



CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

The present Census-2011 is another milestone in the history of census taking of 21st Century in the country. It is also at a time when India is poised for emerging as a strong, self-reliant and modern Nation among the comity of nations. Therefore the statistics shed by this Census in a sense is very vital to guide and shape the future course of development of the Nation.

2. Census is much more than a mere head count of the population of the country. In a way it gives, in addition to demographic profile, economic, social and cultural profile of the country at a particular moment. Demographers and Planners look at Census for data at the lowest levels of village or ward of a town. There is a wide spectrum of census data users such as scholars, businessmen, industrialists etc. As far as a government is concerned, its planning and formulation of policies to a greater extent relates to the primary data thrown up by Census. Delimitation of constituencies and affirmative action like formulation of reservation policies are also based on this vital data.

Rural – Urban Frame

3. The division of a specified geographical entity such as a State or a district into rural and urban components for the purpose of analysis of population Census data has many important uses from the demographic point of view. Therefore, Census statistics have been presented for rural and urban areas separately since 1951. The increased use of Census statistics has now made it an invariable necessity to continue the presentation in this form. In Census, urban areas are specifically defined. We can see that urban area has been defined in all previous censuses, except during those censuses of the 19th Century. From 1961 Census onwards, an almost uniform methodology and concept for the classification of area was followed in the country. This had been done to bring about uniformity in the application of urban definition in all the States and Union Territories of the country. The rural area is, however, taken as the residual portion excluding the urban area from the total area and for that no other strict definition is followed. The basic unit for the rural area is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries.

Concepts and Definitions

4. In Kerala, in the past, before formation of the State, separate censuses were conducted in the three distinctly different regions viz., the native States of Travancore, Cochin and the Malabar District of erstwhile Madras Presidency. As the agencies of Census taking were different, there were differences in the definitions adopted for the rural-urban classification in these three regions. In the native States of Travancore and Cochin no place was treated as urban till the 1891 Census. In contrast, in the Malabar District, the Town Improvement Act of 1865 enacted by the Madras Government paved the way for the establishment of four municipalities, viz., Calicut, Palghat,

Tellicherry and Fort Cochin in 1866 and Cannanore in 1867. These municipal towns were censused separately though data were not presented in the Census of 1871. In the '1881 Census Report of India', the concept of a town was expressed as follows:

“Where the population is not less than 5,000 and resides in one assemblage of houses, the houses being in juxtaposition or only separated by streets or spaces surrounded on all sides by houses or gardens or spaces whether cultivated or not distinctly appertaining to the houses in question, such assemblage of houses, if bearing one common name shall be considered a town.”

5. This is one of the earliest definitions given for a town in Census. The definitions used in earlier censuses up to 1951 in the regions now constituting the present Kerala State are as follows:

1901 - MADRAS

6. Towns comprised of all municipalities of whatever population and every other continuous collection of houses, permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent of Census having regard to the character and relative density of its population, its importance as a centre of trade and its historic associations, considered to treat as a town.

1901 - COCHIN

7. Certain well accepted tests such as constitution in regard to sanitary and police arrangements, relative density of the dwellings, the numerical strength and character of the population, the importance of the place with regard to trade, architecture and historical associations were laid down as the distinguishing features of urban tracts

1901 - TRAVANCORE

8. Towns consisted of:
- (i) Every municipality of whatever size;
 - (ii) All civil lines not included in municipal limits;
 - (iii) Every cantonment; and
 - (iv) Every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons and possessed of an urban character.

In dealing with places falling under the last head, the character of population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the places as a centre of trade and its historic associations were taken note of.

1911 - MADRAS

9. All municipalities and cantonments and every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, as decided by Provincial Superintendent of Census were treated as towns.

1911 - COCHIN

10. All municipalities of whatever population, and every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Census Superintendent, having regard to the character and relative density of its population, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations, considered for treating as a town were treated as urban.

1911 - TRAVANCORE

11. Towns consisted of:

- (i) Every municipality or local area declared to be a town by or under the Town Conservancy and Improvement Regulation and
- (ii) Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, or any other local area, declared by the Government to be a town for Census purposes.

In selecting the places to be classified as towns under the second type, the circumstances suggested for consideration were the character of the population, the nature and strength of the social bond, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a center of trade and its historic associations. Overgrown villages with no urban characteristics were not treated as towns.

1921 - MADRAS

12. Every municipality, all civil lines not included within municipal limits, every cantonment and every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent of Census decided were treated as towns for Census purposes.

1921 - COCHIN

13. Towns comprised of all municipalities of whatever population and every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons. The importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations were other factors to decide a place as a town.

1921 - TRAVANCORE

14. Towns comprised of municipalities of whatever population size and places under the Police Regulations that were provided with sanitary staff.

1931 - MADRAS

15. Towns were:

- (i) Municipalities, Cantonments and Civil Lines and
- (ii) Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which a Provincial Superintendent of Census decided to treat as a town for Census purposes.

The criteria applied in reaching this decision were the character of the population, the relative density of the residential dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and historic associations.

1931 - COCHIN

16. Every municipality, all civil lines not included within municipal limits, every cantonment and every other continuous collection of houses, inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent of Census decided on the basis of character of population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade, and its historic associations were treated as towns. It may be noted that the non-municipal towns of the State had fewer urban characteristics than the municipal towns, but they too had their own importance in that they primarily existed as the necessary market centres for the service of adjacent rural areas.

1931 - TRAVANCORE

17. Towns consisted of:

- (i) Every municipality;
- (ii) All civil lines not included within municipal limits;
- (iii) Every cantonment; and
- (iv) Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent of Census decided to treat as a town for Census purposes.

In dealing with the question under item (iv), the Provincial Superintendent of Census was required to consider the character of the population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations.

1941 - MADRAS

18. All places having Municipal Corporation, municipal area, all civil lines not included in municipal limits and cantonment were treated as urban, irrespective of their population size. In other cases, a town was defined as the continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons possessing definite urban characteristics which the Provincial Superintendent of Census decided.

1941 - COCHIN

19. (i) Every municipality and
(ii) Every other continuous collection of houses with urban characteristics such as character of the population, the relative density, importance as a centre of trade and other amenities were treated as towns.

1941 - TRAVANCORE

20. (i) Every municipality;
(ii) All civil lines not included within municipal limits;
(iii) Every cantonment; and
(iv) Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent of Census decided to consider as a town for Census purposes were treated as towns.

