

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

PART - XII
SERIES - 10

CENSUS ATLAS
KERALA

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of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations,
KERALA

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

SERIES - 10 KERALA

Part	I	—	A	Administration Report-Enumeration	
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Part	II	—	A	General Population Tables	
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Part	IV	—	A & B	Social and Cultural Tables	
Part	V	—	A & B	Migration Tables	
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Part	XI	—		Ethnographic Studies on SC & ST	
Part	XII	—		Census Atlas (Present Volume)	

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA PUBLICATIONS

Part	XIII	—		District Census Hand Books (12)	
Part	XIII	—	A & B	Villages & Town Directory Villages-wise/Urban wardwise Primary Census Abstract	One volume for each district

- Maps included in this atlas are based on Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
- The boundary of Meghalaya shown on the map of India is as interpreted from the North-eastern areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified (Applicable to India Map only).
- 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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FOREWORD

The Indian Census enjoys the reputation of being the richest single source for giving information about the people of the country. The Census Organisation furnishes information regarding distribution of population, sex, age, working population and several other dimensions of data on castes and tribes. The Census of India also to some extent undertakes the collection of non-census statistics on useful variables, such as, land uses at tahsil and taluk level, basic amenities in rural and urban areas, distances of settlements with reference to nearest urban areas which are published in various publications in conjunction with Census data. It was three decades ago that the 1961 Census for the first time organised a special programme of the Census Atlas mapping and a series of Census Atlases of States/Union Territories, and for the nation as a whole were brought out. This programme was appreciated by the scholars, data users and the academicians, and hence it became one of the regular features of the post censal research programme of the Census Organisation. The volumes under this programme were published as Part IX (A) of various series during 1961 and 1971 Censuses and stand included as Part XII of the general census publication plan for the 1981 Census.

During these decades, the Census has not confined itself to the producing of mere stray maps for various publications but has undertaken much detailed mapping of the local and regional areas having relevance to the production of specific tables and special studies. This has added to the usefulness of Census statistics besides, making them more appealing and contributive to the assessment of the distribution of population at various levels. Special maps like urban land uses of towns and urban agglomerations and standard urban area maps enriched the State Volumes namely Part II (A) dealing with population and area figures, town directories etc. Such publications are well known as source materials produced by the Census for the people and the country. Besides these, the district Census handbooks dealing with detailed village and townwise population characteristics, contain basic maps of Districts/Tahsils/Taluks and equivalent administrative areas of the various parts of the country showing boundaries, locations of villages and urban spread. In addition, these important basic maps contain information, such as, population sizes of each Census village and town with the Census Location Codes, amenities like post and telegraph offices, family health programme centres (Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres), Schools and other educational institutions, important village markets etc. Infrastructural facilities like roads duly classified and including important cart-tracks and railways are also shown. Thus, the Census Organisation has been striving to furnish a variety of cartographic information directly concerned with the Census activities and even beyond.

The Census Atlas programme has been formulated to record through maps the demographic characteristics to project a holistic approach to measure and assess popula-

tion patterns. The mapping is conducted for atlas maps embracing more or less the entire 1981 Census tables at Tahsil/Taluk/Town/UA level, through districts and states. The population situation is changing from decade to decade due to various economic developments, and one may glean through these maps the contemporary human problems and patterns for spatial planning and related purposes.

This programme has been worked out at two levels, viz., (i) State/Union Territory Atlas Volumes, and (ii) the National Volume. The techniques of presentation should be versatile and thought provoking and, therefore, the technical planning of the Atlas has been undertaken in a manner so that the maps dealing with the patterns of population distribution, characteristics and dispersals portray contemporary trends and issues. The Atlases include a few general maps on administrative and physical aspects to introduce the region, followed by detailed maps on demographic, economic and socio-cultural aspects consisting of distribution, density and growth of population, age and sex, urban trends, census industrial categories, migration, literacy, religion, physically handicapped, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, education and health. In all, the programme envisages to publish 31 volumes for the country. The leading volume is the all-India one in the series. A standard list of themes has been generated for presentation of maps according to census data for each State/Union Territory and by-cross-classification of data, the number of maps in these Atlases are kept at a minimum to make each volume handy. The Atlas volumes of the major states of the country may contain 114 maps, such as in the volume of Uttar Pradesh, while for smaller States/Union Territories there will be a minimum of 50 sheets as in the case of Pondicherry. The all-India (National) volume contains 93 map plates and interpretations with diagrams and short statistical tables.

This Atlas programme has been executed under the planning and direction of Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map). Well knit teams worked in the Map Division in my office and the Map Units of the Offices of the Directors of Census Operations of States and Union Territories in the implementation of the programme. A list of all those who have contributed to the completion of the work is given separately in this volume. I congratulate the members of all teams and officers associated with the project on their excellent work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture. I hope the volumes will answer the needs and get the approval of scholars, planners, administrators, travellers and the general readers.

V.S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
&
CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

New Delhi,
10 March, 1988

PREFACE

For the first time in the history of Indian Census, Census Atlas was brought out in the 1961 Census by each State and Union Territory. The programme was continued in later censuses also. The present volume, keeping in line with the earlier volumes, contains maps depicting some of the demographic economic and socio-cultural aspects of the state, mainly based on the data available from the 1981 Census.

The data presented in the Atlas volume are divided into four broad sections-General, Demographic structure and trends, Economic aspects and Socio-cultural aspects. There are 94 maps of which some are printed in colour and the rest in black and white. Various cartographic techniques such as choropleth, dot, bar, pie etc. are used for drawing these maps. For proper appreciation of each map, explanatory notes and salient features of the map have been given.

I am greatly indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V.S. Verma, the present Registrar General, India for their able guidance in bringing out this volume. Dr. B.K.Roy, DRG (Map) and his colleagues in the Map Division have extended their warm co-operation and the required technical guidance to our cartography section in finalising this volume. I am grateful to him and to his colleagues. A list of those who participated in this project is given separately.

Trivandrum
1st May, 1989

B.T.PILLAI
JOINT DIRECTOR

N.B. **The users of this atlas are advised to overlook the taluk boundaries on map numbers 11-13, 20-37, 40-42, 44-55, 57-65, 67, 70-86, 88, 91-94. Consider only districtwise representation of data for reference.**

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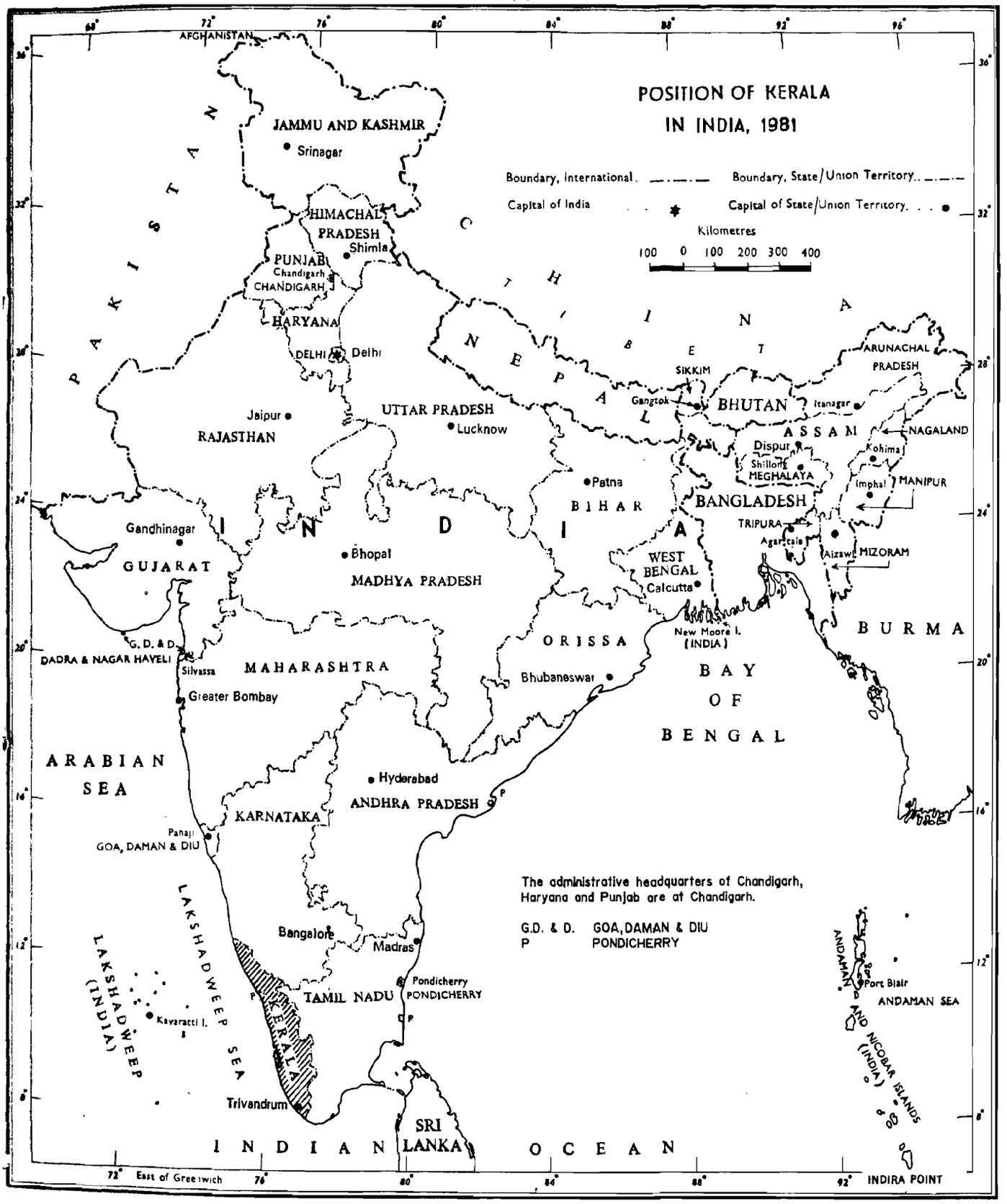
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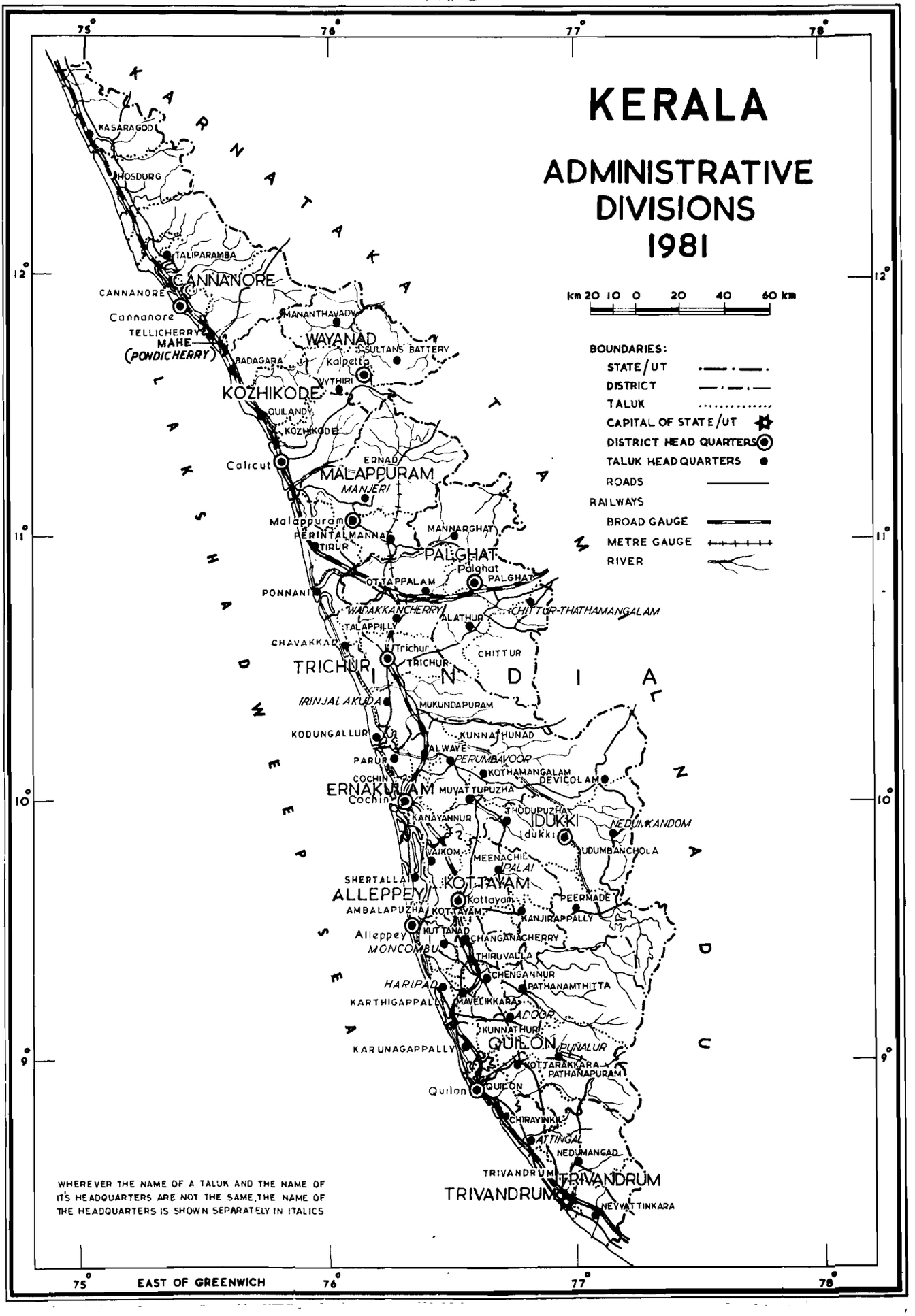
PART—I

GENERAL

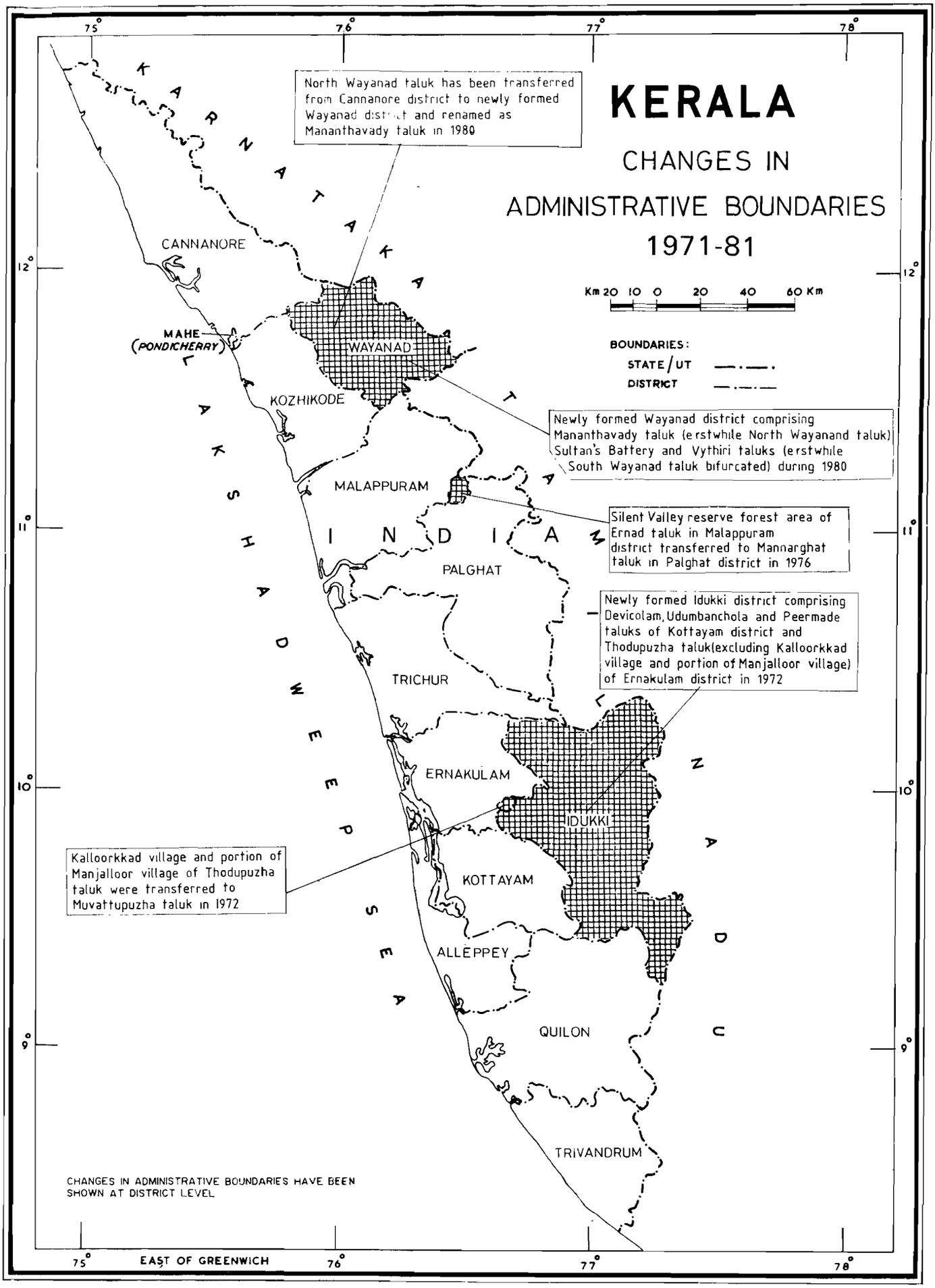
MAP 1


POSITION OF KERALA
IN INDIA, 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State/Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory
Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
Gangtok
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Itanagar
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Kohima
Dispur
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
Imphal
TRIPURA
Agartala
Aizawl
MIZORAM
BANGLADESH
BURMA
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
Patna
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
New Moore I. (INDIA)
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
INDIA
G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
MAHARASHTRA
Greater Bombay
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Panaji
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
Kavaratti I.
Bangalore
Madras
Pondicherry
PONDICHERRY
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
Trivandrum
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
East of Greenwich
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
G.D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY

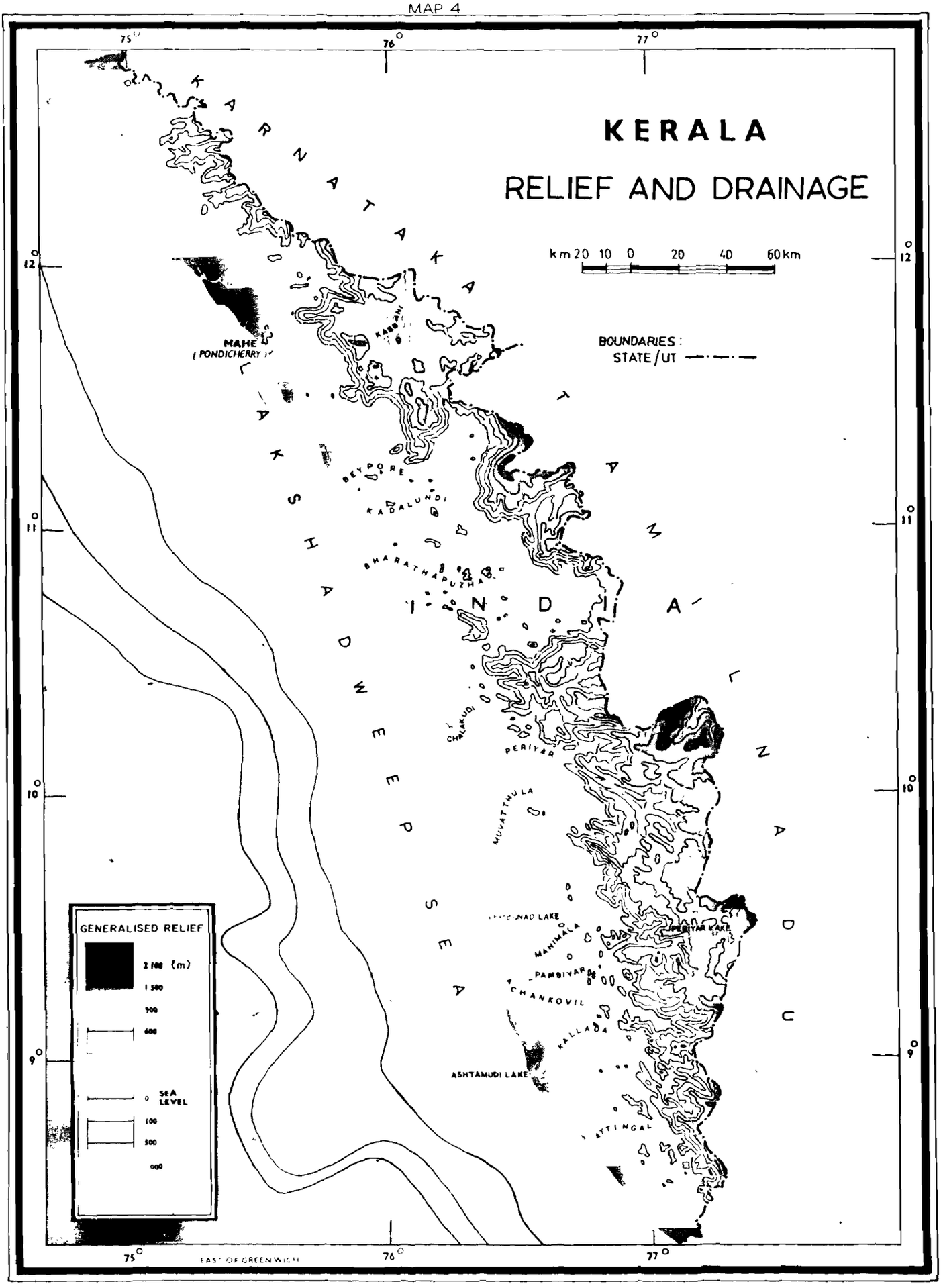
MAP 2


KERALA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981
km 20 10 0 20 40 60 km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
CAPITAL OF STATE/UT
DISTRICT HEAD QUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
ROADS
RAILWAYS
BROAD GAUGE
METRE GAUGE
RIVER
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
KASARAGOD
HOSDURG
TALIPARAMBA
CANNANORE
Cannanore
TELLICHERRY
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
MANANTHAVADY
WAYANAD
SULTANS BATTERY
RADAGARA
Kalpetta
WYTHIRI
KOZHIKODE
QUILANDY
KOZHIKODE
Calicut
ERNAD
MALAPPURAM
MANJERI
Malappuram
PERINTALMANNA
TIRUR
MANNARGHAT
PALGHAT
Palghat
OTTAPPALAM
PALGHAT
PONNANI
WADAKKANCHERRY
ALATHUR
CHITTUR-THATHAMANGALAM
TALAPPILLY
CHAVAKKAD
Trichur
TRICHUR
CHITTUR
TRICHUR
IRINJALAKUDA
MUKUNDAPURAM
KODUNGALLUR
KUNNATHUNAD
ALWAYE
PERUMBAVOOR
PARUR
KOTHAMANGALAM
DEVICOLAM
COCHIN
ERNAKULAM
Cochin
MUVATTUPUZHA
THODUPUZHA
IDUKKI
Idukki
NEDUMKANDOM
KANAYANNUR
VAIKOM
MEENACHIL
PALAI
UDUMBANCHOLA
SHERTALLAI
ALLEPPEY
KOTTAYAM
Kottayam
PEERMADE
AMBALAPUZHA
KOTTAYAM
KANJIRAPPALLY
Alleppey
KUTTANAD
CHANGANACHERRY
MONCOMBU
THIRUVALLA
CHENGANNUR
HARIPAD
PATHANAMTHITTA
KARTHIGAPPALLY
MAVELIKKARA
ADOOR
KUNNATHUR
KARUNAGAPPALLY
QUILON
PUNALUR
KOTTARAKKARA
PATHANAPURAM
Quilon
QUILON
CHIRAYINKIL
ATTINGAL
NEDUMANGAD
TRIVANDRUM
TRIVANDRUM
NEYYATTINKARA
WHEREVER THE NAME OF A TALUK AND THE NAME OF ITS HEADQUARTERS ARE NOT THE SAME, THE NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS IS SHOWN SEPARATELY IN ITALICS
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

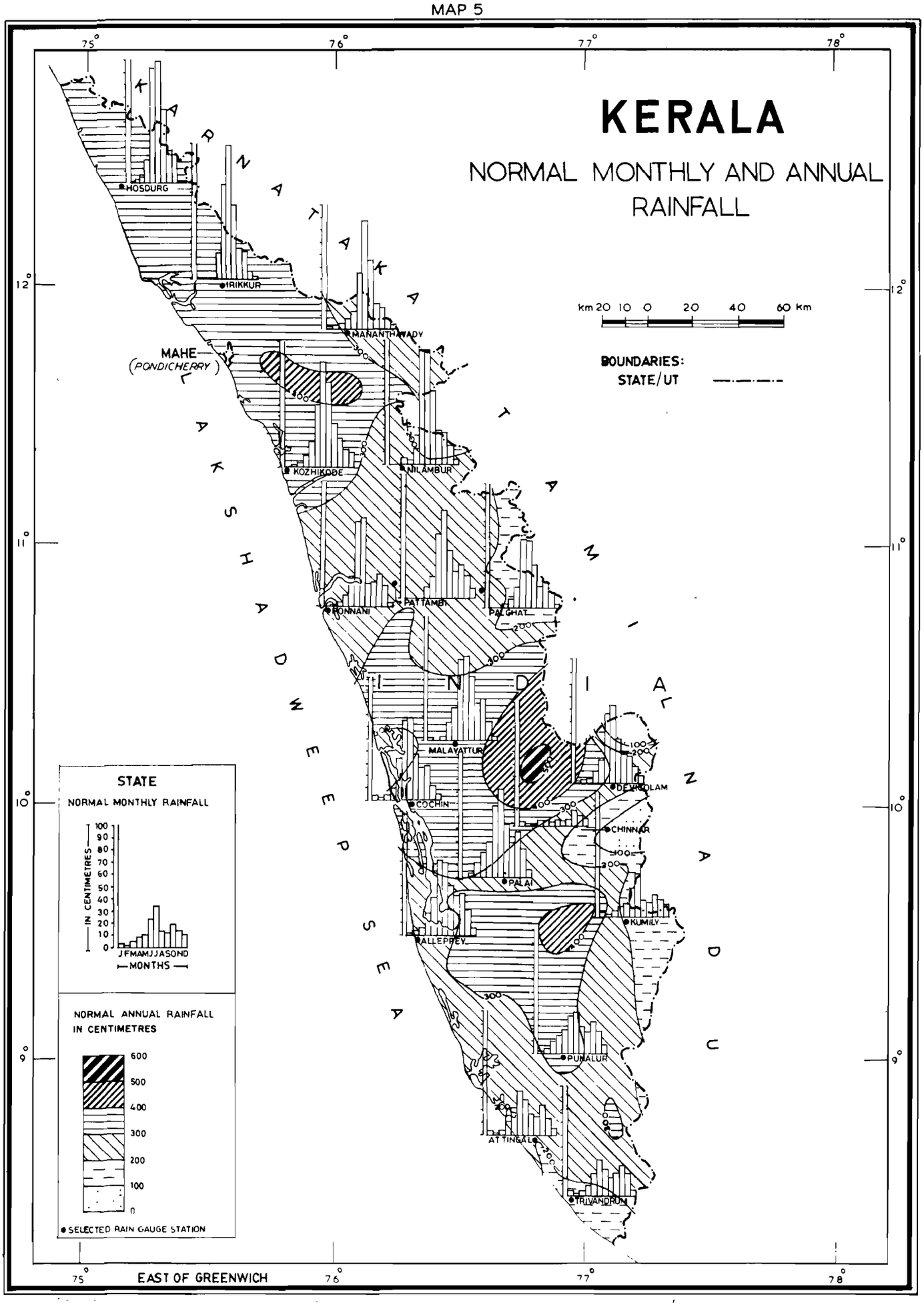
MAP 3


KERALA
CHANGES IN
ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES
1971-81
North Wayanad taluk has been transferred from Cannanore district to newly formed Wayanad district and renamed as Mananthavady taluk in 1980
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
Newly formed Wayanad district comprising Mananthavady taluk (erstwhile North Wayanand taluk) Sultan's Battery and Vythiri taluks (erstwhile South Wayanad taluk bifurcated) during 1980
Silent Valley reserve forest area of Ernad taluk in Malappuram district transferred to Mannarghat taluk in Palghat district in 1976
Newly formed Idukki district comprising Devicolam, Udumbanchola and Peermade taluks of Kottayam district and Thodupuzha taluk(excluding Kalloorkkad village and portion of Manjalloor village) of Ernakulam district in 1972
Kalloorkkad village and portion of Manjalloor village of Thodupuzha taluk were transferred to Muvattupuzha taluk in 1972
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES HAVE BEEN SHOWN AT DISTRICT LEVEL
EAST OF GREENWICH
KARNATAKA
TAMILNADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

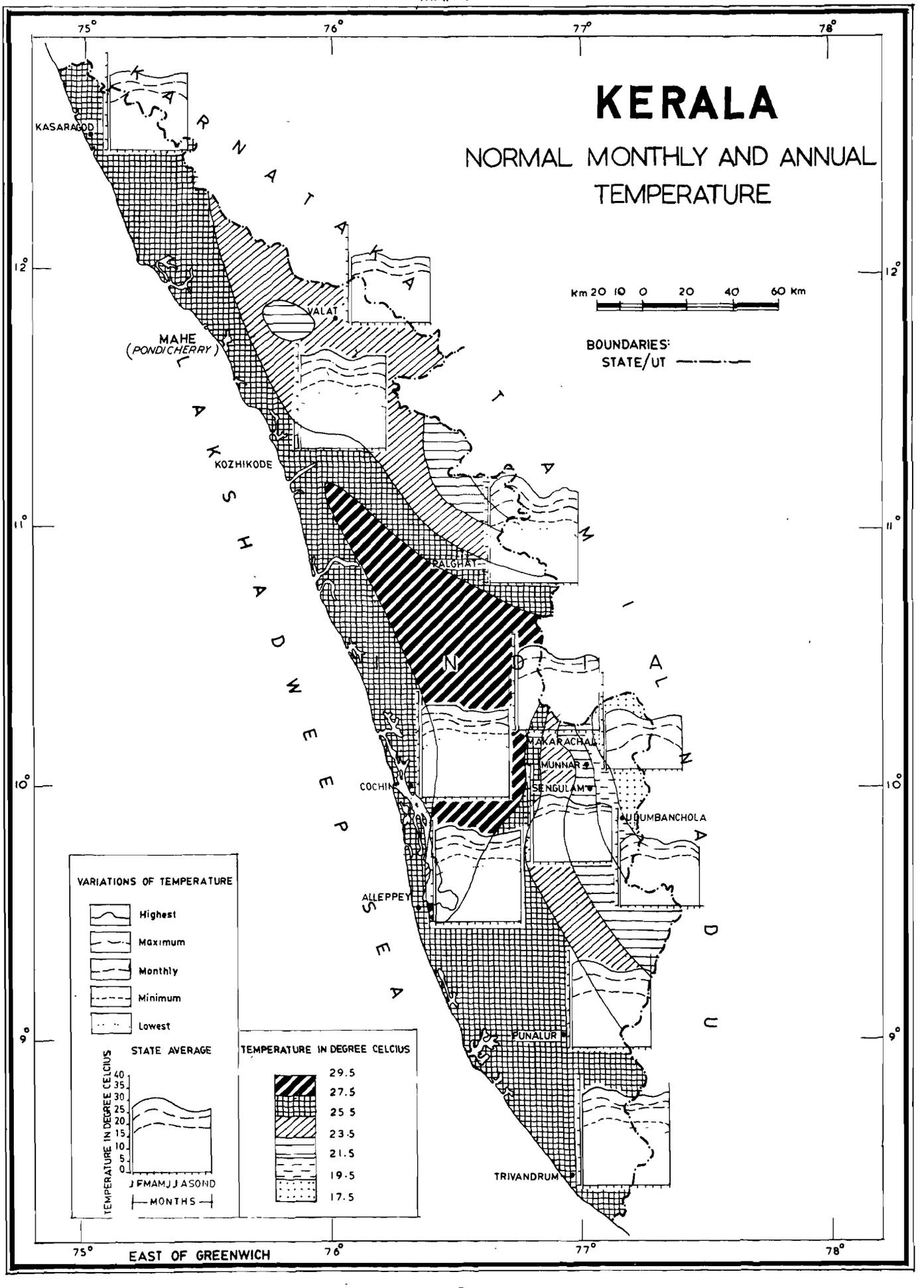
MAP 4


KERALA
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
km 20 10 0 20 40 60 km
BOUNDARIES :
STATE/UT
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KARANI
BEYPORE
KADALUNDI
BHARATHAPUZHA
CHALAKUDI
PERIYAR
NUVATTHULA
MANIMALA
PAMBIYAR
CHANKOVIL
KALLADA
ASHTAMUDI LAKE
ATTINGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
TAMIL NADU
GENERALISED RELIEF
2 700 (m)
1 500
900
600
0 SEA LEVEL
100
500
000
75°
76°
77°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

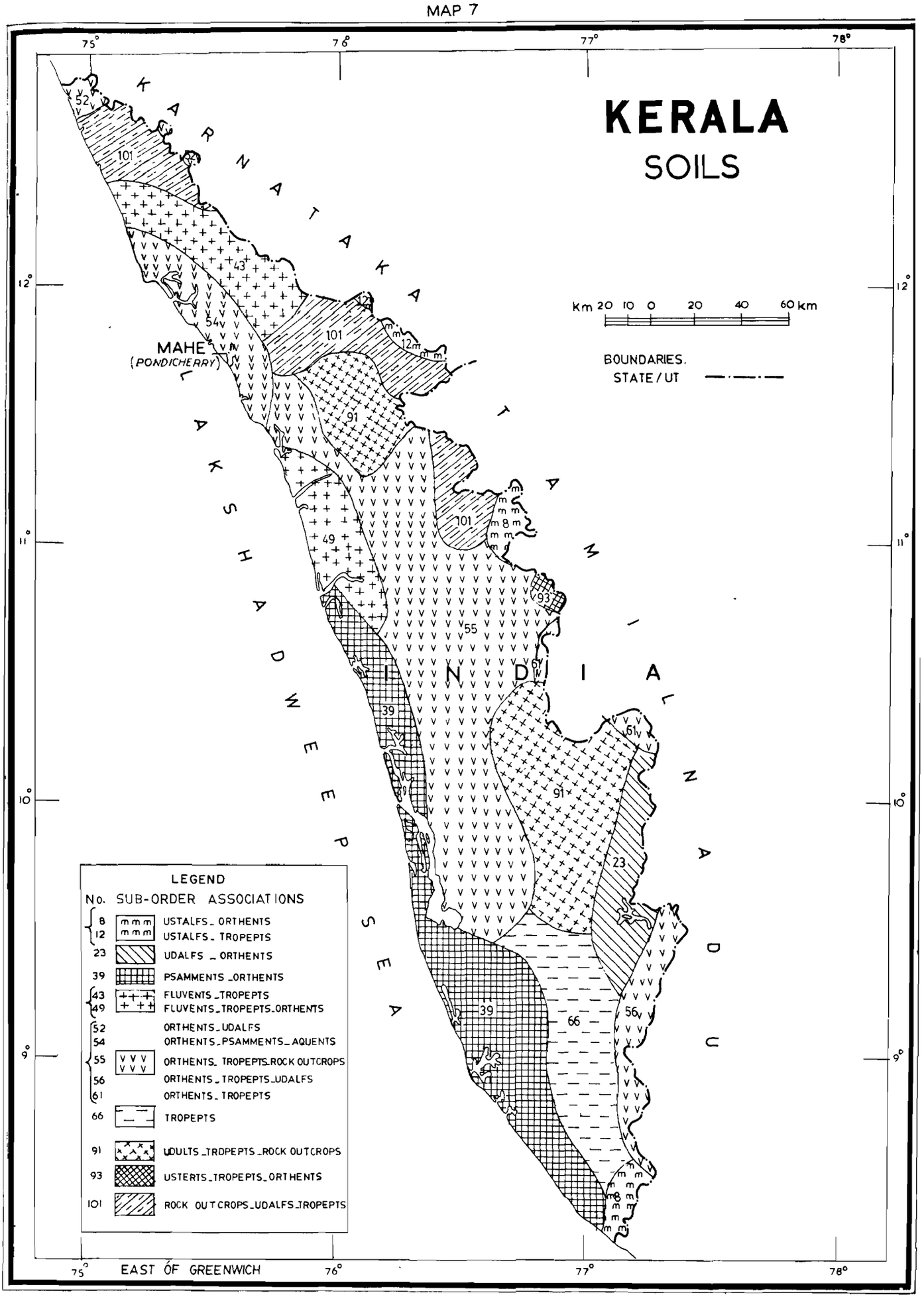
MAP 5


KERALA
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL
km 20 10 0 20 40 60 km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
HOSDURG
IRIKKUR
MANANTHAVADY
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
NILAMBUR
PONNANI
PATTAMBI
PALGHAT
MALAYATTUR
COCHIN
DEVIKOLAM
CHINNAR
PALAI
KUMILY
ALLEPPEY
PUNALUR
ATTINGAL
TRIVANDRUM
STATE
NORMAL MONTHLY RAINFALL
IN CENTIMETRES
100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0
J F M A M J J A S O N D
MONTHS
NORMAL ANNUAL RAINFALL
IN CENTIMETRES
600 500 400 300 200 100 0
SELECTED RAIN GAUGE STATION
75° 76° 77° 78°
12° 11° 10° 9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

MAP 6

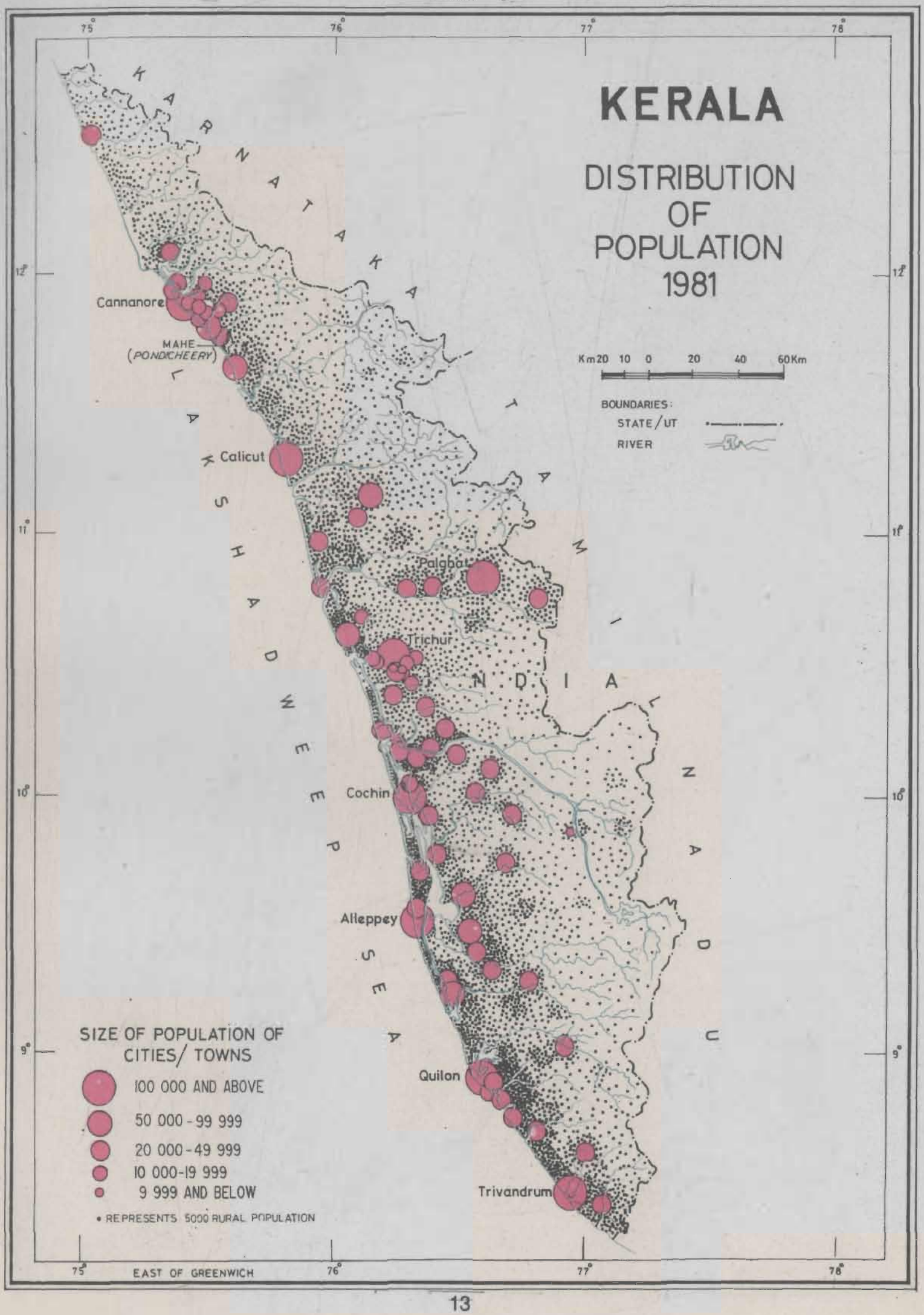

KERALA
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KASARAGOD
VALAT
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
PALGHAT
COCHIN
MAKARACHAL
MUNNAR
SENGULAM
UDUMBANCHOLA
ALLEPPEY
PUNALUR
TRIVANDRUM
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES: STATE/UT
VARIATIONS OF TEMPERATURE
Highest
Maximum
Monthly
Minimum
Lowest
STATE AVERAGE
TEMPERATURE IN DEGREE CELCIUS
40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0
J F M A M J J A S O N D
MONTHS
TEMPERATURE IN DEGREE CELCIUS
29.5
27.5
25.5
23.5
21.5
19.5
17.5
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

MAP 7

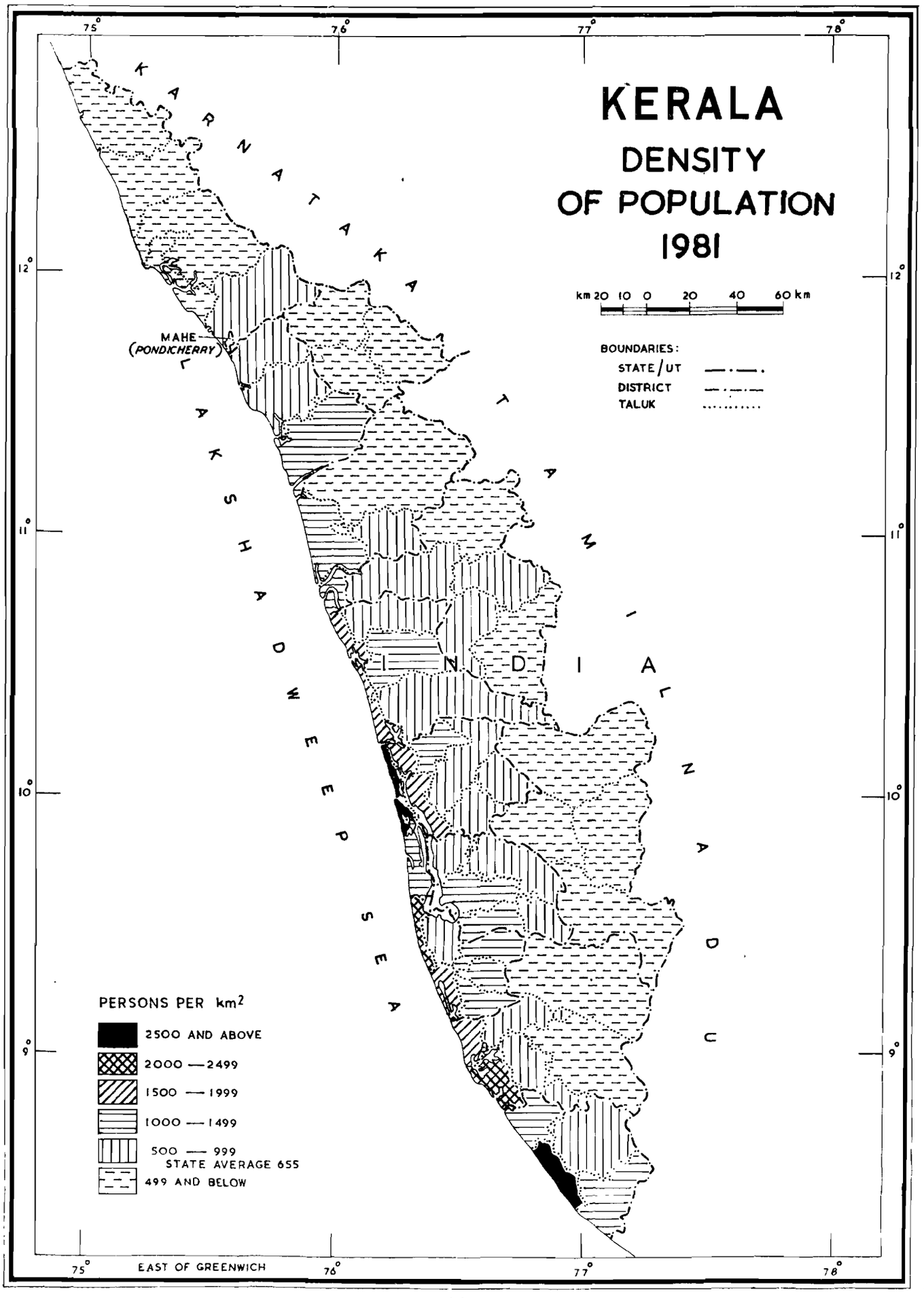

KERALA
SOILS
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
km 20 10 0 20 40 60 km
BOUNDARIES.
STATE / UT
LEGEND
No. SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
8 USTALFS_ORTHENTS
12 USTALFS_TROPEPTS
23 UDALFS _ ORTHENTS
39 PSAMMENTS _ORTHENTS
43 FLUVENTS_TROPEPTS
49 FLUVENTS_TROPEPTS_ORTHENTS
52 ORTHENTS_UDALFS
54 ORTHENTS_PSAMMENTS_AQUENTS
55 ORTHENTS_TROPEPTS_ROCK OUTCROPS
56 ORTHENTS_TROPEPTS_UDALFS
61 ORTHENTS_TROPEPTS
66 TROPEPTS
91 UDULTS_TROPEPTS_ROCK OUTCROPS
93 USTERTS_TROPEPTS_ORTHENTS
101 ROCK OUTCROPS_UDALFS_TROPEPTS
75° 76° 77° 78°
12° 11° 10° 9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

PART—II

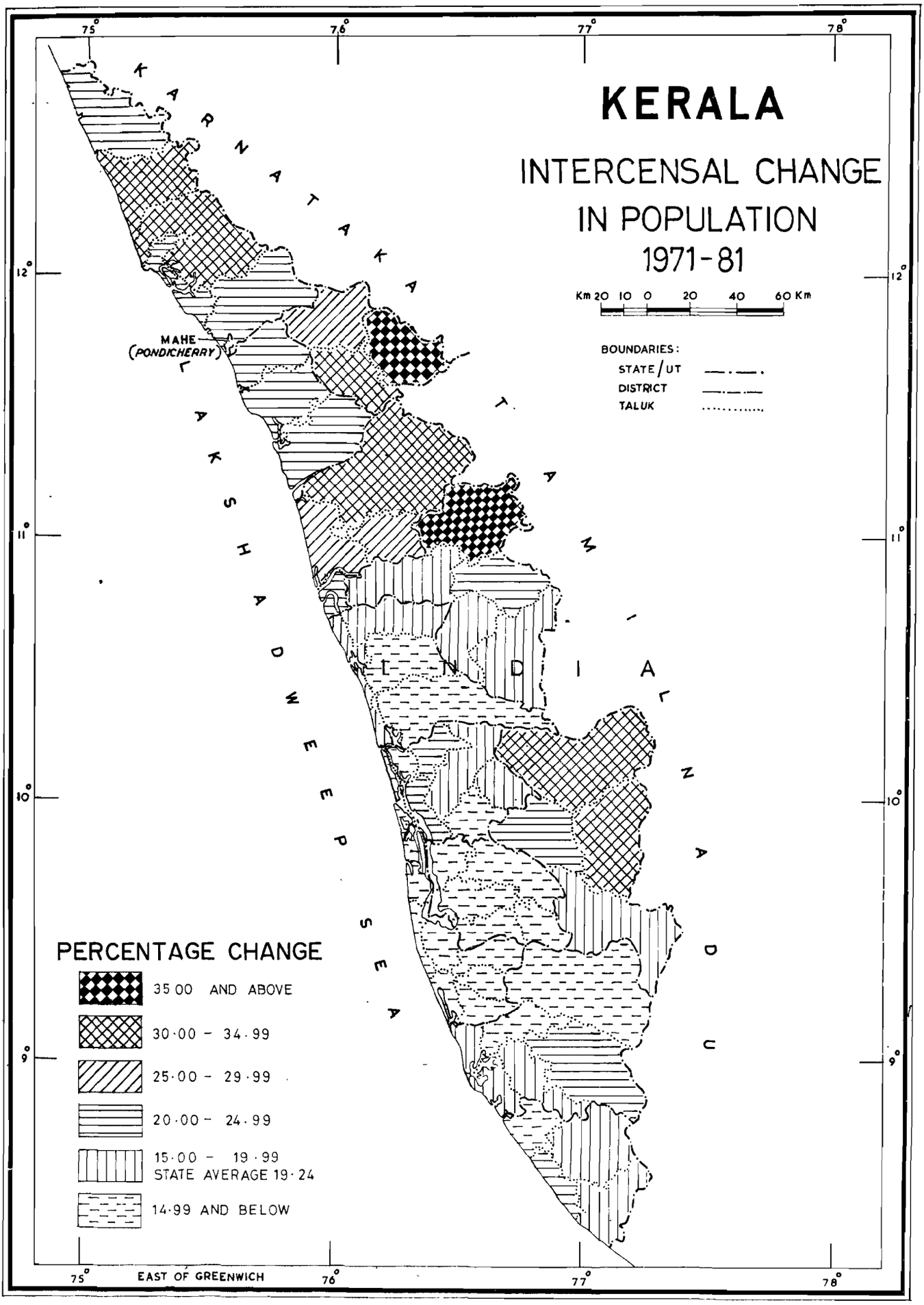
DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS


KERALA
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
RIVER
Cannanore
MAHE (PONDICHEERY)
Calicut
Palghat
Trichur
Cochin
Alleppey
Quilon
Trivandrum
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
SIZE OF POPULATION OF CITIES/ TOWNS
100 000 AND ABOVE
50 000 - 99 999
20 000 - 49 999
10 000-19 999
9 999 AND BELOW
• REPRESENTS 5000 RURAL POPULATION
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

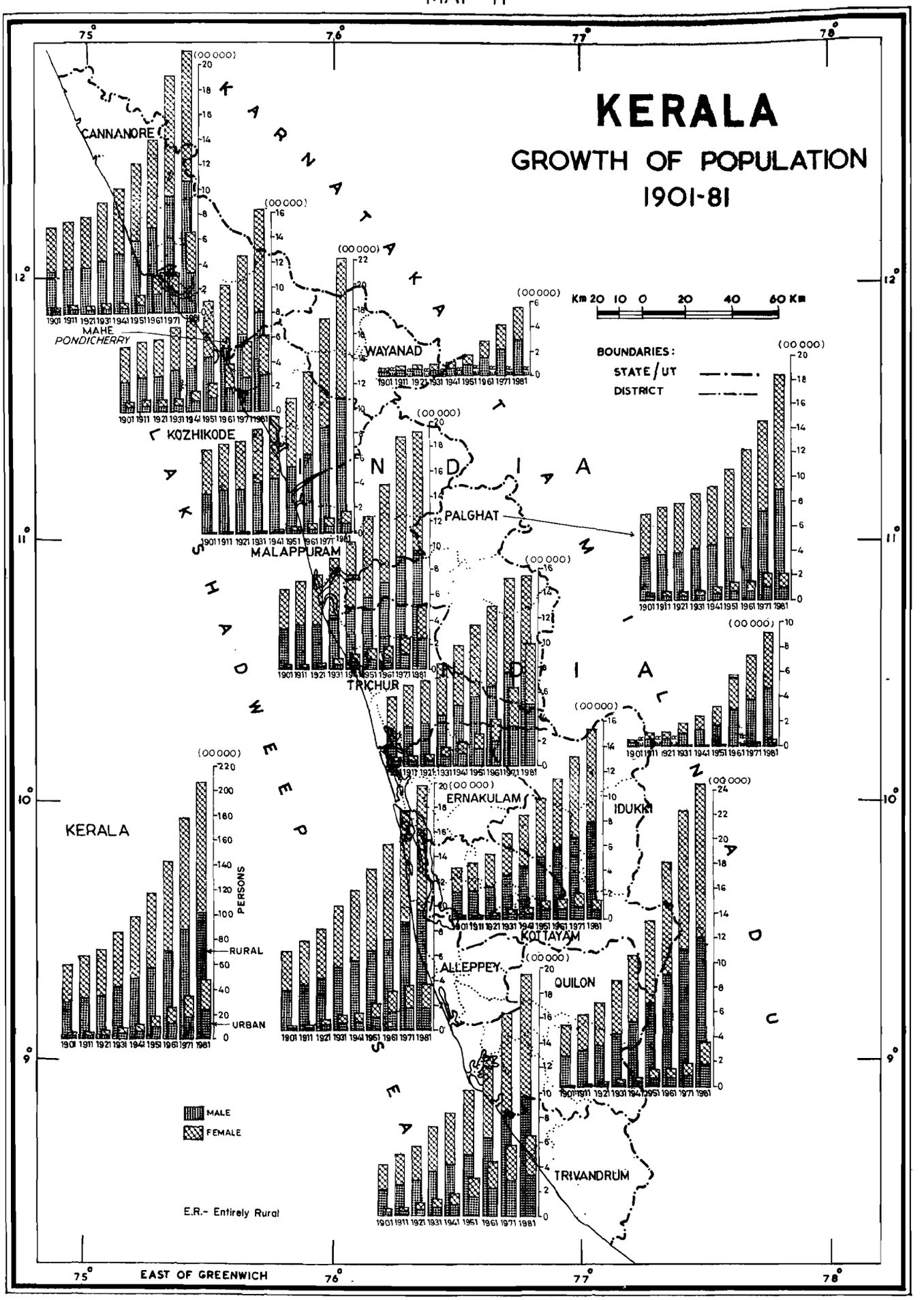
MAP 9


KERALA
DENSITY
OF POPULATION
1981
km 20 10 0 20 40 60 km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
PERSONS PER km²
2500 AND ABOVE
2000 — 2499
1500 — 1999
1000 — 1499
500 — 999
STATE AVERAGE 655
499 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

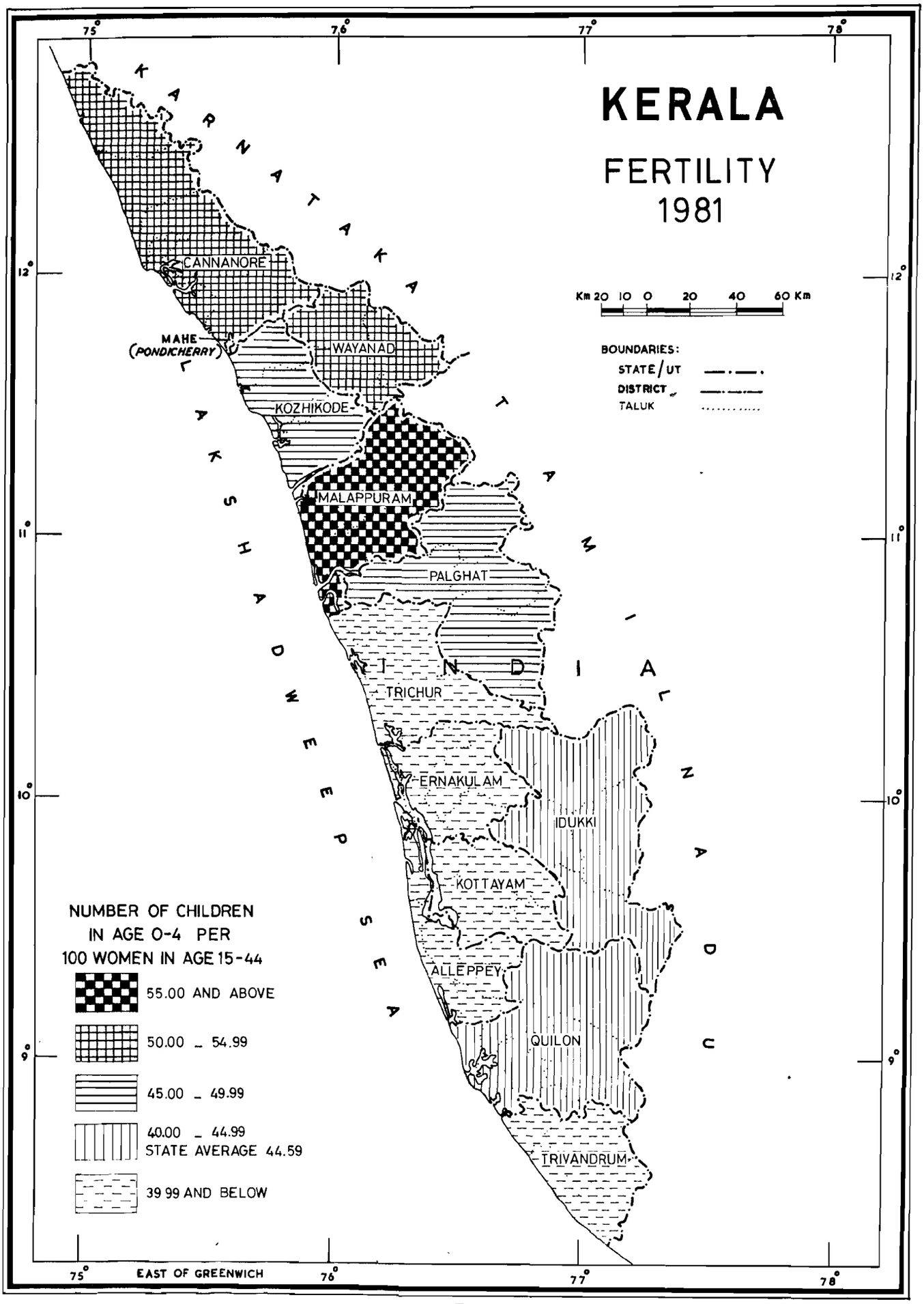
MAP 10


KERALA
INTERCENSAL CHANGE
IN POPULATION
1971-81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
35·00 AND ABOVE
30·00 - 34·99
25·00 - 29·99
20·00 - 24·99
15·00 - 19·99
STATE AVERAGE 19·24
14·99 AND BELOW
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

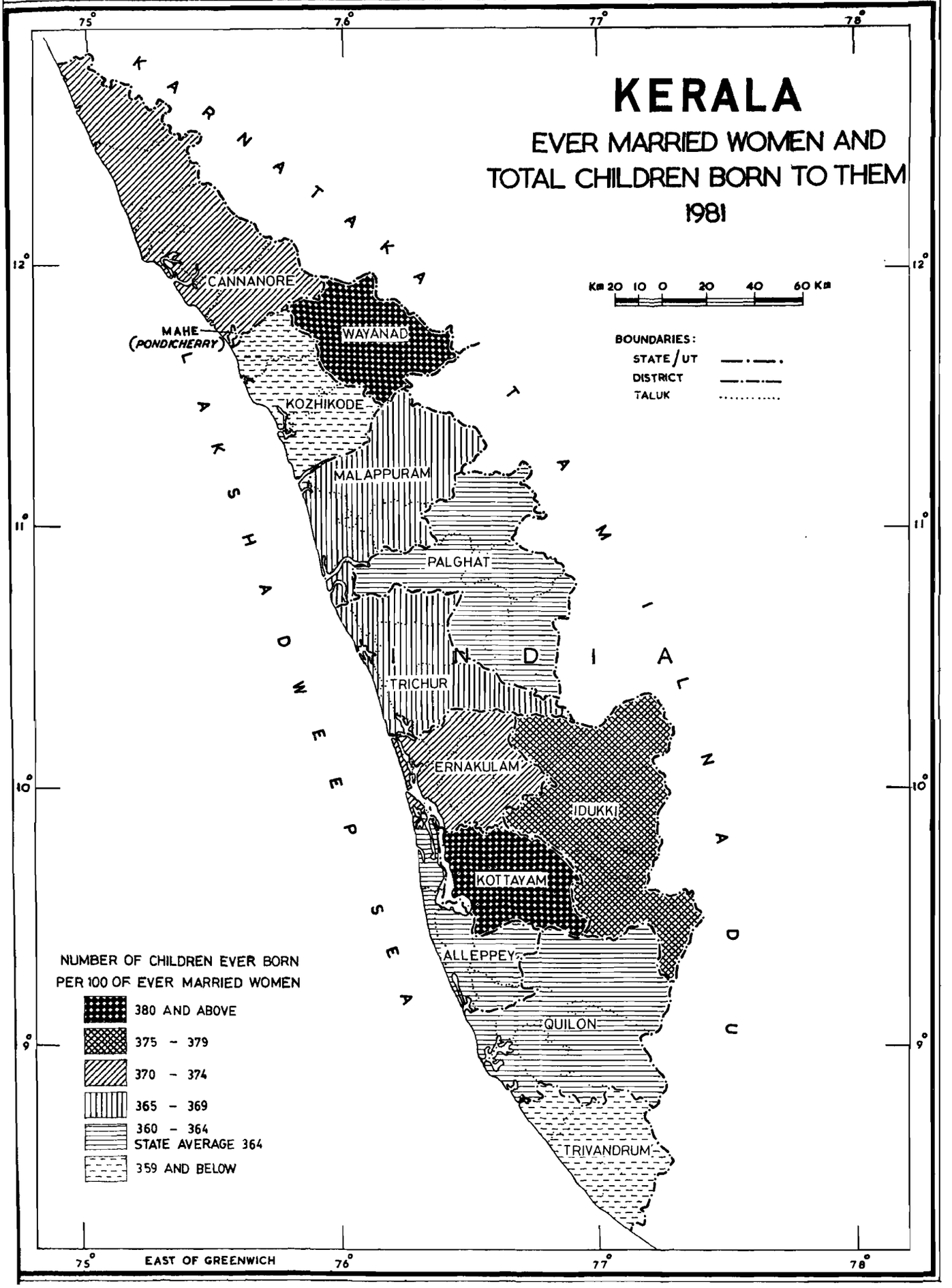
MAP 11


KERALA
GROWTH OF POPULATION
1901-81
CANNANORE
MAHE
PONDICHERRY
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
KERALA
PERSONS
RURAL
URBAN
MALE
FEMALE
E.R.- Entirely Rural
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
EAST OF GREENWICH
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL

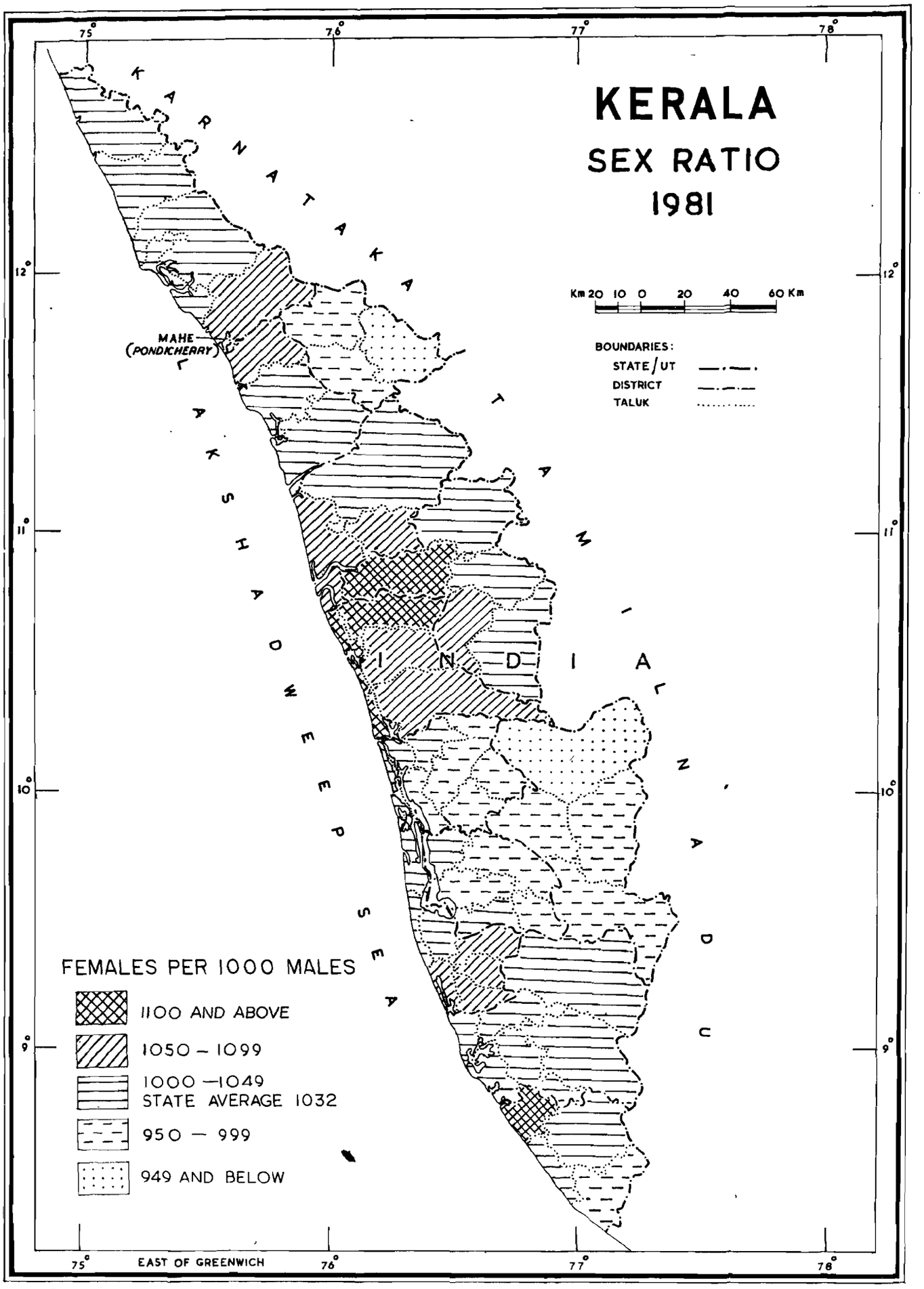
MAP 12


KERALA
FERTILITY
1981
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN AGE 0-4 PER 100 WOMEN IN AGE 15-44
55.00 AND ABOVE
50.00 _ 54.99
45.00 _ 49.99
40.00 _ 44.99
STATE AVERAGE 44.59
39 99 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

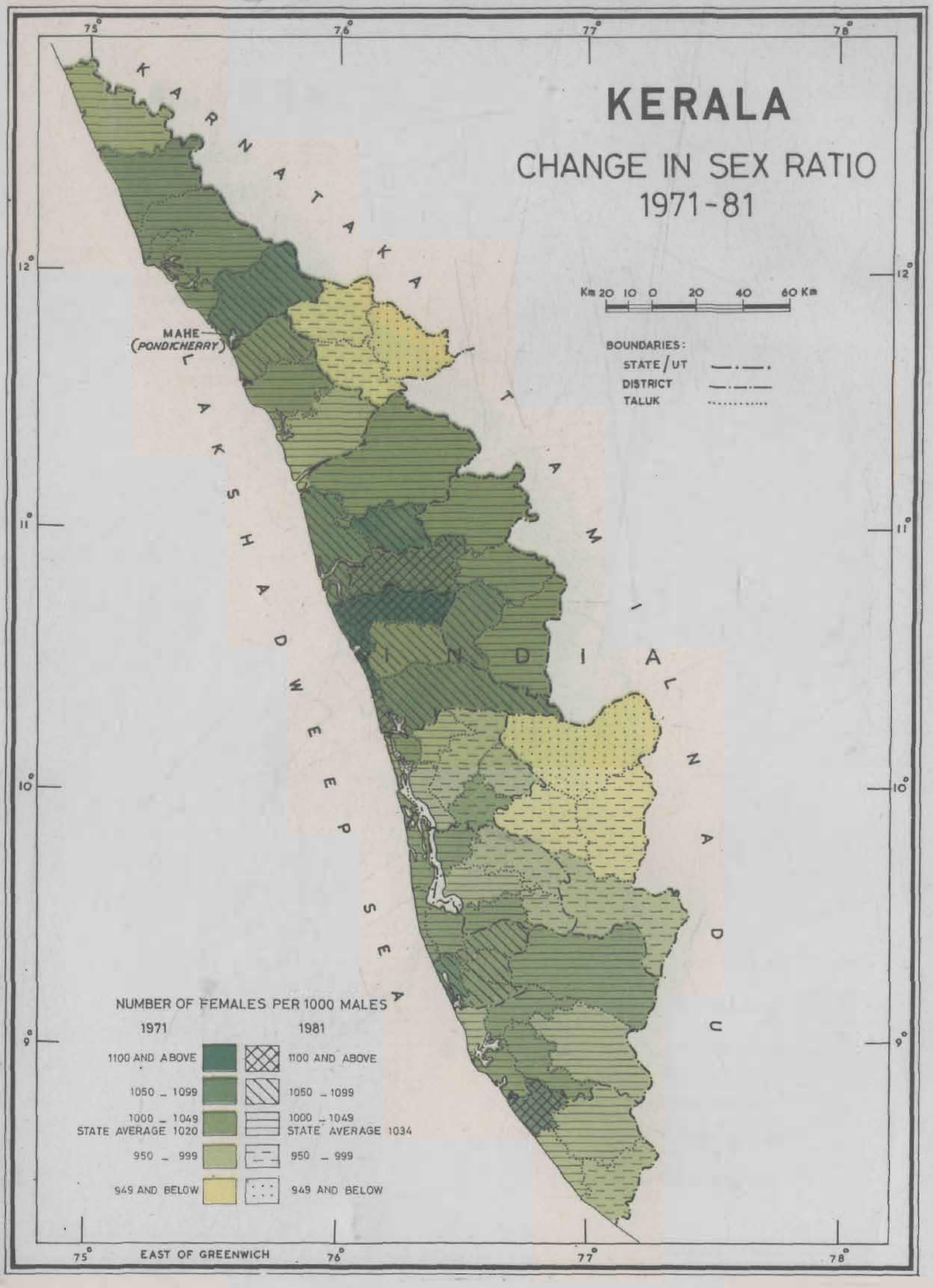
MAP 13


KERALA
EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND
TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM
1981
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
PER 100 OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN
380 AND ABOVE
375 - 379
370 - 374
365 - 369
360 - 364
STATE AVERAGE 364
359 AND BELOW
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

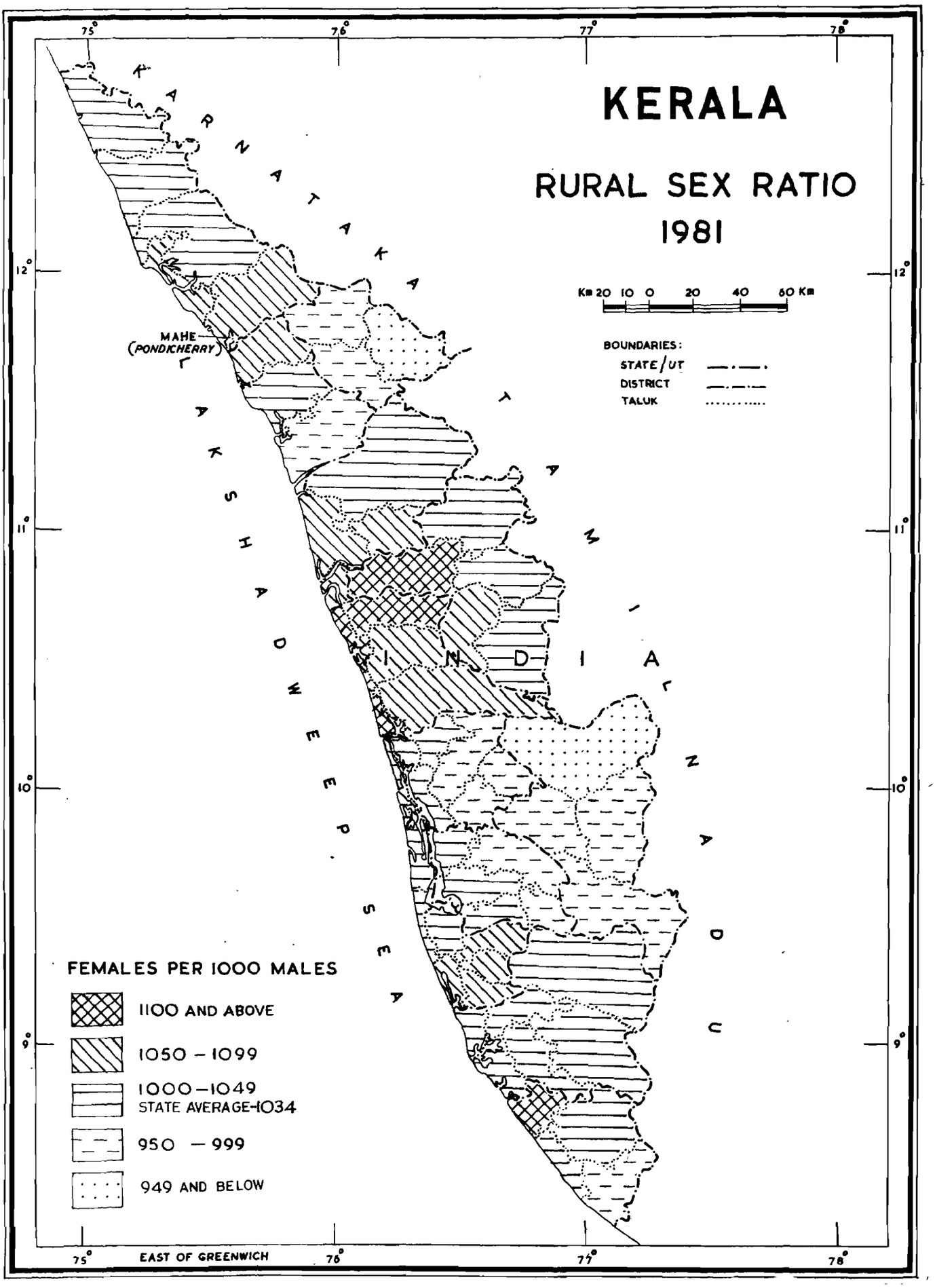
MAP 14

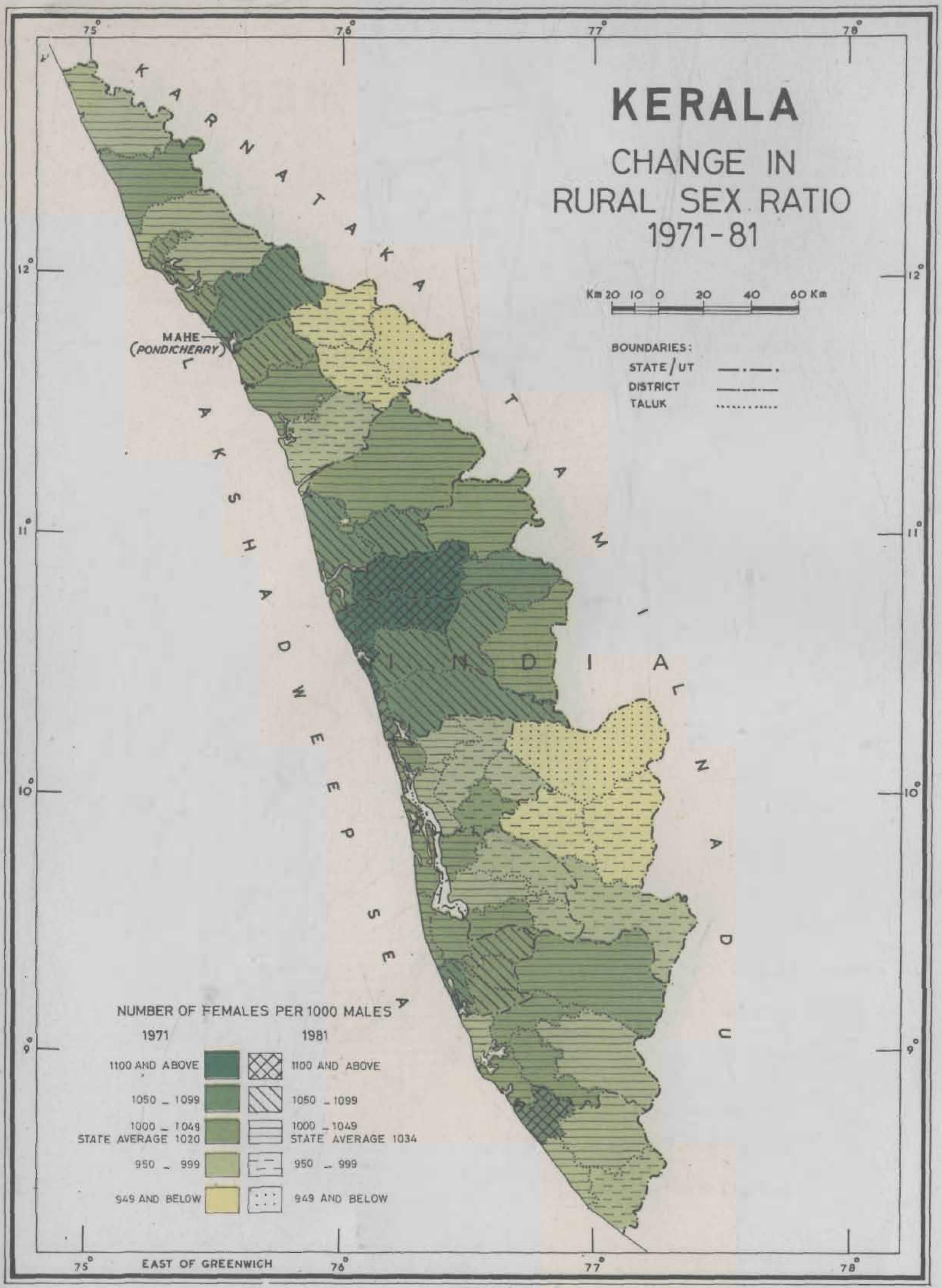

KERALA
SEX RATIO
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1100 AND ABOVE
1050 – 1099
1000 – 1049
STATE AVERAGE 1032
950 – 999
949 AND BELOW
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

MAP 15

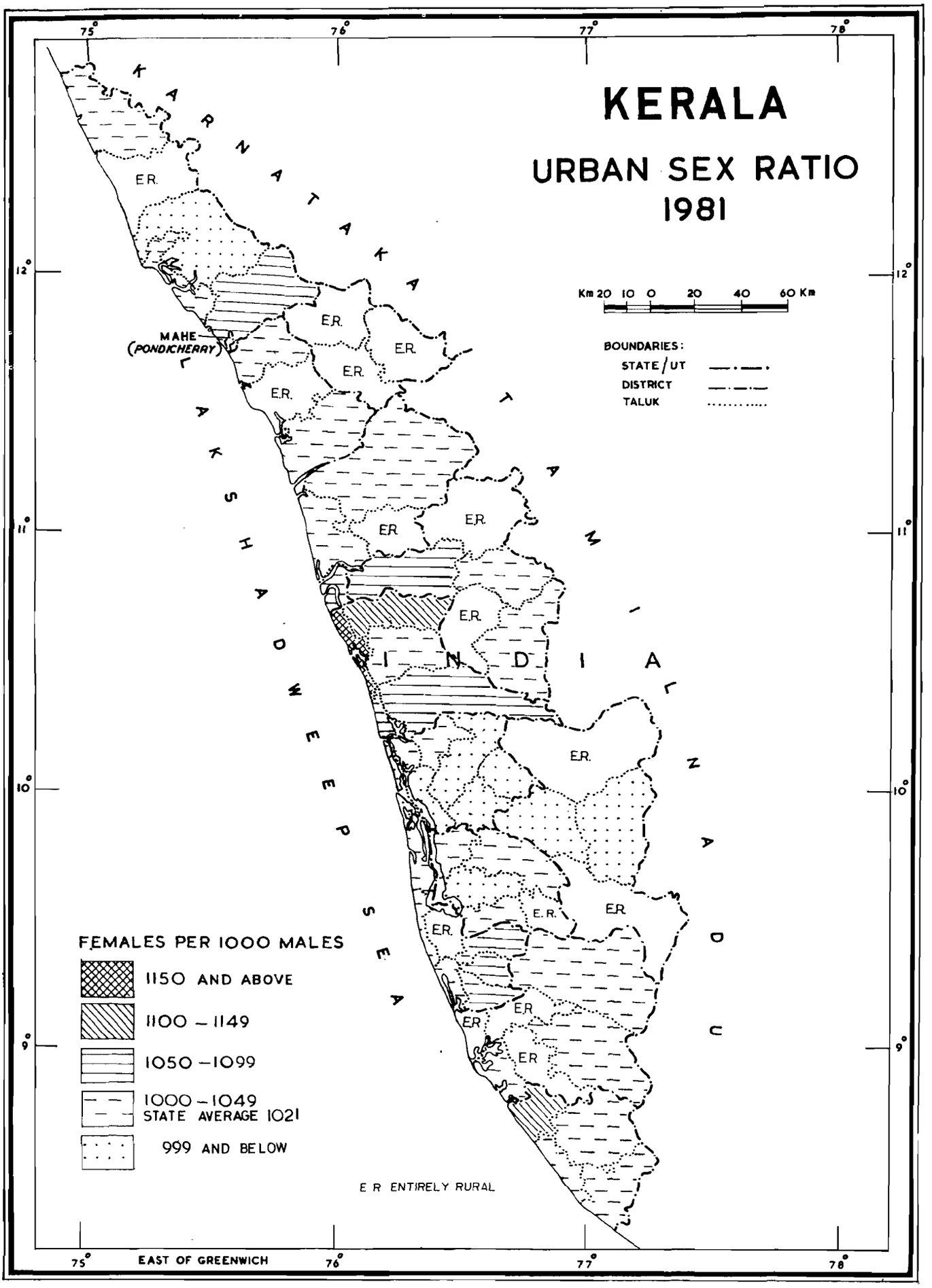

KERALA
CHANGE IN SEX RATIO
1971-81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971
1981
1100 AND ABOVE
1050 - 1099
1000 - 1049
STATE AVERAGE 1020
950 - 999
949 AND BELOW
1100 AND ABOVE
1050 - 1099
1000 - 1049
STATE AVERAGE 1034
950 - 999
949 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

MAP 16

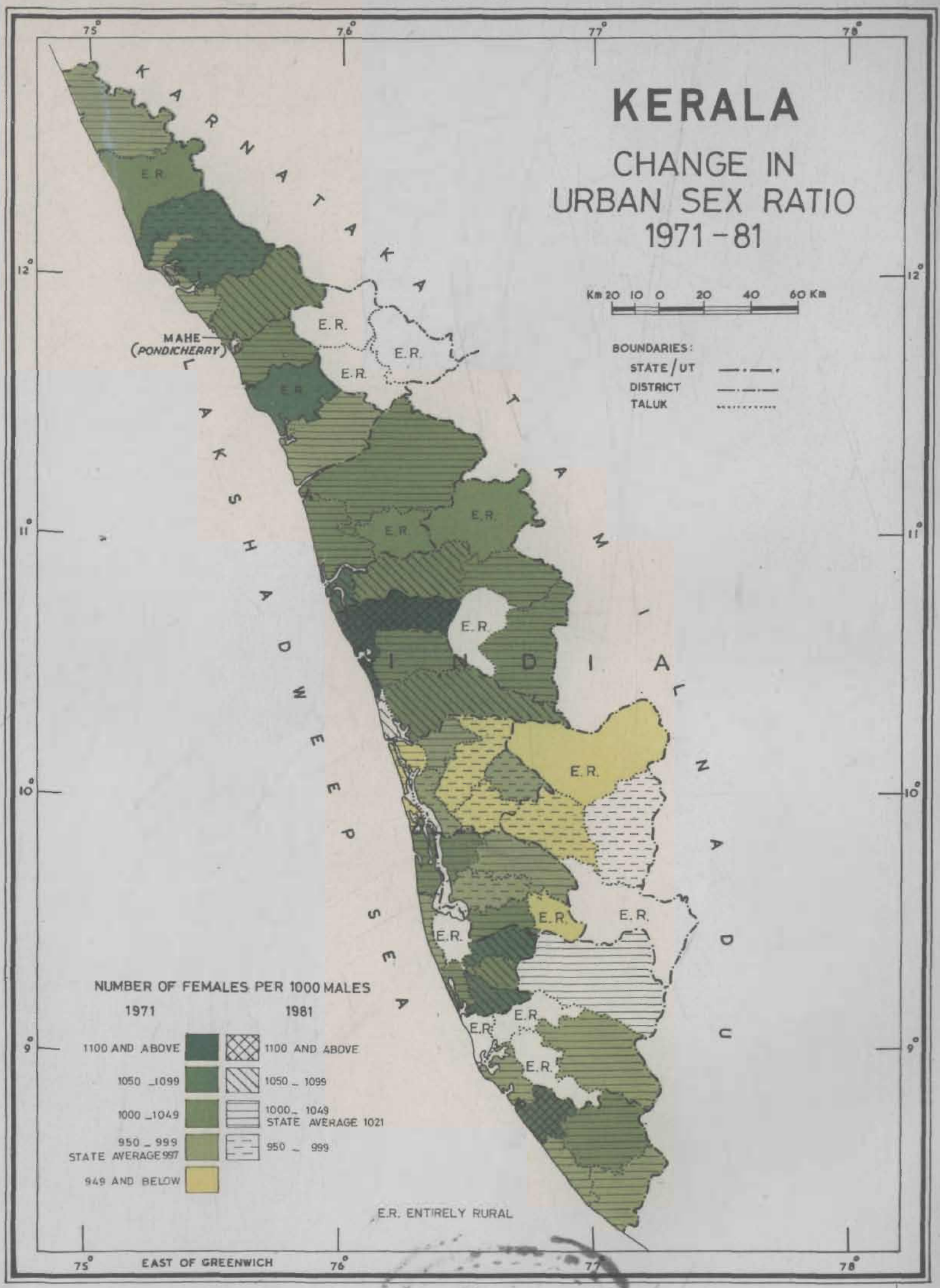

KERALA
RURAL SEX RATIO
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1100 AND ABOVE
1050 – 1099
1000–1049
STATE AVERAGE-1034
950 – 999
949 AND BELOW
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°


KERALA
CHANGE IN
RURAL SEX RATIO
1971-81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971
1981
1100 AND ABOVE
1100 AND ABOVE
1050 _ 1099
1050 _ 1099
1000 _ 1049
STATE AVERAGE 1020
1000 _ 1049
STATE AVERAGE 1034
950 _ 999
950 _ 999
949 AND BELOW
949 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

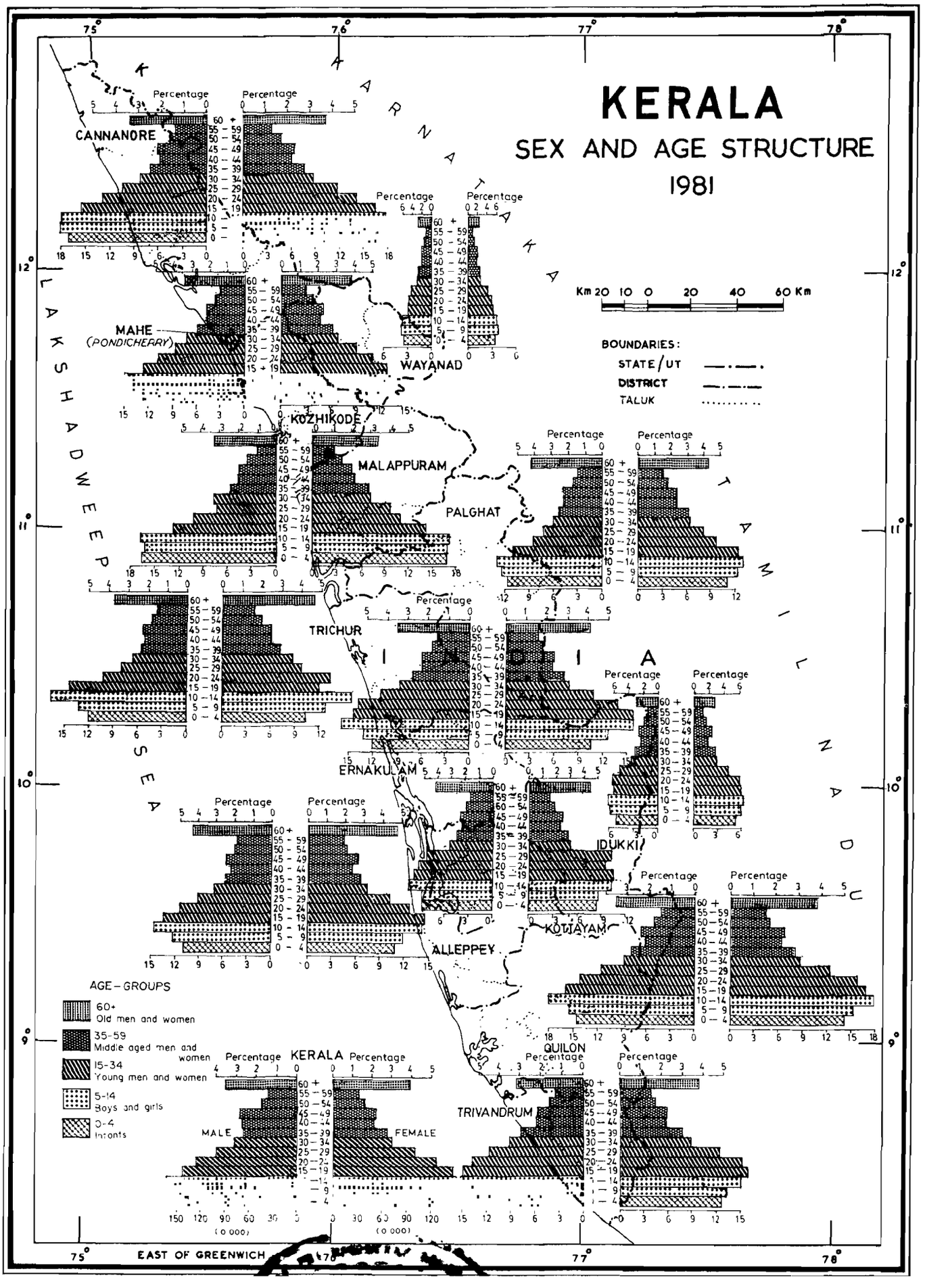
MAP 18


KERALA
URBAN SEX RATIO
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
E.R.
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1150 AND ABOVE
1100 – 1149
1050 – 1099
1000 – 1049
STATE AVERAGE 1021
999 AND BELOW
E R ENTIRELY RURAL
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

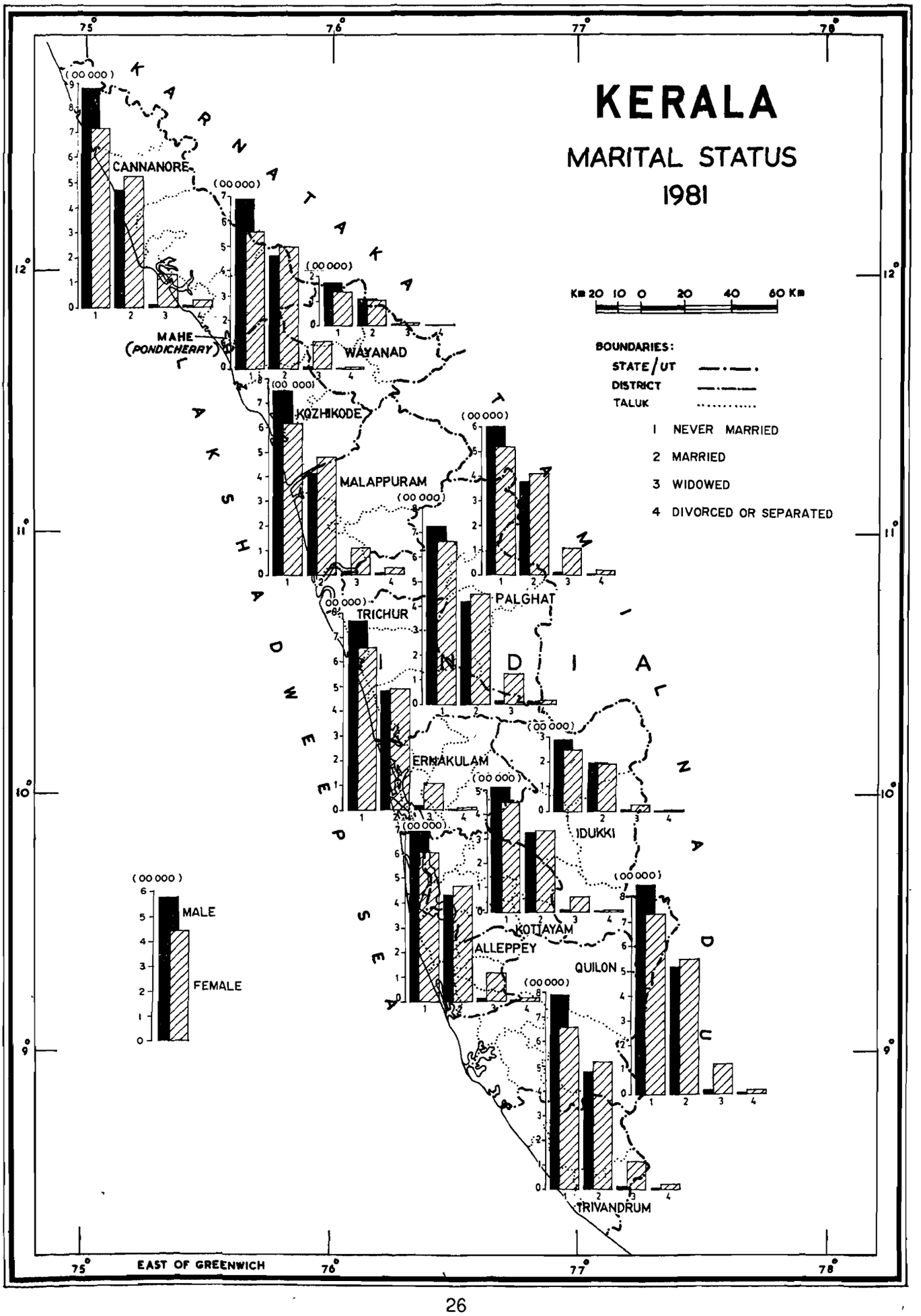
MAP 19


KERALA
CHANGE IN
URBAN SEX RATIO
1971 - 81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
E.R.
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971
1981
1100 AND ABOVE
1100 AND ABOVE
1050 _1099
1050 _ 1099
1000 _1049
1000_ 1049
STATE AVERAGE 1021
950 _ 999
STATE AVERAGE 997
950 _ 999
949 AND BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA

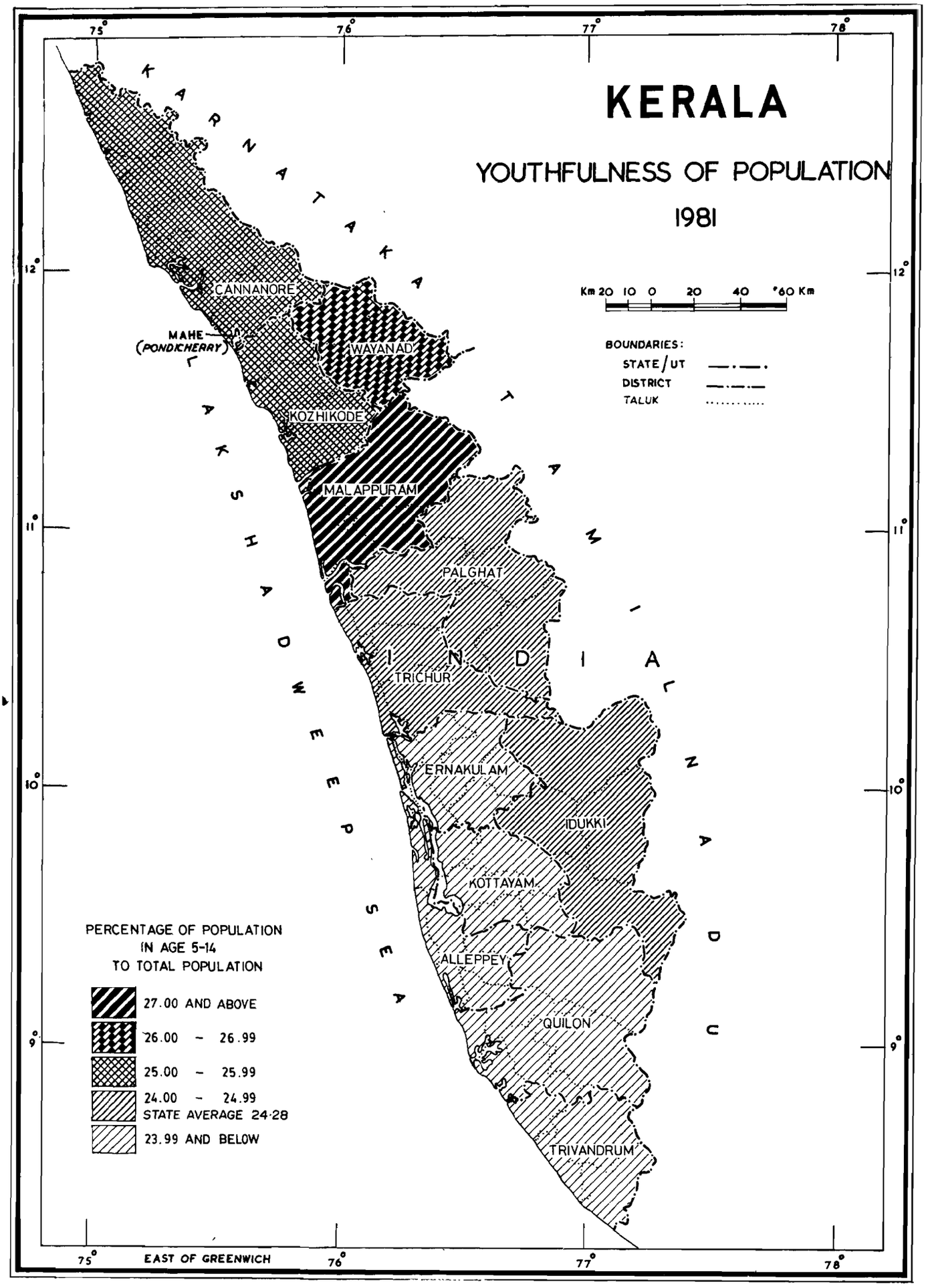
MAP 20


KERALA
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE
1981
CANNANORE
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
Percentage
MALE
FEMALE
(0 000)
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
AGE-GROUPS
60+
Old men and women
35-59
Middle aged men and women
15-34
Young men and women
5-14
Boys and girls
0-4
Infants
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

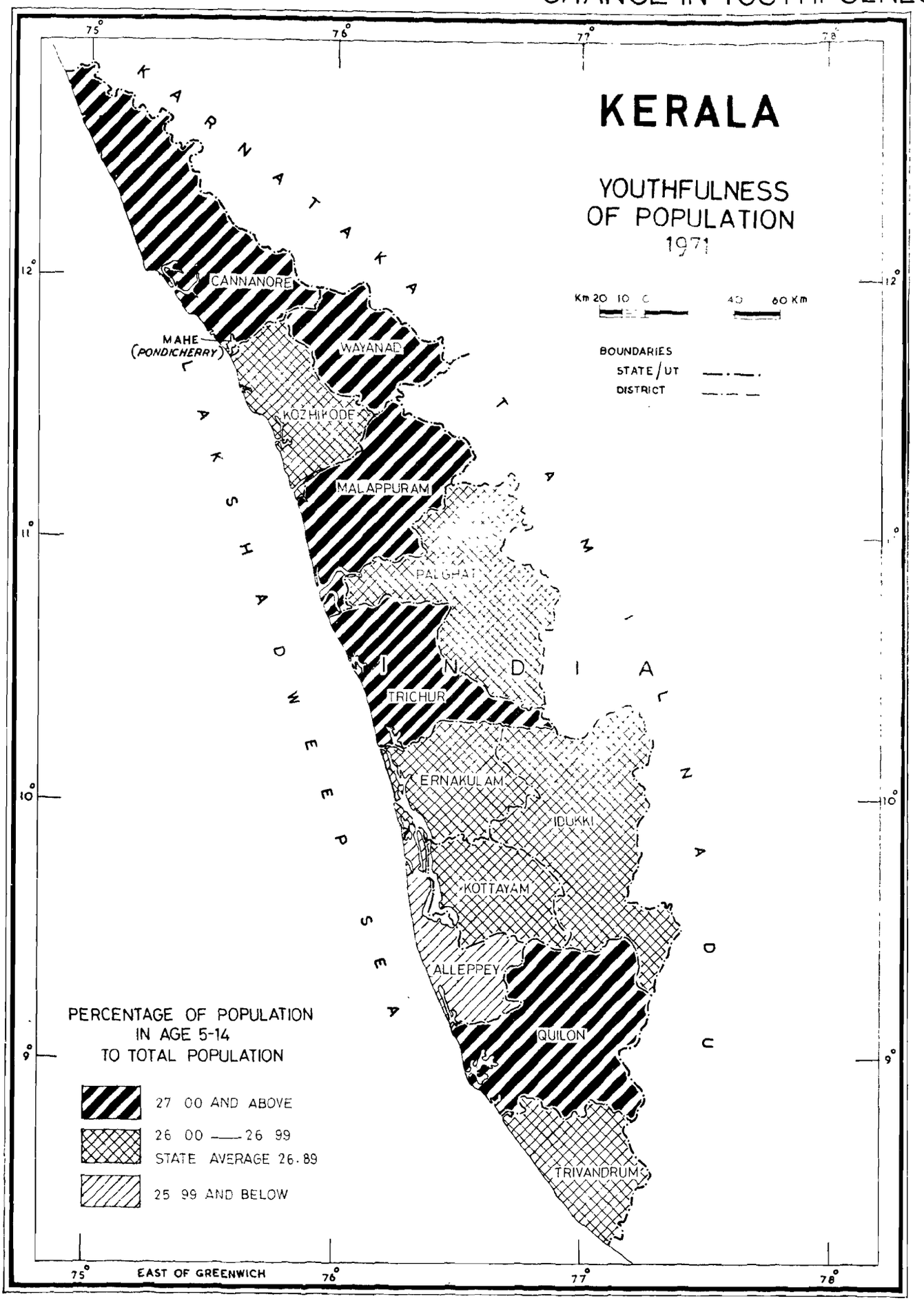
MAP 21


KERALA
MARITAL STATUS
1981
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
(00 000)
MALE
FEMALE
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
1 NEVER MARRIED
2 MARRIED
3 WIDOWED
4 DIVORCED OR SEPARATED
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

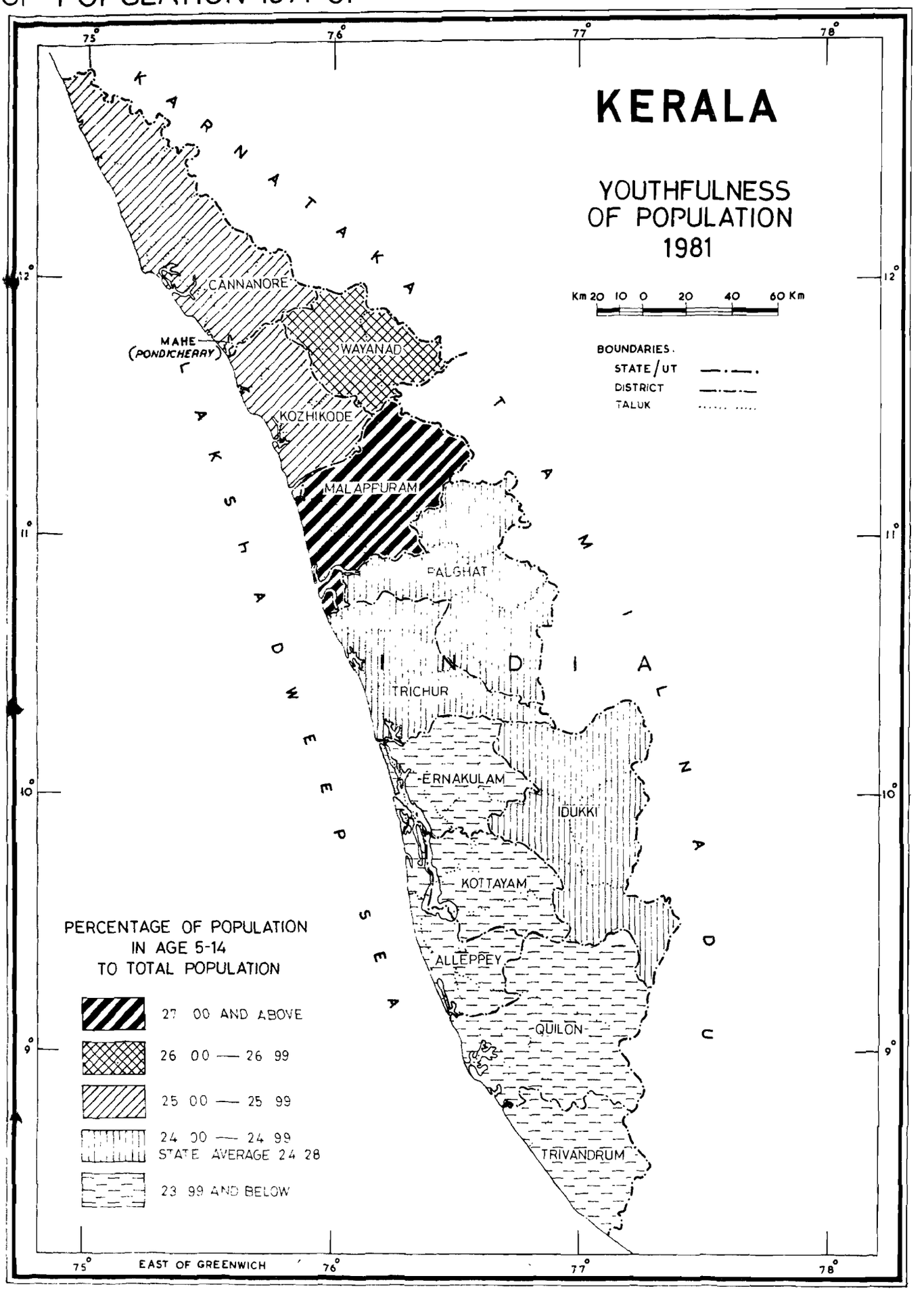
MAP 22


KERALA
YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION
1981
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 TO TOTAL POPULATION
27.00 AND ABOVE
26.00 - 26.99
25.00 - 25.99
24.00 - 24.99
STATE AVERAGE 24·28
23.99 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

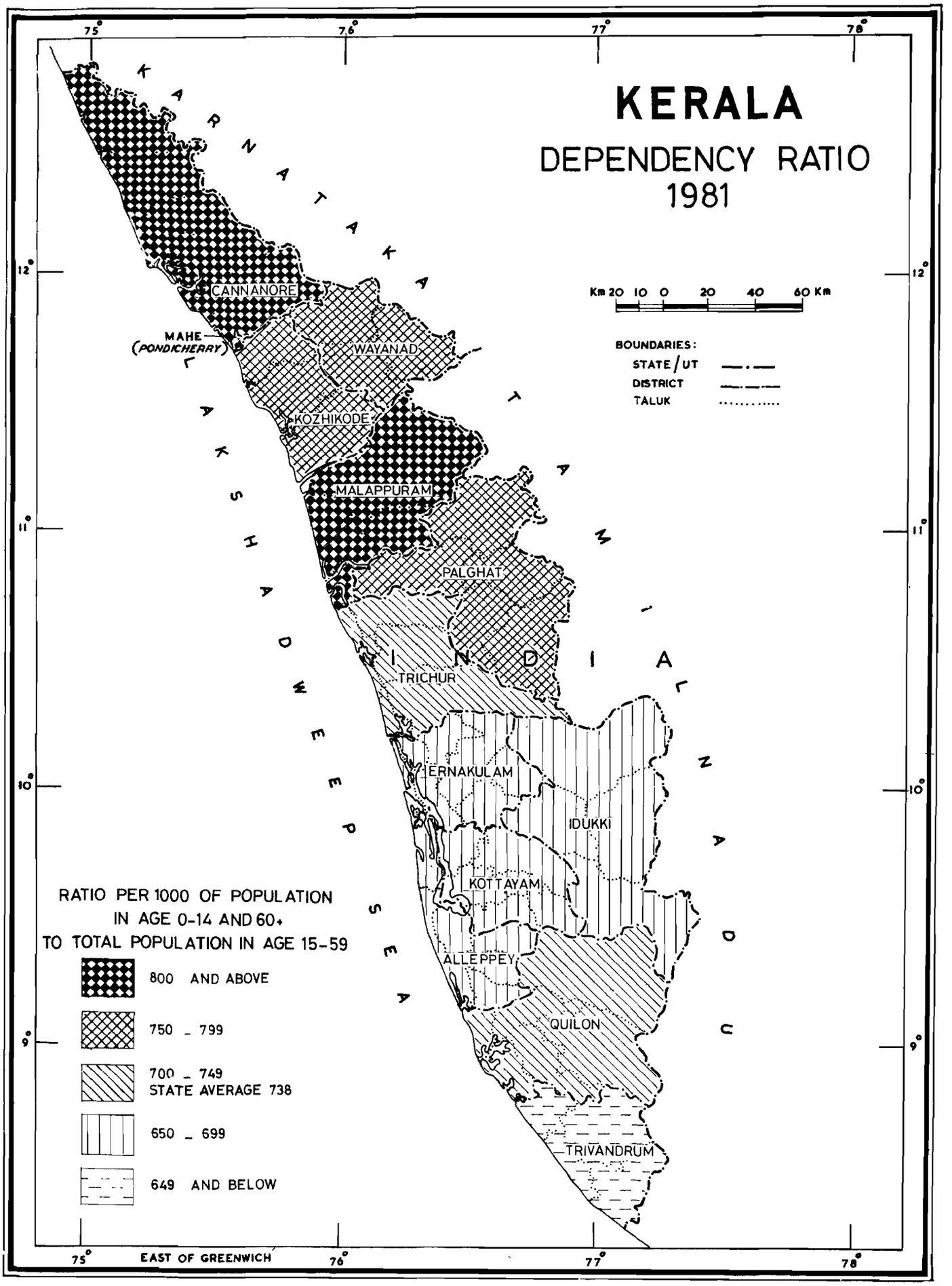
MAP 23 CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNES



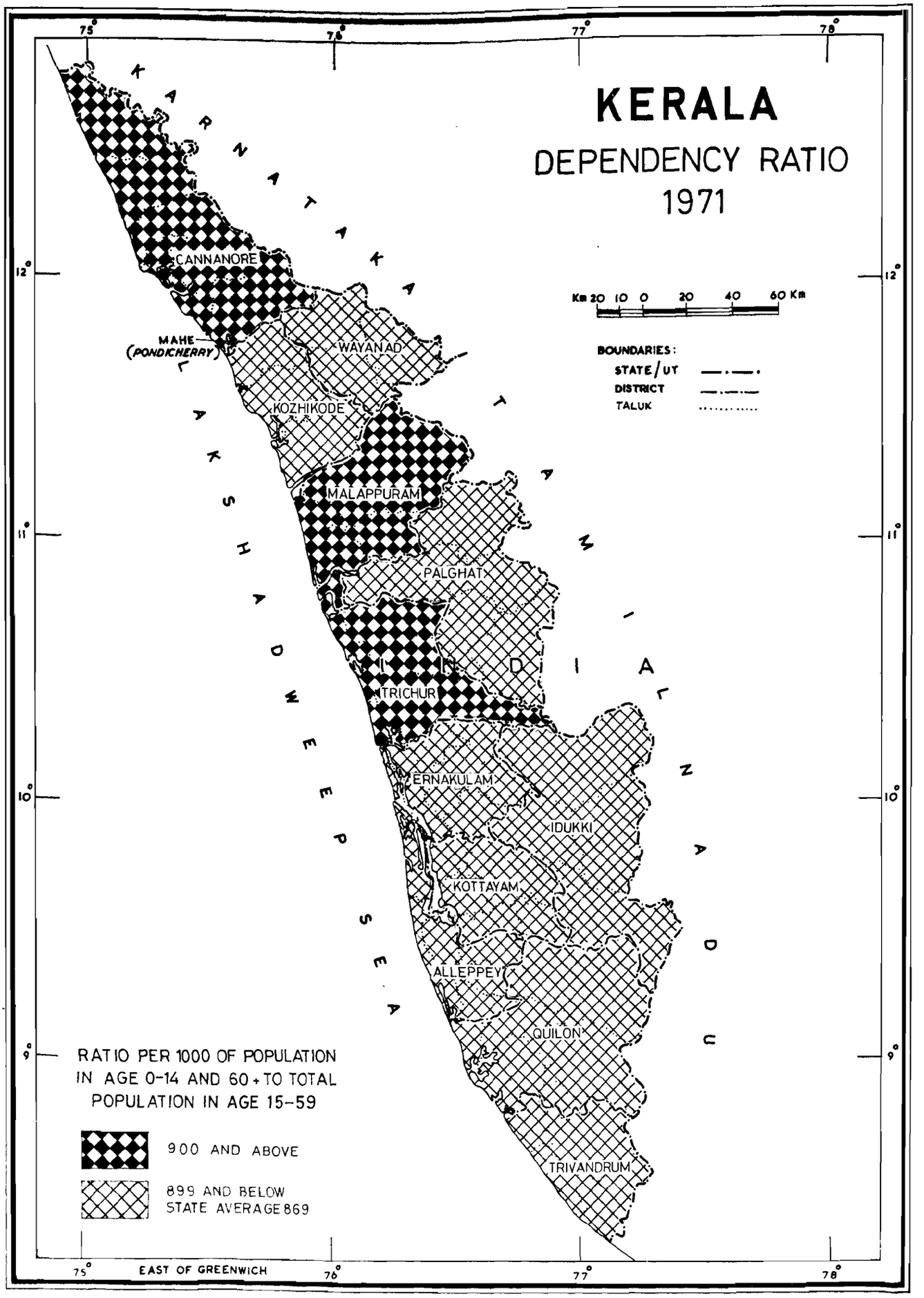
OF POPULATION 1971-81



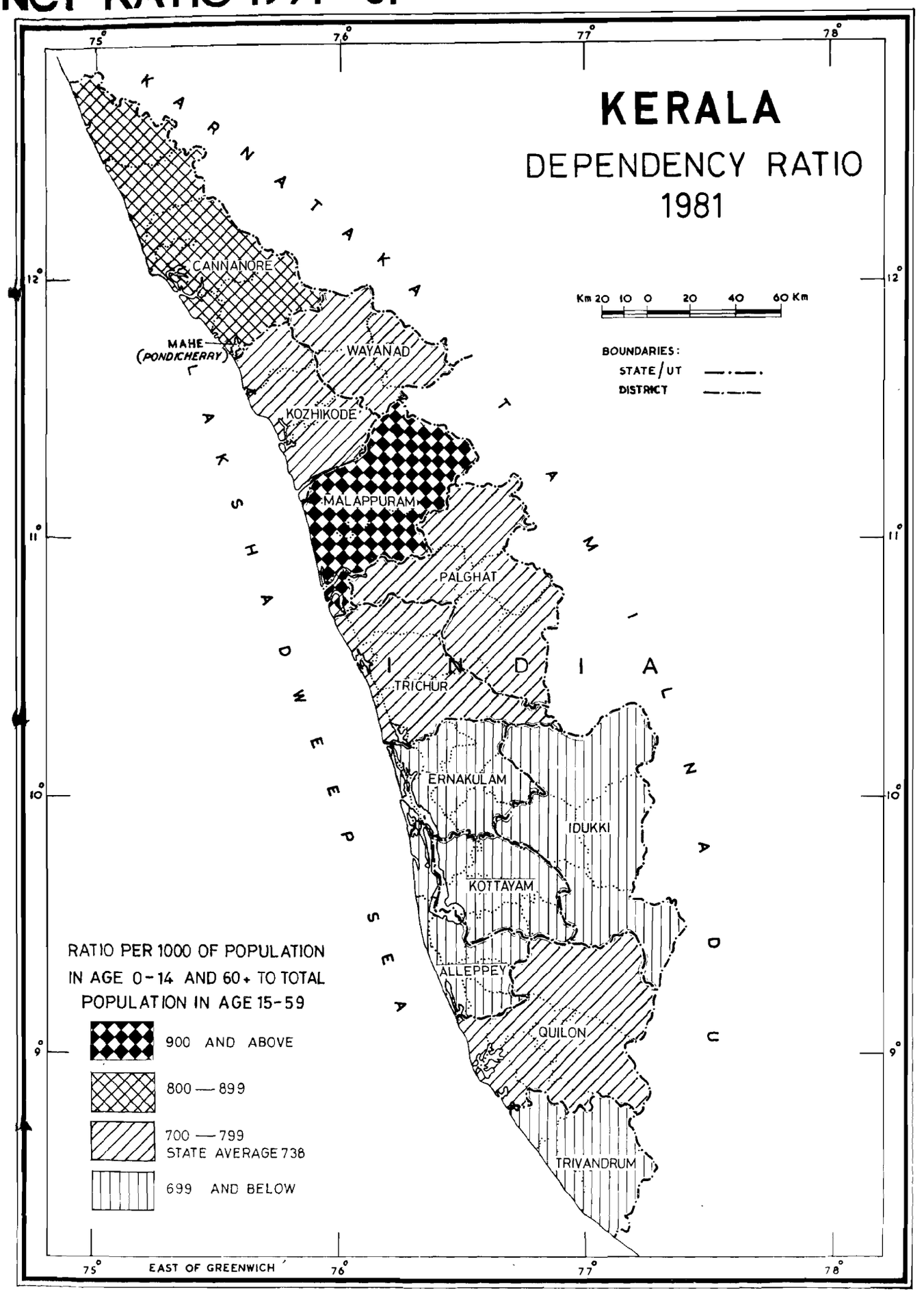
MAP 24

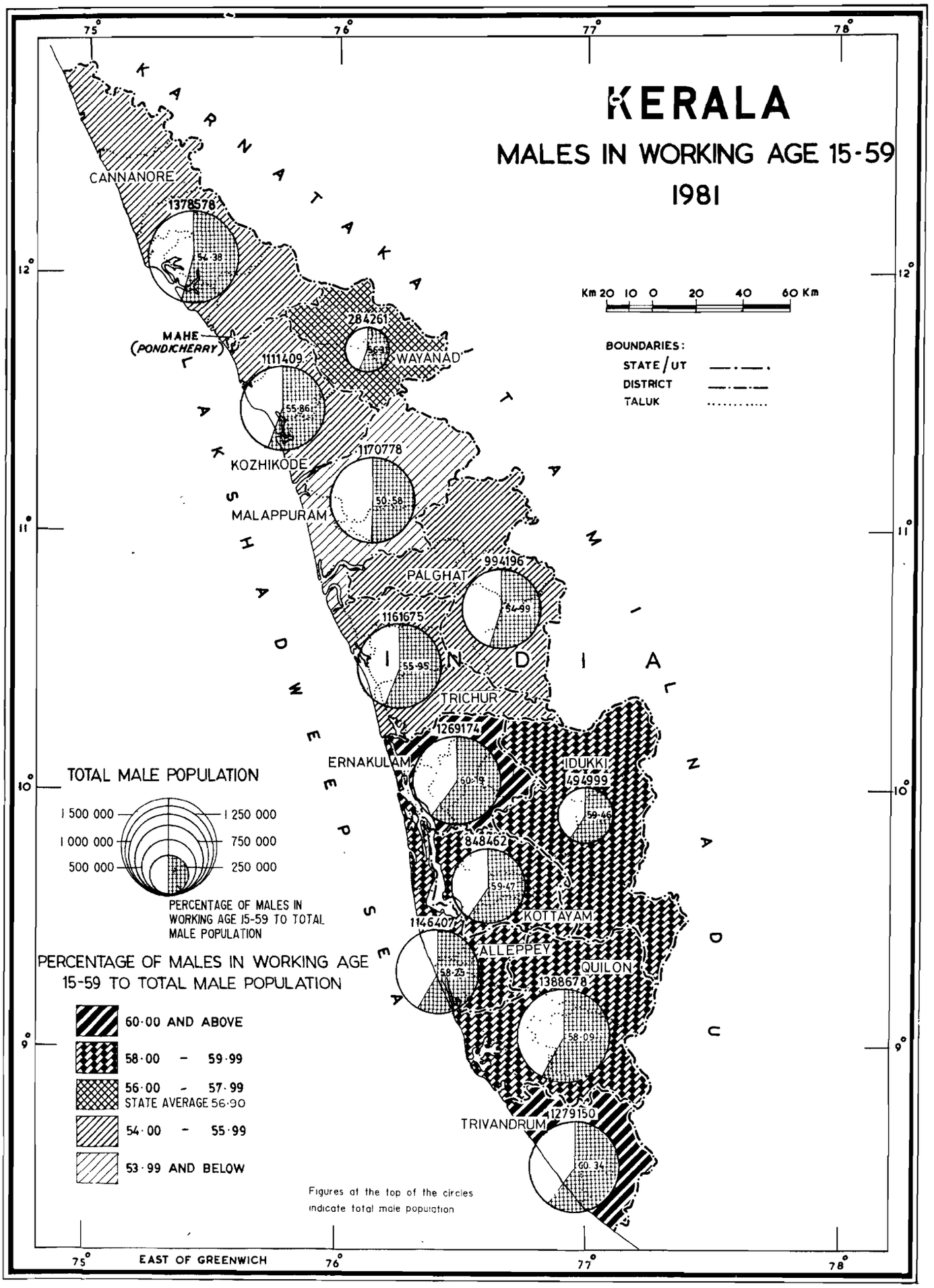

KERALA
DEPENDENCY RATIO
1981
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
RATIO PER 1000 OF POPULATION
IN AGE 0-14 AND 60+
TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
800 AND ABOVE
750 - 799
700 - 749
STATE AVERAGE 738
650 - 699
649 AND BELOW
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

MAP 25 **CHANGE IN DEPENDI**

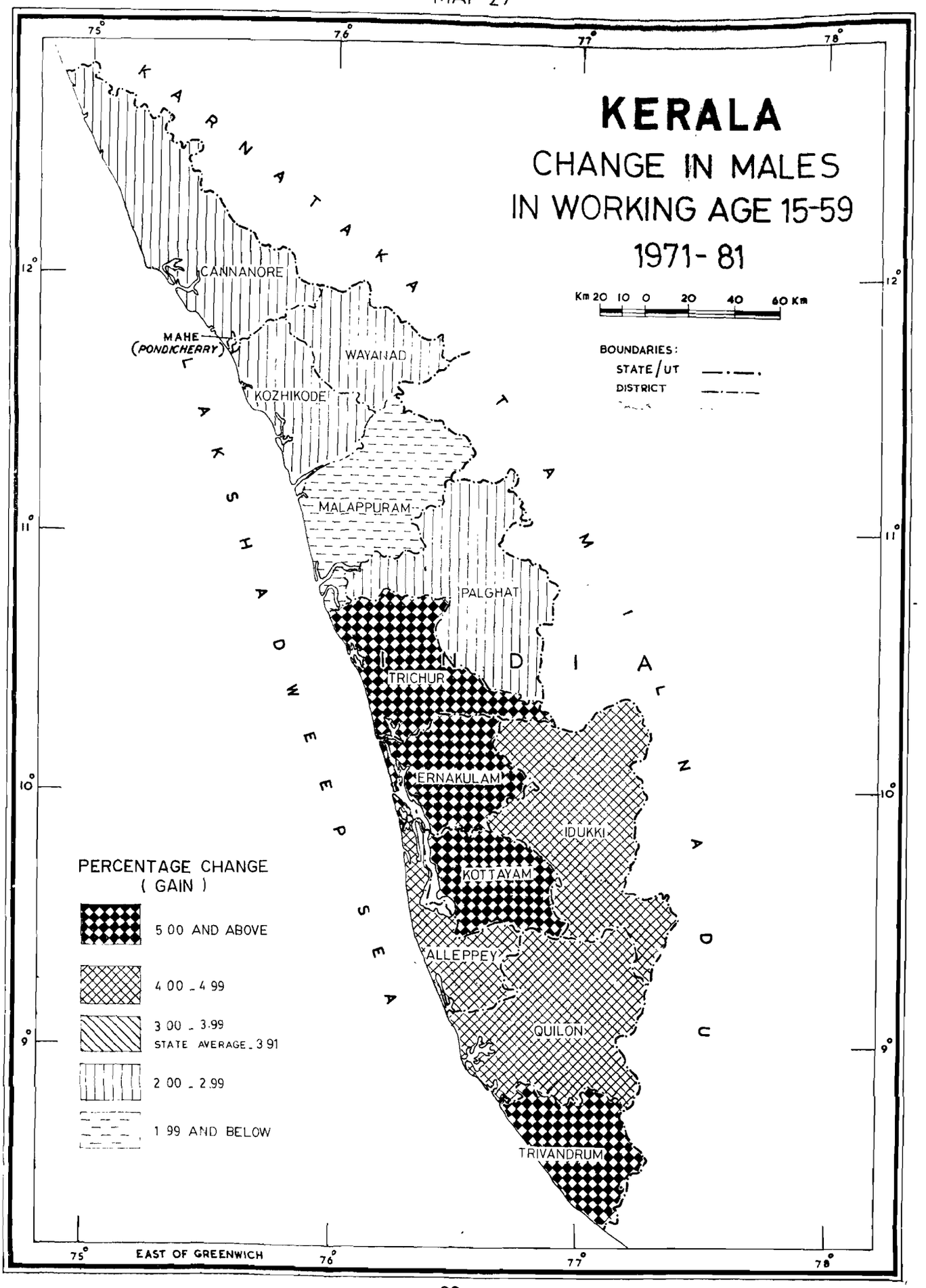


ENCY RATIO 1971 - 81

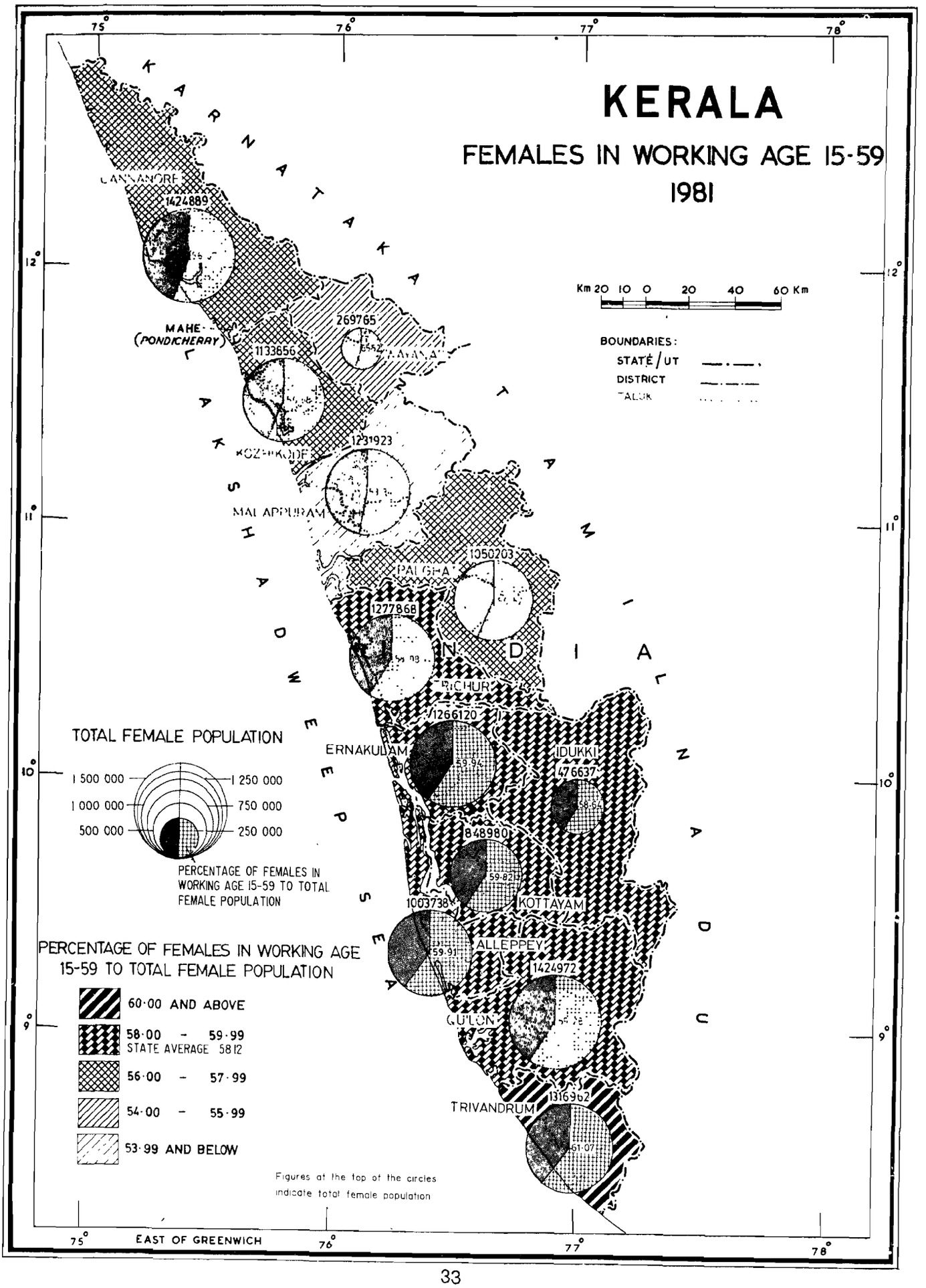



KERALA
MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
CANNANORE
1378578
54·38
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
284261
56·31
WAYANAD
1111409
55·86
KOZHIKODE
1170778
50·58
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
994196
54·99
1161675
55·95
TRICHUR
1269174
ERNAKULAM
60·19
IDUKKI
494999
59·46
848462
59·47
KOTTAYAM
1146407
58·23
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
1388678
58·09
TRIVANDRUM
1279150
60·34
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
TOTAL MALE POPULATION
1 500 000
1 250 000
1 000 000
750 000
500 000
250 000
PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION
PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION
60·00 AND ABOVE
58·00 - 59·99
56·00 - 57·99
STATE AVERAGE 56·90
54·00 - 55·99
53·99 AND BELOW
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total male population
EAST OF GREENWICH

