



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES - 10

KERALA

PAPER 1 OF 1981

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
KERALA



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FOREWORD

The twelfth decennial population census of India has just concluded. The staggering magnitude of the census of India 1981 which can be regarded as the biggest administrative exercise in the world, is self-evident from the statistics that it deploys over 1.25 million enumerators, covers over 680 million people, uses over 900 million printed forms, consumes over 5,200 metric tons of paper and spends over Rs. 400 million for the enumeration above. This is the third census being conducted in Kerala as part of the Indian census after the formation of Kerala State in 1956, previous ones being in 1961 and 1971. The increasing magnitude of the census in this state can be gauged from the very number of enumerators and supervisors which has doubled since 1961, going up from 21,000 and 4,000 respectively in 1961 to 30,600 and 6,100 in 1971 and to 41,000 and 8,200 in 1981.

The 1981 census enumeration was conducted during the period from 9th to 28th February 1981 followed by a revisional round from 1st to 5th March 1981 with the sunrise of 1st March 1981 as the reference time and date. In order to assess the margin of error and the extent of undercount a Post-Enumeration Check will now be conducted on an all-India basis close on the heels of actual enumeration without allowing any recall lapse. It is worthwhile to mention here that the Indian census enjoys a high reputation for accuracy and efficiency and the undercount reported in the last census was only 1.7 per cent as against 2.5 per cent in the U.S. Census.

The enumeration was completed smoothly and successfully in Kerala. Instructions were given to relay the provisional population totals immediately within the set time-schedule. There was a healthy competition among the District Collectors and other census officers to relay the figures at the earliest with the result that though the date fixed by the Census Commissioner of India for relaying the totals to him was 12th February, the district totals began flashing in even on the 6th night and the entire state totals were relayed to Delhi by 10.30 a.m. on 8th February 1981. The high morale and enthusiasm of the officers and enumeration personnel entrusted with the census duties were evident right from the beginning and at least half a dozen poetic efforts on census and its instructions being made into verse were brought to my notice. The diligent and dedicated services rendered for the census by the census officials functioning under the District Collectors who were the Principal Census Officers of the districts including the District and Charge census officers and the enumerators and supervisors deserve high praise and appreciation.

The co-operation extended by the state government to the census operations at every stage was full and complete. For their unfailing courtesy, consideration and co-operation, I record my whole-hearted thanks to the Governor of Kerala Smt. Jothi Vencatachellum, the Chief Minister of Kerala Sri E. K. Nayanar,

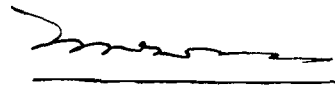
the State Revenue Minister Sri P. S. Srinivasan, the Chief Secretary and Secretaries to Government particularly in the General Administration, Revenue, Local Administration and Forests departments. I am also extremely thankful to the Director of Public Instruction and the heads of the municipal and panchayat and forests departments whose personnel were actively involved in the census field operations.

Census has to cover each and every single individual in the country and hence its message has to reach every nook and corner far and wide. The press and the radio have given extensive and sustained publicity to the census and I am happy to gratefully acknowledge the same.

I record my appreciation and thanks to the Managing Director and staff of the Kerala Books and Publications Society, who did a neat and efficient job in printing and supplying within the tight time-schedule the crores of forms and other materials including this book in their modern press at Thrikkakara.

The inspiring guidance and unfailing consideration of the Registrar-General and Census Commissioner of India Sri P. Padmanabha IAS has been a source of constant encouragement and strength to us. The Deputy Registrars-General and other officers of the Registrar-General's office have always extended their full co-operation. The dedicated band of my colleagues in the state census directorate have showed untiring zeal and unflagging enthusiasm in their tasks throughout. It is my pleasant duty to record my thanks to all these officers.

This publication contains the provisional results at a glance, a background note on the history and organization of the census, analysis of the results on population growth, density, sex ratio and literacy, maps and tables. Since the processing and tabulation of the massive data collected in the census will take many months and the final results will be published only thereafter, this publication will be the only one available on the present census for quite some time. We have therefore put in extra efforts to make this publication as informative and attractive as possible. I do hope that this will be found equally useful by the scholar and general reader alike.



Trivandrum
March 19, 1981

M. VIJAYAN UNNI NAMBIAR, IAS
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
KERALA

CENSUS ENUMERATION 1981

KERALA

A PICTORIAL RECORD



**The Governor of Kerala Smt. Jothi Vencatachellum being enumerated
at the Raj Bhavan, Trivandrum**

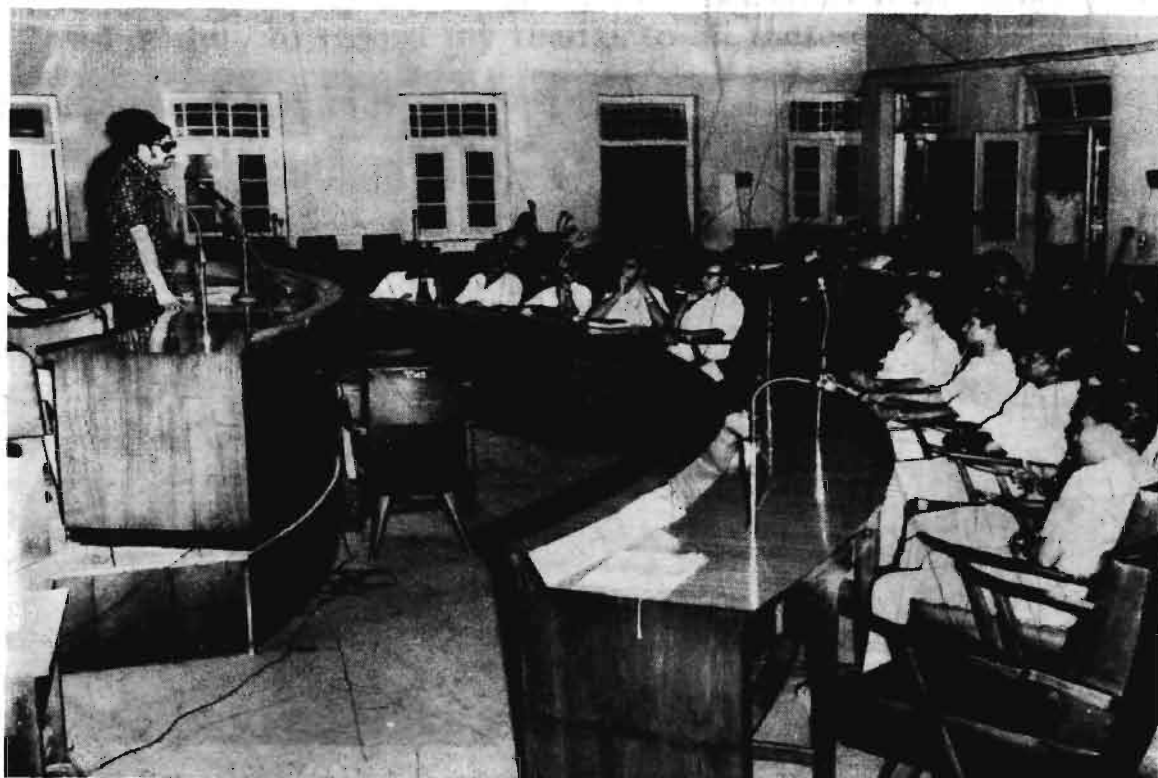


**The Chief Minister of Kerala Sri E. K. Nayanar being enumerated at the
Cantonment House, the Chief Minister's Official residence at Trivandrum**

The Enumerators and Supervisors.....



A typical census training class consisting of about 50 enumerators and supervisors in Kozhikode district



A special training class for supervisors in the Cochin Corporation Council Hall

THE COUNT BEGINS.....



WE COUNT NOT ONLY THOSE WHO COUNT.....



EVERY ONE COUNTS IN OUR COUNTRY

The very important persons.....



.....and the poor hutment-dwellers.....



.....and the houseless.....



A street scene in Calcutta, India, showing a group of people, including children, gathered together.

.....and the cave-dwelling adivasis



The very old.....



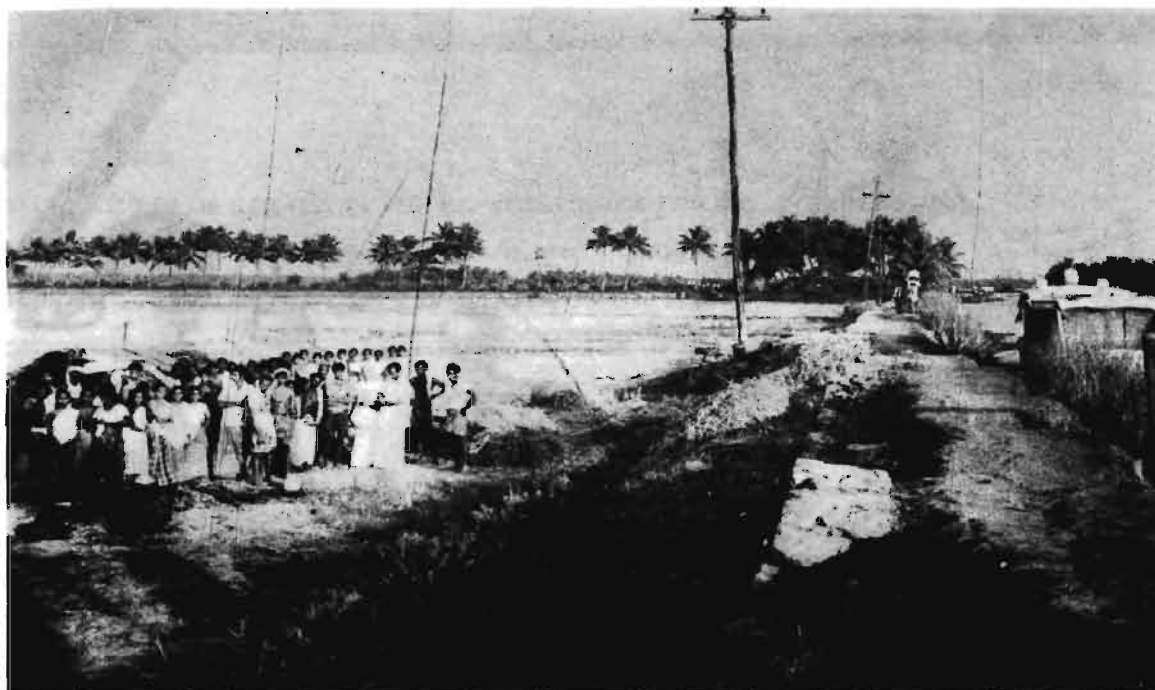
A Forest Guard enumerating a very old tribal woman

.....and the young and the very young



Forest officials enumerating a bevy of tribal belles

....the shifting population of harvesting agricultural labourers....



.....and the water-locked inhabitants of Kuttanad.....



.....and the population aboard ships.....



.....and the naval personnel



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FIGURES AT A GLANCE

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 --- PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

POPULATION OF KERALA

Total	25,403,217
Males	12,487,961
Females	12,915,256

DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1971-81

(1) Absolute	4,055,842
(2) Percentage	19.00 per cent

DENSITY OF POPULATION

654 persons per sq. km.

SEX RATIO

1,034 females per 1,000 males

LITERACY RATE

Total	69.17 per cent
Males	74.03 per cent
Females	64.48 per cent

**COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF KERALA IN THE CENSUSES
SINCE THE FORMATION OF KERALA STATE**

		1961	1971	1981 (Provisional)
Population	Total	16,903,715	21,347,375	25,403,217
	Males	8,361,927	10,587,851	12,487,961
	Females	8,541,788	10,759,524	12,915,256
Decadal population growth rate		24.76 (1951-61)	26.29 (1961-71)	19.00 (1971-81)
Density of population (persons per sq. km.)		435	549	654
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)		1,022	1,016	1,034
Literacy rate	Total	46.85	60.42	69.17
	Males	54.97	66.62	74.03
	Females	38.90	54.31	64.48

COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF KERALA 1981

State/District 1	Total population		Decadal growth rate (percentage)		*Density of population 1981 (per sq. km.) 6
	Population in 1971 (and rank) 2	*Population in 1981 (and rank) 3	1961-71 4	*1971-81 5	
KERALA	21,347,375	25,403,217	+26.29	+19.00	654
1. Cannanore	2,235,829 (2)	2,800,055 (2)	+32.29	+25.24	565
2. Wynad	413,850 (12)	553,348 (12)	+50.35	+33.71	260
3. Kozhikode	1,821,734 (8)	2,243,004 (8)	+29.81	+23.12	969
4. Malappuram	1,856,357 (7)	2,401,229 (6)	+33.80	+29.35	654
5. Palghat	1,685,347 (9)	2,041,912 (9)	+23.06	+21.16	465
6. Trichur	2,128,797 (5)	2,436,975 (5)	+26.09	+14.48	804
7. Ernakulam	2,163,674 (4)	2,533,265 (4)	+27.38	+17.08	1,052
8. Idukki	765,608 (11)	971,193 (11)	+31.95	+26.85	192
9. Kottayam	1,539,030 (10)	1,681,104 (10)	+17.13	+ 9.23	763
10. Alleppey	2,125,722 (6)	2,342,852 (7)	+17.73	+10.21	1,244
11. Quilon	2,412,821 (1)	2,807,223 (1)	+23.93	+16.35	608
12. Trivandrum	2,198,606 (3)	2,591,057 (3)	+26.03	+17.85	1,182

*Provisional

**COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF POPULATION OF STATES / UNION TERRITORIES
OF INDIA 1981**

India/State/Union Territory	Total population 1981†			Decadal growth rate	
	Persons (and rank)	Males	Females	1961-71	1971-81†
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	683,810,051	353,347,249	330,462,802	+24.80	+24.75
<i>States</i>					
1. Andhra Pradesh	53,403,619 (5)	27,035,531	26,368,088	+20.90	+22.76
2. *Assam	19,902,826 (13)	10,472,712	9,430,114	+34.95	+36.09
3. Bihar	69,823,154 (2)	35,865,467	33,957,687	+21.33	+23.90
4. Gujarat	33,960,905 (10)	17,484,540	16,476,365	+29.39	+27.21
5. Haryana	12,850,902 (15)	6,846,153	6,004,749	+32.23	+28.04
6. Himachal Pradesh	4,237,569 (17)	2,131,312	2,106,257	+23.04	+22.46
7. *Jammu & Kashmir	5,981,600 (16)	3,062,200	2,919,400	+29.65	+29.57
8. Karnataka	37,043,451 (8)	18,869,494	18,173,957	+24.22	+26.43
9. Kerala	25,403,217 (12)	12,487,961	12,915,256	+26.29	+19.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	52,131,717 (6)	26,856,752	25,274,965	+28.67	+25.15
11. Maharashtra	62,693,898 (3)	32,341,115	30,352,783	+27.45	+24.36
12. Manipur	1,433,691 (19)	727,108	706,583	+37.53	+33.65
13. Meghalaya	1,327,874 (20)	678,883	648,991	+31.50	+31.25
14. Nagaland	773,281 (21)	414,231	359,050	+39.88	+49.73
15. Orissa	26,272,054 (11)	13,253,523	13,018,531	+25.05	+19.72
16. Punjab	16,669,755 (14)	8,840,234	7,829,521	+21.70	+23.01
17. Rajasthan	34,102,912 (9)	17,749,282	16,353,630	+27.83	+32.36
18. Sikkim	315,682 (22)	171,959	143,723	+29.38	+50.44
19. Tamil Nadu	48,297,456 (7)	24,420,228	23,877,228	+22.30	+17.23
20. Tripura	2,060,189 (18)	1,057,714	1,002,475	+36.28	+32.37
21. Uttar Pradesh	110,858,019 (1)	58,780,640	52,077,379	+19.78	+25.49
22. West Bengal	54,485,560 (4)	28,505,151	25,980,409	+26.87	+22.96
<i>Union Territories</i>					
1. A. & N. Islands	188,254 (7)	106,889	81,365	+81.17	+63.51
2. Arunachal Pradesh	628,050 (3)	335,941	292,109	+38.91	+34.34
3. Chandigarh	450,061 (6)	254,208	195,853	+114.59	+74.95
4. D. & N. Haveli	103,677 (8)	52,514	51,163	+27.96	+39.78
5. Delhi	6,196,414 (1)	3,422,550	2,773,864	+52.93	+52.41
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,082,117 (2)	546,260	535,857	+36.88	+26.15
7. Lakshadweep	40,237 (9)	20,367	19,870	+31.95	+26.49
8. Mizoram	487,774 (5)	251,988	235,786	+24.93	+46.75
9. Pondicherry	604,136 (4)	304,342	299,794	+27.81	+28.07

*Projected figures

†Provisional

**CENSUS COMMISSIONERS OF INDIA/DIRECTORS OF CENSUS OPERATIONS OF
KERALA AREA**

	INDIA	MALABAR	COCHIN	TRAVANCORE
1872	(No Census Commissioner)	W. R. Cornish	1875 A. Sankariah Dewan Peishcar	1875 V. Nagam Aiya Superintendent of Census
1881	W. C. Plowden	Lewis Mc Iver Bar-at-law, MCS	A. Sankariah, Dewan Peishcar	V. Nagam Aiya, Deputy Peishcar
1891	J. A. Bains	H. A. Stuart, ICS, FRSS, MRAS	C. Thiruvokitachariar	V. Nagam Aiya, FRHS Dewan Peishcar
1901	H. H. Risley	W. Francis, ICS	M. Sankara Menon	N. Subramhanya Aiyar, Dewan Peishcar
1911	E. A. Gait, ICS	J. Chartres Molony, ICS	C. Achyutha Menon	N. Subramhanya Iyer, Dewan Peishcar
1921	J. T. Marten, ICS	G. T. Boag, ICS	P. Govinda Menon	Murari S. Krishnamurthi Ayyar, FRSS
1931	J. H. Hutton, ICS	M. W. M. Yeatts, ICS	T. K. Sankara Menon	N. Kunjan Pillai, Ph.D. (Leipzig)
1941	M. W. M. Yeatts, ICS	D. H. Elwin, OBE, ICS	B. V. K. Menon	A. Narayanan Thampi, Bar-at-law
			TRAVANCORE-COCHIN	
1951	R. A. Gopaldaswamy, ICS	S. Venkateswaran, CIE, ICS	U. Sivaraman Nair, Ph.D, FASC, FNI	
			KERALA	
1961	Asok Mitra, ICS		M. K. Devassy, IAS	
1971	A. Chandra Sekhar, IAS		K. Narayanan, IAS	
1981	P. Padmanabha, IAS		M. Vijayan Unni Nambiar, IAS	

CENSUS OFFICERS OF KERALA IN THE 1981 CENSUS

Sri M. Vijayan Unni Nambiar	Director of Census Operations, Kerala
Sri. B. T. Pillai	Deputy Director (Headquarters)
Sri. S. Jayashanker	Assistant Director (Technical)
Sri. K. V. Ramaswami	Assistant Director (Administration)

Regional Deputy Directors of Census Operations

Sri. K. K. Muhammad	Cannanore and Malappuram districts
Sri. K. S. Vellodi	Kozhikode and Wynad districts
Sri. T. K. Balakrishnan Nambiar	Trichur and Palghat districts
Sri. P. Gopalakrishnan Nair	Ernakulam and Idukki districts
Sri. P. Bhaskaran Nair	Kottayam and Alleppey districts
Sri. M. Krishnamoorthi	Trivandrum and Quilon districts

Principal Census Officers (as on 1-3-1981)

Sri. R. P. Singh	District Collector	Cannanore district
Sri. V. Vasudevan Nair	District Collector	Wynad district
Sri. K. M. Balakrishnan	District Collector	Kozhikode district
Sri. V. K. Balakrishna Menon	District Collector	Malappuram district
Sri. P. Rajagopalan	District Collector	Palghat district
Sri. V. Vijayachandran	District Collector	Trichur district
Sri. Philipose Thomas	District Collector	Ernakulam district
Sri. John Mathai	District Collector	Kottayam district
Sri. P. K. Sivanandan	District Collector	Idukki district
Sri. K. Balakrishna Kurup	District Collector	Alleppey district
Sri. N. V. Madhavan	District Collector	Quilon district
Sri. V. V. Vijayan	District Collector	Trivandrum district

District Census Officers (as on 1-3-1981)

Sri. K. N. Namadeva Mallya	Deputy Collector (General), Cannanore district
Sri. N. K. Krishnan Nambissan	Deputy Collector (General), Wynad district
Sri. N. K. Narayana Kurup	Deputy Collector (General), Kozhikode district
Sri. P. V. Raghava Varier	Deputy Collector (General), Malappuram district
Sri. K. T. Parameswaran	Deputy Collector (General), Palghat district
Sri. T. Ravindran Thampi	Deputy Collector (General), Trichur district
Sri. N. Sreedhara Panicker	Deputy Collector (General), Ernakulam district
Sri. K. K. Ramachandran Nair	Deputy Collector (General), Idukki district
Sri. K. N. Balakrishnan Nair	Deputy Collector (General), Kottayam district
Sri. K. Ramakrishnan	Deputy Collector (General), Alleppey district
Sri. M. Sudhakaran	Deputy Collector (General), Quilon district
Sri. M. K. Bhaskaran	Deputy Collector (General), Trivandrum district

BACKGROUND NOTE

Introduction

This publication attempts to present a bird's eye view of the population of Kerala as revealed by the census taken during February-March 1981 with the sunrise of 1st March 1981 as reference time and date. It gives the tentative population figures of our state by districts, taluks and statutory towns, their distribution by sex and the literacy rates. These figures are provisional totals compiled from the Enumerator's Abstracts before they are subjected to cent per cent check and verification. This publication will be followed by a supplement which will give the rural-urban break-up of population and population classified by economic activity. Final tables and analytical notes will be published later after the tabulation work is over.