In dealing with the question under item (iv), the Provincial Superintendent of Census was required to consider the character of the population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations.

1951 - MADRAS

21. All places having Municipal Corporation, municipal area, all the civil lines not included in municipal limits and cantonments were treated as urban irrespective of their population size. In other cases, a town was defined as a continuous collection of houses inhabited by usually not less than 5,000 persons which have urban characteristics such as character of the population, relative density of dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and historic associations and other distinct characteristics like facilities for higher education, public utility services, local body administration, urban diversions and recreations.

1951 - TRAVANCORE – COCHIN

22. All municipalities and places where conservancy arrangements existed were elevated to the status of towns.

23. Kerala State was formed as per the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. In the first Census that came thereafter in 1961, a uniform definition for urban area as given below was evolved for application in all States/Union Territories of the country.

- (i) All places with a city corporation, municipality, cantonment board or notified town area committee.
(ii) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :

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- (a) Minimum population of 5,000;
 - (b) Density of population of not less than 400 persons per sq.km. (1,000 persons per sq.mile); and
 - (c) At least three-fourth of the male population engaged in non- agricultural pursuits.

24. The population, density and extent of male population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits were determined with reference to the Census figures of 1951. Twenty-three places in the State that did not satisfy the criteria were also recognized as towns on the recommendation of the State Government. These exceptions were either towns in the 1951 Census or places of growing importance for one reason or other having urban amenities.

25. In the 1971 Census, the same definition was followed except with regard to the third criterion. Instead of ‘at least three-fourths of the male population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits’, ‘at least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits’ was substituted. The male working population consisted of categories of workers excluding cultivators (Category-I) and agricultural labourers (Category-II). The Primary Census Data of the 1961 census were used for treating places as towns. There was also a discretionary provision for the Director of Census Operations to treat a place as town for special reasons in consultation with the State Government, even if it did not satisfy the criteria. Accordingly, some places with distinct urban amenities though not satisfying the criteria were treated as towns based on the reports of local authorities.

26. In the 1981 Census, the same definition adopted in 1971 was followed with some minor variation. For applying the third criteria, as indicated earlier the Industrial Category-III, comprising of activities like fishing, plantation, orchards, etc., was considered as an allied agricultural activity. The Primary Census Abstract of 1971 was used for working out the eligibility of treating places as towns in 1981.

27. In the 1991 Census, the definition adopted in 1981 was followed, with the only exception of applying the third criterion for which the Primary Census Abstract of 1981 Census was used, for treating places as towns. Entire village or portion of village lying wholly outside the limits of statutory towns that satisfied the criteria was treated as Census (non-municipal) Towns.

28. In 2001 Census, the definition for an urban area adopted in 1991 Census was followed. This definition of an urban area continued without any change in 2011 Census as well, as follows:-

STATUTORY TOWNS:-

29. All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.

CENSUS TOWNS:-

30. All other places which satisfied the following criteria:

- (a) A minimum population of 5,000 ;
- (b) At least 75 per cent of the male main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits ; and
- (c) A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq.km. (1,000 persons per sq.mile).

OUT GROWTHS:-

31. It is to be noted that apart from the above, the out-growths of Cities and Municipal Towns (Statutory Towns) also have been treated as urban areas in Census. An out growth is defined as an area, came up around a city or a statutory town, outside its statutory limits, but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town, which does not satisfy the minimum population limit to be treated as an independent urban unit but deserves to be clubbed with the existing town to form a continuous urban spread such as areas adjoining a town with definite urban features. In some cases, Railway Colonies, University Campuses, Port Areas, Military Camps etc. would have come up around a city or a statutory town outside the statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town. Each of these individual areas by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to be treated as an independent urban unit but deserves to be clubbed with the existing town to form a continuous urban spread. Such areas adjoining a town with definite urban features are considered as Out-Growths. There were 33 Out-Growths in 2001 Census. The number has been reduced by about 50% i.e. to 16 in 2011 Census due to classification of 17 out-growths as Census Towns in 2011. These 17 Out-Growths were confined to 8 districts viz. Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alappuzha and Thiruvananthapuram. Of these, one out-growth of 2001 Census, named, Hemambikanagar (a portion of Akathethara village) of Palakkad Municipality of Palakkad district satisfied the three fold urban criteria in 2011 Census along with the rural part of the village excluding the Outgrowth and hence was eligible to be treated as an independent Census town. For testing the urban criteria, the entire village had to be considered excepting the area of the village which is included in a statutory town. On the basis of this, entire Akathethara village, including the portion of Hemambikanagar out-growth, has qualified to be treated as a census town for 2011 Census. Thus Hemambikanagar out-growth has become non existent in 2011 Census. It can be stated that out of the 33 out-growths of 2001 Census, 16 out-growths are continuing as such in 2011 Census, 16 out-growths have independently qualified to be treated as Census towns and in the case of one out-growth, the out growth together with the remaining rural part of the village, has been qualified to be classified as a census town in Census 2011. Another case is that of Kazhakkootam OG of 2001 Census in Thiruvananthapuram district which was a part of the then Kazhakkootam-Menamkulam village. After 2001 Census, Kazhakkootam-Menamkulam village was bi-furcated into two villages viz, Kazhakkootam and Menamkulam respectively. In 2001 Census the Kazhakkootam OG area was

covered by a part of Kazhakkootam revenue village. However, in 2011 Census, the entire Kazhakkootam village has been treated as Kazhakkootam OG.

32. All the remaining areas other than urban as defined above will be treated as Rural.

Urban agglomerations

33. The concept of 'Town Groups' was introduced for the first time in 1961 Census. In 1971 Census, this concept was refined with a view to obtain better feed back with regard to urban contiguity, processes and trends of urbanization and other related matters. This concept without any change or modification has remained in force in 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 censuses. According to this definition, an Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban Out-Growths (OG's) or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without Out-growths of such towns.

34. In 2001 Census, three more conditions were added to the concept of Urban Agglomerations (UAs) for the first time. They were as follows:-

- (i) The core town or at least one of the constituent towns of an Urban Agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town; and
- (ii) The total population of all the constituent units, ie towns and out-growths of an Urban Agglomeration (UA) should not be less than 20,000 as per 1991 Census.
- (iii) In the case of Urban Agglomeration, its area should not cut across and should be confined to the district boundary.