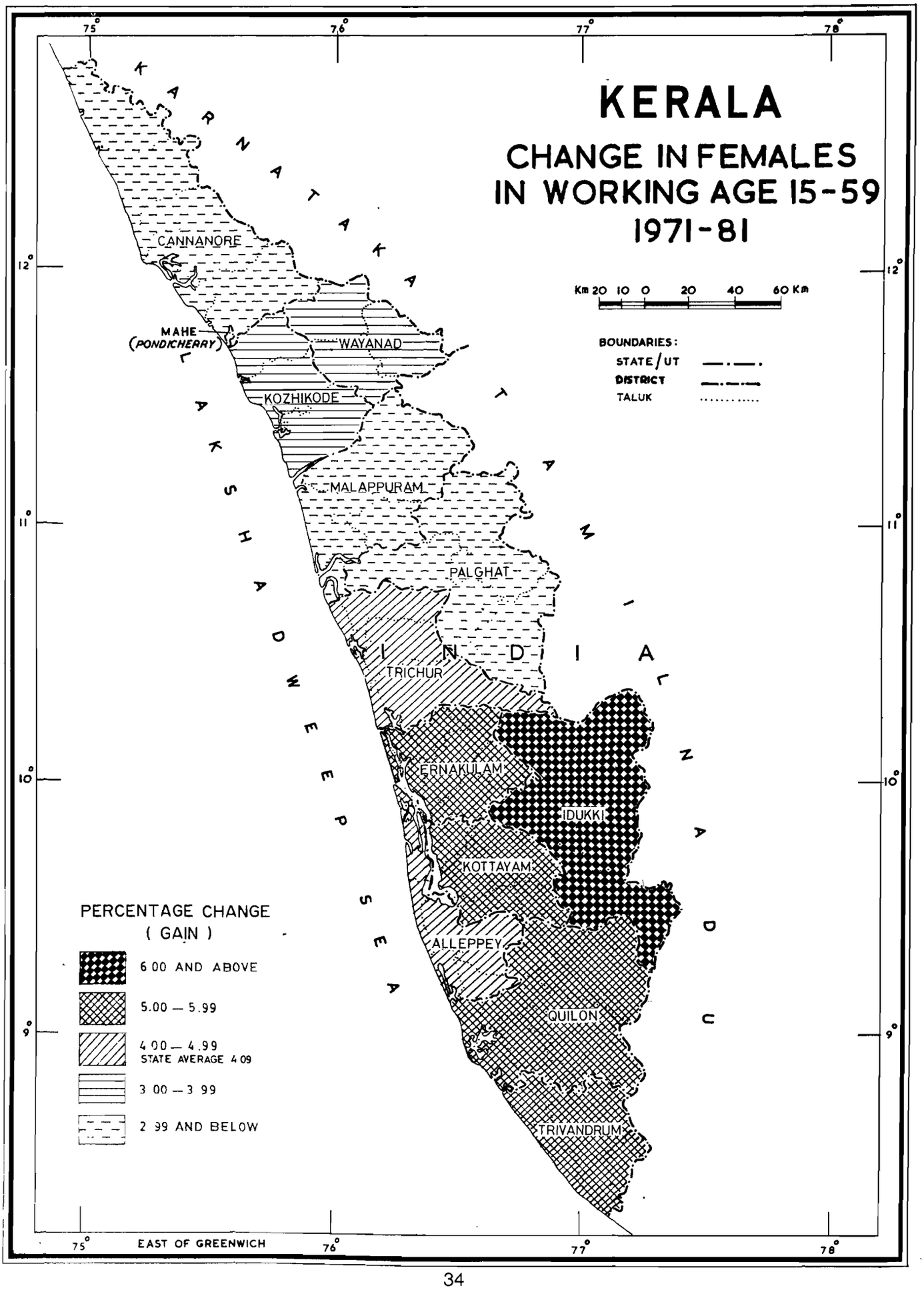
MAP 27

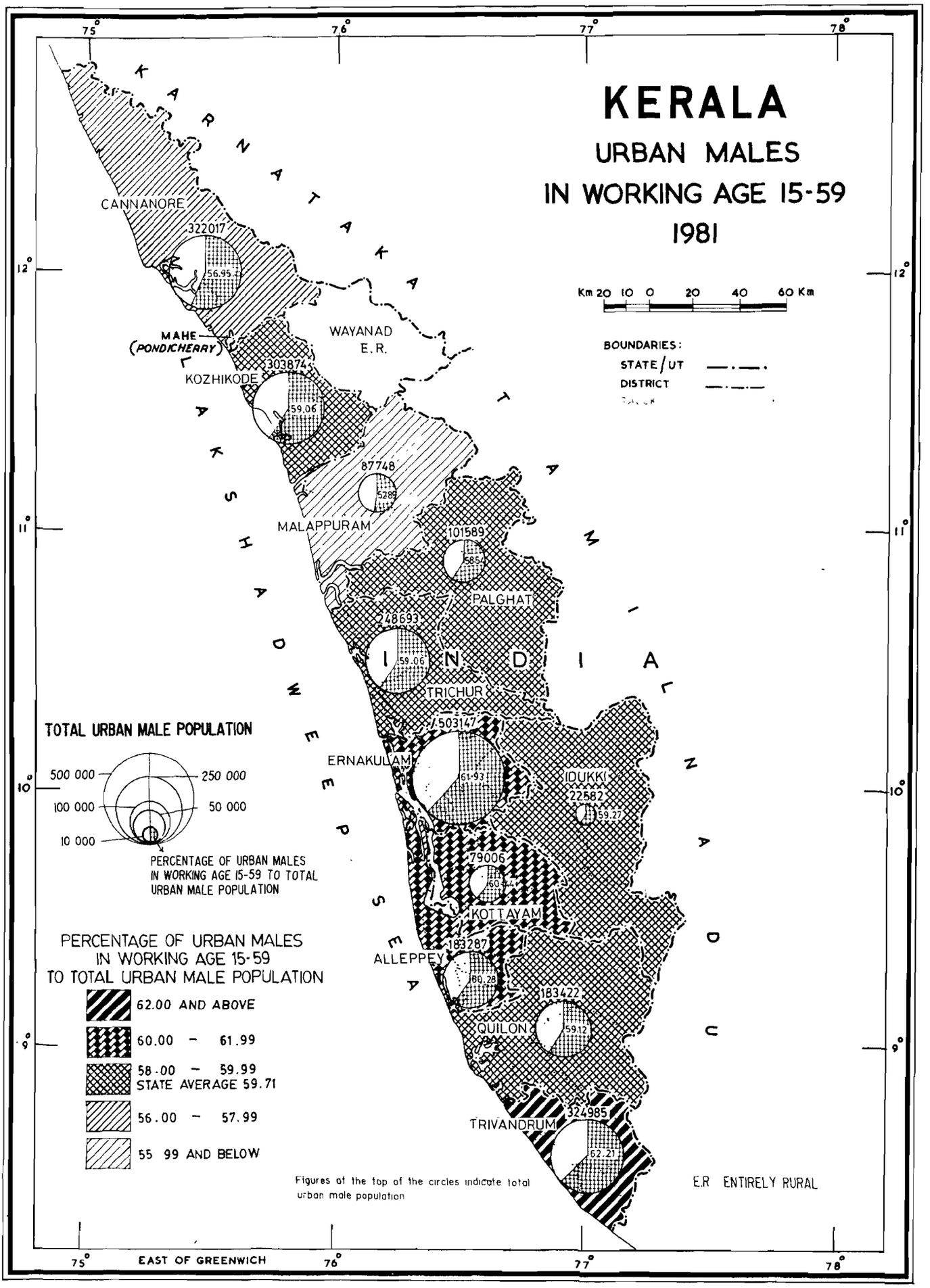

KERALA
CHANGE IN MALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971- 81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(GAIN)
5 00 AND ABOVE
4 00 - 4 99
3 00 - 3.99
STATE AVERAGE - 3 91
2 00 - 2.99
1 99 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

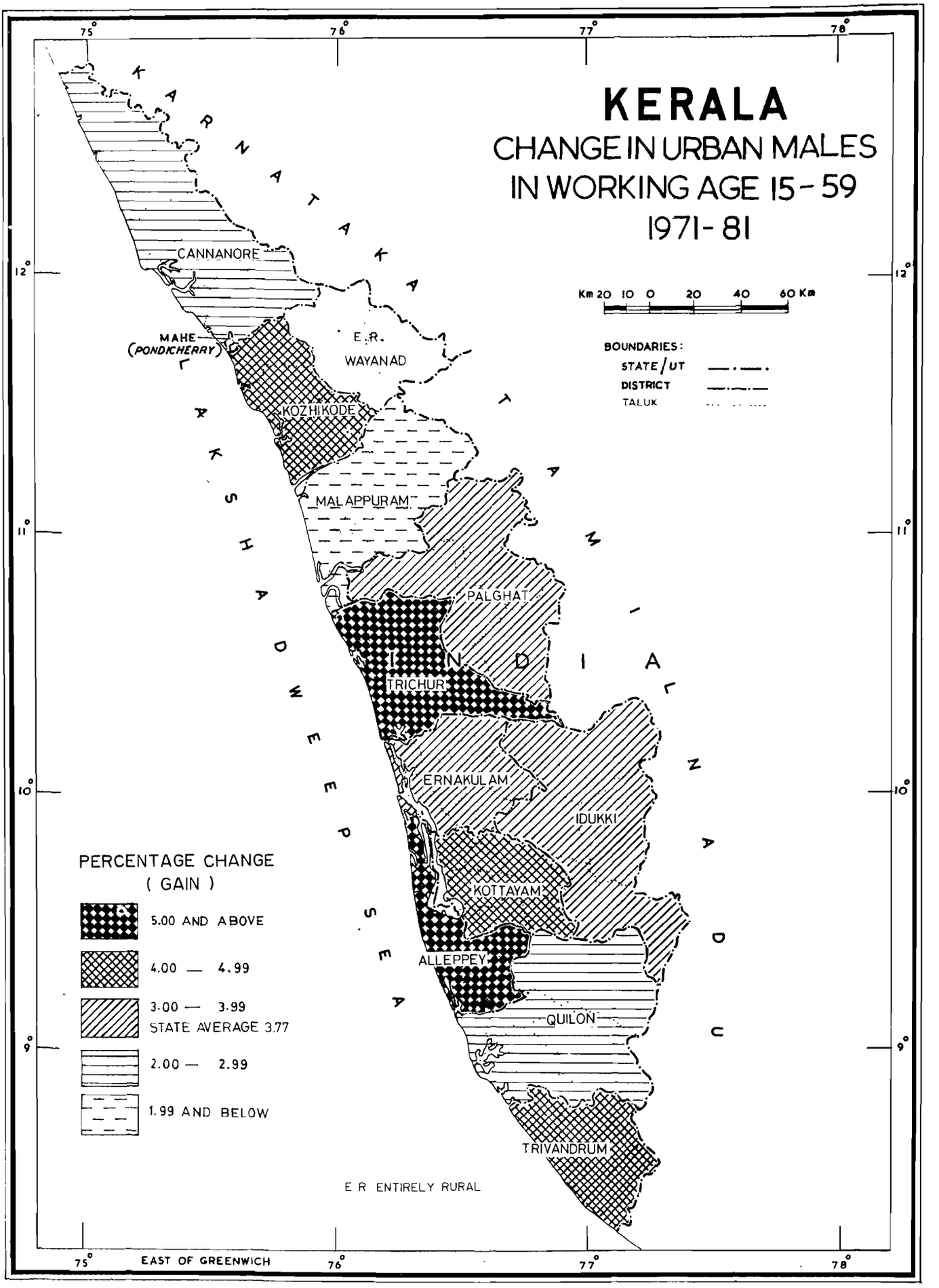
MAP 28


KERALA
FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
KANNANORE
1424889
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
1133656
269765
KOZHIKODE
1231923
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
1050203
1277868
TRICHUR
1266120
ERNAKULAM
59.94
IDUKKI
476637
58.64
848980
59.82
KOTTAYAM
1003738
59.91
ALLEPPEY
1424972
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
1316962
61.07
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
1 500 000
1 250 000
1 000 000
750 000
500 000
250 000
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
60·00 AND ABOVE
58·00 - 59·99
STATE AVERAGE 5812
56·00 - 57·99
54·00 - 55·99
53·99 AND BELOW
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total female population
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

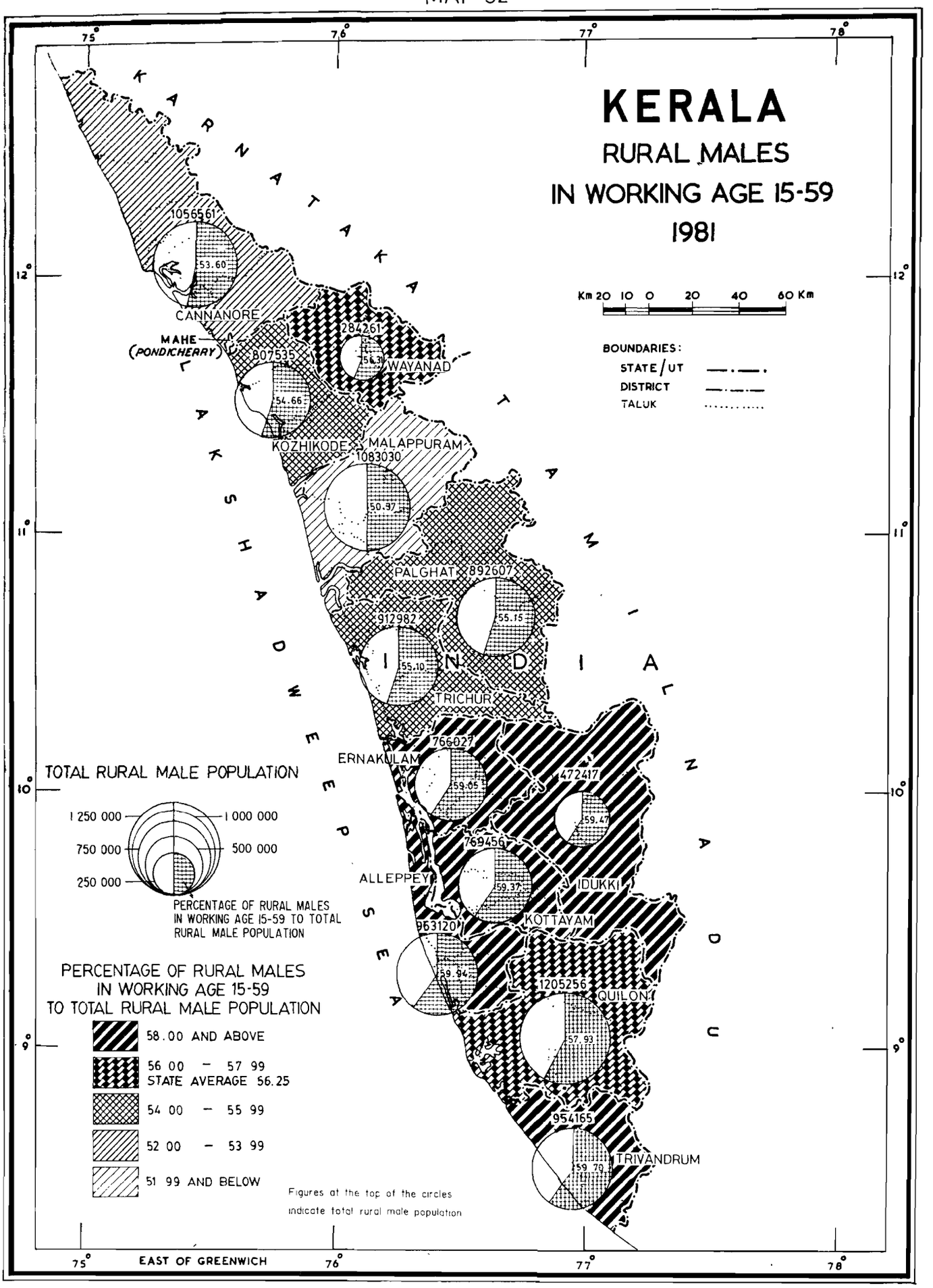
MAP 29


KERALA
CHANGE IN FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
CANNANORE
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(GAIN)
6 00 AND ABOVE
5.00 — 5.99
4 00 — 4.99
STATE AVERAGE 4 09
3 00 — 3 99
2 99 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

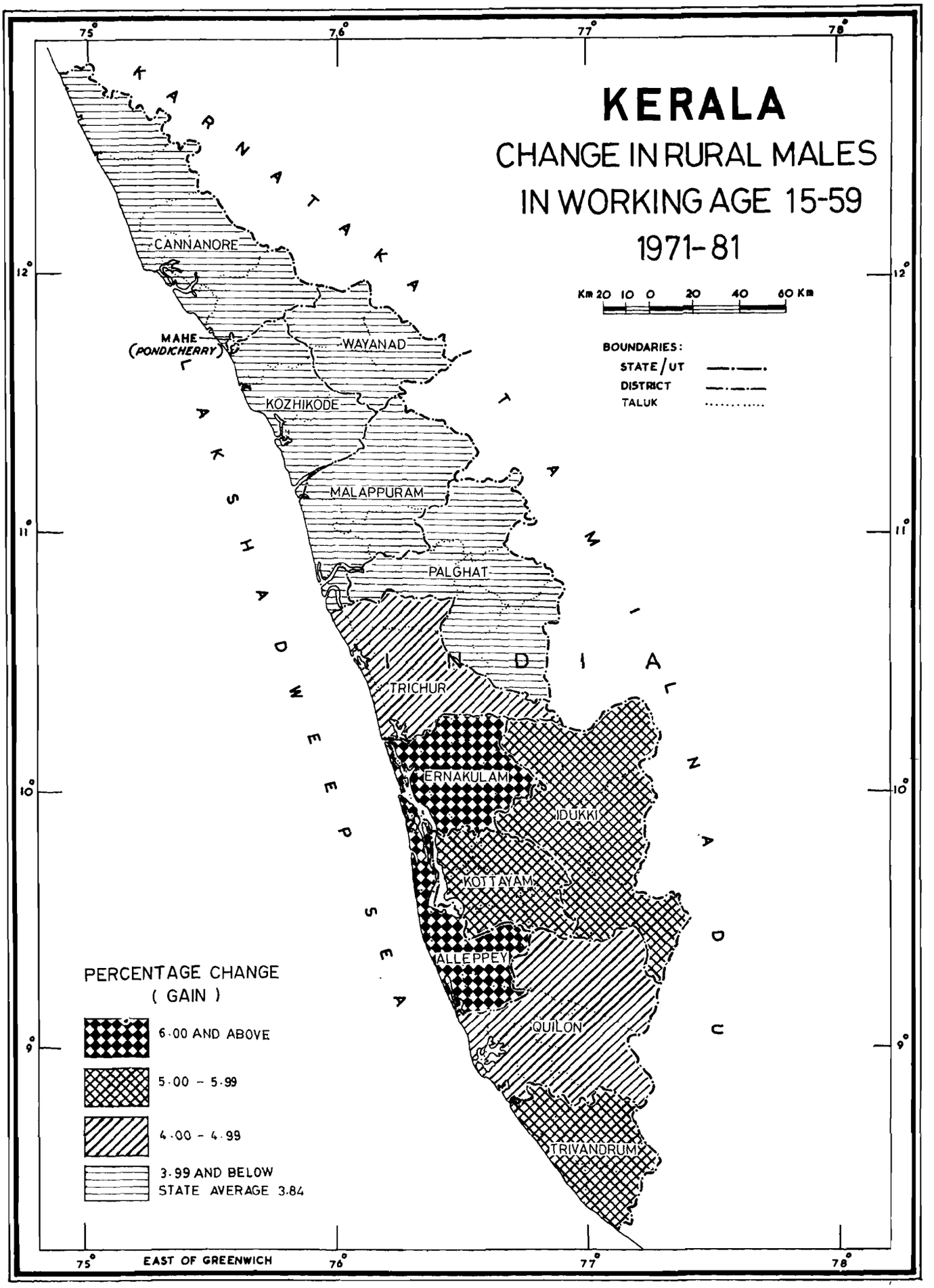

KERALA
URBAN MALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
CANNANORE
322017
56.95
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
E.R.
KOZHIKODE
303874
59.06
MALAPPURAM
87748
52.89
PALGHAT
101589
58.5
TRICHUR
248693
59.06
ERNAKULAM
503147
61.93
IDUKKI
22582
59.27
KOTTAYAM
79006
60.44
ALLEPPEY
183287
60.28
QUILON
183422
59.12
TRIVANDRUM
324985
62.27
E.R ENTIRELY RURAL
TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
500 000
250 000
100 000
50 000
10 000
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
62.00 AND ABOVE
60.00 - 61.99
58.00 - 59.99
STATE AVERAGE 59.71
56.00 - 57.99
55 99 AND BELOW
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total urban male population
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°


KERALA
CHANGE IN URBAN MALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
E.R. WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
E R ENTIRELY RURAL
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(GAIN)
5.00 AND ABOVE
4.00 — 4.99
3.00 — 3.99
STATE AVERAGE 3.77
2.00 — 2.99
1.99 AND BELOW
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

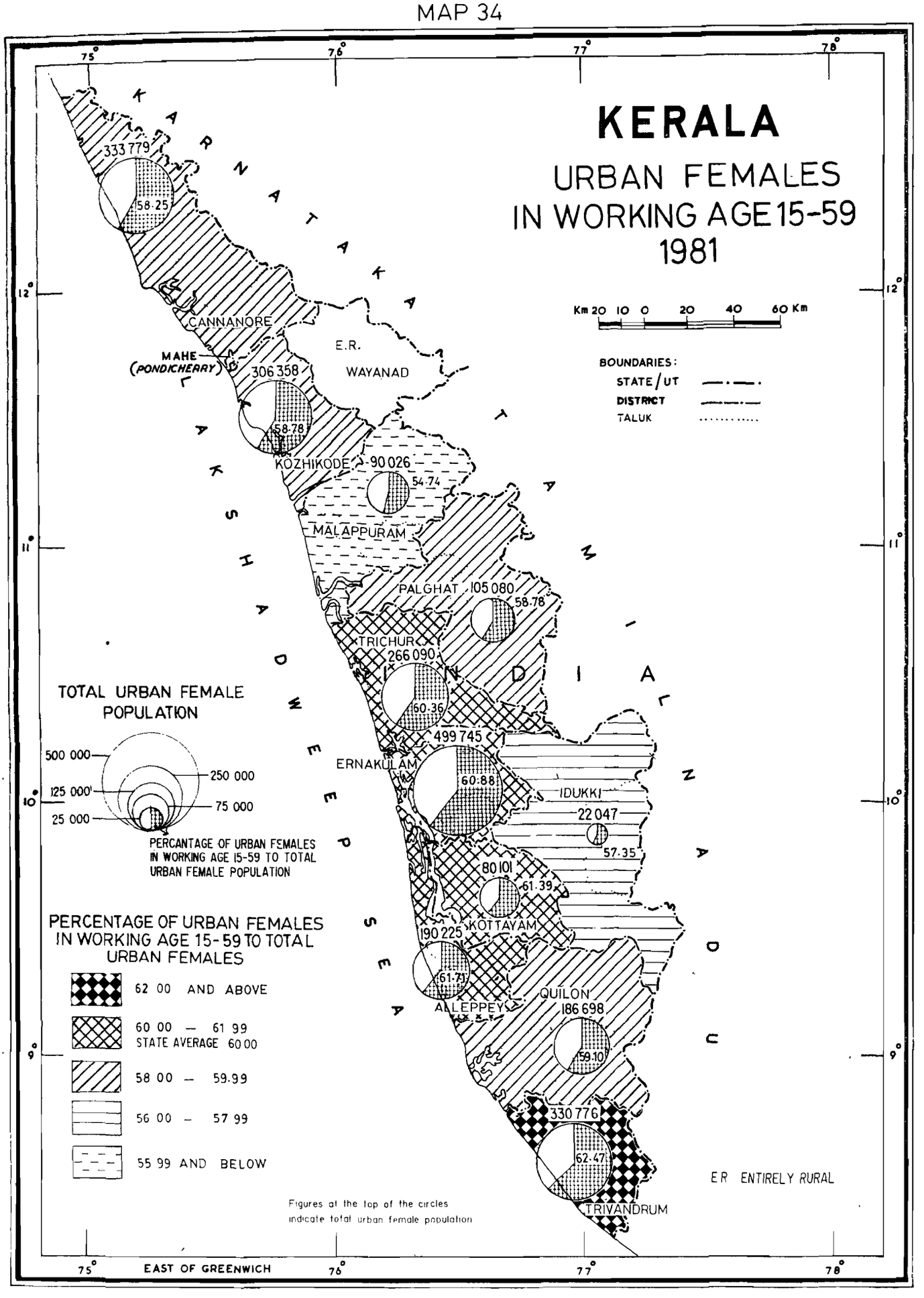
MAP 32


KERALA
RURAL MALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
1056561
53.60
CANNANORE
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
284261
807535
56.31
WAYANAD
54.66
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
1083030
50.97
PALGHAT
892607
912982
55.15
55.10
TRICHUR
766027
ERNAKULAM
59.05
472417
59.47
769456
59.32
ALLEPPEY
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
963120
59.94
1205256
QUILON
57.93
954165
TRIVANDRUM
59.70
TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION
1 250 000
1 000 000
750 000
500 000
250 000
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION
58.00 AND ABOVE
56 00 – 57 99
STATE AVERAGE 56.25
54 00 – 55 99
52 00 – 53 99
51 99 AND BELOW
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total rural male population
EAST OF GREENWICH
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP
TAMIL NADU
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

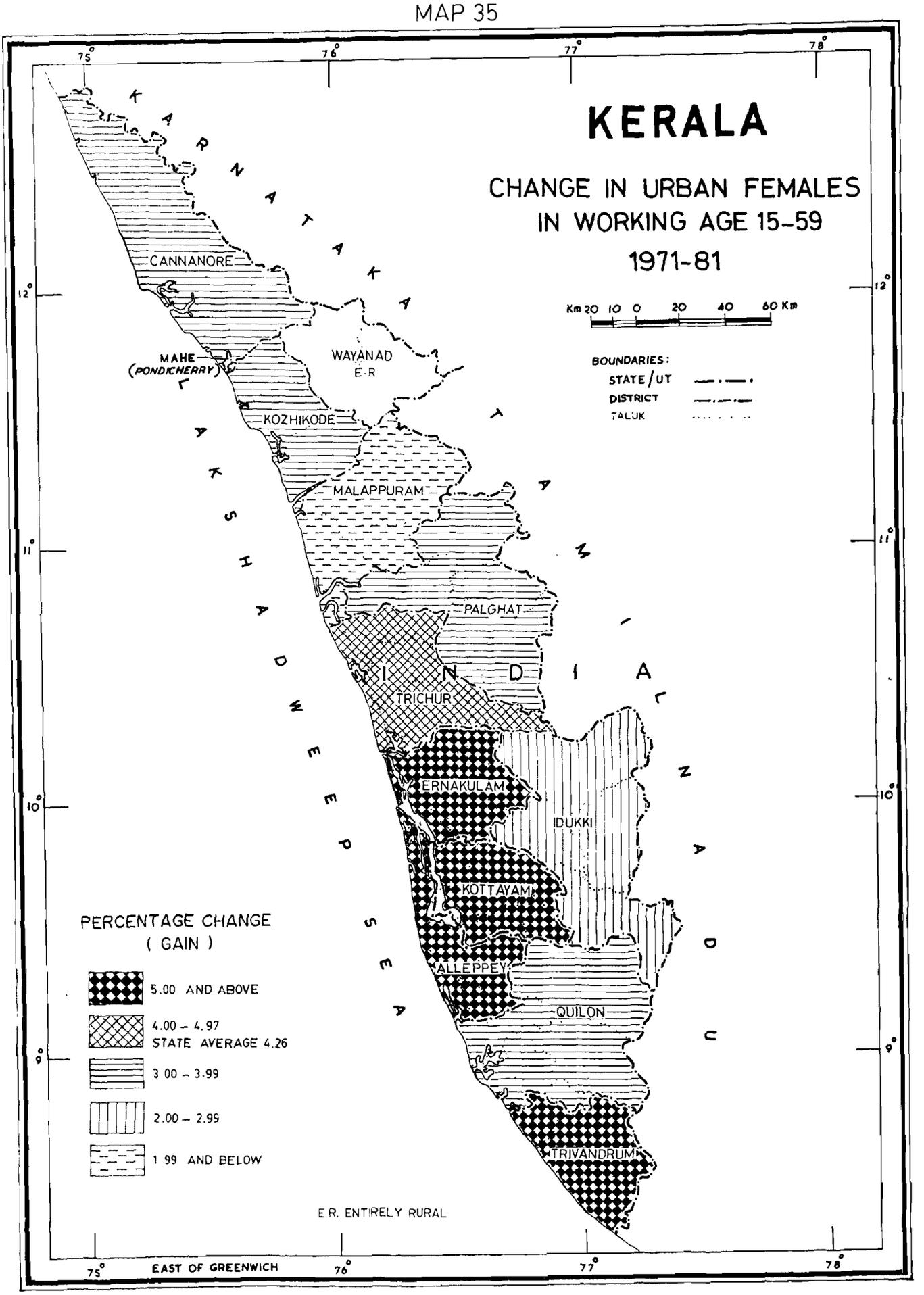
MAP 33


KERALA
CHANGE IN RURAL MALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(GAIN)
6·00 AND ABOVE
5·00 - 5·99
4·00 - 4·99
3·99 AND BELOW
STATE AVERAGE 3·84
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

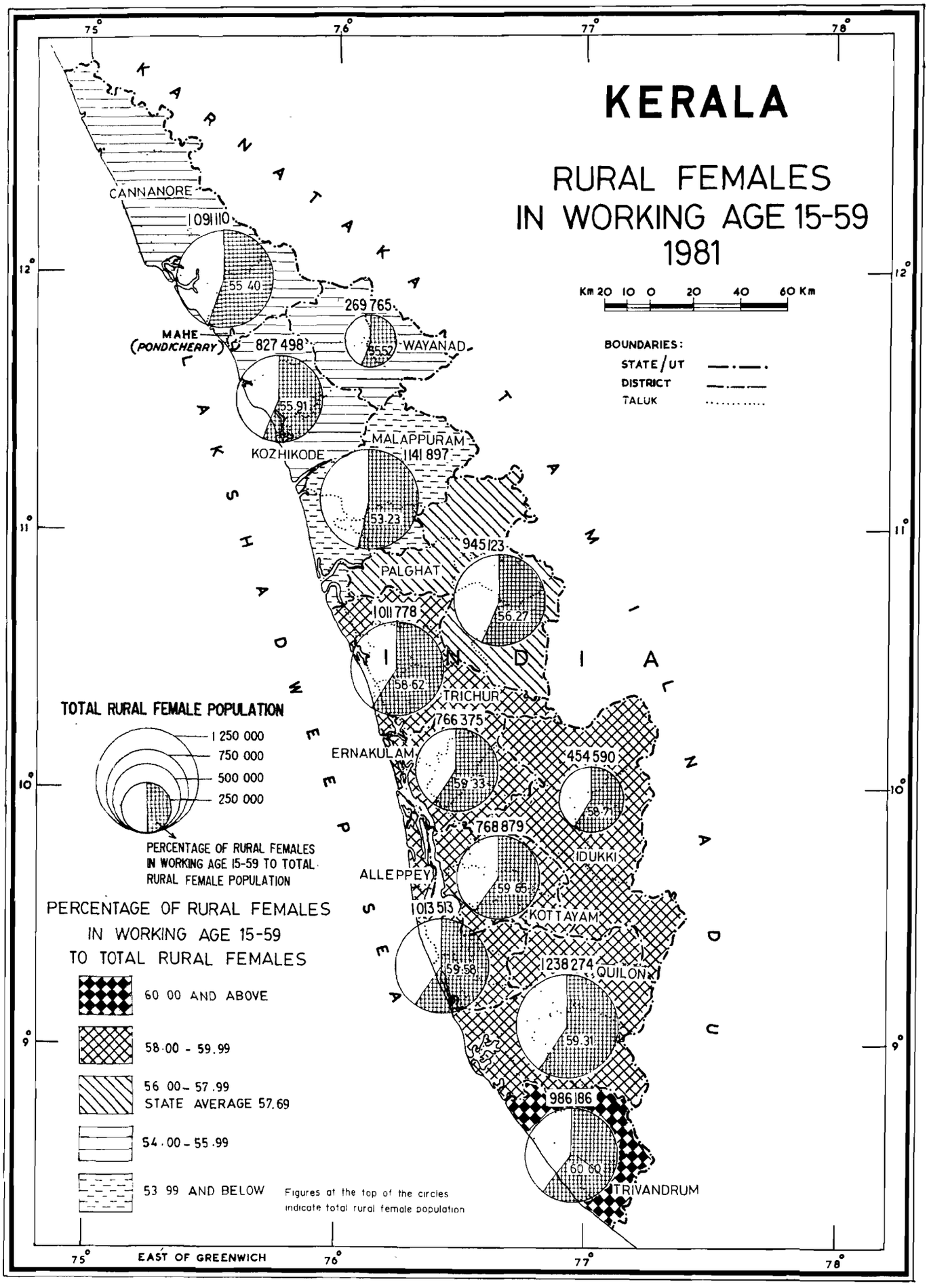
MAP 34


KERALA
URBAN FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
333 779
58·25
CANNANORE
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
306 358
58·78
KOZHIKODE
90 026
54·74
E.R.
WAYANAD
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
105 080
58·78
TRICHUR
266 090
60·36
ERNAKULAM
499 745
60·88
IDUKKI
22 047
57·35
80 101
61·39
KOTTAYAM
190 225
61·71
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
186 698
59·10
330 776
62·47
TRIVANDRUM
E R ENTIRELY RURAL
TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION
500 000
250 000
125 000
75 000
25 000
PERCANTAGE OF URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL URBAN FEMALES
62 00 AND ABOVE
60 00 — 61 99
STATE AVERAGE 60 00
58 00 — 59.99
56 00 — 57 99
55 99 AND BELOW
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total urban female population
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA

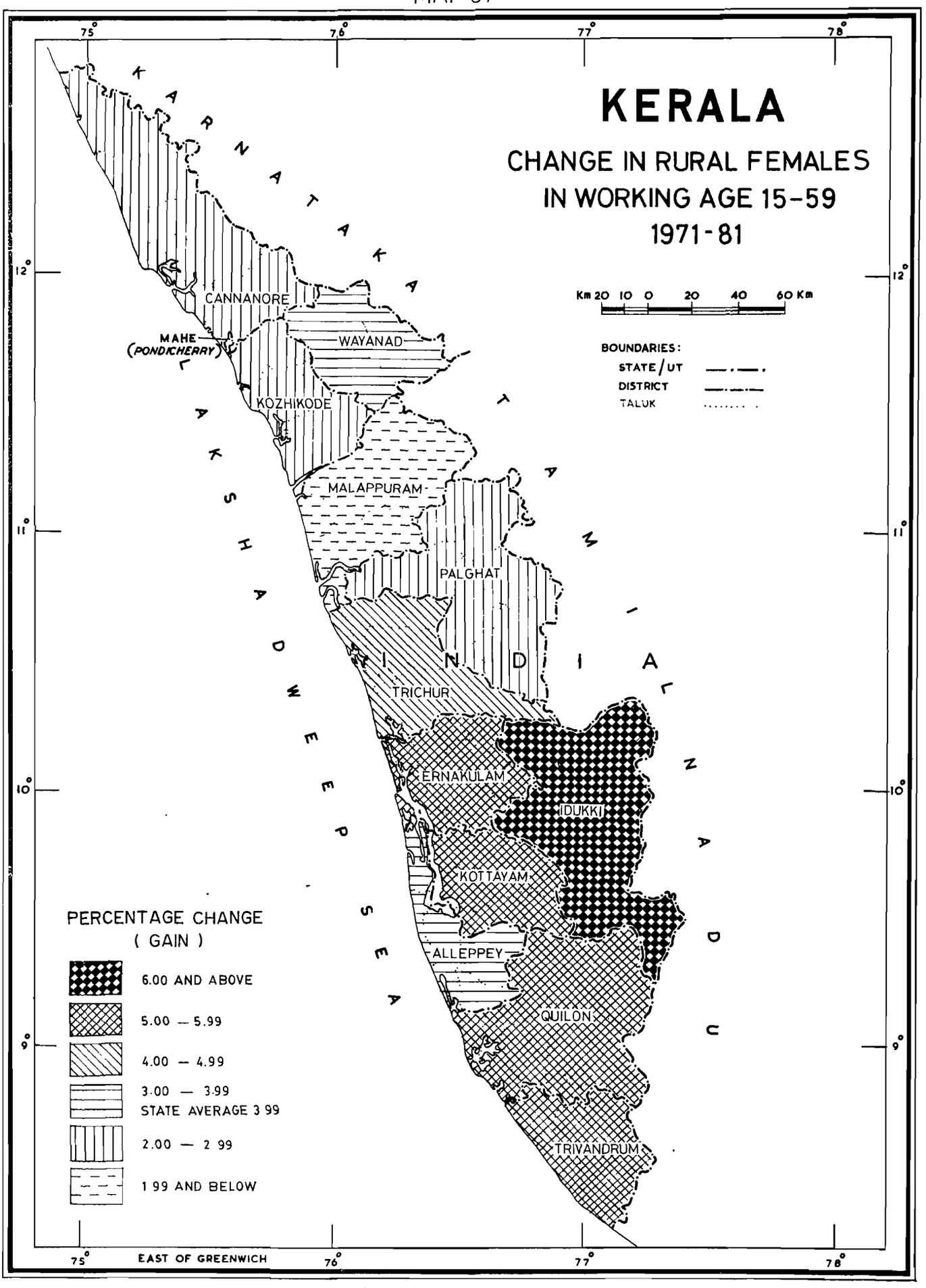
MAP 35


KERALA
CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
CANNANORE
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
E.R
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(GAIN)
5.00 AND ABOVE
4.00 – 4.97
STATE AVERAGE 4.26
3 00 – 3.99
2.00 – 2.99
1 99 AND BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

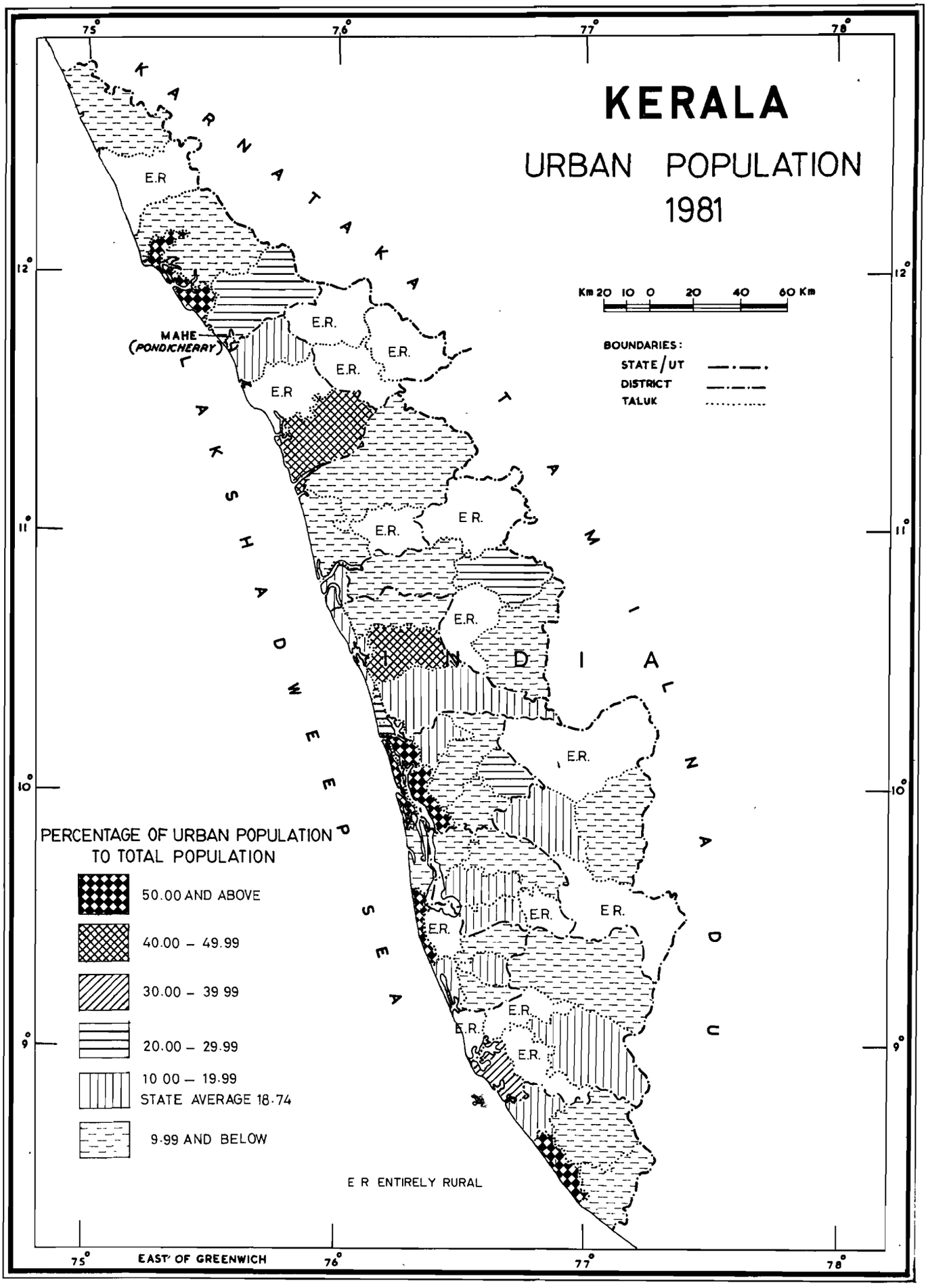
MAP 36


KERALA
RURAL FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
CANNANORE
1091110
55.40
269765
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
827498
55.52
WAYANAD
55.91
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
1141897
53.23
945123
PALGHAT
1011778
56.27
58.62
TRICHUR
766375
ERNAKULAM
59.33
454590
59.71
768879
IDUKKI
ALLEPPEY
59.65
1013513
KOTTAYAM
59.58
1238274
QUILON
59.31
986186
60.60
TRIVANDRUM
TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION
1 250 000
750 000
500 000
250 000
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
TO TOTAL RURAL FEMALES
60 00 AND ABOVE
58.00 - 59.99
56 00 - 57.99
STATE AVERAGE 57.69
54.00 - 55.99
53 99 AND BELOW
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total rural female population
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA

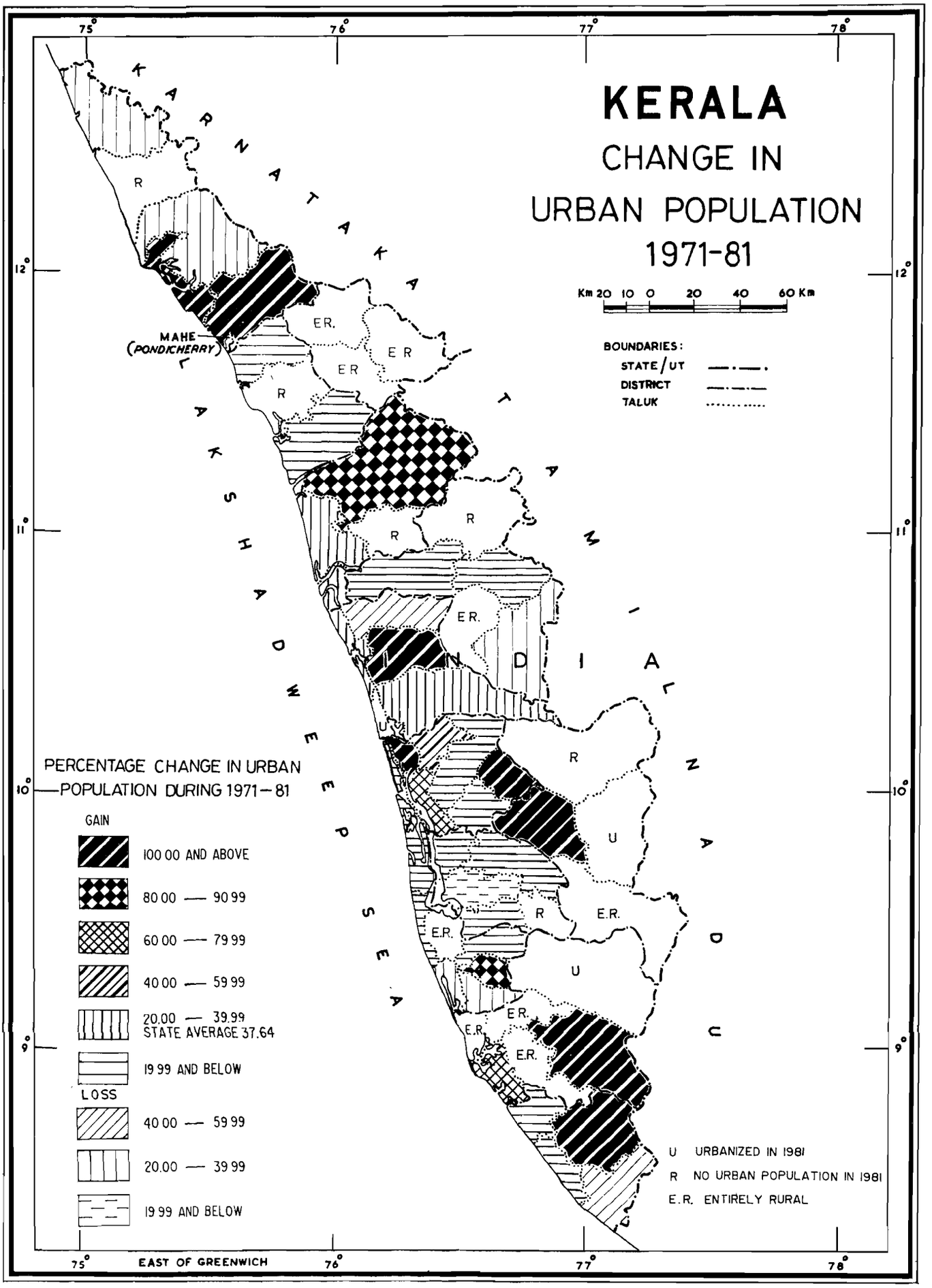
MAP 37


KERALA
CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
CANNANORE
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(GAIN)
6.00 AND ABOVE
5.00 — 5.99
4.00 — 4.99
3.00 — 3.99
STATE AVERAGE 3 99
2.00 — 2 99
1 99 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

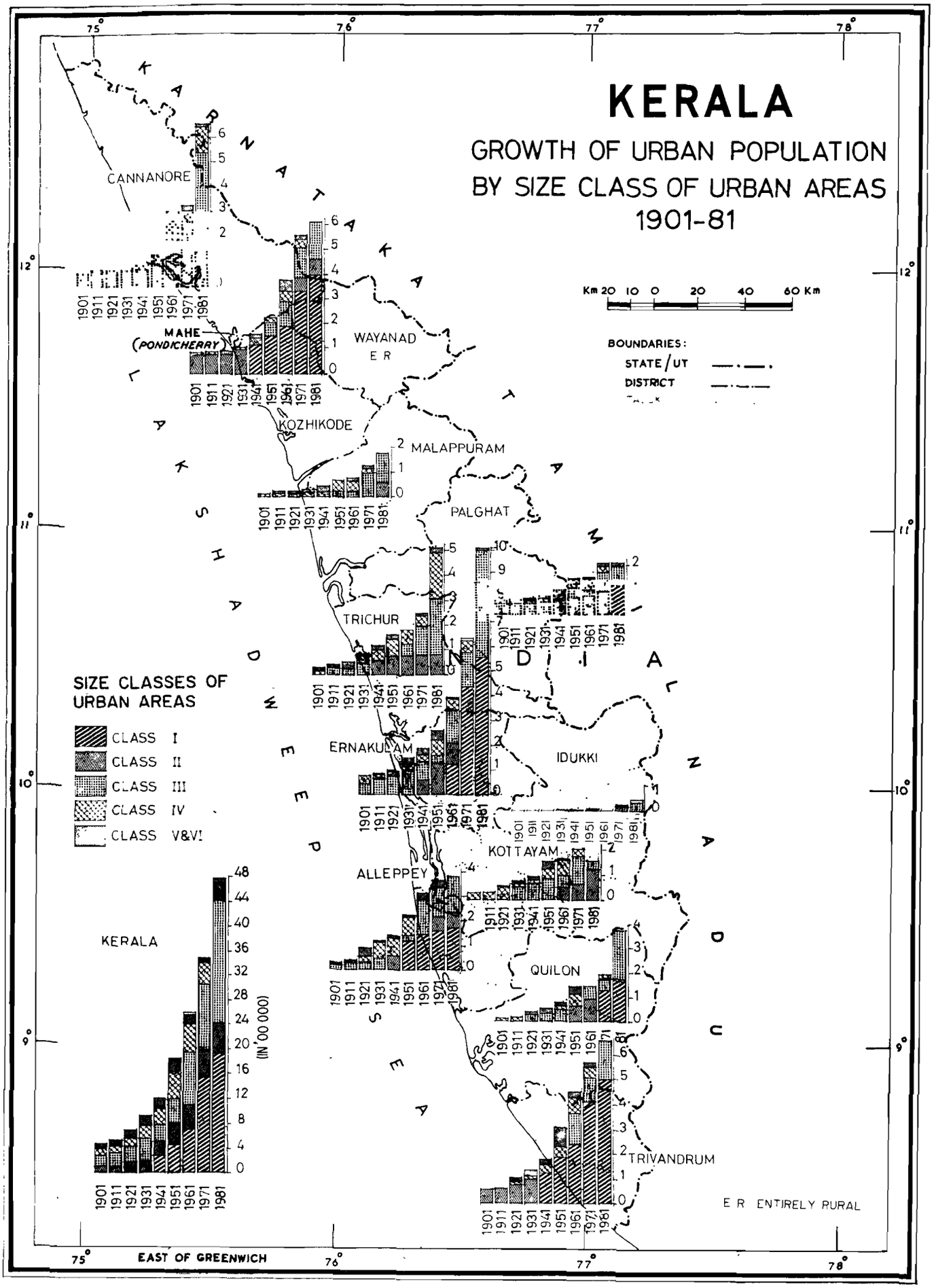
MAP 38


KERALA
URBAN POPULATION
1981
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
E.R
E.R.
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION
50.00 AND ABOVE
40.00 – 49.99
30.00 – 39 99
20.00 – 29.99
10 00 – 19.99
STATE AVERAGE 18·74
9·99 AND BELOW
E R ENTIRELY RURAL
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

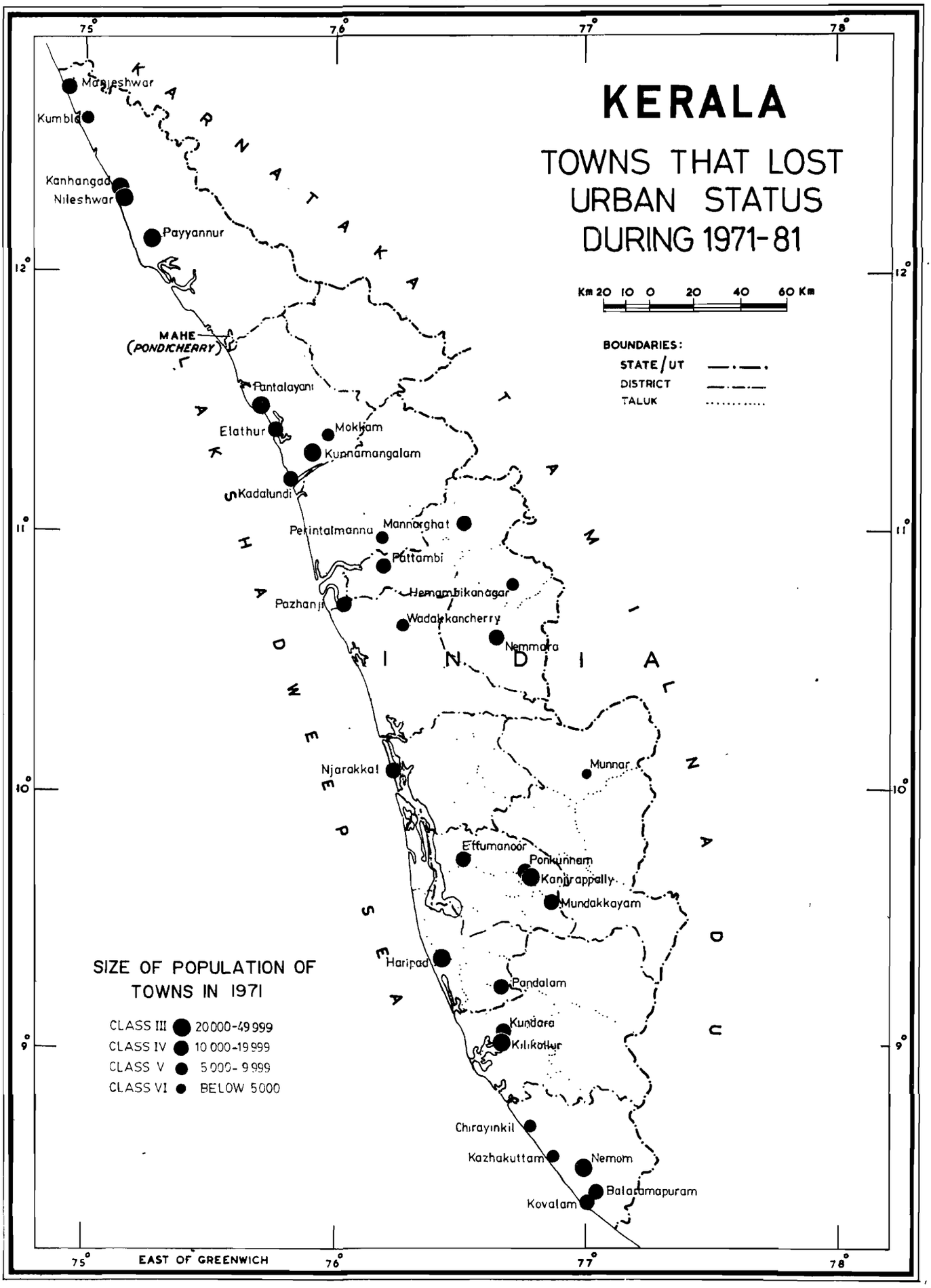
MAP 39


KERALA
CHANGE IN
URBAN POPULATION
1971-81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN URBAN
POPULATION DURING 1971-81
GAIN
100 00 AND ABOVE
80 00 — 90 99
60 00 — 79 99
40 00 — 59 99
20.00 — 39.99
STATE AVERAGE 37.64
19 99 AND BELOW
LOSS
40 00 — 59 99
20.00 — 39 99
19 99 AND BELOW
U URBANIZED IN 1981
R NO URBAN POPULATION IN 1981
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

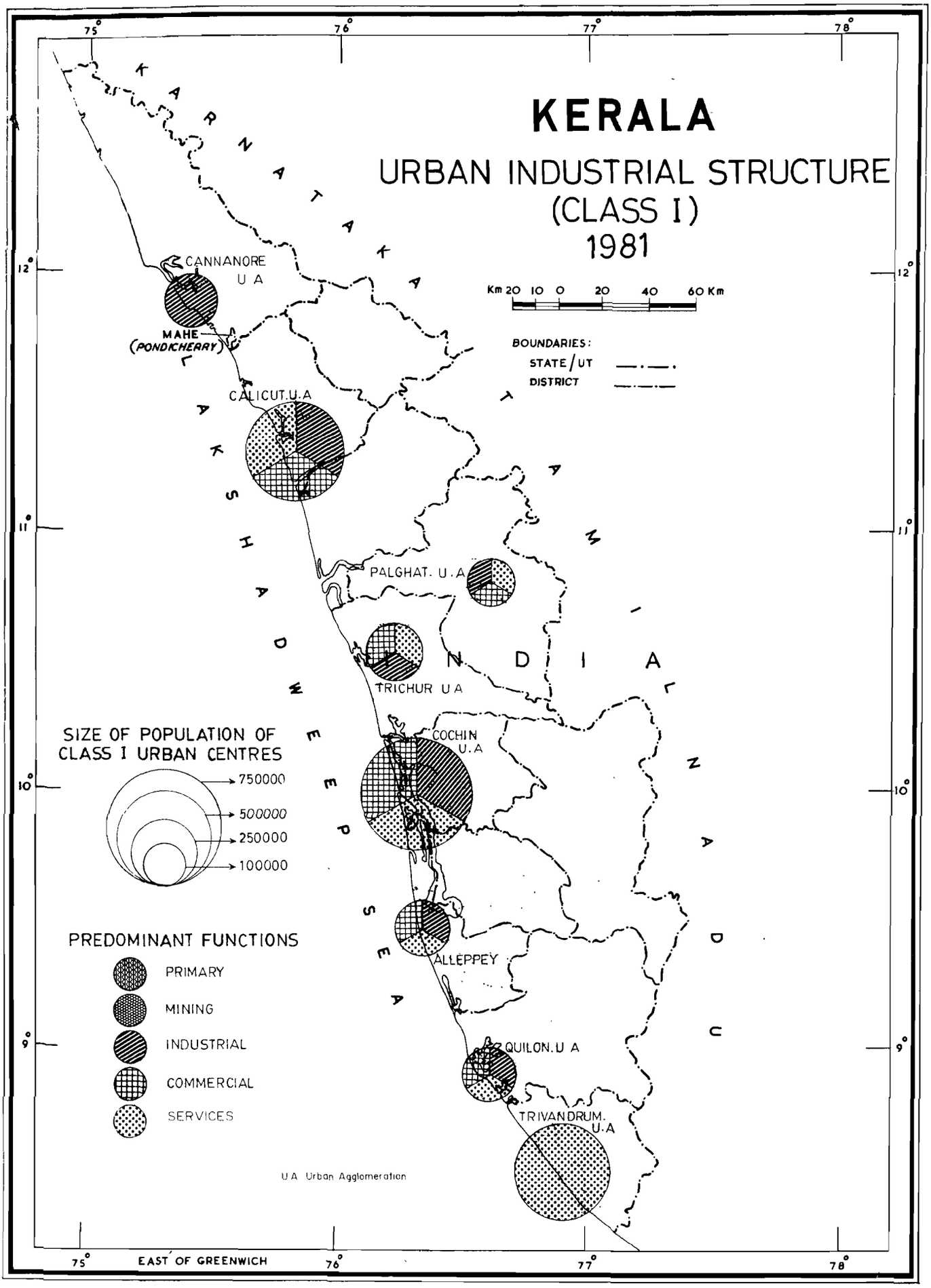
MAP 40


KERALA
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION
BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS
1901-81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
SIZE CLASSES OF URBAN AREAS
CLASS I
CLASS II
CLASS III
CLASS IV
CLASS V&VI
KERALA
(IN '00 000)
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
E R
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
E R ENTIRELY RURAL
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961 1971 1981

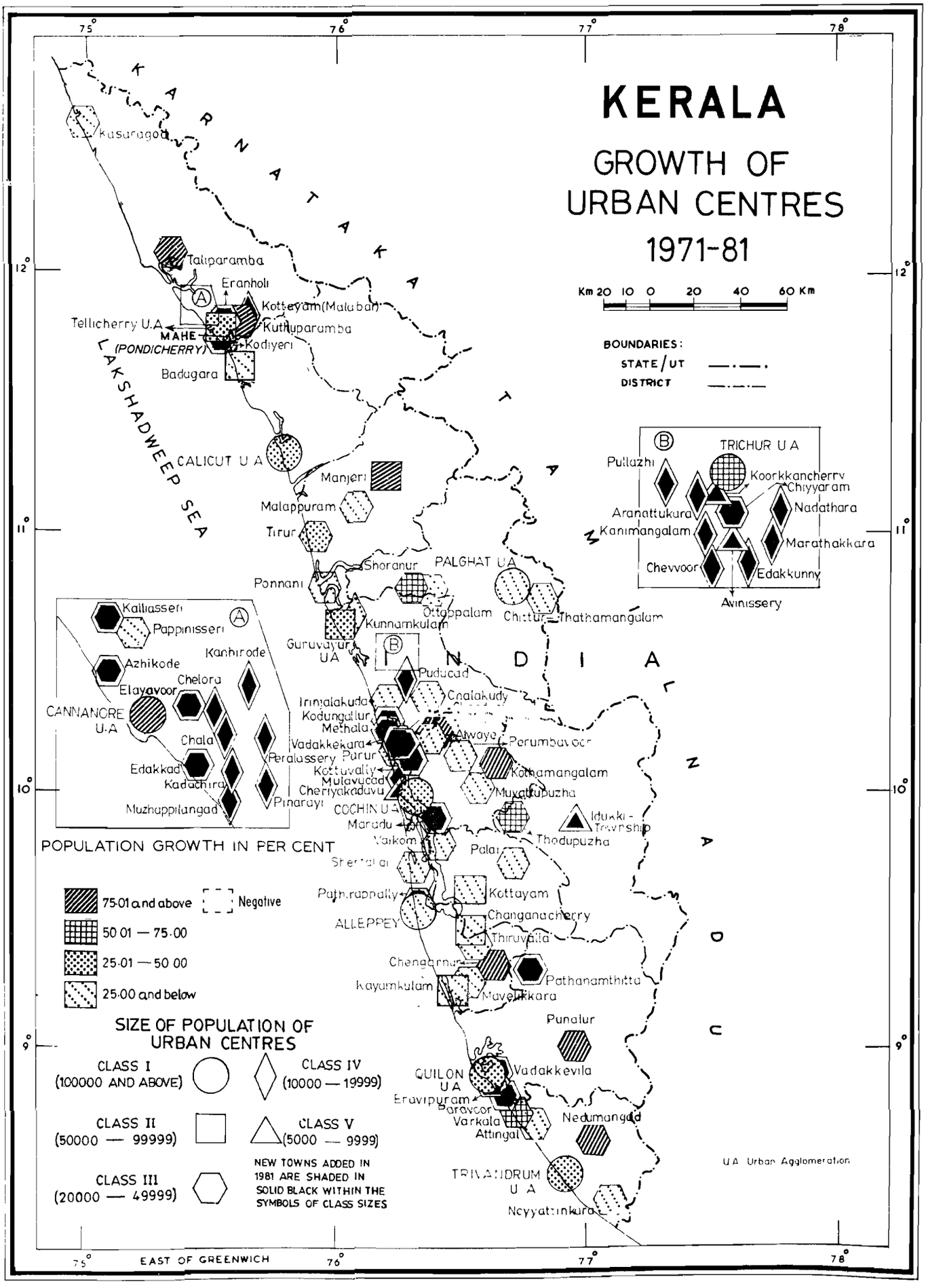
MAP 41


KERALA
TOWNS THAT LOST URBAN STATUS DURING 1971-81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
Manjeshwar
Kumbla
Kanhangad
Nileshwar
Payyannur
Pantalayani
Elathur
Mokliam
Kunnamangalam
Kadalundi
Perintalmanna
Mannarghat
Pattambi
Hemambikanagar
Pazhanji
Wadakkancherry
Nemmara
Njarakkal
Munnar
Ettumanoor
Ponkunnam
Kanjirappally
Mundakkayam
Haripad
Pandalam
Kundara
Kilikollur
Chirayinkil
Kazhakuttam
Nemom
Balaramapuram
Kovalam
SIZE OF POPULATION OF TOWNS IN 1971
CLASS III 20000-49999
CLASS IV 10000-19999
CLASS V 5000-9999
CLASS VI BELOW 5000
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

