

APPENDIX-I

THE ARTISTIC TRADITION OF MAVELIKKARA

Mavelikkara has a centuries old artistic tradition. It has been enriched by a galaxy of eminent exponents of various art form. Even today this great tradition is kept up by renowned artists in different spheres . After memorable names are those of Mullikkulam Kochummini Bhagavathar, Kattu valli Veeramani Iyer, Mavelikkara Prabhakara Varma, L.P.R.Varma were the students of Veeramani Iyer), Kandiyoor Ayyappa Bhagavathar , Janaki Kunjamma. All of them were eminent Carnatic Musicians.

Mavelikkara Ramanathan was another great musician of this place. Mavelikkara Krishnammal , Mavelikkara prabhakara Varma, Mavelikkara P.Subramanyam are very famous in the music field .Mavelikkara N.Ponnammal was born as the daughter of the violin scholar and musician Mavelikkara Harihara Bhagavathar and Lakshmi Ammal. At a time when women were not willing to enter the field of art generally. Ponnammal conducted her debut at the age of 12 in Harikatha, for about twelve years she has presented Harikatha all over Kerala.

Instrumental Music

So many people who were handling instruments like Nagaswaram, Mridangam, Fiddle, Veena, Violin etc are there from Mavelikkara.

Nadaswaram

Though Mavelikkara has centuries old tradition of various fine arts, there is no tradition of Nadaswaram. Certain details are being heard about two Nadaswara experts Kochunanu Panicker and Kittupanicker who lived in the first half of the 20th Century, there are no records to learn further details about them. Some people are of the opinion that they were the members of Panicker Veettil family. Other people who come to our notice are the Nadaswaram exponents known as of Kavungal Brothers. Kandiyoor Shiva Sankara Pillai is the famous Nadaswaram expert stayed in Mavelikkara.

Fiddle

Kunjaru Thamburan who lived in the earlier part of the previous century mainly played fiddle. Kunjaru Thamburan has given out harmonious voice from this instruments which rippled and reached far away places. He was able to lay mridangam with his feet and sing out a time.

Veena

Udaya Varma Thamburan showed dexterity in music from very young age. He was very famous in the name of Veena Thamburan all over South India. He has received silk cloth (Pattu), bangle and gold medal from the Raja of Mysore. These artists who have passed Gana Praveen in violin from Sree Swathi Thirunal Music College is now playing violin in All India Radio and T.V Channels for concerts. Sathish Chandra is earning fame by playing violin in the concerts of very famous musicians of Kerala.

Mridangam

Muthukulam Kumara Pillai was a very famous Mridanga Expert in Madhya Thiruvithamcore in the first decade of the 20th Century. Kumara Pillai was playing Mridangam in the concerts of the famous musicians of that period. Mavelikkara Nanukkuttan was an important Mridangist of the initial period among the Mridangam Experts. Mavelikkara Krishnankutty became very famous all over India by playing, Mridangam along with (or in the music concert of) M.S.Subbalakshmi, Arayakkudi Ramanuja Iyyenkar, G.N.Balasubramanyam, Madhurmani Iyer, Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar, K.S.Narayanan Swamy, Balamuralikrishnan, S.Balachandran etc.

Mavelikkara Sankaran Kutty Nair, the son of Mavelikkara Anjilimoottil Madhavan Pillai and Kochukunjamma Sankaran kutty Nair, who have played Mridangam along with very famous carnatic musicians, was having 62yrs tradition. The first Guru (Teacher) of Velukutty Nair was his father Muthukulam Kumara Pillai. Later he became the student of Padmabhooshan Mani Iyer of Palakkadu for eight years for learning Mridangam. Velukutty Nair who received Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy Award in 1981, Laya Vadya Praveen from Ernakulam Fine Arts Society, Ganalaya Viswarad Award from Dewaswom Board Thulaseevanam Award have also received Sangeetha Nataka Academy Fellowship in 1988. Mavelikkara Velukutty Nair is an owner of a large wealth of disciples. Television Centre, Thiruvananthapuram has made a documentary on Prof.Velukutty Nair in the name of 'Kalaum Kalakaranum' (the Art and the Artist) having a duration of 30 minutes. Mavelikkara Raju is the main student

of Mavelikkara Krishnan kutty Nair. For the past fifty years S.R.Raju is playing Mridangam in and outside Kerala. Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy awarded Fellowship to Raju in 1997.