History of Indian Census

2. The history of Indian Census is indeed a fascinating one. It has a tradition dating back to the third century B.C. The Arthashastra of Kautilya prescribed the collection of population figures as a measure of state policy for purposes of taxation. Indian princes had taken 'Khana Sumari' (spelt as *Kaneshumari* in Malayalam). This term had its origin from the Persian word 'Khana' which means house and 'Sumari' which means counting. Though the importance of census-taking was recognized in India as an essential requisite of good government in ancient times, it fell upon bad days during the medieval period when the history of the country was also chequered. With the advent of the British in India, the need for reliable estimates of population in the Indian states was again recognized. In 1801, England began her census series and the British were anxious to ascertain the population of the dependencies and territories of their vast Empire. Consequently statistical studies on population were conducted in the Indian sub-continent also between 1816 and 1830. As desired in the Statistical Despatch No. 2 of 23rd July 1856 of the Home Government, the Government of India considered the means of conducting a general census of the population of India in 1861. But the upheaval of 1857, which is often regarded as the first war of Indian Independence, resulted in the postponement of this census. However, censuses were taken in North-western provinces in January 1865, in Central Provinces in November 1866, in Bihar in 1867 and in Punjab in January 1868. Censuses of the cities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were also taken in 1863, 1864 and 1866 respectively. In 1865, the Government of India and the Home Government agreed on the principle that a census should be conducted in 1871. Between 1867 and 1872, censuses were conducted inasmuch of the country as was practicable. Though these were based on a uniform set of schedules they were not centrally supervised or compiled. This series of censuses conducted during the period 1867-72 is commonly known as the census of 1872 but it was not a synchronous one nor did it cover all the areas of India. The Census Committee consisting of W.C. Plowden (President) with H. Beverley and W.R. Cornish as members set up in 1877 submitted a detailed report on 29th January 1878 on the conduct of a general census in India in 1881. This report paved the way for the first synchronous census in India in 1881. Since 1881, census is taken with unerring regularity once every ten years in the first year of each decade, viz. every year ending in one i.e. 1881, 1891 1981. Even the Second World War did not affect the census-taking except the tabulation of data in the Presidencies. Thus the Census of India has been providing an uninterrupted chain of demographic data on the people of India ever since 1881.

History of Census in Kerala

3. The first authentic account of the population of the princely states of Travancore and Cochin is available in the *Geographical and Statistical Memoir of the Survey of Travancore and Cochin States* conducted from July 1816 to the end of 1820 by Lieutenants Ward and Conner. Censuses were held in Travancore state in 1836 and 1854 while in Cochin state censuses were held in 1820, 1836, 1849 and 1858. The 1875 census was conducted in both the princely states. In Malabar district and the portion of South Kanara district which then formed part of the Madras Presidency, censuses were conducted in 1822 and 1836. It was followed by quinquennial returns prepared by the officers of the Revenue Department in 1851-52, 1856-57, 1861-62 and 1866-67. The census of 1871 was taken with reference date on 15th November 1871 in the Madras Presidency. From 1881 onwards, censuses in the areas falling in the present Kerala state have been taken to synchronize with the all-India censuses.

Reference date and period of enumeration

4. For statistical purposes, each census should have a fixed reference date for the whole country and for comparability of results of different censuses the reference dates should be as near to each other as possible if not identical. According to E.A. Gait, Census Commissioner of India for the 1911 census, "In fixing date of census, it is desirable to choose some date near the full moon so that the enumerators may be able to work without having to carry lights. At the same time, it is necessary to avoid the night of the full moon, when people are absent at bathing festivals, and other dates when there are festivals, or which are regarded as auspicious dates for marriages. The date selected should also correspond as nearly as possible to those of previous censuses. . . .". The reference date was 17th February in 1881, 26th February in 1891, 1st March in 1901, 10th March in 1911, 18th March in 1921, 26th February in 1931, 1st March in 1941, 1951 and 1961, 1st April in 1971 and again 1st March in 1981. Till 1931, the census was taken on a single night following the *de facto* system. Hutton, the Census Commissioner of India for the 1931 census advocated a change in the *de facto* system. Following the suggestion, Yeatts, the Census Commissioner for the 1941 census gave up the one-night census and adopted a modified *de jure* method since he felt that a fully *de jure* system as in the United States of America was not suited for Indian conditions. Thus, in the 1941 census, the enumeration period was spread over a few days with 1st March as reference date. The actual period of enumeration varied with the province or state. For the most part it took ten days with a subsequent round to provide for births and deaths occurring between the enumerator's visit and 1st March. In the 1951 census, the enumeration period was for 20 days from 9th to 28th February followed by a revisional round from 1st to 3rd March 1951. The enumeration period for the 1961 census was 19 days from 10th to 28th February 1961 followed by a revisional round of five days from 1st to 5th March 1961. The enumeration period for the 1971 census was 22 days from 10th to 31st March 1971 followed by a revisional round of 3 days from 1st to 3rd April 1971. In the present census, the enumeration period was for 20 days from 9th to 28th February 1981 followed by a revisional round of 5 days from 1st to 5th March 1981.

Preparations for the 1981 Census

5. The preparation for the 1981 census could be said to have begun as early as in 1974 which was observed as the World Population Year sponsored by the United Nations, when the subject was discussed in a data base seminar of the

Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP) in collaboration with the Indian Econometric Society and the Indian Statistical Institute. The IASP organized another seminar at Bangalore in December 1976 followed by a symposium at Delhi in November 1977 in collaboration with the Central Statistical Organization and the Indian Social Institute where the 1981 census was discussed in quite some detail. The Census organization was associated with all these and benefited from the discussions. In February 1978, the Registrar-General and Census Commissioner, India convened the First Data Users' Conference to discuss the concepts to be adopted and the questions to be asked in the 1981 census. Representatives of the Central and State Governments, Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organization, Universities and Research Organizations attended this conference. Based on the suggestions made draft questionnaires were prepared and put to a Pilot Study in nine states (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) during the period 12th to 21st June 1978. During this study, two schedules—Individual Slip and Population Record—were canvassed in 20 rural and 10 urban units in each state. In Kerala, the Pilot Study was conducted in Cannanore, Palghat, Ernakulam and Trivandrum districts.

6. Based on the experience gained from the Pilot Study, the First Pretest was held in September-October 1978 in all states and union territories (except Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry) by engaging the census staff. In Kerala, for the First Pretest, 10 units were selected from Quilon Municipal town and another 10 units from Chirayinkil and Neyyattinkara taluks. In the First Pretest, data were collected on migration and fertility also on a sample basis in addition to the data collected in the Pilot Study. Household sampling was also resorted to in selected states including Kerala.

7. After the Pilot Study and the First Pretest, the Second Data Users' Conference was convened in December 1978 in which detailed discussions were held on the schedules and instructions. Thereafter the Second Pretest was conducted in the second half of June 1979. Unlike the Pilot Study and the First Pretest the enumeration personnel of the Second Pretest were teachers and their work was closely supervised by the staff deputed from the Census Directorate. During the Pilot Study and First Pretest, the schedules and instructions were in English while for the Second Pretest all the schedules and instructions were in Malayalam. For the Second Pretest, 10 units (5 rural and 5 urban) were selected from Kozhikode, Malappuram, Trichur, Kottayam and Alleppey districts. The rural and urban units were, however, selected from the same taluk.

Schedules canvassed in the 1981 Census

8. The schedules ultimately adopted for the 1981 census were:

- (i) Houelist
- (ii) Enterprise List
- (iii) Household Schedule
- (iv) Individual Slip (Universal) and Individual Slip (Sample)

(i) HOUSELIST

9. The Houelist provides data on the purpose for which each census house is used, number of persons normally residing in each household and also statistics of totally blind, crippled and dumb persons. It also served as a frame for the collection of data on enterprises for which a separate Enterprise List was canvassed.

(ii) ENTERPRISE LIST

10. The Enterprise List canvassed along with the Houselist gave the details of enterprise activities conducted in census houses and in the open. The data collected through the Enterprise List, known as Economic Census, will be made available by the Central Statistical Organization at the national level and by the Economics and Statistics Department at the state level.

(iii) HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

11. The Household Schedule consists of two parts. Part I relates to Household particulars while Part II is the Population Record. A specimen of the schedule is given in the next pages. The main items of data collected through Part I were type of household, religion of the head of the household, whether the head belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, Language mainly spoken in the household, does the household live in own house, predominant construction material of wall, roof and floor of the house, facilities available in the household such as drinking water supply and electricity (and toilet facility in the case of towns), number of living rooms, number of married couples, does the household cultivate land etc. Part II of the schedule gives some basic data on the members of the household.

(iv) INDIVIDUAL SLIP

12. Two types of Individual Slips were used in the 1981 census—Individual Slip (Universal) and Individual Slip (Sample). Specimens are given in the next pages. The Individual Slip (Universal) was canvassed in all areas while the canvassing of Individual Slip (Sample) was limited to a selected sample of 20 per cent of the enumerator blocks in the state. The questions in the Individual Slip (Universal) can be grouped under the following heads besides the identification details (i.e. location code, serial number of the household and name of the individual).

<i>Demographic questions</i>	<i>Social and cultural questions</i>	<i>Economic questions</i>
1. Relationship to head	1. Mother tongue	1. Main activity
2. Sex	2. Two other languages known	2. Secondary work
3. Age	3. Religion	3. Marginal work
4. Marital status	4. Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe	4. Seeking work/ available for work
	5. Literacy	
	6. Educational attainment	
	7. Attending school/college	

13. The Individual Slip (Sample) contains demographic questions on two characteristics viz. migration and fertility as stated below:

- Migration: 1. Birth Place
2. Last residence
3. Reasons for migration from place of last residence
4. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration

Fertility : *For all ever married women*

1. Age at marriage
2. Number of children surviving at present by sex
3. Number of children ever born alive by sex

For currently married women

Any child born alive during last one year?

Book No.

Form No.

Part I: Household Particulars

Location Code Serial number of household (Col. 7 of abridged houselist) Type of household, whether Institutional or houseless*

1. Name of head of household

2. Religion of the head of household

3. Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T. If scheduled caste write (1)/If scheduled tribe write (2)

4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household

5. Language mainly spoken in the household

6. Does the household live in owned house? Yes (1)/No (2)

7. If 'No' in 6, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration? Yes (1)/No (2)

8. Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household:

(a) WALL Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (1) Mud (2) Unburnt bricks (3) Wood (4) Burnt bricks (5) G.I. sheets or other metal sheets (6)

Stone (7) Cement concrete (8) Ekra (9) Others (0)

(b) ROOF Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (1) Tiles, slate or shingle (2) Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (3)

Asbestos cement sheets (4) Brick, stone and lime (5) Stone (6) Concrete R.B.C., R.C.C. (7) Others (8)

(c) FLOOR Mud (1) Wood/planks (2) Bamboo or logs (3) Brick, stone and lime (4) Cement (5) Mosaic/tiles (6) Others (7)

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD:

(a) Drinking water supply (i) Source: Well (1) Tap (2) Hand pump/tube well (3) River/canal (4) Tank (5) Others (6)

(ii) Within premises (1)/Outside premises (2)

(b) Electricity: Yes (1)/No (2) ; (c) Toilet (for Urban areas only) Yes (1)/No (2)

10. Number of living rooms in occupation of household

11. Number of married couples usually living in the household

12. Does the household cultivate land? Yes (1)/No (2) 13. If 'Yes' in 12, category Owned (1) Rented (2) Owned and rented (3)

14. If Rented, enter local name of tenancy

15. Total population of the household (Total of Col. 2 of part II: Population Record)

*For institutional write 'I', for houseless write 'O'. ** Consult list supplied to you. If not belonging to S.C./S.T., put cross (x) in the box

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Part II : Population

Serial No.	Name	Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)	Sex		Age	Marital status	Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14A	
			Male	Female			Caste	Tribe	Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total (a)		X X X			X	X	(a)	(a)				

Checked with reference to individual slip
 Compiler (a) Enter total after counting number of entries

CONFIDENTIAL

Record

Serial No.	Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A			Whether seeking/available for work		Entry in 14 A		Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A			Whether seeking/available for work												
	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No									
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21					22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	

Checked and found correct
Supervisor.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Signature of Enumerator.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

INDIVIDUAL SLIP
(Universal)

CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No.

Slip No.

Location Code () Sl. No. of Household []

1 Name	.....	
2 Relationship to head	.....	
3 Male (1)/Female (2)	.....	
4 Age	.....	
5 Marital status	.....	
6 Mother tongue	.....	
7 Two other languages known	.....	
8 Religion	.....	
9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2)	.....	
10 Name of caste/tribe	.....	
11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2)	.....	
12 Educational attainment	.....	
13 Attending school/college. Yes(1)/No(2)	.....	

14A Worked any time at all last year ? Yes
No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2)

15A Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
No in 14B (H/ST D/R/B/I O)

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Description of work

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iv) Class of worker

15B 14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No
14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Description of work

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iv) Class of worker

16 If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

INDIVIDUAL SLIP
(Sample)

CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

- (a) Place of birth _____
- (b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) _____
- (c) District _____
- (d) State/Country _____

2 Last residence

- (a) Place of last residence _____
- (b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) _____
- (c) District _____
- (d) State/Country _____

3 Reasons for migration from place

of last residence (Code)* _____

4 Duration of residence at the village or

town of enumeration _____

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage _____

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male Female Total

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male Female Total

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during
last one year _____

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)

Tabulation

14. In the 1981 census, the Primary Census Abstract will be compiled manually first during a ten-month period from April 1981. The Primary Census Abstract will present data on population, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, literates, cultivators, agricultural labourers, persons engaged in household industry, other workers, non-workers, marginal workers and also persons seeking/available for work down to the lowest territorial unit i.e. kara/desom in villages and ward in towns. For the further processing of the massive data and various cross-tabulations, an electronic data base and a fast computer set-up will be established so as to derive the maximum advantage out of the investment in the census operations and to fulfil our obligations to various data users since these will not be feasible through conventional manual sorting and tabulation. Direct Data Entry Systems will be used to speed up data input and facilitate long storage and easy retrieval.

Publications

15. The census tables of 1981 will be published as 32 separate series of volumes. The all-India series will bear the number Series-1. The states arranged in the alphabetical order will bear series numbers from 2 to 23 and the Union Territories from 24 to 32. The number thus allotted to Kerala for the 1981 census publications is Series-10. Each series of volumes will have different series of tables as noted below:

A—Series	General Population Tables
B—Series	General Economic Tables
C—Series	Social & Cultural Tables
D—Series	Migration Tables
F—Series	Fertility Tables
H—Series	Tables on Houses & Disabled Population
HH—Series	Household Tables
SC—Series	Special Tables for Scheduled Castes
ST—Series	Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes
	Village & Town Directories

Of these, the H-Series is based on the Houselist, the HH-Series on the Household Schedule and all the remaining series, except the Village and Town Directory, on the Individual Slip. The Village and Town Directories are mainly based on information external to the census and consist of compilations of statistics relating to the villages and towns, which in conjunction with census data will be very useful to the data users.

16. The census tabulations and reports will be published according to the following plan.

<i>Part No. & Subject covered</i>	<i>Sub-part number</i>	<i>Name of the part</i>
Part I Administration Report	Part I-A	Administration Report Enumeration
	Part I-B	Administration Report Tabulation
Part II General Population Tables	Part II-A	General Population Tables (A-series Tables A-1 to A-5)
	Part II-B	Primary Census Abstract
Part III General Economic Tables	Part III-A	General Economic Tables (B-series Tables B-1 to B-10)
	Part III-B	General Economic Tables (B-series Tables B-11 to B-22)
Part IV Social and Cultural Tables	Part IV-A	Social and Cultural Tables (C-series Tables C-1 to C-6)
	Part IV-B	Social and Cultural Tables (C-series Tables C-7 to C-10)
Part V Migration Tables	Part V-A	Migration Tables (D-series Tables D-1 to D-4)
	Part V-B	Migration Tables (D-series Tables D-5 to D-12)
Part VI Fertility Tables	Part VI-A	Fertility Tables (F-series Tables F-1 to F-19)
	Part VI-B	Fertility Tables (F-series Tables F-20 to F-28)
Part VII Tables on Houses and Disabled Population	..	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population (H-series Tables H-1 and H-2)
Part VIII Household Tables	Part VIII-A	Household Tables (HH-series Tables HH-1 to HH-16)
	Part VIII-B	Household Tables (HH-series Tables HH-17, HH-17 SC, HH-17 ST)

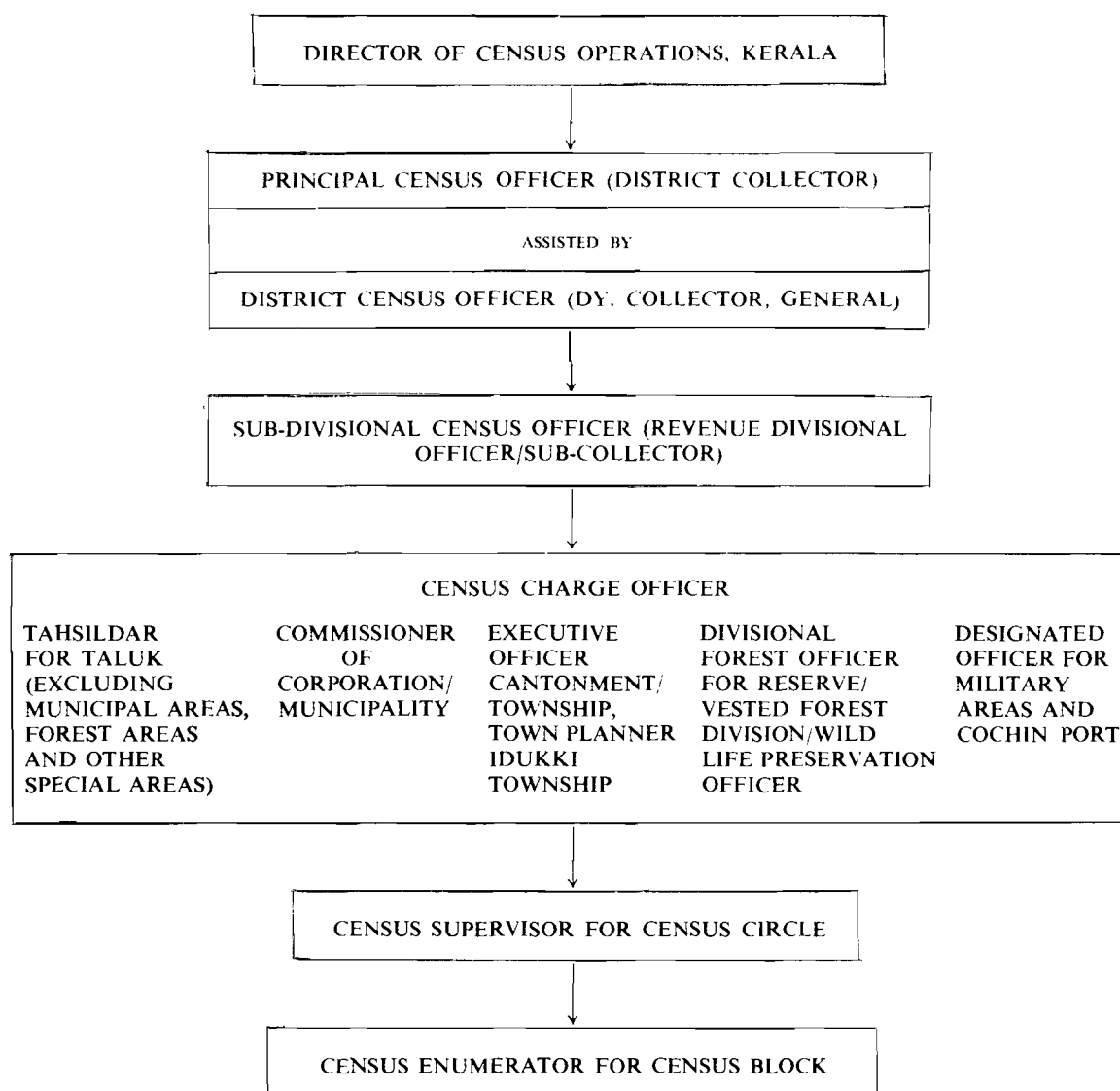
<i>Part No. & Subject covered</i>	<i>Sub-part number</i>	<i>Name of the part</i>
Part IX Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	..	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC-series SC-1 to SC-6 and ST-series ST-1 to ST-9)
Part X State Town Directory, Survey Reports on Towns and Villages	Part X-A	State Town Directory
	Part X-B	Survey Reports on selected towns
	Part X-C	Survey Reports on selected villages
Part XI Ethnographic Notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		
Part XII Census Atlas		
Part XIII District Census Handbook	Part XIII-A	Village and Town Directory
	Part XIII-B	Census Tables (A-series Tables A-1 to A-5, D-series Tables D-1 and D-2) and Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract.