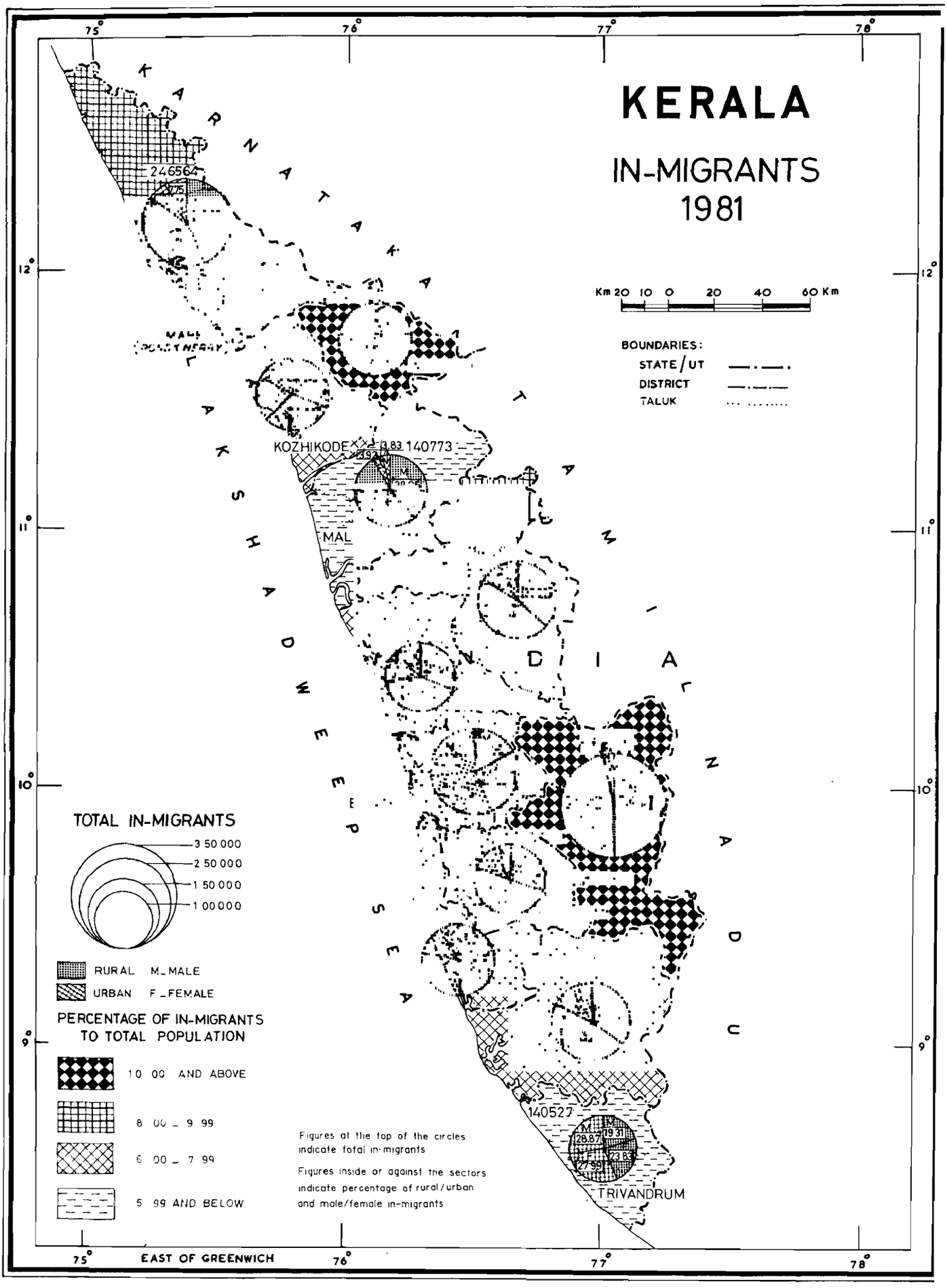
MAP 42


KERALA
URBAN INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
(CLASS I)
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
CANNANORE U A
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
CALICUT.U.A
PALGHAT. U.A
TRICHUR U A
COCHIN U.A
ALLEPPEY
QUILON.U A
TRIVANDRUM. U.A
SIZE OF POPULATION OF CLASS I URBAN CENTRES
750000
500000
250000
100000
PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONS
PRIMARY
MINING
INDUSTRIAL
COMMERCIAL
SERVICES
U A Urban Agglomeration
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA

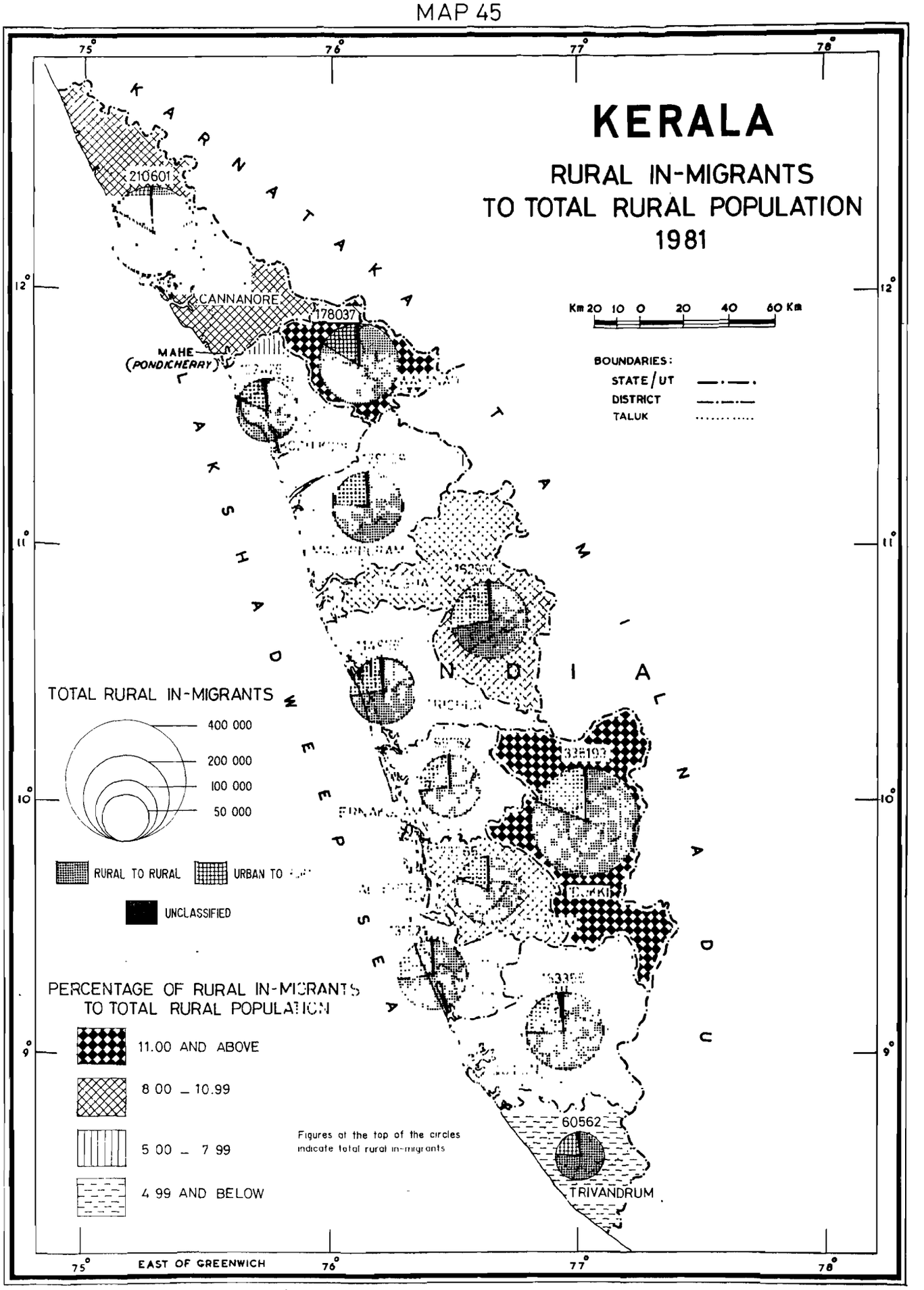
MAP 43


KERALA
GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES 1971-81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
Kasaragod
Taliparamba
Eranholi
Kottayam(Malabar)
Tellicherry U.A
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
Kuthuparamba
Kodiyeri
Badagara
CALICUT U A
Manjeri
Malappuram
Tirur
Ponnani
Shoranur
PALGHAT U A
Ottappalam
Chittur
Thathamangalam
Kunnamkulam
Guruvayur U A
Puducad
Chalakudy
Irinjalakuda
Kodungallur
Methala
Vadakkekara
Perumbavoor
Parur
Peralassery
Kothamangalam
Kottuvally
Mulavucad
Cheriyakaduvu
Muvattupuzha
COCHIN U A
Maradu
Idukki - Township
Varkom
Thodupuzha
Palai
Kottayam
Pathanapally
ALLEPPEY
Changanacherry
Thiruvalla
Chengannur
Pathanamthitta
Kayamkulam
Mavelikkara
Punalur
QUILON U A
Vadakkevila
Eravipuram
Varkala
Attingal
Nedumangad
TRIVANDRUM U A
Neyyattinkara
B TRICHUR U A
Pullazhi
Koorkkancherry
Chiyyaram
Aranattukara
Nadathara
Kanimangalam
Marathakkara
Chevvoor
Edakkunny
Avinissery
A CANNANORE U.A
Kallasseri
Pappinisseri
Kanhirode
Azhikode
Chelora
Elayavoor
Chala
Edakkad
Kadachira
Muzhappilangad
Pinarayi
POPULATION GROWTH IN PER CENT
75·01 and above
Negative
50·01 — 75·00
25·01 — 50·00
25·00 and below
SIZE OF POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES
CLASS I (100000 AND ABOVE)
CLASS II (50000 — 99999)
CLASS III (20000 — 49999)
CLASS IV (10000 — 19999)
CLASS V (5000 — 9999)
NEW TOWNS ADDED IN 1981 ARE SHADED IN SOLID BLACK WITHIN THE SYMBOLS OF CLASS SIZES
U.A. Urban Agglomeration
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

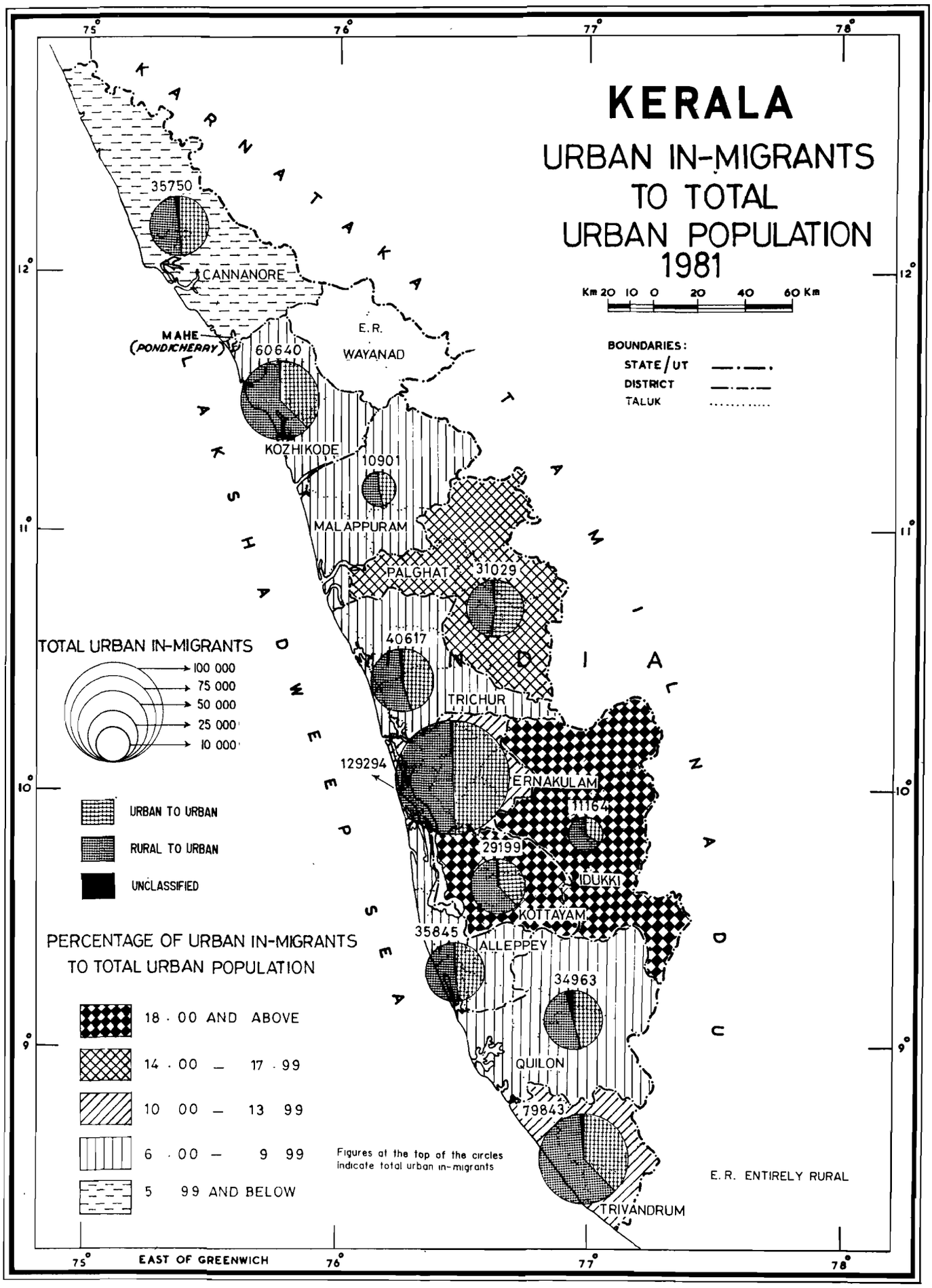
MAP 44


KERALA
IN-MIGRANTS
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
246564
KOZHIKODE
140773
MAL
140527
TRIVANDRUM
TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS
3 50 000
2 50 000
1 50 000
1 00000
RURAL M_MALE
URBAN F_FEMALE
PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
10 00 AND ABOVE
8 00 _ 9 99
6 00 _ 7 99
5 99 AND BELOW
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total in-migrants
Figures inside or against the sectors indicate percentage of rural/urban and male/female in-migrants
EAST OF GREENWICH
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

MAP 45

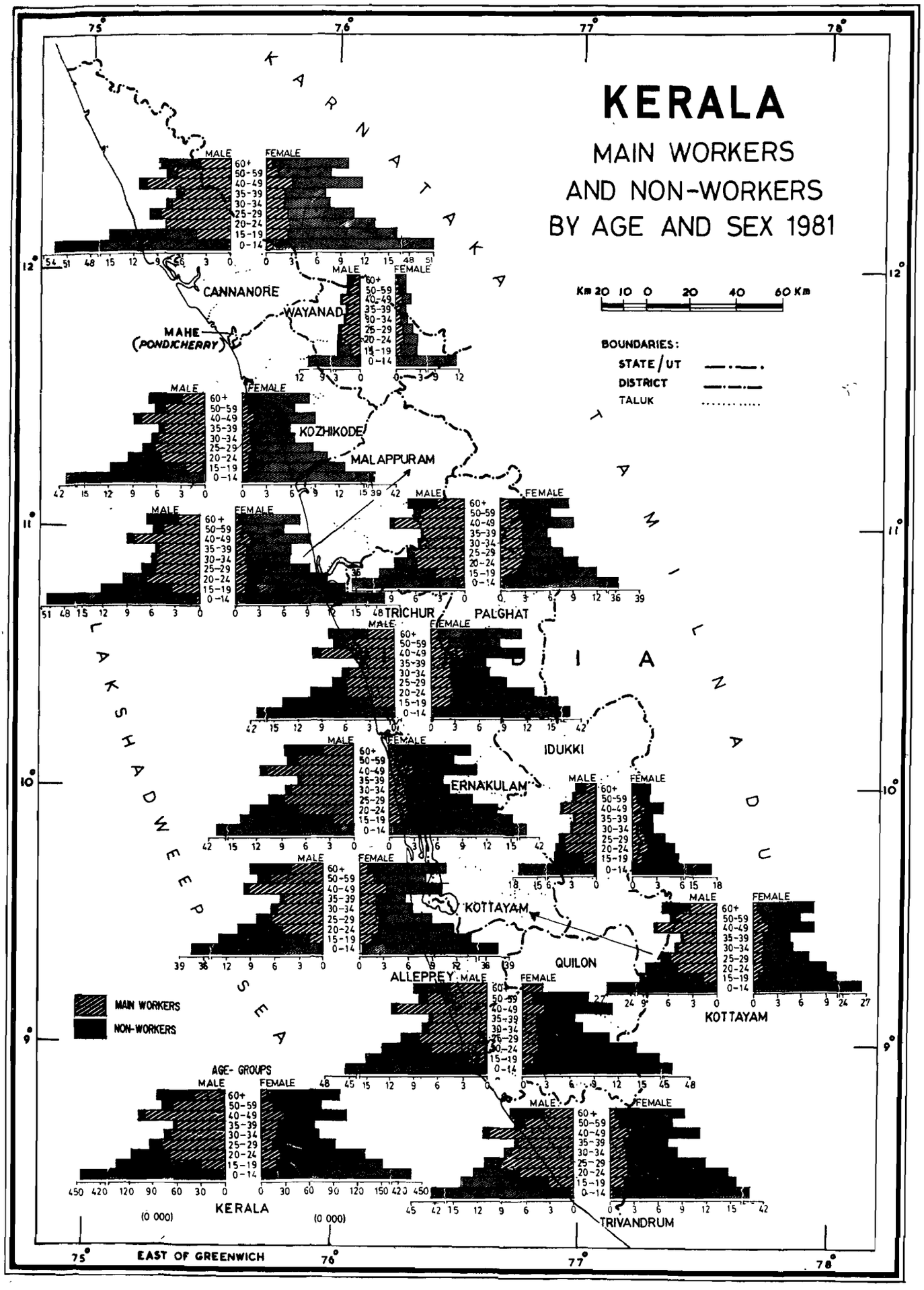

KERALA
RURAL IN-MIGRANTS
TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
210601
CANNANORE
178037
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
336193
60562
TRIVANDRUM
TOTAL RURAL IN-MIGRANTS
400 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
RURAL TO RURAL
URBAN TO
UNCLASSIFIED
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL IN-MIGRANTS
TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
11.00 AND ABOVE
8 00 _ 10.99
5 00 _ 7 99
4 99 AND BELOW
Figures at the top of the circles
indicate total rural in-migrants
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
TAMIL NADU

MAP 46

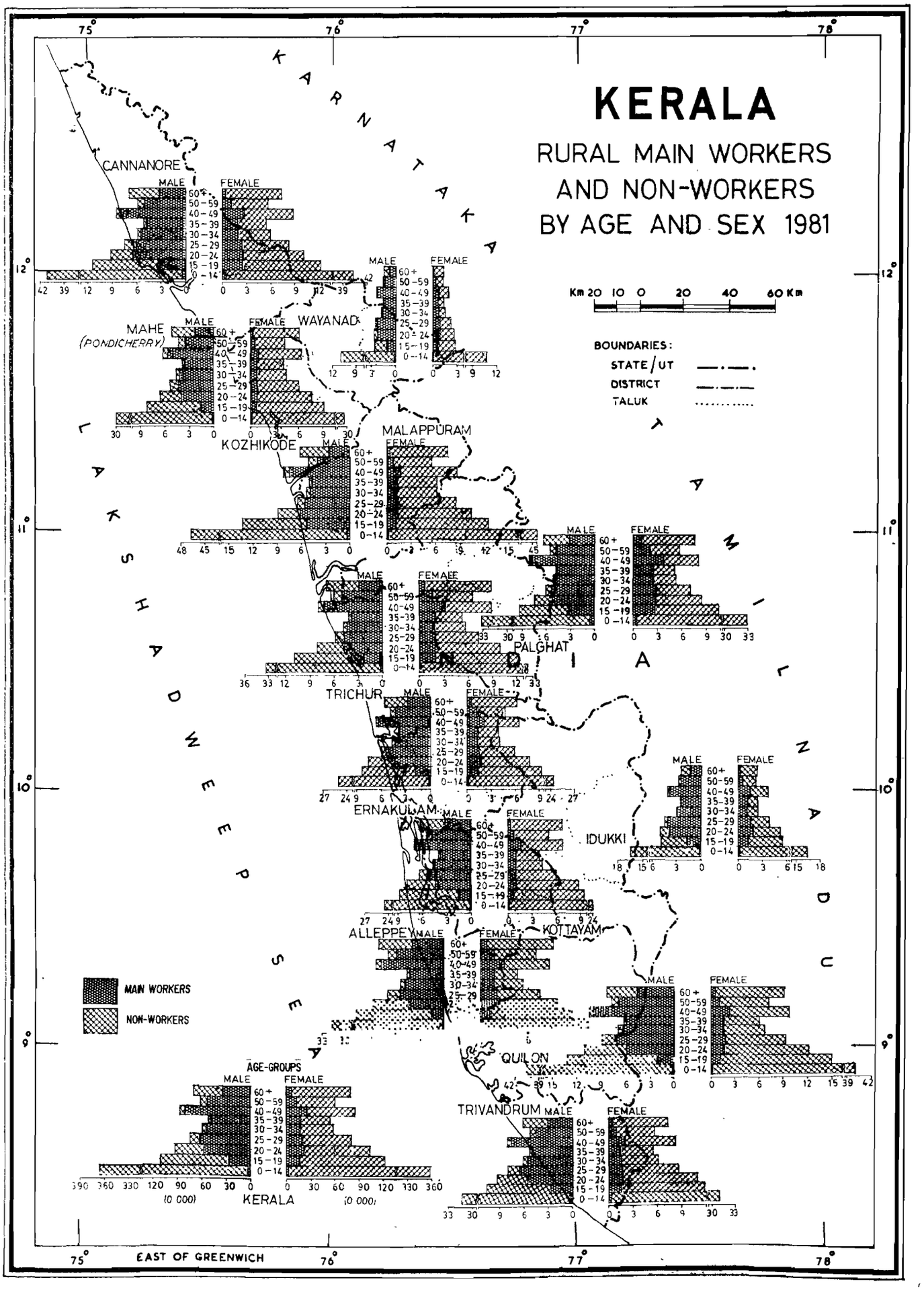

KERALA
URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
35750
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
60640
E.R. WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
10901
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
31029
40617
TRICHUR
129294
ERNAKULAM
11164
29199
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
35845
ALLEPPEY
34963
QUILON
79843
TRIVANDRUM
TOTAL URBAN IN-MIGRANTS
100 000
75 000
50 000
25 000
10 000
URBAN TO URBAN
RURAL TO URBAN
UNCLASSIFIED
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
18 · 00 AND ABOVE
14 · 00 — 17 · 99
10 00 — 13 99
6 · 00 — 9 99
5 99 AND BELOW
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total urban in-migrants
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

PART—III

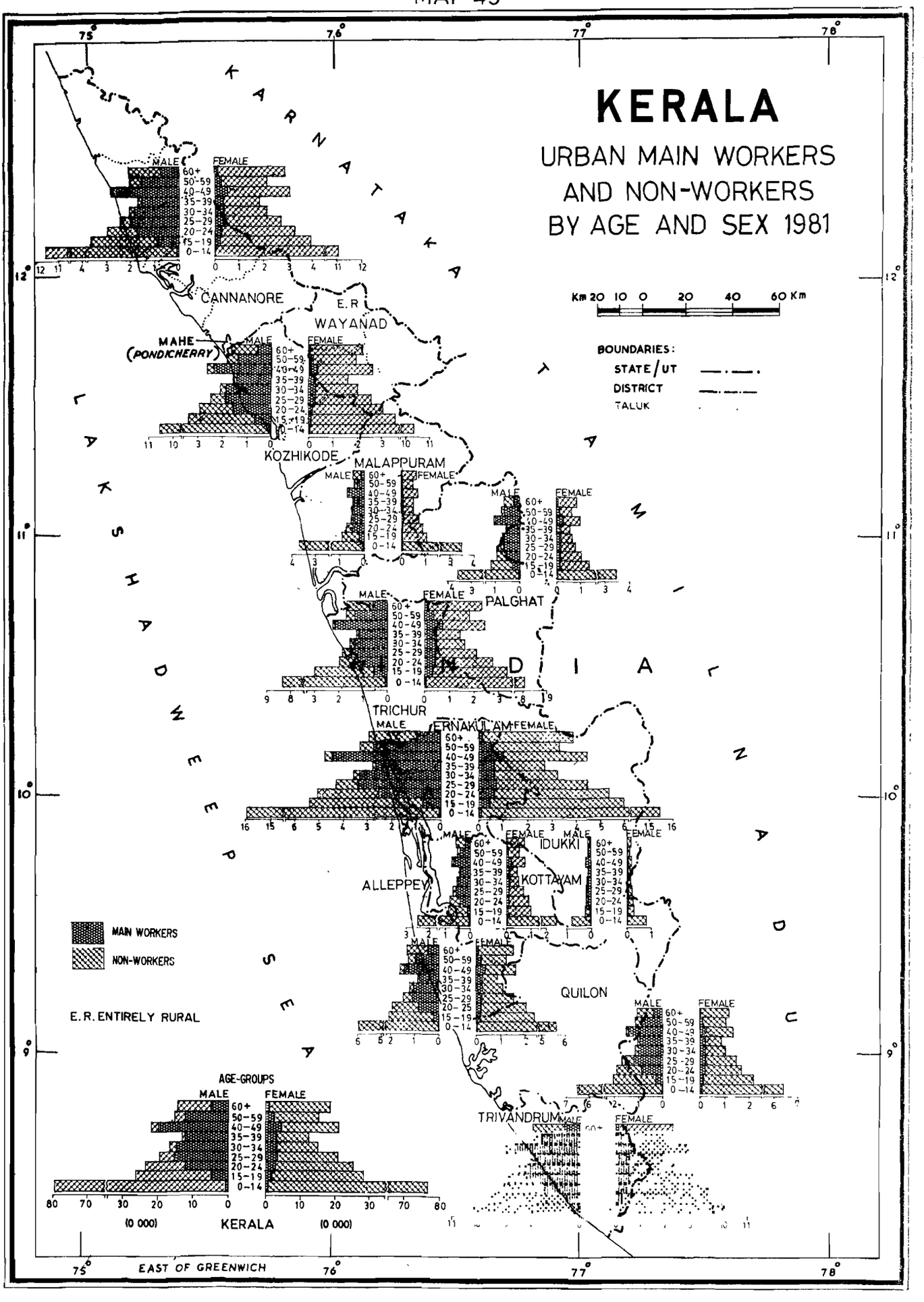
ECONOMIC ASPECTS


KERALA
MAIN WORKERS
AND NON-WORKERS
BY AGE AND SEX 1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
CANNANORE
WAYANAD
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
TRICHUR
PALGHAT
IDUKKI
ERNAKULAM
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
KOTTAYAM
TRIVANDRUM
KERALA
MALE
FEMALE
AGE- GROUPS
60+
50-59
40-49
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
0-14
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
(0 000)
EAST OF GREENWICH
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP

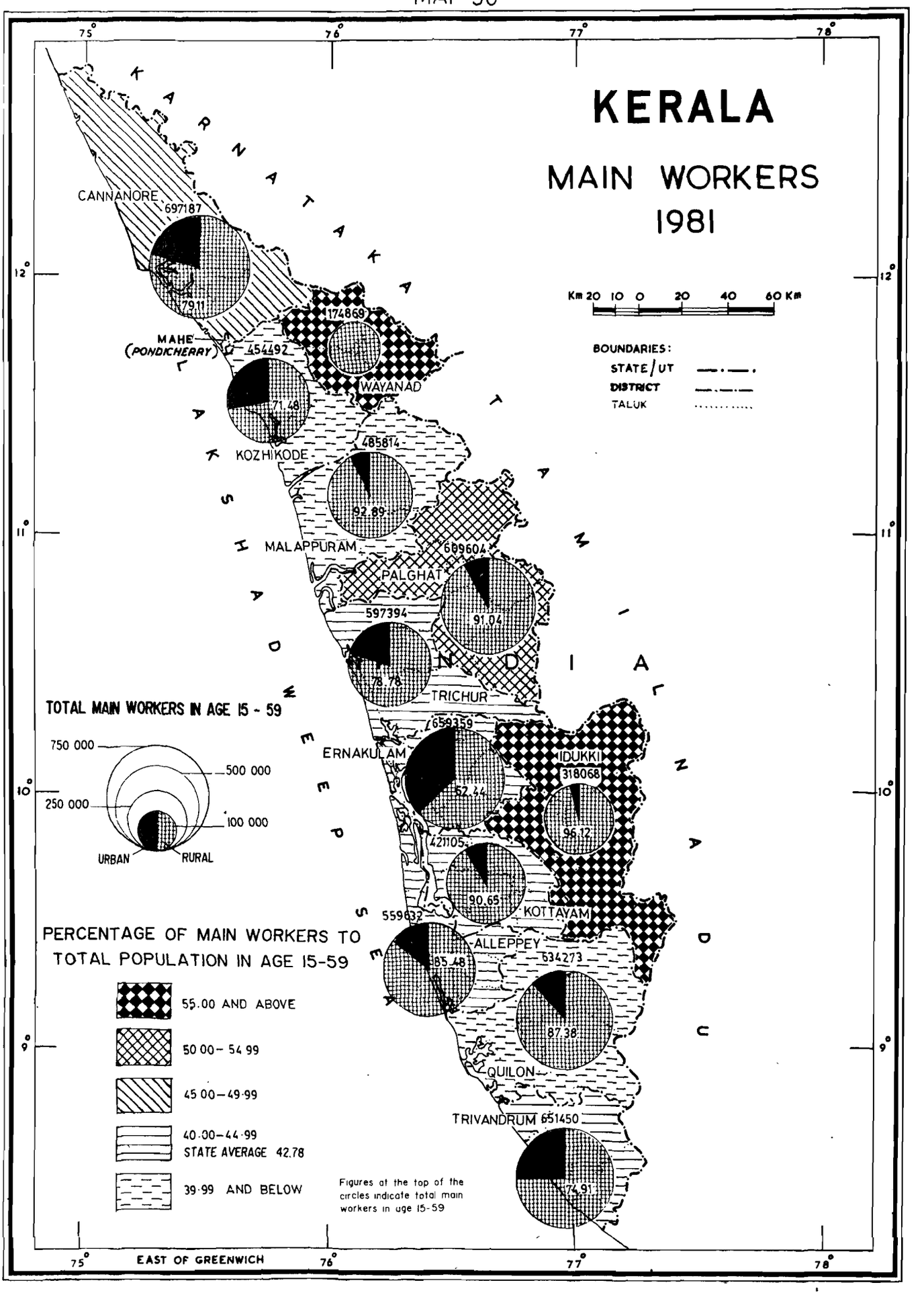
MAP 48


KERALA
RURAL MAIN WORKERS
AND NON-WORKERS
BY AGE AND SEX 1981
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
CANNANORE
WAYANAD
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
ALLEPPEY
KOTTAYAM
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
MALE
FEMALE
60+
50-59
40-49
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
0-14
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
AGE-GROUPS
(0 000)
KERALA
(0 000)
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

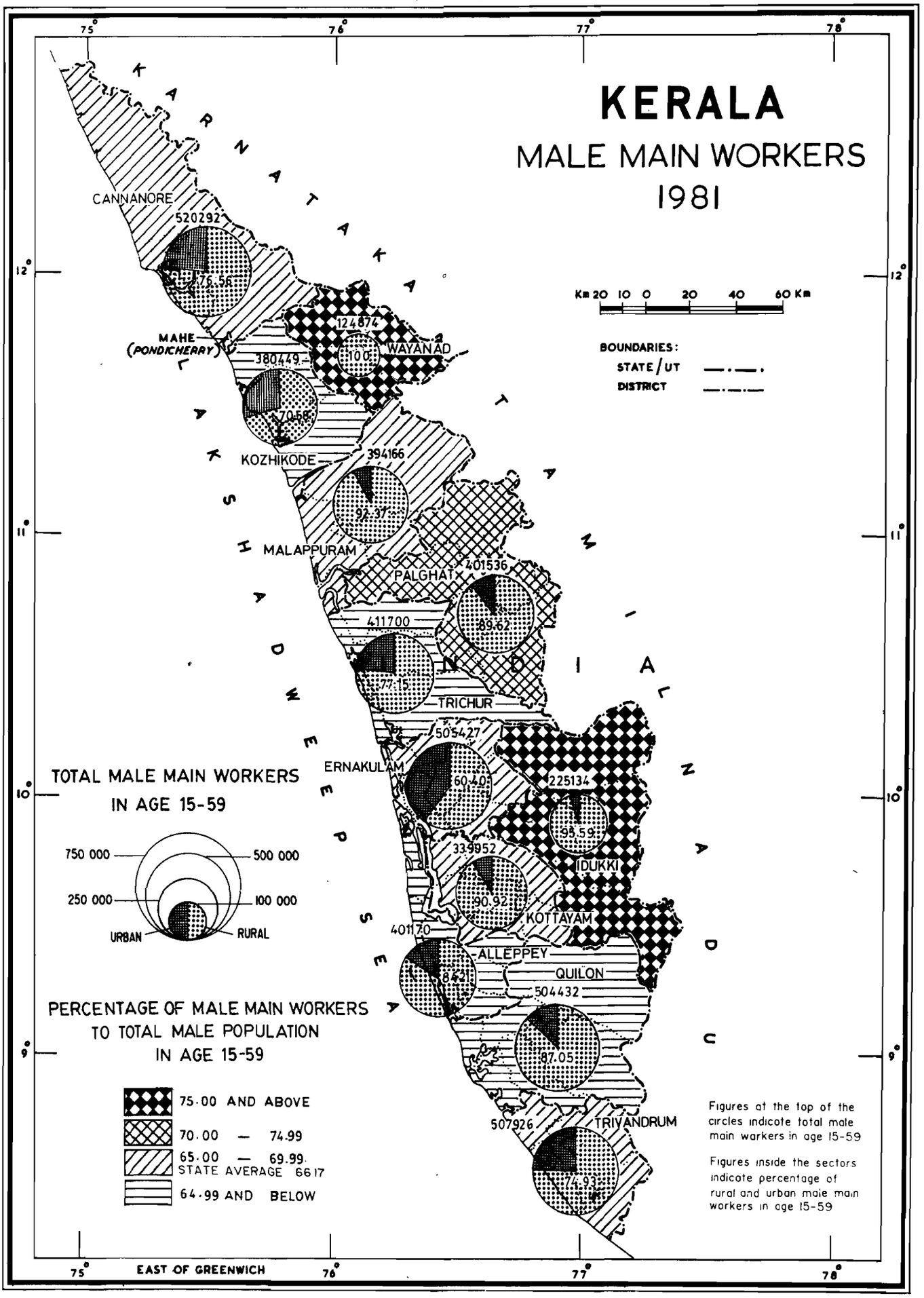
MAP 49


KERALA
URBAN MAIN WORKERS
AND NON-WORKERS
BY AGE AND SEX 1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
CANNANORE
E.R
WAYANAD
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
MALE
FEMALE
60+
50-59
40-49
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
0-14
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
AGE-GROUPS
(0 000)
KERALA
(0 000)
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

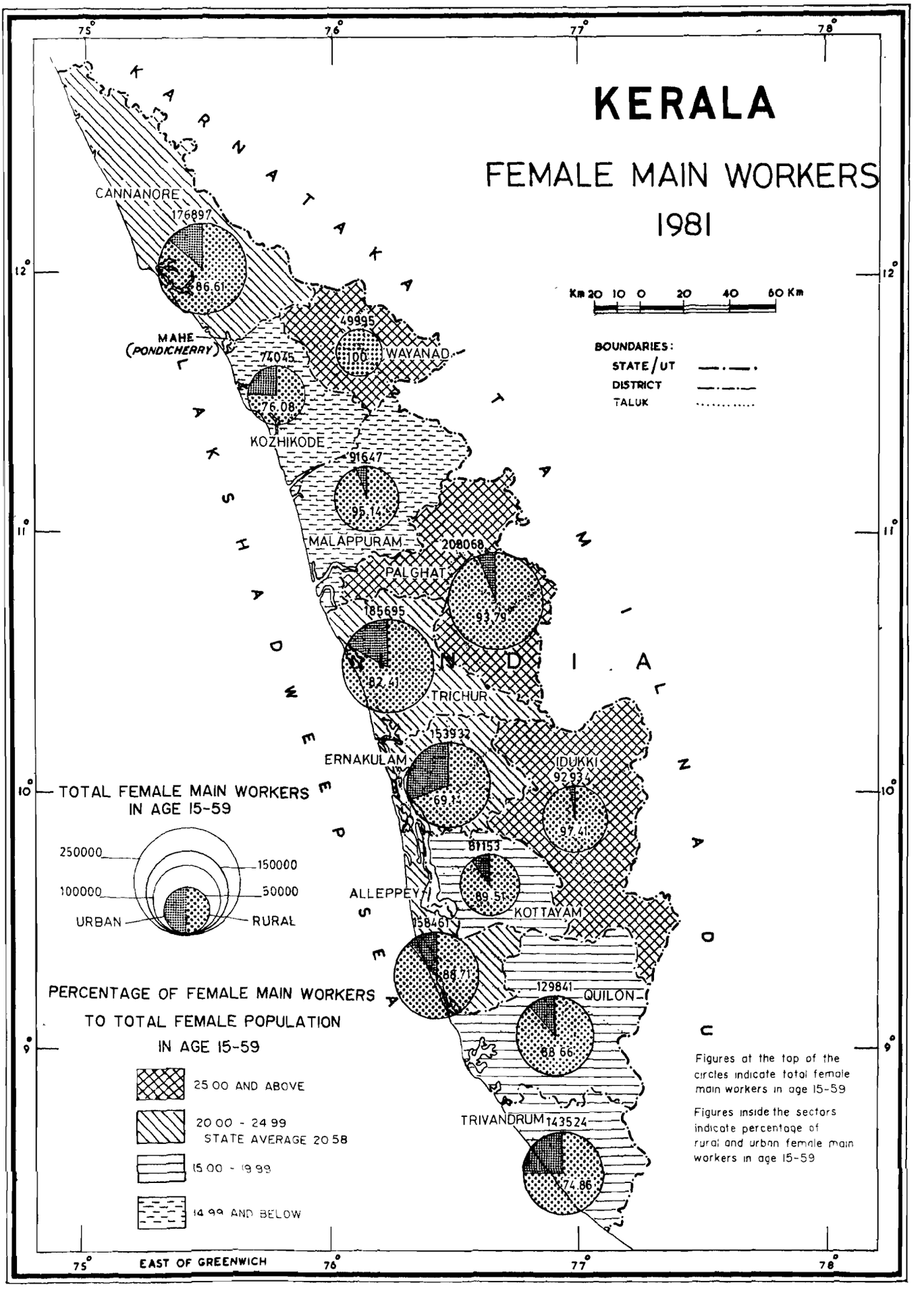
MAP 50

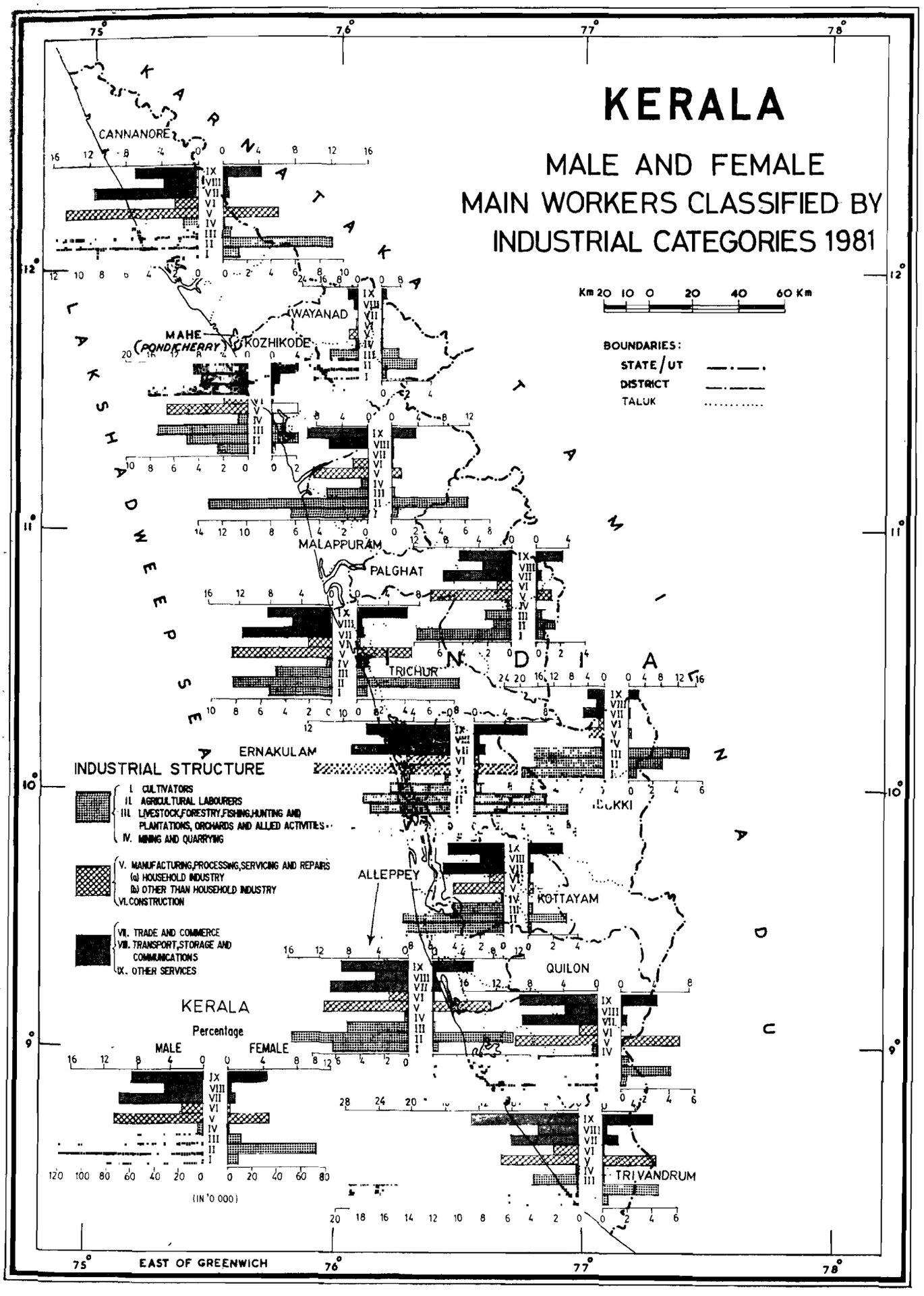

KERALA
MAIN WORKERS
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
CANNANORE
697187
7911
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
454492
174869
WAYANAD
71.48
KOZHIKODE
485814
92.89
MALAPPURAM
689604
PALGHAT
597394
91.04
78.78
TRICHUR
659359
ERNAKULAM
52.44
IDUKKI
318068
96.12
421105
90.65
KOTTAYAM
559632
ALLEPPEY
85.48
634273
87.38
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM 651450
74.91
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15 - 59
750 000
500 000
250 000
100 000
URBAN
RURAL
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
55.00 AND ABOVE
50.00 - 54.99
45.00 - 49.99
40.00 - 44.99
STATE AVERAGE 42.78
39.99 AND BELOW
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total main workers in age 15-59
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA

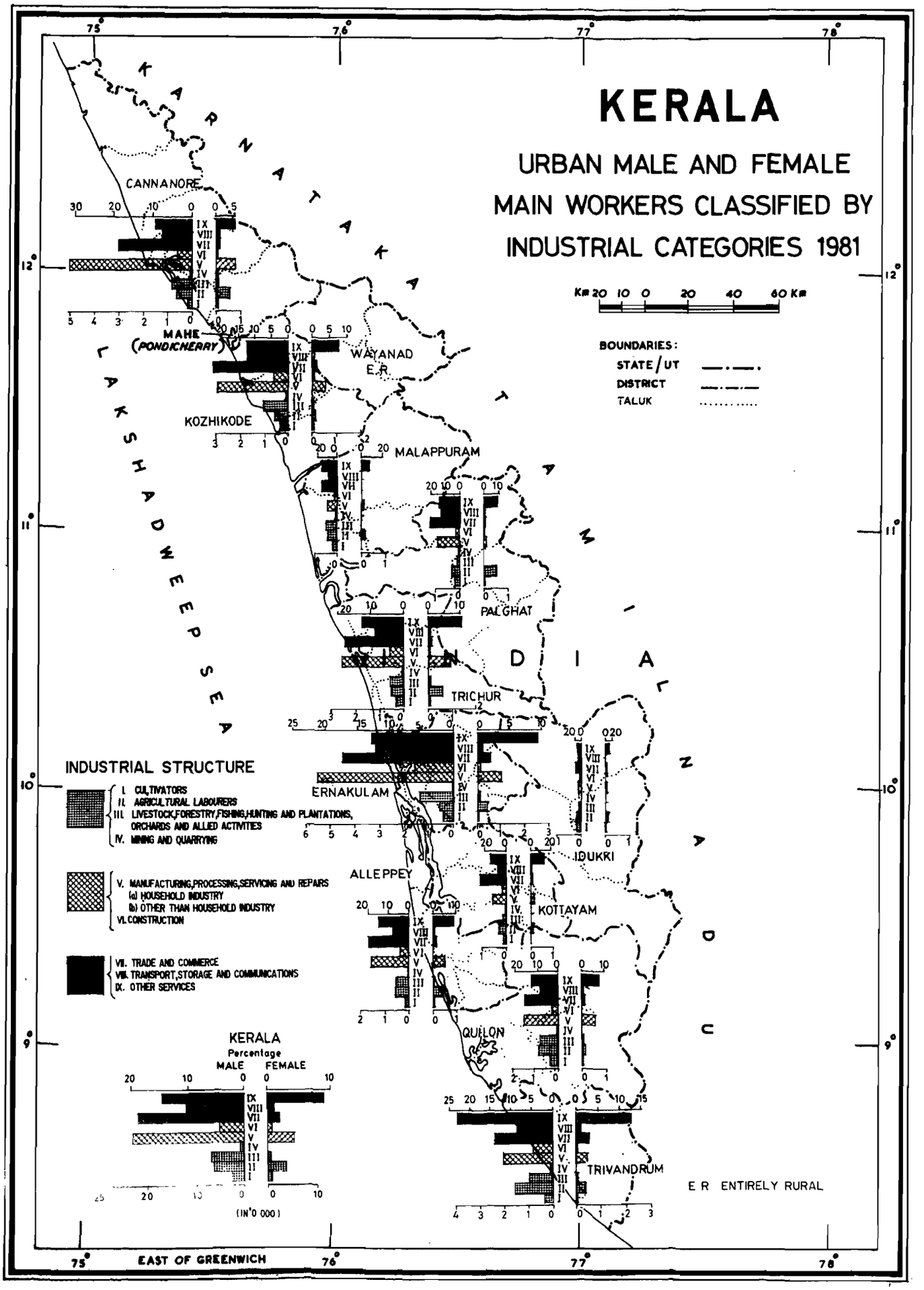
MAP 51

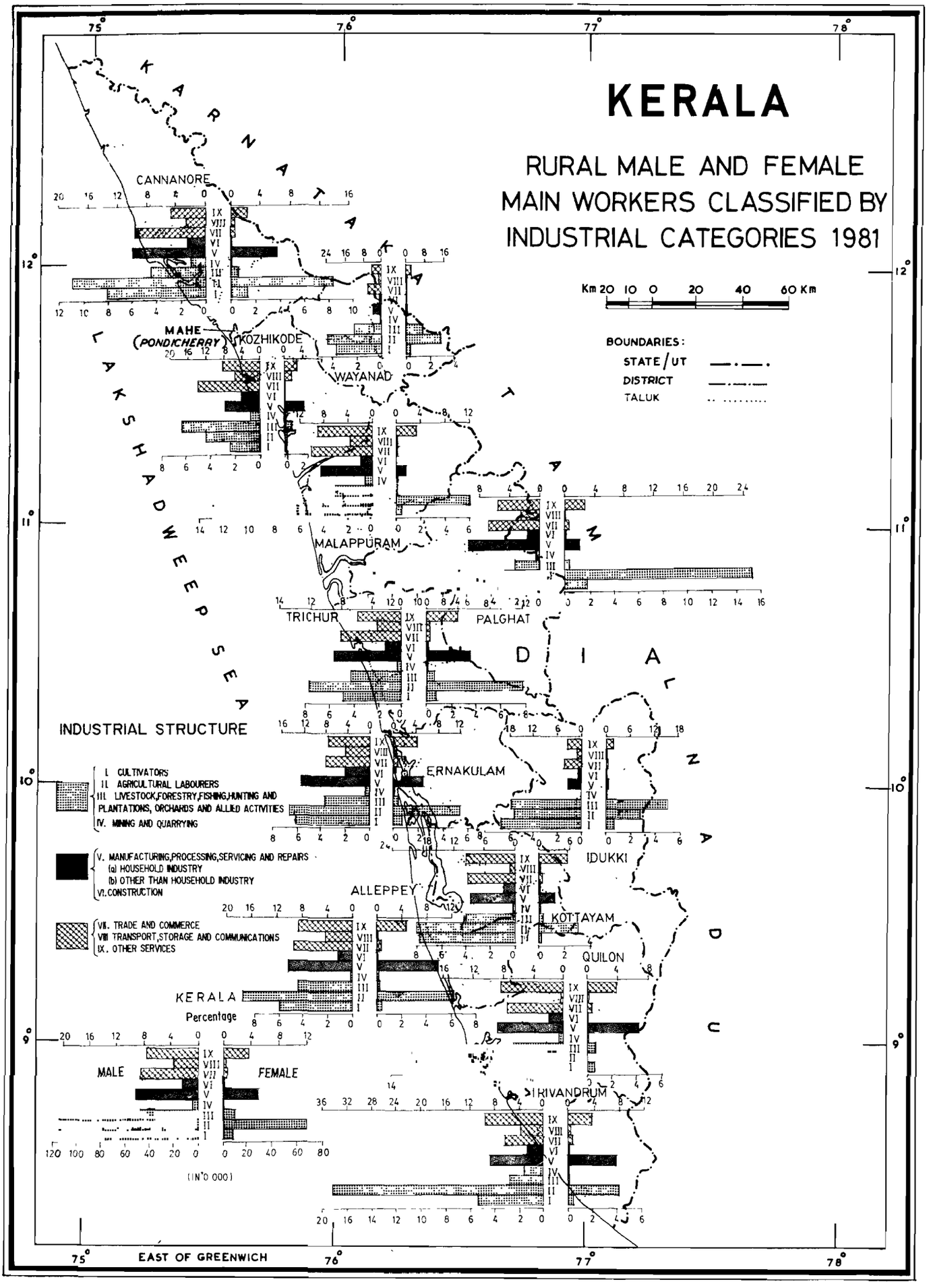

KERALA
MALE MAIN WORKERS
1981
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP
CANNANORE
520292
76.56
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
380449
70.56
124874
100
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
394166
92.37
MALAPPURAM
401536
89.62
PALGHAT
411700
77.15
TRICHUR
505427
60.40
ERNAKULAM
225134
95.59
IDUKKI
339952
90.92
KOTTAYAM
401170
ALLEPPEY
642
QUILON
504432
87.05
507926
TRIVANDRUM
74.93
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TOTAL MALE MAIN WORKERS
IN AGE 15-59
750 000
500 000
250 000
100 000
URBAN
RURAL
PERCENTAGE OF MALE MAIN WORKERS
TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION
IN AGE 15-59
75.00 AND ABOVE
70.00 — 74.99
65.00 — 69.99
STATE AVERAGE 66.17
64.99 AND BELOW
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total male main workers in age 15-59
Figures inside the sectors indicate percentage of rural and urban male main workers in age 15-59
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

MAP 52

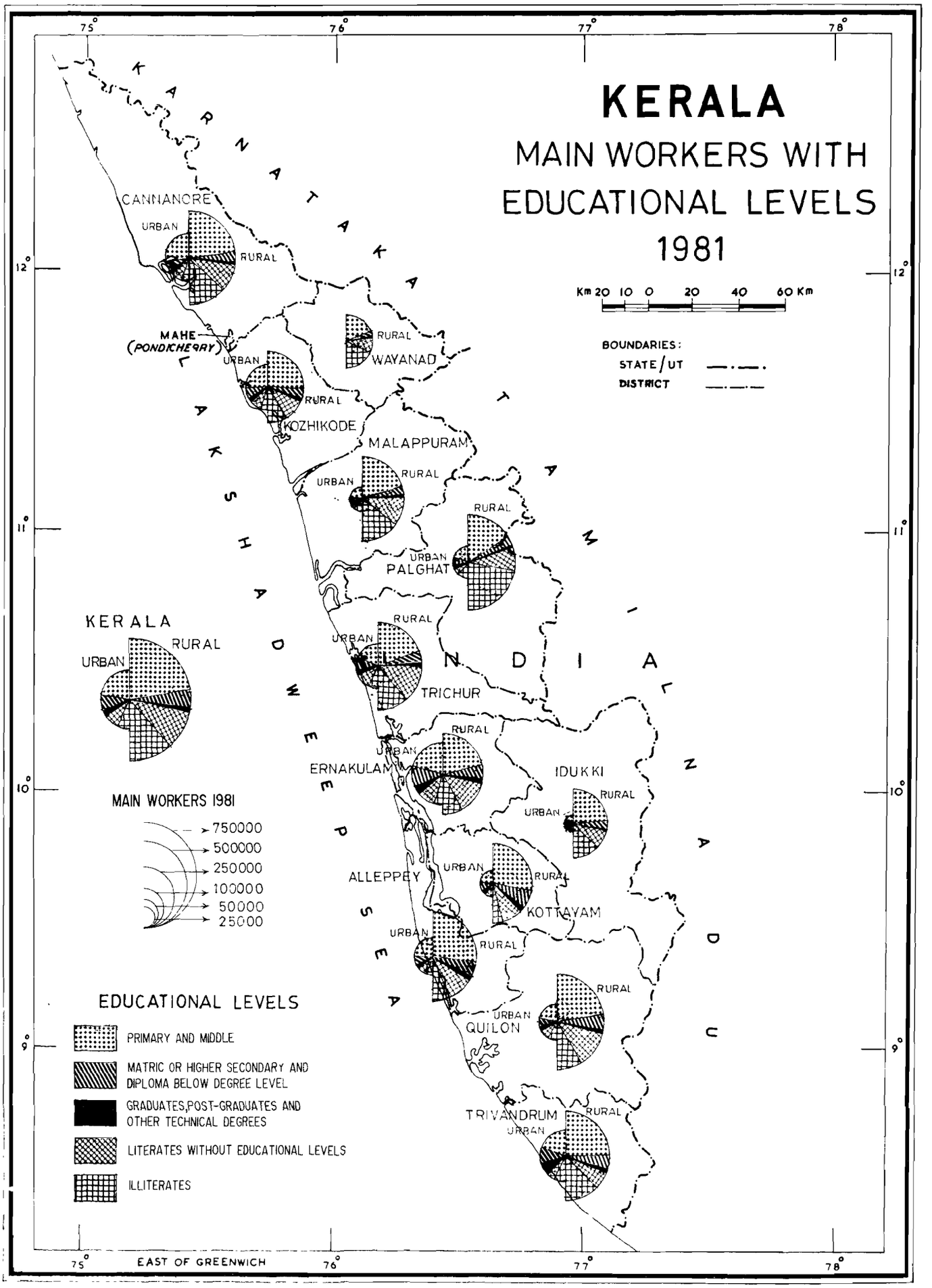

KERALA
FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
CANNANORE
176897
86.61
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
74045
76.08
49995
100
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
91647
95.14
MALAPPURAM
208068
93.79
PALGHAT
185695
82.41
TRICHUR
153932
69.12
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
92934
97.41
81153
89.51
ALLEPPEY
KOTTAYAM
75846
86.71
129841
88.66
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
143524
74.86
TOTAL FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
IN AGE 15-59
250000
150000
100000
50000
URBAN
RURAL
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
IN AGE 15-59
25.00 AND ABOVE
20.00 - 24.99
STATE AVERAGE 20.58
15.00 - 19.99
14.99 AND BELOW
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total female main workers in age 15-59
Figures inside the sectors indicate percentage of rural and urban female main workers in age 15-59
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP


KERALA
MALE AND FEMALE
MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY
INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
CANNANORE
WAYANAD
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
ALLEPPEY
KOTTAYAM
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
I. CULTIVATORS
II. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III. LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV. MINING AND QUARRYING
V. MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI. CONSTRUCTION
VII. TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII. TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX. OTHER SERVICES
KERALA
Percentage
MALE
FEMALE
(IN '0 000)
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

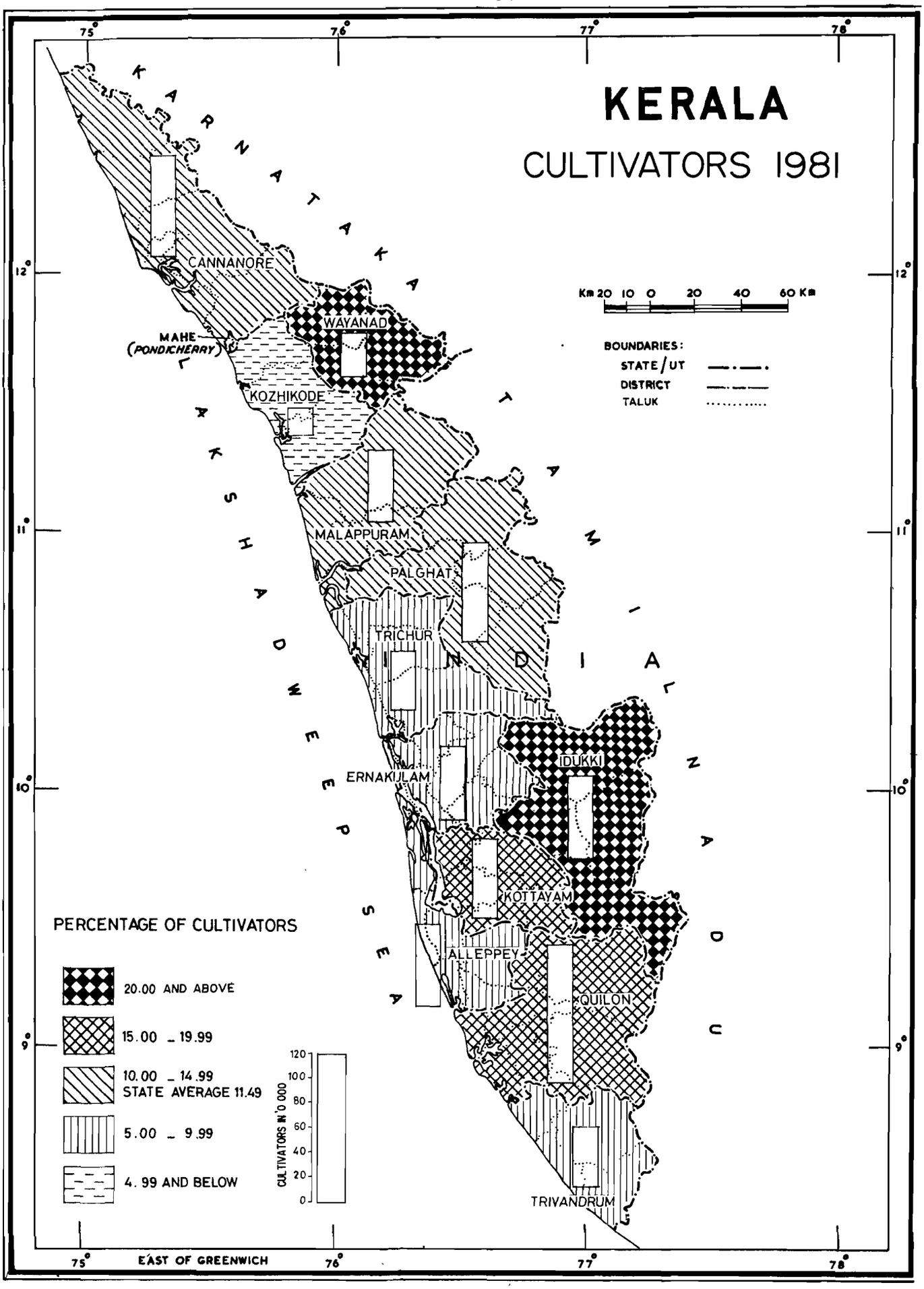

KERALA
URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
ARABIAN
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD E.R
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
ALLEPPEY
KOTTAYAM
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
I. CULTIVATORS
II. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III. LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV. MINING AND QUARRYING
V. MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI. CONSTRUCTION
VII. TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII. TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX. OTHER SERVICES
KERALA
Percentage
MALE FEMALE
(IN '0 000)
E R ENTIRELY RURAL
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°


KERALA
RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK,FORESTRY,FISHING,HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV. MINING AND QUARRYING
V. MANUFACTURING,PROCESSING,SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI. CONSTRUCTION
VII. TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT,STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX. OTHER SERVICES
KERALA
Percentage
MALE
FEMALE
(IN '0 000)
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
WAYANAD
MALAPPURAM
TRICHUR
PALGHAT
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
ALLEPPEY
KOTTAYAM
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ARABIAN SEA
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°

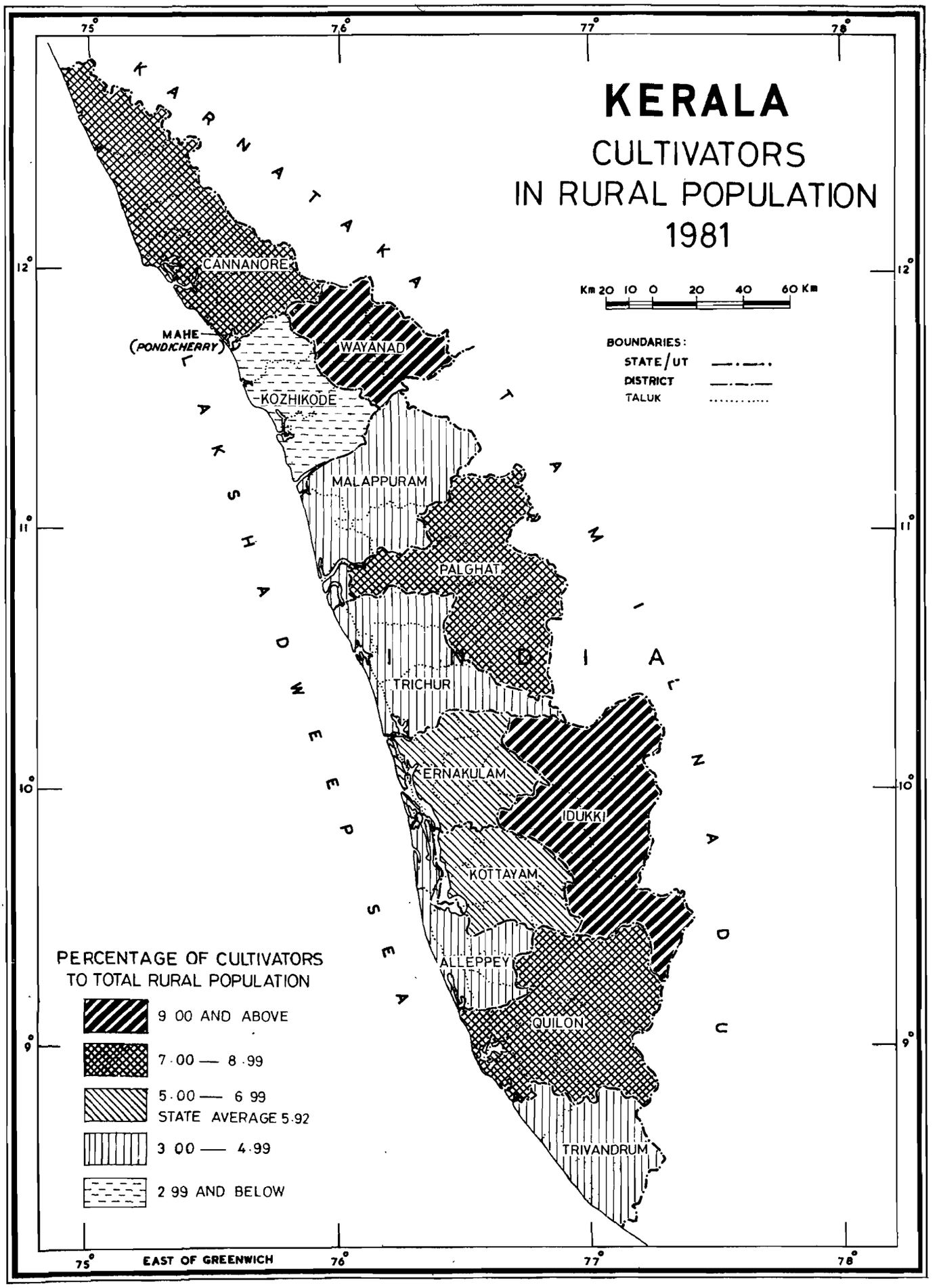
MAP 56


KERALA
MAIN WORKERS WITH
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
CANNANORE
URBAN
RURAL
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
ALLEPPEY
KOTTAYAM
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
KERALA
MAIN WORKERS 1981
750000
500000
250000
100000
50000
25000
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
MATRIC OR HIGHER SECONDARY AND DIPLOMA BELOW DEGREE LEVEL
GRADUATES,POST-GRADUATES AND OTHER TECHNICAL DEGREES
LITERATES WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
ILLITERATES
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