Kathakali

The cultural heritage of a place is connected with the progress of literature and art. In this background only the growth and development of 'Kathakali', Kerala's own art form became a subject in the cultural history. Many individuals were in the first part of 20th century who were very famous in writing 'Aattakatha', acting, singing, playing of musical instruments and for making ornaments and costumes. The most famous Kathakali actor of 20th century Chengannur Raman Pillai Asan was from Mavelikkara. 20th century, which included Kandiyoor Pappu Pillai Aasan, the Kathakali Actor of the Palace, and the Palace Kathakali Singers, Pattikaran Unnithans etc. was a golden era of Mavelikkara's Kathakali tradition. Even then the actors of the earlier period, Singers Mavelikkara Kunju Pillai and Chennithala Kochu Pillai, Kathakali instrument players Chenda Govinda Panicker, Maddalam Madhava Panicker etc. were also contained the Kathakali tradition of Mavelikkara.

Chennithala Kochupillai Panicker of Mavelikkara though adorned any attire; Paccha, Kari, Minukku characters in Kathakali. Chennithala Chellappan Pillai was the son of Mavelikkara Chennithala Othaveetil Krishna Panicker and Parvathi Amma. Chennithala Chellappan Pillai first Guru was Chennithala Kochupillai Panicker, his mother's father, poet and Kathakali Actor Chellappan Pillai did his debut in the attire

of Krishna at Chennithala Thripperumthura Mahadevar Temple at the age of 15. For six years he has trained under his Guru Chengannur Raman Pillai. With most of the famous Artists in the field of Kathakali Chellappan Pillai has adorned the attire and played.

Chettikulangara Unnikrishnan is the son of Mavelikkara Chettikulangara Unnithan and Saraswathy Amma. He learned Kathakali from Evoor Sankara Pillai Aasan and Kalamandalam Krishna Prasad. Unnikrishnan has made his debut as Krishna in Rugmini Swayamvaram at Chettikulangara temple in 1986 at the age of 13.

Madhu Varanasi is the son of Kalamandalam Narayanan Varanasi of Mavelikkara and Thulasi Devi. Madhu Varanasi wrote the Aattakkatha 'Agni Pareeksha' and he presented it on many stages. He is the student of Kalamandalam Krishna Prasad. Sree Prabha is learning Kathakali under Kalamandalam Krishna Prasad. She is the daughter of Prasannan Namboodiri and Sreedevi of Varanasi Illam, Mavelikara .¹

Chenda

Chenda is an important and widely known musical instrument of Kerala. The wood of particular type of jackfruit tree of superior variety (varikkaplavu), Kumil and Palmyra palm are used for making Chenda.

1. Chinchu Lakshmi, Nada Brahmamayi Varanasi, Mudra Maholsav 2008-p.41

Varanasi Madhavan Namboodiri

He was born as the son of Brahasree Narayanan Namboodiri and Droupadi Antharjanam of Mavelikkara Varanasi Illam. He passed B.A. Degree from S.B.College, Changanassery in 1957. His first Gurunathan was Ariyannoor Narayanan Namboodiri. Then he joined in the Sree Kulam Kalasamithi run by Kulakkada C.B.Pandarathil accepting the studentship of Krishnan Kutty Pothuval and continued practising. Varanasi Madhavan Namboodiri has received many honours. Kalamandalam Narayanan Varanasi was born in Varanasi Illam as the son of Varanasi Madhavan Namboodiri and Devaki Antharjanam of Mavelikkara².