This concept now continues without any change for Census 2011 also.

35. Even after the evolvement of a refined concept of Urban Agglomeration in 1971 Census, no Urban Agglomeration was constituted in the State of Kerala in 1971. Nine Urban Agglomerations were formed for the first time in 1981 Census and their number increased by 7 ie., to 16 in 1991 Census. In 2001 Census, with the addition of Kasaragod (UA), the total number of Urban Agglomerations had further increased to 17. For 2011 Census, there are 19 Urban Agglomerations in the State. Five Urban Agglomerations viz. Ottappalam(UA) in Palakkad district, Chalakkudy (UA) in Thrissur district, Kothamangalam (UA) in Ernakulam district, Changanassery (UA) in Kottayam district and Kayamkulam (UA) in Alappuzha district, are newly formed in the State for the present Census, while three Urban Agglomerations of the 2001 Census viz. Vadakara (UA) of Kozhikode district; Kodungallur (UA) and Guruvayoor (UA) of Thrissur district were merged with Kozhikode (UA) of Kozhikode district and Thrissur (UA) of Thrissur district of Census 2011 respectively.

36. Four tables related to Urban Agglomerations are given in the following pages. The table No:A relates to Urban Agglomerations of 2001 Census continuing in 2011 Census with jurisdictional changes effected after 2001 Census. In table No:B, the names of UAs of 2001 Census,

which are continuing without any jurisdictional changes in 2011 are shown. A list of newly formed Urban Agglomerations for Census 2011 is provided in table No:C. The names of Urban Agglomerations of 2001 Census merged with other Urban Agglomerations of 2001 Census which continue in 2011 Census are given in table No: D.

37. In the State, 13 Urban Agglomerations of 2001 Census continue in 2011 Census with jurisdictional changes as a result of addition of a number census towns. Chittur-Thathamangalam is the only one Urban Agglomeration of 2001 Census which continues in 2011 Census with no jurisdictional changes except with the classification of Koduvayur OG as Koduvayur Census Town. Five UAs have been newly formed for Census 2011 thereby totalling the number of UAs for 2011 Census to 19.

Table No: A**UAs of 2001 Census which continue in 2011 Census with jurisdictional changes**

<i>2001 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>	<i>2011 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>
1. Kasaragod (UA)	1. Kasaragod (UA)
Kasaragod (M)	Kasaragod (M)
Kudlu (CT)	Koipady (CT)
	Mogral (CT)
	Puthur (CT)
	Shiribagilu (CT)
	Madhur (CT)
	Kudlu (CT)
	Chengala (CT)
	Chemnad (CT)
	Bare (CT)
	Udma (CT)
2. Kanhangad (UA)	2. Kanhangad (UA)
Kanhangad (M)	Kanhangad (M)
Nileshwar (OG)	Nileshwar (OG)
Cheruvathur (OG)	Cheruvathur (OG)
Perole (OG)	Ajanur (CT)
	Perole (CT)
	Pilicode (CT)
	Maniyat (CT)
	North - Thrikkariapur (CT)
	South - Thrikkariapur (CT)
3. Kannur (UA)	3. Kannur (UA)
Kannur (M)	Payyannur (M)
Kannur Cantonment (CB)	Taliparamba (M)
Thalassery (M)	Kannur (M)
Azhikode North (CT)	Kannur Cantonment (CB)
Azhikode South (CT)	Mattannur (M)
Valapattanam (CT)	Koothuparamba (M)
Chirakkal (CT)	Thalassery(M)
Puzhathi (CT)	Karivellur (CT)

<i>2001 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>	<i>2011 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>
Pallikkunnu (CT)	Pariyaram (CT)
Elayavoor (CT)	Kurumathur (CT)
Thottada (CT)	Irikkur (CT)
Kadachira (CT)	Kuttiattoor (CT)
Muzhappilangad (CT)	Mayyil (CT)
Eranholi (CT)	Kolacherry (CT)
Dharmadom (CT)	Cheleri (CT)
New Mahe (CT)	Maniyoor (CT)
	Kunhimangalam (CT)
	Cheruthazham (CT)
	Kadannappalli (CT)
	Ezhome(CT)
	Madayi(CT)
	Cherukunnu(CT)
	Kannapuram (CT)
	Narath (CT)
	Pappinisseri (CT)
	Kalliasseri (CT)
	Azhikode North (CT)
	Azhikode South (CT)
	Valapattanam (CT)
	Chirakkal (CT)
	Kannadiparamba (CT)
	Munderi (CT)
	Kanhirode(CT)
	Varam (CT)
	Puzhathi (CT)
	Pallikkunnu (CT)
	Elayavoor (CT)
	Chelora(CT)
	Ancharakandy (CT)
	Iriveri(CT)
	Chala(CT)

<i>2001 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>	<i>2011 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>
	Thottada(CT)
	Kadachira(CT)
	Mavilayi(CT)
	Peralassery(CT)
	Muzhappilangad (CT)
	Koodali (CT)
	Keezhallur (CT)
	Paduvilayi (CT)
	Pathiriyad (CT)
	Mangattidam(CT)
	Kandamkunnu(CT)
	Manantheri (CT)
	Kottayam- Malabar (CT)
	Eruvatti (CT)
	Pinarayi (CT)
	Dharmadom (CT)
	Eranholi (CT)
	Kadirur (CT)
	Pattiom (CT)
	Mokeri (CT)
	Kolavelloor (CT)
	Panoor (CT)
	Panniyannur (CT)
	New Mahe (CT)
	Chockli (CT)
	Peringathur (CT)
4. Kozhikode (UA)	4. Kozhikode (UA)
Kozhikode (MCorp)	Vadakara (M)
Koduvally (OG)	Quilandy(M)
Kunnamangalam (OG)	Kozhikode (MCorp)
Kakkodi (OG)	Koduvally (OG)
Elathur (OG)	Elathur (OG)
Kadalundi (OG)	Kadalundi (OG)
Puthiyangadi (OG)	Puthiyangadi (OG)
Pantheeramkavu (CT)	Valayam (CT)

