CHAPTER-III
PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA (KERALA)

As per Indian Constitution, Kerala Government has three estates namely the legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. Each estate has its own functions to perform. Legislature is the law making body. Kerala follows a Unicameral Legislative system, ie, there is only one house for state legislature namely the Legislative Assembly. The total number of members in the Kerala legislative assembly is fixed as 141. Of this, 140 are elected directly by the people on the basis of adult suffrage and one member is nominated from the Latin Community, which falls under minority category. The members of the legislative assembly elect one of the members as its Speaker and another as Deputy Speaker. The Speaker presides over the meetings of the House and conducts the business of the government. The Deputy Speaker performs the duties of the speaker in the absence of Speaker.

The Executive consists of the Governor, the Chief Minister and the council of Ministers. The Governor is appointed by the President of India. He / She are the constitutional head of the State. The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister. The other ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is the head of the elected Government and heads the Council of Ministers. The council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

Judiciary is separated from the Executive and the Legislature and the constitution provides an independent and impartial Judiciary. The judiciary comprises the Kerala High Court and a system of lower courts. The high court holds the seats of Chief Justice and 26 permanent and two additional pro tempore justices. The High Court of Kerala is the apex court for the state and also hears cases from the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.
Auxiliary authorities known as panchayats, for which elections are held in every five years, govern local affairs. After the 74th Amendment of the Constitution, Kerala is following a three tier panchayath Raj system, comprising of the District Panchayats, Block Panchayats and Village Panchayats. From the political part, Kerala hosts two major political alliances: the United Democratic Front (UDF led by the Indian National Congress) and the Left Democratic Front (LDF led by the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI (M)).
Kerala is sandwiched between the Lakshadweep Sea and the Western Ghats, is a narrow, fertile strip of land on the southwest coast of India. The landscape of Kerala is a gift of the sea and the mountains. Overwhelmed by Kerala's scenic splendor, a tourist once exclaimed, "The God that made Kerala had green thumbs" It is in this tranquil land of Kerala, embellished with green that one can find an ideal getaway - an escape unwinding miles of fine golden sands with the boundless blue of the Arabian Sea. No doubt then that Kerala with its beautiful landscape, intriguing customs, high-intensity cultural life and an educated public so often dressed in white has highlighted its name on the itinerary of many tourists in various parts of the world.

**Administrative structure**

Kerala State has been divided into 14 districts, 21 revenue divisions, 14 District Panchayats, 75 taluks, 152 CD blocks, 1453 revenue villages, 978 Gram Panchayats, 5 corporations, 60 municipalities and 1 Township. A district is governed by a District Collector, who is an officer from Indian Administrative Service (IAS) of Kerala cadre and is appointed by the State Government of Kerala. Functionally the district administration is carried on through the various Departments of the State Government each of which has an office of its own the district level. The District Collector is the executive leader of the district administration and the District Officers of the various Departments in the district render technical advice to him in the discharge of his duties. The District Collector is a key functionary of Government having large powers and responsibilities. He has a dual role to both as the agent of the Government of the state and also as the representative of the people in the district. He is also responsible for the maintenance of the law and order of the district.
Table No. 3.1

Table showing the Listing of Districts and Taluks in Kerala State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Districts</th>
<th>Number of Taluks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kollam</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Pathanamthitta</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Alappuzha</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Idukki</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Kozhikode</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Wayanad</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kannur</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kasaragod</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>75</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Other than urban units such as town municipalities and rural units called Gram panchayats, other government administrative subdivisions includes taluks and 'community development blocks' (also known as CD blocks or blocks). A taluk consists of urban units such as census towns and rural units called gram panchayats. The Tahsildar in charge of each taluk is primarily the Revenue Official responsible for the collection of revenue of the taluk, but he is also expected to be in direct contact with the people at all levels and to have firsthand knowledge of the conditions of every village under his jurisdiction. The Tahsildar is assisted in each village by village
officers and village assistants. A block also consists of such as census towns and Gram panchayats. A block is administered by a Block Development Officer (BDO), who is appointed by the Government of Kerala. A gram panchayat, which consists of a group of villages, is administered by a village council headed by a Gram Panchayat President.