It is also proposed to carry out some special studies details of which are being finalised.

Organization of the Census in Kerala

17. The arrangements for the census-taking in Kerala were commenced as early as in January 1978 by taking steps to procure jurisdictional maps and the list of villages/towns and constituent units. The Director of Census Operations, Kerala assumed office on 30th June 1979 and thereafter the census work commenced in full swing. The notification issued by the Government of India on the taking of census of India 1981 was republished in the State Gazette in July 1979. In August, the State Government issued notifications under the Census Act, 1948 appointing the District Collectors, Deputy Collectors (General), Revenue Divisional Officers/Sub-Collectors, Tahsildars, Divisional Forest Officers/Wild Life Preservation Officer/Commissioners of Corporations/Municipalities, Executive Officers of Townships/Cantonment etc. as Census Officers. They were also empowered to appoint supervisors and enumerators. The following organization chart depicts the census hierarchy in Kerala.

ORGANIZATION CHART



18. After the appointment of these officers, elaborate steps were taken to conduct the census of 1981. These consisted of the following stages.

- Stage 1: Preparation of notional maps and lay-out sketches
- Stage 2: Housenumbering and houselisting operations
- Stage 3: Delimitation of Enumerator Blocks and Supervisor Circles
- Stage 4: Appointment of enumerators and supervisors
- Stage 5: Training and distribution of forms
- Stage 6: Enumeration, revisional round and collection of records
- Stage 7: Reporting of the Provisional Population Totals

STAGE 1: PREPARATION OF NOTIONAL MAPS AND LAY-OUT SKETCHES

19. Notional maps were prepared by the Charge Officers through their subordinate staff for each village/forest division/town showing the topographical details and boundaries of the constituent units, viz. kara, desom/division, ward/ forest range. Detailed lay-out sketches of the constituent units were also prepared. The preparation of maps was completed in December 1979. Later the blocks and circles were marked in the lay-out sketches and block maps were prepared for each enumerator block for the use of the enumerator from these lay-out sketches.

STAGE 2: HOUSENUMBERING AND HOUSELISTING OPERATIONS

20. This operation consisted of numbering all buildings and structures in each territorial unit (kara, desom/forest range/division, ward), marking of the location of all these in the lay-out sketch and canvassing the houselist. The house-listing operation was intended to achieve the following objectives:

- (i) to locate all possible human dwellings;
- (ii) to facilitate the demarcation of enumerator blocks and supervisor circles for the purpose of census enumeration in February-March 1981; and
- (iii) to assess the requirements of schedules and forms for the enumeration.

The houselisting operations were done at different times in different states. In Kerala the houselisting operations were undertaken during March-April-May 1980. The enumeration personnel for houselisting numbering over 7,000 were drawn mainly from village/panchayat/corporation/municipal/township and forest staff. They were given intensive training during February 1980.

STAGES 3, 4, & 5: DELIMITATION OF BLOCKS AND CIRCLES, APPOINTMENT OF ENUMERATION PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

21. For the timely completion of enumeration, each territorial unit (kara, desom/ward/forest range) was delimited into enumerator blocks of roughly 650 population. This was kept to 500 in the hilly and other difficult tracts. One Enumerator was appointed for each such block. A supervisor was appointed for a circle consisting of 5 blocks. For easy identification of the locality and to ensure complete coverage, each Enumerator was provided with an Abridged Houselist showing the list of houses and a block map depicting the location of each house in the block. The enumeration personnel consisted of over 40,000 Enumerators and over 8,000 Supervisors mostly drawn from primary school teachers and high school teachers respectively. The Supervisors were given four rounds of training and the Enumerators three rounds of training including two rounds of field training during the period from 21st October 1980 to 7th February 1981. The crores of forms required for enumeration were sent over to the respective charge offices well in advance through chartered lorries and they were distributed to the half a lakh enumeration personnel right in time in a meticulously planned and assiduously executed exercise. The T.A. for the training classes was disbursed at the end of the last round. The enumeration personnel were thus well trained and equipped and sent in to the field for enumeration in a state of high morale and enthusiasm.

STAGE 6: ENUMERATION, REVISIONAL ROUND AND COLLECTION OF RECORDS

22. As scheduled, the actual enumeration was commenced on 9th February 1981 and completed on 28th February 1981. The houseless persons were enumerated after dusk on 28th February 1981. Arrangements were also made for the enumeration of the crew and passengers of ships and other vessels which were found in the ports or Indian territorial waters on the sunrise of 1st March 1981. A revisional round was conducted between 1st and 5th March 1981 to update the figures as at the sunrise of 1st March 1981. The enumeration records were collected back from the enumerators by the supervisors on 5th March and from the supervisors by the Charge Officers on 6th March and were thereafter handed over to the Tabulation Offices.

STAGE 7: REPORTING OF PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

23. Meticulous and strictly time-bound arrangements were made to collect the Provisional Population Totals from all the 130 Charge Officers in the state and the 12 District Census Officers so as to release the provisional results with the utmost expedition. The Circle Supervisor was asked to fill up a Circle Summary from the Enumerator's Abstract which gave the block-wise data. The Charge Officer then struck the Charge Summary and the District Census Officer the District Summary. These figures were reported over telephone, wireless or by special messenger to the Director of Census Operations, Kerala and to the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. The all-India totals have already been released by the Census Commissioner of India at New Delhi. This publication presents the preliminary results at the state-level. A brief analytical note on the general results of the census is given in the succeeding paragraphs for the benefit of the reader.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Actual count and Projections

The 1981 census count has revealed that Kerala has a population of 25,403,217 persons of whom 12,487,961 are males and 12,915,256 females. Our State's population is 3.71 per cent of India's population. Thus, one out of every 27 Indians and one out of every 173 humans in the world is a Keralite. The census count shows that the actual growth of population in Kerala is less than all the projections indicated below except the Optimistic II projections of the State Family Planning Bureau. Kerala, which is the nearest to the actual census count.

		<i>Projected population for 1981 (in lakhs)</i>
Projections		
1.	*Expert Committee on Population projection, Government of India	259.60
2.	**State Family Planning Bureau, Kerala	
	(a) Conservative	271.85
	(b) Realistic	265.03
	(c) Optimistic I	258.49
	(d) Optimistic II	252.91
	Actual count in 1981 census (Provisional)	254.03

* Report of the Expert Committee on Population Projections, Paper 1 of 1979, Registrar General, India

** Statement on Population of Kerala, State Family Planning Bureau, 1974

The reasons for the decline in the growth rate of population can be fully analysed and spelled out only when data are available on other characteristics of population viz. age, fertility, migration etc. on the basis of the 1981 census.

Position of Kerala compared to other states in India

2. The 1981 census count was taken all over the country except in the states of Jammu & Kashmir and Assam. Including the projected population of these states, the population of India stood at 683,810,051 persons comprising of 353,347,249 males and 330,462,802 females. Considering the size of population, Kerala's position is twelfth among the 22 states in India. Uttar Pradesh has the largest population (110.86 million) followed by Bihar (69.82), Maharashtra (62.69), West Bengal (54.49), Andhra Pradesh (53.40) and Madhya Pradesh (52.13). The state with the smallest population in the country is Sikkim with a population of only 3.16 lakhs. Out of the 22 states of India, Madhya Pradesh is the largest in area with 443,446 sq. km. and Sikkim the smallest with 7,096 sq. km. Kerala with an area of 38,863 sq. km. ranks seventeenth among the twenty-two states. The five states smaller in area than Kerala are Meghalaya, Manipur Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim in that order. The area of Kerala works out to 1.18 per cent of the total area of the country.

Changes in jurisdiction since 1971

3. Before analysing the results of the 1981 census, it will be useful to indicate the changes in jurisdiction at the district and taluk levels since the 1971 census. There is no change in the territorial jurisdiction of the state as a whole since its

formation on 1st November 1966. Since the last census in 1971, two new districts viz. Idukki (on 26th January 1972) and Wynad (on 1st November 1980) have come into existence. Details of the changes in jurisdiction at the district and taluk levels in the state during 1971-81 are given below:

District-level changes

(i) Idukki district was formed on 26th January 1972 consisting of Devicolam, Udumbanchola and Peermade taluks of the erstwhile Kottayam district and Thodupuzha taluk (excluding Kalloorkkad village and portion of Manjalloor village included in Manjalloor and Kalloorkkad panchayats) of Ernakulam district.

(ii) Silent Valley reserve forest area in Karuvarakundu village of Ernad taluk of Malappuram district was transferred to Mannarghat taluk of Palghat district (Notification dated 17th August 1976).

(iii) North Wynad taluk of Cannanore district was transferred to Kozhikode district with effect from 1st January 1979.

(iv) Wynad district was formed on 1st November 1980 comprising of the North Wynad and South Wynad taluks of Kozhikode district.

Taluk-level changes

(i) Consequent on the formation of Idukki district, a new taluk by name Kothamangalam was carved out of Muvattupuzha taluk of Ernakulam district on 26th January 1972 comprising of nine villages (Kuttamangalam, Pindimana, Kottappady, Eramalloor, Keerampara, Kothamangalam, Varappetty, Kadavoor and Pothanicaud villages).

(ii) Kalloorkkad village and portion of Manjalloor village included in Kalloorkkad and Manjalloor panchayats of Thodupuzha taluk were added to Muvattupuzha taluk.

(iii) Kottumala area of Mattathur amsom in Othukkungal village of Tirur taluk of Malappuram district was added to Oorakam village of Ernad taluk (Notification dated 16th July 1975).

(iv) Five villages Edathiruthy, Kaipamangalam, Perinjanam, Pappini-vattam and Sreenarayanapuram of Chavakkad taluk of Trichur district were transferred to Kodungalloor taluk of the same district (Notification dated 5th December 1975).

(v) Silent Valley reserve forest area in Karuvarakundu village of Ernad taluk of Malappuram district was transferred to Mannarghat taluk of Palghat district (Notification dated 17th August 1976).

(vi) Elikkulam village of Kottayam taluk of Kottayam district was transferred to Kanjirappally taluk of the same district (Notification dated 18th September 1979).

(vii) Consequent on the formation of Wynad district, the following changes were made.

(a) The North Wynad taluk was renamed as Mananthavady taluk.

(b) South Wynad taluk was bifurcated into Sultan's Battery and Vythiri taluks—Sultan's Battery taluk consisting of Poothadi, Pulpalli, Kidanganad, Noolpuzha, Sultan's Battery, Purakkadi, Ambalavayal and Nenmeni villages and Vythiri taluk consisting of Padinjarethara, Kuppadithara, Kottathara, Kaniambetta, Muttil, Kalpetta, Vengappally, Thariyode, Achooranam Kunnathidavaka, Kottappadi and Muppainad villages.

Area and Population

4. As per the figures supplied by the Survey of India, the area of the state is 38,863 sq. km. The area figures given in this publication are provisional. Among the districts of the state, the largest district is Idukki with an area of 5,061 sq. km. closely followed by Cannanore district with 4,958 sq. km. The smallest district is Alleppey with an area of 1,883 sq.km. Quilon is the most populous district in the state with 28.07 lakh persons followed by Cannanore district (28.00 lakhs). The least populous district in the state is the newly formed hill district of Wynad with a population of only 5.53 lakhs. A table showing the ranks of all the districts of Kerala in population and area is given below:

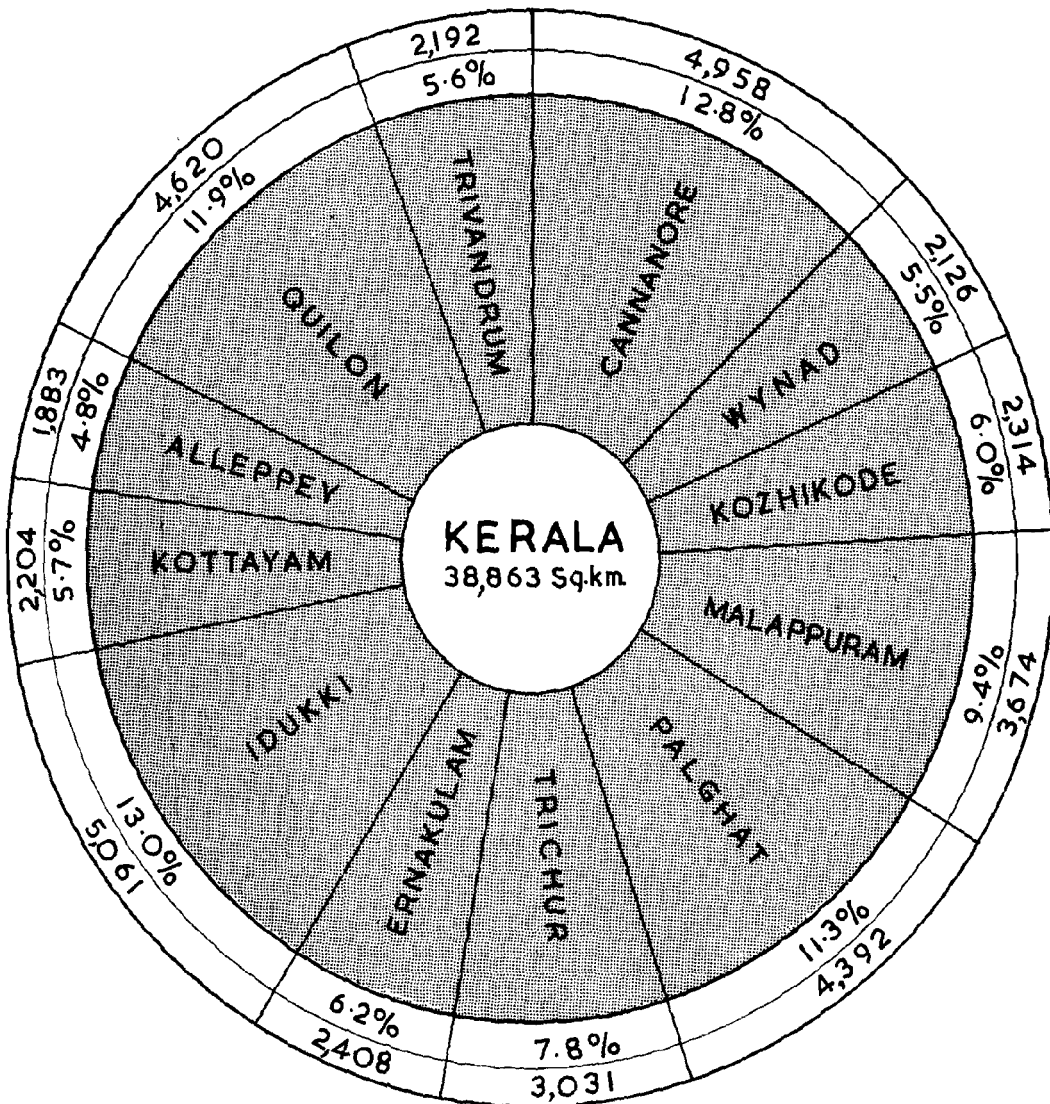
*POPULATION AND AREA OF DISTRICTS AND THEIR RANKS

Population 1981			Area 1981		
District	Persons	Rank	District	sq.km	Rank
Quilon	2,807,223	1	Idukki	5,061	1
Cannanore	2,800,055	2	Cannanore	5,958	2
Trivandrum	2,591,057	3	Quilon	4,620	3
Ernakulam	2,533,265	4	Palghat	4,392	4
Trichur	2,436,975	5	Malappuram	3,674	5
Malappuram	2,401,229	6	Trichur	3,031	6
Alleppey	2,342,852	7	Ernakulam	2,408	7
Kozhikode	2,243,004	8	Kozhikode	2,314	8
Palghat	2,041,912	9	Kottayam	2,204	9
Kottayam	1,681,104	10	Trivandrum	2,192	10
Idukki	971,193	11	Wynad	2,126	11
Wynad	553,348	12	Alleppey	1,883	12

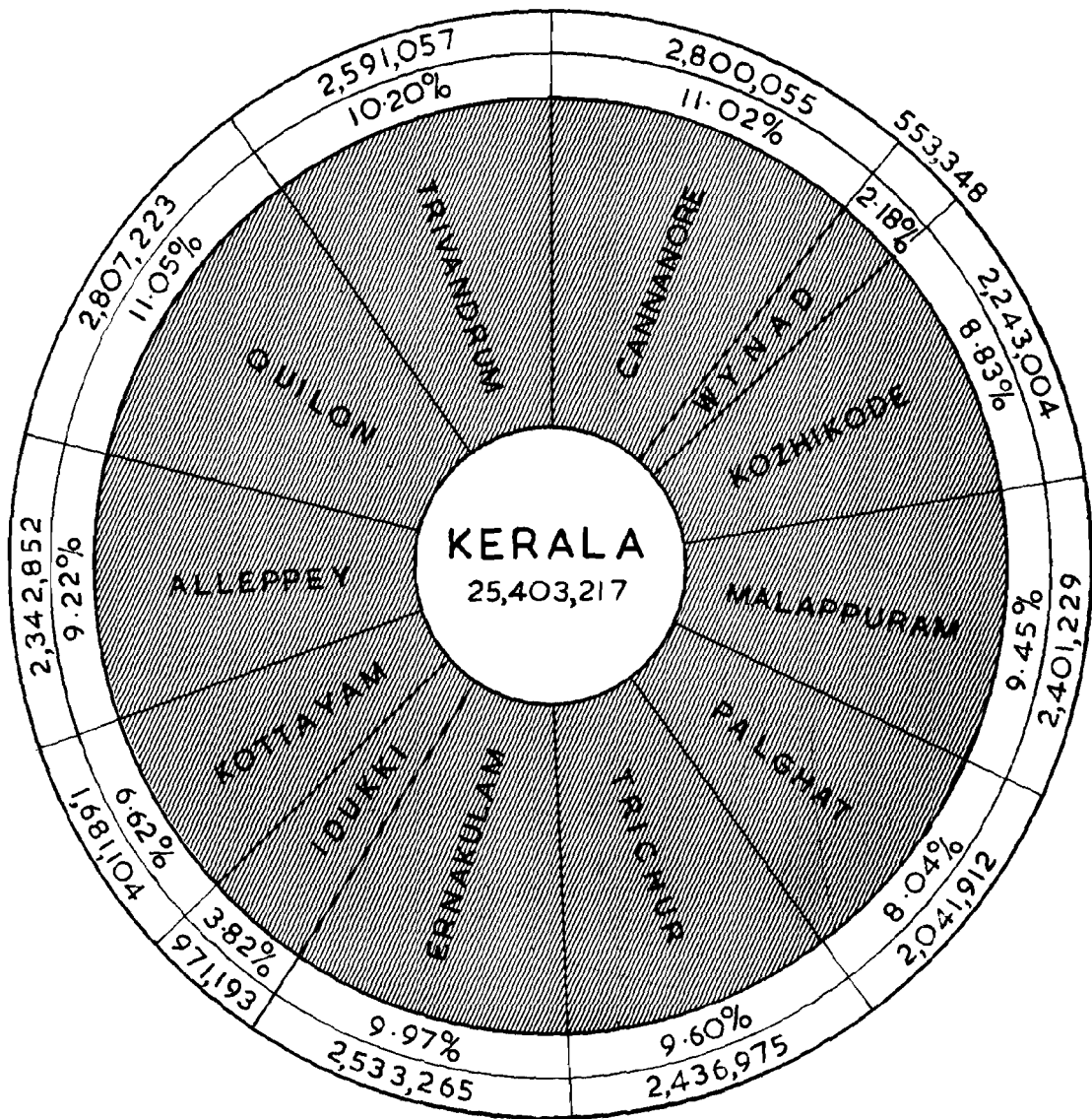
*Provisional

5. Out of the 58 taluks in the state, the largest in area is Ernad (2,176.6 sq. km.) followed by Pathanamthitta (1,975.2), Devicolam (1,774.2), Taliparamba (1,330.6), Mukundapuram (1,316.1), Peermade (1,307.8), Pathanapuram (1,233.7), Tellicherry (1,207.8), Mannarghat (1,185.6), Chittur (1,154.7), Udumbanchola (1,071.4) and Kozhikode (1,026.6). There are seven taluks in the area range of 750–999 sq. km., 13 taluks between 500 and 749 sq. km. and 17 taluks between 250 and 499 sq. km. Of the 9 taluks in the state having an area of less than 250 sq. km., the smallest is Cochin taluk with 140.9 sq. km. Kozhikode taluk has the highest population of 11.7 lakhs followed by Ernad (9.4), Trivandrum (9.1), Tirur (8.4), Quilon (8.1), Tellicherry (7.5), Mukundapuram (6.7), Trichur (6.7), Neyyattinkara (6.6), Ottappalam (6.2), Cannanore (6.1) and Kanayannur (6.1) while Kothamangalam taluk has the lowest with a population of 1.6 lakhs. 9 taluks have a population between 1.5 lakhs and 2.5 lakhs. 32 taluks have a population between 2.5 and 5 lakhs and 17 taluks above 5 lakhs.