<i>2001 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>	<i>2011 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>
Olavanna (CT)	Chekkiad (CT)
Cheruvannur (CT)	Thuneri (CT)
Beyepore (CT)	Kunnummal (CT)
Karuvanthuruthy (CT)	Nadapuram (CT)
Feroke (CT)	Edacheri (CT)
Ramanattukara (CT)	Eramala (CT)
	Azhiyur (CT)
	Chorode (CT)
	Ayancheri (CT)
	Kottappally (CT)
	Villiappally (CT)
	Palayad (CT)
	Maniyur (CT)
	Iringal (CT)
	Meppayyur (CT)
	Kozhukkallur (CT)
	Thurayur (CT)
	Thikkody (CT)
	Keezhariyur (CT)
	Naduvannur (CT)
	Panangad (CT)
	Balusseri (CT)
	Ulliyeri (CT)
	Chemancheri (CT)
	Atholi (CT)
	Nanmanda (CT)
	Chelannur (CT)
	Thalakkulathur (CT)
	Kakkodi (CT)
	Kuruvattur (CT)
	Kunnamangalam(CT)
	Poolacode (CT)
	Thazhecode (CT)
	Mavoor(CT)

<i>2001 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>	<i>2011 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>
	Peruvayal (CT)
	Kuttikkattoor (CT)
	Olavanna (CT)
	Pantheeramkavu(CT)
	Perumanna (CT)
	Ramanattukara (CT)
	Cheruvannur (CT)
	Beypore (CT)
	Karuvanthuruthy(CT)
	Feroke (CT)
5. Malappuram (UA)	5. Malappuram (UA)
Manjeri (M)	Manjeri(M)
Malappuram (M)	Malappuram (M)
Anakkayam (OG)	Anakkayam (OG)
	Tirur (M)
	Ponnani (M)
	Vazhayur(CT)
	Cherukavu(CT)
	Kondotty(CT)
	Koottilangadi (CT)
	Kodur (CT)
	Kottakkal(CT)
	Perumanna (CT)
	Ponmundam(CT)
	Tanalur(CT)
	Cheriyamundam (CT)
	Kattipparuthi (CT)
	Talakkad(CT)
	Triprangode(CT)
	Thirunavaya(CT)
	Naduvattom(CT)
	Kuttippuram(CT)
	Irimbiliyam(CT)
	Chelambra(CT)

<i>2001 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>	<i>2011 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>
	Pallikkal(CT)
	Thenhippalam(CT)
	Ariyallur(CT)
	Moonniyur(CT)
	Peruvallur(CT)
	Kannamangalam (CT)
	Urakam(CT)
	Othukkungal (CT)
	Parappur(CT)
	Vengara(CT)
	Abdu Rahiman Nagar(CT)
	Tirurangadi(CT)
	Neduva(CT)
	Nannambra(CT)
	Thennala(CT)
	Kalady(CT)
	Edappal(CT)
	Alamcode(CT)
	Marancheri(CT)
6. Palakkad (UA)	6. Palakkad (UA)
Palakkad (M)	Palakkad (M)
Puthuppariyaram (OG)	Puthuppariyaram (CT)
Hemambikanagar (OG)	Hemambikanagar (CT)
Marutharode (OG)	Pudussery Central (CT)
	Pudussery West (CT)
	Marutharode (CT)
	Pirayiri (CT)
7. Thrissur (UA)	7. Thrissur (UA)
Thrissur (MCorp)	Kunnamkulam (M)
Nadathara (CT)	Chavakkad (M)
	Guruvayoor (M)
	Thrissur (MCorp)
	Kodungallur (M)
	Eriyad (OG)
	Irinjalakuda (M)

<i>2001 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>	<i>2011 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>
	Kadavallur(CT)
	Kattakampal(CT)
	Pazhanji(CT)
	Karikkad(CT)
	Eyyal(CT)
	Chiramanangad (CT)
	Akathiyoor(CT)
	Porkulam(CT)
	Choondal(CT)
	Chiranellur(CT)
	Velur(CT)
	Mundathikode(CT)
	Peringandoor(CT)
	Minalur(CT)
	Eranellur(CT)
	Alur(CT)
	Kandanassery(CT)
	Kadikkad(CT)
	Punnayurkulam(CT)
	Vadakkekad(CT)
	Punnayur(CT)
	Edakkazhiyur(CT)
	Vylathur(CT)
	Pookode(CT)
	Iringaprom(CT)
	Perakam(CT)
	Orumanayur(CT)
	Paluvai(CT)
	Thaikkad(CT)
	Brahmakulam(CT)
	Elavally(CT)
	Pavaratty(CT)
	Venmanad(CT)
	Mullassery(CT)
	Venkitangu(CT)

<i>2001 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>	<i>2011 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>
	Vadanappally(CT)
	Talikkulam(CT)
	Killannur (CT)
	Thangalur(CT)
	Avanur(CT)
	Anjur(CT)
	Kaiparamba(CT)
	Tholur(CT)
	Edakkalathur(CT)
	Peramangalam(CT)
	Choolissery(CT)
	Pottore(CT)
	Kolazhy(CT)
	Kurichikkara(CT)
	Vellanikkara(CT)
	Kuttoor(CT)
	Puzhakkal(CT)
	Puranattukara(CT)
	Chittilappilly(CT)
	Adat(CT)
	Kozhukkully(CT)
	Kainoor(CT)
	Nadathara(CT)
	Parakkad(CT)
	Karamuck(CT)
	Manalur(CT)
	Eravu(CT)
	Veluthur(CT)
	Manakkody(CT)
	Marathakkara(CT)
	Puthur(CT)
	Avinissery(CT)
	Palissery(CT)
	Venginissery(CT)

<i>2001 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>	<i>2011 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>
	Kodannur(CT)
	Anthicad(CT)
	Padiyam(CT)
	Vadakkummuri(CT)
	Kizhakkummuri(CT)
	Cherpu(CT)
	Paralam(CT)
	Chevvoor(CT)
	Vallachira(CT)
	Oorakam(CT)
	Kurumpilavu(CT)
	Kizhuppillikkara(CT)
	Thanniyam(CT)
	Edathiruthy(CT)
	Chendrappini(CT)
	Kaipamangalam(CT)
	Perinjanam(CT)
	Pappinivattom(CT)
	Panangad(CT)
	Edavilangu(CT)
	Ala(CT)
	Pallipuram(CT)
	Methala(CT)
	Poyya(CT)
	Madathumpady(CT)
	Trikkur(CT)
	Nenmenikkara(CT)
	Amballur(CT)
	Puthukkad(CT)
	Parappukkara(CT)
	Kattur(CT)
	Porathissery(CT)
	Madayikonam(CT)
	Pullur(CT)