Maddalam

It is born in Mavelikkara Varanasi Illam. Father was M.Narayanan Namboodiri and Mother Droupadi Antharjanam. He has practiced Maddalam in the southern style. He has done his debut at Mannoor Madom Shiva temple in 1957. He got Prasamsa Pathram (admiration letters) from Mavelikkara Kathakali Admirers Sangham, Alappuzha District Kathakali club, Mavelikkara Municipality Yogakshema Sabha etc.

People of Mavelikkara who have written Aattakathakal (Kathakali Stories) Krishna Pillai has written Aattakathas as per the Aattam. He has got award for his book 'Keraleeya nruthakala or Kathakali from Central Government in 1954.

2. Kalaratnam Varanasi Vishnu Namboothiri, Kadhakali Melam, Keli-2006 p.119

Drama & Cinema

Drama is one of the very ancient branches of world literature. But the Drama – literature of Malayalam is of recent origin . Drama – literature is very deeply related to visual art stage. Abhinjana Sakunthalam of Kerala Varma Valiya Koyi Thamburan (1882) is considered as the first of Malayala Drama . But Kocheepan Tharakan’s drama ‘Mariamma’(1878) is considred as the first social drama.

C.K.Rajam was born as the daughter of Mavelikkara Kollasseril Keshava Pillai and Pallippad Neendoor Chittakkattu Padeettathil Kuttyamma. She was very famous as a film actress of initial period and a drama artist.

Mavelikkara L.Ponnamma was born as the daughter of Oruppurayil Lakshmikutty Amma of Mavelikkara and Madathil Parambil Ramakrishna Pillai. She has put her individual stamp in the field of art as a drama artist and a film actress of the initial period.

Kambisseril Karunakaran was born on 31st March 1922 at Vallikunnam of Mavelikkara Taluk. He has acted in plenty of films. Karunakaran has also worked as a writer in Rajyaabhimani, Nisulakeralam, and Pouraswani Yuvakeralam etc.

Thoppil Bhasi has studied in Vallukkunnam S.N.D.P Sanskrit School and Changamkulangara School.

Mavelikkara N.Ponnamma was the daughter of Mavelikara Krishnan Namboodiri of Mavelikkara Vatavelil Illam and Narayaniamma of Payippallil Tharavadu. Though she was a music teacher, her entrance to the field of drama was as a drama artist.

Prof. R. Narendra Prasad was the son of Mullikulangara Sastham Kulangara Veettil Raghava Kurup and Janakiamma of Azhamveedu, Mavelikkara. He was famous as a literary critic, writer, drama writer, drama director and film actor. He was an English lecturer in Private and Govt. Colleges.

K.P.A.C. Sulochana was the daughter of Kunju Kunju, Kulathinte Kizhakethil, East of Theruvakulam, Mavelikkara and Kalyani Amma. Sulochana who presented unforgettable characters in the dramas like Aswamedham, Thulabharam, Survey Kallu, Mudiyanaya Puthran etc. of K.P.A.C.

Francis T. Mavelikkara is born as the son of Valakkody Terense Fernandez and Victoria Fernandez of Mavelikkara. At the time of education itself, he was attracted to Janakeeya Samskarika Vedi's activities, and entered the field of Drama by writing street dramas. He came to the Professional Drama field by writing the Drama 'Sooryakantham' for K.P.A.C Sulochana's Samshara in 1984. He has received the Best Playwright Award for the drama 'Samvarthanam' in 1997, 'Ayalkoottam' in 1999 and for 'Adhyapika' in 2000 from the state government.

Madhu Eravankara was born in Kottakkatty family in Eravankara who became very famous in the tradition of Kathakali Music, in 1954. He put his individual stamp as a film director, writer, film critic, and teacher and as an orator.

Mavelikkara Mohanan is the son of Chenda Artist K.K.Kutty and Ammini. He is working as a 'Katha Prasangan (Narrator of stories with music and accompaniments), actor, mimicry artist, political and social activist, etc. He became a professional story narrator.

Praveen Eravankara is the son of M.Krishnan Kutty Nair of Eravankara at Mavelikkara Taluk and Bhanumathi. He composed documentary films and many tele films telecast by Thiruvananthapuram Doordarsan.