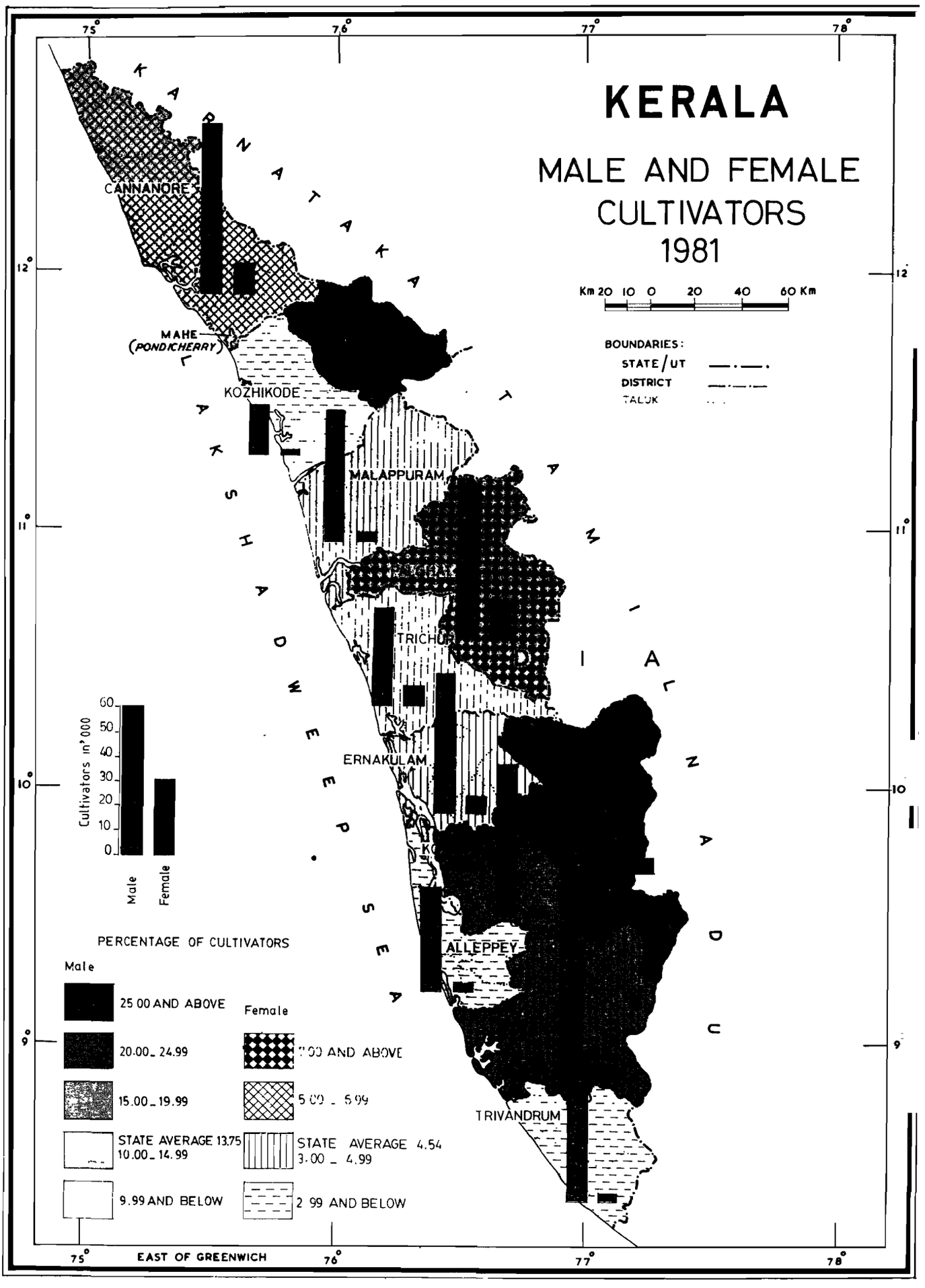
MAP 57

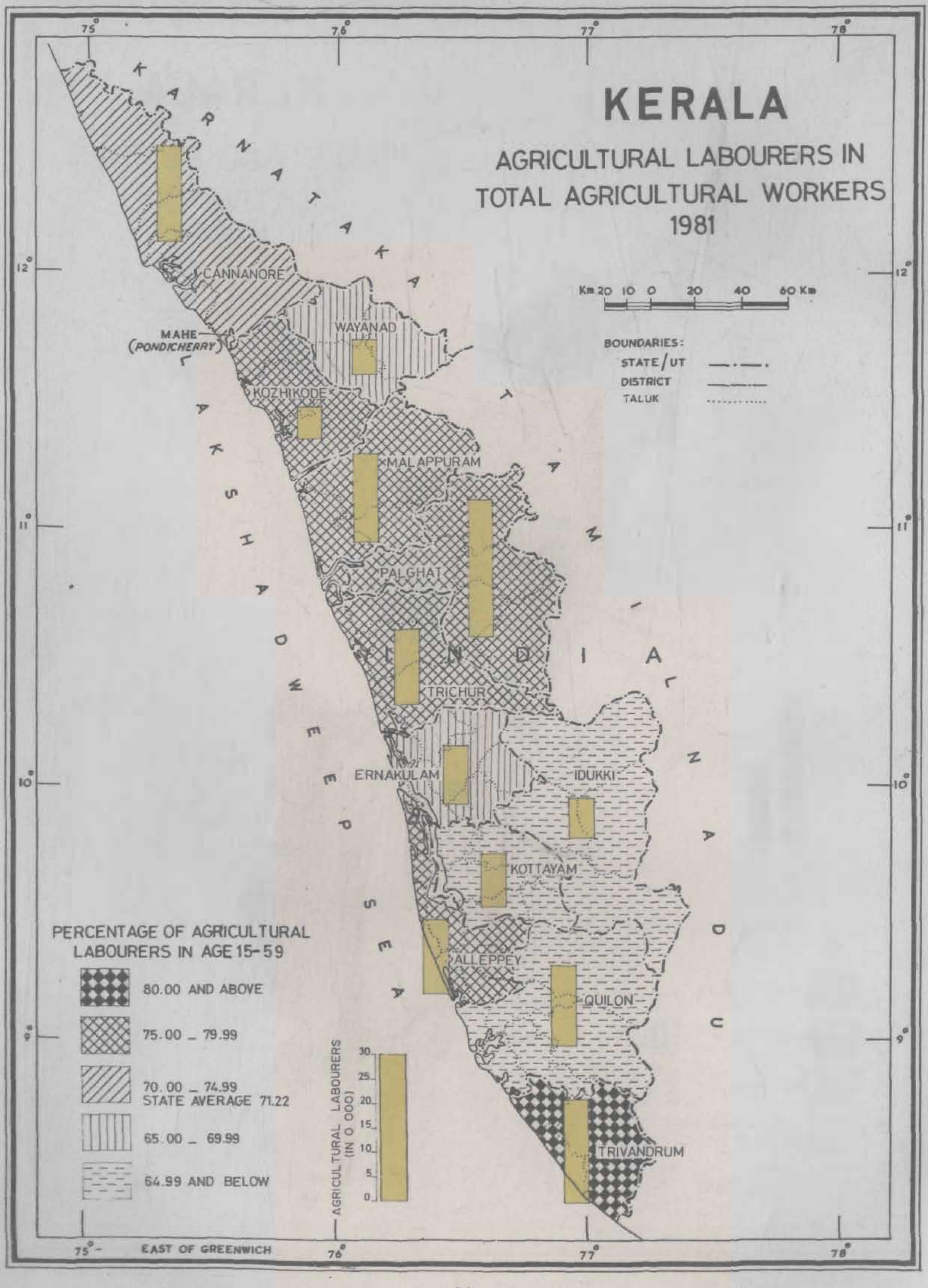

KERALA
CULTIVATORS 1981
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA
LAKSHADWEEP
CANNANORE
WAYANAD
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS
20.00 AND ABOVE
15.00 _ 19.99
10.00 _ 14.99
STATE AVERAGE 11.49
5.00 _ 9.99
4.99 AND BELOW
CULTIVATORS IN '0 000
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

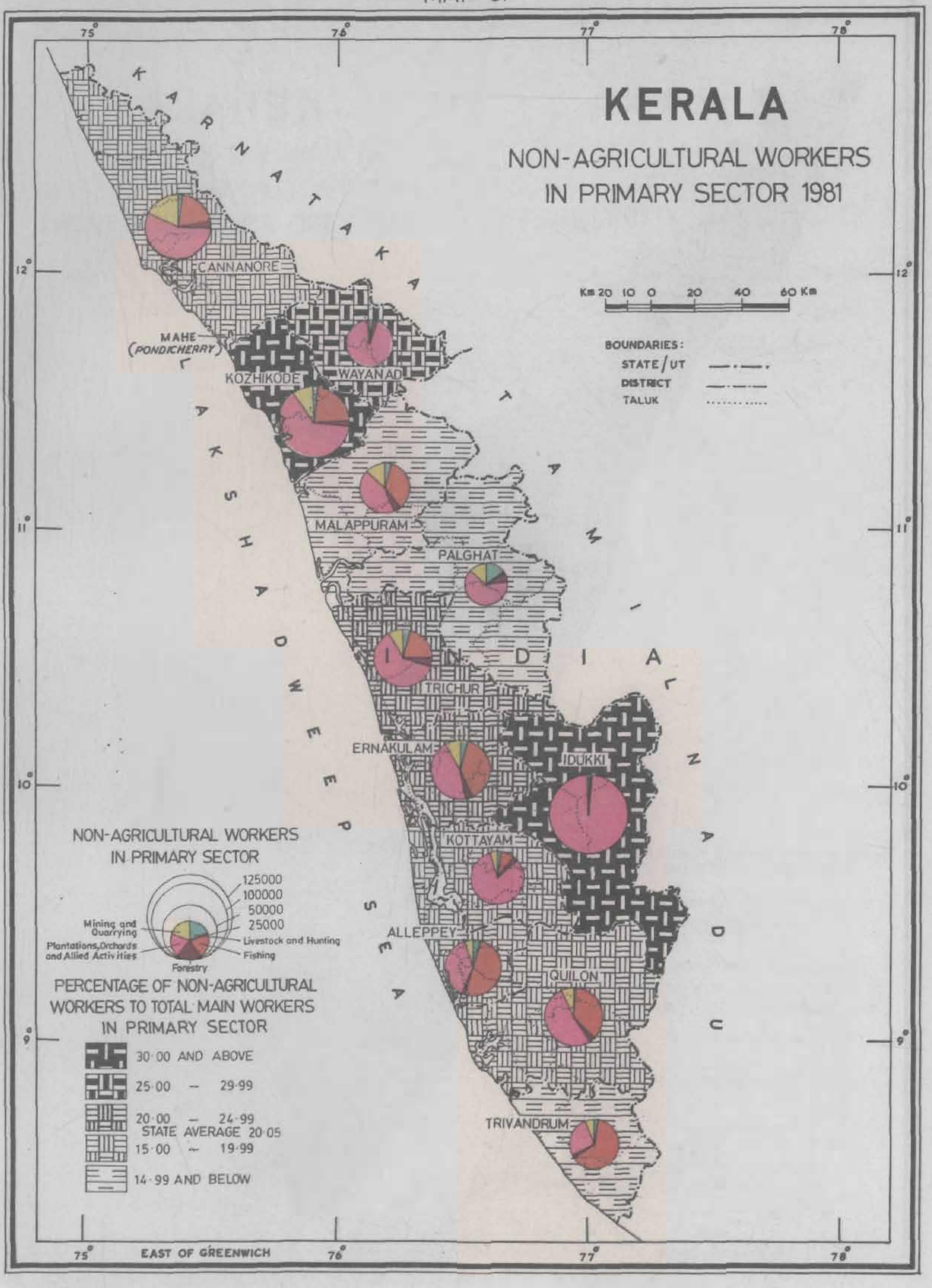
MAP 58

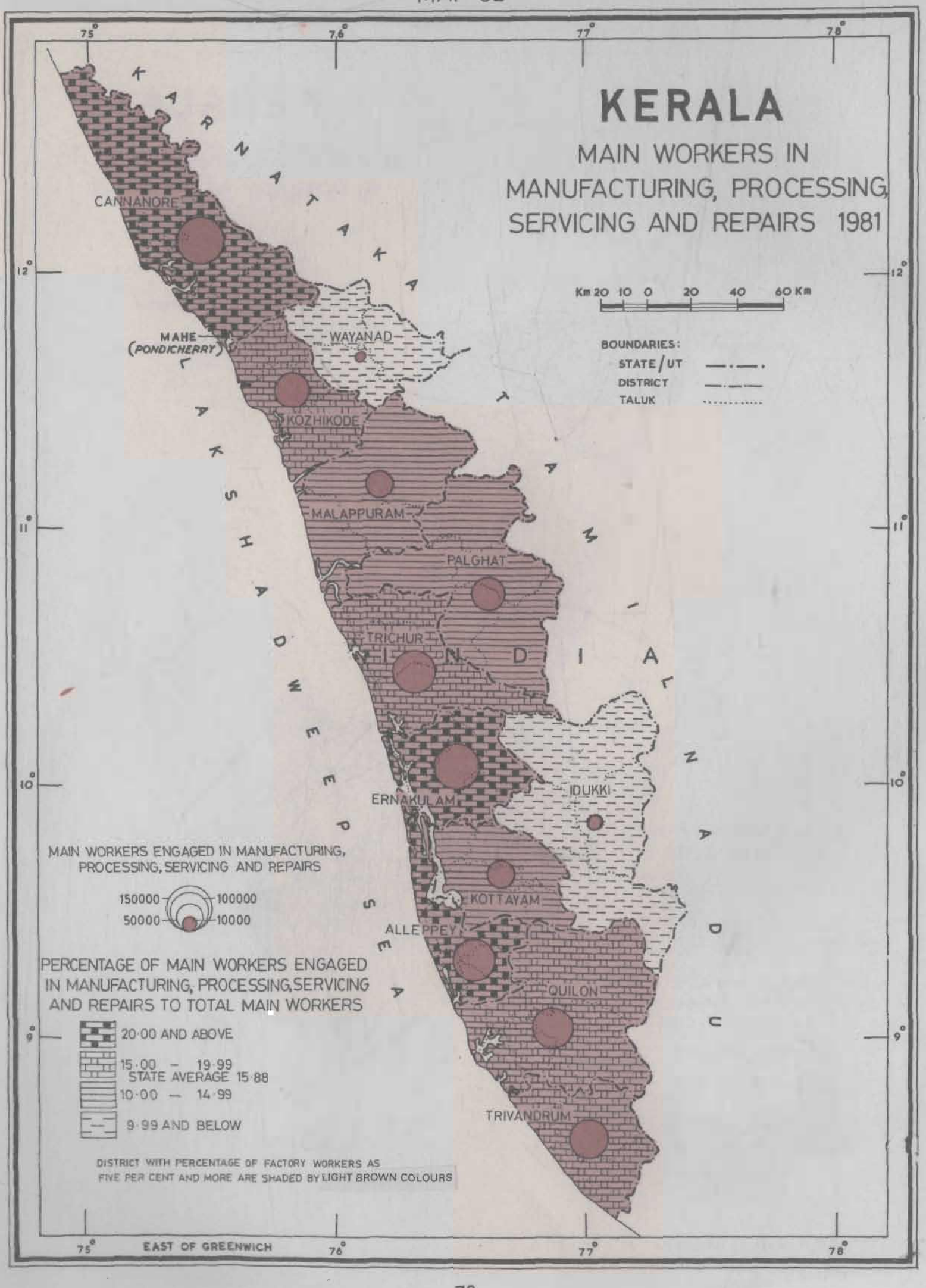

KERALA
CULTIVATORS
IN RURAL POPULATION
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS
TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
9 00 AND ABOVE
7·00 — 8·99
5·00 — 6 99
STATE AVERAGE 5·92
3 00 — 4·99
2 99 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

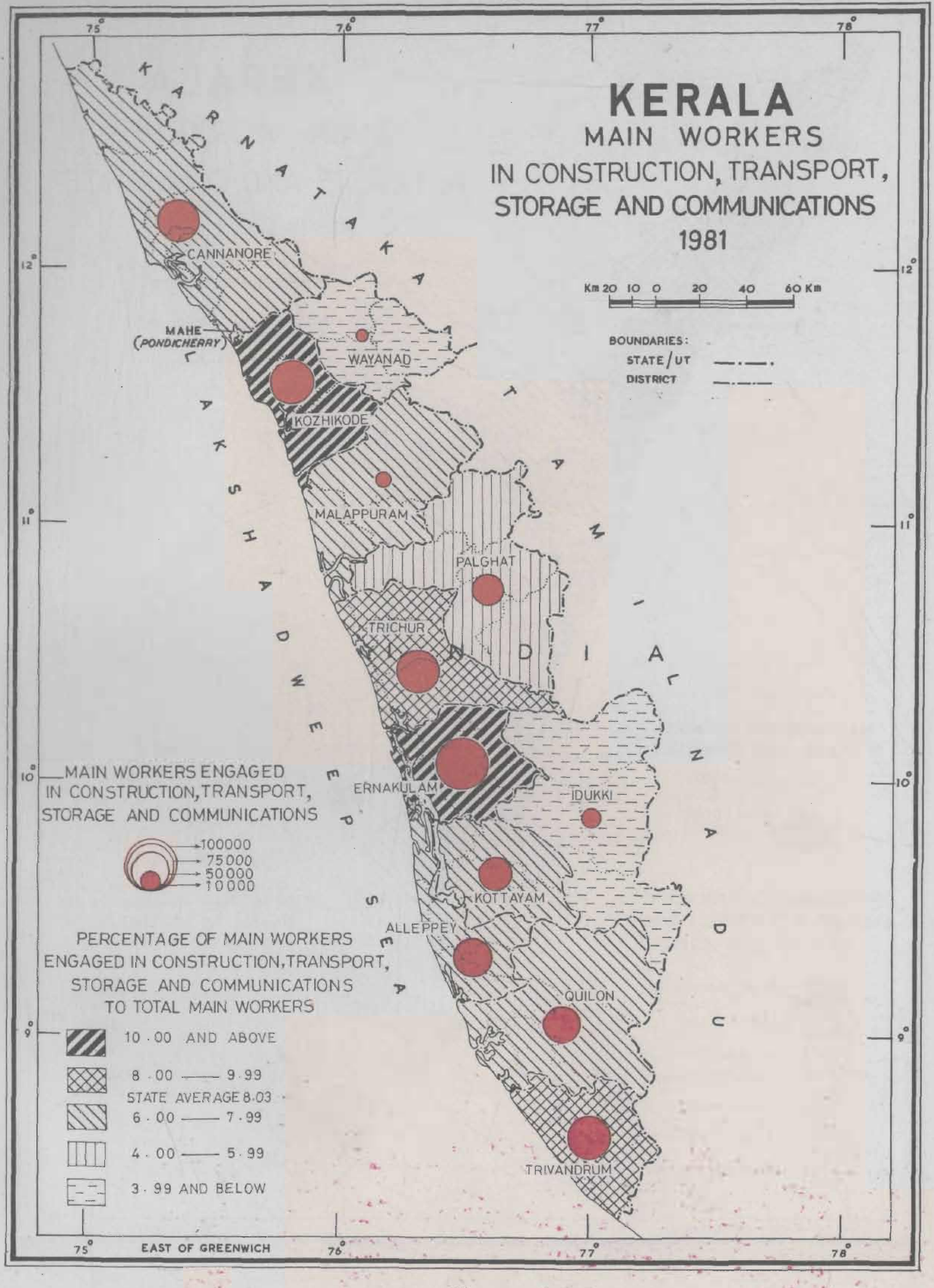
MAP 59

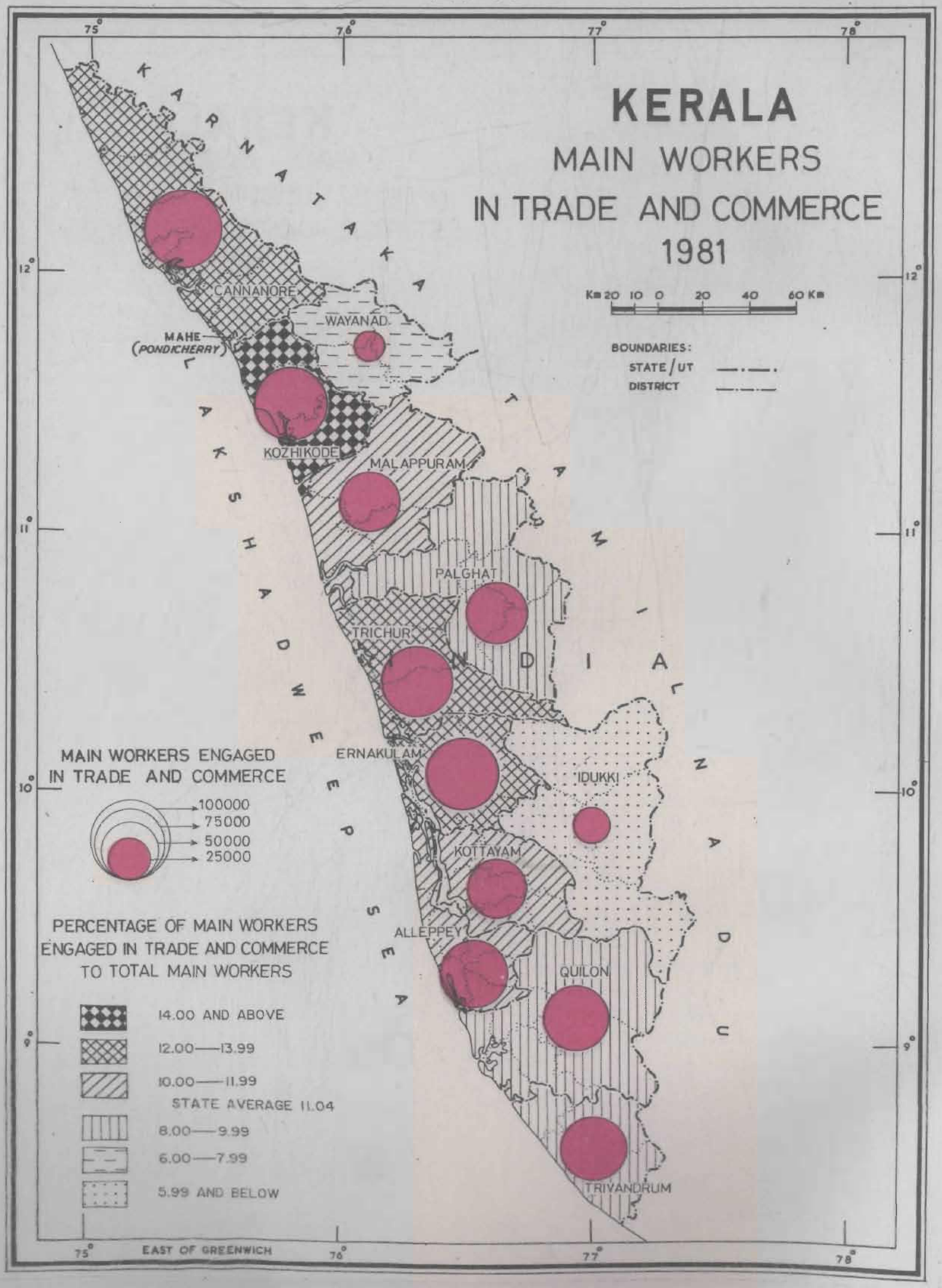

KERALA
MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS 1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
ALLEPPEY
TRIVANDRUM
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP
Cultivators in '000
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Male
Female
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS
Male
25.00 AND ABOVE
20.00 - 24.99
15.00 - 19.99
STATE AVERAGE 13.75
10.00 - 14.99
9.99 AND BELOW
Female
7.00 AND ABOVE
5.00 - 6.99
STATE AVERAGE 4.54
3.00 - 4.99
2.99 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

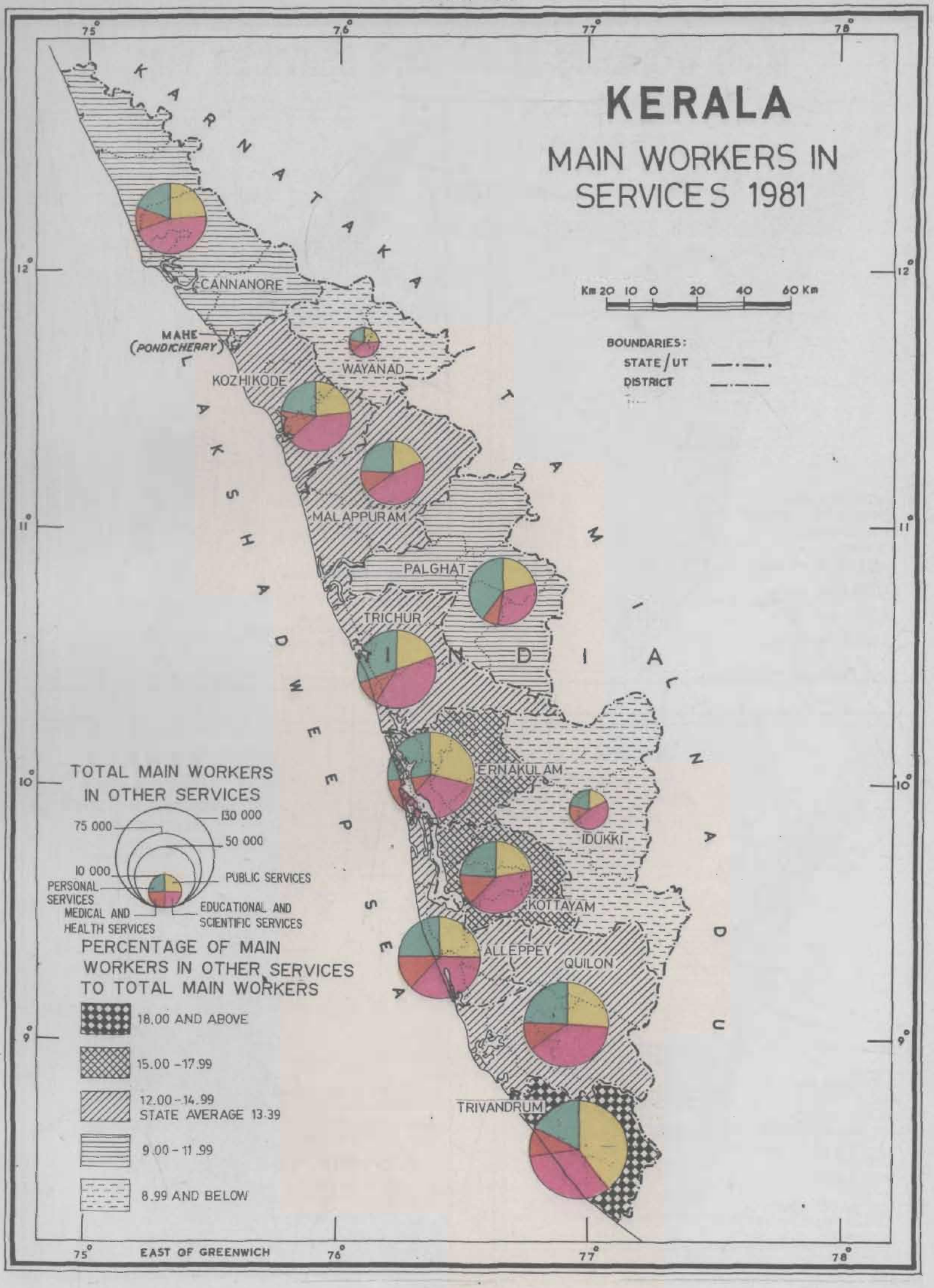

KERALA
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN AGE 15-59
80.00 AND ABOVE
75.00 _ 79.99
70.00 _ 74.99
STATE AVERAGE 71.22
65.00 _ 69.99
64.99 AND BELOW
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (IN 0 000)
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°


KERALA
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
WAYANAD
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
IN PRIMARY SECTOR
125000
100000
50000
25000
Mining and Quarrying
Livestock and Hunting
Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities
Fishing
Forestry
PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
30·00 AND ABOVE
25·00 – 29·99
20·00 – 24·99
STATE AVERAGE 20·05
15·00 – 19·99
14·99 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

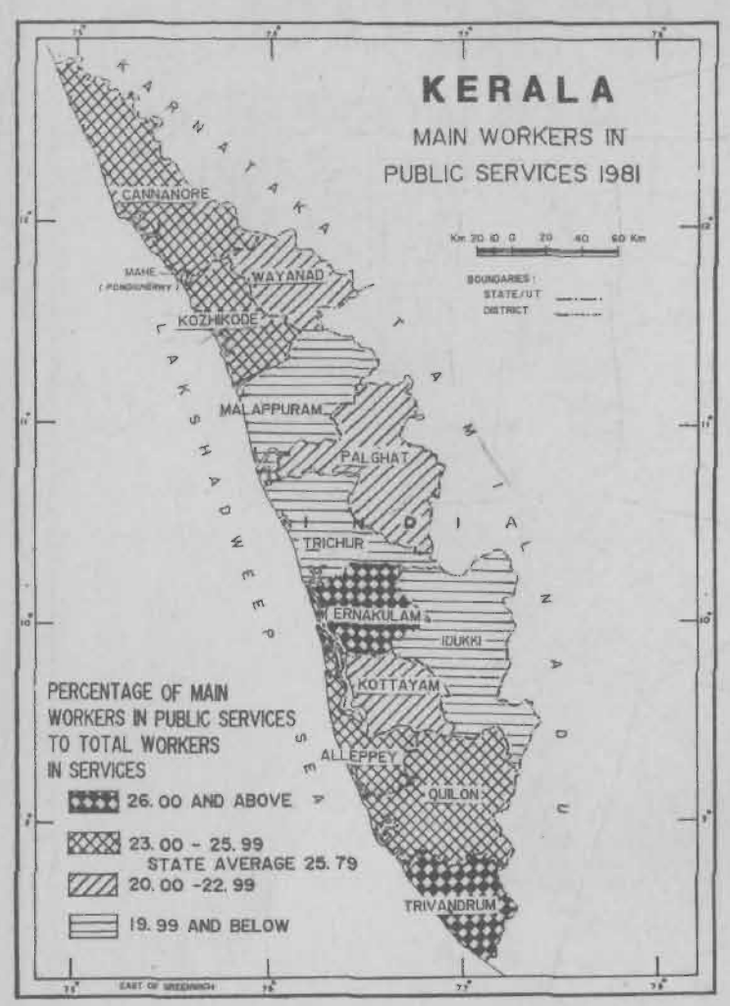

KERALA
MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
150000
100000
50000
10000
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
20·00 AND ABOVE
15·00 – 19·99
STATE AVERAGE 15·88
10·00 – 14·99
9·99 AND BELOW
DISTRICT WITH PERCENTAGE OF FACTORY WORKERS AS FIVE PER CENT AND MORE ARE SHADED BY LIGHT BROWN COLOURS
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

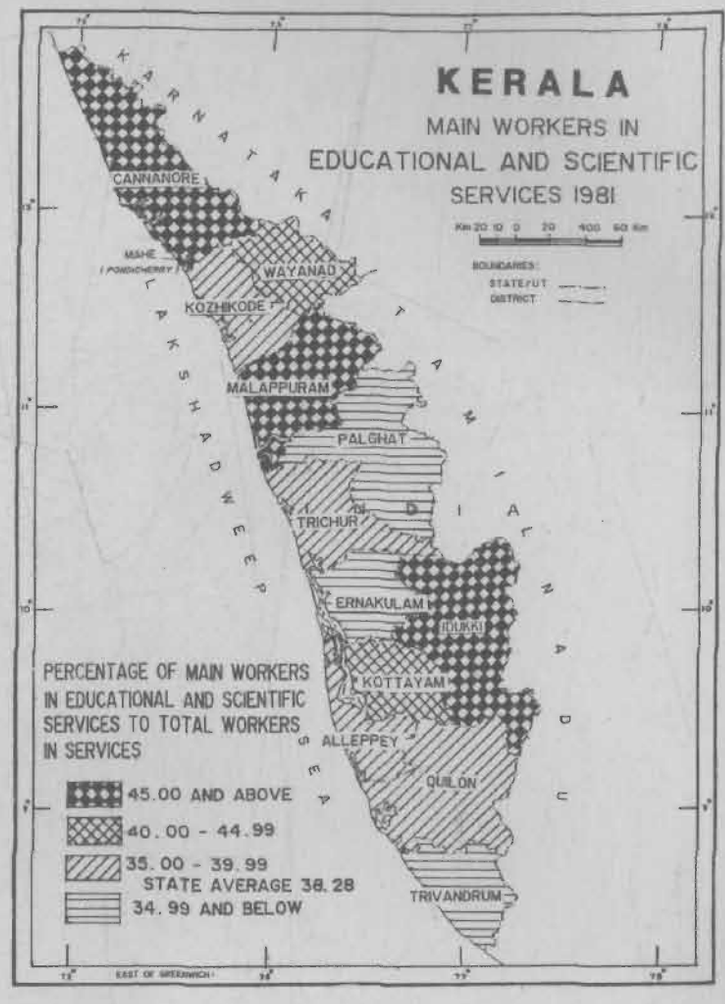

KERALA
MAIN WORKERS
IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT,
STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN
INDIA
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
100000
75000
50000
10000
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
10.00 AND ABOVE
8.00 — 9.99
STATE AVERAGE 8.03
6.00 — 7.99
4.00 — 5.99
3.99 AND BELOW
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

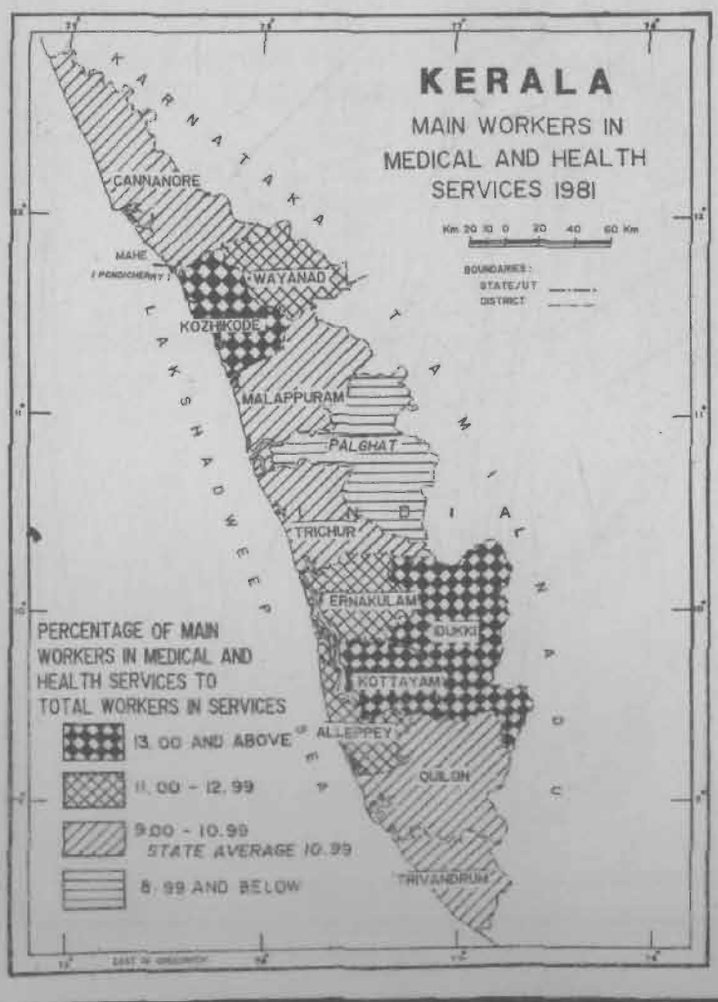

KERALA
MAIN WORKERS
IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
CANNANORE
WAYANAD
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
100000
75000
50000
25000
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
14.00 AND ABOVE
12.00—13.99
10.00—11.99
STATE AVERAGE 11.04
8.00—9.99
6.00—7.99
5.99 AND BELOW
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

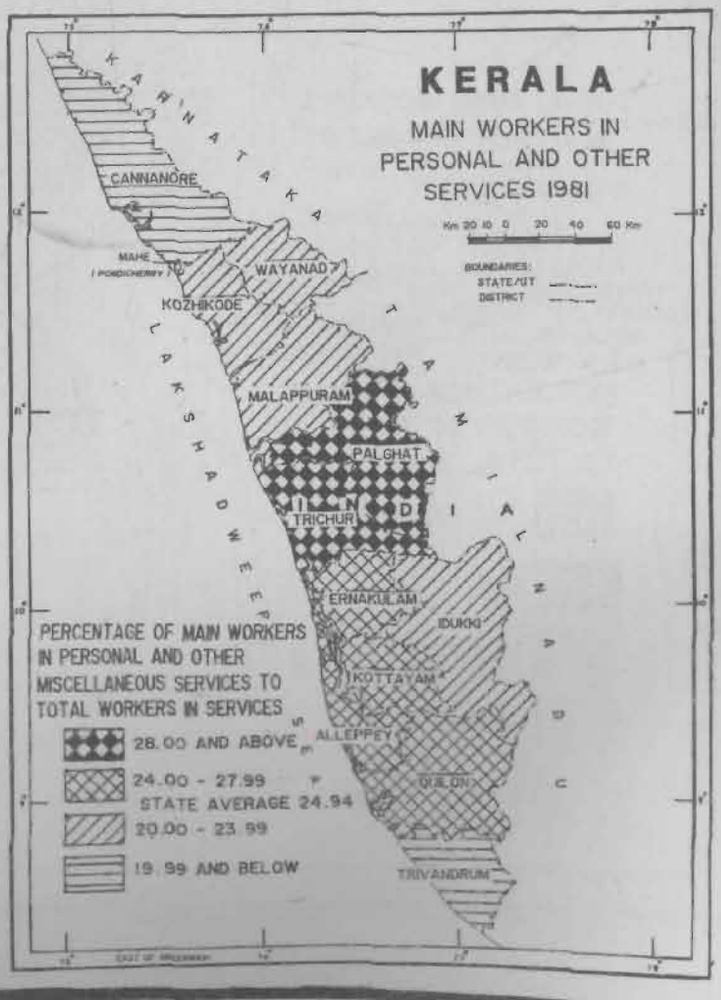

KERALA
MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES 1981
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
WAYANAD
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES
75 000
130 000
50 000
10 000
PUBLIC SERVICES
PERSONAL SERVICES
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
18.00 AND ABOVE
15.00 - 17.99
12.00 - 14.99
STATE AVERAGE 13.39
9.00 - 11.99
8.99 AND BELOW
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

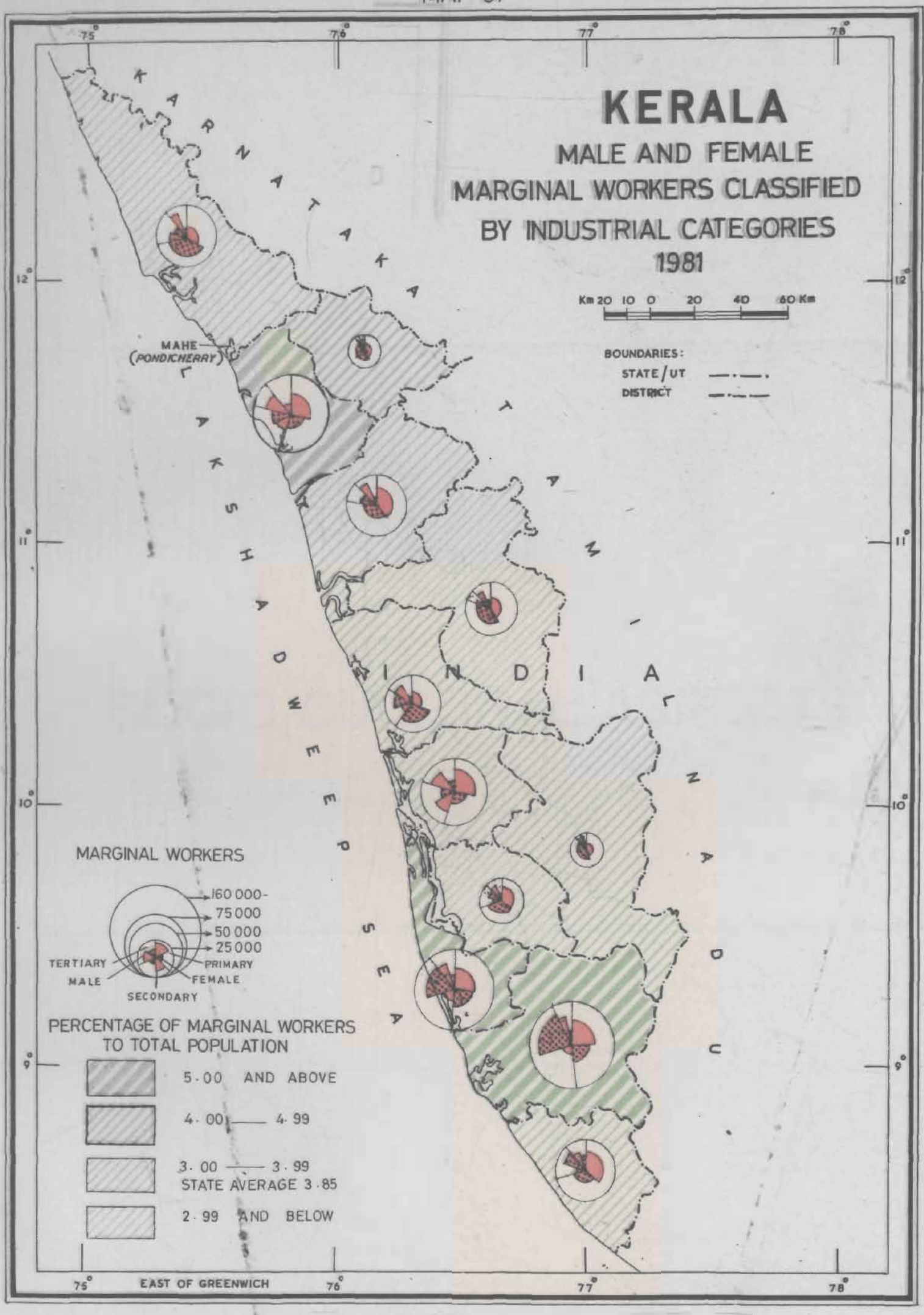
MAIN WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES 1981





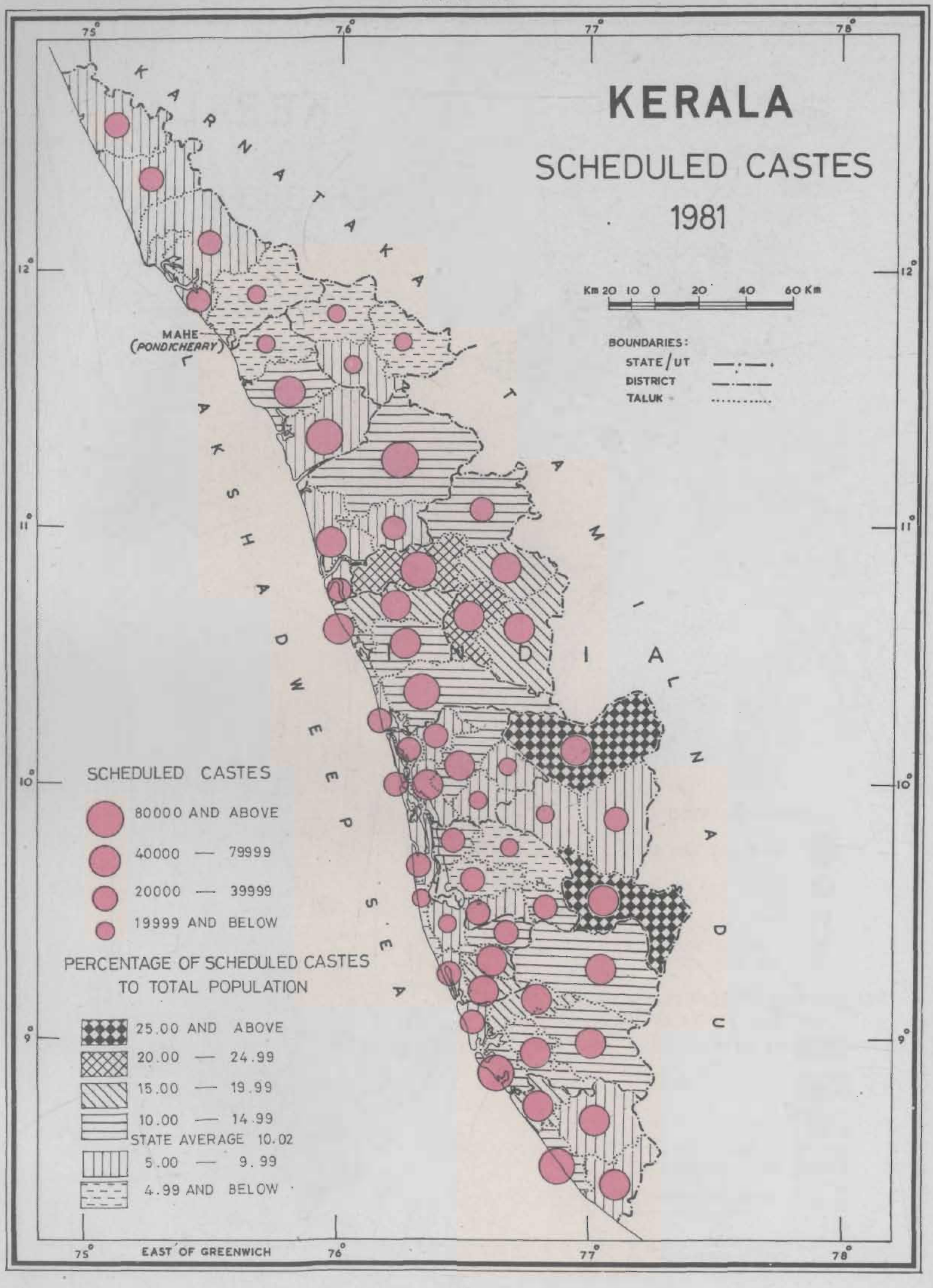


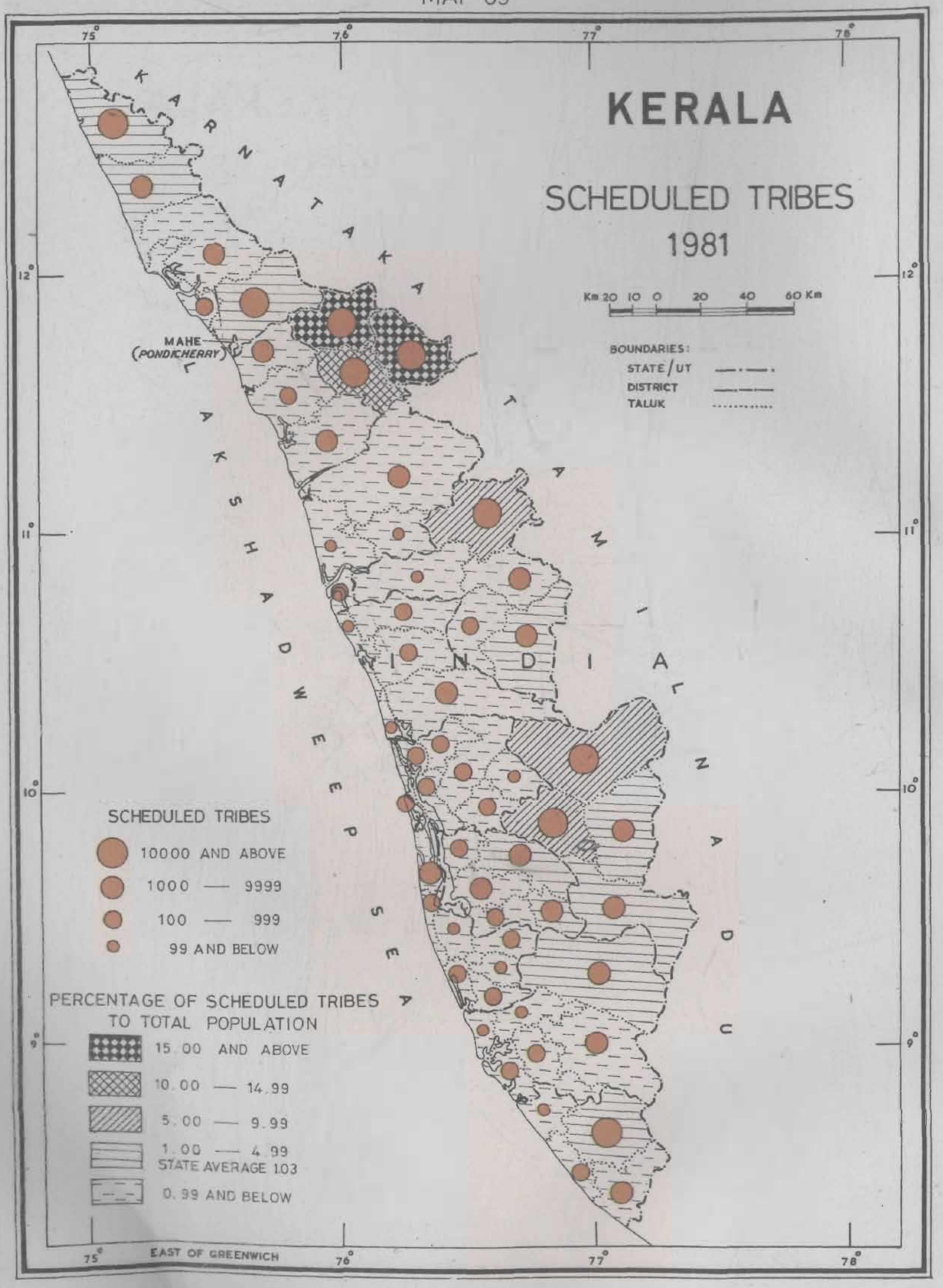


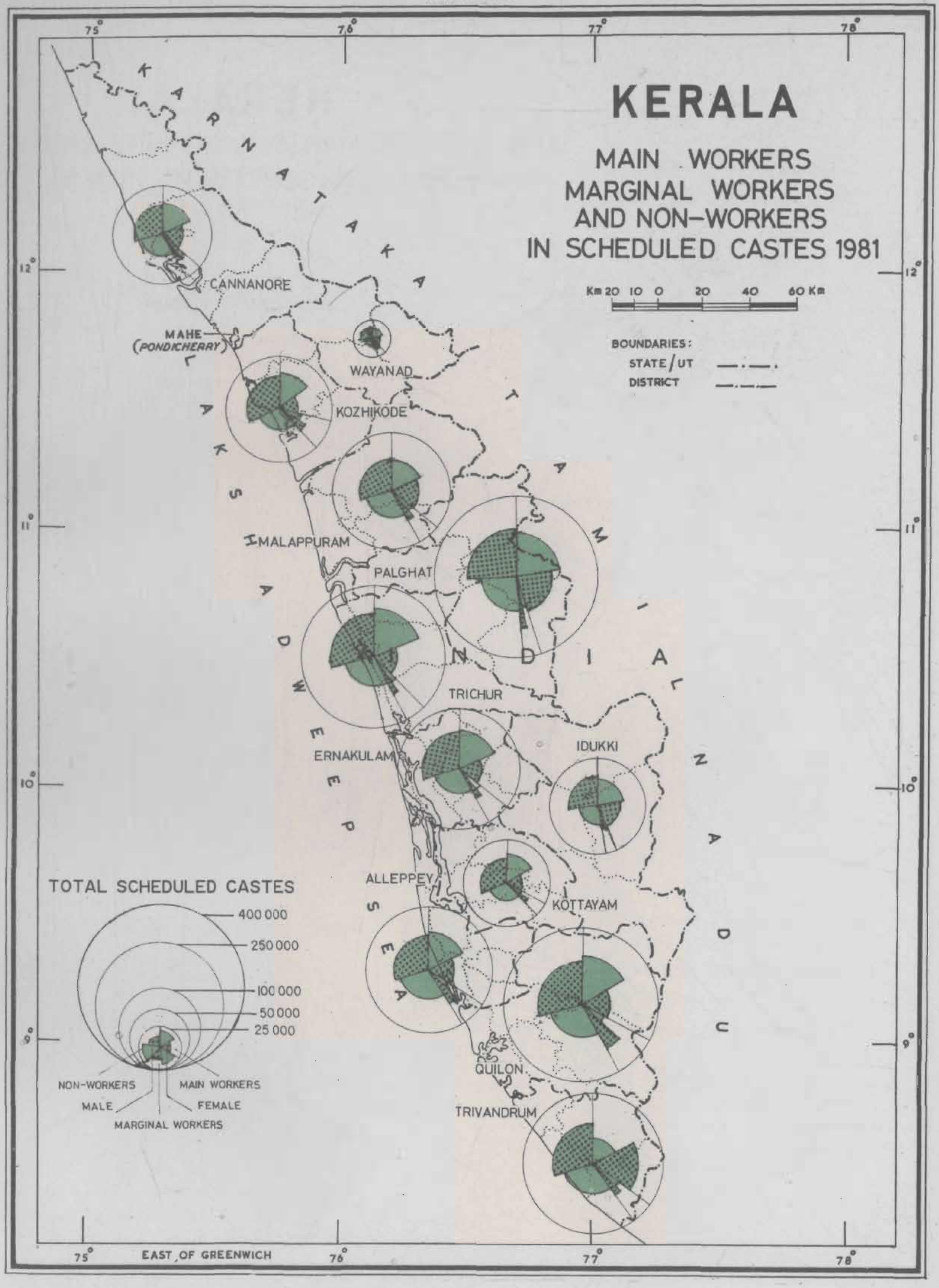

KERALA
MALE AND FEMALE
MARGINAL WORKERS CLASSIFIED
BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
MARGINAL WORKERS
160 000-
75 000
50 000
25 000
TERTIARY
PRIMARY
MALE
FEMALE
SECONDARY
PERCENTAGE OF MARGINAL WORKERS
TO TOTAL POPULATION
5·00 AND ABOVE
4·00 —— 4·99
3·00 —— 3·99
STATE AVERAGE 3·85
2·99 AND BELOW
75° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

PART—IV

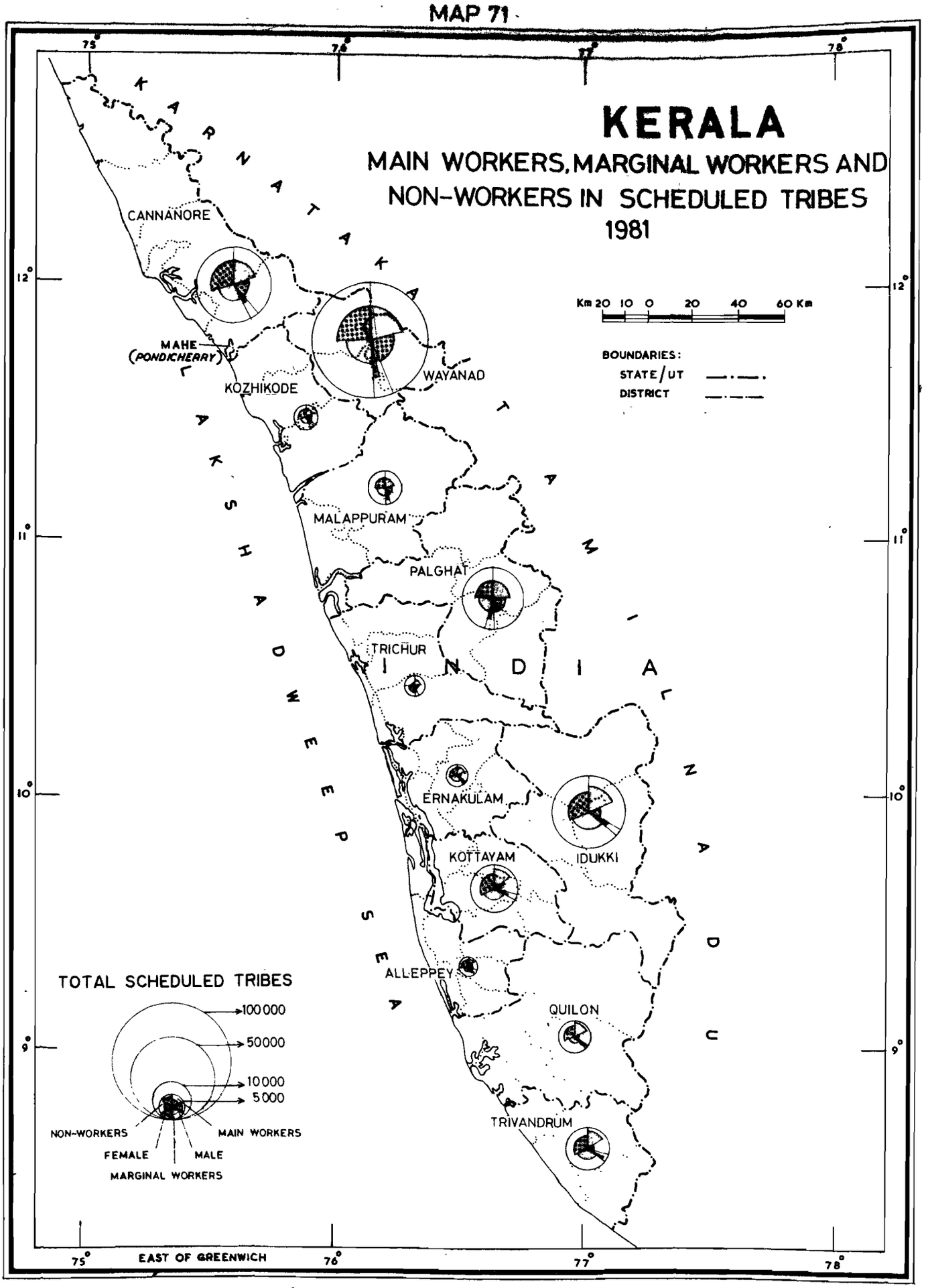
SOCIO CULTURAL ASPECTS


KERALA
SCHEDULED CASTES
1981
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
SCHEDULED CASTES
80000 AND ABOVE
40000 — 79999
20000 — 39999
19999 AND BELOW
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO TOTAL POPULATION
25.00 AND ABOVE
20.00 — 24.99
15.00 — 19.99
10.00 — 14.99
STATE AVERAGE 10.02
5.00 — 9.99
4.99 AND BELOW
75° 76° 77° 78°
12° 11° 10° 9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

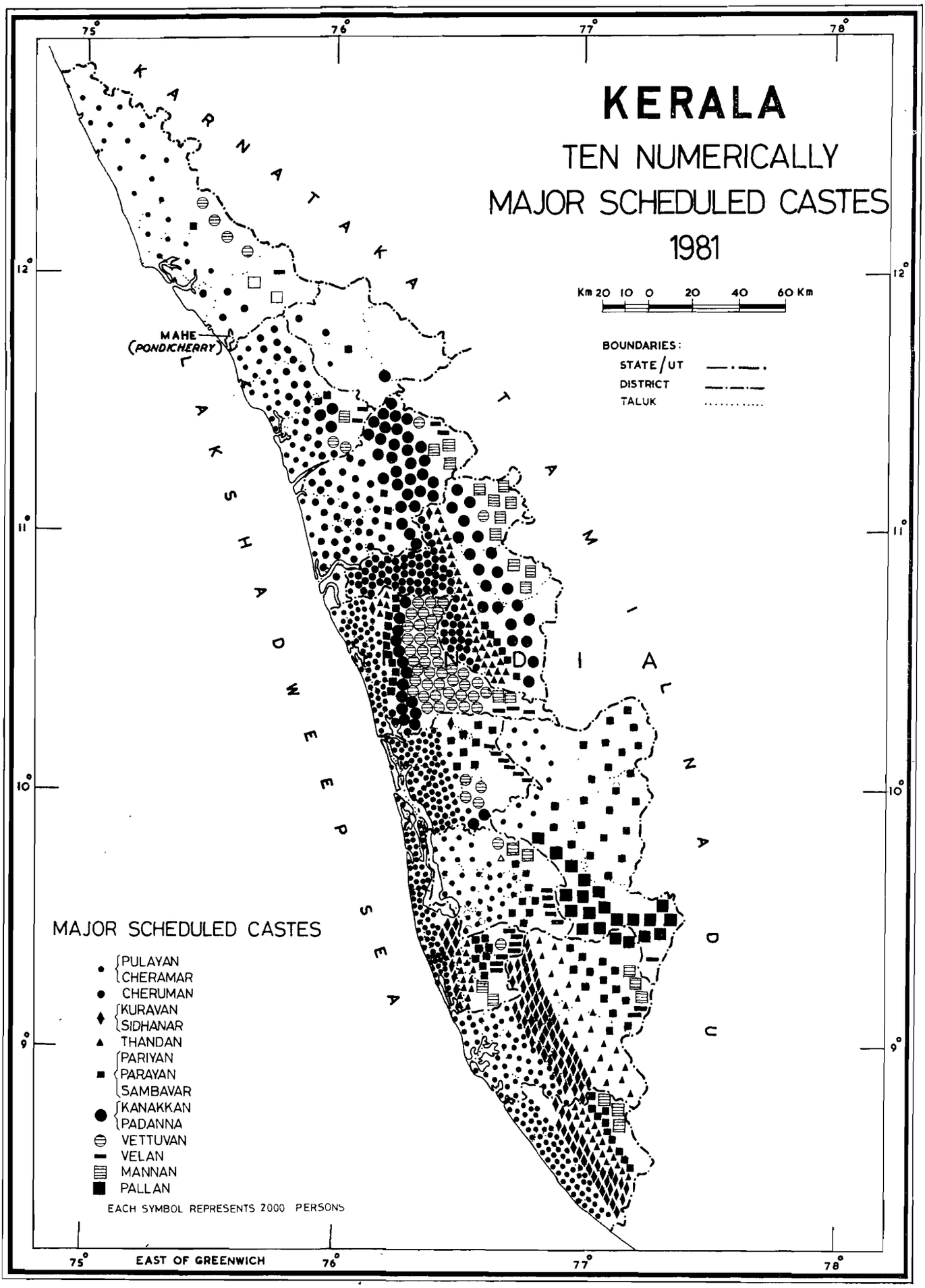

KERALA
SCHEDULED TRIBES
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
SCHEDULED TRIBES
10000 AND ABOVE
1000 — 9999
100 — 999
99 AND BELOW
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO TOTAL POPULATION
15.00 AND ABOVE
10.00 — 14.99
5.00 — 9.99
1.00 — 4.99
STATE AVERAGE 1.03
0.99 AND BELOW
75° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