<i>2001 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>	<i>2011 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>
	Manavalassery (CT)
	Edathirinji(CT)
	Vellookkara(CT)
	Vadakkumkara (CT)
	Poomangalam(CT)
	Padiyur(CT)
	Thekkumkara(CT)
	Vadama(CT)
8. Kochi (UA)	8. Kochi (UA)
Angamaly (M)	Perumbavoor (M)
Aluva (M)	Angamaly (M)
Paravur (M)	Aluva (M)
Kalamassery (M)	Paravur (M)
Kochi (MCorp)	Kalamassery (M)
Kedamangalam (OG)	Kochi (MCorp)
Alangad (OG)	Kedamangalam (OG)
Cheriyakadavu (OG)	Cheriyakadavu (OG)
Kakkanad (OG)	Thrippunithura (M)
Thrippunithura (M)	Koovappady (CT)
Chowwara (CT)	Chelamattom(CT)
Chengamanad (CT)	Marampilly(CT)
Edathala (CT)	Vazhakulam(CT)
Choorikkara (CT)	Vengola(CT)
Kadungalloor (CT)	Perumbavoor(CT)
Kottuvally (CT)	Kunnathunad(CT)
Varappuzha (CT)	Puthencruz(CT)
Eloor (CT)	Kalady(CT)
Vazhakkala (CT)	Mattoor(CT)
Cheranallur (CT)	Vadakkumbhagom(CT)
Kadamakkudy (CT)	Chowwara(CT)
Mulavukad (CT)	Nedumbassery(CT)
Thiruvankulam (CT)	Chengamanad(CT)
Kureekkad (CT)	Kizhakkumbhagom (CT)
Maradu (CT)	Thekkumbhagom (CT)

<i>2001 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>	<i>2011 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>
	Edathala(CT)
	Chornikkara(CT)
	Puthenvelikkara (CT)
	Chendamangalam (CT)
	Moothakunnam(CT)
	Vadakkekara(CT)
	Karumalloor(CT)
	Kadungalloor(CT)
	Alangad(CT)
	Kottuvally(CT)
	Varappuzha(CT)
	Eloor(CT)
	Njarackal(CT)
	Elamkunnapuzha (CT)
	Puthuvype(CT)
	Kumbalangy(CT)
	Kakkanad(CT)
	Vazhakkala(CT)
	Cheranallur(CT)
	Kadamakkudy(CT)
	Mulavukad(CT)
	Thiruvankulam(CT)
	Kanayannur(CT)
	Kureekkad(CT)
	Maradu(CT)
	Kumbalam(CT)
	Manakunnam(CT)
	Mulamthuruthy(CT)
	Amballur(CT)
9. Kottayam (UA)	9. Kottayam (UA)
Kottayam (M)	Kottayam (M)
Vijayapuram (OG)	Ettumanoor(CT)
Nattakam (OG)	Athirampuzha(CT)
Perumbaikad (CT)	Aimanam(CT)

<i>2001 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>	<i>2011 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>
	Perumbaikad(CT)
	Vijayapuram(CT)
	Chengalam South(CT)
	Nattakam(CT)
	Panachikkad(CT)
	Puthuppally(CT)
10. Cherthala (UA)	10. Cherthala (UA)
Cherthala (M)	Cherthala (M)
Vayalar (OG)	Arookutty (CT)
Thanneermukkam (OG)	Aroor (CT)
Kokkothamangalam (CT)	Ezhupunna (CT)
Muhamma (CT)	Kodamthuruth (CT)
	Thaikattussery (CT)
	Kuthiathode (CT)
	Vayalar (CT)
	Pallipuram (CT)
	Thanneermukkam (CT)
	Kokkothamangalam(CT)
	Kanjikkuzhi (CT)
	Muhamma (CT)
	Mannanchery (CT)
	Pathirappally (CT)
	Komalapuram (CT)
11. Alappuzha (UA)	11. Alappuzha (UA)
Alappuzha (M)	Alappuzha (M)
Punnapra (OG)	Punnapra (OG)
Kalarkode (OG)	Kalarkode (OG)
Komalapuram (CT)	
12. Kollam (UA)	12. Kollam (UA)
Kollam (MCorp)	Kollam (MCorp)
Neendakara (OG)	Neendakara (OG)
Eravipuram (OG)	Eravipuram (OG)
	Paravoor (M)

<i>2001 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>	<i>2011 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>
	Oachira (CT)
	Kulasekharapuram (CT)
	Adinad (CT)
	Thodiyoor (CT)
	Kallelibhagom(CT)
	Karunagappally (CT)
	Ayanivelikulangara (CT)
	Vadakkumthala (CT)
	Panmana (CT)
	Chavara (CT)
	Thrikkaruva (CT)
	Panayam (CT)
	Perinad (CT)
	Elampalloor (CT)
	Nedumpana (CT)
	Kottamkara (CT)
	Thrikkadavoor (CT)
	Thrikkovilvattom (CT)
	Adichanalloor (CT)
	Thazhuthala (CT)
	Mayyanad (CT)
	Meenad (CT)
	Poothakkulam (CT)
13. Thiruvananthapuram (UA)	13. Thiruvananthapuram (UA)
Thiruvananthapuram (MCorp)	Attingal (M)
Kazhakkootam (OG)	Nedumangad (M)
Sreekaryam (OG)	Neyyattinkara (M)
Kudappanakunnu (OG)	Thiruvananthapuram (MCorp)
Vattiyoorkavu (OG)	Kazhakkootam (OG)
Kovalam (OG)	Kovalam(OG)
	Alamcode (CT)
	Keezhattingal (CT)
	Vakkom (CT)

<i>2001 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>	<i>2011 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>
	Kizhuvalam-Koonthalloor(CT)
	Edakkode (CT)
	Azhoor(CT)
	Vattappara(CT)
	Karakulam(CT)
	Veiloor (CT)
	Pallipuram(CT)
	Iroopara(CT)
	Uliyazhathura (CT)
	Sreekaryam (CT)
	Kudappanakkunnu (CT)
	Vattiyookavu (CT)
	Kalliyoor(CT)
	Venganoor (CT)
	Vilappil (CT)
	Kulathummal (CT)
	Malayinkeezhu (CT)
	Vilavoorkkal (CT)
	Pallichal (CT)
	Athiyannur (CT)
	Kanjiramkulam (CT)