COMPARATIVE AREA OF THE DISTRICTS OF KERALA 1981



COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF THE DISTRICTS OF KERALA 1981



Urban areas

6. The definition of an urban unit adopted in the 1981 census which is the same as that in the 1971 census is given below:

- (a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.
- (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria
 - (i) A minimum population of 5,000;
 - (ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
 - (iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km. i.e. 1,000 persons per sq. mile.

In the 1981 census, the above definition was strictly applied to the villages so as to ensure comparability of data based on uniform definition. Based on these criteria, some of the towns in 1971 census were declassified as rural and some villages were treated as census towns in the 1981 census. Altogether there are 106 towns in this state in the 1981 census of which 48 are statutory towns (3 corporations, 42 municipal towns, a cantonment and 2 townships) and 58 census towns. This is as against 88 towns (3 corporations, 27 municipal towns, a cantonment, a township and 56 census towns) in the 1971 census. 15 new municipal towns (Manjeri, Tirur, Ponnani, Shoranur, Chavakkad, Kodungalloor, Angamali, Trippunithura, Kothamangalam, Thodupuzha, Chengannur, Pathanamthitta, Punalur, Varkala and Nedumangad) were formed since the last census. Tables 3 and 8 present the figures for statutory towns while the data relating to the census towns termed as non-municipal towns, will be presented in the supplement to this publication. Urban agglomerations were also formed for the first time in the state in the 1981 census. An urban agglomeration will comprise of a continuous urban spread constituting a core city or statutory town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well recognized urban outgrowths, if any, of such towns. In Kerala, there are 9 urban agglomerations viz. Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Palghat, Guruvayur, Trichur, Cochin, Quilon and Trivandrum. Of these, except Tellicherry and Guruvayur, the rest have a population of 1 lakh and above which are termed as city agglomerations. In Table 9 of this publication, the figures for these city agglomerations having a population of 1 lakh and above are given.

7. The provisional population of all the Cities and City Urban Agglomerations (with a population of 1 lakh and above) are given below:

<i>City</i>	<i>Population 1981</i>
1. Cochin Corporation ..	513,081
2. Trivandrum Corporation ..	482,722
3. Calicut Corporation ..	394,440
4. Alleppey Municipal Town ..	169,934
5. Quilon Municipal Town ..	137,927
6. Palghat Municipal Town ..	111,220

<i>City Urban Agglomeration</i>			<i>Population 1981</i>
1. Cochin	(UA)	..	685,686
2. Calicut	(UA)	..	546,060
3. Trivandrum	(UA)	..	519,766
4. Trichur	(UA)	..	170,093
5. Quilon	(UA)	..	167,583
6. Cannanore	(UA)	..	157,777
7. Palghat	(UA)	..	117,961

Density of population

8. The density of population of Kerala in 1881 was only 134 persons per sq. km. During the last 100 years, the figure has gone up by almost five times reaching a figure of 654 in 1981. The district-wise density figures of Kerala for 1901-81 are given in the following table.

*DENSITY OF POPULATION KERALA 1901-81									
State/District	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
KERALA	165	184	201	245	284	349	435	549	654
1. Cannanore	153	164	169	195	219	265	341	451	565
2. Wynad	35	39	40	43	50	79	129	195	260
3. Kozhikode	264	283	293	344	386	482	606	787	969
4. Malappuram	186	204	208	238	266	313	378	505	654
5. Palghat	174	187	194	214	233	276	312	384	465
6. Trichur	225	254	268	328	381	463	557	702	804
7. Ernakulam	268	305	328	908	487	579	705	899	1,052
8. Idukki	9	20	22	37	48	66	115	151	192
9. Kottayam	204	221	266	352	428	514	596	698	763
10. Alleppey	354	406	482	599	675	806	959	1,129	1,244
11. Quilon	114	130	155	198	248	320	421	522	608
12. Trivandrum	221	260	304	391	463	606	796	1,003	1,182

*Provisional

9. The highest density recorded in 1981 is in Alleppey district with (1,244) persons per sq. km. followed by Trivandrum (1,182) and Ernakulam (1,052) districts. This was the position in the 1971 census also. Idukki has the lowest density of population with 192 persons per sq.km. Wynad has a density of 260. Four districts (Cannanore, Malappuram, Palghat and Quilon) have density varying between 300 and 750 and the remaining 3 districts(Kozhikode, Trichur and Kottayam) between 750 and 1,000. Since 1971, the increase in the density of population is highest in Kozhikode district recording a net addition of 182 persons per sq. km. over the decade. Other districts which have recorded a net addition of over 100 persons per sq. km. over 1971 are Trivandrum (179), Ernakulam (153), Malappuram (149), Alleppey (115), Cannanore (114) and Trichur (102). The lowest density increase is recorded by Idukki district with only 41 persons per sq. km.

10. Coming to the taluks of the state, the density of population is highest in Cochin taluk (3,198). The next three ranks are claimed by Trivandrum (2,945), Quilon (2,121) and Ambalapuzha (2,097) taluks. The lowest density is recorded in Devicolam taluk (101) preceded by Peermade (133). Thirteen taluks have density range between 200 and 499, 19 taluks between 500 and 999, 14 taluks between 1,000 and 1,499, 6 taluks between 1,500 and 1,999 and the remaining 4 taluks over 2,000 persons per sq. km.

11. Of the 48 statutory towns, 2 towns have a density of less than 1,000, 8 towns between 1,000 and 1,499, 6 towns between 1,500 and 1,999, 9 towns between 2,000 and 2,499 and 9 towns between 2,500 and 2,999 and the rest (14) have 3,000 and above. Among them, Quilon Municipal town has the largest density with 7,464 persons per sq. km. followed by Trivandrum corporation (6,442), Trichur (6,159), Ponnani (5,687), Cannanore (5,521) and Cochin corporation (5,408). The other corporation Calicut has a density of 4,771 persons per sq.km. Idukki Township (278) has the lowest density.

Growth of Population

12. In 1836, the areas forming the present state of Kerala had a population of 26.36 lakhs which is even less than the population of the present Cannanore district alone. The population of the present area of Kerala in 1875 was 50.60 lakhs. In 1881 when the first synchronous census throughout the country was conducted, the population had become 52.19 lakhs which indicated that the population had doubled during the 45 year period from 1836. Since 1881, census is taken every ten years and we have got 100 years of population figures which give a reliable trend in the population growth for a century in Kerala. During the last hundred years, there is a net addition of 201.84 lakhs of persons to the state's population, which works out to an increase of 386.73 per cent.

TRENDS IN POPULATION GROWTH IN KERALA DURING 1881-1981

Census year	Population			Decadal percentage increase
	Persons	Males	Females	
1881	5,219,141	2,602,098	2,617,043	..
1891	5,823,181	2,909,219	2,913,962	11.57
1901	6,396,262	3,191,466	3,204,796	9.84
1911	7,147,673	3,559,425	3,588,248	11.75
1921	7,802,127	3,879,458	3,922,669	9.16
1931	9,507,050	4,702,951	4,804,099	21.85
1941	11,031,541	5,443,296	5,588,245	16.04
1951	13,549,118	6,681,901	6,867,217	22.82
1961	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788	24.76
1971	21,347,375	10,587,851	10,759,524	26.29
1981*	25,403,217	12,487,961	12,915,256	19.00

*Provisional

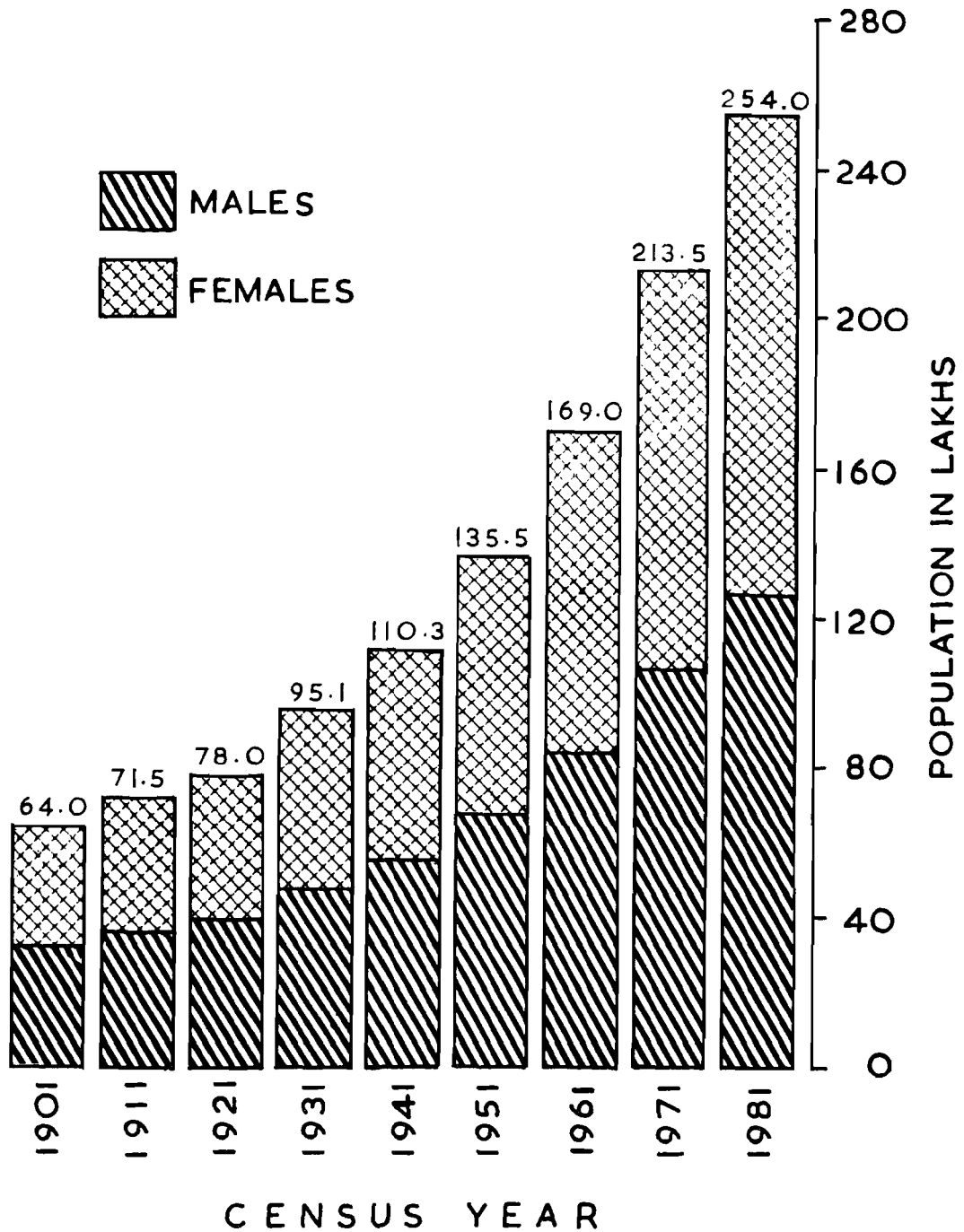
The population growth of Kerala in the decades between 1881 and 1921 showed a fluctuating trend alternating between increase and decrease. As per the 1931 census figures not only was there an increase in population but the rate of growth increased to twice that of earlier decades. In 1941, there was a slight decline in the growth rate but since 1951 the growth rate has been steadily increasing till the 1971 census reaching the highest figure of 26.29 per cent.

13. The 1981 Census shows a declining population growth rate which is a remarkable and welcome trend. The net addition to population has also been less. In the 1971 census, there was a net addition of 44.4 lakh persons over 1961 while in 1981 there is only a net addition of 40.6 lakh persons since 1971. There are three components of population growth viz. fertility, mortality and migration. Of these, the mortality rate has almost stabilized around 7 per 1,000 persons and hence its impact on population growth is negligible. However, migration appears to have had an impact in the reduction in growth rate in view of the large scale out-migration to the West Asian countries for employment. The quantum of migration is not known at present. Apart from the impact of family planning measures, the age at marriage is increasing in the recent times affecting the fertility rates. Acute unemployment has also contributed to a higher age at marriage, apart from the legal provisions introduced in the second half of the present decade. According to the latest data for 1979 from the Sample Registration Scheme, the birth rate for Kerala is 25.9 and death rate 6.9. Among the states, birth rate is the lowest in Kerala. The corresponding birth and death rates for all-India for 1979 were 33.0 and 12.8 respectively. In a nutshell reduction in fertility rate and the impact of migration to Gulf countries can be regarded as the chief reasons for the lower growth rate during the present decade.

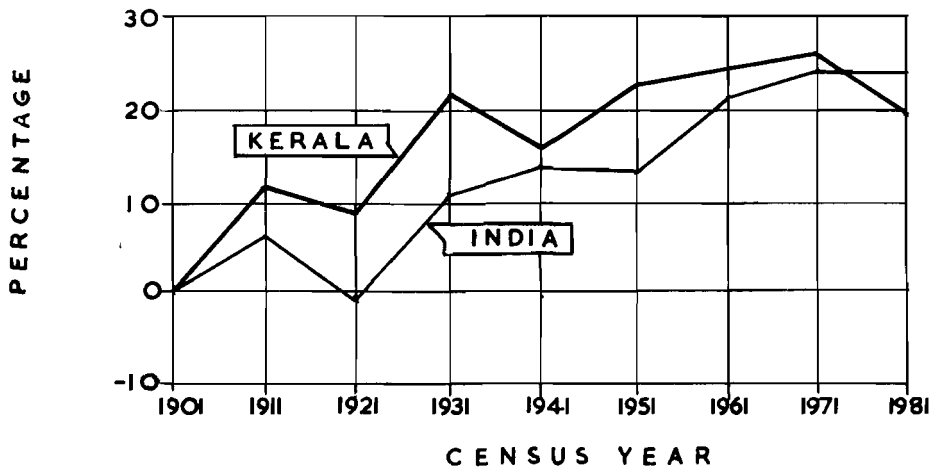
14. The growth of population during 1971-81 has declined in all the districts of the state as compared to the growth rate in 1961-71. Wynad district has the highest growth rate during 1971-81 with 33.71 per cent. But even in this district the growth rate has declined as compared to the period 1951 to 1971. Among the districts, the decadal growth rate above the state average (19.00 per cent) has been recorded in respect of Cannanore, Wynad, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat and Idukki districts. The lowest growth rate has been recorded in Kottayam district with 9.23 per cent. On a perusal of the growth of population of the various districts in the state over the last 100 years, it can be seen that all the districts had a growth rate of less than 18 per cent in the first decade of the present century except in the case of Idukki where the growth rate was 108.88 per cent. The reason for the abnormal increase in population of Idukki district during the decade 1901-11 was the establishment of estates by the Kannan Devan Hill Produce Co., and Malayalam Plantations. In the decade 1911-21, the growth rate of population had declined at the state level and in all districts except the southern districts of Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon. The growth rate showed an upward trend in all the districts in the state during 1921-31. The growth rate declined during 1931-41 in all districts except Wynad. In the next decade except in Ernakulam and Kottayam all other districts showed an upward trend in growth rate. During 1951-61, the growth rates declined in Palghat, Trichur, Kottayam and Alleppey districts. The 1971 figures showed that the growth rates had declined in Wynad Idukki, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum. It has to be noted that Alleppey district is showing a declining trend ever since the 1941 census onwards showing perhaps that it is approaching saturation. The large in-migration of settlers from erstwhile Travancore State to the eastern parts of the northern districts have contributed to the higher growth rate there and slight fall in growth rates in the relevant southern districts.

15. Coming to the growth of population of taluks, 27 taluks have recorded a growth rate of population equal to or higher than the state average. Sultan's Battery taluk has the highest growth rate (41.20 per cent). All the other taluks showing over 30 per cent growth rate are eastern taluks viz. Mannarghat (35.78),

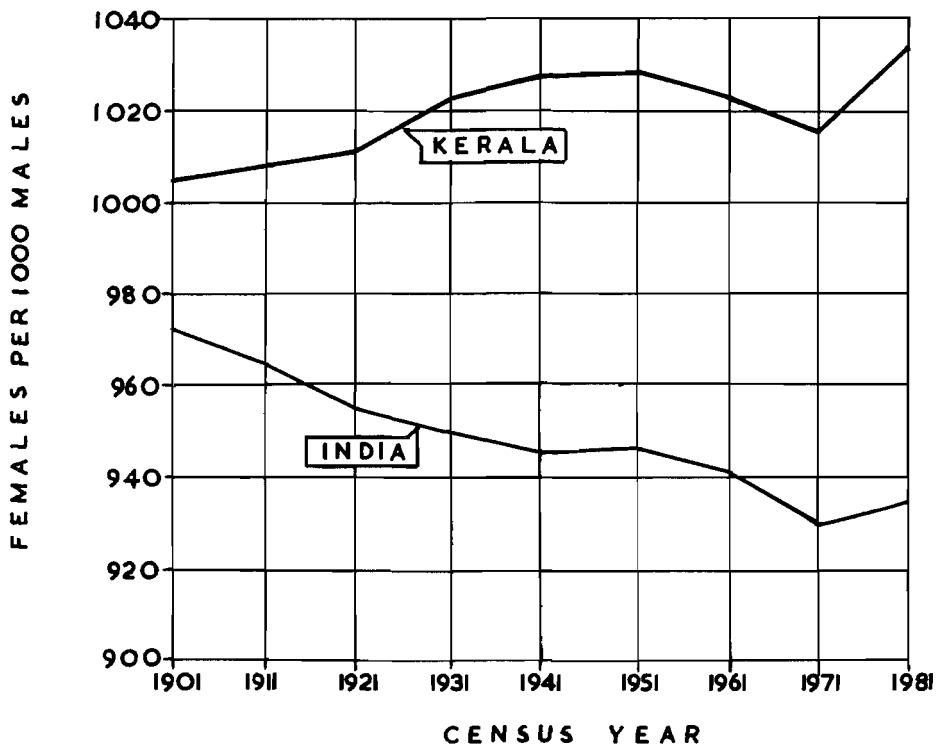
DECADAL GROWTH OF POPULATION KERALA 1901-81



DECADAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 1901-81 KERALA AND INDIA



SEX RATIO 1901-81 KERALA AND INDIA



Devicolam (33.43), Udumbanchola (33.32), Hosdurg (32.03). Ernad (31.76) and Vythiri (30.63). The taluk-wise growth rates indicate that all the taluks in Kottayam and Alleppey districts have a growth rate of less than 15 per cent. Majority of taluks in Trichur district also fall in this group. Majority of taluks in Palghat district have a growth rate between 15 and 19 per cent. All the taluks of Cannanore, Wynad, Kozhikode and Malappuram districts come above the state average of 19.00 per cent. Among the cities, Calicut corporation has recorded the largest growth (18.98 per cent) in population followed by Trivandrum (17.84) and Cochin (16.86). Among the statutory towns, the highest growth is recorded in Manjeri town (31.18)

Sex ratio

16. The sex ratio ie. the number of females per 1,000 males recorded in all the censuses of this century was above 1,000 whereas at the all-India level, males have outnumbered females in all censuses. In the all-India reports of earlier censuses, various reasons were given for the phenomenon of female deficiency. They comprise of female infanticide, a comparatively greater neglect of females especially at the earlier ages, premature child-bearing coupled with unskilful midwifery etc. These factors are perhaps happily absent in Kerala and coupled with the high status given to women in society, the system of inheritance and high literacy, it has contributed to a steady increase in the sex ratio of Kerala whereas at the same time the number of females per 1,000 males has actually shown a declining trend at the all-India level from 972 in 1901 to 930 in 1971 except a very minor deviation in 1951 as can be seen from the following table. In the 1981 census a slight increase at the all-India level is noted.