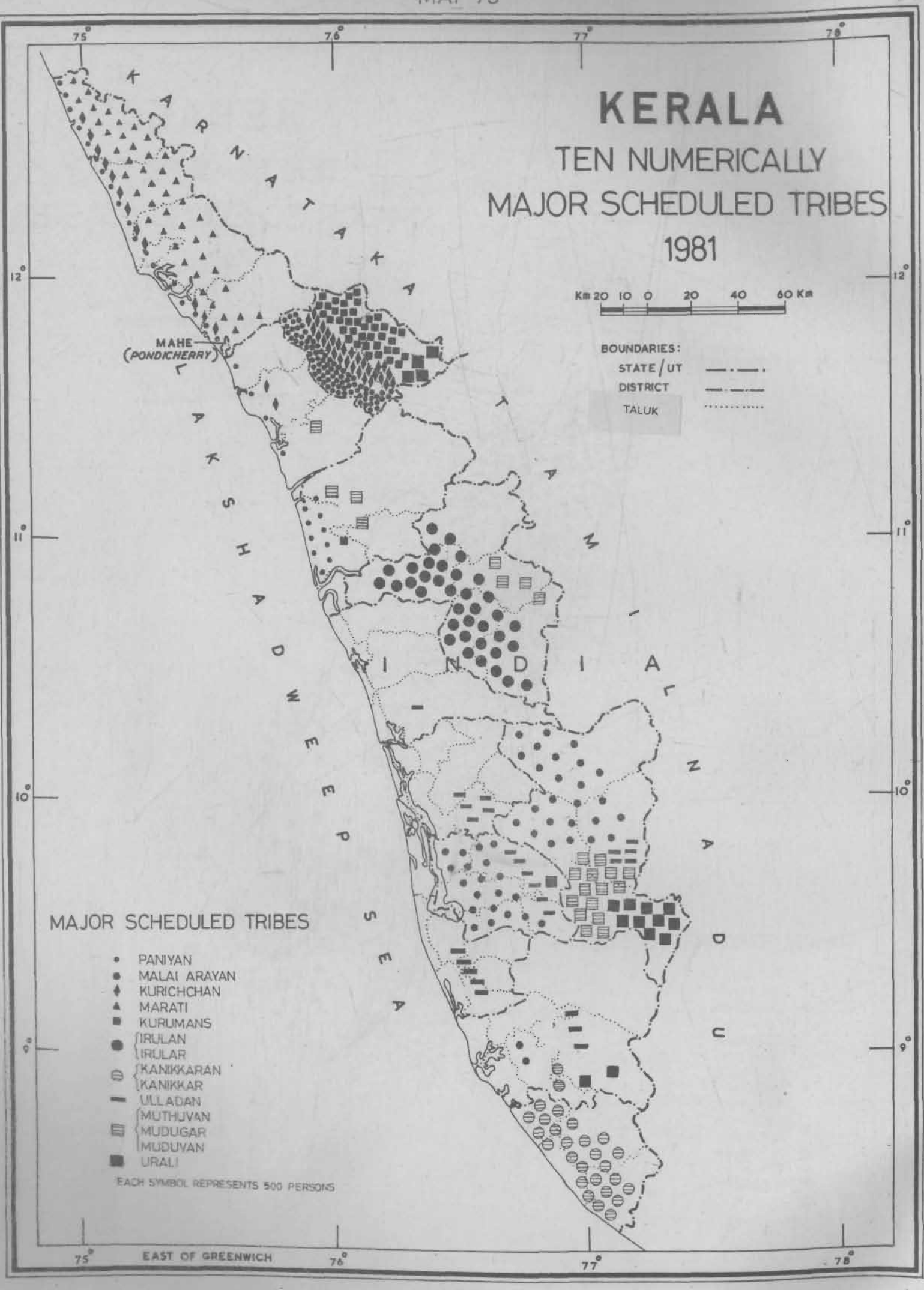

KERALA
MAIN WORKERS
MARGINAL WORKERS
AND NON-WORKERS
IN SCHEDULED CASTES 1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
ALLEPPEY
KOTTAYAM
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTES
400 000
250 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
NON-WORKERS
MAIN WORKERS
MALE
FEMALE
MARGINAL WORKERS
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

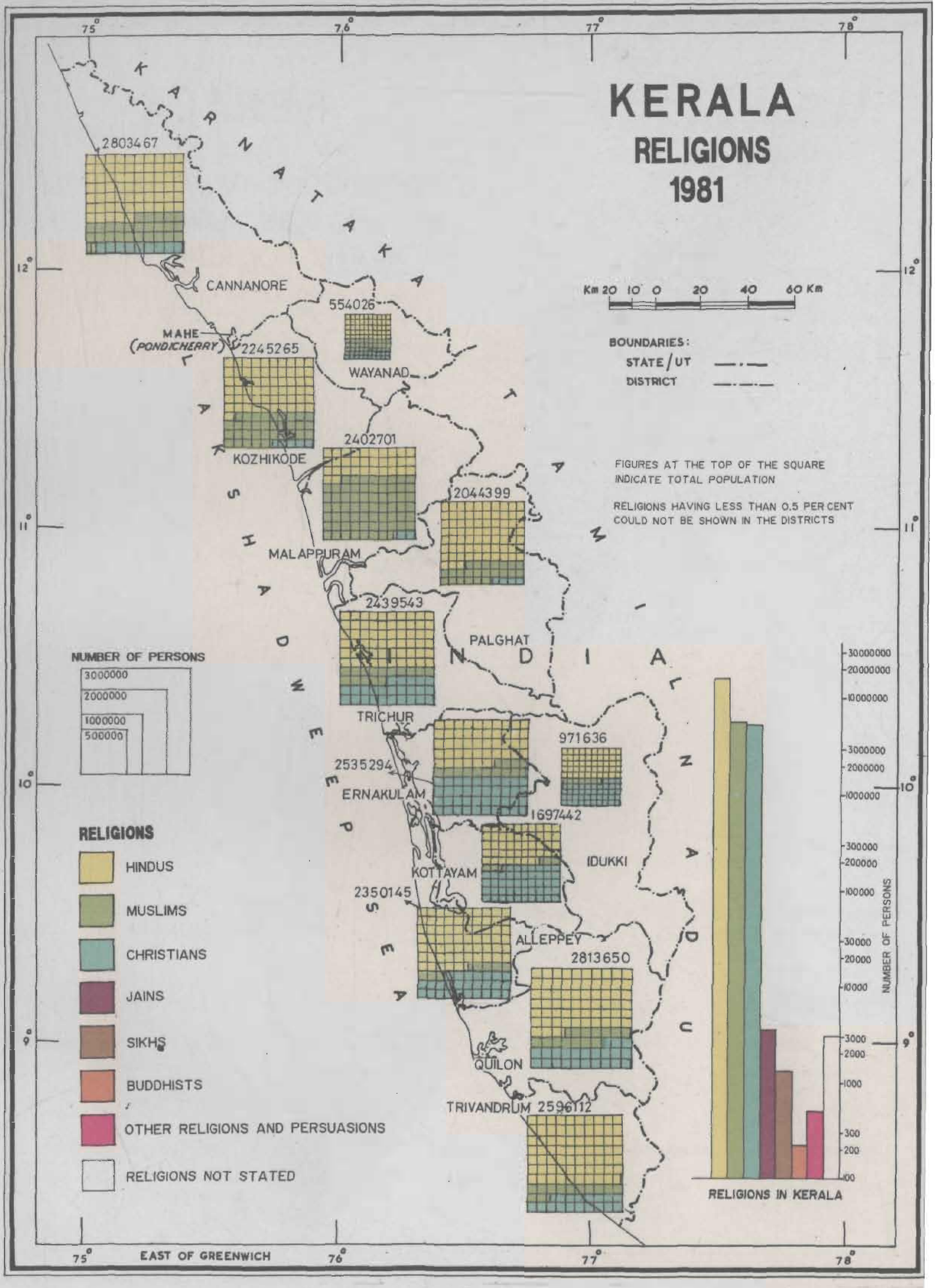
MAP 71

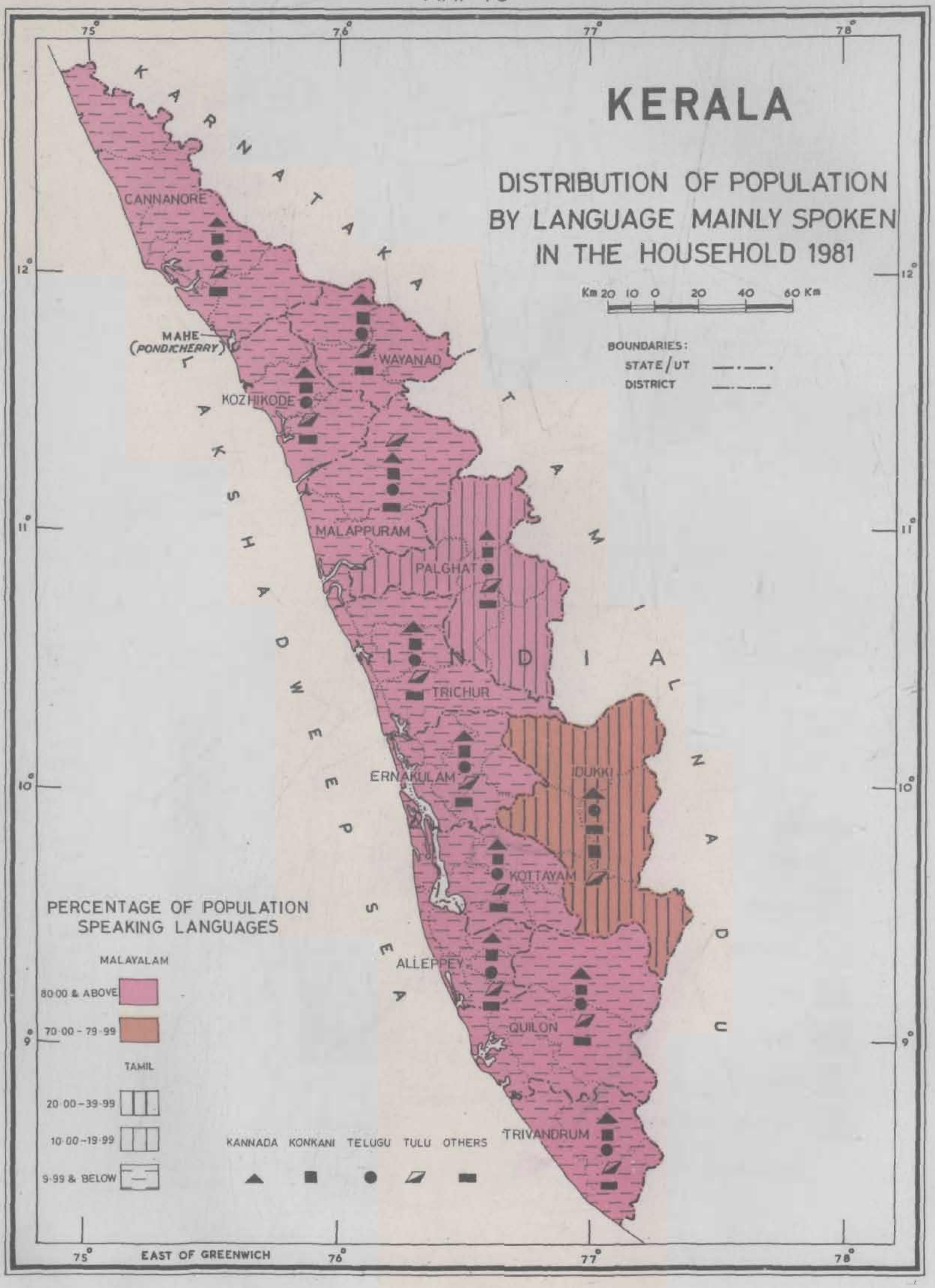

KERALA
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
WAYANAD
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
KOTTAYAM
IDUKKI
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
TOTAL SCHEDULED TRIBES
100000
50000
10000
5000
NON-WORKERS
MAIN WORKERS
FEMALE
MALE
MARGINAL WORKERS
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

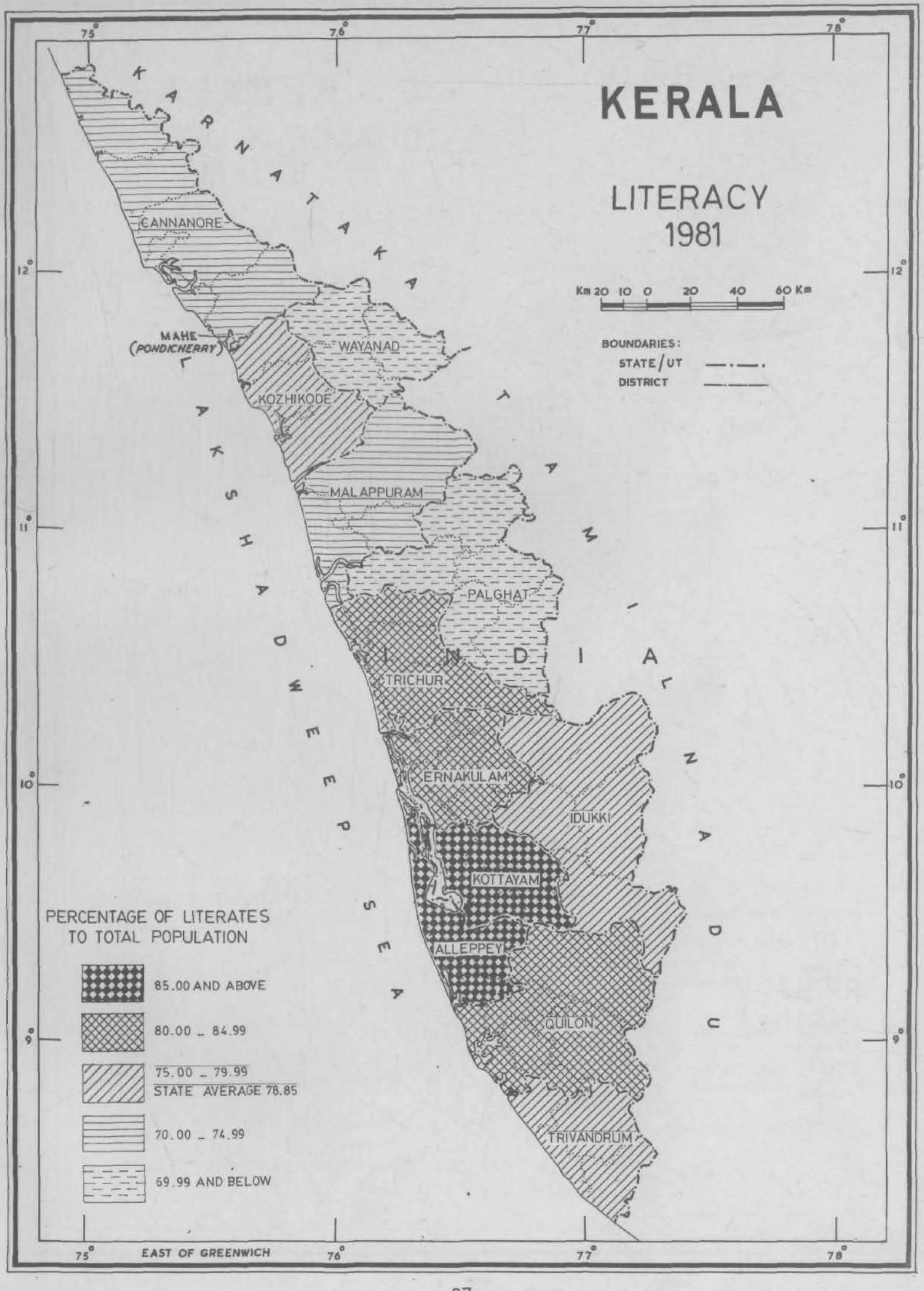
MAP 72


KERALA
TEN NUMERICALLY
MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES
PULAYAN
CHERAMAR
CHERUMAN
KURAVAN
SIDHANAR
THANDAN
PARIYAN
PARAYAN
SAMBAVAR
KANAKKAN
PADANNA
VETTUVAN
VELAN
MANNAN
PALLAN
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 2000 PERSONS
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

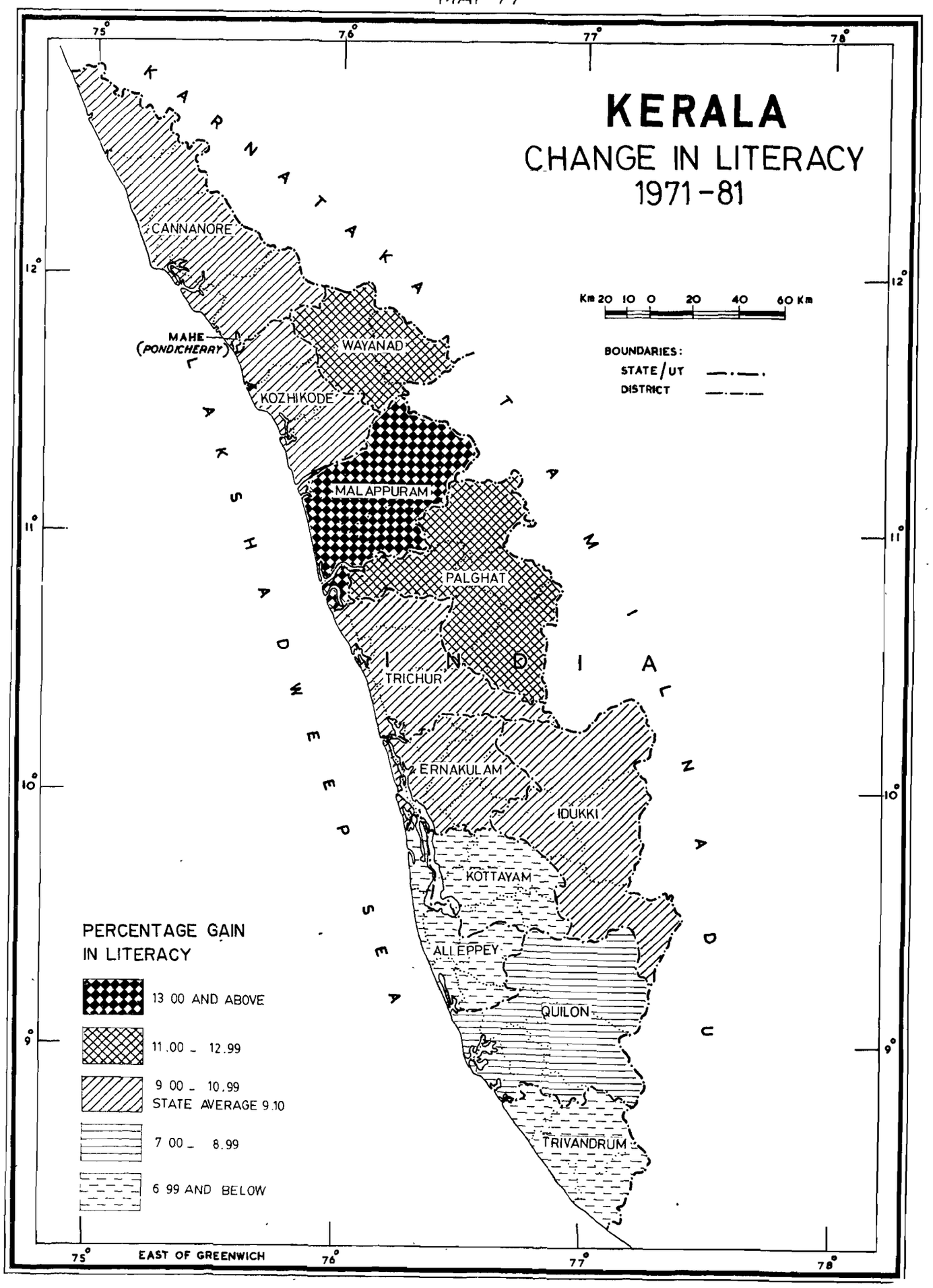

KERALA
TEN NUMERICALLY
MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES
PANIYAN
MALAI ARAYAN
KURICHCHAN
MARATI
KURUMANS
IRULAN
IRULAR
KANIKKARAN
KANIKKAR
ULLADAN
MUTHUVAN
MUDUGAR
MUDUVAN
URALI
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 500 PERSONS
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH


KERALA
RELIGIONS
1981
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
2803467
CANNANORE
554026
WAYANAD
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
2245265
KOZHIKODE
2402701
2044399
MALAPPURAM
2439543
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
971636
2535294
ERNAKULAM
1697442
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
2350145
ALLEPPEY
2813650
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM 2596112
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE SQUARE INDICATE TOTAL POPULATION
RELIGIONS HAVING LESS THAN 0.5 PER CENT COULD NOT BE SHOWN IN THE DISTRICTS
NUMBER OF PERSONS
3000000
2000000
1000000
500000
RELIGIONS
HINDUS
MUSLIMS
CHRISTIANS
JAINS
SIKHS
BUDDHISTS
OTHER RELIGIONS AND PERSUASIONS
RELIGIONS NOT STATED
NUMBER OF PERSONS
30000000
20000000
10000000
3000000
2000000
1000000
300000
200000
100000
30000
20000
10000
3000
2000
1000
300
200
100
RELIGIONS IN KERALA
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

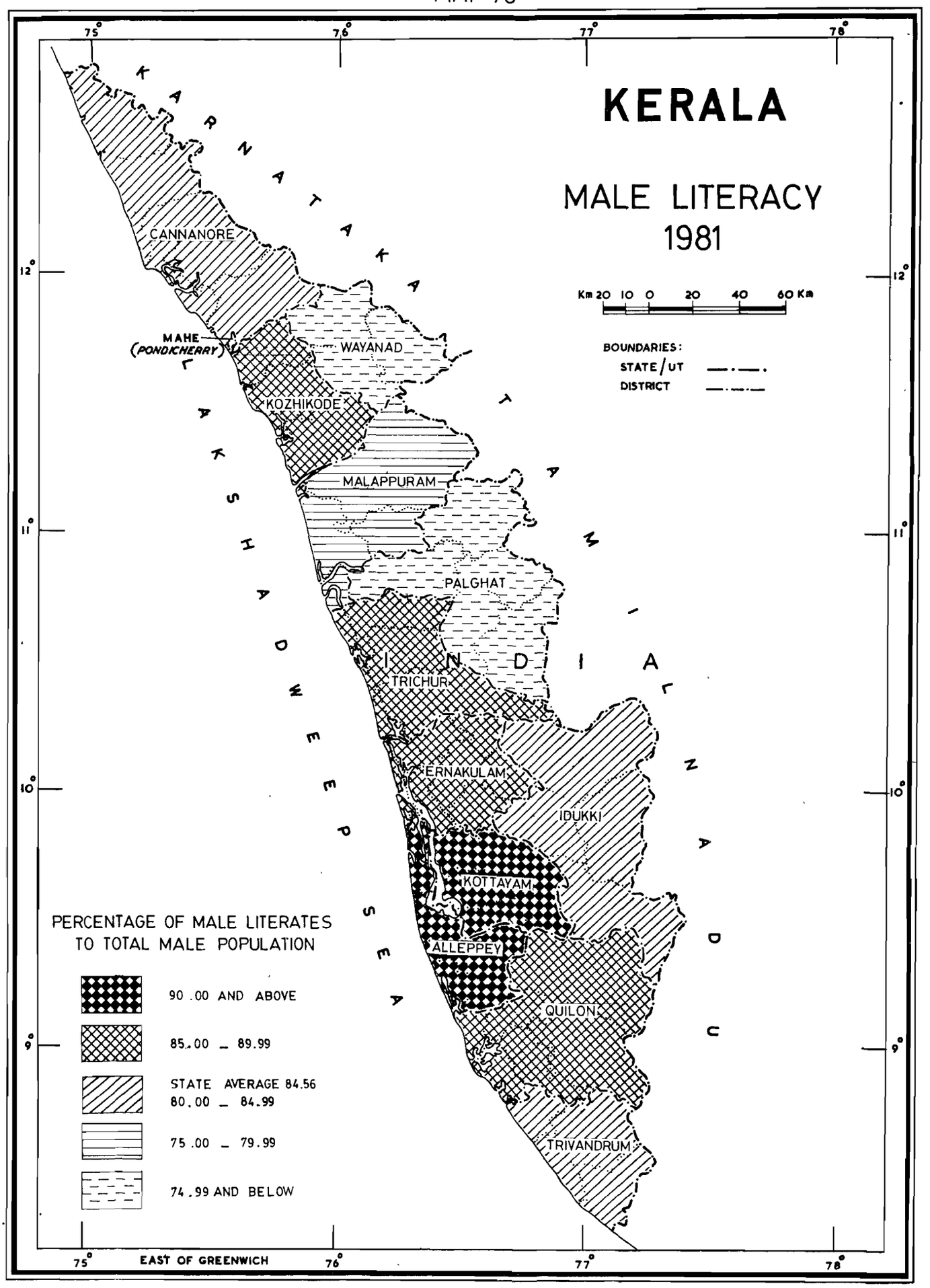

KERALA
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD 1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES
MALAYALAM
80·00 & ABOVE
70·00 - 79·99
TAMIL
20·00 - 39·99
10·00 - 19·99
9·99 & BELOW
KANNADA KONKANI TELUGU TULU OTHERS
75° 76° 77° 78°
12° 11° 10° 9°
EAST OF GREENWICH


KERALA
LITERACY
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
CANNANORE
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES
TO TOTAL POPULATION
85.00 AND ABOVE
80.00 _ 84.99
75.00 _ 79.99
STATE AVERAGE 78.85
70.00 _ 74.99
69.99 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

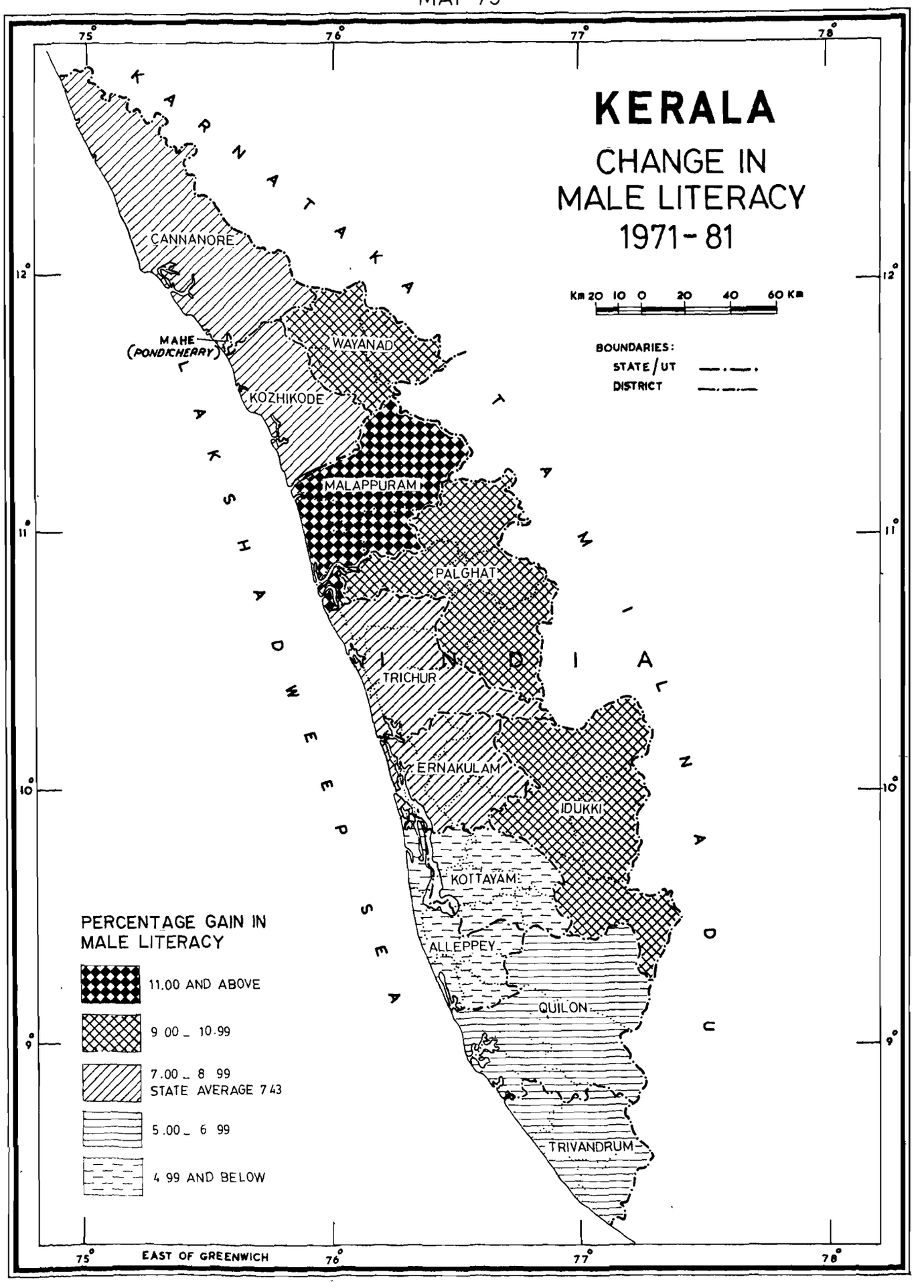
MAP 77


KERALA
CHANGE IN LITERACY
1971-81
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
PERCENTAGE GAIN IN LITERACY
13 00 AND ABOVE
11.00 - 12.99
9 00 - 10.99
STATE AVERAGE 9.10
7 00 - 8.99
6 99 AND BELOW
75° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

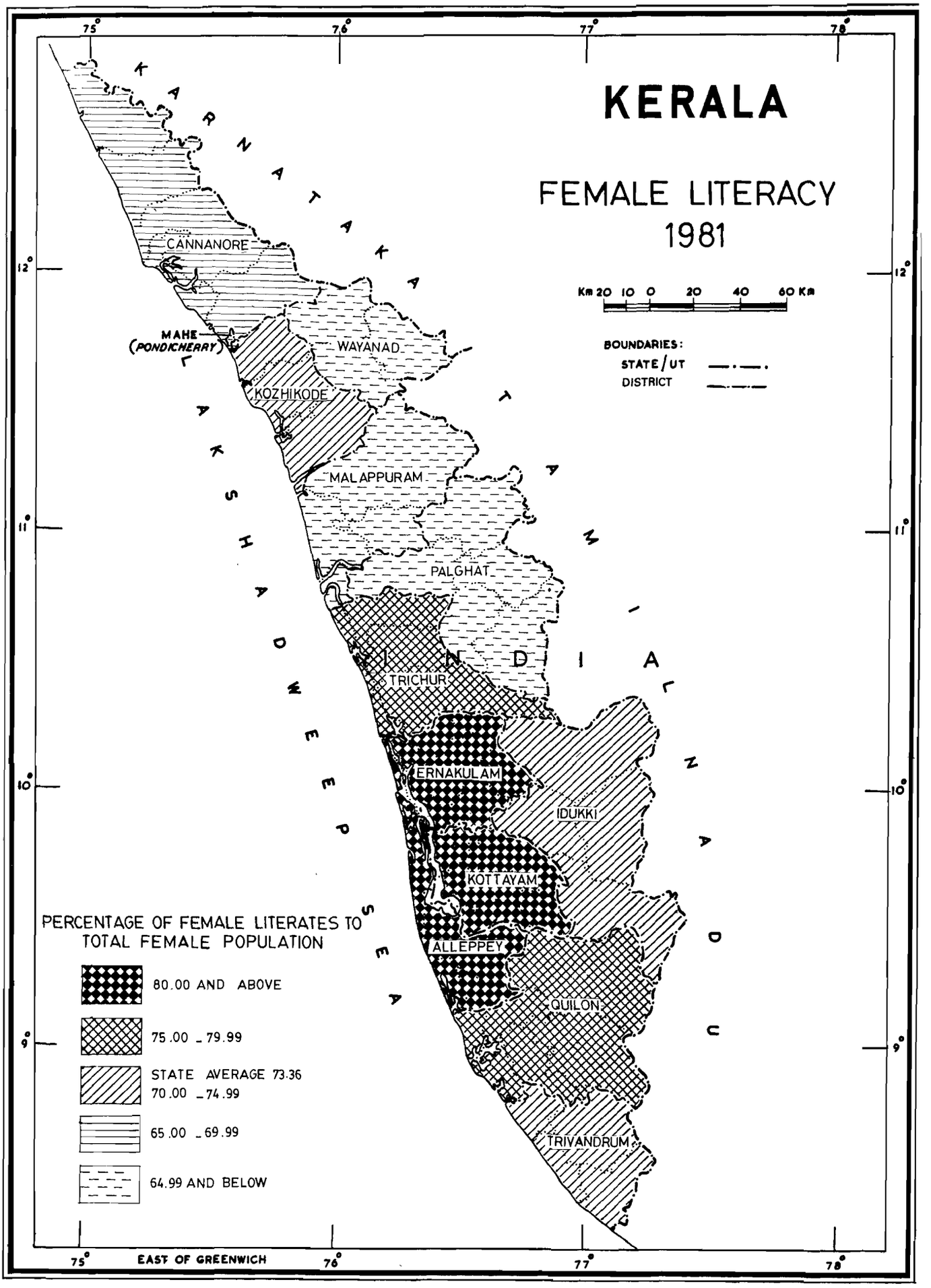
MAP 78


KERALA
MALE LITERACY
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
CANNANORE
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
INDIAN OCEAN
PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES
TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION
90.00 AND ABOVE
85.00 - 89.99
STATE AVERAGE 84.56
80.00 - 84.99
75.00 - 79.99
74.99 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

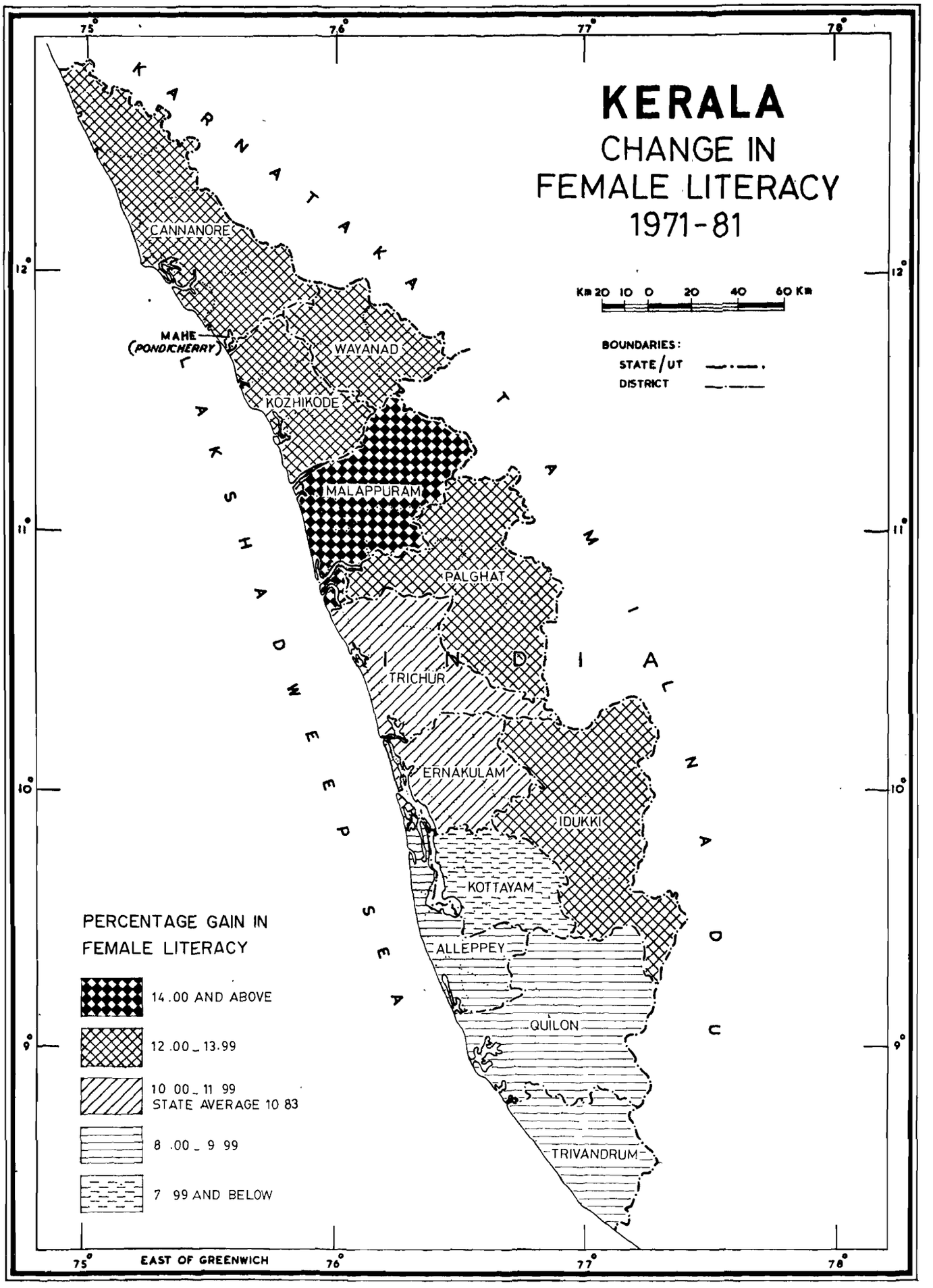
MAP 79


KERALA
CHANGE IN
MALE LITERACY
1971-81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
CANNANORE
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
PERCENTAGE GAIN IN
MALE LITERACY
11.00 AND ABOVE
9 00 _ 10.99
7.00 _ 8 99
STATE AVERAGE 7 43
5.00 _ 6 99
4 99 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

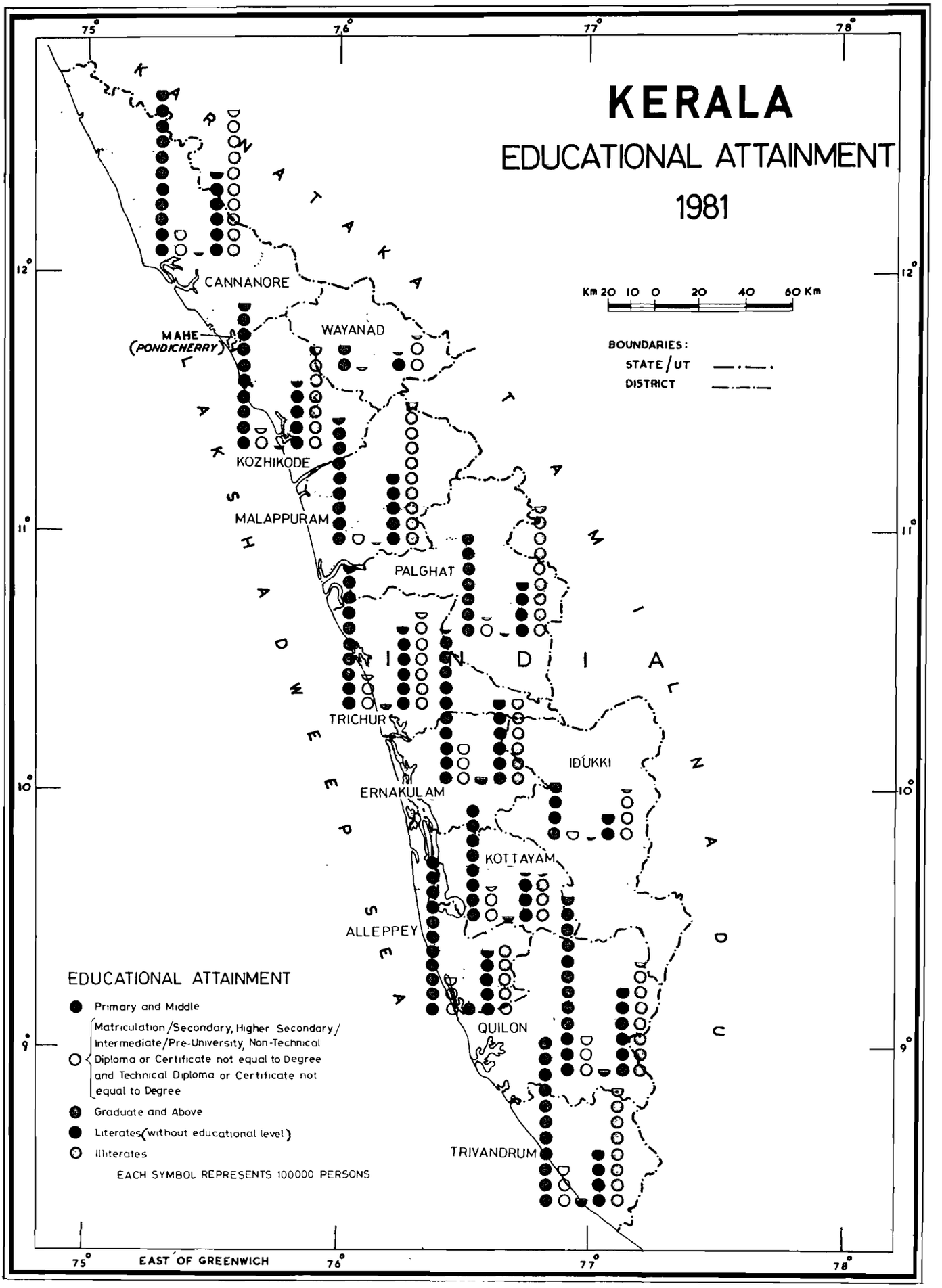
MAP 80


KERALA
FEMALE LITERACY
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
TAMIL NADU
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
80.00 AND ABOVE
75.00 - 79.99
STATE AVERAGE 73.36
70.00 - 74.99
65.00 - 69.99
64.99 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

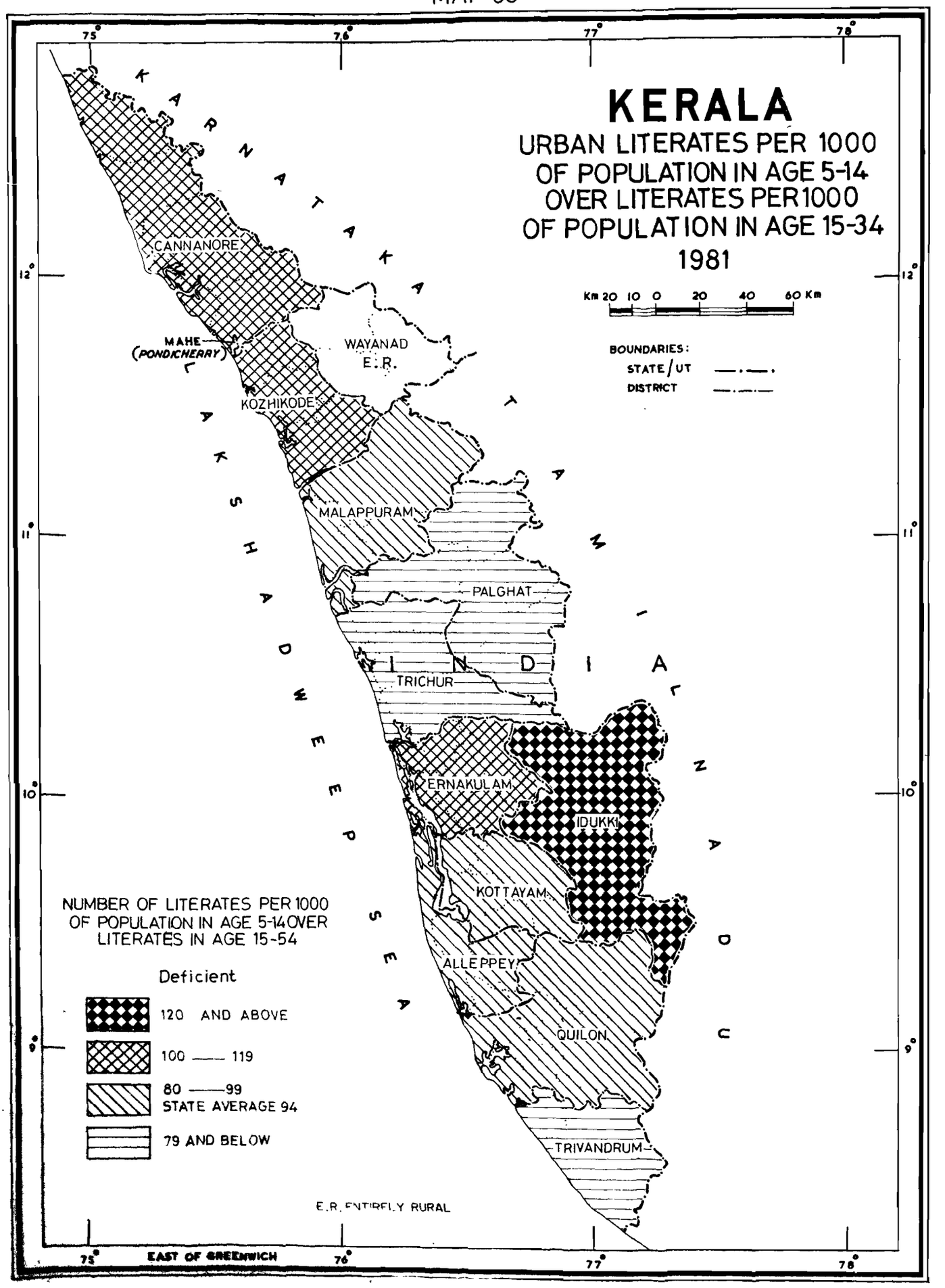
MAP 81


KERALA
CHANGE IN
FEMALE LITERACY
1971-81
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
CANNANORE
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
PERCENTAGE GAIN IN
FEMALE LITERACY
14.00 AND ABOVE
12.00 - 13.99
10 00 - 11 99
STATE AVERAGE 10 83
8 .00 - 9 99
7 99 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

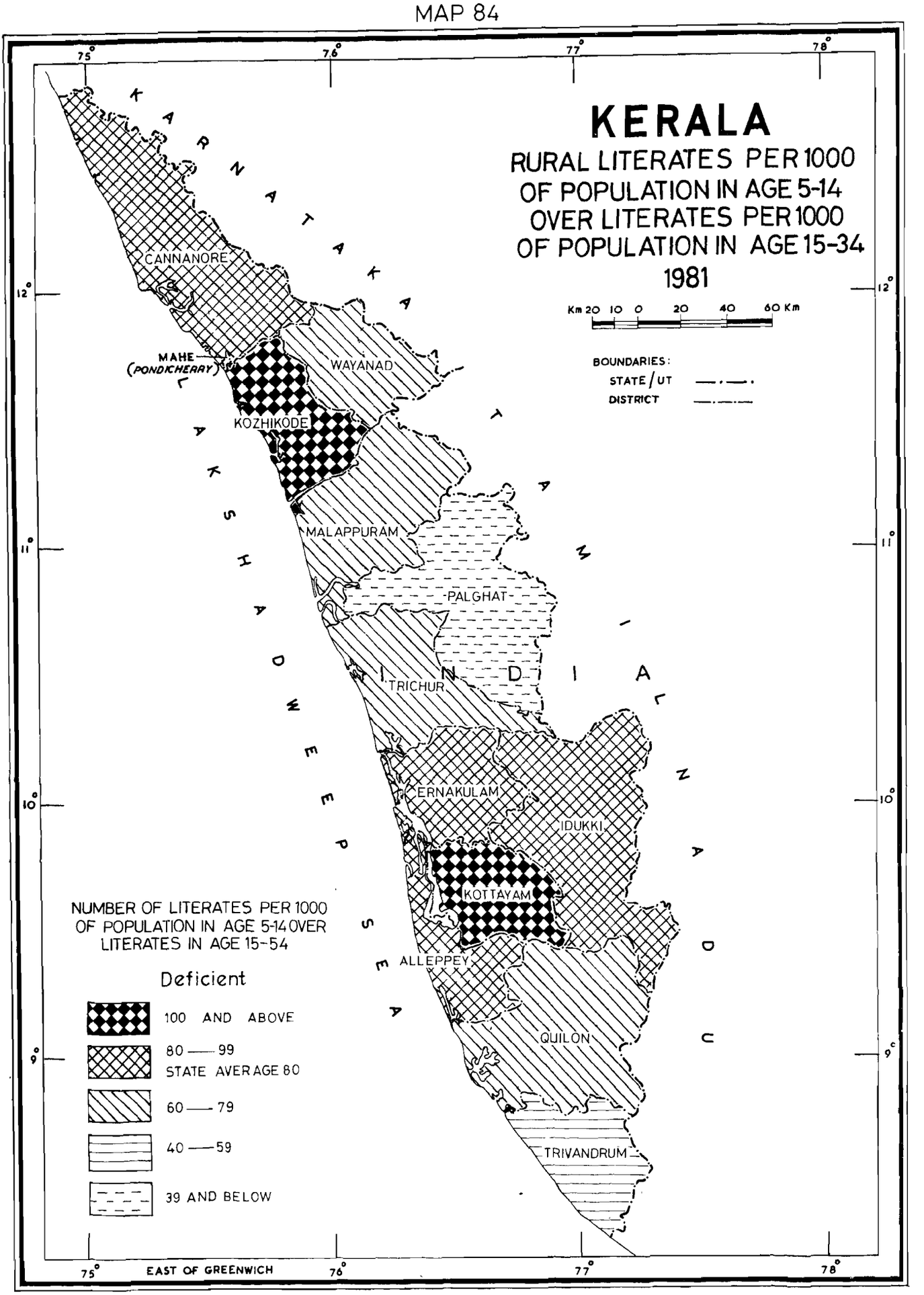
MAP 82

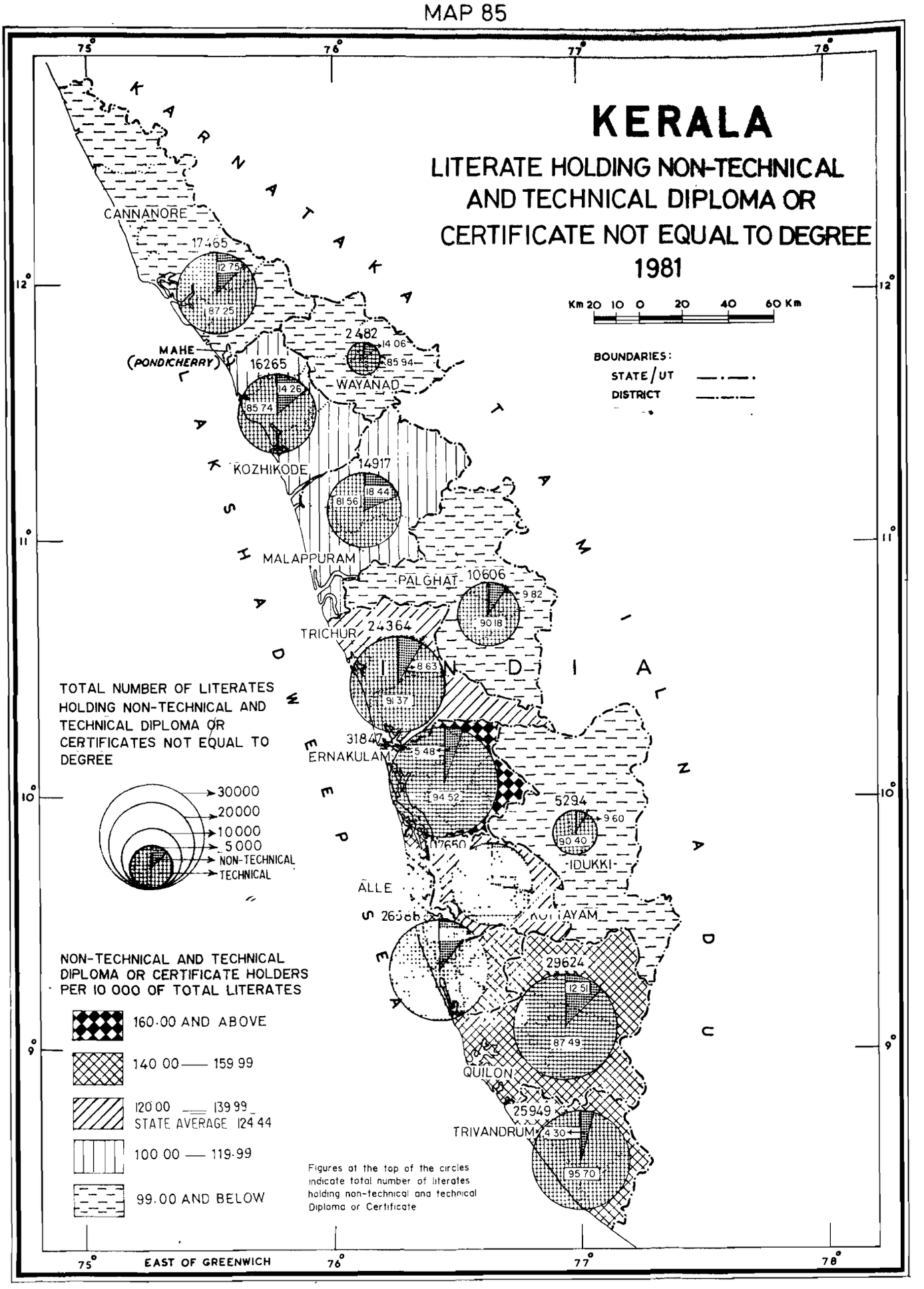

KERALA
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
IDUKKI
ERNAKULAM
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
Primary and Middle
Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University, Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree and Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree
Graduate and Above
Literates (without educational level)
Illiterates
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 100000 PERSONS
75° 76° 77° 78°
12° 11° 10° 9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

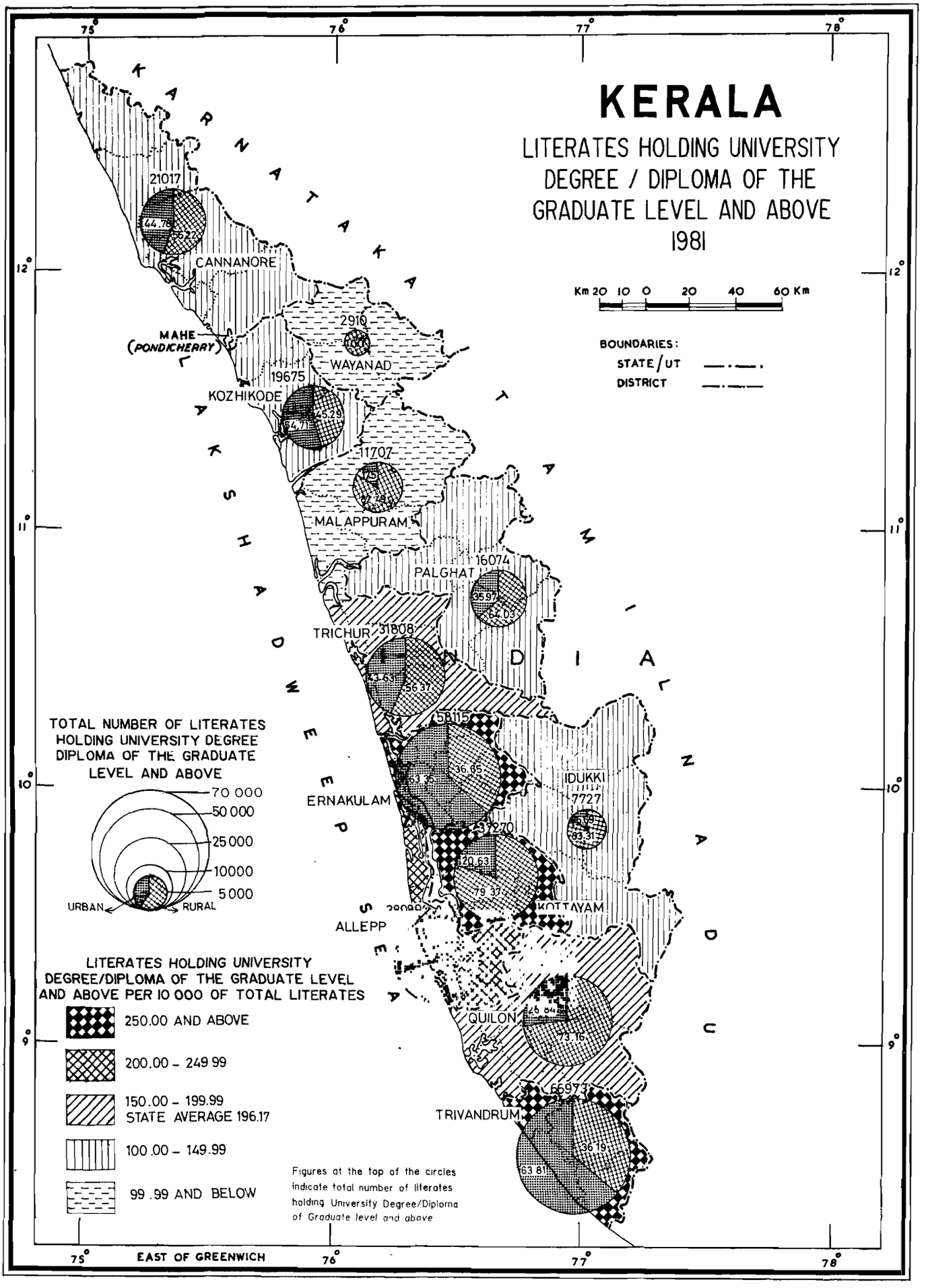
MAP 83

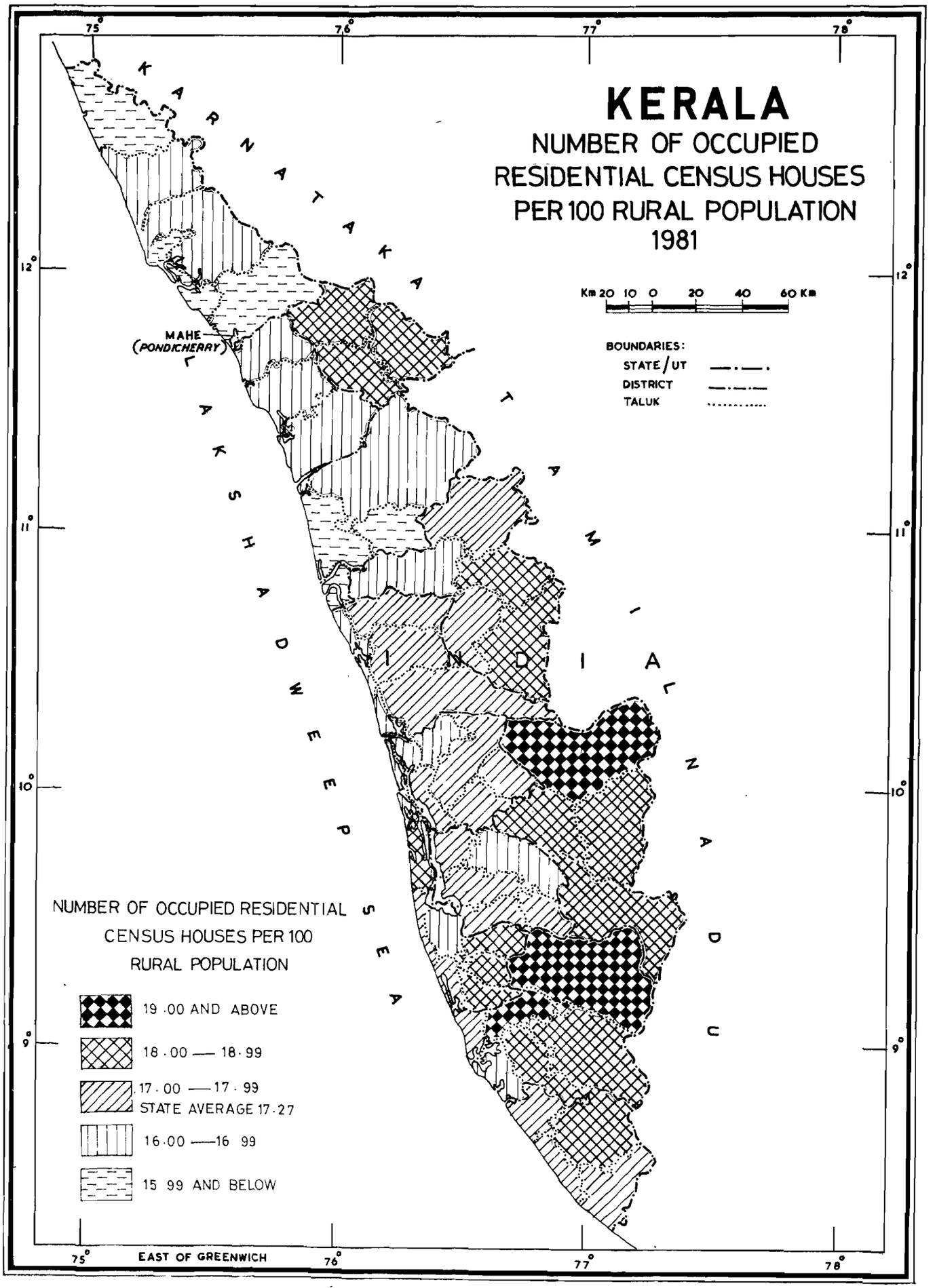

KERALA
URBAN LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD E.R.
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES IN AGE 15-54
Deficient
120 AND ABOVE
100 —— 119
80 ——99
STATE AVERAGE 94
79 AND BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
75° EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 77° 78°
12° 11° 10° 9°