Table No: B

UAs of 2001 Census which continue in 2011 Census with no jurisdictional changes but with status of component units changed

<i>2001 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>	<i>2011 Census Urban Agglomeration</i>
1.Chittur-Thathamangalam(UA)	1.Chittur-Thathamangalam(UA)
Chittur-Thathamangalam (M)	Chittur-Thathamangalam (M)
Koduvayur (OG)	Koduvayur(CT)
Puthunagaram (CT)	Puthunagaram (CT)

Table No: C
Newly formed UAs for 2011 Census

<u>Urban Agglomeration</u>
1.Ottappalam (UA)
Shoranur (M)
Ottappalam (M)
Ongallur- II (CT)
Ongallur- I (CT)
Pattambi (CT)
Muthuthala (CT)
Thrithala (CT)
Vaniyamkulam-II (CT)
2.Chalakudy(UA)
Chalakudy (M)
Muringur Vadakkummuri (CT)
Koratty (CT)
Kallur Vadakkummuri (CT)
Kallur Thekkummuri (CT)
3.Kothamangalam(UA)
Muvattupuzha (M)
Kothamangalam (M)
Velloorkunnam (CT)
Eramalloor (CT)
4.Changanassery(UA)
Changanassery (M)
Chethipuzha(CT)
Thrikkodithanam (CT)
Paippad (CT)
5.Kayamkulam(UA)
Kayamkulam (M)
Mavelikkara (M)
Haripad (CT)
Kumarapuram (CT)
Karthikappally (CT)
Chingoli(CT)
Cheppad (CT)

Pathiyoor (CT)
Keerikkad (CT)
Muthukulam (CT)
Kandalloor (CT)
Puthuppally (CT)
Krishnapuram (CT)
Mannar (CT)
Kurattissery (CT)
Kannamangalam (CT)
Chennithala (CT)
Thazhakara (CT)
Bharanikkavu (CT)
Kattanam (CT)

Table No: D
UAs of 2001 Census merged with other UAs of 2001 Census which continue in 2011 Census

<i>Urban Agglomerations of 2001 Census</i>	<i>UAs to which merged</i>
1. Vadakara (UA)	Merged with Kozhikode UA
Vadakara (M)	
Villiappally (CT)	
Palayad (CT)	
2. Kodungallur (UA)	Merged with Thrissur UA
Kodungallur (M)	
Eriyad (OG)	
Methala (CT)	
3. Guruvayoor (UA)	Merged with Thrissur UA
Chavakkad (M)	
Guruvayoor (M)	
Pookode (OG)	
Perakam (CT)	
Iringaprom (CT)	
Thaikkad (CT)	
Paluvai (CT)	
Pavaratty (CT)	
Brahmakulam (CT)	
Venmanad (CT)	

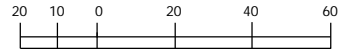
Table No: E
Statement of Towns Not Included in UAs, 2011

District	Towns of 2001 continuing in 2011, not included in UAs of 2011	Size class 2011	New Towns of 2011 not included in UAs of 2011	Size class 2011
Kasaragod	1.Manjeswar(CT) 2.Hosabettu (CT) 3.Bangramanjeswar(CT)	VI V V	1.Kunjathur(CT) 2.Uppla(CT) 3.Mangalpady(CT) 4.Shiriya(CT) 5.Palikkara(CT) 6.Keekan(CT)	IV IV IV V IV V
Wayanad	1.Kalpetta(M)	III		
Kozhikode			1.Eravattur(CT) 2.Koothali(CT) 3.Menhaniam(CT)	IV IV IV
Malappuram	1.Perinthalmanna(M)	III	1.Kizhuparamba(CT) 2.Nilambur(CT)	III III
Palakkad			1.Thirumittacode-II(CT) 2. Mannarkkad-I (CT) 3. Alathur (CT)	IV III III
Thrissur			1.Kaniyarkode(CT) 2.Cheruthuruthi(CT) 3.Nedumpura(CT) 4.Desamangalam(CT) 5.Nelluwaya(CT) 6.Kottappuram(CT) 7.Chittanda(CT) 8.Kumaranelthur(CT) 9.Chelakkara(CT) 10.Enkakkad(CT) 11.Wadakkanchery(CT) 12.Kariyannur(CT) 13.Kallettumkara(CT)	IV IV IV V V V V V V V IV V V
Idukki	1.Thodupuzha(M)	II		
Kottayam	1.Palai(M) 2.Erattupetta(CT) 3.Vaikom(M)	III III III		
Alappuzha	1.Chengannur(M)	III		
Pathanamthitta	1.Thiruvalla(M) 2.Pathanamthitta(M) 3.Adoor(M)	II III III	1.Kozhenchery(CT)	IV
Kollam	1.Punalur(M)	III	1.Kottarakkara(CT)	III
Thiruvananthapuram	1.Varkala (M)	III	1.Parasuvaikkal(CT) 2.Parassala(CT)	IV III

KERALA

TOWNS NOT INCLUDED IN UAs OF 2011

KILOMETRES



BOUNDARIES:

