant Camp — Kodanad.



KSLDC—Milk bottling plant, Edappally

Cochin Shipyard



Cochin Port

G.C.D.A. Residential Flats – Marine drive*H.M.T. Kalamassery*

St. Thomas Church—Malayattoor.*Mosque at Kanjiramattam*

Kallil Bhagavathi temple

*Chottanikara Bhagavathi Temple.
Temple of Lord Siva—Ernakulam.*

*Thrumala Devaswom Temple—Mattancherry*

Kallil Bhagavathi temple

*Chottanikara Bhagavathi Temple.
Temple of Lord Siva—Ernakulam.*



(1) *Mattancherry Palace—Cochin*



(2) *Hill Palace Museum—Tripunithura* (3) *Bolghatty Palace*

Kadonattam Church*Jewish Synagogue, Cochin*

Sree Shankara Bridge, Kalady*Children's Traffic Park—Ernakulam*

T.V. Relay Station, Kakknad*Children's Museum and Library, Ernakulam.*

Sree Sarada Devi Temple, Kalady*Sree Sankara Stupa—Kalady.*

1 Iringol Temple, Perumbaroor



2 Trikkakara Temple

3 Sree Poornathrayeesa Temple, Thrippunithura

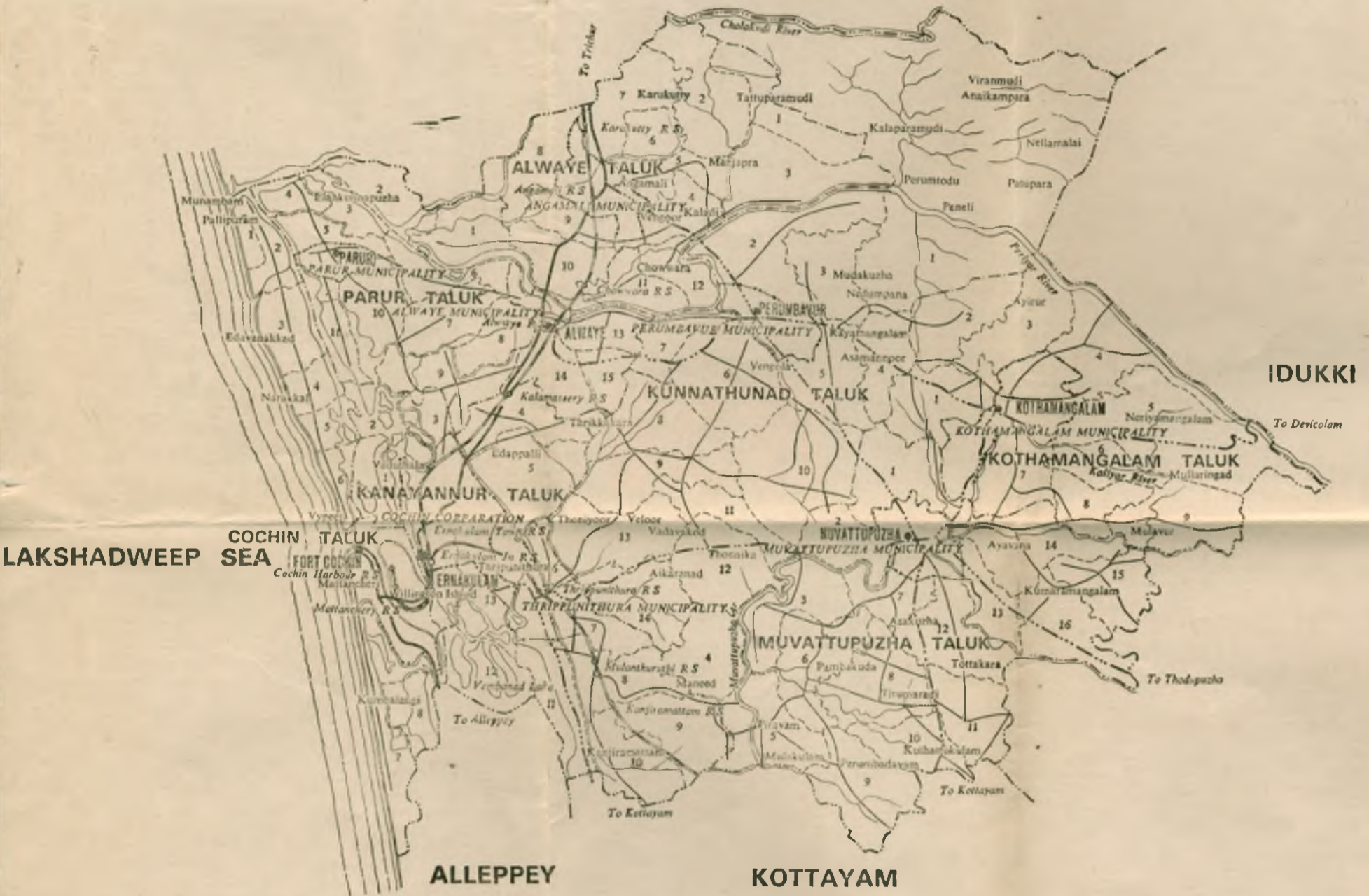
*Kerala Press Academy, Thrikkakara*

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

SHOWING PANCHAYATS

(Not Final Subject to Alterations)

TRICHUR



LIST OF PANCHAYATS

REFERENCE

District Boundary	-----
Taluk Boundary	-----
Panchayat Boundary	-----
Corporation & Municipal Area	-----
National Highway	-----
State Highway	-----
Other Roads	-----
Railway Line	-----
Lake & Rivers	-----
District Head Quarters	■
Taluk Head Quarters	●