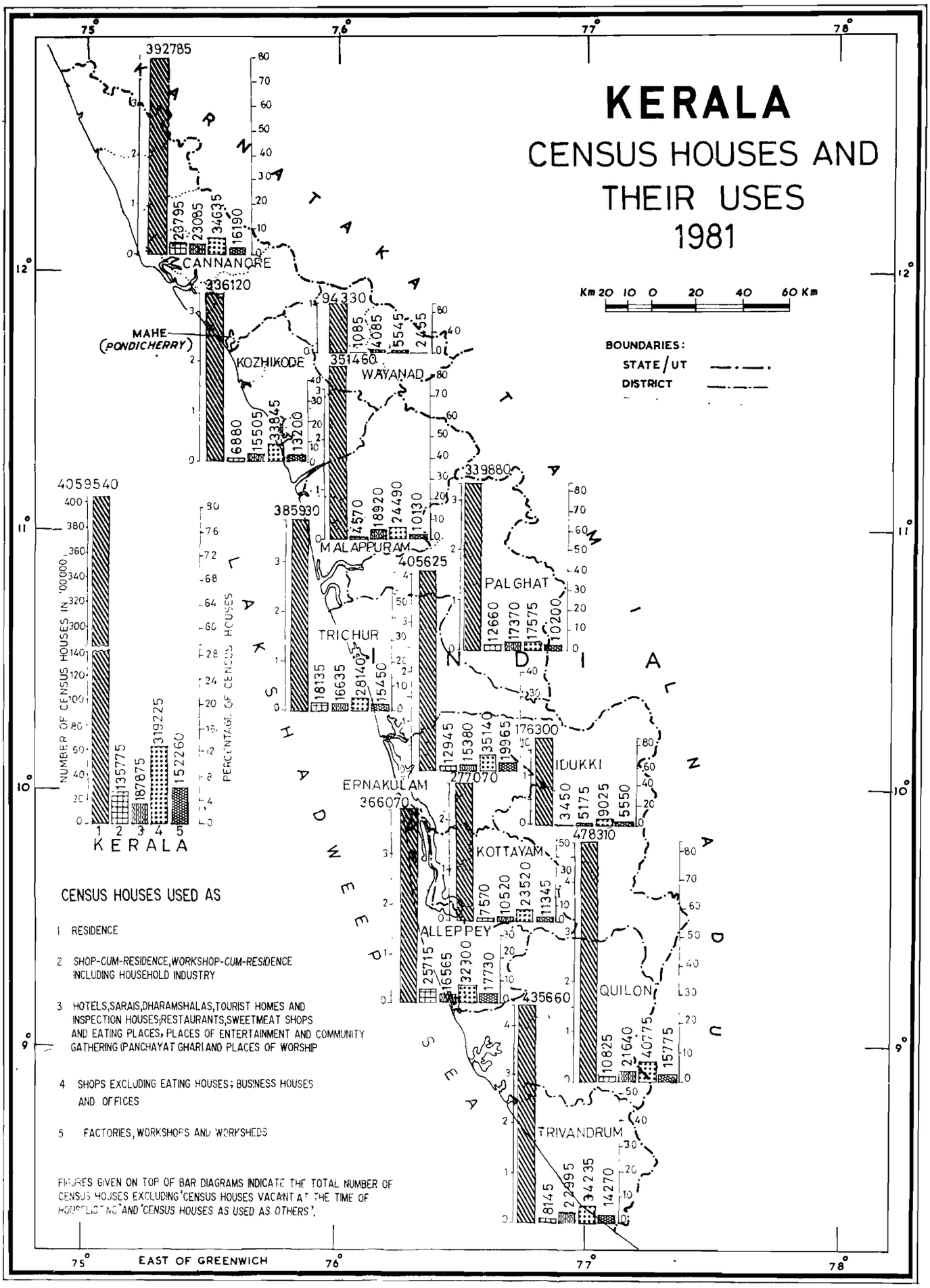
MAP 84

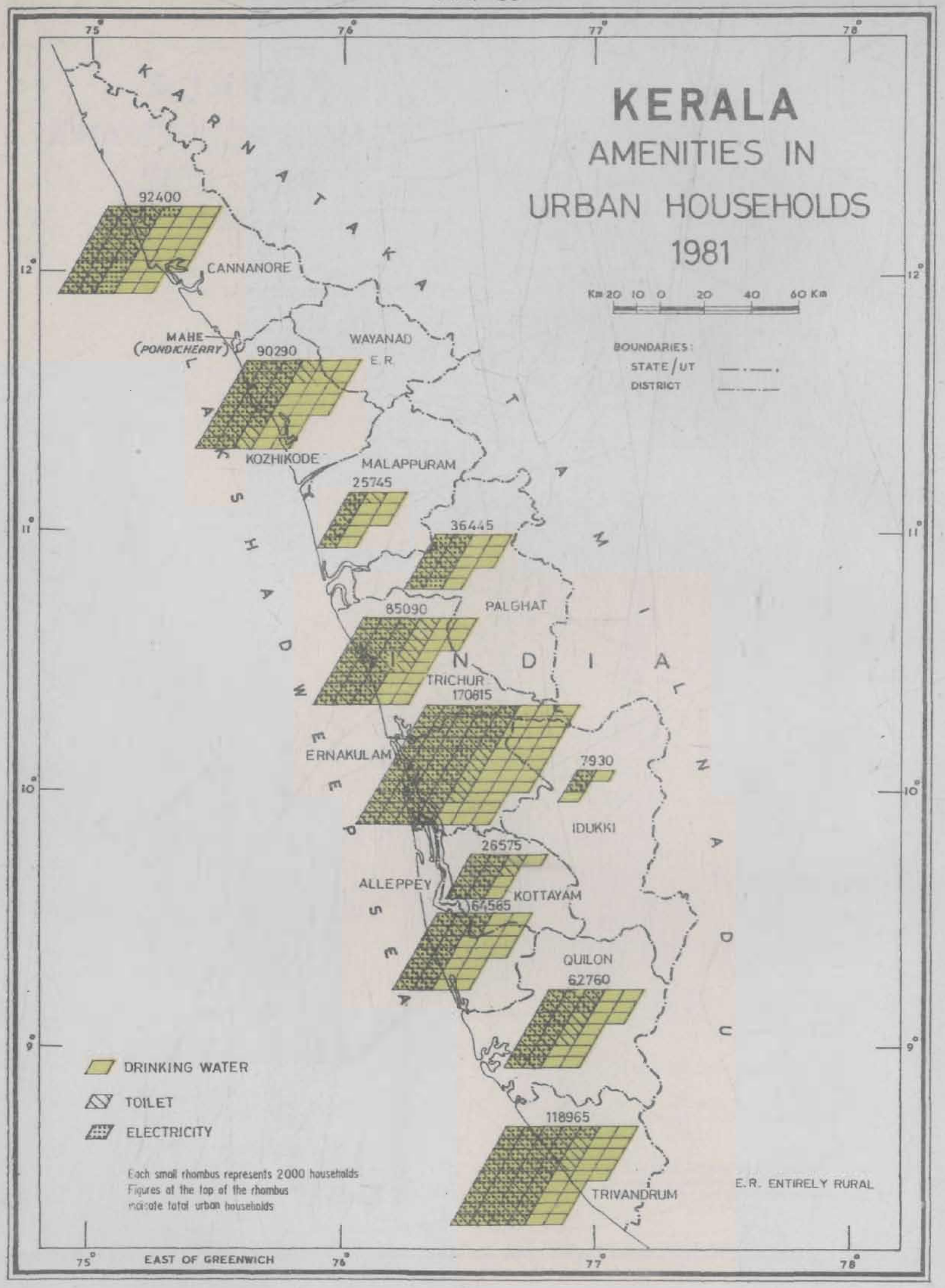

KERALA
RURAL LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ARABIAN SEA
NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES IN AGE 15-54
Deficient
100 AND ABOVE
80 — 99
STATE AVERAGE 80
60 — 79
40 — 59
39 AND BELOW
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH

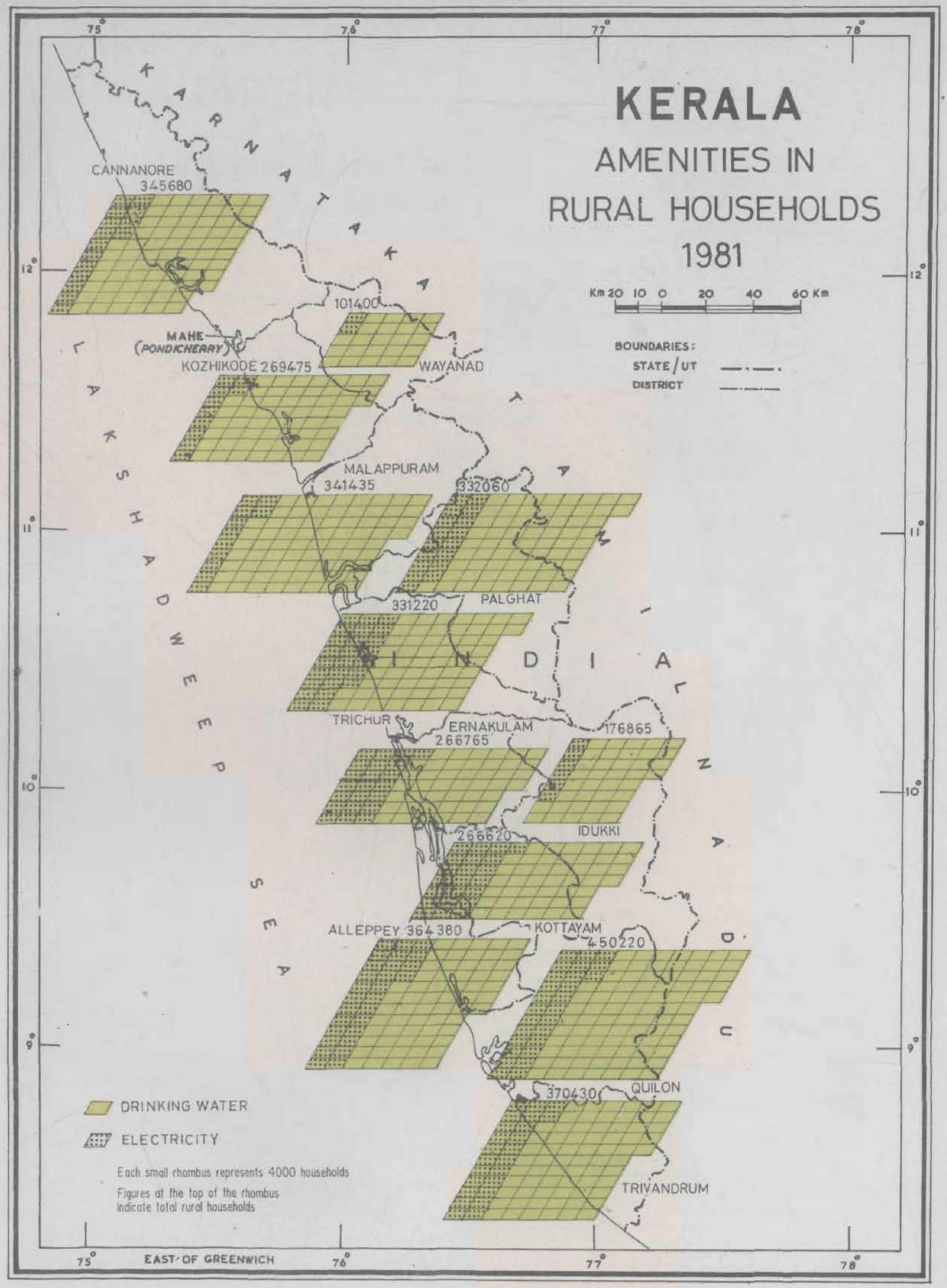

KERALA
LITERATE HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
CANNANORE
17465
12 75
87 25
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
16265
14 26
85 74
2482
14 06
85 94
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
14917
18 44
81 56
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
10606
9 82
90 18
TRICHUR
24364
8 63
91 37
ERNAKULAM
31847
5 48
94 52
17650
5294
9 60
90 40
IDUKKI
ALLE
26566
KOTTAYAM
29624
12 51
87 49
QUILON
25949
4 30
95 70
TRIVANDRUM
TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
30000
20000
10000
5000
NON-TECHNICAL
TECHNICAL
NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE HOLDERS PER 10 000 OF TOTAL LITERATES
160·00 AND ABOVE
140 00 — 159 99
120 00 — 139 99
STATE AVERAGE 124 44
100 00 — 119·99
99·00 AND BELOW
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total number of literates holding non-technical and technical Diploma or Certificate
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA

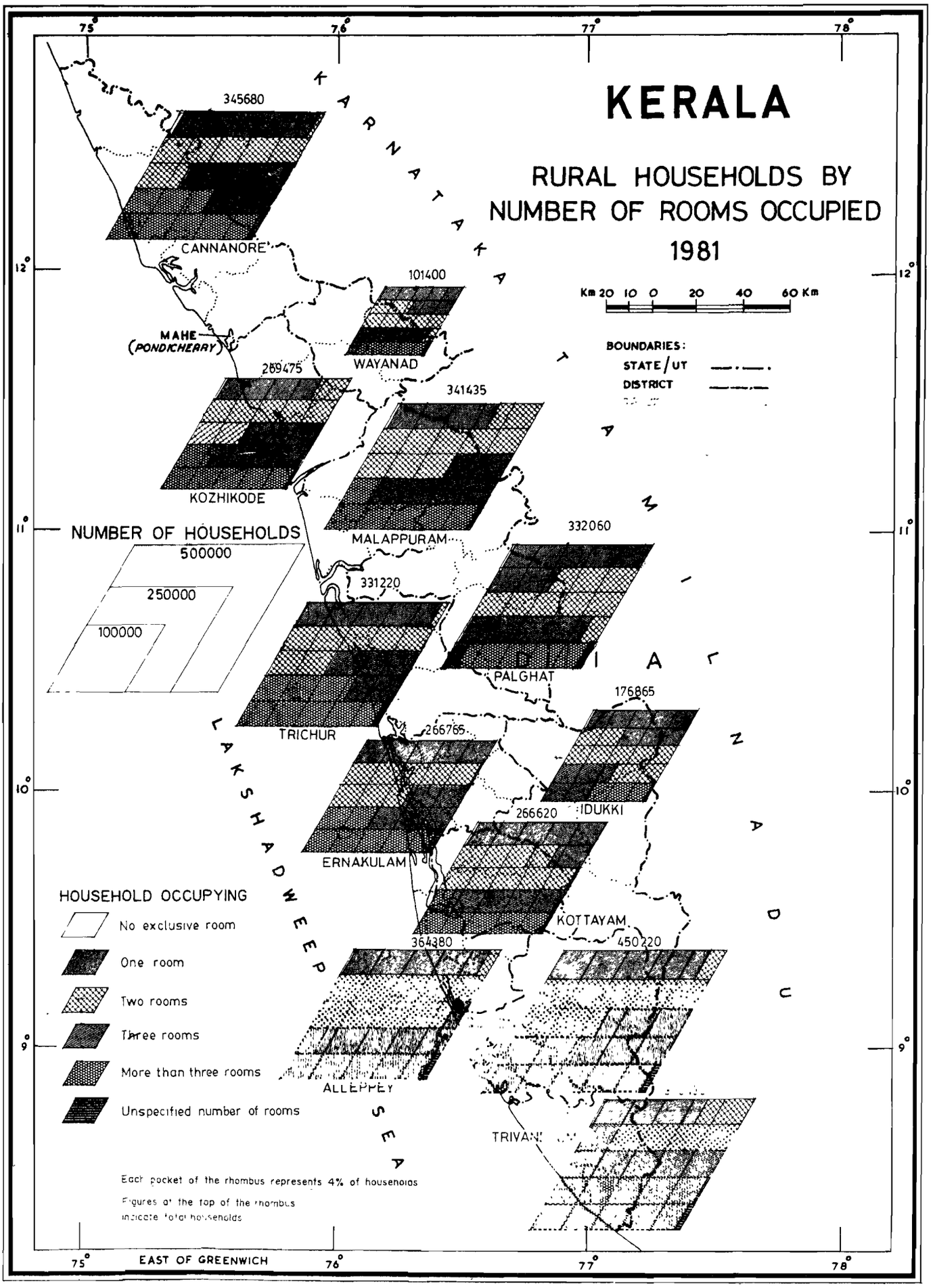

KERALA
LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE / DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
21017
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
2910
WAYANAD
19675
KOZHIKODE
11707
MALAPPURAM
16074
PALGHAT
31808
TRICHUR
58115
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
7727
37270
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPP
QUILON
66973
TRIVANDRUM
TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE
70 000
50 000
25 000
10000
5 000
URBAN
RURAL
LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE PER 10 000 OF TOTAL LITERATES
250.00 AND ABOVE
200.00 - 249 99
150.00 - 199.99
STATE AVERAGE 196.17
100.00 - 149.99
99 .99 AND BELOW
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total number of literates holding University Degree/Diploma of Graduate level and above
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH
ARABIAN SEA

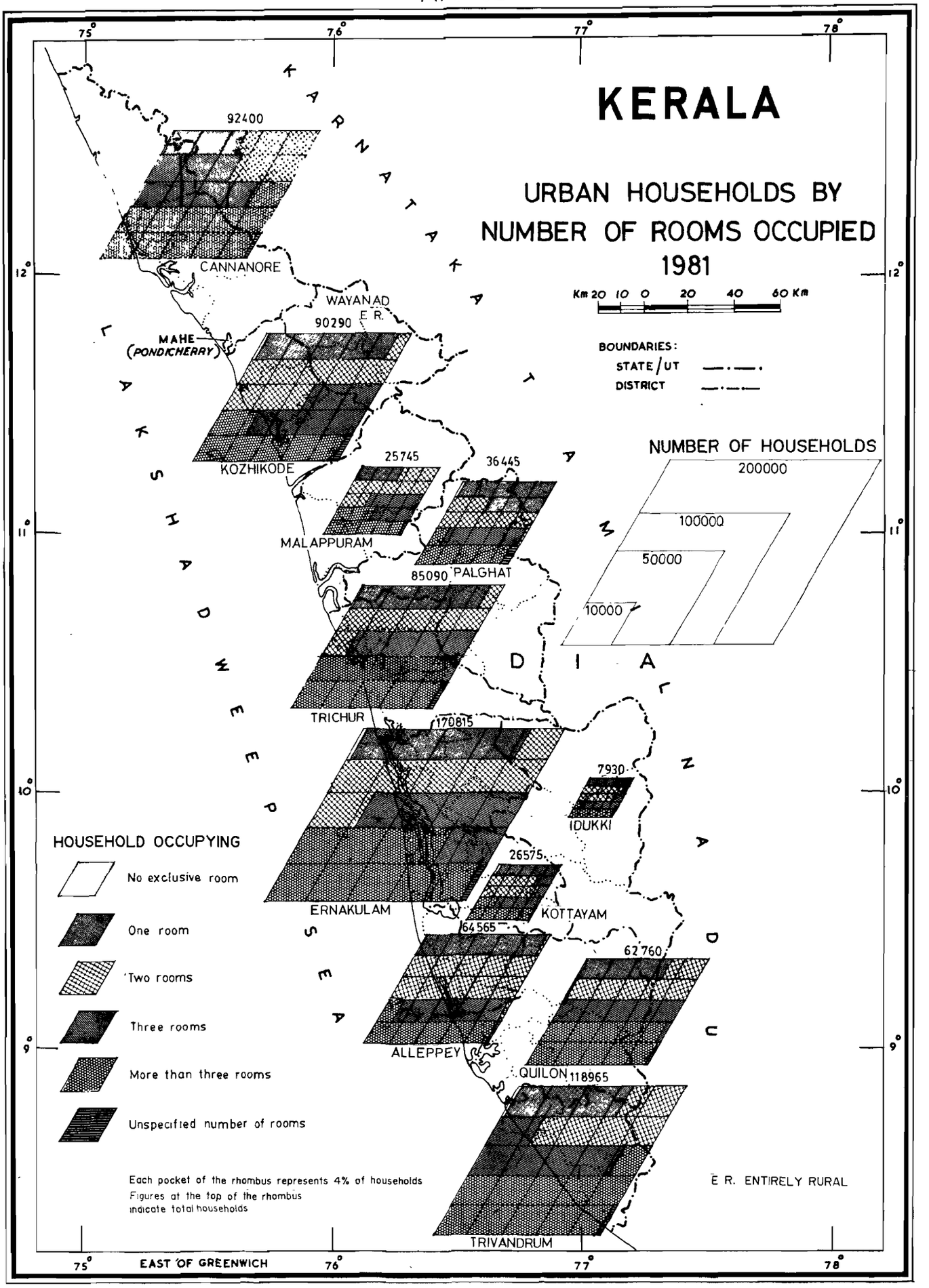

KERALA
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED
RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES
PER 100 RURAL POPULATION
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL
CENSUS HOUSES PER 100
RURAL POPULATION
19 ·00 AND ABOVE
18 ·00 — 18 ·99
17 ·00 — 17 ·99
STATE AVERAGE 17 ·27
16 ·00 — 16 99
15 99 AND BELOW
75° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

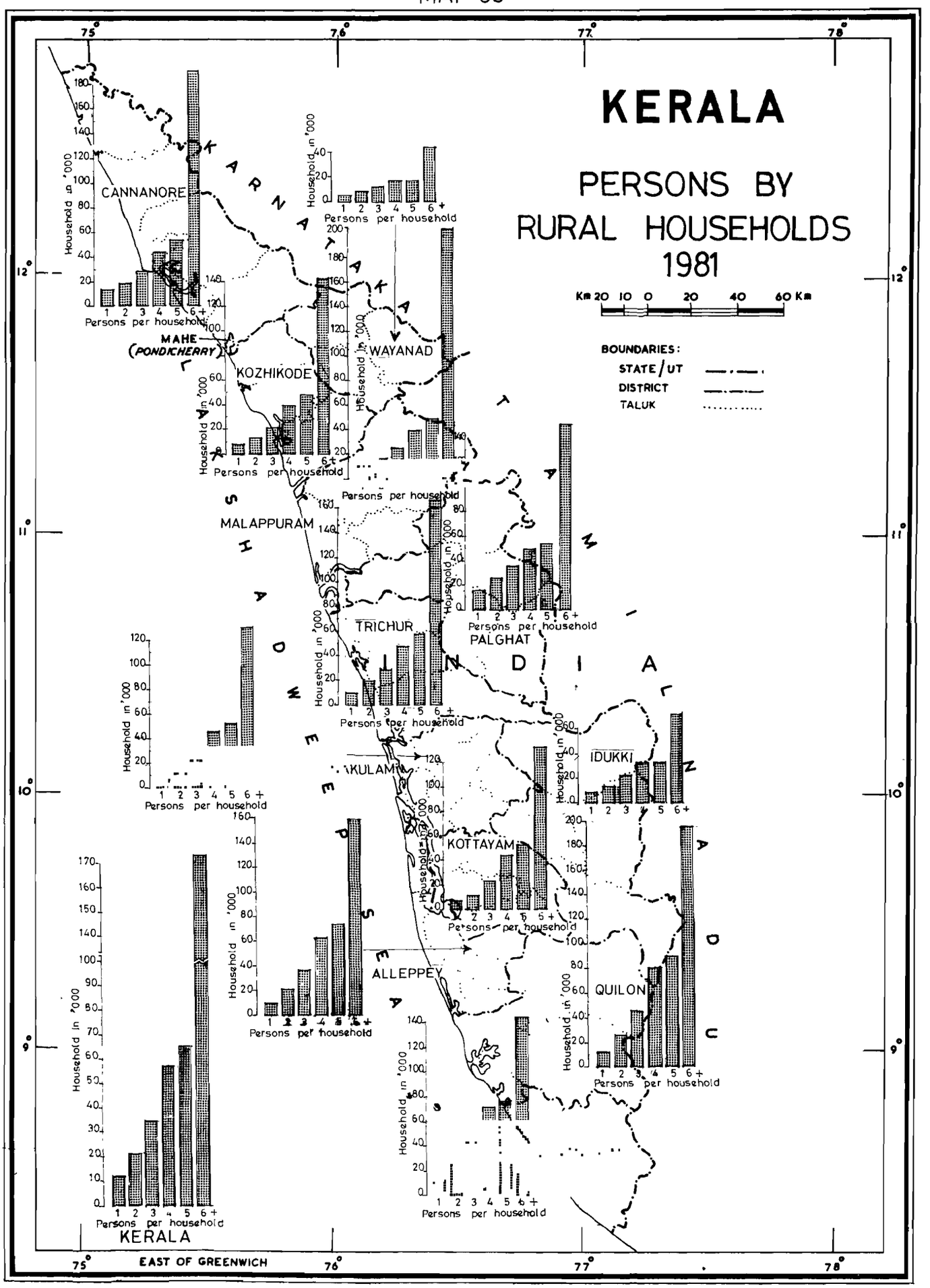

KERALA
CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
CANNANORE
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
WAYANAD
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP
INDIA
NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES IN '00000'
PERCENTAGE OF CENSUS HOUSES
KERALA
CENSUS HOUSES USED AS
1 RESIDENCE
2 SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE, WORKSHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
3 HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARAMSHALAS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES; RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES; PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYAT GHAR) AND PLACES OF WORSHIP
4 SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES; BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES
5 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS
FIGURES GIVEN ON TOP OF BAR DIAGRAMS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES EXCLUDING 'CENSUS HOUSES VACANT AT THE TIME OF HOUSELISTING' AND 'CENSUS HOUSES AS USED AS OTHERS'.
EAST OF GREENWICH

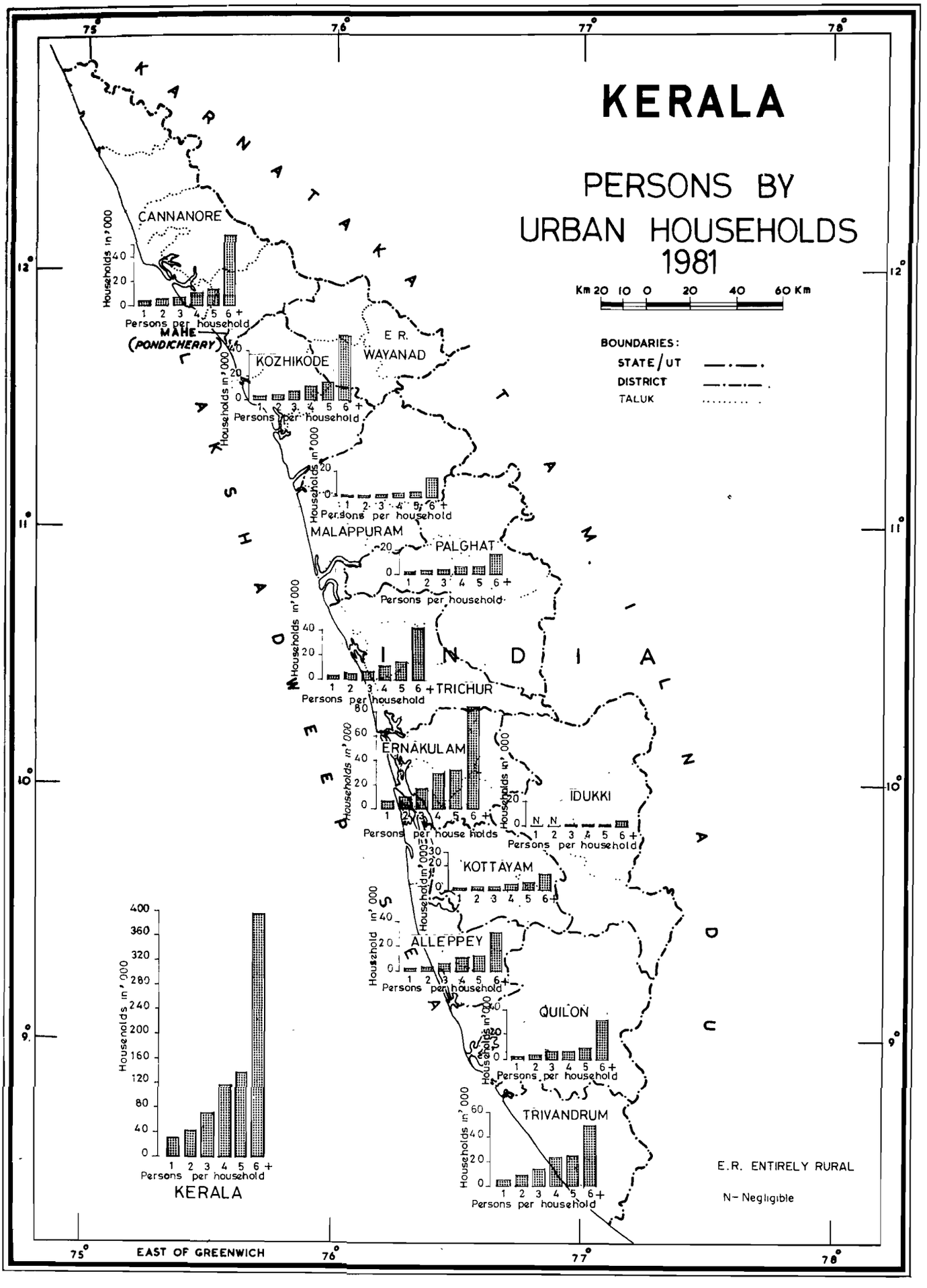

KERALA
AMENITIES IN
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA
92400
CANNANORE
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
90290
WAYANAD
E.R.
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
25745
36445
85090
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
170815
ERNAKULAM
7930
IDUKKI
26575
ALLEPPEY
KOTTAYAM
64565
QUILON
62760
118965
TRIVANDRUM
DRINKING WATER
TOILET
ELECTRICITY
Each small rhombus represents 2000 households
Figures at the top of the rhombus
indicate total urban households
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH


KERALA
AMENITIES IN
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
CANNANORE
345680
101400
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE 269475
WAYANAD
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MALAPPURAM
341435
332060
331220
PALGHAT
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
266765
176865
266620
IDUKKI
ALLEPPEY 364380
KOTTAYAM
450220
370430
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
DRINKING WATER
ELECTRICITY
Each small rhombus represents 4000 households
Figures at the top of the rhombus
indicate total rural households
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH


KERALA
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
345680
CANNANORE
101400
WAYANAD
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
269475
KOZHIKODE
341435
MALAPPURAM
332060
PALGHAT
331220
TRICHUR
176865
IDUKKI
266765
ERNAKULAM
266620
KOTTAYAM
364380
450220
ALLEPPEY
TRIVANDRUM
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
500000
250000
100000
HOUSEHOLD OCCUPYING
No exclusive room
One room
Two rooms
Three rooms
More than three rooms
Unspecified number of rooms
Each pocket of the rhombus represents 4% of households
Figures at the top of the rhombus indicate total households
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ARABIAN SEA
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH


KERALA
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UT
DISTRICT
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
200000
100000
50000
10000
HOUSEHOLD OCCUPYING
No exclusive room
One room
Two rooms
Three rooms
More than three rooms
Unspecified number of rooms
Each pocket of the rhombus represents 4% of households
Figures at the top of the rhombus indicate total households
E R. ENTIRELY RURAL
92400
CANNANORE
WAYANAD E R.
90290
MAHE (PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
25745
36445
MALAPPURAM
85090
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
170815
7930
IDUKKI
26575
ERNAKULAM
KOTTAYAM
64565
62760
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
118965
TRIVANDRUM
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH
ARABIAN SEA
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA


KERALA
PERSONS BY
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
CANNANORE
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
WAYANAD
MALAPPURAM
TRICHUR
PALGHAT
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
KERALA
Household in '000
Persons per household
1 2 3 4 5 6+
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°
EAST OF GREENWICH
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA


KERALA
PERSONS BY
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
1981
Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
CANNANORE
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
E.R.
WAYANAD
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
PALGHAT
TRICHUR
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
TRIVANDRUM
Households in '000
Persons per household
KERALA
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
N- Negligible
EAST OF GREENWICH
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
75°
76°
77°
78°
12°
11°
10°
9°

PART—V

EXPLANATORY NOTES OF THE MAPS

PART—I

GENERAL

Map 1

POSITION OF KERALA IN INDIA, 1981

The map shows the geographical position of Kerala in India as well as the boundaries of all the states and union territories along with their head-quarters as per the 1981 Census.

This state is situated on the south-west corner of the Indian sub-continent and lies between 8° 17' 30" and 12° 47' 40" North latitudes and 74° 51' 57" and 77° 24' 47" East longitudes. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Dakshin Kannad, Kodagu and Mysore districts of Karnataka state, on the east by the Nilgiri, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapu-ram and Tirunelveli districts of Tamil Nadu and on the south by the Kanniyakumari district of Tamil Nadu and on the west by the Lakshadweep Sea. The State has an area of 38,863 Km^2. which works out to 1.18 per cent of the total area of the country. The population of the state is 25,453,680 as per the 1981 Census. Kerala ranks seventeenth in respect of area and twelfth in regard to population among the states in India.

In contrast to the rest of the country, Kerala has a distinct physical and cultural entity. Hemmed in between the mighty Sahyadri mountains on the east and the Lakshadweep Sea on the west, the land is a beautiful tract with a salubrious climate. This narrow strip of land has a long sea coast of about 580 km. The width of the state at the northern extreme is about 16 km. and it gradually increases towards the central region of the State, the maxi-mum width reaches near Kodungallur with 102 km. Then it gradually tapers off and at the southern most tip of Kerala it has a width of only 8 km. The State is accessible by land, sea and air from the rest of the country.

Map 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1981

This map shows the administrative divisions of Kerala drawn at the taluk level and is also showing their headquarters as on 1st March, 1981.

The district boundaries are marked with dots and dashes and the taluk boundaries with dotted lines. The state capital, district and taluk headquarters are marked with different symbols, the names of headquarters given against them. Wherever the name of the taluk is different from the names of the headquarters, the names of the headquarters are given in *italics.* Name of the taluk and headquarters differ in the following cases.

1.	*Manjeri*	Headquarters of Ernad taluk
2.	*Wadakkancherry*	Headquarters of Talappilly taluk
3.	*Irinjalakuda*	Headquarters of Mukundapuram taluk
4.	*Perumbavoor*	Headquarters of Kunnathunad taluk
5.	*Nedumkandam*	Headquarters of Udumbanchola taluk
6.	*Palai*	Headquarters of Meenachil taluk
7.	*Alleppey*	Headquarters of Ambalapuzha taluk
8.	*Harippad*	Headquarters of Karthigappally taluk
9.	*Mancombu*	Headquarters of Kuttanad taluk
10.	*Punalur*	Headquarters of Pathanapuram taluk
11.	*Adoor*	Headquarters of Kunnathur taluk
12.	*Attingal*	Headquarters of Chirayinkil taluk

Out of the 58 taluks, 12 taluks, located in Western Ghats, have an area of 1,000 Km^2 and above. Ernad taluk has the largest area with 2,176.6 Km^2 while Cochin is the smallest with 140.9 Km^2. The width of the land from west to east ranges between 11.27 km. and 120.70 km. The length of the sea coast is above 580 km. The state has 12 districts and 58 taluks and their boundaries are depicted in this map. Except Kottayam, Idukki and Wayanad all the other districts have recorded a population of over 2 million. Coming to taluks, Kozhikode is the most populous with 11.73 lakhs while Kothamangalam with 1.65 lakhs, is the least populous. Manathavady, Vythiri, Devicolam and Peermade are the other 4 taluks with population less than 2 lakhs. Twentyseven taluks fall in the population range 2 to 4 lakhs and 14 taluks fall in the range of 4 to 6 lakhs. There are 12 taluks which have a population of 6 lakhs and more, Kozhikode, Ernad, Tellicherry and Mukundapuram are the four taluks with an area of 1,000 Km^2. and above as well as a population of 6 lakhs and above.

State/District		Area in Km²	Population	Number		
				Taluks	Towns	Villages (Rural)
1		2	3	4	5	6
	KERALA	38,863.0	25,453,680	58	106	1,219
1.	Cannanore	4,958.0	2,803,467	5	26	150
2.	Wayanad	2,132.0	554,026	3	—	31
3.	Kozhikode	2,345.0	2,245,265	3	6	89
4.	Malappuram	3,548.0	2,402,701	4	4	115
5.	Palghat	4,480.0	2,044,399	5	4	146
6.	Trichur	3,032.0	2,439,543	5	25	213
7.	Ernakulam	2,408.0	2,535,294	7	16	79
8.	Idukki	5,061.0	971,636	4	2	42
9.	Kottayam	2,204.0	1,697,442	5	4	74
10.	Alleppey	1,883.0	2,350,145	7	7	97
11.	Quilon	4,620.0	2,813,650	6	6	97
12.	Trivandrum	2,192.0	2,596,112	4	6	86

Map 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES, 1971-81

The map shows the changes that have taken place in the boundaries of the districts and state during the decade 1971-81. The areas transferred at the district level are marked by different shades.

There is no change in the boundaries of Kerala state since the 1971 Census. The district boundaries of Trichur, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum districts have also not undergone any change in jurisdiction since 1971. North Wayanad taluk of Cannanore district which was initially transferred to Kozhikode district was subsequently transferred to the newly formed Wayanad district, after renaming the taluk as Manantavady. South Wayanad taluk of Kozhikode district was also transferred to the newly formed Wayanad district. It was sub-divided into two taluks, viz., Sultan's Battery and Vythiri. Silent Valley reserved forest area of Ernad taluk of Malappuram district was transferred to Mannarghat taluk in Palghat district. Idukki district was newly formed comprising Devicolam, Udumbanchola and Peermade taluks of Kottayam district and Thodupuzha taluk (excluding Kalloorkkad village and portion of Manjalloor village) of Ernakulam district.

Map 4

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

The map shows the physiography of Kerala. The varying heights of the land surface are divided into six ranges. The depths of the sea are also divided into three ranges. The rivers, lakes and important peaks are also shown.

Kerala is singularly diversified in her physical features as in configuration. In the light of this diversity of physical features the state can be divided generally into three natural divisions consisting of the lowland or seaboard (height below 25 ft), plains (height between 25ft and 250 ft) and hills (height above 250 ft.) In the map the lowland and plains are however not shown separately. The coast for a short distance along the borders of the lakes is generally flat; retreating from it, the surface immediately becomes unequal roughening into slopes which gradually combine and swell into mountainous amphitheatre, viz., the Western Ghats, which bounds it on the east. The long and narrow stretch of sandy seaboard is low and generally swampy. The numerous back waters and the coconut palms which cover most of this area lend a richness to the landscape of the region. The plain succeeds the lowland in gentle ascents and valleys, but broken here and there by isolated low hills. The region is rich in agricultural produce. The Western Ghats, lying as a belt on the eastern borders pierced here and there by a few gaps of which the Palghat Gap is the most important, are mostly a mountainous and rocky terrain ranging to an average height of about 5,000 ft (1,524 m). Anamudi, the highest peak of south India (8,837 ft or 2,695m) is in Western Ghats in Kottayam district. The highland or the hills is thickly forested in its upper ranges, while in the lower ranges the forests are interspersed with plantations.

There are 44 rivers in the state of which 41 are west flowing and the rest east flowing. The east flowing rivers are tributaries of the Cauvery. The longest of these rivers is the Bharathapuzha 251.1 Km in length. A number of coastal lagoons of backwaters with their connecting canals stretch from the northern end to the southern end of the state which form one of the important navigation systems of the state.

Map 5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

This map shows the distribution of normal monthly and annual rainfall of the state.

It is based on the rainfall map cartographed and published by the Centre for Earth Science Studies, Trivandrum in the volume entitled Resource Atlas of Kerala. Isohytes are drawn by joining stations of equal rainfall at an interval of 100 cm. The region between the isohytes are shaded from deep to light corresponding to high to low rainfall.

Generally the rainfall increases from the coast to the foot-hills. It is scanty on the hill tops. The northern part of the state experiences heavy rain during July while the southern region is benefitted by good rainfall with peals in June-July and October. The north-eastern part of Devicolam shows an exception to this. The rainfall pattern in Palghat district is slightly different.

Map 6

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

The map gives the normal monthly and annual temperature of the state.

This map is taken from the map cartographed and published by the Centre for Earth Science Studies, Trivandrum and included in the Resource Atlas of Kerala. The data are based on 12 stations (5 stations of the Indian Meteorological Department and 7 stations of the Kerala State Electricity Board) for the period 1931 to 1979.

The map shows that the hottest period of the state is during March-May. Due to the onset of the monsoon the temperature gradually cools down. The lowest temperature is during December-January. The highest temperature is generally in the midland region of the state. In the coastal front the temperature is moderate while in the high land region it is low.

Map 7

SOILS

The map shows the distribution of different types of soils in the state.

The map is based on the 'Soils of India' published by the Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR), Nagpur. The classification adopted in it are based on sub-order associations. The physio-chemical properties and morphological features determine the 9 sub-order associations.

In general, sandy soil, laterite soil and forest loam are dominant in the region. The coastal region has psamments-orthents, fluvents-tropepts—orthents and orthents-psamments—aquents and a small patch of fluvents-tropepts. Major portion of central Kerala is covered by orthents-tropepts—rock outcrops. The foot hills of Idukki and Wayanad have udults-tropepts-rock outcrops. Under sub-order classification, soils types differ slightly in the Western Ghats.

PART—II

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Map 8

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1981

This map gives a picture of the degree of concentration of rural and urban population in the state.

Rural population is depicted by black dots each representing 5,000 persons and urban centres by red circles proportionate to the size class of population.

As per the 1981 Census 20,682,405 persons live in rural areas which constitute 81.26 per cent of the total population. The largest percentage of urban population among the districts is recorded in Ernakulam (39.56) followed by Kozhikode (27.18), Trivandrum (25.26), Cannanore (23.39) and Trichur (21.10). The lowest percentage is in Idukki district (4.59) The urban population spreads over 106 towns of which 6 are class I, 8 class II, 64 class III, 21 class IV, 6 class V and only one town class VI.

Out of the 12 districts of the state, Quilon is the most populous with 2,443,530 persons in the case of rural areas. Wayanad is the least populous with 554,026 persons. Only in Cannanore, Malappuram and Quilon districts rural population exceeds two million. There is no urban area in Wayanad district.

Of the total 1,331 revenue villages that existed in the state as on 1st March 1981, 112 villages lie wholly in urban areas like Corporation, Municipality, N.M. towns etc. In all 1,219 villages lie in rural areas which include 85 villages lying partly in rural and partly in urban areas.

The following table shows the district-wise distribution of rural/urban population.

State/District		Population			No. of Villages	No. of towns	Class of towns					
		Total	Rural	Urban			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	KERALA	25,453,680	20,682,405	4,771,275	1,219	106	6	8	64	21	6	1
1.	Cannanore	2,803,467	2,147,671	655,796	150	26	—	2	14	8	1	1
2.	Wayanad	554,026	554,026	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Kozhikode	2,245,265	1,635,033	610,232	89	6	1	1	4	—	—	—
4.	Malappuram	2,402,701	2,224,927	177,774	115	4	—	1	3	—	—	—
5.	Palghat	2,044,399	1,837,730	206,669	146	4	1	—	3	—	—	—
6.	Trichur	2,439,543	1,924,760	514,783	213	25	—	1	8	13	3	—
7.	Ernakulam	2,535,294	1,532,402	1,002,892	79	16	1	—	14	—	1	—
8.	Idukki	971,636	927,007	44,629	42	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
9.	Kottayam	1,697,442	1,538,335	159,107	74	4	—	2	2	—	—	—
10.	Alleppey	2,350,145	1,976,633	373,512	97	7	1	1	5	—	—	—
11.	Quilon	2,813,650	2,443,530	370,120	97	6	1	—	5	—	—	—
12.	Trivandrum	2,596,112	1,940,351	655,761	86	6	1	—	5	—	—	—

Map 9

DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1981

The map shows the regional variation in density of population per Km² of the state.

The taluk-wise density of population per Km² is calculated and the data are grouped into 6 ranges and the taluks are shaded according to these groupings by different shades of hatching from deep to light corresponding to high to low densities.

The density of population of the state is 655 persons per Km². The map reveals significant regional variation in the densities of taluks. Among the taluks Cochin records the highest density of 3,201 persons per Km² followed by Trivandrum (2,950), Quilon (2,125) and Ambalapuzha (2,100). Fifteen taluks have shown density below 500 persons per Km², the lowest being in Devicolam taluk (101) which has large tracts of tea plantations and dense forests. Nineteen taluks fall in the density range of 500-999 persons, 14 taluks in the range of 1,000-1,499 and 6 taluks in the range of 1,500-1,999. All the taluks in the eastern districts of Wayanad, Palghat and Idukki have a density of less than 1,000 persons per Km.² It is significant that all the taluks having a density of 1,000 persons and above lie in a continuous belt along the coast line starting from Kozhikode taluk in the north to Neyyattinkara taluk in the south. The other taluks which fall outside this continuous belt are Cannanore, Trichur, Alwaye, Parur, Kanayannur, Kottayam, Changanacherry, Thiruvalla, Chengannur and Mavelikkara. The following statement gives the taluk-wise density of population.

State/District/Taluk	Population per Km.²
1	2
KERALA	655
Cannanore District	565
1. Kasaragod taluk	450
2. Hosdurg taluk	440
3. Taliparamba	426
4. Cannanore	1,414
5. Tellicherry taluk	626
Wayanad District	260
1. Mananthavady taluk	223
2. Suitan's Battery taluk	268
3. Vythiri taluk	297
Kozhikode District	957
1. Badagara taluk	909
2. Quilandy taluk	756
3. Kozhikode taluk	1,143
Malappuram District	677
1. Ernad taluk	434
2. Perintalmanna taluk	697
3. Tirur taluk	1,269
4. Ponnani taluk	1,317
Palghat District	456
1. Ottappalam taluk	740
2. Mannarghat taluk	212
3. Palghat taluk	622
4. Chittur taluk	319

1	2
5. Alathur taluk	617
Trichur District	805
1. Chavakkad taluk	1,608
2. Talappilly taluk	704
3. Trichur taluk	1,052
4. Kodungallur taluk	1,747
5. Mukundapuram taluk	512
Ernakulam District	1,053
1. Parur taluk	1,675
2. Alwaye taluk	1,120
3. Kunnathunad taluk	514
4. Kothamangalam taluk	578
5. Muvattupuzha taluk	641
6. Kanayannur taluk	1,881
7. Cochin taluk	3,201
Idukki District	192
1. Devicolam taluk	101
2. Udumbanchola taluk	330
3. Thodupuzha taluk	272
4. Peermade taluk	133
Kottayam District	770
1. Vaikom taluk	869
2. Meenachil taluk	518
3. Kottayam taluk	1,073
4. Changanacherry taluk	1,130
5. Kanjirappally taluk	543
Alleppey District	1,248
1. Shertallai taluk	1,357
2. Ambalapuzha taluk	2,100
3. Kuttanad taluk	782
4. Thiruvalla taluk	1,050
5. Chengannur taluk	1,236
6. Karthigappally taluk	1,627
7. Mavelikkara taluk	1,238
Quilon District	609
1. Karunagappally taluk	1,784
2. Kunnathur taluk	860
3. Pathanamthitta taluk	218
4. Pathanapuram taluk	303
5. Kottarakkara taluk	884
6. Quilon	2,125
Trivandrum District	1,184
1. Chirayinkil taluk	1,361
2. Nedumangad taluk	545
3. Trivandrum taluk	2,950
4. Neyyattinkara taluk	1,166

Map 10

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1971-81

This map shows the intercensal change in the taluk-wise population of the state for the period 1971-81.

The percentage change (increase or decrease) in population during 1971-81 for each taluk is calculated and they are grouped into 6 ranges. The taluks are shaded according to various grades of hatchings from dark to light as per high to low order of values.

During the decade 1971-81 Kerala's population has increased by 19.24 per cent. The population of all the taluks increased and the percentage figures vary between 6.12 (Thiruvalla) and 41.36 (Sultan's Battery). Only four taluks have percentage increase below 10.00. These taluks are Meenachil in Kottayam district and Thiruvalla, Chengannur and Mavelikkara taluks in Alleppey district. Two taluks lie in the range 35.00 and above, 6 taluks in the range 30.00-34.99, 3 taluks in the range 25.00-29.99, 13 taluks in 20.00-24.99, 14 taluks in 15.00-19.99 and 20 taluks came in the last range 14.99 and below. The taluks which have recorded high increase of population during 1971-81 are Sultan's Battery (41.36) and Mannarghat (35.95). The following statement illustrates the percentage variation of population during 1971-81 at taluk level.

District/Taluk	Percentage variation in population 1971-81 (Gain)
1	2
KERALA	19.24
1. Cannanore District	25.39
1. Kasaragod taluk	23.64
2. Hosdurg taluk	32.22
3. Taliparamba taluk	30.17
4. Cannanore taluk	21.36
5. Tellicherry taluk	22.64
2. Wayanad District	33.87
1. Mananthavady taluk	28.82
2. Sultan's Battery taluk	41.36
3. Vythiri taluk	30.81
3. Kozhikode District	23.25
1. Badagara taluk	21.97
2. Quilandy taluk	22.03
3. Kozhikode taluk	24.41
4. Malappuram District	29.43
1. Ernad taluk	31.83
2. Perintalmanna taluk	29.18
3. Tirur taluk	29.09
4. Ponnani taluk	22.76
5. Palghat District	21.30
1. Ottappalam taluk	19.88
2. Mannarghat taluk	35.95
3. Palghat taluk	21.40
4. Chittur taluk	17.41

1	2
5. Alathur taluk	18.68
6. Trichur District	14.60
1. Chavakkad taluk	15.05
2. Talappilly taluk	15.58
3. Trichur taluk	13.68
4. Kodungallur taluk	15.62
5. Mukundapuram taluk	14.20
7. Ernakulam District	17.18
1. Parur taluk	14.21
2. Alwaye taluk	20.98
3. Kunnathunad taluk	19.19
4. Kothamangalam taluk	15.70
5. Muvattupuzha taluk	10.98
6. Kanayannur taluk	21.69
7. Cochin taluk	13.66
8. Idukki District	26.91
1. Devicolam taluk	33.48
2. Udumbanchola taluk	33.38
3. Thodupuzha taluk	20.44
4. Peermade taluk	18.90
9. Kottayam District	10.29
1. Vaikom taluk	10.03
2. Meenachil taluk	6.49
3. Kottayam taluk	12.40
4. Changanacherry taluk	11.58
5. Kanjirappally taluk	10.60
10. Alleppey District	10.56
1. Shertallai Taluk	14.50
2. Ambalapuzha taluk	13.91
3. Kuttanad taluk	10.76
4. Thiruvalla taluk	6.12
5. Chengannur taluk	7.09
6. Karthigappally taluk	10.59
7. Mavelikkara Taluk	9.54
11. Quilon District	16.61
1. Karunagappally taluk	17.72
2. Kunnathur taluk	14.85
3. Pathanamthitta taluk	10.45
4. Pathanapuram taluk	20.41
5. Kottarakkara taluk	15.72
6. Quilon taluk	19.21
12. Trivandrum District	18.08
1. Chirayinkil taluk	12.52
2. Nedumangad taluk	17.23
3. Trivandrum taluk	21.28
4. Neyyattinkara taluk	19.03

Map 11

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-81

The growth of population in rural and urban areas are shown in this map.

Vertical bars proportionate to absolute rural and urban population of each census year from 1901-81 for all districts are drawn. Rural/urban bars are drawn overlapping each other. The bars are divided by different hatchings according to male and female population.

During the last eighty years Kerala's rural population has increased by more than three times. In other words in 1901 there were 5.9 million population as against 20.7 million in 1981. The urban population has increased from 4.5 lakh people in 1901 to 47.7 lakh in 1981. The growth of rural population during 1901-81 was 248.09 per cent as against 297.95 per cent for total population. Idukki district has the highest growth rate during the period 1901-81 with 1,937.57 per cent while Palghat district records the lowest with 167.62 per cent. The other districts which exceed the state growth rate are Wayanad, Quilon and Trivandrum districts. Since there is change in criteria for treating places as census towns in the various censuses no comment on the growth rate of urban population is attempted. The following statement illustrates the growth rates of total, rural and urban population during 1901-81

State/District		Growth rate 1901-81		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4
	KERALA	297.95	248.09	949.79
1.	Cannanore	268.44	204.54	1,077.50
2.	Wayanad	637.24	637.24	—
3.	Kozhikode	268.04	213.37	591.09
4.	Malappuram	252.22	231.29	1,583.15
5.	Palghat	167.62	160.51	253.32
6.	Trichur	257.06	195.19	1,550.00
7.	Ernakulam	292.30	167.87	1,251.64
8.	Idukki	1,937.57	1,843.98	—
9.	Kottayam	276.69	267.32	400.08
10.	Alleppey	252.78	211.03	1,118.12
11.	Quilon	435.31	379.20	2,258.80
12.	Trivandrum	435.84	354.83	1,032.93

Map 12

FERTILITY, 1981

The map brings out the district-wise fertility rate as measured by the ratio expressed as the number of children in age-group 0-4 per 100 women in the child bearing age-group 15-44.

The district-wise data are grouped into five ranges above and below state average and the districts are hatched with deep to light shades according to high to low rate of fertility.

The average fertility rate of the state is 44.59 for every 100 women of the reproductive age 15-44. Among the districts, fertility rate is highest in Malappuram (61.33) and the lowest in Kottayam (36.99). The northern districts of the state show higher fertility rate as compared to southern districts. This complies that the future growth of population of the state depends on the pattern emerged by the northern districts. The following table illustrated this.

State/District	Fertility rate
1	2
KERALA	44.59

	1	2
1.	Malappuram	61.33
2.	Wayanad	54.72
3.	Cannanore	52.38
4.	Palghat	49.17
5.	Kozhikode	47.47
6.	Idukki	44.63
7.	Quilon	41.94
8.	Trichur	39.12
9.	Trivandrum	38.97
10.	Ernakulam	38.57
11.	Alleppey	38.40
12.	Kottayam	36.99

Map 13

EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM, 1981

This map shows districtwise total number of children ever born to 100 ever married women.

The proportion of children ever born to ever married women is calculated for the state and districts. These proportions are then grouped into six ranges, four above and two below the state average. The districts are shaded according to the groupings by different grades of hatchings from deep to light corresponding to high to low values.

The map brings out that in all 364 children are born to 100 ever married women for the state as a whole. At the district level Wayanad has the highest proportion with 382 closely followed by Kottayam district (380), Idukki alone comes in the range 375-379, Cannanore and Ernakulam in the range 370-374. Malappuram and Trichur in 365-369, Palghat, Alleppey and Quilon in 360-364 and the remaining districts in the range 359 and below. The following statement shows the ratio of ever born children to ever born married women in the state and districts.

State/District	Ever married women	Total children ever born	Proportion of total children to 100 ever married women
1	2	3	4
KERALA	6,350,668	23,092,461	364
1. Cannanore	699,365	2,609,855	373
2. Wayanad	129,481	495,012	382
3. Kozhikode	576,748	2,045,520	355
4. Malappuram	614,137	2,261,212	368
5. Palghat	534,769	1,926,634	360
6. Trichur	616,937	2,252,706	365
7. Ernakulam	606,792	2,248,935	371
8. Idukki	221,644	840,732	379
9. Kottayam	403,585	1,534,664	380
10. Alleppey	597,510	2,156,034	361
11. Quilon	692,305	2,515,481	363
12. Trivandrum	657,397	2,205,674	336

Map 14

SEX RATIO, 1981

This map depicts the sex ratio, i.e., number of females per 1,000 males in 1981 in the taluks of Kerala state.

The sex ratio of taluks are calculated and grouped into five ranges, i.e., three above and two below the line of equality.

According to the Census of 1981 the population of Kerala consists of 12,527,767 males and 12,925,913 females showing an excess of 398,146 females over males. This works out to a sex ratio of 1,032 against 934 for the country as a whole.

The data reveal that only Wayanad, Ernakulam and Idukki districts have more males than females. The districts above the state average are Cannanore, Malappuram, Palghat, Trichur and Alleppey. The remaining districts have a ratio below the state average.

Among the taluks of the state, Chavakkad of Trichur district records the highest sex ratio with 1,182 while Sultan's Battery records the lowest with 930. In 43 taluks, the sex ratio exceed 1,000 and of these the figures of 26 taluks range between 1,000 and 1,049, 12 taluks between 1,050 and 1,100 and 5 taluks above 1,100. The taluks with high sex ratio are Chirayinkil in Trivandrum and a compact zone in central Kerala comprising Ottappalam, Talappilly, Chavakkad and Kodungallur. The taluks in favour of males are all the taluks of Wayanad district and a contiguous zone comprising Kanayannur, Kunnathunad, Muvattupuzha, Kothamangalam, Thodupuzha, Devicolam, Udumbanchola, Peermade, Kanjirappally, Kottayam, Meenachil and Neyyattinkara taluks. The following statement gives the sex ratio of districts and taluks according to the ranges.

District	949 and below	950—999	1,000—1,049	1,050—1,099	1100 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cannanore (1,034)			Kasaragod (1,003)	Tellicherry (1, 056)	
			Hosdurg (1, 038)		
			Taliparamba (1, 016)		
			Cannanore (1,041)		
2. Wayand (949)	Sultan's Battery (930)	Mananthavady (962) Vythiri (959)			
3. Kizhikode (1,020)			Quilandy (1,027)	Badagara (1,055)	
			Kozhikode (1,003)		
4. Malappuram (1,052)			Ernad (1,019)	Perintalmanna (1,057)	
				Tirur (1,076)	
				Ponnani (1,092)	
5. Palghat (1,056)			Mannarghat (1,013)	Alathur (1,063)	Ottappalam (1,101)
			Palghat (1,032)		
			Chittur (1,036)		

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Trichur (1,100)				Trichur (1,069)	Chavakkad (1,182)
				Mukundapuram (1,073)	Talappilly (1,114)
					Kodungallur (1,114)
7. Ernakulam (998)		Kunnathunad (985)	Parur (1,011)		
		Kothamangalam (987)	Alwaye (1,004)		
		Muvattupuzha (995)	Cochin (1,002)		
		Kanayannur (994)			
8. Idukki (963)	Devicolam (940)	Udumbanchola (954)			
		Thodupuzha (981)			
		Peermade (978)			
9. Kottayam (1,001)		Meenachil (993)	Vaikom (1,006)		
		Kottayam (999)	Changanacherry (1,020)		
		Kanjirappally (984)			
10. Alleppey (1,050)			Shertallai (1,015)	Thiruvalla (1,073)	
			Ambalapuzha (1,026)	Chengannur (1,084)	
			Kuttanad (1,018)	Karthigappally (1,070)	
				Mavelikkara (1,072)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Quilon (1,026)		Karunagappally (1,003)		
			Kunnathur (1,034)		
			Pathanamthitta (1,039)		
			Pathanapuram (1,015)		
			Kottarakkara (1,041)		
			Quilon (1, 023)		
12.	Trivandrum (1,030)	Neyyattinkara (996)	Nedumangad (1,025)		Chirayinkil (1,114)
			Trivandrum (1,011)		

Map 15

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO, 1971-81

This map shows sex ratios for both 1971 and 1981 Censuses in a single map based on 1981 administrative set up. Sex ratios for 1971 and 1981 Censuses were worked out separately for all taluks and then graded. The 1981 values are depicted by black hatchings of different grades and 1971 values by different shades of green colour.

Sex ratio in Kerala has increased from 1,016 in 1971 to 1,032 in 1981. All the taluks except Tellicherry, Palghat, Muvattupuzha and Kunnathunad show the same trend as that of the state. Chavakkad taluk ranks first both in 1971 and 1981. Similarly the last rank is held in both Censuses by Sultan's Battery taluk. In 1981, 5 taluks fall in the range above 1,100, 12 taluks in 1,050-1,099, 26 taluks in 1,000-1,049, 12 taluks in 950-999 and 3 taluks in the lowest range of below 950. In 1971, 2 taluks fall in the range 1,100 and above, 10 taluks in 1,050-1,099, 25 taluks in 1,000-1,049, 15 taluks in 950-999 and only 6 taluks in the lowest range of below 950. Apart from Chavakkad taluk, Talappilly alone has sex ratio higher than 1,100. The following statement illustrates the sex ratio in 1971 and 1981.

Rank in 1981	State/Taluk	Sex ratio		Rank in 1971
		1981	1971	
1	2	3	4	5
	KERALA	1,032	1,016	—
1.	Chavakkad	1,182	1,173	1
2.	Talappilly	1,114	1,101	2
3.	Kodungallur	1,114	1,087	4
4.	Chirayinkil	1,114	1,064	7
5.	Ottappalam	1,101	1,092	3
6.	Ponnani	1,092	1,081	5
7.	Chengannur	1,084	1,040	15
8.	Tirur	1,076	1,060	8
9.	Mukundapuram	1,073	1,051	12
10.	Thiruvalla	1,073	1,036	18
11.	Mavelikkara	1,072	1,043	14

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karthigappally	1,070	1,057	10
13.	Trichur	1,069	1,049	13
14.	Alathur	1,063	1,074	6
15.	Perintalmanna	1,057	1,054	11
16.	Tellicherry	1,056	1,058	9
17.	Badagara	1,055	1,036	17
18.	Cannanore	1,041	1,028	20
19.	Kottarakkara	1,041	1,007	27
20.	Pathanamthitta	1,039	1,000	36
21.	Hosdurg	1,038	1,019	21
22.	Chittur	1,036	1,034	19
23.	Kunnathur	1,034	1,006	28
24.	Palghat	1,032	1,037	16
25.	Quilandy	1,027	1,012	22
26.	Ambalapuzha	1,026	1,007	26
27.	Nedumangad	1,025	1,000	37
28.	Quilon	1,023	1,002	33
29	Changanacherry	1,020	1,001	34
30.	Ernad	1,019	1,008	24
31.	Kuttanad	1,018	1,002	32
32.	Taliparamba	1,016	1,005	29
33.	Shertalai	1,015	1,009	23
34	Pathanapuram	1,015	991	41

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Mannarghat	1,013	1,008	25
36.	Parur	1.011	1,002	31
37.	Trivandrum	1,011	993	40
38.	Vaikom	1,006	1,003	30
39.	Alwaye	1,004	993	39
40.	Kasaragod	1,003	979	48
41.	Kozhikode	1,003	987	46
42.	Karunagappally	1,003	998	38
43.	Cochin	1,002	979	50
44.	Kottayam	999	989	43
45.	Neyyattinkara	996	988	45
46.	Muvattupuzha	995	1,000	35
47.	Kanayannur	994	979	49
48.	Meenachil	993	990	42
49.	Kothamangalam	987	986	47
50.	Kunnathunad	985	988	44
51.	Kanjirappally	984	964	52
52.	Thodupuzha	981	934	54
53.	Peermade	978	965	51
54.	Mananthavady	962	942	53
55.	Vythiri	959	923	57
56.	Udumbanchola	954	927	56
57.	Devicolam	940	931	55
58.	Sultan's Battery	930	903	58

Map 16

RURAL SEX RATIO, 1981

This map shows the sex ratio in the rural areas of the taluks of the state in 1981.

The sex ratio for each taluk is calculated as the ratio of females in the rural areas of the taluk to the number of males in the rural areas of the taluk.

The taluk-wise sex ratio are grouped into 5 ranges as indicated in the legend of the map.

The rural sex ratio of Kerala is 1034 whereas the corresponding all India figure is 952. Among the taluks rural sex ratio is the highest in Chavakkad taluk of Trichur district with 1181 and the lowest in Sultan's Battery of Wayanad district with 930. In all the taluks of Wayanad and Idukki districts males outnumber females. Out of the 58 taluks 34 taluks have the sex ratio below the state average (1034). The sex ratio of Ottappalam taluk in Palghat district, Chavakkad, Talappilly and Kodungallur taluks in Trichur district and Chirayinkil taluk in Trivandrum district lie in the range 1100 & above. All the taluks of Cannanore, Malappuram, Palghat, Trichur, Alleppey and Quilon have sex ratio above 1000. On the whole 2 taluks are in the range of less than 950, 12 taluks in the range 950-999, 26 taluks in 1000-1049, 13 taluks in 1050-1099 and 5 taluks in 1100 and above. The following statement shows the rural sex ratio of the taluks of the state.

District	Sex Ratio				
	949 and below	950—999	1,000—1,049	1,050—1,099	1,100 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cannanore (1,033)			Kasaragod (1,002)	Cannanore (1,068)	
			Hosdurg (1,038)	Tellicherry (1,051)	
			Taliparamba (1,017)		
2. Wayand (949)	Sultan's Battery (930)	Mananthavady (962) Vythiri (959)			
3. Kozhikode (1,025)		Kozhikode (999)	Quilandy (1,027)	Badagara (1,060)	
4. Malappuram (1,054)			Ernad (1,020)	Perintalmanna (1,057)	
				Tirur (1,078)	
				Ponnani (1,098)	
5. Palghat (1,059)			Mannarghat (1,013)	Alathur (1,063)	Ottappalam (1,103)
			Palghat (1,039)		
			Chittur (1,036)		
6. Trichur (1,108)				Trichur (1,085)	Chavakkad (1,181)
				Mukundapuram (1,076)	Talappilly (1,114)
7. Ernakulam (1,000)		Kunnathunad (986)	Parur (1,004)		Kodungallur (1,124)
		Kothamangalam (986)	Alwaye (1,001)		
		Muvattupuzha (997)	Kanayannur (1,004)		
			Cochin (1,032)		

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Idukki (962)	Devicolam (940)	Udumbanchola (954)			
		Thodupuzha (981)			
		Peermade (978)			
9. Kottayam (999)		Meenachil (992)	Vaikom (1,004)		
		Kanjirappally (984)	Kottayam (1,000)		
			Changanacherry (1,018)		
10. Alleppey (1,052)			Shertallai (1,016)	Thiruvalla (1,071)	
			Ambalapuzha (1,028)	Chengannur (1,084)	
			Kuttanad (1,018)	Karthigappally (1,077)	
			Karunagappally (1,003)	Mavelikkara (1,071)	
11. Quilon (1,027)			Kannathur (1,034)		
			Pathanamthitta (1,041)		
			Pathanapuram (1,016)		
			Kottarakkara (1,041)		
			Quilon (1,026)		
12. Trivandrum (1,034)		Neyyattinkara (996)	Nedumangad (1,024)		Chirayinkil (1,115)
			Trivandrum (1,017)		

Map 17

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO, 1971-81

This map shows rural sex ratio for both 1971 and 1981 Censuses on a single map of Kerala having the 1981 administrative set up.

Firstly, the sex ratios were calculated for 1971 and 1981 Censuses separately for all taluks as per the 1981 administrative set up. The sex ratio figures of 1971 and 1981 are graded and then the 1981 values are depicted by black hatchings of different grades and 1971 values by different shades of transparent green colour.

Rural sex ratio in Kerala has gone up from 1,020 in1971 to 1,034 in 1981. The overall sex ratio pattern remained unchanged during the decade 1971-81. Chavakkad taluk of Trichur district has the highest sex ratio of 1,177 in 1971 and 1,181 in 1981. Sultan's Battery taluk of Wayanad district has the lowest sex ratio of 903 in 1971 and 930 in 1981. In 1971, sex ratio exceeded the range 1100 and above in one taluk while 13 taluks were in the range 1,050-1,099, 22 taluks in the range 1,000-1,049, 16 in the range 950-999 and 6 taluks in the range of below 950. In 1981, 5 taluks fall in the range 1100 and above, 13 taluks between 1,050-1,099, 26 taluks in the range 1,000-1,049, 12 taluks in the range 950-999 and 2 taluks below 950. The following statement shows the sex ratio of state and taluks in 1971 and 1981.