STATE / U. T. - - - - -

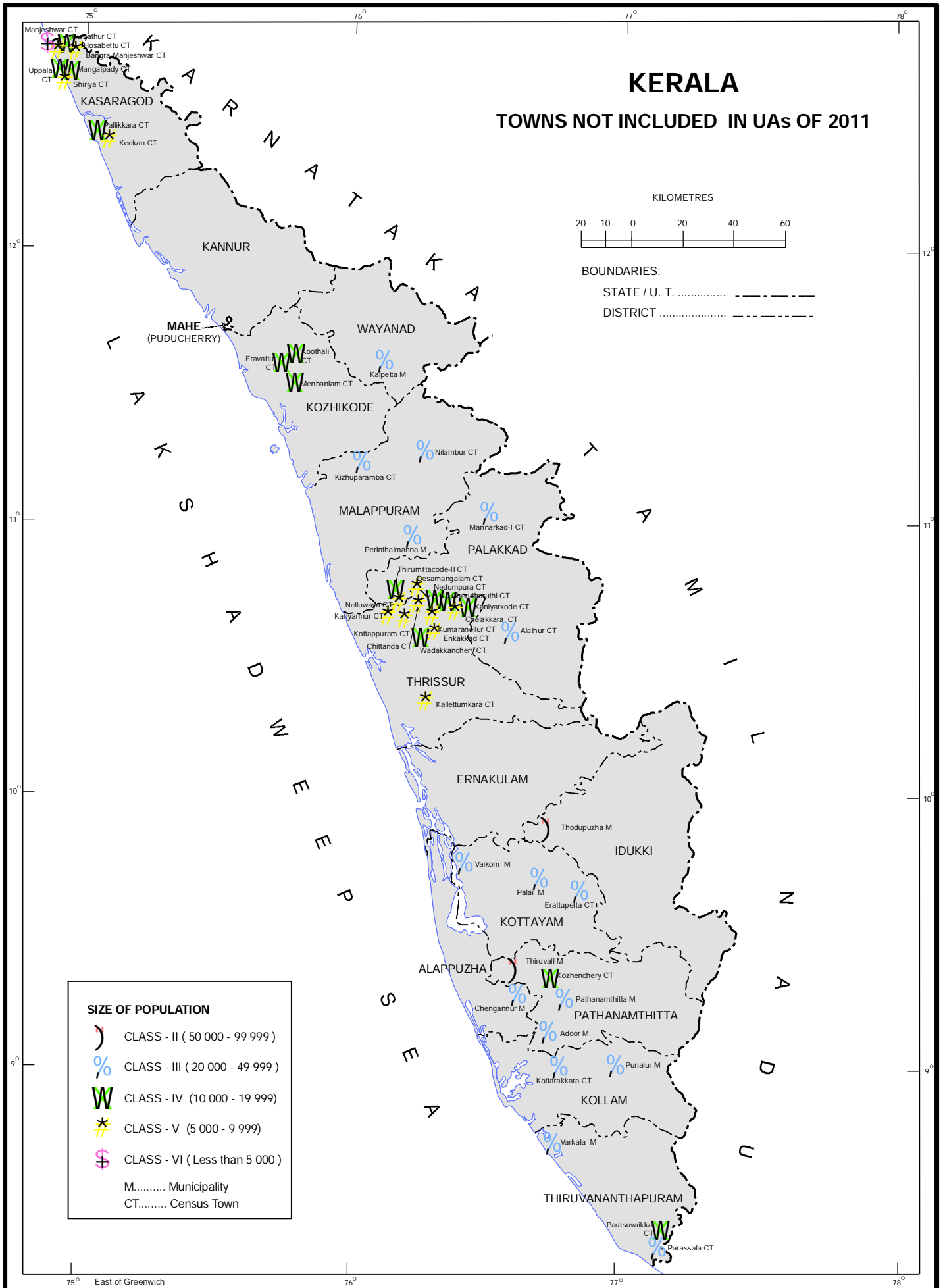
DISTRICT - - - - -

SIZE OF POPULATION

- CLASS - II (50 000 - 99 999)
- CLASS - III (20 000 - 49 999)
- CLASS - IV (10 000 - 19 999)
- CLASS - V (5 000 - 9 999)
- CLASS - VI (Less than 5 000)

M..... Municipality

CT..... Census Town



General Interpretation of Urbanization in Kerala

38. The settlement pattern of Kerala widely differs from the rest of the country. It is a continuous spread of habitation without much open lands or fields devoid of habitation whereas in other states the hamlets are surrounded with hectares and hectares of fields/open areas. Urbanization of Kerala during the decade 2001-2011 assumes significance with growth of urban population. In 2001 Census, we had 60 statutory towns, 99 census towns and 33 out-growths. By the time of 2011 Census, the number of urban units have undergone manifold increase. In fact, the number of statutory towns was reduced by one due to winding up of Idukki Township and the number of out-growths has also declined in Census 2011 by 17. However this has in no way affected the urbanization of the State in the sense that the reduction of 17 out-growths was due to classification of these 17 out-growths as census towns. Rather, the extension of area included in Hemambikanagar out-growth of Census 2001 while considering it as census town in 2011, has also resulted in minor addition of urban area in 2011. The State had only 99 census towns in 2001. With the addition of 362 census towns in Census 2011, there is a manifold addition of urban area in Census 2011. The huge growth in urban population during the last decade 2001-2011(92.7 per cent) could be attributed squarely to this manifold increase in number of towns in the State between 2001 and 2011 from 159 to 520. However, it may be seen that the decadal (2001-2011) growth of population within the individual towns that existed during both 2001 and 2011 censuses is only 3.90 per cent which is much below the decadal growth-rate of the State as a whole, put at 4.86 per cent.

Jurisdictional changes occurred to the towns of 2001 Census in Kerala during the decade 2001-2011 and changes in area of UAs of 2001 continued in Census 2011

39. During the decade 2001-2011, no inter/intra level jurisdictional changes to towns have been reported in the State. The only town level change is the winding up of Idukki Township of Idukki district with effect from 31.03.2007(A.N) by the Govt. of Kerala vide G.O. (Ms) No. 98/07/LSGD dated 31.03.2007. All the other 59 statutory towns of Kerala, including one Cantonment Board were continuing without any jurisdictional changes in 2011 Census. There were only 99 Census Towns in 2001 which continued without any alteration in area in 2011 also. In addition, 362 more Census Towns have been newly formed for the current Census by virtue of them satisfying the urban criteria laid down in the census.

40. The addition of a large number of component units such as Census Towns to the UAs of 2001 Census and also of the merging of Vadakara (UA) of 2001 Census with Kozhikode (UA); Kodungallur (UA) and Guruvayoor (UA) of 2001 Census with Thrissur (UA) of 2011 Census have resulted in wide changes in the area of 13 UAs of 2011 Census. There is no change in the area in Chittur-Thathamangalam (UA) as no new urban components were added to or deleted from that UA in 2011. The following statement shows the number of component units newly added to the 13 UAs of 2001 Census.