A District Superintendent of Police, better known as a Superintendent of Police, heads the District Police organization of Kerala Police. This is as per the Police Act of 1861, which is applicable to the whole of India. The Superintendents of Police are officers of the Indian Police Service. For every subdivision, there is a Subdivision Police, headed by a Police officer of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police. Under subdivisions, there are Police Circles, each headed by an Inspector of Police. A Police Circle consists of Police Stations, each headed by an Inspector of Police, or in case of rural areas, by a Sub-Inspector of Police. The Kerala High Court has the jurisdiction of the state of Kerala. Each of the districts has a District Court.

**Geography of Kerala**

Kerala is located between latitudes 8 degree 18' north and 12 degree 48' north and longitudes 74 degree east 52' and 72 degree 22' east, this is a land of eternal beauty having 1.18 per cent of the country. It is on the tropical Malabar Coast of southwestern India. Tamil Nadu state is in east and Karnataka state is in north of Kerala. Due to its terrain and its physical features, it is dividing in east west cross-section into three district regions - hill & valleys midland plains and coastal region. Forests cover 27 per cent of the whole of Kerala. Some of the forests are so dense that their flora and fauna, in places such as Silent Valley, have not yet been completely assessed and recorded. Medicinal herbs, abundant in these forests, are used in Ayurveda.
Kerala is wedged between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats. Geographically, Kerala can be divided into three climatically distinct regions: the eastern highlands (rugged and cool mountainous terrain), the central midlands (rolling hills), and the western lowlands (coastal plains). Located at the extreme southern tip of the Indian subcontinent, Kerala lies near the centre of the Indian tectonic plate; as such, most of the state is subject to comparatively little seismic and volcanic activity. Pre-Cambrian and Pleistocene geological formations compose the bulk of Kerala’s terrain. The Western Ghats rises on average to 1,500 m (4920 ft) above sea level, while the highest peaks may reach to 2,500 m (8200 ft). Just west of the mountains lie the midland plains comprising central Kerala, dominated by rolling hills and valleys. Generally ranging between elevations of 250–1,000 m (820–3300 ft), the eastern portions of the Nilgiri and Palni Hills include such formations as Agastyamalai and Anamalai. Kerala’s western coastal belt is relatively flat, and is criss-crossed by a network of interconnected brackish canals, lakes, estuaries, and rivers known as the Kerala Backwaters. Lake Vembanad—Kerala’s largest body of water—dominates the Backwaters; it lies between Alappuzha and Kochi and is more than 200 km² in area. Around 8 percent of India’s waterways (measured by length) are found in Kerala. The most important of Kerala’s forty four rivers include the Periyar (244 km), the Bharathapuzha (209 km), the Pamba (176 km), the Chaliyar (169 km), the Kadalundipuzha (130 km) and the Achankovil (128 km).
Demographics

The 31.8 million Keralites are predominantly of Malayali ethnicity, while the rest is mostly made up of Jewish and Arab elements in both culture and ancestry. Kerala’s 321,000 indigenous tribal Adivasis, 1.10 percent of the population, are concentrated in the east.

Malayalam is Kerala’s official language; Tamil and various Adivasi languages are also spoken by ethnic minorities. Kerala is home to 3.44 percent of India’s people; at 819 persons per sqkm, its land is nearly three times as densely settled as the rest of India, which is at a population density of 325 persons per sqkm. Kerala’s rate of population growth is India’s lowest, and Kerala’s decadal growth (9.42 percent in 2001) is less than half the all-India average of 21.34 percent. Whereas Kerala’s population more than doubled between 1951 and 1991 by adding 15.6 million people to reach 29.1 million residents in 1991, the population stood at less than 32 million by 2001. Kerala’s coastal regions are the most densely settled, leaving the eastern hills and mountains comparatively sparsely populated.

Kerala has highest literacy among the states of India. State topped the Education Development Index (EDI) among 21 major states in India in year 2006-2007. Kerala with a literacy rate of 90.90 percent stands first among other Indian states. Like men, women in Kerala also hold a high literacy rate - 87.7 percent, which is higher than any other state in India. Most Keralites, such as this fisherman, live in rural areas. Women compose 51.42 percent of the population. Kerala’s principal religions are Hinduism (56.2 percent), Islam (24.70 percent), and Christianity (19.00 percent). Remnants of a once substantial Cochin Jewish population also practice Judaism. In comparison with the rest of India, Kerala experiences relatively little sectarianism.
Brief History of Kerala