PARUR TALUK	7. CHELLANAM	2. MANJAPRA	5. RAYAMANGALAM	9. PAINGATTOOR
1. KUNNUKARA	8. KUMBALANGY	3. MALAYATTOOR — NEELESWARAM	6. VENGOLA	MUVATTUPUZHA TALUK
2. PUTHENVELIKKARA	KANAYANNUR TALUK	4. KALADY	7. VAZHAKKULAM	1. PAIPRA
3. CHENDAMANGALAM	1. MULAVUCAD	5. THURAVOOR	8. KIZHAKKAMBALAM	2. VALAKAM
4. VADAKKEKARA	2. KADAMAKUDY	6. MOOKKANNOOR	9. KUNNATHUNAD	3. RAMAMANGALAM
5. CHITTATTUKARA	3. CHERANALLUR	7. KARUKUTTY	10. MUZHAVANNOOR	4. MANEED
6. KARUMALLUR	5. KALAMASSERY	8. PARAKKADAVU	11. AIKKARANAD	5. PIRAVOM
7. ALANGAD	5. THRIKKAKARA	9. NEDUMBASSERY	12. POOTRIKA	6. PAMBAKKUDA
8. KADUNGALLUR	6. THIRUVANKULAM	10. CHENGAMANAD	13. VADAVUKODE — PUTHENCRUZ	7. MARADY
9. ELOOR	7. CHOTTANIKARA	11. SREEMOOLANAGARAM	14. THIRUVANIYOOR	8. THIRUMARADY
10. KATTUVALLI	8. MULAMTHURUTHI	12. KANJOOR	KOTHAMANGALAM TALUK	9. ELANJI
11. EZHIKKARA	9. EDAKKATTUVAYAL	13. KIZHMAD	1. NELLIKKUZHYY	10. KOOTHATTUKULAM
COCHIN TALUK	10. AMBALLUR	14. EDATHALA	2. PINDIMANA	11. PALAKKUZHA
1. KUZHUPPILLI	11. UDAYAMPEROOR	15. CHOORNIKKARA	3. KOTTAPPADY	12. ARAKUZHA
2. PALLIPPURAM	12. KUMBALAM	KUNNATHUNAD TALUK	4. KEERAMPARA	13. AYOLY
3. EDAVANAKKAD	13. MARADU	1. VENGOOR	5. KAVALANGAD	14. AYAVANA
4. NAYARAMBALAM	ALWAYE TALUK	2. KOOVAPADY	6. PALLARIMANGALAM	15. KALLOORKKAD
5. NJARACKAL	1. AYYAMPUZHA	3. MUDAKUZHA	7. VARAPETTY	16. MANJALLOOR
6. ELANGUNNA PUZHA		4. ASAMANNOOR	8. POTHANIKKAD	