Sl.No.	Name of UA of 2001 Census that had undergone changes in area and considered for 2011 Census as UA	No. of component Units in 2001 Census	No. of component units, newly added	No. of component units in 2011 Census
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Kasaragod (UA)	2	9	11
2	Kanhangad (UA)	4	5	9
3	Kannur (UA)	16	51	67
4	Kozhikode (UA)	14	38	52
5	Malappuram (UA)	3	39	42
6	Palakkad (UA)	4	3	7
7	Thrissur (UA)	2	116	118
8	Kochi (UA)	25	29	54
9	Kottayam (UA)	4	6	10
10	Cherthala (UA)	5	11	16
11	Alappuzha (UA)	4	-1	3
12	Kollam (UA)	3	24	27
13	Thiruvananthapuram (UA)	6	24	30

Statement No. I.1
Administrative Units in Kerala, 2001 and 2011

Administrative Units	2001	2011	Number of new units in 2011	Number of units underwent change in status during 2001-2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No. of Districts	14	14	-	-
No. of Taluks	63	63	-	-
No. of Statutory Towns	60	59	-	1 *
No. of Census Towns	99	461	362 #	-
No. of Out Growths	33	16	-	17 **
No. of Rural Villages	1,364	1,018	-	346 ***

Notes: * Idukki Township of 2001 was wound up by 2011.

** Seventeen out-growths have been reclassified as census towns in 2011. In the case of one out-growth, namely, Kazhakkoottam, its area was extended to the whole of Kazhakkoottam revenue village in 2011. Hemambikanagar out-growth, when classified as a census town in 2011, has included the whole of Akathethara village to be considered as a CT.

*** 346 villages have been reclassified as Census Towns for 2011 Census.

Includes 345 new CTs formed by reclassifying villages and 17 CTs formed by reclassification of OGs as CTs.

41. All the 14 districts, 63 taluks and 59 statutory towns remained intact geographically without any change during 2001-2011. Idukki Township of Idukki district which was declassified as a Statutory Town by the order of winding up by the State Government is the only statutory town which has undergone change in civic status during the corresponding decade. There were 99 census towns in Census 2001. In addition to this 362 new census towns have been formed in Census 2011 by classification of those villages or portions of villages which fulfilled the three fold urban criteria. Of these 362 new census towns, 17 census towns have been classified from among 33 urban out-growths of Census 2001. Of these, specific reference is needed for Kazhakkootam OG and Hemambikanagar OG. Kazhakkootam urban out-growth contained portion of the then Kazhakkootam-Menamkulam village of Thiruvananthapuram taluk. During the period 2001-2011, the then Kazhakkootam-Menamkulam village was bifurcated into two separate revenue villages, namely, Kazhakkootam and Menamkulam. The present Kazhakkootam urban out-growth contains the entire Kazhakkootam village as against a portion of it, taken as OG at the time of Census 2001. Hence it can be seen that Kazhakkootam out-growth of Census 2001 has undergone geographical change in its area. In the case of Hemambikanagar out- growth of Palakkad Municipality in Palakkad taluk, it contained only a portion of Akathethara village when it was an out- growth in Census 2001. The remaining portion of Akathethara village was then considered as rural. While considering the entire Akathethara village for classification as a census town in 2011, it satisfied the three fold urban criteria and therefore the entire Akathethara village has been classified as a census town for Census 2011. There were 1364 rural villages in 2001. Only one village, named, Kazhakkootam-Menamkulam was bifurcated into two separate villages viz. Kazhakkootam and Menamkulam. Hence it can be stated that a new unit has been carved out of only one village.

Statement No. I.2
List of Urban Agglomerations in Kerala, 2011

Urban Agglomerations of 2001 continuing in 2011 with or without addition of units	Newly formed Urban Agglomerations in 2011
(1)	(2)
1. Kasaragod (UA)	1. Ottappalam (UA)
2. Kanhangad (UA)	2. Chalakudy(UA)
3. Kannur (UA)	3. Kothamangalam(UA)
4. Kozhikode (UA)	4. Changanassery(UA)
5. Malappuram (UA)	5. Kayamkulam(UA)
6. Palakkad (UA)	
7. Chittur-Thathamangalam(UA)	
8. Thrissur (UA)	
9. Kochi (UA)	
10. Kottayam (UA)	
11. Cherthala (UA)	
12. Alappuzha (UA)	
13. Kollam (UA)	
14. Thiruvananthapuram (UA)	

Statement No. I.3

District-wise Number of Towns with Civic Status in Kerala, 2011

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Municipalities/Municipal Corporations (M/MCorp)</i>	<i>No. of Cantonment Boards(CB)</i>	<i>No. of Census Towns(CT)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kasaragod	2	-	25
Kannur	6	1	60
Wayanad	1	-	-
Kozhikode	3	-	48
Malappuram	5	-	39
Palakkad	4	-	17
Thrissur	7	-	128
Ernakulam	9	-	47
Idukki	1	-	-
Kottayam	4	-	13
Alappuzha	5	-	33
Pathanamthitta	3	-	1
Kollam	3	-	24
Thiruvananthapuram	5	-	26
Total	58	1	461

42. 59 statutory towns in the State constitute 5 municipal corporations, 53 municipalities and one cantonment board. The five corporations are situated in Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Ernakulam, Thrissur and Kozhikode districts. Ernakulam district has the highest number of statutory towns. The sole Cantonment Board in the State is Kannur Cantonment in Kannur district. Thrissur district has about 28 per cent of the total census towns in the State.

Statement No. I.4

District-wise Number of Rural Units in Kerala, 2011

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Rural units</i>
(1)	(2)
Kasaragod	93
Kannur	56
Wayanad	48
Kozhikode	51
Malappuram	83
Palakkad	131
Thrissur	98
Ernakulam	61
Idukki	64
Kottayam	80
Alappuzha	52
Pathanamthitta	64
Kollam	69
Thiruvananthapuram	68
Total	1018

43. The district wise number of rural units shows that Palakkad district (131) has got the highest number of rural units; followed by Thrissur district (98), and Kasaragod district (93). These three districts contain about one-third of the total rural units of the State.

Statement No. I.5

Comparative Composition of Rural-Urban Population and Percentage Share, India and Kerala, 2011

	<i>Population</i>		<i>Percentage to total population</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
India	83,30,87,662	37,71,05,760	68.84	31.16
Kerala	1,74,55,506	1,59,32,171	52.28	47.72

44. A comparison of composition of rural-urban population of India and Kerala reveals that the percentage of rural population exceeds urban population both at the State level and National level. In the country the variation between these two population figures gives a bigger margin of about 38 per cent whereas in the State the variation is only at 5 per cent level. It shows that the State is almost equally divided between rural and urban population. Kerala is much ahead in urbanization in comparison with the national average.