Kerala is mentioned in many ancient Sanskrit works. The Aitareya Aranyaka is the earliest Sanskrit work, in which Kerala is mentioned. The Ramayana and Mahabharatha show indication of Kerala. Katyayana (4th Century BC) and Pathanjali (2nd Century BC) show their acquaintance to the Kerala. The puranas also show the geography of Kerala. Kalidasa’s Raghuvamsa has given a beautiful description of Kerala. Kautilya’s Arthasastra also mentions Kerala. In ancient time, the population of Kerala was combination of different groups of Dravidian. The ancient Dravidian kingdoms of South India (Chera, Chola and Pandya) as well as their people were held together by intimate bonds of blood, language and literature and that was the force, which promoted a sort of cultural homogeneity in South India. The Aryan immigrants who settled in Kerala had themselves to undergo radical changes in their ways of life, habits, customs and manners. This process of transformation paved the way for a desirable fusion of the two streams of culture; the Aryan and the Dravidian. Aryan systems of medicine, astrology, art and architecture also were introduced. The Vedas, Upanishads and Puranas became the scripture. Their ways of life habits, customs and manners. This process of transformation paved the way for a desirable fusion of the two streams of culture; this synthesis evolved Kerala culture as it is today. Kerala has a culture with certain distinct characteristics. Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam and Christianity have contributed their significant share in enriching the cultural wealth of Kerala. The States Reorganisation Act of November 1, 1956 elevated Kerala to statehood.
Districts of Kerala

Kerala has 14 districts. Based on geographical, historical and cultural similarities, the districts are generally grouped into three groups:

- North Kerala: Kasaragod, Kannur, Wayanad, Kozhikkod and Malappuram
- Central Kerala: Palakkad, Thrissur, Eranakulam and Idukki
- South Kerala: Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Pathanamthitta and Kottayam

Economy of Kerala

Kerala is one of the economically developed states of India with a per capita GDP of INR 11,819, significantly higher than the all India average. The service sector, tourism, business process outsourcing, banking and finance, transportation etc., dominates the economy with 63.8% of statewide GDP while agriculture and fishing industry account for 17.2% of GDP. Although, the manufacturing industry is not very significant, this is mitigated by remittances sent home by overseas Kerala, which contributes around 20% of state GDP. Nearly half of Kerala’s population is engaged in agriculture. The key crops of Kerala include rice, coconut, tea, coffee, rubber, cashews, and spices - including pepper, cardamom, vanilla, cinnamon, and nutmeg. The state has some mineral resources also which include limonite, kaolin, bauxite, silica, quartz, rutile, zircon, and sillimanite. Industries include traditional manufacturing such items as coir, handlooms, and handicrafts, small-scale industries and some medium- and large-scale manufacturing firms.
Kerala Travel Information

Kerala is one of the most romantic, beautiful natural attractions of the world. It can attract a traveler with vast expanse of beaches, green shades of palm trees, lowlands, and sky scraping mountains, placid lakes and some of the most picture-perfect locations of the world. The distinctive features of Kerala are ayurveda, backwaters, beach tourism and short distances. The natural beauty packed with beaches, jungles, mountains and backwaters, Kerala is a hot destination for health tourism. With age-old resources of Ayurveda, the visitors can rejuvenate their body, mind and soul. Thiruvananthapuram, the state capital has many tourist attractions such as Sri Padmanabhaswamy temple, Puthe Maliga Palace Museum, Velli Tourist Park, CVN Kalari Sangam, Natural History Museum, Zoological Garden and Science and Technology Museum. Ponmudi, a small hill resort is just 61 Kms from Thiruvananthapuram and on the way one can see Neyyar dam and Neyyar Wildlife Sanctury. Kovalam, a picture perfect tiny beach is a certain charm and popular with travelers looking for rest from their hectic life. The places worth visiting in and near Kovalam are Vizhinjam, Pulinkudi & Chwara, Samudra Beach and Pozhikkara beach and Varkala Beach resort. The other places to visit in Kerala are Kollam, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Ettumanur, Munnar, Kochi, Thrissur, Kozhikode, Mahe, Thalasseri and Bekal.