Mavelikkara's Art of Painting

If we look at the history Arts of Onattukara including Mavelikkara as a subject of study, for about three centuries the art forms which were present in different areas in Kerala existed here also with certain regional trade marks. Particularly of the ritualistic art forms like 'Vagakkalamezhuthu, Kalamezhuthu for Bhadrakali Seva, Padayani Kolam Thullal using palakolongal drawn on the spathe of reca palm, Kettu Kazhcha festivals like Bull, Charriot, Horse etc. (Kala, Theru and Kuthira) are still existing. Onattukara had its own vasthu shilpa saili (archtechtural style in the construction of buildings) for the construction of temples, houses, Kalathattu etc. Examples are the temples with beautiful wood carvings (Darusilpam), Nalukettu, Ettukettu and houses and very rare Kalathattus. After the making of temporary pictures with fine dust for rituals, a lot of murals of a particular type of creative technique were seen decorating permanently the walls of temples and palaces.

Mavelikkara has a very proud tradition in the art of painting. Mukundan Thambi who was extremely capable in oil painting is the one to be remembered first. A single picture of Raja Rajeshwari which was drawn with in three days in Tessara on a Kettukuthira being exhibited on Chettikulangara kumbha Bharani became very famous. A disciple of Raja Ravi Varma, Mukundan Thambi was running an Art School in Kottakkakam. The famous Artist and writer Chithramezhuthu K.M.Varghese was a disciple of Mukundan Thambi.

Artist Rama Varma Raja was the son of Raja Ravi Varma. Rama Varma inherited his father's artistic skill. Known as Artist Thamburan, he underwent higher studies in the Art of Painting in Sir J.J.School of Arts, Bombay (Mumbai) and returned and started his studio in Ravi Vilas Palace. Since the Oil paintings of the pictures of Raja Ravi Varma were available in plenty, people could understand the greatness of the Art of painting. When local people and outsiders who are interested came to learn the art of painting at the studio of Rama Varma, he got a desire to start an institute in the name of his father. As a result of this he started Raja Ravi Varma School of Painting near his studio in 1915.

Abu Abraham was born in Chennithala, Mavelikkara. His father was M.M.Mathew. Mother's name was Kanthamma. He started drawing at the age of three. While working as a reporter in Bombay Chronicle, as a freelancer he published cartoons in Blitz weekly. He was a Rajya Sabha Member from 1972 to 1978. His important characters were short fellow and tall fellow in 'Private view'.

C.J. Yesudasan was born in Bharanikkavu, Mavelikkara. He studied in Ravi Varma Painting Institution. He was the beginner of the pocket cartoon by name 'Kittumman'. Other creations are Thudakkakaren, Chanthu, Ponnamma and Superintendent. C.V. Vivekanandan was born in Cheeranchira, Changanassery. He completed five years diploma from Ravi Varma Fine Arts Institute and did his higher studies at College of Fine Arts, Thiruvananthapuram.

Cartoon

A clear history of the Cartoonist Art of Painting / drawing started in the first decades of 20th century. The first cartoon appeared in the entertainment magazine 'Vidooshakan' (1914). Bhaskaran and Raghavan Nair were drawing humorous pictures in the entertainment magazine 'Viswa roopam' of the humourist Sanjayan. Mavelikkara was able to make enviable contributions to cartoon in India.

The Other Arts

Katha prasangam

Kathaprasangam was a popular art form. It can be defined as narrating the story in the form of a speech. Earlier this art form was called as 'Katha Kalakshepam'. This is an important audio-visual technique of art, presenting the stories on the stage with music and accompaniments. Music, acting, narrating the stories interestingly with clear meanings, all these are assembled suitably in 'Katha prasangam'.

Mavelikkara S.S.Unnithan, Vettiyar P.K, Mavelikkaa Gopinatha, Mavelikkara Mohanan etc. were the story narrators who changed Kathaprasangam into an art which earned popularity in Mavelikkara.