SEX RATIO 1901-81 (Females per 1,000 males)

India State/District	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981*
INDIA	972	964	955	950	945	946	941	930	935
KERALA	1,004	1,008	1,001	1,022	1,027	1,028	1,022	1,016	1,034
1. Cannanore	1,060	1,071	1,099	1,085	1,088	1,065	1,041	1,022	1,036
2. Wynad	805	815	786	804	835	838	903	922	951
3. Kozhikode	1,009	1,022	1,038	1,032	1,044	1,019	1,007	1,004	1,022
4. Malappuram	1,017	1,020	1,037	1,059	1,062	1,055	1,057	1,041	1,053
5. Palghat	1,042	1,057	1,069	1,079	1,079	1,085	1,077	1,056	1,059
6. Trichur	1,004	1,009	1,051	1,075	1,082	1,105	1,093	1,081	1,102
7. Ernakulam	985	990	969	994	995	1,008	999	988	1,000
8. Idukki	838	842	851	834	875	909	914	937	964
9. Kottayam	965	969	947	966	966	987	988	991	999
10. Alleppey	986	987	978	993	1,000	1,019	1,027	1,028	1,056
11. Quilon	987	988	979	998	1,005	994	996	1,001	1,030
12. Trivandrum	996	990	981	1,003	1,017	1,010	1,005	1,008	1,032

*Provisional

17. The sex ratio of Kerala has gradually increased from 1,004 in 1901 to 1,028 in 1951 and then showed a slight declining trend in 1961 and 1971. But the sex-ratio recorded in the 1981 census viz. 1,034 females per 1,000 males is the highest in the century. The migration of a large number of males to Gulf countries for employment is perhaps responsible for this phenomenal sex ratio in 1981. Map 5 on sex ratio given in this publication will show that there are two distinct areas in the state having abnormally high sex ratio. The first area

comprises of Kodungallur, Chavakkad, Talappilly and Ottappalam taluks and the other area is Chirayinkil taluk of Trivandrum district. This can perhaps be directly linked with the high incidence of out-migration of males for employment in Gulf countries from these taluks.

18. Till 1941 census, Cannanore district led the other districts in the state in sex ratio. Thereafter this position has been taken by Trichur district and it continues in this census also. Trichur has the highest sex ratio of 1,102 followed by Alleppey district with 1,056. Wynad, the hilly district, had the lowest rank in sex-ratio in 1901 with 805. Wynad retains its lowest position even in the present census. In the 1981 census, the sex ratio is in favour of females in all districts except Ernakulam, Kottayam and the two hill districts of Wynad and Idukki. In Ernakulam district the sex ratio is 1,000 while in Kottayam district, the sex distribution is almost balanced. The reason for the lowest sex ratio in the hill districts is quite obvious as in the case of all unchartered wilds where the male bears the brunt of the pioneering lead. But the gap between the number of males and females has been gradually narrowing in both the hill districts.

19. Coming to the taluks of the state, the sex ratio is highest in Chavakkad taluk (1,184). The taluks where the sex ratio exceeds 1,100 females per 1,000 males are Ottappalam (1,105), Chavakkad (1,184), Talappilly (1,116), Kodungallur (1,116) and Chirayinkil (1,118). Males out number females in the taluks of Mananthavady, Sultan's Battery, Vythiri, Kunnathunad, Kothamanglam, Kanayannur, Devicolam., Udumbanchola, Thodupuzha, Peermade, Vaikom, Meenachil, Kanjirappally and Neyyattinkara.

20. Only in 8 towns viz. Cannanore Cantonment (706), Perumbavoor (964), Kothamangalam (993), Muvattupuzha (980), Cochin (987), Idukki (916), Thodupuzha (992) and Kottayam (996) the males out number females. The highest sex ratio is recorded in Guruvayoor Township (1,220).

Literacy

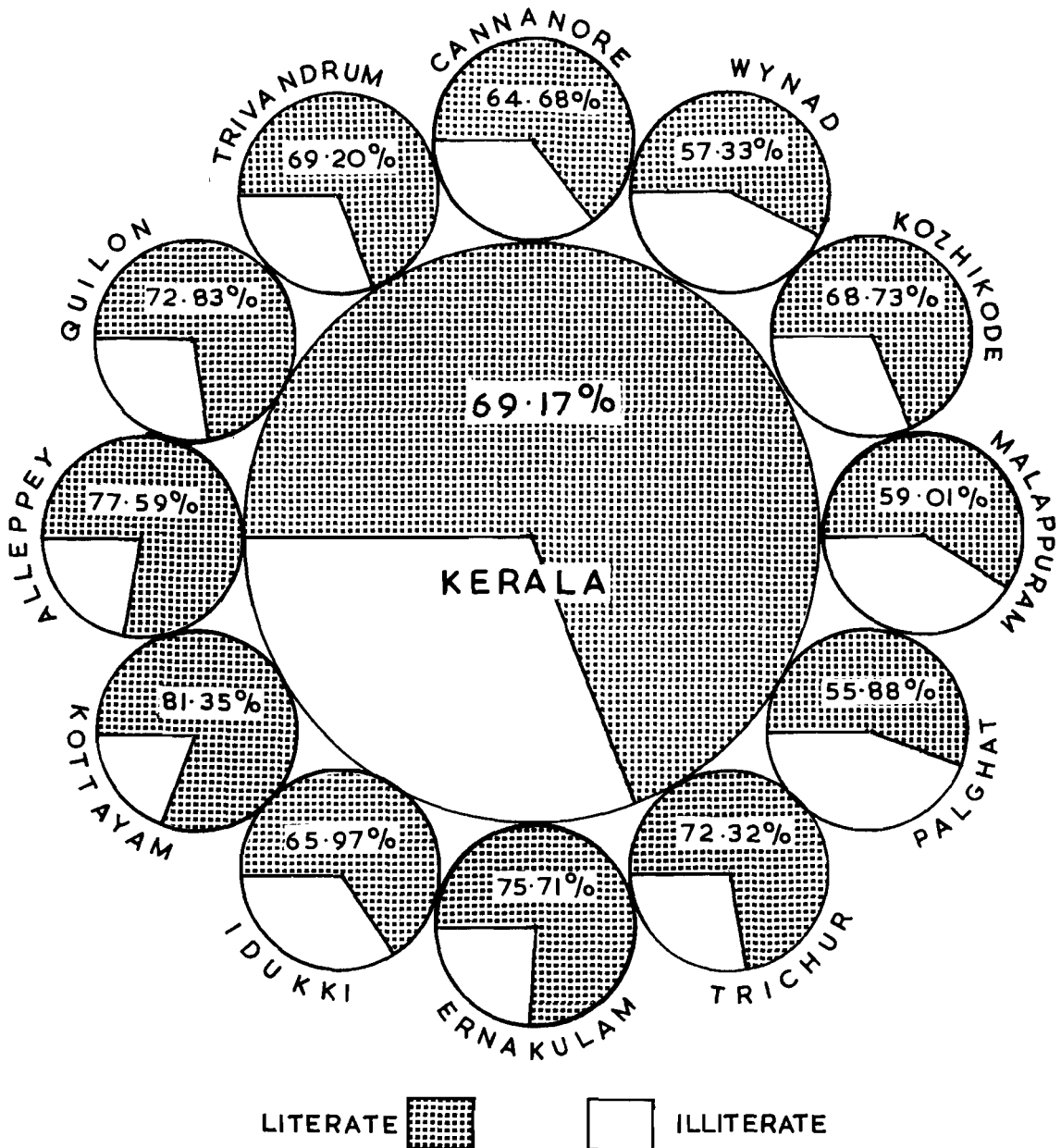
21. Kerala has a unique place in the literacy map of India. In the present census, a person who can both read and write in any language with understanding was taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write was not treated as literate. At the same time, it was not made necessary that a person who was literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy rates are worked out in two ways—the general literacy rate and the effective literacy rate. The general literacy rate is worked out as the ratio between number of literates and total population. The effective literacy is calculated by excluding the children below 5 years of age who in any case will not be literate. In this publication, only the general literacy rate (or simply literacy rate) is presented since the data on age-group 0-4 are not available presently. Based on this definition, the literacy rate in our state is 69.17 per cent as against 60.42 per cent in 1971.

22. For the first time, in the history of Kerala, more than half of the people in all districts of the state are literates. Among them, the highest literacy is claimed by Kottayam district with 81.35 per cent. Alleppey district takes the second rank (77.59) while the third place goes to Ernakulam (75.71). Palghat district ranks lowest with 55.88 per cent. Another striking feature is that the districts having higher literacy rates lie as a continuous belt stretching from Trichur in the north to Quilon in the south, barring Idukki district. All these districts have literacy rates above 70 per cent. The increase in literacy rate over

LITERACY

STATE AND DISTRICTS KERALA

1981



the rate for 1971 is the highest in Malappuram district by 11.1 points followed by Trichur (10.7), Ernakulam (10.3 points) and Wynad (10.0 points). The lowest increase is in Trivandrum district (6.7 points).

23. Only two taluks (Chittur and Mannarghat) have less than 50 per cent literacy rate but they may also cross the 50 per cent mark shortly as their percentages are above 49 per cent. Nine taluks fall in the range 50-59 per cent, 14 taluks in the range of 60-69 per cent, 27 taluks in the range of 70-79 per cent and 6 taluks above 80 per cent. The high literacy taluks ie. above 80 per cent, lie contiguous consisting of Vaikom (82.60), Meenachil (80.12), Kottayam (82.95), Changanacherry (80.89), Thiruvalla (82.38) and Kuttanad (82.11). All the taluks of Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon districts have literacy rate of above 70 per cent. In other districts, the taluk-wise literacy rates ranges between 50 and 80 per cent. Out of 58 taluks in Kerala, 21 taluks have registered an increase of literacy rate by 10 points over the 1971 literacy rate. They are Kasaragod, Hosdurg, Taliparamba, Sultan's Battery, Quilandy, Ernad, Perintalmanna, Ponnani, Mannarghat, Palghat, Trichur, Kodungallur, Mukundapuram, Alwaye, Kunnathunad, Kothamangalam, Muvattupuzha, Devicolam, Udumbanchola, Vaikom and Kottarakkara.

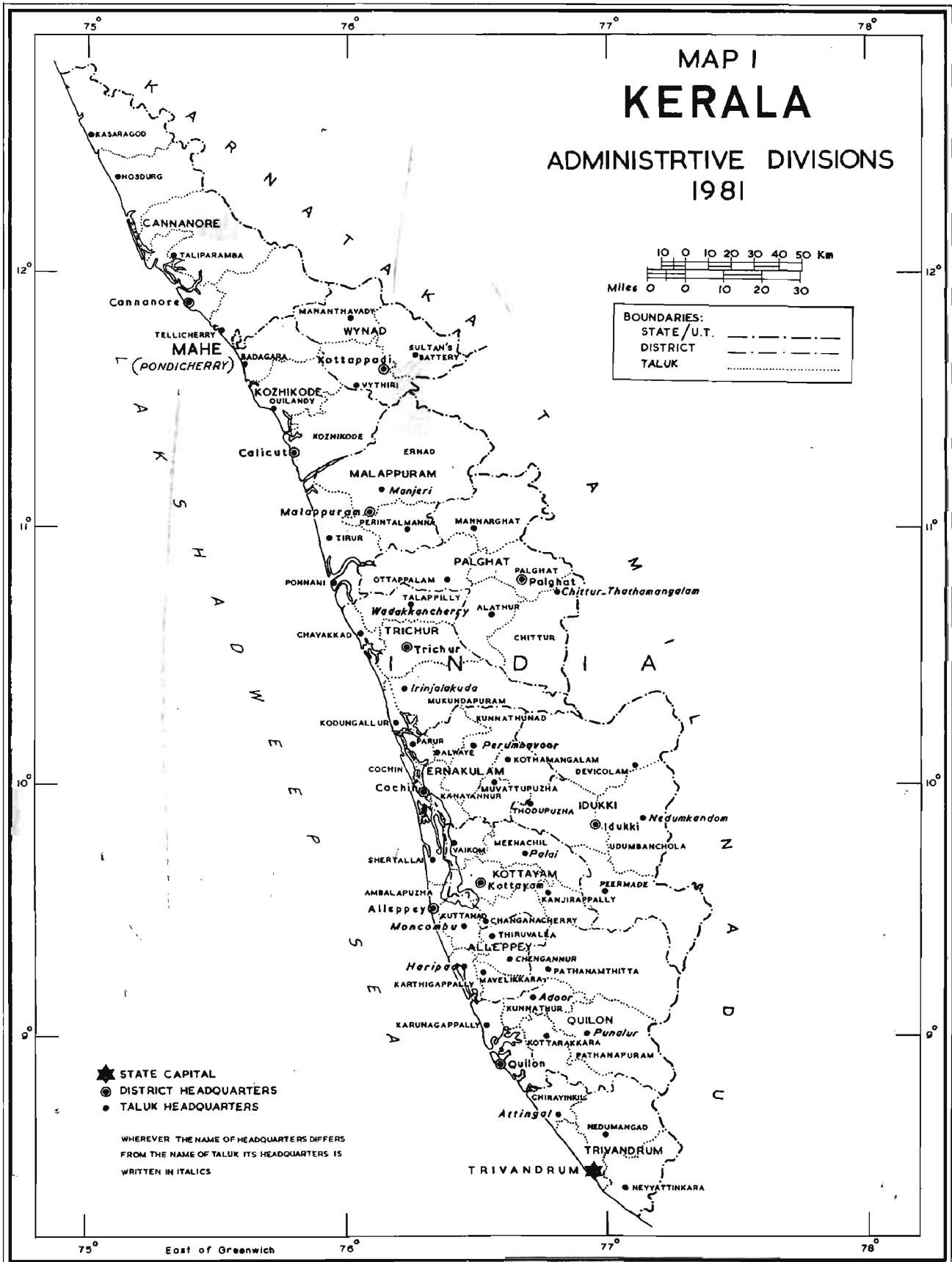
24. Statutory towns generally have high literacy rates, the highest being in Chengannur municipal town with 85.41 closely followed by Thiruvalla with 85.24. The other statutory towns which have higher literacy rate are Cannanore Cantonment (84.79), Trichur (83.47), Irinjalakuda (82.23), Alwaye (82.17), Vaikom (80.90), Palai (83.88), Kottayam (83.81), Changanacherry (80.33) and Mavelikkara (83.07).

Male and female literacy

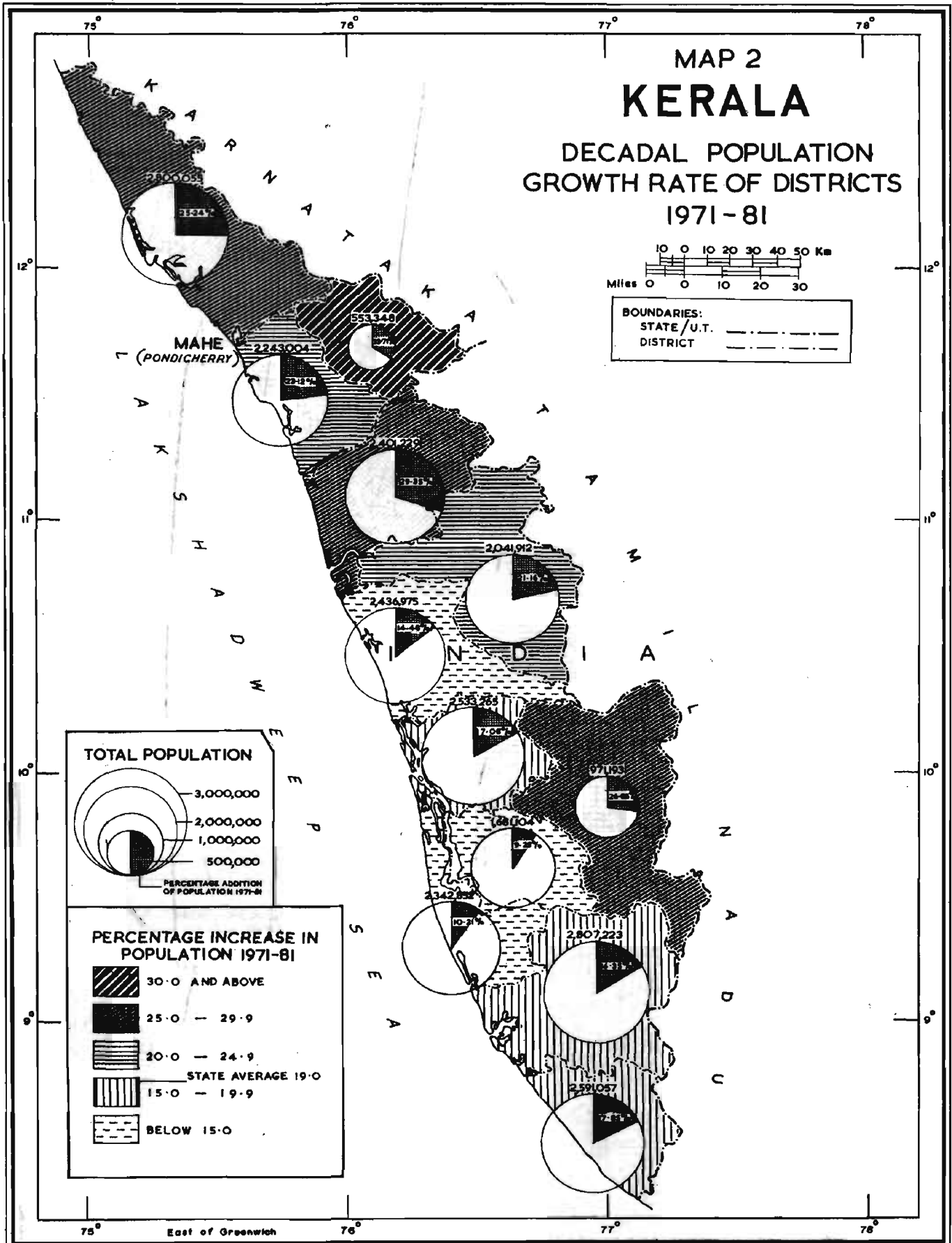
25. The male and female literacy of Kerala state is 74.03 and 64.48 per cent respectively. The corresponding percentage of 1971 were 66.62 for males and 54.31 for females. Kottayam district leads other districts in both male and female literacy with 83.57 and 79.13 respectively but even there female literacy has not yet equalled male literacy. In regard to male literacy, all the districts in the state except Wynad, Malappuram and Palghat have a rate of above 70 per cent. The lowest male literacy is recorded by Palghat district with 62.66 per cent. Ernakulam, Kottayam and Alleppey are the three districts which have a female literacy rate of above 70 per cent. Here also Palghat has the lowest rank with 49.47 per cent.

26. Fourteen taluks (Trichur, Muvattupuzha, Kanayannur, Cochin, Vaikom, Meenachil, Kottayam, Changanacherry, Kanjirappally, Ambalapuzha, Kuttanad, Chengannur, Mavelikkara and Thiruvalla) have male literacy above 80 per cent while three taluks, viz. Kottayam, Kuttanad and Thiruvalla have female literacy of above 80 per cent. In the taluks, the disparity between male and female literacy is highest in Kasaragod and Chittur taluks with 18.64 each and the lowest in Thiruvalla taluk (2.57).

