



**KEY STATISTICS OF ALLEPPEY DISTRICT**  
(Census 1991)

Area: 1414 sq. km. Population: 19,90,589  
Literacy: 100%. Density of population: 1408 per sq. km.  
Main language spoken: Malayalam

PRICE: FIFTEEN RUPEES

DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES ALLEPPEY



**DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES**

**ALLEPPEY KERALA**



**SURVEY OF INDIA**

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

**ALLEPPEY DISTRICT**

The objective of this 'Map Series' is to provide users and planners with topographic and thematic information related to the district.

ALLEPPEY, the anglicised version of Alappuzha was formed, on 17th August 1957, comprising of Ambalapuzha, Shertallai, Mavelikara, Chengannur, Kartikapalli and Kuttanad Taluqs. During the Sangam age, Alleppey was part of Kuttanad, one of the four divisions of ancient Kerala. The port at Alleppey had its past glory and historic tradition of abundant trade activities till the development of Cochin Harbour during the 2nd quarter of this century.

Sprawling over an area of 1414sq.km, the district is divided into 6 taluqs, 12 development blocks, 61 panchayats and 84 villages. The only district of Kerala without hills, lies in low land and midland regions, and is hailed as the 'Venice of the East' because of its intricate maze of backwaters, canals and seashore. Two main canals running parallel, linking the backwaters, lagoons and seashore are the lifeline of the district. Achankovil and Pamba Rivers along with the tributaries sprawl across the area and the still waters Vembanad and Kayamkulam Lakes stretch along the west coast.

This district has a population of 19,90,589 as per 1991 census consisting of Hindus, Christians, Muslims and a few tribals. Climate is tropical and agriculture is the mainstay of the people. Cassava, coco, cashew, areca and sugarcane are also grown here. The Lakkhadweep Sea bordering the west and more than 20% of the area being waterlogged, pisciculture happens to be another important occupation. 'Chakara' the ocean bounty of fish, a boon by Sea Goddess, is a rare marine phenomenon occurs at times during May to August of every year.

Alleppey is the centre for coir and copra industry in Kerala and the products like matings, carpets etc., are being exported on a large scale. There are three major industrial estates located at Kollakadavu, Mityitara and Arur.

The district has contributed its mite to the development of art and culture. Two stalwarts of Malayalam literature-Sahitya Panchananan P.K. Narayana Pillai and Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai hailed from this district. In spite of the preeminence of Vaishnava cult the district produced great Siva saints viz. Virai-Minda and Nayanar during the 9th century.

Being one of the most picturesque parts of Kerala, the district provides ample opportunities for the tourists to enjoy the charm of dame nature. Alleppey is known for the spectacular water regatta-the snakeboat races, the most famous of all the 'Nehru Trophy Boat Race' being conducted annually on the 2nd Saturday of August, at Punnameda Kayal, an important event attracting people from India and abroad. On cruise through backwaters and lagoons-scenery flashes up-contrasts of lush greens and deep blues, golden yellow of islands, lovely stretch of paddy fields, the swaying coco plantations, tourists can have the unique experience of the culture and life of coastal Kerala.

Ambalapuzha temple renowned for the unique taste of its prasadam 'Pal-piyasam', the statue of Kanumiddikutan the remnant of the bygone era of Buddhism in Kerala, Mannarasala temple - devoted for serpent deity, Arattungal - the church famous for St. Sebastian, the market for hill produce at Kayamkulam etc., are some of the tourist attractions of the district.

**REFERENCES**

Boundary, international  
Boundary, state demarcated/undemarcated  
Boundary, district subdivision, taluk or taluk, forest  
Boundary, block  
Boundary pillars: surveyed/unlocated  
Roads, metalled: according to importance; distance  
Roads, unmetalled: according to importance; bridge  
Cart-track, pack-track and pass; Footpath with bridge  
Bridges: with piers/without; Causeway, Ford or Ferry  
Railways, broad gauge: double/single with station; under constr.  
Railways, other gauges: double/single with distance, under constr.  
Mineral line or tramway, Main power line, Cutting with tunnel  
Streams: with track in bed; undefined; Canal  
Dams: masonry or rock - filled; earthwork; Weir  
River banks: shelving; steep, 3 to 6 metres; over 6 metres  
River, dry with water channel; with silt and rocks; Tidal river  
Saline/saline rocks; Shoal; Swamp; Reed  
Wells: lined/unlined; Tube-well; Spring; Tanks: perennial/dry  
Embankments: road or rail tank; Broken ground  
Settlements: urban; rural; Fort  
Huts: permanent; temporary; Tower; Antiquities  
Temple, Chhatri, Church, Mosque, Idgah, Tomb, Graves  
Lighthouse, Lightship, Buoys: lighted; unlighted; Anchorage  
Mine, Quarry  
Orchard & Plantation  
Post office, Telegraph office, Post & Telegraph office, Police station  
Bungalows: dak or travellers; inspection; Rest house  
Circuit house, Camping ground, Forest: reserved; protected  
Hospital, Dispensary, Veterinary Hospital  
Places of tourists' interest

Names: other places of interest  
Names: settlements  
Names: taluk  
Names: taluk headquarters  
Names: headquarter, district

Arattungal  
Trikkunnapuzha  
SHERTALLAI  
SHERTALLAI  
ALLEPPEY