Dance

. K.P.Bhaskar the world famous Dancer, who stays in Singapore accepting Malaysian citizenship a family member of Kottakal, Ponakam, Mavelikkara. Half a century ago making an institute Bhasker's Dance Academy, along with Uday Sankar he spread the greatness of Indian Classical dance and Indian Culture in South East Asia. He learned Kathakali and Bharathanatyam from Guru Gopinath. Recognizing K.P.Bhasker's ability in the field of Arts, he was awarded "Pengat Jaza Jamilag Medal" by Singapore Government in 1962. He has won plenty of Awards from Japan, Thailand, Indonesia. etc. The wife of K.P.Bhaskar, Santha is a famous dancer. Santha Bhaskar produced many dance forms and presented them in various parts of the world. For the dance creations like Ramayana, Manora etc which were presented in various areas in Asia, Santha Bhaskar was the Choreographer.

Magic

Magician Samraj is the son of K.P.George and Mariama George of Kanathil, Mullikulangara, and Mavelikkara. He acquired a degree in Quality Survey from the Institute of Quality Survey of England. He has expressed interest in magic when he was a student . Gradually, he came to the field as an Amateur Magician.

3. Madhu Eravankara, Chalachitrabhinaya Rangathe Mavelikkara Peruma, Mudra Maholsav2002 p.35.

APPENDIX 2

POPULATION PARTICULARS

There was a common nature in the enumeration of population of the ancient period. A small tax was realized from those engaged in cultivation. For this purpose they started effort to count the numbers of farmers. The increase in the household requirements and social requirements of the humans, there was necessity for other occupation was raised saying about the enumeration of soldiers, the narration of the enumeration done on the soldiers who participated in the Mahabharatha war.¹ Marthanda Varma was having his own military array in Thiruvitamcore population enumeration was done in India in 1872 during the period of British Rule.

In 1881 the first complete census was done in the country. The first census conducted in Travancore was not descriptive. In 1836 census was conducted by giving responsibility to the employees of the village. In 1881 and 1891 a unified system was introduced. The census of 1921 is being characterized as the first authoritative census by some people. The first census (Kaneshumari) of Independent India was conducted in 1951. The census of 2011 is the 15th census. The census in India is being conducted on the basis of (as per the) census Rule of 1948, citizenship Rule of 1955, and citizen ship Rule of 2003. The complete details of social, economic and cultural circumstance live population, economic condition, literary, education,

1. M Surendran, Desabhimani kallakanakku parayunna Kaneshmari, Desabhimani, April 22, 2010.

housing, facilities of the household, formation of towns, Birth ratio, Death ratio, Language, religion, expatriation, disability and the full details on ward, villages, Towns, up to the bottom level are collected through census. In Mavelikkara's Town Census Report a complete census took place in 1891. According to the census of 1921, the total population is 12209, 6263 males and 5946 females. Total population in 1931 was 14194. In the 7032 were males and 7162, females. As per the census of 1941, total population was 15022 Males 7969 and females 8053. Total population of Mavelikkara Town in 1961 was 18,974. Of these 9161 were males and 9813 were females.² The total population of Mavelikkara Taluk as per the census of 1931, was 1,74,000. As per 1941 census total population was 1,93,659, Males 95,879 and females 97,780. Total houses are 37,527. As per 1971 census, total population was 2,27,277, Males 1,12,202 and females 1,15,075. The literacy rate of the Taluk is 68.78%. Male literacy is 73.04% and female literacy is 64.70%. As per 1991, census, total population of Mavelikkara Taluk is 2,88,042. In this males 1,38,537 and females 1,49,505.. Highest sex ratio 1,079.. Urban Population is 4.64%, Third rank in urban density (2,612). As per the Taluk census total population is 3,32,923, Males 1,57,240 and females 1,75,683. Total workers were 91024. In this main workers were 64499; marginal workers 26525 and non workers were 2,41,899.³