Rivers of Kerala

Kerala has 44 rivers, of which 41 originate from the Western Ghats and flow towards west into the Arabian Sea. The river Cauvery originates in Kerala and flow east into the neighboring States. These rivers and streams flowing down from the Western Ghats either empty themselves in to the backwaters in the coastal area or directly into the Arabian Sea. The
important rivers from north to south are Valapattanam (110 kms), Chaliar (69 kms), Kadalundipuzha (130 kms), Bharathapuzha (209 kms), Chalakudy (130 kms), Periyar (244 kms), Pamba (176 kms), Achancoil (128 kms) and Kalladayar (121 kms). Other than these, there are 35 more small rivers and rivulets flowing down from the Ghats. Most of these rivers are navigable up to the midland region for country crafts, which provide a cheap and reliable transport system. The presence of a large number of rivers has made Kerala rich in water resources, which are being harnessed for power generation and irrigation.

**Education in Kerala**

Kerala is best in India in literacy and education. According to the census of 2001, the rate of literacy in Kerala is highest with an average of 90.92 per cent. It signifies that Kerala is at par with advanced countries of the world on point of literacy. The Muslims had their Madrassas and Arabic Colleges. The Madrassas give special emphasis on the learning of Quran, the life of the prophet, worship and the tenets of Islam. The beginning of Western education in Kerala may be associated with the work of Christian missionaries. The foundations of English education were firmly laid in Kerala. This led to the establishment of institutions offering professional and technical courses as well as those devoted to the promotion of oriental studies and fine arts. Institutions like Law College, Thiruvananthapuram (1874), the Ayurveda College, Thiruvanthapuram (1889), the Sanskrit College, Thiruvananthapuram (1889), the Engineering College, Thiruvanthapuram (1939), the Swathi Thirunal Academy, (now College of Music) (1939), the Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram (1951), the Agricultural College, Thiruvanthapuram, (1955), and the Veterinary College, Trichur (1955) were started. In 1937, the University of Travancore with headquarters in Trivandrum was set up. In 1957 following the birth of
Kerala State, the Travancore University was recognised as Kerala University with jurisdiction over the whole of the state until 1968 when the new University of Calicut was established to cater the needs of North Kerala. The Cochin University of Science and Technology, the Kerala Agricultural University, Trissur, The Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, the Sree Sankaracharya Sanskrit University, Kaladi, the North Malabar University Kannur were established later.

**Food of Kerala**

Food in Kerala is light, fresh and easy to eat. The main food items are rice, coconut and vegetables, apart from fish. Food is traditionally eaten by the hand and served on a banana leaf. Another interesting feature is the abundant use of coconut oil, chilli, mustard seeds, curry leaves, and coconut milk.

**Arts & Culture of Kerala**

Kerala is very rich in cultural heritage developed through the centuries and typical art forms, particularly folk dances. Kerala's culture is mainly Dravidian in origin, deriving from a greater Tamil-heritage region known as Tamilakam. Later, Kerala's culture was elaborated on through centuries of contact with overseas cultures.

**Dance & Music of Kerala**

Native performing arts include Koodiyattom, Kathakali from Katha (story) and kali (performance) and its offshoot Kerala Natanam, Koothu (akin to stand-up comedy), Mohiniaattam (dance of the enchantress), Thullal, Padayani, and Theyyam. Other arts are more religion and tribal-themed. These include Chavittu Nadakom, Oppana (originally from Malabar), which combines dance, rhythmic hand clapping, and Ishal Vocalisations.
Kalaripayattu

Kalaripayattu, the ancient martial art of Kerala is one of the oldest and most scientific and comprehensive systems of martial training existing in this world today, and it has its own system of medicine called Kalari Marma Chikitsa. The state's architectural wealth is embodied in its Nalukettu the traditional Kerala house and other temple structures. These buildings represent the art of wooden construction at its best. Today very few new structures respect the traditions of Kerala architecture.

Ayurveda

Kerala's equable climate, natural abundance of medicinal resources and the cool monsoon makes it the best place for curative and restorative packages using Ayurveda, a system of medicine developed around 600 BC in India. Kerala is the only state in India, which practices this system of medicine with absolute dedication. The monsoon atmosphere provides dust-free and cool environment, opening the pores of the body to the maximum, making it most receptive to herbal oils and therapy. This system of medicine gives attention on the prevention of body diseases in addition to curing them.

CONSUMER PROTECTION COUNCIL MEMBERS IN NORTH KERALA

Prof. (Dr.) Ashok R.Patil has been nominated as a Member of Prestigious ‘Central Consumer Protection Council’ for the period of 2015 to 2017 by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Department of Consumer Affairs, Government of India.