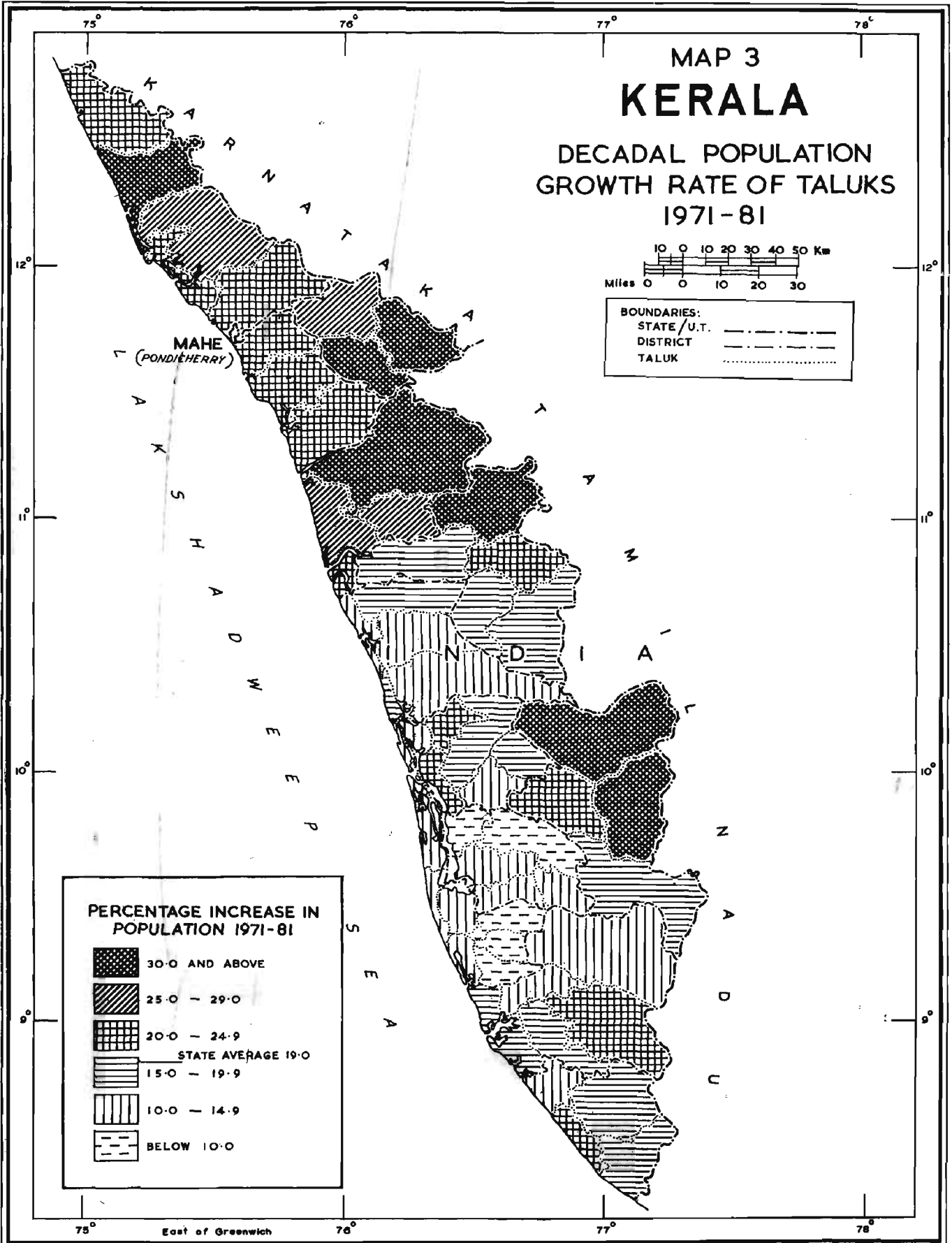
27. Among the statutory towns, the highest male literacy rate is recorded in Cannanore Cantonment with 88.22 per cent followed by Thiruvalla (86.79), Chengannur (86.70), Kottayam (85.49) and Trichur (85.43). Calicut, Ernakulam and Trivandrum corporations have male literacy rate of 78.65, 82.79 and 79.52 respectively. In regard to female literacy, the highest rate is recorded in Chengannur with 84.22 per cent. The difference between the male and female literacy rate is highest in Chittur-Thathamangalam with 14.36 and the lowest in Palai with 1.80.



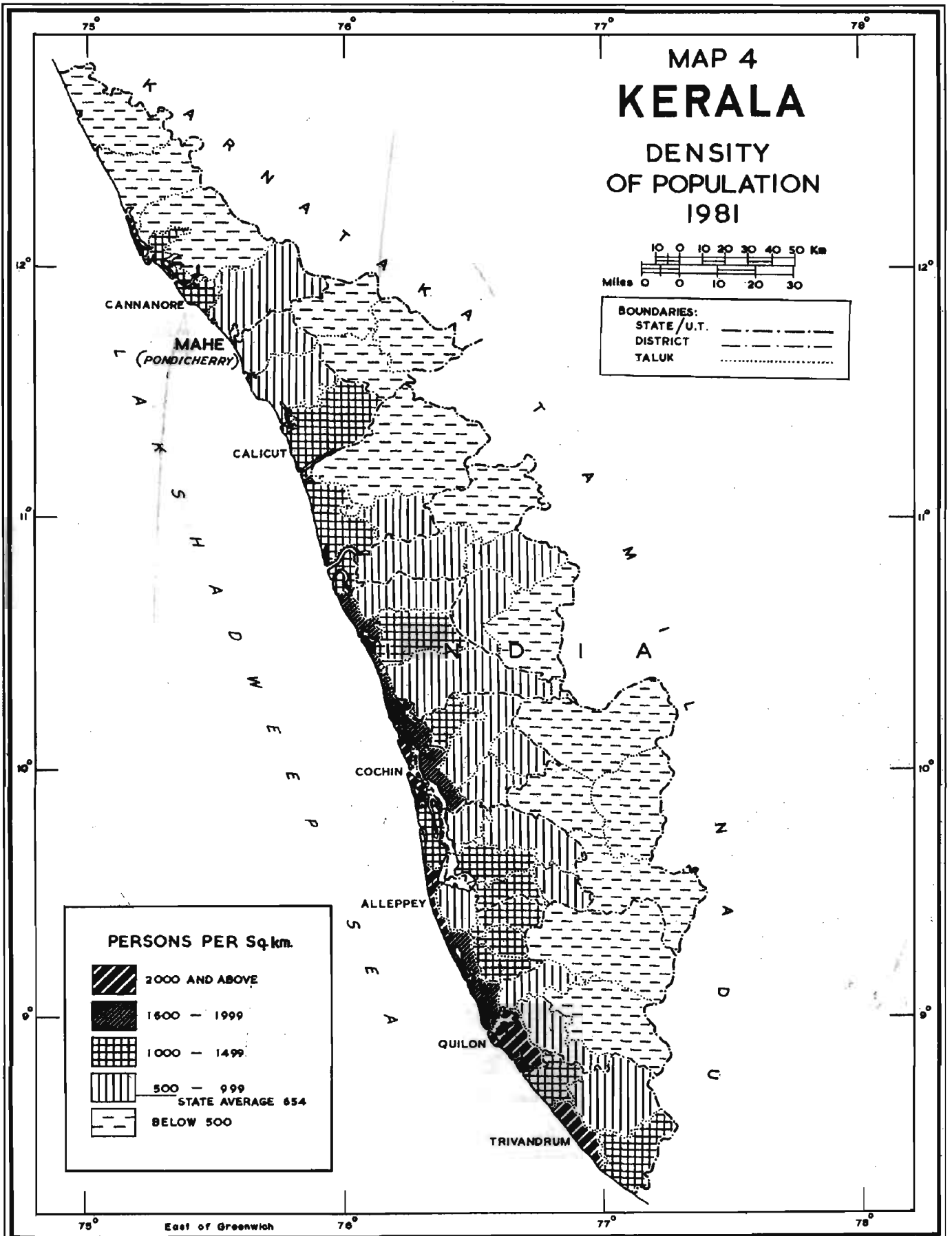
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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.



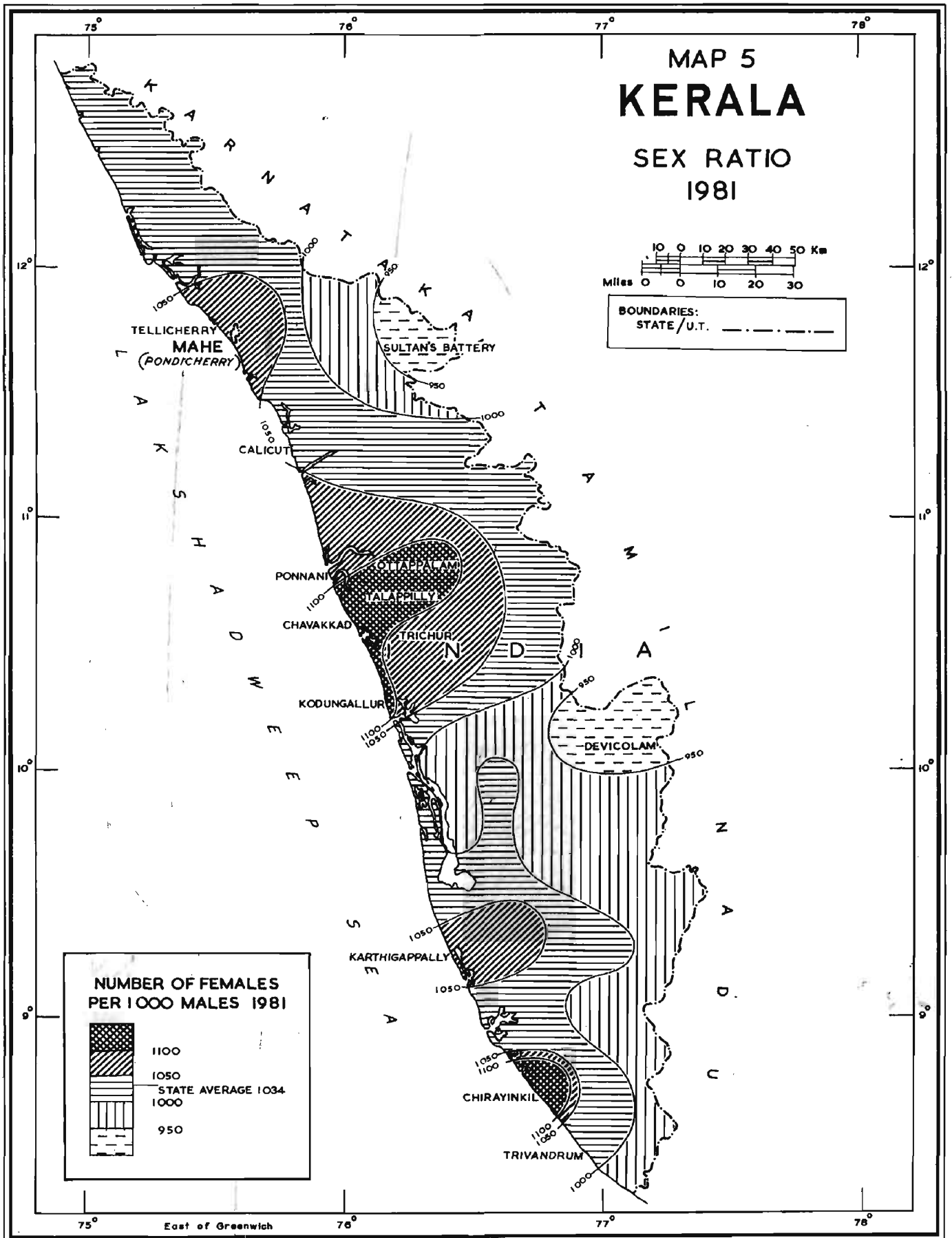
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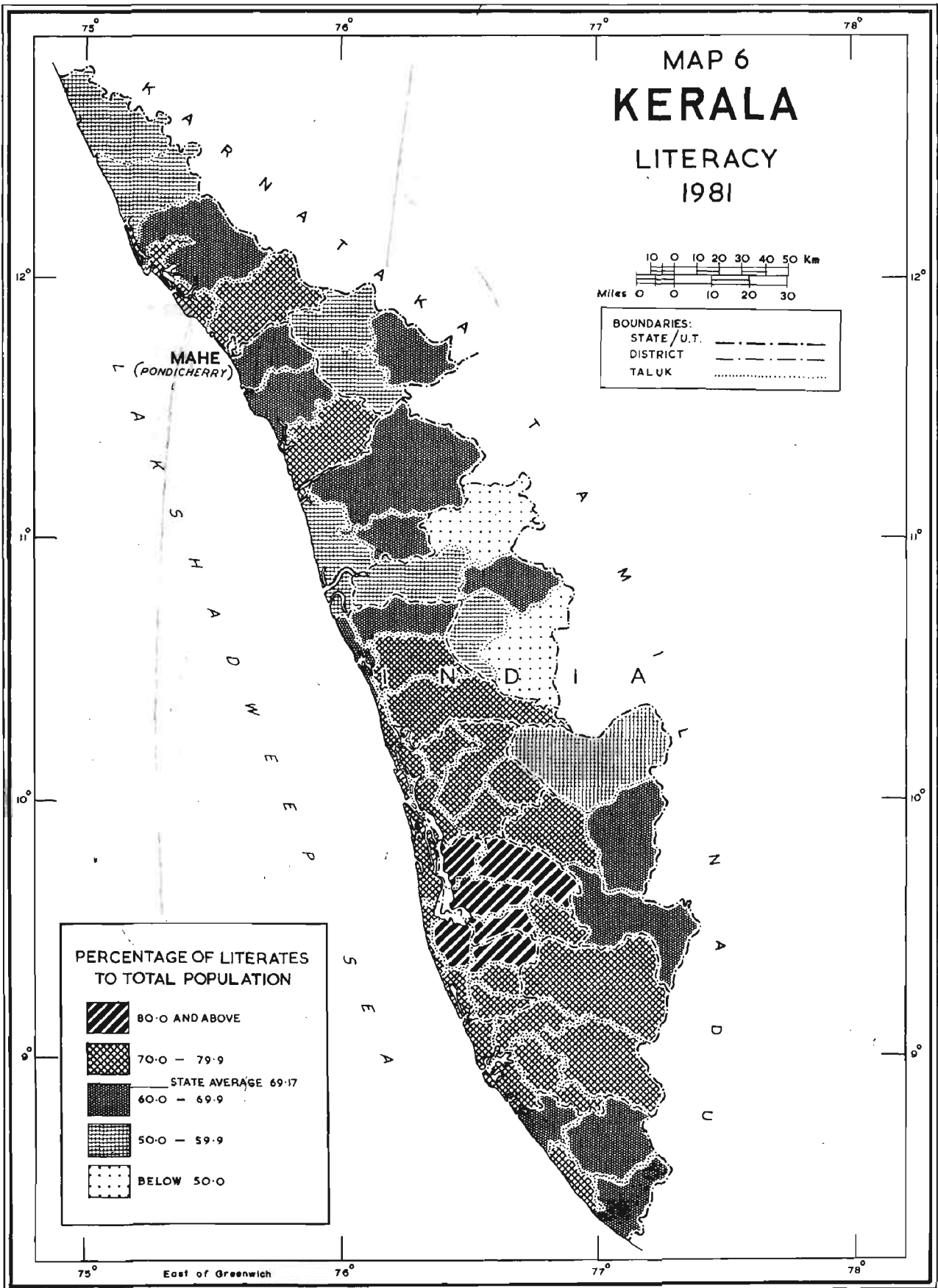
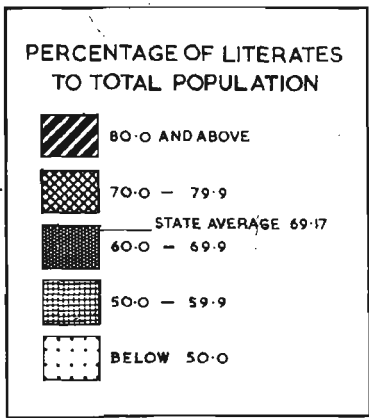


Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

MAP 6 KERALA LITERACY 1981



BOUNDARIES:
STATE / U.T. ————
DISTRICT ————
TALUK ······



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

TABLE 1

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE AND DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

State/District	Population 1981*			Sex ratio(females per 1,000 males)		Density of population per sq. km.		Decadal growth rate of population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981*	1971	1981*	1961-71	1971-81*
				5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA	25,403,217	12,487,961	12,915,256	1,016	1,034	549	654	+26.29	+19.00
1. Cannanore	2,800,055	1,375,194	1,424,861	1,022	1,036	451	565	+32.29	+25.24
2. Wynad	553,348	283,579	269,769	922	951	195	260	+50.35	+33.71
3. Kozhikode	2,243,004	1,109,383	1,133,621	1,004	1,022	787	969	+29.81	+23.12
4. Malappuram	2,401,229	1,169,541	1,231,688	1,041	1,053	505	654	+33.80	+29.35
5. Palghat	2,041,912	991,854	1,050,058	1,056	1,059	384	465	+23.06	+21.16
6. Trichur	2,436,975	1,159,548	1,277,427	1,081	1,102	702	804	+26.09	+14.48
7. Ernakulam	2,533,265	1,266,409	1,266,856	988	1,000	899	1,052	+27.38	+17.08
8. Idukki	971,193	494,610	476,583	937	964	151	192	+31.95	+26.85
9. Kottayam	1,681,104	840,811	840,293	991	999	698	763	+17.13	+ 9.23
10. Alleppey	2,342,852	1,139,376	1,203,476	1,028	1,056	1,129	1,244	+17.73	+10.21
11. Quilon	2,807,223	1,382,708	1,424,515	1,001	1,030	522	608	+23.93	+16.35
12. Trivandrum	2,591,057	1,274,948	1,316,109	1,008	1,032	1,003	1,182	+26.03	+17.85

*Provisional

TABLE 2
TALUK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE AND DENSITY
OF POPULATION

District/Taluk	Population 1981*			Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)		Density of population per sq. km.		Decadal growth rate of population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981*	1971	1981*	1961-71	1971-81*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Cannanore	2,800,055	1,375,194	1,424,861	1,022	1,036	451	565	+32.29	+25.24
1. Kasaragod	436,650	217,846	218,804	979	1,004	364	449	+30.55	+23.41
2. Hosdurg	434,659	212,970	221,689	1,019	1,041	333	440	+36.52	+32.03
3. Taliparamba	565,580	280,115	285,465	1,005	1,019	327	425	+42.84	+29.99
4. Cannanore	608,493	297,601	310,892	1,028	1,045	1,165	1,413	+26.15	+21.27
5. Tellicherry	754,673	366,662	388,011	1,058	1,058	510	625	+29.51	+22.52
2. Wynad	553,348	283,579	269,769	922	951	195	260	+50.35	+33.71
1. Mananthavady	166,393	84,710	81,683	942	964	173	223	+43.39	+28.65
2. Sultan's Battery	204,145	105,665	98,480	903	932	190	268	+75.90	+41.20
3. Vythiri	182,810	93,204	89,606	923	961	227	297	+36.05	+30.63
3. Kozhikode	2,243,004	1,109,383	1,133,621	1,004	1,022	787	969	+29.81	+23.12
1. Badagara	499,132	242,650	256,482	1,036	1,057	745	908	+28.09	+21.81
2. Quilandy	571,281	281,549	289,732	1,012	1,029	619	755	+28.71	+21.88
3. Kozhikode	1,172,591	585,184	587,407	987	1,004	919	1,142	+31.13	+24.31
4. Malappuram	2,401,229	1,169,541	1,231,688	1,041	1,053	505	654	+33.80	+29.35
1. Ernad	943,739	467,323	476,416	1,008	1,019	329	434	+36.43	+31.76
2. Perintalmanna	352,631	171,311	181,320	1,054	1,058	540	697	+31.89	+29.12
3. Tirur	842,439	405,537	436,902	1,060	1,077	983	1,268	+32.75	+29.01
4. Ponnani	262,420	125,370	137,050	1,081	1,093	1,073	1,316	+30.94	+22.64
5. Palghat	2,041,912	991,854	1,050,058	1,056	1,059	384	465	+23.06	+21.16
1. Ottappalam	624,912	297,165	327,747	1,092	1,103	617	739	+22.12	+19.71
2. Mannarghat	250,619	124,308	126,311	1,008	1,016	156	211	+39.79	+35.78
3. Palghat	447,623	220,061	227,562	1,037	1,034	512	621	+24.57	+21.31
4. Chittur	368,195	180,611	187,584	1,034	1,039	272	319	+15.32	+17.27
5. Alathur	350,563	169,709	180,854	1,074	1,066	520	616	+22.47	+18.53
6. Trichur	2,436,975	1,159,548	1,277,427	1,081	1,102	702	804	+26.09	+14.48
1. Chavakkad	376,374	172,337	204,037	1,173	1,184	1,396	1,604	+23.92	+14.96
2. Talappilly	466,248	220,362	245,886	1,101	1,116	609	703	+26.35	+15.47
3. Trichur	667,996	322,700	345,296	1,049	1,070	926	1,051	+27.37	+13.53
4. Kodungallur	253,013	119,578	133,435	1,087	1,116	1,511	1,746	+24.66	+15.56
5. Mukundapuram	673,344	324,571	348,773	1,051	1,075	449	512	+26.42	+14.06
7. Ernakulam	2,533,265	1,266,409	1,266,856	988	1,000	899	1,052	+27.38	+17.08
1. Parur	320,833	159,465	161,368	1,002	1,012	1,467	1,674	+27.07	+14.16
2. Alwaye	365,239	182,090	183,149	993	1,006	926	1,119	+33.38	+20.87
3. Kunnathunad	347,959	175,172	172,787	988	986	431	513	+27.40	+19.12
4. Kothamangalam	164,586	82,756	81,830	986	989	500	577	+22.07	+15.60
5. Muvattupuzha	277,236	137,824	139,412	1,000	1,012	577	640	+18.59	+10.79
6. Kanayannur	606,762	304,163	302,599	979	995	1,548	1,883	+31.30	+21.62
7. Cochin	450,650	224,939	225,711	979	1,003	2,817	3,198	+26.39	+13.56