2. Census of India 1941, 1951

3. Mavelikkara Taluk Office Records

Variation in density Taluk wise 1921-1961

Mavelikara

Two Block Panchayat divisions are there in Mavelikara Taluk. One is Mavelikara Block Panchayat and the other Bharani Kavu Block Panchayat Thazhkara, Chettikulangara, Chennithala, Thripperumthura, and Thekkekara are the Panchayats that come under Mavelikara Block Panchayat. As per the census of 1991, the total population of Chettikulagara Panchayat was 33,943. In this 16,326 were males and 17,617 were females. The ratio of female and male is 1079:1000. Density of population is 16600 scheduled castes are 5473. The Scheduled tribes included 83 and the number of joint families is 7237. The average membership of a family is 4.55. State average is 5.6 (%-2).⁴

Total Purayidam (plots) 1302 hectares

Virippu Paddy fields 440hectares

Puncha paddy fields 150 hectares

Ellu cultivation 240 hectares.⁵

4. Aleppy District Gazatteer p.99

NUMBER OF LABOURERS AS PER THE CENSUS OF 1991

Labour Zone	No of Labourers	
	Females	Males
Cultivation	42	717
Agricultural Labourers	909	2040
Caretaking of animals	14	127
Small Scale Industries	90	703
Building Construction	70	384
Travel & Communication	25	424
Trade & Commerce	67	946
Other works	575	1277

5. Chettikulangara Grama Panchayathu smaranika Samskarika Charitram 1996,p 12,15

The total area of Mavelikkara Taluk is 230, 37 sq.kms. Total number of houses in this Taluk is 73374 no. Total population is 332923, males 157240 and females' 175683. Total workers in this taluk is 91024. Main workers are 64499; marginal workers 26525, 241899 people are jobless. The total scheduled caste people are 48862. Out of this 23800 are males and 25062 are females. Total schooled tribe people are 152, out of this 71 are males and 81 females' Total literate persons are 253041 nos. out of this males is 122041 and females is 131000.⁶

Enumeration of the Villages as per the Census of 2001

Thripperumthura

The total area of Thripperumthura is 1623 hectares. Number of households is 3740 Total population is 15870. of this 7523 are males and 8347 are females. Sex ratio of child population in the age group of 0-6 is male children 864 and female children 816. Total population of scheduled caste is 2927. In this male population is 1426, females 1501, Scheduled tribes constituted 5 people only. Among them there are males 2 females 3. Total literate people are 13389, of these 6418 are males and 6971 are females.

6. Thazhakkara Grama Panchayathu Records.

Chennithala

The total area of Chennithala is 638 hectares and the number of households is 3115. Total population is 1311. Of this 6188 are males and 6923 are females. Total child population in the age group 0-6 is 1341.689 male children and 652 female children. Total population of scheduled caste is 963, 457 males and 506 females. Scheduled tribes are total 5, out of these is 1 male and 4 females. Total literate persons are 11167. In this 5327 are males and 5840 are females.

Kannamangalam

The total area of Kannamangalam village is 1262 hectares. The number of households is 5486. Total population is 23173. of these 11071 are males and 12102 females. Child population in the age group of 0-6 is a total of 2404 . Out of this 1236 are males and 1168 are females. The population of scheduled caste is 3882. Of these 1889 are males and 1993 are females. Total scheduled tribes are 106, out of these 53 are males and 53 females. Total literate persons are 1960 nos of these 9524 are males and 10080 are females.

Thazhakkara

The total area of Thazhakkara village is 1337 hectares. Number of households is 3877. Total population is 16014 of these male's 7535 and females 8479. Child population in the age group of 0 is 1572. In this 816 are male children and 756 are female children. Total population of scheduled caste is 2619. In this 1284 are males

and 1335 are females. Total literacy is 13700. of these 6543 are males and 7227 are females.

Vettiyar

The total area of Vettiyar is 1217 hectares and the number of households is 4807. Total population is 20212, among them there are males 9589 and females 10623. Child population in the age group of 0-6 is 2091, male children 1082 and female children 1009, Total population of scheduled caste is 3207 of this 1566 are males and 1641 are females. Total population of scheduled tribe is 4. All are females only. Total literate persons numbered 16879. In this 8151 are males and 8728 are females.