Vice-chancellor congratulates Prof. Ashok Patil for his commendable achievement.
Chapter III

Profile of the Study Area (Kerala)

Member of Consumer Protection Council of Malappuram District

1. Chairman – District Collector

2. Member, Secretary Ex Office – District Supply Officer, Malappuram

3. Senior Superintendent DCDRF Malappuram Member, Ex Officio

4. Sri. P. Ubaidulla, MLA - Member

5. Adv. M. Ummor, MLA - Member

6. Sri. Abdurahiman Randathani, MLA - Member

7. Sri. Subdurahiman, Additional District Magistrate - Member

8. Sri. PK. Abdussalam, Asst. Taluk Supply Officer, District Supply Office, Malappauram - Member

9. Sri. K.V. Saseendran, Assistant Controller, Legal Metrology, Malappauram - Member

10. Sir. P. Subramaniyan, Project Officer, Integrated Child Development Services, Malappuram - Member

11. Sri. K. Sugunan, District Food Inspector, Malappuram - Member

12. Sri. K. M. Jose Cholakkal, Payanad - Member

13. Sri. Abdul Rasheed, Near PSMO College, Tirurangadi - Member

14. Sri. Kader Saidalavi, Tirurangadi PO - Member

15. Sri. CP. Ramdas, Padmaragam PBTN0.87, PO. Perinthalmanna - Member

16. Smt. Nadeera Hameed, Chettuvai (House) Near SBT Mangalath, Perinthalmanna - Member
3. Profile of the Study Area (Kerala)

17. Sri. Abdal Karim, Palliyalil House Pappinipara, Anakayam - Member

18. Sri. Damodaran, Avannoor, Chethana Formulation - Member

19. Sri. E.K.Cheri, District Secretary, Vyapari Vyavasai Ekopana Samith, Manjeri (PO) - Member

20. Sri. Velayudhan, Udaya Steel Furniture Industry, Randathani (PO) - Member

21. Sri. P.K. Kunjimoh, Panamparambil (H) Mankada, PO, Malappuram - Member

22. Sri. Ummer, Ottummal, General Secretary, STU District Committee, PO. Parappanangadi - Member

23. Sri. M.A. Raza, EP. House, Ayama Colony, Chemankadavu - Member

24. Sri. NA. Kareem, Nllambur (H) PO. Pookkumpam, Nllambur, INTUC, - Member

25. Dr. Vijayan, Secretary, Indian Medical Association, Malappuram Branch Co-Operative hospital Malappuram - Member

26. Sri. PP. Lenindas, S/o. Dasmodaran, Velimukku Po - Member

27. Adv. Regina Manjeri (PO) - Member

28. M.A. Anilkumar, District Youth Co-ordinator Nehuruyuakendram, Malappuram - Member

29. Sri. Rasheed Arappuram, Secretary Press Club, Malappuram - Member
Chapter III  Profile of the Study Area (Kerala)

30. Adv. P.V.Manaf, puthenveedan house, Areekode (Member District Panchayath) - Member
31. Sri. Kalid Master, Pulppadan House Pallankode (PO) - Member
32. Sri. Jabbar Haji, President Kondotty Block panchayath - Member
33. Sri.T.T.Beeravunni, Vice President. Vengara Block panchyath - Member
34. Sri. A.A.Salam, President Vengara Block Panchyath - Member
35. Sri. Sreelatha, President, Allpparambu Grama Panchyath - Member

Member of Consumer Protection Council of Kasaragod District

1. District Collector, Kasaragod - Chairman
2. District Supply Officer, Kasaragod - Member
   Secretary, Ex- officio
3. Senior Superintendent, District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Kasaragod - Member

Members representing the Kerala Legislative Assembly:

4. Shri E. Chandra Sekaran, MLA - Member
5. Shri N.A. Nellikunnu, MLA - Member
6. Shri K.V. Abdul Razaq, MLA - Member

Members representing Government Departments and Undertakings with Consumer Interest:

7. Assistant Manager, Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation, District Depot, Kasaragod - Member
### Chapter III