TABLE 2
TALUK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE AND DENSITY
OF POPULATION

District/Taluk	Population 1981*			Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)		Density of population per sq. km.		Decadal growth rate of population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981*	1971	1981*	1961-71	1971-81*
				5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Idukki	971,193	494,610	476,583	937	964	151	192	+31.95	+26.85
1. Devicolam	179,266	92,382	86,884	931	940	76	101	+ 9.09	+33.43
2. Udumbanchola	353,193	180,659	172,534	927	955	247	330	+70.27	+33.32
3. Thodupuzha	264,214	133,380	130,834	934	981	226	271	+30.77	+20.37
4. Peermade	174,520	88,189	86,331	965	979	112	133	+ 9.88	+18.85
9. Kottayam	1,681,104	840,811	840,293	991	999	698	763	+17.13	+ 9.23
1. Vaikom	263,222	132,515	130,707	1,003	986	790	824	+20.77	+ 4.33
2. Meenachil	374,206	187,555	186,651	990	995	487	518	+13.57	+ 6.35
3. Kottayam	535,550	267,588	267,962	989	1,001	955	1,071	+18.37	+12.24
4. Changanacherry	295,703	146,241	149,462	1,001	1,022	1,013	1,129	+18.23	+11.44
5. Kanjirappally	212,423	106,912	105,511	964	987	491	542	+14.69	+10.44
10. Alleppey	2,342,852	1,139,376	1,203,476	1,028	1,056	1,129	1,244	+17.73	+10.21
1. Shertallai	433,154	214,223	218,931	1,009	1,022	1,185	1,352	+21.86	+14.10
2. Ambalapuzha	374,908	184,757	190,151	1,007	1,029	1,844	2,097	+22.08	+13.73
3. Kuttanad	207,152	102,302	104,850	1,002	1,025	706	779	+10.92	+10.36
4. Thiruvalla	362,590	174,369	188,221	1,036	1,079	989	1,046	+12.14	+ 5.79
5. Chengannur	247,797	118,469	129,328	1,040	1,092	1,154	1,232	+16.78	+ 6.71
6. Karthigappally	364,357	175,500	188,857	1,057	1,076	1,472	1,622	+18.60	+10.24
7. Mavelikkara	352,894	169,756	183,138	1,043	1,079	1,137	1,241	+19.03	+ 9.16
11. Quilon	2,807,223	1,382,708	1,424,515	1,001	1,030	522	608	+23.93	+16.35
1. Karunagappally	377,181	187,818	189,363	998	1,008	1,516	1,780	+18.54	+17.44
2. Kunnathur	334,350	164,027	170,323	1,006	1,038	748	858	+22.58	+14.58
3. Pathanamthitta	429,823	210,360	219,463	1,000	1,043	198	218	+17.05	+10.17
4. Pathanapuram	373,263	184,857	188,406	991	1,019	252	303	+25.40	+20.15
5. Kottarakkara	486,236	237,673	248,563	1,007	1,046	764	882	+27.17	+15.38
6. Quilon	806,370	397,973	408,397	1,002	1,026	1,782	2,121	+28.93	+19.00
12. Trivandrum	2,591,057	1,274,948	1,316,109	1,008	1,032	1,003	1,182	+26.03	+17.85
1. Chirayinkil	517,105	244,189	272,916	1,064	1,118	1,210	1,358	+24.36	+12.30
2. Nedumangad	503,831	248,356	255,475	1,000	1,029	465	544	+24.96	+16.96
3. Trivandrum	905,911	450,208	455,703	993	1,012	2,431	2,945	+30.65	+21.13
4. Neyyattinkara	664,210	332,195	332,015	988	999	981	1,165	+22.39	+18.72

* Provisional

TABLE 3

STATUTORY TOWN-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

Statutory town 1		Population 1981†			Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)		Density of population per sq. km.		Decadal growth rate of population	
		Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981†	1971	1981†	1961-71	1971-81†
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cannanore District										
1.	Kasaragod (M)	43,060	21,429	21,631	988	1,009	2,097	2,582	+26.59	+23.08
2.	Cannanore (M)	60,896	29,930	30,966	977	1,035	5,001	5,521	+19.65	+10.39
3.	Cannanore Cantonment	4,489	2,632	1,857	675	706	2,654	2,508	+66.14	-5.49
4.	Tellicherry (M)	75,560	36,884	38,676	1,038	1,049	4,479	4,922	+53.61	+9.89
Kozhikode District										
1.	Badagara (M)	64,173	31,808	32,365	1,005	1,018	2,528	3,007	+22.84	+18.98
2.	Calicut (C)	394,440	196,643	197,797	988	1,006	4,040	4,771	+51.16	+18.10
Malappuram District										
1.	Manjeri (M)	53,963	26,923	27,040	1,023	1,004	775	1,016	+28.17	+31.18
2.	*Malappuram (M)	39,786	19,855	19,931	1,014	1,004	952	1,184	..	+24.32
3.	Tirur (M)	40,794	19,993	20,801	1,016	1,040	1,945	2,459	+140.89	+26.41
4.	Ponnani (M)	43,221	20,975	22,246	1,050	1,061	4,700	5,687	+55.47	+20.99
Palghat District										
1.	Shoranur (M)	35,123	17,106	18,017	1,031	1,053	1,568	1,756	+54.04	+12.02
2.	Palghat (M)	111,220	55,209	56,011	1,005	1,015	3,601	4,181	+23.41	+16.11
3.	Chittur-Thathamangalam (M)	30,407	14,892	15,515	1,033	1,042	1,938	2,067	+ 7.76	+ 6.65
Trichur District										
1.	Chavakkad (M)	34,341	15,844	18,497	1,158	1,167	2,421	2,824	+ 1.87	+16.64
2.	*Guruvayur Township	17,857	8,044	9,813	1,129	1,220	2,444	2,751	..	+12.57
3.	Kunnamkulam (M)	19,429	9,236	10,193	1,130	1,104	2,639	2,792	+12.90	+5.78
4.	Trichur (M)	77,913	37,543	40,370	1,042	1,075	6,027	6,159	+4.39	+2.19
5.	Kodungallur (M)	28,338	13,532	14,806	1,067	1,094	1,485	1,638	..	+10.33
6.	Irinjalakuda (M)	26,093	12,494	13,599	1,063	1,088	2,260	2,321	+13.75	+2.71
7.	Chalakydy (M)	41,881	20,679	21,202	1,006	1,025	1,489	1,660	+122.73	+11.50
Ernakulam District										
1.	Parur (M)	26,279	12,930	13,349	1,040	1,032	2,701	2,910	+16.98	+7.73
2.	*Angamaly (M)	28,327	14,025	14,302	1,009	1,020	1,023	1,180	..	+15.38
3.	Alwaye (M)	25,284	12,501	12,783	931	1,023	3,352	3,521	+15.36	+5.06
4.	Perumbavoor (M)	23,187	11,809	11,378	942	964	1,537	1,706	+29.36	+11.01
5.	Kothamangalam (M)	33,111	16,613	16,498	993	993	743	884	..	+19.07
6.	Muvattupuzha (M)	25,310	12,781	12,529	943	980	1,680	1,920	-3.33	+14.33
7.	Tripunithura (M)	43,650	21,654	21,996	1,026	1,016	1,963	2,342	+94.48	+19.29
8.	Cochin (C)	513,081	258,204	254,877	951	987	4,628	5,408	+58.09	+16.86
Idukki District										
1.	Idukki Township	8,892	4,640	4,252	..	916	..	278	..	..
2.	Thodupuzha (M)	35,742	17,946	17,796	..	992	..	1,019	..	..

TABLE 3

**STATUTORY TOWN-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE
AND DENSITY OF POPULATION**

Statutory town (1)	Population 1981*			Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)		Density of population per sq. km.		Decadal growth rate of population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981*	1971	1981*	1961-71	1971-81*
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kottayam District									
1. Vaikom (M)	21,097	10,382	10,715	1,031	1,032	2,293	2,417	+14.90	+5.41
2. Palai (M)	21,618	10,721	10,897	970	1,016	1,273	1,357	+31.16	+6.63
3. Kottayam (M)	64,427	32,282	32,145	986	996	3,840	4,143	+13.34	+7.89
4. Changanacherry (M)	51,932	25,602	26,330	1,006	1,028	3,596	3,847	+14.56	+6.98
Alleppey District									
1. Shertallai (M)	40,486	20,128	20,358	1,023	1,011	2,270	2,501	+17.97	+10.16
2. Alleppey (M)	169,934	84,015	85,919	994	1,023	3,425	3,633	+15.37	+6.10
3. Thiruvalla (M)	29,225	13,954	15,271	1,067	1,094	1,844	2,020	+10.07	+9.53
4. Chengannur (M)	24,861	11,919	12,942	1,033	1,086	1,669	1,703	-40.23	+2.01
5. Kayamkulam (M)	61,335	30,122	31,213	1,027	1,036	2,483	2,815	+21.38	+13.37
6. Mavelikkara (M)	26,597	12,765	13,832	1,066	1,084	2,028	2,103	+35.17	+3.70
Quilon District									
1. <i>Pathanamthitta</i> (M)	32,949	16,319	16,630	995	1,019	1,005	1,154	..	+14.87
2. Punalur (M)	43,040	21,404	21,636	977	1,011	1,112	1,244	..	+11.83
3. Quilon (M)	137,927	68,567	69,360	986	1,012	6,721	7,464	+36.47	+11.05
Trivandrum District									
1. Varkala (M)	34,011	16,042	17,969	1,070	1,120	1,952	2,206	+169.38	+12.99
2. Attingal (M)	29,635	14,160	15,475	1,038	1,093	1,908	2,090	+22.68	+9.55
3. Nedumangad (M)	43,987	21,558	22,429	1,021	1,040	1,142	1,325	..	+16.04
4. Trivandrum (C)	482,722	240,844	241,878	988	1,004	5,467	6,442	+70.81	+17.84
5. Neyyattinkara (M)	27,987	13,985	14,002	1,005	1,001	2,472	2,885	+18.33	+16.70

Names of towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 are printed in italics.

* Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 census are shown in asterisk (*) on their left.

C — Corporation M — Municipality

† Provisional

TABLE 4
DISTRICT-WISE DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION 1901-81

State/District	Percentage decadal variation in population							
	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KERALA	+11.75	+9.16	+21.85	+16.04	+22.82	+24.76	+26.29	+19.00
1. Cannanore	+6.81	+2.82	+15.46	+12.53	+21.17	+28.48	+32.29	+25.24
2. Wynad	+9.85	+2.69	+8.26	+15.89	+59.17	+62.60	+50.35	+33.71
3. Kozhikode	+7.34	+3.55	+17.51	+11.95	+25.14	+25.71	+29.81	+23.12
4. Malappuram	+9.64	+2.17	+14.44	+11.73	+17.67	+20.67	+33.80	+29.35
5. Palghat	+7.31	+4.18	+10.22	+8.90	+18.45	+12.79	+23.06	+21.16
6. Trichur	+12.65	+5.72	+22.14	+16.17	+21.53	+20.32	+26.09	+14.48
7. Ernakulam	+13.78	+7.35	+24.50	+19.29	+18.88	+21.87	+27.38	+17.08
8. Idukki	+108.88	+9.23	+72.59	+30.17	+35.67	+74.98	+31.95	+26.85
9. Kottayam	+8.31	+19.97	+32.38	+21.65	+20.11	+16.03	+17.13	+9.23
10. Alleppey	+14.83	+18.53	+24.33	+12.69	+19.41	+19.03	+17.73	+10.21
11. Quilon	+14.70	+18.61	+27.86	+25.32	+29.04	+31.70	+23.93	+16.35
12. Trivandrum	+17.54	+17.02	+28.58	+18.46	+30.81	+31.38	+26.03	+17.85

* Provisional

TABLE 5
TALUK-WISE DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION 1921-81

District/Taluk	Percentage decadal variation in population					
	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cannanore	+15.46	+12.53	+21.17	+28.48	+32.29	+25.24
1. Kasaragod	+17.56	+13.33	+20.08	+20.98	+30.55	+23.41
2. Hosdurg	+17.56	+13.33	+20.08	+28.94	+36.52	+32.03
3. Taliparamba	+15.18	+11.64	+20.09	+47.90	+42.84	+29.99
4. Cannanore	+15.18	+11.64	+20.09	+20.92	+26.15	+21.27
5. Tellicherry	+13.54	+12.95	+24.06	+28.68	+29.51	+22.52
Wynad	+8.26	+15.89	+59.17	+62.60	+50.35	+33.71
1. Mananthavady	+8.26	+15.89	+59.17	+51.39	+43.39	+28.65
2. Sultan's Battery	+8.26	+15.89	+59.17	+106.54	+75.90	+41.20
3. Vythiri	+8.26	+15.89	+59.17	+47.14	+36.05	+30.63
Kozhikode	+17.51	+11.95	+25.14	+25.71	+29.81	+23.12
1. Badagara	+15.93	+7.79	+24.23	+22.01	+28.09	+21.81
2. Quilandy	+15.93	+7.79	+24.23	+25.57	+28.71	+21.88
3. Kozhikode	+19.26	+16.40	+26.05	+27.50	+31.13	+24.31
Malappuram	+14.44	+11.73	+17.67	+20.67	+33.80	+29.35
1. Ernad	+13.68	+13.13	+19.08	+29.57	+36.43	+31.76
2. Perintalmanna	+10.47	+11.83	+17.65	+16.22	+31.89	+29.12
3. Tirur	+15.85	+11.11	+17.07	+16.20	+32.75	+29.01
4. Ponnani	+17.48	+9.65	+15.56	+14.25	+30.94	+22.64
Palghat	+10.22	+8.90	+18.45	+12.79	+23.06	+21.16
1. Ottappalam	+12.04	+11.35	+17.20	+12.29	+22.12	+19.71
2. Mannarghat	+10.47	+11.84	+17.65	+27.24	+39.79	+35.78
3. Palghat	+8.63	+6.85	+18.16	+8.31	+24.57	+21.31
4. Chittur	+10.66	+8.07	+21.45	+12.37	+15.32	+17.27
5. Alathur	+8.63	+6.84	+18.16	+12.88	+22.47	+18.53
Trichur	+22.14	+16.17	+21.53	+20.32	+26.09	+14.48
1. Chavakkad	+17.48	+9.65	+15.56	+15.44	+23.92	+14.96
2. Talappilly	+18.97	+16.19	+17.46	+15.68	+26.35	+15.47
3. Trichur	+25.39	+22.53	+28.17	+22.93	+27.37	+13.53
4. Kodungallur	+20.22	+11.76	+15.62	+19.36	+24.66	+15.56
5. Mukundapuram	+26.14	+16.76	+24.66	+24.49	+26.42	+14.06
Ernakulam	+24.50	+19.29	+18.88	+21.87	+27.38	+17.08
1. Parur	+19.89	+13.56	+17.45	+18.62	+27.07	+14.16
2. Alwaye	+21.52	+18.64	+22.28	+29.86	+33.38	+20.87
3. Kunnathunad	+23.24	+19.05	+15.87	+25.35	+27.40	+19.12
4. Kothamangalam	+44.53	+38.62	+15.02	+22.13	+22.07	+15.60
5. Muvattupuzha	+27.38	+16.90	+15.52	+16.69	+18.59	+10.79
6. Kanayannur	+20.19	+16.95	+17.94	+21.50	+31.30	+21.62
7. Cochin	+29.48	+22.85	+25.21	+20.36	+26.39	+13.56

TABLE 5
TALUK-WISE DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION 1921-81

District/Taluk 1	Percentage decadal variation in population					
	1921-31 2	1931-41 3	1941-51 4	1951-61 5	1961-71 6	1971-81* 7
Idukki	+72.59	+30.17	+35.67	+74.98	+31.95	+26.85
1. Devicolam	+74.50	+10.14	+32.02	+48.38	+9.09	+33.43
2. Udumbanchola	+84.43	+21.74	+40.61	+675.75	+70.27	+33.32
3. Thodupuzha	+61.23	+40.40	+30.35	+18.12	+30.77	+20.37
4. Peermade	+91.56	+41.01	+48.37	+54.61	+9.88	+18.85
Kottayam	+32.38	+21.65	+20.11	+16.03	+17.13	+9.23
1. Vaikom	+28.65	+13.65	+13.04	+17.93	+20.77	+4.33
2. Meenachil	+25.76	+21.27	+14.24	+11.02	+13.57	+6.35
3. Kottayam	+33.67	+22.40	+22.31	+20.19	+18.37	+12.24
4. Changanassery	+41.39	+27.84	+27.66	+8.57	+18.23	+11.44
5. Kanjirappally	+39.55	+24.37	+26.83	+25.02	+14.69	+10.44
Alleppey	+24.33	+12.69	+19.41	+19.03	+17.73	+10.21
1. Shertalai	+26.62	+12.20	+11.05	+22.28	+21.86	+14.10
2. Ambalapuzha	+28.66	+22.24	+20.88	+22.21	+22.08	+13.73
3. Kuttanad	+30.90	+23.20	+22.16	+24.53	+10.92	+10.36
4. Thiruvalla	+23.26	+9.38	+22.56	+11.94	+12.14	+5.79
5. Chengannur	+23.25	+9.37	+22.55	+11.98	+16.78	+6.71
6. Karthigappally	+21.24	+7.46	+20.18	+21.62	+18.60	+10.24
7. Mavelikkara	+20.17	+11.30	+19.61	+20.41	+19.03	+9.16
Quilon	+27.86	+25.32	+29.04	+31.70	+23.93	+16.35
1. Karunagappally	+21.68	+13.22	+17.73	+25.18	+18.54	+17.44
2. Kunnathur	+25.30	+23.59	+27.86	+28.62	+22.58	+14.58
3. Pathanamthitta	+37.14	+38.98	+27.02	+32.38	+17.05	+10.17
4. Pathanapuram	+36.00	+18.77	+42.27	+39.85	+25.40	+20.15
5. Kottarakkara	+26.54	+36.47	+33.22	+32.44	+27.17	+15.38
6. Quilon	+25.91	+22.81	+29.74	+32.14	+28.93	+19.00
Trivandrum	+28.58	+18.46	+30.81	+31.38	+26.03	+17.85
1. Chirayinkil	+22.61	+17.84	+26.67	+25.44	+24.36	+12.30
2. Nedumangad	+40.32	+19.19	+42.10	+37.32	+24.96	+16.96
3. Trivandrum	+28.98	+24.32	+28.86	+32.36	+30.65	+21.13
4. Neyyattinkara	+26.69	+11.97	+29.42	+30.94	+22.39	+18.72

* Provisional

TABLE 6

DISTRICT-WISE LITERACY 1981
(Including population in age-group 0-4)