Thekkekara Village

The total area is 1982 hectares. Number of households is 7661. Total population is 31747. In this 14873 are males and 16874 are females. Total child population in the age group of 0-6 is 3367, 1733 male children and 1634 are female children. Total scheduled caste population is 5744. In this 2804 are males and 2940 are females. Total scheduled tribes are 8, males-3 and females 5. Total literate people are 26906. of these 12725 are males and 14181 are females.

Peringala Village

The total area is 783 hectares, Number of households is 3302, and total population is 13501 of these 6362 are males and 7139 females child population in the age

group of 0-6 is 1382. Among them there 682 are male and 700 female. Total literate persons are 11458. In this 5500 males and 5958 females are there. The total population of scheduled caste is 2152. In this 1042 are males and 1110 are females.

Bharanicavu village

The total area of Bharani cave village is 1034 hectares. Number of households is 3780. Total population is 15715. Out of this 7374 are males and 8341 are females. Total population of children in the age group of 0-6 is 1551. In this males 796 and females 755(M: F:796:755). Total population of scheduled caste is 2515 of these 1229 are males and 1286 females. Scheduled tribes nil literacy population is 13,424 males 6378 and females 7046.

Kattanam Village

Total area of Kattanam village is 1291 hectares and the number of households is 4772. Total population is 19764. Male 9300 and females 10464. Child population in the age group of 0-6 is 1945. Male children-1023 and female children 922. Total population of scheduled caste is 3172 of these 1538 are male children and 1634 female. Scheduled tribe population is 2 are males and 3 are females. Total literate population is 16632. of these this 7921 are males and 8711 females.

Chunakkara Village

The total area of Chunakkara village is 1692 hectares and the number of households is 5411. Total population is 22436. Out of this 10565 are males and

11871 are females. Total child population in the age group of 0-6 is 2422. Male 1236 and females 1186 (M: F: 1236:1186) Total population of scheduled caste is 3479. In this 1713 are males and 1766 are females. Scheduled tribes nil. Total literate people are 18414, in this 8890 are males and 9524 are females.

Nooranadu Village

The total area of Nooranadu is 2128 hectares and the number of households is 6408. Total population is 25604-males 11960 and females 13644. Child population in the age group of 0-6 is 2560-male children 1327 and female children 1233 (M:F- 1327:1233) Total population of scheduled caste is 4574. In this 2247 are males and 2327 are females. Total population of scheduled tribes is 7 males 3, females 4 and literate population is 21248. In this 10146 are males and 11102 are females.

Palamel village

Total area of Palamel village is 2559 hectares and number of house holds is 7715. Total population of the villages is 31916. In this there are males 15112 and females 16804. Child population in the age group of 0-6 is 3397. This includes male children 1678 and female children 1719? Total population of scheduled caste is 5170. Out of this 2483 are males and 2687 are females. There are no scheduled tribes in this village. Total literate population is 25642. In this males are 12616 in number and females are 13026.

Thamarakkulam Village

Total area of Thamarakkulam village is 2089 hectares. Number of households is 6979. Total population is 29629. In this 13597 are males and 15432 are females. Child population in the age group of 0-6 is 3161. Among them there are male children 1600 and female children 1561 in number. Total of population of scheduled caste is 4469. 2200 are males and 2269 are females Total population of scheduled tribe is 12-males 7 and females 5 literate populations is 21248 and out of this 10606 are males and 10642 are females.

Vallikunnam Village

Total area of Vallikunnam village is 2137. Hectares and number of house holds is 6979, Total population is 29629-males 13597 and females' 15432. Child population in the age group of 0-6 is 3161-male children 1600 and female children 1561. Total scheduled caste population is 3989. Among them 1922 number are male and 2067 are female. Total literate people are 23260. In this 11296 are males and 11964 are females.⁷

7. CensusOf India, Mavelikkara Taluk Records