**Profile of the Study Area (Kerala)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Member</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>District Food Inspector, Kasaragod</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Joint Register of Co-operative Societies (Gen.), Kasaragod</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>District Tribal Development Officer, Kasaragod</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>District Co-ordinator, Kudumbashree Mission, Kasaragod</td>
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<td>Members representing Voluntary Consumer Organizations:</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Shri N. Raveendran, Kasaragod</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Shri E. Chandrashekaran Nair (Rtd. RDO),</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Prof. A.K. Shankaran (Rrd. Kasaragod)</td>
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<td>Members representing Farmers, Manufactures, Traders and Industrialists:</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Shri Sathish Chandran, Kasaragod</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>General Secretary, Vyapari Vyavasayi Ekopna, Kasarkod</td>
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<td>General Secretary, Vyapari Vyavasayi Samithi, Kasaragod</td>
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<td>Shri K. Ahammed Ali, KSSSIA, Kasaragod</td>
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<td>Members representing Trade Unions:</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>Shri A. Bhaskaran, Kasaragod, CITU</td>
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Chapter III  Profile of the Study Area (Kerala)

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Shri Sherif, Kodavanchi, STU Kasaragod</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>Shri R.G. Kurup, AITUC, Kasaragod</td>
<td>Member</td>
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Members representing consumer in the District other than those specified above:

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<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Prof. T.C. Mahava Panikkar, Rtd. Director of collegiate Education, Kasaragod</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>Shri C.K. Bhaskaran, Udma Padinhar</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>Shri Chandran, K., Secretary Koyithatta</td>
<td>Member</td>
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</table>

Member representing Press Club of District Headquarters:

<table>
<thead>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>Secretary, Press Club, Kasaragod</td>
<td>Member</td>
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</table>

Members representing Panchayaths:

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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Shri Muhammed Mubarak Hajee, District Panchayath</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Smt. Fareeda Sakeer Ahammed, District Panchayath</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Shri Khader Paloth, Block Panchayath, Kasaragod</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Shri Moideen Kunhi Paika, Block Panchayath, Kasaragod</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter III  Profile of the Study Area (Kerala)

Member of Consumer Protection Council of Wayanad District

1. Sri. M.V. Shreyams Kumar, MLA  - Member
2. Sri. I.C. Balakrishnan, MLA  - Member
3. Sri. V. Ummar Master, MLA  - Member
4. A.M. KSCSC, District Depot, Kalpetta  - Member
5. Asst. Controller, Legal Metrology, Kalpetta  - Member
6. Asst. Commissioner, Commercial Tances, Kalpetta  - Member
7. Joint Register (G), Co-operative Department, Kalpetta  - Member
8. Food Inspector, Kalpetta Municipality  - Member
9. Sri. M.M. Augustine General Secretary, Wayanad  - Member
10. Adv. Fr. John Choorapparha, Director, Legal Aid Centre  - Member
11. State Consumer Council, Wayanad  - Member
12. Smt. K. Ammiri, Vice President, Adivasi Aikya Samithi  - Member
13. Sri. V.T. Kumar, President, Kalpetta  - Member
14. Sri. Joji Eldo, General Secretary, Moolankav Post  - Member
15. Smt. Vijaya Kesavan, Vyabari Vyvasayi Ekopana Samithi, Women Wing, District President, Wayanad  - Member
16. Adv. V. Thomas, Kasshaka Congress, Wayanad  - Member
17. Shri. C. Moideenkutty, Chalil Veedu, Kalpetta Po  - Member
18. Shri. V.N Lekshmanan, Mariya Building Pulpally  - Member
19. Shri. K. Sugathan, Kalpetta  - Member
Chapter III  Profile of the Study Area (Kerala)

20. Shri. M. Devakumar, Kasuna, Koodothummal, Wayanad - Member

21. Dr. Fr. Thomas Joseph Thesakam, Vianney Bhavan - Member

22. Adv. Shyju Manisseril, Secretary, Kalpetta North Po - Member

23. M. Kamal, Secretary, Press Club, Kalpetta - Member

24. Shri. T. Muhammed, Thesvayal Veedu, Naikatty Po - Member

25. Shri. K.V. Sasi, Pulimasathil Veedu, Kashambukunnel - Member

26. P.K. Anilkumar, Sreeleshmi, Meppadi Po - Member

27. M.G. Biju, Mashuvanchery Veedu, Wayanad - Member

28. Jose Nelledam, Nelledath (H) Perikkallur Po, Wayanad - Member