State/District	Percentage of literates to total population								
	Literate population 1981*			1971			1981*		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA	17,571,819	9,244,609	8,327,210	60.42	66.62	54.31	69.17	74.03	64.48
1. Cannanore	1,811,031	979,436	831,595	55.27	63.67	47.06	64.68	71.22	58.36
2. Wynad	317,223	180,868	136,355	47.33	54.95	39.07	57.33	63.78	50.55
3. Kozhikode	1,541,704	834,317	707,387	58.77	67.65	49.94	68.73	75.21	62.40
4. Malappuram	1,417,039	754,032	663,007	47.90	55.32	40.78	59.01	64.47	53.83
5. Palghat	1,140,955	621,451	519,504	46.69	54.58	39.22	55.88	62.66	49.47
6. Trichur	1,762,307	881,066	881,241	61.61	66.35	57.23	72.32	75.98	68.99
7. Ernakulam	1,918,031	1,010,075	907,956	65.37	70.52	60.16	75.71	79.76	71.67
8. Idukki	640,699	349,516	291,183	56.42	62.21	50.25	65.97	70.66	61.10
9. Kottayam	1,367,603	702,656	664,947	72.88	76.18	69.55	81.35	83.57	79.13
10. Alleppey	1,817,800	925,160	892,640	70.44	75.22	65.79	77.59	81.20	74.17
11. Quilon	2,044,440	1,062,615	981,825	64.97	70.10	59.84	72.83	76.85	68.92
12. Trivandrum	1,792,987	943,417	849,570	62.54	68.64	56.48	69.20	74.00	64.55

* Provisional

TABLE 7
TALUK-WISE LITERACY
(Including population in age-group 0-4)

District/Taluk	Percentage of literates to total population								
	Literate population 1981*			1971			1981*		
	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cannanore	1,811,031	979,436	831,595	55.27	63.67	47.06	64.68	71.22	58.36
1. Kasaragod	224,339	132,272	92,067	40.89	51.24	30.31	51.38	60.72	42.08
2. Hosdurg	244,396	135,921	108,475	45.32	54.88	35.93	56.23	63.82	48.93
3. Taliparamba	373,219	203,837	169,382	54.77	63.59	45.99	65.99	72.77	59.34
4. Cannanore	435,827	229,798	206,029	63.44	71.22	55.87	71.62	77.22	66.27
5. Tellicherry	533,250	277,608	255,642	62.56	69.68	55.83	70.66	75.71	65.89
Wynad	317,223	180,868	136,355	47.33	54.95	39.07	57.33	63.78	50.55
1. Mananthavady	93,493	53,537	39,956	47.32	55.54	38.58	56.19	63.20	48.92
2. Sultan's Battery	124,508	70,045	54,463	49.50	55.89	42.43	60.99	66.29	55.30
3. Vythiri	99,222	57,286	41,936	45.10	53.43	36.08	54.28	61.46	46.80
Kozhikode	1,541,704	834,317	707,387	58.77	67.65	49.94	68.73	75.21	62.40
1. Badagara	319,633	173,718	145,915	55.41	65.69	45.48	64.04	71.59	56.89
2. Quilandy	389,271	212,259	177,012	56.84	66.77	47.04	68.14	75.39	61.10
3. Kozhikode	832,800	448,340	384,460	61.20	68.91	53.38	71.02	76.62	65.45
Malappuram	1,417,039	754,032	663,007	47.90	55.32	40.78	59.01	64.47	53.83
1. Ernad	579,661	312,287	267,374	48.68	56.04	41.37	61.42	66.82	56.12
2. Perintalmanna	214,246	111,998	102,248	50.55	56.42	44.98	60.76	65.38	56.39
3. Tirur	474,251	251,559	222,692	46.70	54.81	39.04	56.29	62.03	50.97
4. Ponnani	148,881	78,188	70,693	45.59	52.94	38.79	56.73	62.37	51.58
Palghat	1,140,955	621,451	519,504	46.69	54.58	39.22	55.88	62.66	49.47
1. Ottappalam	374,000	189,606	184,394	52.64	58.21	47.54	59.85	63.80	56.26
2. Mannarghat	125,037	68,835	56,202	38.47	45.26	31.73	49.89	55.37	44.49
3. Palghat	269,181	149,763	119,418	48.81	57.75	40.18	60.14	68.06	52.48
4. Chittur	182,028	106,443	75,585	40.39	50.48	30.63	49.44	58.93	40.29
5. Alathur	190,709	106,804	83,905	45.35	54.65	36.70	54.40	62.93	46.39
Trichur	1,762,307	881,066	881,241	61.61	66.35	57.23	72.32	75.98	68.99
1. Chavakkad	258,242	124,685	133,557	58.86	64.22	54.29	68.61	72.35	65.45
2. Talappilly	305,037	152,264	152,773	56.23	60.76	52.11	65.42	69.10	62.13
3. Trichur	516,984	260,323	256,661	66.35	70.35	62.53	77.39	80.67	74.33
4. Kodungalloor	178,550	89,561	88,989	60.38	66.97	54.32	70.57	74.90	66.69
5. Mukundapuram	503,494	254,233	249,261	62.57	66.98	58.36	74.78	78.33	71.47
Ernakulam	1,918,031	1,010,075	907,956	65.37	70.52	60.16	75.71	79.76	71.67
1. Parur	243,942	127,261	116,681	66.76	71.74	61.79	76.03	79.80	72.31
2. Alwaye	267,263	140,521	126,742	60.63	65.88	55.35	73.17	77.17	69.20
3. Kunnathunad	257,246	137,786	119,460	61.61	66.97	56.19	73.93	78.66	69.14
4. Kothamangalam	116,995	62,415	54,580	60.10	65.74	54.39	71.08	75.42	66.70
5. Muvattupuzha	211,623	111,074	100,549	65.95	70.64	61.26	76.33	80.59	72.12
6. Kanayannur	474,920	249,748	225,172	69.46	74.70	64.11	78.27	82.11	74.41
7. Cochin	346,042	181,270	164,772	67.14	72.16	62.02	76.79	80.59	73.00
Idukki	640,699	349,516	291,183	56.42	62.21	50.25	65.97	70.66	61.10
1. Devicolam	100,803	58,862	41,941	44.41	53.31	34.84	56.23	63.72	48.27
2. Udumbanchola	237,628	128,418	109,210	57.02	61.55	52.14	67.28	71.08	63.30
3. Thodupuzha	193,534	101,427	92,107	64.48	68.57	60.10	73.25	76.04	70.40
4. Peermade	108,734	60,809	47,925	54.29	62.04	46.27	62.30	68.95	55.51

TABLE 7

TALUK-WISE LITERACY

(Including population in age-group 0-4)

District/Taluk	Percentage of literates to total population								
	Literate population 1981*			1971			1981*		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kottayam	1,367,603	702,656	664,947	72.88	76.18	69.55	81.35	83.57	79.13
1. Vaikom	217,434	114,021	103,413	68.08	73.62	62.56	82.60	86.04	79.12
2. Meenachil	299,828	153,940	145,888	72.82	75.46	70.14	80.12	82.08	78.16
3. Kottayam	444,221	227,369	216,852	75.47	78.42	72.49	82.95	84.97	80.93
4. Changanacherry	239,195	120,822	118,313	74.72	77.48	71.96	80.89	82.66	79.16
5. Kanjirappally	166,925	86,444	80,481	70.35	73.54	67.04	78.58	80.86	76.28
Alleppey	1,817,800	925,160	892,640	70.44	75.22	65.79	77.59	81.20	74.17
1. Shertallai	322,019	171,346	150,673	66.07	73.35	58.86	74.34	79.98	68.82
2. Ambalapuzha	285,275	148,898	136,377	68.72	74.61	62.87	76.09	80.59	71.72
3. Kuttanad	170,091	85,658	84,433	75.03	78.07	72.01	82.11	83.73	80.53
4. Thiruvalla	298,688	145,969	152,719	78.29	80.27	76.38	82.38	83.71	81.14
5. Chengannur	197,326	97,157	100,169	72.42	76.03	68.95	79.63	82.01	77.45
6. Karthigappally	271,384	138,994	132,390	66.65	72.68	60.95	74.48	79.20	70.10
7. Mavelikkara	273,017	137,138	135,879	68.78	73.04	64.70	77.37	80.79	74.19
Quilon	2,044,440	1,062,615	981,825	64.97	70.10	59.84	72.83	76.85	68.92
1. Karunagappally	269,499	143,701	125,798	62.46	68.71	56.20	71.45	76.51	66.43
2. Kunnathur	245,325	126,009	119,316	64.58	69.27	59.91	73.37	76.82	70.05
3. Pathanamthitta	331,015	166,341	164,674	72.72	75.47	69.97	77.01	79.07	75.03
4. Pathanapuram	265,176	138,966	126,210	62.61	67.73	57.46	71.04	75.17	66.99
5. Kottarakara	356,628	184,902	171,726	63.30	68.98	57.66	73.34	77.80	69.09
6. Quilon	576,797	302,696	274,101	63.97	69.79	58.16	71.53	76.06	67.12
Trivandrum	1,792,987	943,417	849,570	62.54	68.64	56.48	69.20	74.00	64.55
1. Chirayinkil	348,505	178,070	170,435	60.65	67.81	53.91	67.40	72.92	62.45
2. Nedumangad	338,997	180,739	158,258	61.10	67.69	54.52	67.28	72.77	61.95
3. Trivandrum	670,590	352,617	317,973	67.18	72.98	61.35	74.02	78.32	69.78
4. Neyyattinkara	434,895	231,991	202,904	58.98	64.24	53.67	65.48	69.84	61.11

*Provisional

TABLE 8
STATUTORY TOWN-WISE LITERACY
(Including population in age-group 0-4)

Statutory Town 1	Percentage of literates to total population								
	Literate population 1981†			1971			1981†		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Persons 5	Males 6	Females 7	Persons 8	Males 9	Females 10
Cannanore District									
1. Kasaragod (M)	27,159	14,812	12,347	56.04	64.21	47.78	63.07	69.12	57.08
2. Cannanore (M)	44,919	23,209	21,710	66.26	72.10	60.28	73.76	77.54	70.11
3. Cannanore (Cantonment)	3,806	2,322	1,484	74.61	79.30	67.66	84.79	88.22	79.91
4. Tellicherry (M)	58,177	29,456	28,721	70.89	75.48	66.46	76.99	79.86	74.26
Kozhikode District									
1. Badagara (M)	44,787	24,058	20,729	61.21	69.05	53.40	69.79	75.64	64.05
2. Calicut (C)	291,819	154,657	137,162	65.38	71.80	58.89	73.98	78.65	69.34
Malappuram District									
1. Manjeri (M)	36,979	19,524	17,455	59.21	65.66	52.90	68.53	72.52	64.55
2. *Malappuram (M)	27,583	14,660	12,923	59.91	66.04	53.86	69.33	73.84	64.84
3. Tirur (M)	25,321	13,303	12,018	55.50	61.50	49.60	62.07	66.54	57.78
4. Ponnani (M)	19,236	10,834	8,402	35.25	44.26	26.68	44.51	51.65	37.77
Palghat District									
1. Shoranur (M)	25,570	13,162	12,408	63.95	70.44	57.65	72.80	76.94	68.87
2. Palghat (M)	78,679	42,219	36,460	60.51	67.90	53.15	70.74	76.47	65.09
3. Chittur-Thathamangalam (M)	19,470	10,627	8,843	59.23	67.73	51.00	64.03	71.36	57.00
Trichur District									
1. Chavakkad (M)	21,438	10,473	10,965	53.95	58.99	49.59	62.43	66.10	59.28
2. *Guruvayur Township	13,497	6,292	7,205	68.59	72.61	65.04	75.58	78.22	73.42
3. Kunnankulam (M)	15,513	7,602	7,911	71.29	73.91	68.98	79.84	82.31	77.61
4. Trichur (M)	65,031	32,111	32,920	76.17	79.11	73.34	83.47	85.53	81.55
5. Kodungallur (M)	21,385	10,753	10,632	65.00	71.62	58.80	75.46	79.46	71.81
6. Irinjalakuda (M)	21,455	10,624	10,831	73.52	76.68	70.55	82.23	85.03	79.65
7. Chalakudy (M)	32,372	16,635	15,737	65.60	69.52	61.70	77.30	80.44	74.22
Ernakulam District									
1. Parur (M)	20,444	10,455	9,989	71.59	75.98	67.36	77.80	80.86	74.83
2. *Angamaly (M)	21,819	11,266	10,553	62.54	67.50	57.61	77.03	80.33	73.79
3. Alwaye (M)	20,775	10,614	10,161	74.42	78.73	69.79	82.17	84.91	79.49
4. Perumbavoor (M)	17,483	9,387	8,096	67.33	72.44	61.90	75.40	79.49	71.15
5. Kothamangalam (M)	24,946	13,090	11,856	66.97	72.90	60.99	75.34	78.79	71.86
6. Muvattupuzha (M)	19,241	10,192	9,049	68.75	74.40	62.75	76.02	79.74	72.22
7. Trippunithura (M)	34,569	17,910	16,659	71.48	76.14	66.93	79.20	82.71	75.74
8. Cochin (C)	407,221	213,780	193,441	69.50	74.57	64.18	79.37	82.79	75.90
Idukki District									
1. Idukki Township	6,293	3,424	2,869	..	..	..	70.77	73.79	67.47
2. Thodupuzha (M)	26,633	14,019	12,614	..	..	..	74.51	78.12	70.88
Kottayam District									
1. Vaikom (M)	17,067	8,805	8,262	70.84	76.34	65.50	80.90	84.81	77.11
2. Palai (M)	18,133	9,090	9,043	77.25	79.14	75.29	83.88	84.79	82.99
3. Kottayam (M)	53,998	27,599	26,399	77.37	80.12	74.58	83.81	85.49	82.12
4. Changanacherry (M)	41,715	21,155	20,560	74.95	78.29	71.62	80.33	82.63	78.09

TABLE 8
STATUTORY TOWN-WISE LITERACY
(Including population in age-group 0-4)

Statutory Town	Literate population 1981†	Percentage of literates to total population								
		1971			1981†					
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Alleppey District										
1. Shertallai (M)	31,308	16,652	14,656	69.16	76.12	62.37	77.33	82.73	71.99	
2. Alleppey (M)	131,399	68,483	62,916	70.04	75.43	64.62	77.32	81.51	73.23	
3. Thiruvalla (M)	24,910	12,111	12,799	79.31	81.24	77.49	85.24	86.79	83.81	
4. Chengannur (M)	21,234	10,334	10,900	77.22	80.11	74.42	85.41	86.70	84.22	
5. Kayamkulam (M)	44,226	23,216	21,010	64.15	70.51	57.95	72.11	77.07	67.31	
6. Mavelikkara (M)	22,094	10,907	11,187	75.57	78.13	73.16	83.07	85.44	80.88	
Quilon District										
1. <i>Pathanamthitta</i> (M)	25,561	13,077	12,484	70.19	74.34	66.02	77.58	80.13	75.07	
2. Punalur (M)	31,965	16,675	15,290	68.03	72.93	63.02	74.27	77.91	70.67	
3. Quilon (M)	103,194	53,341	49,853	68.22	72.13	64.25	74.82	77.79	71.88	
Trivandrum District										
1. Varkala (M)	22,665	11,449	11,216	60.29	65.99	54.96	66.64	71.37	62.42	
2. Attingal (M)	22,714	11,484	11,230	69.01	75.56	62.69	76.65	81.10	72.57	
3. Nedumangad (M)	29,971	15,885	14,086	60.66	67.24	54.21	68.14	73.68	62.80	
4. Trivandrum (C)	365,315	191,522	173,793	69.16	74.41	63.84	75.68	79.52	71.85	
5. Neyyattinkara (M)	20,895	11,019	9,876	67.23	72.26	62.22	74.66	78.79	70.53	

M - Municipal

C - Corporation

(Names of towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 census are printed in italics)

* Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 census are shown with asterisk (*) on their left.

† Provisional

TABLE 9
CITIES/CITY URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS (WITH A POPULATION OF 100,000 AND ABOVE)—
POPULATION, SEX RATIO AND LITERACY 1981

Sl. No.	Name of City/ City Urban Agglomeration	Provisional population 1981			Sex ratio	Total Literates†			Literacy rate†		
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Cochin Urban Agglomeration	685,686	345,878	339,808	982	537,954	283,778	254,176	78.45	82.05	74.80
i.	Cochin (C)	513,081	258,204	254,877	987	407,221	213,780	193,441	79.37	82.79	75.90
ii.	Eloor (NM)	46,861	23,980	22,881	954	37,862	20,087	17,775	80.80	83.77	77.68
iii.	Tripunithura (M)	43,650	21,654	21,996	1,016	34,569	17,910	16,659	79.20	82.71	75.74
iv.	Kalamassery (NM)	42,767	22,804	19,963	875	31,833	17,886	13,947	74.43	78.43	69.86
v.	Thrikkakara (OG)	39,327	19,236	20,091	1,044	26,469	14,115	12,354	67.30	73.38	61.49
2.	Calicut Urban Agglomeration	546,060	272,082	273,978	1,007	399,498	212,584	186,914	73.16	78.13	68.22
i.	Calicut (C)	394,440	196,643	197,797	1,006	291,819	154,657	137,162	73.98	78.65	69.34
ii.	Beypore (NM)	40,944	20,325	20,619	1,014	28,692	15,216	13,476	70.08	74.86	65.36
iii.	Cheruvannur (NM)	38,951	19,351	19,600	1,013	28,571	15,228	13,343	73.35	78.69	68.08
iv.	Feroke (NM)	37,720	18,764	18,956	1,010	25,063	13,806	11,257	66.44	73.58	59.38
v.	Olavanna (NM)	34,005	16,999	17,006	1,000	25,353	13,677	11,676	74.56	80.46	68.66
3.	Trivandrum Urban Agglomeration	519,766	259,157	260,609	1,006	392,857	205,954	186,903	75.58	79.47	71.72
i.	Trivandrum (C)	482,722	240,844	241,878	1,004	365,315	191,522	173,793	75.68	79.52	71.85
ii.	Kadakampally (NM)	20,598	10,215	10,383	1,016	15,678	8,235	7,443	76.11	80.62	71.68
iii.	Thumba (OG)	16,446	8,098	8,348	1,031	11,864	6,197	5,667	72.14	76.53	67.88
4.	Trichur Urban Agglomeration	170,093	83,166	86,927	1,045	137,933	69,770	68,163	81.09	83.89	78.41
i.	Trichur (M)	77,913	37,543	40,370	1,075	65,031	32,111	32,920	83.47	85.53	81.55
ii.	Ollur (NM)	27,799	13,712	14,087	1,027	22,335	11,392	10,943	80.34	83.08	77.68
iii.	Mannuthy (NM)	25,480	12,618	12,862	1,019	20,104	10,395	9,709	78.90	82.38	75.49
iv.	Vilvattom (NM)	13,704	6,583	7,121	1,082	10,336	5,238	5,098	75.42	79.57	71.59
v.	Ayyanthole (NM)	11,769	5,718	6,051	1,058	9,295	4,725	4,570	78.98	82.63	75.52
vi.	Viyur (NM)	11,465	6,014	5,451	906	9,316	5,129	4,187	81.26	85.28	76.81
vii.	Peringavu (OG)	1,963	978	985	1,007	1,516	780	736	77.23	79.75	74.72
5.	Alleppey (M)	169,934	84,015	85,919	1,023	131,399	68,483	62,916	77.32	81.51	73.23
6.	Quilon Urban Agglomeration	167,583	83,162	84,421	1,015	123,801	54,401	59,400	73.87	77.44	70.36
i.	Quilon (M)	137,927	68,567	69,360	1,012	103,194	53,341	49,853	74.82	77.79	71.88
ii.	Kilikolloor (OG)	29,656	14,595	15,061	1,032	20,607	11,060	9,547	69.49	75.78	63.39
7.	Cannanore Urban Agglomeration	157,777	78,842	78,935	1,001	119,375	62,885	56,490	75.66	79.76	71.57
i.	Cannanore (M)	60,896	29,930	30,966	1,035	44,919	23,209	21,710	73.76	77.54	70.11
ii.	Chirakkal (NM)	36,117	17,911	18,206	1,016	27,636	14,478	13,158	76.52	80.83	72.27
iii.	Puzhathi (NM)	26,099	13,396	12,703	948	19,266	10,543	8,723	73.82	78.70	68.67
iv.	Pallikkunnu (NM)	22,096	10,881	11,215	1,031	17,959	9,141	8,818	81.28	84.01	78.63
v.	Valappattanam (NM)	8,080	4,092	3,988	975	5,789	3,192	2,597	71.65	78.01	65.12
vi.	Cannanore Cantonment	4,489	2,632	1,857	706	3,806	2,322	1,484	84.79	88.22	79.91
8.	Palghat Urban Agglomeration	117,961	58,582	59,379	1,014	84,129	45,050	39,079	71.32	76.90	65.81
i.	Palghat (M)	111,220	55,209	56,011	1,015	78,679	42,219	36,460	70.74	76.47	65.09
ii.	Palghat Railway Colony (OG)	6,741	3,373	3,368	999	5,450	2,831	2,619	80.85	83.93	77.76

† Provisional

C—Corporation

M—Municipal

OG—Out Growth

NM—Non-Municipal