Rank in 1981	State/Taluk	Sex Ratio		Rank in 1971
		1981	1971	
1	2	3	4	5
	KERALA	1,034	1,020	
1.	Chavakkad	1,181	1,177	1
2.	Kodungallur	1,124	1,087	4
3.	Chirayinkil	1,115	1,064	7
4.	Talappilly	1,114	1,099	2
5.	Ottappalam	1,103	1,099	3
6.	Ponnani	1,098	1,087	5
7.	Trichur	1,085	1,051	13
8.	Chengannur	1,084	1,041	17
9.	Tirur	1,078	1,062	9
10.	Karthigappally	1,077	1,063	8

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Mukundapuram	1,076	1,053	12
12.	Thiruvalla	1,071	1,034	19
13.	Mavelikkara	1,071	1,042	16
14.	Cannanore	1,068	1,043	15
15.	Alathur	1,063	1,074	6
16.	Badagara	1,060	1,040	18
17.	Perintalmanna	1,057	1,054	11
18.	Tellicherry	1,051	1,061	10
19.	Pathanamthitta	1,041	1,000	35
20.	Kottarakkara	1,041	1,007	26
21.	Palghat	1,039	1,051	14
22.	Hosdurg	1,038	1,017	23
23.	Chittur	1,036	1,032	20
24.	Kunnathur	1,034	1,006	30
25.	Cochin	1,032	1,029	21
26.	Ambalapuzha	1,028	1,020	22
27.	Quilandy	1,027	1,009	25
28.	Quilon	1,026	1,006	31
29.	Nedumangad	1,024	999	37
30.	Ernad	1,020	1,007	27
31.	Changanacherry	1,018	1,000	36
32.	Kuttanad	1,018	1,002	33
33.	Taliparamba	1,017	999	38
34.	Trivandrum	1,017	999	39
35.	Pathanapuram	1,016	992	43

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Shertallai	1,016	1,007	28
37.	Mannarghat	1,013	1,007	29
38.	Parur	1,004	1,012	24
39.	Kanayannur	1,004	995	42
40.	Vaikom	1,004	1,001	34
41.	Karunagappally	1,003	998	40
42.	Kasaragod	1,002	976	50
43.	Alwaye	1,001	998	41
44.	Kottayam	1,000	991	44
45.	Kozhikode	999	984	49
46.	Muvattupuzha	997	1,005	32
47.	Neyyattinkara	996	989	47
48.	Meenachil	992	991	45
49.	Kunnathunad	986	991	46
50.	Kothamangalam	986	985	48
51.	Kanjirappally	984	971	51
52.	Thodupuzha	981	935	55
53.	Peermade	978	965	52
54.	Mananthavady	962	942	53
55.	Vythiri	959	923	57
56.	Udumbanchola	954	927	56
57.	Devicolam	940	937	54
58.	Sultan's Battery	930	903	58

Map 18

URBAN SEX RATIO,1981

This map depicts the sex ratio in the urban areas of the taluks of the state in 1981

The sex ratio for each taluk is calculated as the ratio of females in urban areas to number of males in the urban areas. The urban sex ratio for each taluk has been grouped into 5 ranges as indicated in the legend of the map.

The urban sex ration of Kerala is 1,021, which is considerably higher than that of all India sex ratio (888). Among the taluks, the highest sex ratio is in Chavakkad taluk (1185) of Trichur district while the lowest is recorded in Kunnathunad taluk (963) of Ernakulam district. There are only 42 taluks in the state having urban areas. In 9 taluks, viz., Taliparamba taluk of Cannanore district, Kunnathunad, Kothamangalam, Muvattupuzha, Kanayannur and Cochin taluks of Ernakulam district, Udumbanchola and Thodupuzha taluks of Idukki district and Kottayam taluk of Kottayam district, males outnumber females. There are 22 taluks in the range 1,000-1,049, 9 taluks in the range 1050-1099, 2 taluks in the range 1100-1149 and one taluk in the range 1150 and above. Two taluks having higher sex ratio are Chavakkad (1185) and Chirayinkil (1107). A statement showing the taluk-wise sex ratio is given below.

District	Sex Ratio				
	999 and below	1,000—1,049	1,050—1,099	1,100—1,149	1,150 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cannanore (1,037)	Taliparamba (998)	Kasaragod (1,011)	Tellicherry (1,069)		
		Cannanore (1,025)			
2. Kozhikode (1,008)		Badagara (1,017)			
		Kozhikode (1,007)			
3. Malappuram (1,026)		Ernad (1,004)	Ponnani (1,061)		
		Tirur (1,040)			
4. Palghat (1,034)		Palghat (1,014)	Ottappalam (1,074)		
		Chittur (1,042)			
5. Trichur (1,070)		Trichur (1,049)	Kodungallur (1,083)	Talappilly (1,105)	Chavakkad (1,185)
			Mukundapuram (1,051)		
6. Ernakulam (993)	Kunnathunad (963)	Parur (1,018)			
	Kothamangalam(992)	Alwaye (1,021)			
	Muvattupuzha (980)				
	Kanayannur (991)				
	Cochin (980)				

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Idukki (976)	Udumbanchola (971)				
	Thodupuzha (977)				
8. Kottayam (1,014)	Kottayam (996)	Vaikom (1,032)			
		Meenachil (1,016)			
		Changanacherry (1,028)			
9. Alleppey (1,038)		Shertallai (1,011)	Thiruvalla (1,094)		
		Ambalapuzha (1,024)	Chengannur (1,085)		
		Karthigappally (1,036)	Mavelikkara (1,084)		
10. Quilon (1,018)		Pathanamthitta (1,019)			
		Pathanapuram (1,011)			
		Quilon (1,019)			
		Nedumangad (1,041)			
11. Trivandrum (1,018)		Trivandrum (1,006)			Chirayinkil (1,107)
		Neyyattinkara (1,002)			

Map 19

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO, 1971-81

This map shows urban sex ratio for both 1971 and 1981 Censuses in a single map showing 1981 administrative set up.

Sex ratios for 1971 and 1981 Censuses were calculated separately for all taluks and then graded them for 1971 and 1981. The 1981 values were marked by black hatchings of different grades and 1971 values by different shades of green colour.

In Kerala, urban sex ratio has increased in favour of females, i.e., from 997 in 1971 to 1,021 in 1981. The same pattern continues in almost all the taluks. In 1971 as well as in 1981 Chavakkad tops all other taluks with 1,148 in 1971 and 1,185 in 1981. Kunnathunad taluk ranks last in 1981 with 963 while Devicolam taluk takes the last position in 1971 with 773. In 1981 , only 9 taluks have urban sex ratio in favour of males as against 20 taluks in 1971. The following table shows the sex ratios of taluks in 1971 and 1981.

Rank in 1981	State/Taluk	Sex Ratio		Rank in 1971
		1981	1971	
1	2	3	4	5
	KERALA	1,021	997	
1.	Chavakkad	1,185	1,148	1
2.	Chirayinkil	1,107	1,062	5
3.	Talappilly	1,105	1,114	2
4.	Thiruvalla	1,094	1,067	3
5.	Chengannur	1,085	1,020	22
6.	Mavelikkara	1,084	1,052	7
7.	Kodungallur	1,083	—	—
8.	Ottappalam	1,074	1,037	13
9.	Tellicherry	1,069	1,034	14
10.	Ponnani	1,061	1,050	8

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Mukundapuram	1,051	1,029	17
12.	Trichur	1,049	1,039	11
13.	Chittur	1,042	1,044	9
14.	Nedumangad	1,041	1,021	21
15.	Tirur	1,040	1,016	23
16.	Karthigappally	1,036	1,039	12
17.	Vaikom	1,032	1,031	15
18.	Changanacherry	1,028	1,006	24
19.	Cannanore	1,025	960	38
20.	Ambalapuzha	1,024	994	29
21.	Alwaye	1,021	958	39
22.	Pathanamthitta	1,019	—	—
23.	Quilon	1,019	989	31
24.	Parur	1,018	949	40
25.	Badagara	1,017	1,005	25
26.	Meenachil	1,016	970	36
27.	Palghat	1,014	1,001	26
28.	Kasaragod	1,011	994	28
29.	Shertallai	1,011	1,023	20
30.	Pathanapuram	1,011	974	35
31.	Kozhikode	1,007	989	30

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Trivandrum	1,006	989	32
33.	Ernad	1,004	1,024	19
34.	Neyyattinkara	1,002	985	33
35.	Taliparamba	998	1,060	6
36.	Kottayam	996	982	34
37.	Kothamangalam	992	998	27
38.	Kanayannur	991	966	37
39.	Muvattupuzha	980	943	42
40.	Cochin	980	946	41
41.	Thodupuzha	977	926	45
42.	Udumbanchola	971	—	—
43.	Kunnathunad	963	942	43
44.	Hosdurg	—	1,028	18
45.	Quilandy	—	1,064	4
46.	Perintalmanna	—	1,044	10
47.	Mannarghat	—	1,030	16
48.	Devicolam	—	773	46
49.	Kanjirappally	—	939	44

Map 20

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1981

This map shows the percentage of males and females in each of the thirteen age-groups to which the population has been divided.

The population is grouped under 13 age-groups, viz., 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39,40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59 and 60 +. Age pyramids are drawn for each district with horizontal bars proportionate to the male population on different quinquennial age-group on the left handside and horizontal bars relating to female population on the right handside of the central vertical column. The pyramid as a whole will thus represent the total population. The scales are given both in absolute and in percentage of figures. These age-groups have been broadly classified into 5 categories, viz., (i) Infants (0-4), (ii) Boys & girls (5-14), (iii) Young men and women (15-34), (iv) Middle aged men and women (35-59) and (v) Old men and women (60 +) and are hatched with different shades.

In Kerala state 5.41 per cent of the male population and 5.28 per cent of female population are infants. The highest percentage of infants is observed in Malappuram district, i.e., where male and female infants each constitute 7.08 and 6.86 per cent of the population respectively. Boys and girls who belong to the age-group of 5-14 constitute 12.28 per cent and 12.00 per cent respectively. Malappuram district records the highest percentage of both boys and girls, the former accounting for 14.05 per cent and later 13.65 per cent. The third category relates to young men and women. This age-group (15-34) forms the highest proportion of population with 17.66 per cent and 18.87 per cent for males and females respectively. Coming to districts, Idukki has the highest among males with 19.69 per cent and Trivandrum with 20.34 per cent among females in this category. 10.35 per cent of males and 10.65 per cent of females are middle aged (35-59). The highest percentage of males, i.e., 11.06 is in Ernakulam district and 11.56 per cent of females in Trichur district in this category. Old men and women form 3.52 and 3.98 per cent respectively of the state population. Among districts, Alleppey has the highest proportion with 4.28 and 4.80 per cent respectively for males and females. In the state and all districts the proportion of old people is the lowest among all age-groups. The following statement illustrates the above points.

State/District		Age - groups									
		0—4		5—14		15—34		35—59		60 +	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	KERALA	5.41	5.28	12.28	12.00	17.66	18.87	10.35	10.65	3.52	3.98
1.	Cannanore	6.12	6.01	12.91	12.56	16.94	18.21	9.81	10.30	3.39	3.79
2.	Wayanad	6.25	6.12	13.36	13.14	18.70	18.05	10.20	8.99	2.80	2.39
3.	Kozhikode	5.61	5.43	12.82	12.55	17.51	18.24	10.15	10.38	3.41	3.90
4.	Malappuram	7.08	6.86	14.05	13.65	15.64	17.70	9.00	9.65	2.95	3.42
5.	Palghat	5.80	5.72	12.49	12.36	16.19	18.04	10.56	11.00	3.59	4.25
6.	Trichur	4.93	4.75	12.34	12.02	16.59	19.34	10.06	11.56	3.70	4.71
7.	Ernakulam	4.76	4.56	11.59	11.32	19.07	19.12	11.06	10.82	3.59	4.11
8.	Idukki	5.41	5.35	12.44	12.36	19.69	19.28	10.61	9.48	2.80	2.58
9.	Kottayam	4.55	4.36	11.49	11.26	18.83	19.05	10.91	10.86	4.22	4.47
10.	Alleppey	4.68	4.63	11.40	11.10	17.55	19.16	10.87	11.53	4.28	4.80
11.	Quilon	5.18	5.06	12.00	11.75	18.00	19.36	10.66	10.67	3.51	3.81
12.	Trivandrum	5.03	4.95	11.22	10.99	19.16	20.34	10.58	10.65	3.29	3.79

Map 21

MARITAL STATUS, 1981

The map shows the marital status of male and female population for each district of the state as revealed in the 1981 Census.

Two bars are drawn for males and females overlapping each other for each marital status, i.e., never married, married, widowed and divorced or separated according to the absolute number in each district. Numerical codes are given for marital status in the bottom of bars while scale showing absolute numbers are indicated on the left side of the bar diagrams.

The vertical bars of never married for both the males and females are the highest among the four categories in all the districts of the state of which the bars for Cannanore males and Quilon females are the highest and that of Wayanad district are the smallest. In population content, the bars for married stand second and that of widowed third. The following table gives the actual population in all the categories for the state and districts.

State/District	Total Population		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KERALA	12,527,767	12,925,913	7,710,891	6,573,276	4,635,528	4,995,569	143,051	1,174,180	36,453	180,919
1. Cannanore	1,378,578	1,424,889	881,926	725,424	479,557	533,372	11,679	139,268	5,249	26,724
2. Wayanad	284,261	269,765	170,802	140,259	109,116	108,173	3,159	17,718	1,165	3,590
3. Kozhikode	1,111,409	1,133,856	688,256	556,385	410,012	444,090	8,835	113,814	3,884	18,844
4 Malappuram	1,170,778	1,231,923	746,069	617,676	410,928	478,346	8,553	108,409	5,143	27,383
5. Palghat	994,196	1,050,203	600,697	515,352	377,569	407,650	12,890	111,257	2,950	15,862
6. Trichur	1,161,675	1,277,868	724,288	660,801	421,384	477,678	13,818	125,800	2,069	13,459
7. Ernakulam	1,269,174	1,266,120	768,708	659,248	481,486	487,242	16,496	109,433	2,498	10,117
8. Idukki	494,999	476,637	293,153	254,931	194,580	193,426	5,881	24,310	1,274	3,908
9. Kottayam	848,462	848,980	508,197	445,304	324,359	331,753	13,644	64,308	2,192	7,523
10. Alleppey	1,146,407	1,203,738	691,942	606,052	433,173	465,725	17,973	117,042	3,154	14,743
11. Quilon	1,388,678	1,424,972	848,709	732,460	518,336	553,026	17,900	120,759	3,427	18,520
12. Trivandrum	1,279,150	1,316,962	788,244	659,383	475,026	515,089	12,222	122,062	3,451	20,246

Map 22

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1981

The youthfulness of the population as measured by the ratio expressed as a percentage of the number of persons of the age-group 5-14 to the total population for each district is depicted in this map.

The percentage of children in the age-group 5-14 to the total population of each district has been worked out and then grouped into 5 ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

Youthfulness of population is measured according to international concept, i.e., the proportion of persons in age between 5 and 14 to the total population. Here it is not the actual youthful population as at present but the potentially youthful population, i.e., boys and girls who will attain youthfulness within a decade. Kerala has a total population of 25,453,680 persons out of which 6,180,026 are in the age-group 5-14 which comprise 24 28 per cent of the total population. The district-wise pattern indicates that the percentage ranges between 22.21 in Trivandrum district and 27.70 in Malappuram district. Among districts the variation in the percentages is very significant. Five southern districts, viz., Ernakulam. Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum have their percentages below that of state average and the remaining seven districts, viz., Cannanore, Wayanad, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Trichur and Idukki above that of the state. The table below gives the percentage of children in the age-group 5-14 to total population, 1981 according to their ranks.

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	2	3
	KERALA	24.28
1.	Malappuram	27.70
2.	Wayanad	26.50
3.	Cannanore	25.47
4.	Kozhikode	25.36
5.	Palghat	24.85
6.	Idukki	24.80
7.	Trichur	24.37
8.	Quilon	23.75
9.	Ernakulam	22.91
10.	Kottayam	22.74
11.	Alleppey	22.51
12.	Trivandrum	22.21

Map 23

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1971-81

The two maps on one sheet reveal the change in youthfulness of population during 1971-81 at district level.

For each district, youthfulness of population is measured by the proportion of population in age-group 5-14 to total population and the percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into 5 ranges in 1981 and 3 ranges in 1971. The districts are hatched from dark to light to represent high to low proportion of youthful population.

Youthfulness of population is an important indicator of socio-economic development in the state. It has an inverse relationship with the economic health of the region. The younger population in the age-group 5-14 which was 26.89 per cent of the total population of the state in the 1971 Census has gone down to 24.28 per cent in 1981. This reveals low growth of population in the state. In 1971 and 1981 the highest proportion is in Malappuram district (27.77 per cent in 1971 and 27.70 per cent in 1981) whereas it is the lowest in Alleppey (25.96 per cent) in 1971 and Trivandrum (22.21 per cent) in 1981. The gap between the minimum and maximum proportion of youthfulness of population is wider in 1981 as compared to 1971. The following statement gives the comparative picture of youthfulness of population during 1971and 1981.

State/District	Percentage of population in age-group 5-14 to total population	
	1971	1981
1	2	3
KERALA	26.89	24.28
Cannanore	27.50	25.47
Wayanad	27.00	26.50
Kozhikode	26.77	25.36
Malappuram	27.77	27.70
Palghat	26.23	24.85
Trichur	27.08	24.37
Ernakulam	26.49	22.91
Idukki	26.79	24.80
Kottayam	26.91	22.74
Alleppey	25.96	22.51
Quilon	27.44	23.75
Trivandrum	26.62	22.21

Map 24

DEPENDENCY RATIO, 1981

This map shows the dependency ratio of population in each district of the state in 1981.

Dependency ratio is calculated as the ratio of 1,000 persons in age-groups 0-14 and 60+ and the population in the age-group 15-59. The dependency ratio thus calculated are grouped into 5 ranges as depicted on the map.

Dependency ratio of the state works out to 738. Among the 12 districts ratio is the highest in Malappuram district (923) whereas Trivandrum registers the lowest position with 647. The map clearly depicts that all the six districts in northern Kerala have higher dependency ratio than the state average. Two districts, viz., Ernakulam and Trivandrum have the ratios far lower than the state average. The following table illustrates this.

Rank	State/District	Dependency ratio
1	2	3
	KERALA	738
1.	Malappuram	923
2.	Cannanore	810
3.	Palghat	793
4.	Wayanad	788
5.	Kozhikode	777
6.	Trichur	738
7.	Quilon	704
8.	Idukki	693
9.	Alleppey	692
10.	Kottayam	677
11.	Ernakulam	665
12.	Trivandrum	647

Map 25

CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY RATIO, 1971-81

This map shows the change in dependency ratio of population in each district of the state during the decade 1971-81.

Dependency ratio per 1,000 is calculated as the number of persons in age-groups 0-14 and 60 + together and the population in the age-group 15-59. The change in dependency ratio between 1971 and 1981 is then calculated and the ratios are grouped into 6 ranges as given on the map.

Change in dependency ratio of the state during 1971-81 is 131. In the state and all districts dependency ratio in 1981 is less than the dependency ratio in 1971. Significant change is noticed in Kottayam (177) followed by Ernakulam (176) and Idukki (173). The lowest change is in Malappuram with only 34. In Alleppey the change is comparable with the state. Generally in the southern districts (i.e., from Trichur to Trivandrum) the change is above the state average while the northern districts record change lower than the state average. Following table illustrates this.

State/District		Dependency ratio	
		1971	1981
1		2	3
	KERALA	869	738
1.	Cannanore	909	810
2.	Wayanad	892	788
3.	Kozhikode	876	777
4.	Malappuram	957	923
5.	Palghat	869	793
6.	Trichur	904	738
7.	Ernakulam	841	665
8.	Idukki	866	693
9.	Kottayam	854	677
10.	Alleppey	823	692
11.	Quilon	858	704
12.	Trivandrum	811	647

Map 26

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map shows the proportion of males in the working age-group 15-59 to total male population in each district during 1981. In other words it shows the total available working force among the male population in each district.

The percentage of males in age-group 15-59 to total male population in each district were worked out and then arranged into 5 groups. The districts are shaded by different hatchings from deep to light according to high to low values. In each district a circle is drawn proportionate to the total male population. The proportion of males in the working age-group 15-59 has been shaded in the circle.

About 56.90 per cent of the total male population is in the age-group 15-59 which is lower than the corresponding percentage of female population in this age-group. The variation between highest and lowest values is 9.76. The lowest percentage is 50.58 at Malappuram and the highest is 60.34 at Trivandrum. All the six northern districts have the percentage of working force below the state average while remaining districts exceed the state average of which Ernakulam and Trivandrum districts cross 60.00 per cent. The following table shows the percentages of males in age-group 15-59 to total male population in the state and districts.

Rank	State/District	Percentage of males in the age-group 15-59 to the total male population, 1981
1	2	3
	KERALA	56.90
1.	Trivandrum	60.34
2.	Ernakulam	60.19
3.	Kottayam	59.47
4.	Idukki	59.46
5.	Alleppey	58.25
6.	Quilon	58.09
7.	Wayanad	56.31
8.	Trichur	55.95
9.	Kozhikode	55.86
10.	Palghat	54.99
11.	Cannanore	54.38
12.	Malappuram	50.58

Map 27

CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59,1971-81

This map depicts the change in the proportion of male population in working age 15-59 to total male population during the decade 1971-81.

The data pertaining to change in proportion is worked out by subtracting the proportion of working male population of age-group 15-59 as in 1971 from the corresponding proportion of 1981. The above process of compilation can also be expressed by a single equation as below:-

Change in proportion 1971-81 $=(^{B}/_{A} - {}^{B1}/_{A1}) \times 100$

where (i) A & A1 stand for total male population in 1981 and 1971 respectively.

(ii) B & B1 stand for total male population in working age-group 15-59 in 1981 and 1971 respectively. The data thus obtained are grouped into 5 ranges above and below the state average and the districts are shaded by different grades of hatchings according to their values.

In the state and all the districts there is increase in the proportion of male population in working age 15-59 to total male population during 1971-81. The increase in the state is 3.91 per cent. In Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Trivandrum the increase is above 5.00 per cent. The three other southern districts, viz., Idukki, Alleppey and Quilon fall in the range of 4.00-4.99 . Of the five northern districts of the state, four districts (Cannanore, Wayanad, Kozhikode and Palghat) record an increase between 2.00 and 2.99 per cent while Malappuram district falls in the last range of less than two per cent. The following table gives the district-wise percentage variation of male population in working age 15-59 during 1971-81.

	State/District	Percentage of males in working age 15-59		Percentage decadal variation 1971-81 (gain)
		1971	1981	
1		2	3	4
	KERALA	52.99	56.90	3.91
1.	Cannanore	51.57	54.38	2.81
2.	Wayanad	53.85	56.31	2.46
3.	Kozhikode	52.98	55.86	2.88
4.	Malappuram	49.93	50.58	0.65
5.	Palghat	52.70	54.99	2.29
6.	Trichur	50.73	55.95	5.22

1	2	3	4
7. Ernakulam	54.52	60.19	5.67
8. Idukki	54.49	59.46	4.97
9. Kottayam	53.81	59.47	5.66
10. Alleppey	53.87	58.25	4.38
11. Quilon	53.47	58.09	4.62
12. Trivandrum	55.09	60.34	5.25

Map 28

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map depicts the proportion of females in working age-group 15-59 to total female population in each district during 1981 which shows the total available female working force.

The district-wise percentage of females in age-group 15-59 to total female population has been calculated and arranged into 5 groups. The districts are shaded by different hatchings from deep to light according to high to low values.

In each district a circle is drawn proportionate to the total female population. The proportion of females in the working age-group 15-59 has been shaded in the circle.

Out of a total of 12,925,913 females in the state, those in working age-group 15-59 are 58.12 per cent. In the districts, the percentage vary from 53.34 to 61.07. The highest percentage is recorded in Trivandrum and the lowest in Malappuram. Five northern districts have recorded percentage below the state average. Barring the above five districts, remaining seven districts show the proportion of females in working force above the state average. The following statement illustrates this.

Rank	State/District	Percentage of females in the age-group 15-59 to the total female population
1	2	3
	KERALA	58.12
1.	Trivandrum	61.07
2.	Ernakulam	59.94
3.	Alleppey	59.94
4.	Kottayam	59.82
5.	Quilon	59.28
6.	Trichur	58.98
7.	Idukki	58.64
8.	Kozhikode	56.68
9.	Palghat	56.52
10.	Cannanore	56.07
11.	Wayanad	55.52
12.	Malappuram	53.34

Map 29

CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

The map shows the change in the proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 to total female population during the decade 1971-81 in each district.

The data pertaining to change in proportion is worked out by the similar equation as it is done for Map 27.

In the state, there is an increase of 4.09 per cent in the proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 to total female population during 1971-81. Idukki district has the highest percentage increase (6.01) while Malappuram records the lowest with 1.10. Ernakulam, Kottayam, Quilon and Trivandrum fall in the range 5.00-5.99, Trichur and Alleppey in the range 4.00-4.99, Wayanad and Kozhikode in the range 3.00-3.99 and Cannanore, Malappuram and Palghat fall in the lowest range 2.99 and below. The following table shows the percentage decadal variation on female working force by state and districts.

	State/District	Percentage of females in working age 15-59 to total female population		Percentage decadal variation in 1971-81 (gain)
		1981	1971	
1		2	3	4
	KERALA	58.12	54.03	4.09
1.	Cannanore	56.07	53.18	2.89
2.	Wayanad	55.52	51.77	3.75
3.	Kozhikode	56.68	53.63	3.05
4.	Malappuram	53.34	52.24	1.10
5.	Palghat	56.52	54.26	2.26
6.	Trichur	58.98	54.17	4.81
7.	Ernakulam	59.94	54.13	5.81
8.	Idukki	58.64	52.63	6.01
9.	Kottayam	59.82	54.04	5.78
10.	Alleppey	59.91	55.79	4.12
11.	Quilon	59.28	54.18	5.10
12.	Trivandrum	61.07	55.33	5.74

Map 30

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map shows the male working force (population in age-group 15-59) in urban areas of each district.

The percentages of urban male population in the age-group 15-59 to the total urban male population in each district are worked out and arranged into 5 groups. The districts are shaded according to these groupings by 5 different shades from deep to light corresponding to high to low values. The total urban male population in each district is further shown by proportionate circles, in which the percentage of urban male population in the age-group 15-59 is marked.

In Kerala state 59.71 per cent of the total male population in urban areas belong to the age-group 15-59. The highest percentage of urban population in the age-group 15-59 is in Trivandrum district (62.21) and the lowest in Malappuram district (52.89). Three contiguous districts, viz., Ernakulam, Kottayam and Alleppey fall in the range of 60.00 per cent and above while other districts have percentages lower than the state average. The following table gives the relevant figures.

	State/District	Percentage of urban males in working age 15-59
	1	2
	KERALA	59.71
1.	Cannanore	56.95
2.	Wayanad	—
3.	Kozhikode	59.06
4.	Malappuram	52.89
5.	Palghat	58.54
6.	Trichur	59.06
7.	Ernakulam	61.93
8.	Idukki	59.27
9.	Kottayam	60.44
10.	Alleppey	60.28
11.	Quilon	59.12
12.	Trivandrum	62.21

Map 31

CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

The map depicts the change in the proportion of male population in working age-group 15-59 to total male population in urban areas during the decade 1971-81.

The decadal variation in urban male working force has been worked out on the basis of the formula adopted for Map 27. The percentage figures thus obtained have been grouped into 5 ranges above and below the state average and the districts are then shaded by different grades of hatchings according to their values.

Kerala's urban male working force has been increased by 3.77 per cent during 1971-81. All districts have shown gain in urban male working force during the decade. Trichur district has shown the highest increase with 5.57 per cent and Malappuram the lowest with 0.14 per cent. Only Trichur and Alleppey show an increase above 5.00 per cent. Kozhikode, Kottayam and Trivandrum fall in the group 4.00-4.99. In Palghat, Ernakulam and Idukki, the variation ranges between 3.00-3.99; while in Cannanore and Quilon the variation is from 2.00 to 2.99. There is no urban area in Wayanad district. The table below shows the percentage decadal variation in urban male working force in age-group 15-59 for state and districts during 1971-81.

State/District	Percentage of urban males in working age 15-59		Percentage decadal variation 1971-81 (gain)
	1981	1971	
1	2	3	4
KERALA	59.71	55.94	3.77
1. Cannanore	56.95	54.61	2.34
2. Wayanad	E.R.	E.R.	—
3. Kozhikode	59.06	55.00	4.06
4. Malappuram	52.89	52.75	0.14
5. Palghat	58.54	54.79	3.75
6. Trichur	59.06	53.49	5.57
7. Ernakulam	61.93	58.11	3.82
8. Idukki	59.27	55.67	3.60
9. Kottayam	60.44	56.36	4.08
10. Alleppey	60.28	55.13	5.15
11. Quilon	59.12	56.58	2.54
12. Trivandrum	62.21	57.45	4.76

E.R. Entirely Rural

Map 32

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map shows the male working force (age-group 15-59) in the rural areas of each district.

The percentage of rural male population in age-group 15-59 to the total rural male population by districts are arranged into 5 groups and the districts are shaded according to these groupings by 5 different shades from deep to light corresponding to high to low percentage values. The total rural male population in each district is further shown by proportionate circles, in which the percentage of rural male population in the age-group 15-59 is marked.

The percentage of rural male working force in the state is 56.25 per cent. The highest percentage of this working force is in Alleppey district (59.94 per cent) and the lowest in Malappuram district (50.37 per cent). The district falling in the highest range of 58.00 per cent and above are Trivandrum and a contiguous belt of 4 districts comprising Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam and Alleppey. Wayanad and Quilon are the other districts which exceed the state average. Following table illustrates this.

State/District	Percentage of rural males in working age 15-59.
1	2
KERALA	56.25
1. Cannanore	53.60
2. Wayanad	56.31
3. Kozhikode	54.66
4. Malappuram	50.37
5. Palghat	55.15
6. Trichur	55.10
7. Ernakulam	59.05
8. Idukki	59.47
9. Kottayam	59.37
10. Alleppey	59.94
11. Quilon	57.93
12. Trivandrum	59.70

Map 33

CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

The map shows the change in the proportion of male population in the working age-group 15-59 to total male population in rural areas of each district during the decade 1971-81.

The decadal variation in rural male working force has been worked out on the basis of the formula adopted for Map 27.

The percentage figures thus obtained have been grouped into four ranges above and below the state average and the districts are then shaded by different grades of hatchings according to their values.

In the state, there is an increase of 3.84 per cent during 1971-81 in the proportion of rural male population in working age-group 15-59 to total rural male working population. All districts have shown gain in rural male force during the decade of which Alleppey has the maximum with 6.33 per cent followed by Ernakulam with 6.07. The lowest increase is in Malappuram with 0.64. In all the districts stretching from Trichur to Trivandrum, the proportions are higher than the state average. All the northern districts fall in the range 2.99 per cent and below. The table below shows the percentage decadal variation in rural male working force in age-group 15-59 for state and districts during 1971-81.

State/District	Percentage of rural males in working age 15-59		Percentage decadal variation 1971-81 (gain)
	1981	1971	
1	2	3	4
KERALA	56.25	52.41	3.84
1. Cannanore	53.60	51.05	2.55
2. Wayanad	56.31	53.85	2.46
3. Kozhikode	54.66	52.07	2.59
4. Malappuram	50.37	49.73	0.64
5. Palghat	55.15	52.39	2.76
6. Trichur	55.10	50.36	4.74
7. Ernakulam	59.05	52.98	6.07
8. Idukki	59.47	54.45	5.02
9. Kottayam	59.37	53.41	5.96
10. Alleppey	59.94	53.61	6.33
11. Quilon	57.93	53.20	4.73
12. Trivandrum	59.70	54.26	5.44

Map 34

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE-15-59, 1981

The map shows the districtwise proportion of females in the working age-group 15-59 in urban areas to the total urban female population.

The percentage figures of females in age-group 15-59 to total females in urban areas are arranged above and below the state average in five groups and the districts are shaded by deep to light hatchings according to high to low values. In each district a circle is drawn proportionate to the total urban female population. The proportion of females in the working age-group 15-59 is indicated in that circle. There is no urban area in Wayanad district.

Sixty per cent of the total urban female population of the state fall under the age-group 15-59. Trivandrum district tops among the districts with 62.47 per cent. The contiguous region stretching from Trichur district in the north to Alleppey in the south, comprising 4 districts also exceed the state average. Malappuram district records the lowest percentage with 54.74 per cent. The following statement gives the percentages of urban females in working age 15-59 in the districts.

State/District	Percentage of urban females in age-group 15-59 to total urban females
1	2
KERALA	60.00
1. Trivandrum	62.47
2. Alleppey	61.71
3. Kottayam	61.39
4. Ernakulam	60.88
5. Trichur	60.36
6. Quilon	59.10
7. Kozhikode	58.78
8. Palghat	58.78
9. Cannanore	58.25
10. Idukki	57.35
11. Malappuram	54.74
12. Wayanad	—

Map 35

CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

The map shows the change in the proportion of female population in the working age-group 15-59 to total female population in urban areas during the decade 1971-81.

The decadal variation in urban female working force has been worked out on the basis of the formula adopted for Map 27.

The percentage figures thus obtained have been grouped into four ranges above and below the state average and the districts are then shaded by different grades of hatchings according to their values.

In the state, there is an increase of 4.26 per cent in the proportion of urban female population in working age-group 15-59 to total urban female population during 1971-81. All districts have shown gain in urban female working force during the decade. The extent of gain ranges from 1.28 per-cent in Malappuram to 5.56 per cent in Trivandrum district. Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Trivandrum have increase above the state average while for Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malap-puram, Palghat, Idukki and Quilon the increase is below the state average. The following table shows the percentage increase in urban females in work-ing age 15-59 in 1971-81.

State/ District	Percentage of urban females in working age 15-59 (gain)		Percentage decadal variation 1971-81 (gain)
	1981	1971	
1	2	3	4
KERALA	60.00	55.74	4.26
1. Cannanore	58.25	55.25	3.00
2. Wayanad	—	—	—
3. Kozhikode	58.78	54.96	3.82
4. Malappuram	54.74	53.46	1.28
5. Palghat	58.78	55.30	3.48
6. Trichur	60.36	55.58	4.78
7. Ernakulam	60.88	55.74	5.14
8. Idukki	57.35	55.11	2.24
9. Kottayam	61.39	56.08	5.31
10. Alleppey	61.71	56.53	5.18
11. Quilon	59.10	55.79	3.31
12. Trivandrum	62.47	56.91	5.56

Map 36

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

The map shows the district-wise proportion of females in the working age-group 15-59 in rural areas to the total rural female population.

The percentage figures of females in age-group 15-59 to total females in rural areas are grouped into five ranges, above and below the state average and they are marked by deep to light hatchings according to high to low values. In each district a circle is drawn proportionate to the total rural female population. The proportion of females in the working age-group 15-59 is indicated in the circle.

Females in working age 15-59 numbering, 6,065,729 constitute 57.69 per cent to the total rural female population of 10,514,988 in the state. The percentages vary from district to district, the highest being at Trivandrum (60.60) and the lowest in Malappuram (53.23). All the southern districts stretching from Trichur to Trivandrum have higher percentages than the state average whereas northern districts, viz., Cannanore, Wayanad, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Palghat have lower percentage of which Malappuram has the lowest (53.23). The table given below shows the percentage of rural female population in age 15-59 in 1981 by state and districts.

State/District	Percentage of rural females in working age 15-59 to total females
1	2
KERALA	57.69
1. Trivandrum	60.60
2. Kottayam	59.65
3. Alleppey	59.58
4. Ernakulam	59.33
5. Quilon	59.31
6. Idukki	58.71
7. Trichur	58.62
8. Palghat	56.27
9. Kozhikode	55.91
10. Wayanad	55.52
11. Cannanore	55.40
12. Malappuram	53.23

Map 37

CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

The map shows the change in the proportion of female population in the working age 15-59 to total female population in rural areas during the decade 1971-81.

The decadal variation in rural female working force has been worked out on the basis of the formula adopted for Map 27.

The percentage figures thus obtained have been grouped in four ranges above and below the state average and the districts are then shaded by different grades of hatchings according to their values.

In the state, there is an increase of 3.99 per cent in the proportion of rural female population in working age 15-59 to total rural female population during 1971-81. Idukki district is unique with the highest increase of 6.16 per cent. Other districts have shown an increase above 1.00 per cent, the lowest being Malappuram with 1.08 per cent. Except Alleppey all the southern districts have proportion above the state average while for northern districts the proportion is below the state average. The following statement illustrates this.

State/ District	Percentage of rural females in working age 15-59		Percentage decadal variation 1971-81 (gain)
	1981	1971	
1	2	3	4
KERALA	57.69	53.70	3.99
1. Cannanore	55.40	52.84	2.56
2. Wayanad	55.52	51.77	3.75
3. Kozhikode	55.91	53.04	2.87
4. Malappuram	53.23	52.15	1.08
5. Palghat	56.27	54.11	2.16
6. Trichur	58.62	53.99	4.63
7. Ernakulam	59.33	53.48	5.85
8. Idukki	58.71	52.55	6.16
9. Kottayam	59.65	53.72	5.93
10. Alleppey	59.58	55.64	3.94
11. Quilon	59.31	54.05	5.26
12. Trivandrum	60.60	54.78	5.82

Map 38

URBAN POPULATION, 1981

The map shows the distribution of urban population by taluks of the state in 1981.

The percentage figures of urban population to total population of each taluk are calculated and grouped into 6 ranges and the taluks are shaded accordingly by different hatchings from deep to light corresponding to high to low values.

In Kerala, 18.74 per cent of the population live in urban areas. More than half of the population in six taluks, viz., Cannanore, Parur, Kanayannur, Cochin, Ambalapuzha and Trivandrum taluks are urbanites. All these taluks touch the coast line. The percentages vary from taluk to taluk, the highest being in Kanayannur (73.13 per cent) and the lowest in Udumbanchola (0.58 per cent). Six taluks fall in the range 50.00 per cent and above. Two taluks fall in the range 40.00-49.99 per cent, one taluk in the range 30.00-39.99, 4 taluks in the range 20.00-29.99, 12 taluks in the range 10.00-19.99 and 18 taluks in the range less than 10.00 per cent. Fifteen taluks have no urban area and therefore classified as entirely rural. Wayanad is the only district which has no town. The table below gives the percentage distribution of urban population in taluks.

State/ Taluk		Percentage of urban population to total population 1981
1		2
	KERALA	18.74
1.	Kanayannur	73.13
2.	Cannanore	62.01
3.	Trivandrum	57.35
4.	Cochin	55.84
5.	Parur	53.58
6.	Ambalapuzha	50.87
7.	Kozhikode	46.53
8.	Trichur	44.55
9.	Quilon	36.41
10.	Tellicherry	27.15
11.	Palghat	26.34
12.	Kodungallur	23.21
13.	Kothamangalam	20.11
14.	Changanacherry	17.55
15.	Karthigappally	16.78
16.	Ponnani	16.46
17.	Thodupuzha	16.10
18.	Chavakkad	15.79
19.	Alwaye	14.66
20.	Badagara	12.84
21.	Chirayinkil	12.29
22.	Kottayam	12.01
23.	Mukundapuram	11.73

1	2	1	2
24. Pathanapuram	11.51	34. Pathanamthitta	7.65
25. Chengannur	10.00	35. Vaikom	7.60
26. Ernad	9.93	36. Mavelikkara	7.51
27. Kasaragod	9.86	37. Kunnathunad	6.62
28. Shertallai	9.32	38. Meenachil	5.77
29. Ottappalam	9.31	39. Taliparamba	5.28
30. Muvattupuzha	9.12	40. Tirur	4.84
31. Nedumangad	8.71	41. Neyyattinkara	4.20
32. Chittur	8.25	42. Talappilly	4.17
33. Thiruvalla	8.03	43. Udumbanchola	0.58

Map 39

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION, 1971-81

The map shows the change in urban population in the various taluks of the state during 1971-81.

The percentage gain or loss in urban population during 1971-81 are grouped into ranges above and below the state average and the taluks are shaded from dark to light hatchings corresponding to high to low values according to gradation. Two indices are shown side by side indicating gain or loss in percentages. Taluks in which towns were formed for the first time in the 1981 Census are marked with 'U' while 'R' represents the taluks with no urban area in the 1981 Census but having urban area in previous Censuses. Nine taluks which do not have any urban area during 1971-81 are indicated as ER.

The urban population of the state has increased by 37.64 per cent during 1971-81. Generally, the change in urban population is closely linked with three factors, viz., deletion of towns, change in jurisdiction of 1971 towns and addition of new towns in 1981. All these reflect abnormal increase or decrease in urban population. However, according to the map Kothamangalam taluk shows the highest increase with 406.92 per cent and Ottappalam the lowest with 1.75 per cent. Eight taluks fall in the category 100.00 per cent and above, 2 in the range 80.00-99.99, 2 in the range 60.00-79.99. One in the range 40.00-59.99, 4 in the range 20.00-39.99 and 15 taluks in the range below 20.00. Kodungallur, Udumbanchola and Pathanamthitta taluks have newly formed towns in the 1981 Census. Fourteen taluks show decrease in population.This may be due to change in jurisdiction or declassification of urban areas. Hosdurg, Quilandy, Perintalmanna, Mannarghat, Devicolam and Kanjirappally taluks have no urban area in 1981 though there were towns in 1971. All towns lying in these taluks have been declassified. The table below shows the percentage gain or loss in urban population in the taluks during 1971-81.

	State/ Taluk	Percentage gain (+) or loss (-) in urban population during 1971-81
1		2
		Gain
	KERALA	37.64
1.	Kothamangalam	406.92
2.	Cannanore	323.54
3.	Parur	281.15
4.	Pathanapuram	217.35
5.	Nedumangad	200.41
6.	Trichur	191.60
7.	Tellicherry	159.45
8.	Thodupuzha	103.90
9.	Ernad	96.38
10.	Chengannur	86.71
11.	Quilon	66.79
12.	Kanayannur	65.62
13.	Alwaye	44.83
14.	Chavakkad	31.26
15.	Tirur	26.43
16.	Makundapuram	25.62

1		2
17.	Ponnani	21.00
18.	Ambalapuzha	19.26
19.	Badagara	18.98
20.	Trivandrum	16.80
21.	Palghat	14.75
22.	Muvattupuzha	14.35
23.	Kozhikode	13.98
24.	Chirayinkil	13.15
25.	Kunnathunad	10.42
26.	Shertallai	10.18
27.	Thiruvalla	9.53
28.	Changanancherry	7.02
29.	Meenachil	6.66
30.	Cochin	6.60
31.	Vaikom	5.41
32.	Ottappalam	1.75
33.	Kodungallur	U
34.	Udumbanchola	U
35.	Pathanamthitta	U
		Loss
36.	Kottayam	— 14.58
37.	Kasaragod	— 24.01
38.	Chittur	— 26.57
39.	Karthigappally	— 28.06
40.	Mavelikkara	— 29.13
41.	Taliparamba	— 30.06
42.	Neyyattinkara	— 49.44
43.	Talappilly	— 50.63
44.	Hosdurg	R
45.	Quilandy	R
46.	Perintalmanna	R
47.	Mannarghat	R
48.	Devicolam	R
49.	Kanjirappally	R

U— Town originated for the first time in 1981 Census.

R— Rural in 1981 Census.

Map 40

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS, 1901-81

The map shows the changes in the urban population for the period 1901-81 by different size classes of towns.

The towns of the state are classified according to population size as given below:-

Class I	-	Towns with a population of	100, 000 and above
II	"	"	50,000 — 99,999
III	"	"	20,000 — 49,999
IV	"	"	10,000 — 19,999
V	"	"	5,000 — 9,999
VI	"	"	Less than 5,000

For the purpose of this map class V & VI are treated as one group.

The data are presented in the form of bar diagrams for the state as well as for districts. Each bar represents the total urban population for the concerned Census year divided by 5 different shades representing each size class.

Cannanore, Malappuram, Trichur, Idukki and Kottayam districts have no class I town during 1901-81. Wayanad district is entirely rural in all the Censuses. Till 1931 Census there were no class I towns in the state. In the 1941 Census 2 towns were elevated to the status of class I and gradually it rose to 6 adding one class I town in every Census year. The map at a glance reveals that all the districts which have urban areas in 1981 have growth in urban population though the quantum of change varies from district to district. Very rapid urban growth is seen in Ernakulam district particularly during 1971-81. In the state in 1901 there were only 454,499 persons in urban areas where as in 1981 it has gone upto 4,771,275. The population of class I towns has increased from 21.30 per cent in 1941 to 39.84 per cent in 1981. No other size classes show a definite trend as it is influenced by addition or deletion of town in Censuses from 1951 onwards. The percentage values of population in each size class of towns to total urban population for the period 1901-81 are given below.

State/District	Class of town	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala	All Classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	I	—	—	—	—	21.30	25.30	26.95	42.32	39.84
	II	29.67	27.06	22.78	21.31	18.60	18.69	14.81	13.38	10.74
	III	36.69	41.27	37.36	42.06	21.36	19.51	34.69	31.77	42.38
	IV	25.79	17.18	18.76	21.00	23.31	22.87	18.49	10.12	5.93
	V & VI	7.85	14.49	21.10	15.63	15.43	13.63	5.06	2.41	1.11
1. Cannanore	All classes	100.00	100.100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.14	20.81
	III	100.00	87.53	88.32	87.57	85.99	84.49	62.40	43.28	60.86
	IV	—	—	—	—	14.01	15.51	26.12	12.16	16.42
	V & VI	—	12.47	11.68	12.43	—	—	11.48	6.42	1.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2 Wayanad					No town					
3. Kozhikode	All Classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	I	—	—	—	—	77.40	69.57	50.73	59.47	64.64
	II	87.18	87.55	89.36	89.81	—	—	—	9.60	10.52
	III	—	—	—	—	—	21.90	26.99	24.40	24.84
	IV	12.82	12.45	—	10.19	18.77	8.53	10.46	4.78	—
	V & VI	—	—	10.64	—	3.83	—	11.82	1.75	—
4. Malappuram	All Classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.35
	III	—	—	—	—	—	37.07	30.25	80.09	69.65
	IV	100.00	62.45	61.97	63.75	42.23	62.93	57.87	12.60	—
	V & VI	—	37.55	38.03	36.25	57.77	—	11.88	7.31	—
5. Palghat	All Classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	II	—	—	—	—	55.48	47.35	52.14	44.74	—
	III	75.52	69.27	66.56	66.76	—	31.64	17.77	35.21	42.91
	IV	—	—	26.56	25.74	12.81	7.90	24.87	16.76	—
	V & VI	24.48	30.73	6.88	7.50	31.71	13.11	5.22	3.29	—
6. Trichur	All Classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	—	—	—	—	48.06	42.34	39.34	30.51	15.52
	III	—	58.05	53.98	51.63	—	—	27.60	47.38	45.59
	IV	49.95	—	—	28.12	33.76	43.10	33.06	19.21	34.00
	V & VI	50.05	41.95	46.02	20.25	18.18	14.56	—	2.90	4.89
7. Ernakulam	All Classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.66	69.03	55.00
	II	—	—	—	—	28.10	51.99	21.23	—	—
	III	56.55	74.10	70.98	65.81	38.52	11.41	32.90	22.06	44.33
	IV	43.45	15.78	12.38	17.20	15.17	21.31	14.54	7.88	—
	V & VI	—	10.12	16.64	16.99	18.21	15.29	1.67	1.03	0.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. Idukki	All Classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.65	80.09
	IV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	V & VI	—	—	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	17.35	19.91
9. Kottayam	All Classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.84	28.60	73.15
	III	—	—	—	63.15	65.55	52.49	25.61	52.46	26.85
	IV	100.00	100.00	86.26	17.64	16.19	25.97	39.16	18.94	—
	V & VI	—	—	13.74	19.21	18.26	21.54	3.39	—	—
10 Alleppey	All classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	I	—	—	—	—	—	52.36	44.72	44.53	45.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	II	—	—	—	—	39.61	—	—	15..04	16.42
	III	81.26	65.03	36.45	36.33	—	9.33	45.95	33.42	38.08
	IV	—	—	27.52	58.75	55.63	31.65	9.33	7.01	—
	V & VI	18.74	34.97	36.03	4.92	4.76	6.66	—	—	—
11 Quilon	All Classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65.41	45.28
	II	—	—	—	—	—	46.10	63.10	—	—
	III	—	—	60.81	58.29	61.90	—	36.90	22.05	54.72
	IV	100.00	100.00	—	—	15.32	30.53	—	12.54	—
	V & VI	—	—	39.19	41.71	22.78	23.37	—	—	—
12 Trivandrum	All Classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	I	—	—	—	—	72.10	60.86	53.46	71.67	76.18
	II	100.00	100.00	71.40	71.76	—	—	—	—	—
	III	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.36	17.01	23.82
	IV	—	—	10.84	7.93	16.89	15.16	13.51	8.05	—
	V & VI	—	—	17.76	20.31	11.01	23.98	4.67	3.27	—

Map 41

TOWNS THAT LOST URBAN STATUS DURING, 1971-81

This map shows places which were treated as towns in 1971 but declassified as rural in 1981 as they do not satisfy the criteria of town adopted in the 1981 Census.

The declassified towns are marked by circles proportional to their population size in the 1971 Census. The population sizes are:

Class-III —Population	20,000 — 49,999
" IV — "	10,000 — 19,999
" V — "	5,000 — 9,999
" VI — "	Below 5,000

By virtue of the definition all municipalities, corporations, cantonments, townships, civil lines and other statutory towns are automatically recognised as towns in the Census. The Census towns (non-municipal towns) should however satisfy the following criteria based on the figures available for the earlier Census of 1971.

(a) A minimum population of 5,000;
(b) A density of population of atleast 400 per km^2 ; and
(c) Atleast 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

All the Census towns which do not satisfy the above criteria are declassified as rural.

Consequently 32 towns of 1971 Census were declassified in 1981 Census. Of these 5 each are in Cannanore, Kozhikode and Trivandrum districts, 4 each in Palghat and Kottayam districts, 2 each in Trichur, Alleppey and Quilon districts and one each in Malappuram, Ernakulam and Idukki districts and by size classes 9 are in class-III, 15 in class-IV, 7 in class-V and one in class-VI towns. following statement shows the list of declassified towns in 1981.

District	Town	Class	Population
1	2	3	4
1. Cannanore	Manjeswar	IV	12,967
	Kumbla	V	8,812
	Kanhangad	III	31,869
	Nileswar	III	25,297
	Payyannur	III	26,524
2. Kozhikode	Pantalayani	III	28,530
	Elathur	IV	11,273
	Kunnamangalam	III	21,756

1	2	3	4
	Mokkam	V	9,813
	Kadalundi	IV	15,555
3. Malappuram	Perinthalmanna	V	9,121
4. Palghat	Pattambi	IV	10,411
	Mannarghat	IV	12,580
	Hemambika Nagar	V	7,032
	Nemmara	IV	12,897
5. Trichur	Vadakkancherry	V	7,245
	Pazhanji	IV	13,762
6. Ernakulam	Njarakkal	IV	19,221
7. Idukki	Munnar	VI	4,382
8. Kottayam	Ettumanoor	IV	15,715
	Ponkunnam	IV	13,672
	Kanjirappally	III	20,687
	Mundakkayam	IV	10,142
9. Alleppey	Pandalam	IV	11,884
	Harippad	III	31,145
10. Quilon	Kundara	IV	10,262
	Kilikollur	III	41,871
11. Trivandrum	Chirayinkil	V	8,838
	Kazhakuttam	V	9,829
	Nemom	III	25,846
	Balaramapuram	IV	17,384
	Kovalam	IV	13,999

Map 42

URBAN INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE (CLASS-I), 1981

The map shows the predominant functional character of cities and urban agglomerations in the state with a population of one lakh and over.

A city/UA is classified into 6 functional classification based on the grouping of workers falling in the industrial categories of the 1981 Census, as noted below:

Functional classification	Constituent industrial categories
I Primary	I Cultivators
	II Agricultural labourers
	III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.
II Mining	IV Mining & quarrying
III Industrial	V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs.
	(a) Household industry
	(b) Other than household industry
	VI Construction
IV Commercial	VII Trade & Commerce
V Transport	VIII Transport, storage and communications
VI Services	IX Other services

The percentage of main workers in each of the above 6 groups to total main workers in each of the city and urban agglomeration is worked out. If any one single group takes in 40.00 per cent or above of the total main workers then that town will be designated by the corresponding function, viz., Primary for the Ist group, Mining for the second group etc. If the highest percentage figure is less than 40.00 per cent then the next predominant group is added. If the two groups together take a minimum of 60.00 per cent of total workers, then that town will be designated by both the function, e.g., Primary-cum-Mining, Service-cum-Transport etc. When the sum of two groups does not reach 60.00 per cent then the third predominant group is taken into account and the town is designated by all the 3 functions.

The cities and urban agglomerations are plotted by the size of the population of the urban centres and the predominant functional character decided as above is marked in circles by different shades corresponding to the functional characters. If a town or UA has more than one predominant functional character, the shades for all the predominant characters are marked in the circle.

Based on the criteria laid down earlier the functional classification of Cannanore and Trivandrum urban agglomerations are 'industry' and 'service' respectively. Three urban areas, viz., Cochin UA, Alleppey City and Quilon UA have a functional category of 'Industry-cum-service-cum-commercial'. The Calicut UA has the category of 'Industry-cum-commercial-cum-service' while the figures for Palghat UA indicate 'service-cum-commercial-cum-industry'. Trichur UA records 'Service-cum-industry-cum-commercial' as its functional category.

City/Urban Agglomeration	Total	Percentage of main workers to total main workers engaged in activities					
		Primary (I)	Mining (II)	Industrial (III)	Commercial (IV)	Transport (V)	Services (VI)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Cannanore (UA)	100.00	7.83	0.08	44.48	21.66	8.86	17.09
2. Calicut (UA)	100.00	12.61	0.32	30.46	23.11	13.28	20.22
3. Palghat (UA)	100.00	11.73	0.03	18.85	27.62	14.12	27.65
4. Trichur (UA)	100.00	11.16	0.47	26.73	21.58	10.28	29.78
5. Cochin (UA)	100.00	7.48	0.21	31.92	21.07	14.67	24.65
6. Alleppey (City)	100.00	14.68	0.58	30.13	21.20	9.52	23.89
7. Quilon (U A)	100.00	15.85	0.14	27.06	18.94	11.52	26.49
8. Trivandrum (UA)	100.00	13.82	0.14	18.53	17.37	9.93	40.21

Map 43

GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES, 1971-81

This map shows the growth of urban centres of the state during the decade 1971-81.

The percentage gain in urban centres during 1971-81 are grouped into ranges based on the state average. Of the ranges, 4 are above and 1 below the state average. The urban centres are shaded from dark to light hatchings corresponding to high to low values according to gradations. Two indices are shown side by side indicating gain or loss in percentage. Urban centres include urban agglomerations also.

The map indicates the concentration of towns in Cannanore. Trichur and Ernakulam districts of which a sizeable number of towns are formed for the first time in the 1981 Census. Of the urban agglomerations/towns which have a growth rate of above 25.00 per cent in decade 1971-81 have change in jurisdiction except Tirur. Of the towns below 25.00 per cent growth rate, Palghat UA alone has change in jurisdiction. Ottappalam has recorded a negative growth rate as its area has come down considerably. Generally it can be seen that the urban centres which have no change in jurisdiction in Kerala have very low growth rate. Of 25 towns under this category one town (Tirur) has a growth rate of 26.43 per cent. Four towns (Kasaragod, Malappuram, Pappinissery and Ponnani) have a growth rate ranging between 20.00 and 25.00 per cent. All these towns lie in the erstwhile Malabar region. Seven towns fall in the range between 10.00 and 20.00 per cent and the remaining 13 towns fall in the range of less than 10.00 per cent. Irinjalakuda town has shown the lowest growth rate of 2.72 per cent. The following table gives the percentage growth rate of UAs/ towns (barring new towns) during the decade 1971-81.

	Name of UA/City/ Town	Growth-rate
	1	2
1.	Kothamangalam	406.92
2.	Manjeri	242.95
3.	Punalur	217.35
4.	Nedumangad	200.41
5.	Kuthuparamba	139.59
6.	Cannanore UA	134.79
7.	Angamaly	118.89
8.	Chengannur	86.71
9.	Taliparamba	84.27
10.	Thodupuzha	71.18
11.	Varkala	67.00
12.	Trichur UA	66.46
13.	Shoranur	59.36
14.	Tellicherry UA	43.55
15.	Cochin UA	33.58
16.	Quilon UA	34.93

1	2	3
17.	Guruvayur UA	31.26
18.	Calicut UA	29.80
19.	Trivandrum UA	26.98
20.	Tirur	26.43
21.	Malappuram	24.32
22.	Kasaragod	23.30
23.	Pappinisseri	23.28
24.	Palghat UA	23.17
25.	Ponnani	21.00
26.	Badagara	18.98
27.	Neyyattinkara	16.72
28.	Muvattupuzha	14.35
29.	Kayamkulam	13.35
30.	Chalakudy	11.53
31.	Perumbavoor	10.42
32.	Shertallai	10.18
33.	Attingal	9.59
34.	Thiruvalla	9.53
35.	Kottayam	7.90
36.	Parur	7.77
37.	Changanacherry	7.02
38.	Palai	6.66
39.	Chittur Thathamangalam	6.65
40.	Alleppey	6.10
41.	Kunnamkulam	5.84
42.	Vaikom	5.41
43.	Alwaye	5.03
44.	Mavelikkara	3.70
45.	Irinjalakuda	2.72
46.	Ottappalam	6.72

New Towns—39

Sl.No.1 to 19,24 and 46 have change in jurisdiction.

Map 44

IN-MIGRANTS, 1981

The map shows the total in-migrants in each district with rural/urban and male/female break-up the percentage of in-migrants to total population.

The circles proportionate to total in-migrants in each district are drawn. The circles are further subdivided into sectors representing rural and urban in-migrants with male and female break-up. The rural and urban sectors are shaded separately. Figures indicating total in-migrants in each district are written at the top of each circle. The percentage figures are written inside the circle. The percentage figures of in-migrants in each district to its total population are calculated and grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend of the map by different hatchings.

The percentage of in-migrants is high in Wayanad and Idukki districts, the highest being in Idukki district (35.96). The lowest percentage is in Trivandrum district (5.41). Cannanore, Palghat, Ernakulam and Kottayam districts are in the range 8.00-9.99 per cent. Kozhikode, Trichur, Alleppey and Quilon are in the range 6.00-7.99 and the rest (Malappuram) in the range 5.99 and below. The proportion of in-migrants is comparatively high in the urban areas of Ernakulam and Trivandrum districts. In other districts the proportion is high in rural areas. Wayanad district is entirely rural, accordingly all in-migrants are found in rural areas. In rural areas the female in-migrants are numerically high in all districts except Cannanore, Wayanad and Idukki. In the urban areas of districts (barring Wayanad which is entirely rural) females outnumber males in all districts except Cannanore and Trivandrum. The following statement illustrates the above facts.

	District	Percentage of in-migrants to total population	Rural		Urban	
			M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cannanore	100.00	43.69	41.77	7.75	6.79
2.	Wayanad	100.00	53.08	46.92	—	—
3.	Kozhikode	100.00	30.54	32.27	17.30	19.89
4.	Malappuram	100.00	38.05	54.20	3.83	3.92
5.	Palghat	100.00	36.39	47.62	7.15	8.84
6.	Trichur	100.00	31.06	42.84	12.36	13.74
7.	Ernakulam	100.00	16.96	26.60	26.73	29.71
8.	Idukki	100.00	49.34	47.47	1.42	1.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Kottayam	100.00	29.77	51.11	8.48	10.64
10. Alleppey	100.00	23.96	54.63	7.98	13.43
11. Quilon	100.00	34.62	47.69	8.29	9.40
12. Trivandrum	100.00	19.31	23.83	28.87	27.99

Map 45

RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1981

The map shows the total rural in-migrants in each district with rural, urban and unclassifiable break-up and the percentage of rural in-migrants to total rural population.

Circles proportionate to total rural in-migrants in each district are drawn. The circles are further sub-divided into sectors representing rural, urban and unclassifiable divisions and shown by different hatchings. Figures indicating rural in-migrants in each district are written at the top of each circle. Percentage figures in each district are calculated and grouped into 4 ranges as shown in the legend of the map. These ranges are displayed in the map by different grades of hatching in the back-ground.

The map reveals that the percentage of rural in-migrants to total rural population is relatively high in hilly districts of Idukki (36.48 per cent) and Wayanad (32.14 per cent). The percentages of rural in-migrants to total rural population are also higher in Palghat (8.87) and Cannanore (9.81) districts. In all other districts the proportion is low and it is the lowest in Trivandrum district with 3.12 per cent. The following statement illustrates this fact.

	District	Percentage of rural in-migrants to total rural population
	1	2
1.	Cannanore	9.81
2.	Wayanad	32.14
3.	Kozhikode	6.26
4.	Malappuram	5.83
5.	Palghat	8.87
6.	Trichur	5.97
7.	Ernakulam	6.51
8.	Idukki	36.48
9.	Kottayam	8.01
10.	Alleppey	6.65
11.	Quilon	6.69
12.	Trivandrum	3.12

Map 46

URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1981

The map shows the total urban in-migrants in each district with rural, Urban and unclassifiable break-up and the percentage of urban in-migrants to total urban population.

Circles proportionate to total urban in-migrants in each district are drawn. The circles are further sub-divided into sectors representing rural, urban and unclassifiable divisions and shown by different hatchings. Figures indicating urban in-migrants in each district are written at the top of each circle. Percentage figures in each district are calculated and grouped into 5 ranges, as shown in the legend of the map. These ranges are displayed in the map by different grades of hatching in the back-ground.

The map at a glance reveals that the percentage of urban in-migrants to total urban population is relatively high in central Kerala comprising Ernakulam, Idukki and Kottayam districts. The other isolated districts which also exhibit significantly high percentage are Palghat (15.01) and Trivandrum (12.18). The proportion is the lowest in Cannanore district with 5.45 per cent. The following statement illustrates this fact.

	District	Percentage of urban in-migrants to total urban population
1.	Cannanore	5.45
2.	Wayanad	—
3.	Kozhikode	9.94
4.	Malappuram	6.13
5.	Palghat	15.01
6.	Trichur	7.89
7.	Ernakulam	12.89
8.	Idukki	25.02
9.	Kottayam	18.35
10.	Alleppey	9.60
11.	Quilon	9.45
12.	Trivandrum	12.18

PART—III

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

Map 47

MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY AGE AND SEX, 1981

This map shows the main workers and non-workers by sex and age-group of state and districts.

Pyramids are drawn for each district showing main workers and non-workers according to absolute figures for males and females. Age-groups are shown between two vertical parallel lines. The bars on the left hand side indicate the number of males by workers and non-workers and on the right those of females.

In the state and districts, female workers are less than male workers. The age-group 40-49 takes the highest position in male main workers in all districts except Wayanad and Idukki. In these two districts the highest proportion is in all the age-group 25-29. Regarding female main workers the maximum number is recorded in the age-group 40-49 in the districts, viz., Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum. In Wayanad and Idukki districts the category of female workers is high in the age-group 20-24. Age-group 0-14 is at the highest position in regard to male and female non-workers. Non-workers take the lowest positions in case of males and females in the age-group 35-39, except in the case of females in Malappuram district. In Malappuram, age-group 50-59 takes the last position in regard to female non-workers.

State/District	Age-groups	Main workers		Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
KERALA	Total	5,141,149	1,659,026	6,903,851	10,778,609
	0—14	34,999	33,130	4,454,080	4,358,824
	15—19	311,752	191,024	1,057,924	1,318,213
	20—24	694,961	243,161	468,184	1,044,728
	25—29	778,281	236,604	161,019	776,632
	30—34	683,296	205,178	64,509	527,932
	35—39	601,783	208,039	39,984	462,278
	40—49	1,002,241	310,056	76,692	766,991
	50—59	644,743	152,130	124,378	614,859
	60 +	388,811	70,541	456,221	912,099

1	2	3	4	5	6
Cannanore	Total	565,850	188,970	773,049	1,191,394
	0—14	5,294	5,823	527,132	513,764
	15—19	42,330	26,830	107,995	134,342
	20—24	81,667	29,789	40,427	105,045
	25—29	86,827	27,942	13,855	82,526
	30—34	73,550	22,947	6,381	58,366
	35—39	63,955	22,381	4,413	50,086
	40—49	105,669	32,478	8,823	86,047
	50—59	66,294	14,530	13,680	64,962
	60 +	40,243	6,236	50,291	96,202
Wayanad	Total	133,793	52,042	139,074	204,210
	0—14	1,362	958	106,624	105,083
	15—19	11,639	6,910	15,588	21,642
	20—24	22,494	9,350	4,372	17,600
	25—29	22,730	9,330	1,294	12,534
	30—34	17,653	6,642	569	7,716
	35—39	15,437	6,262	428	6,834
	40—49	21,834	8,122	1,102	11,528
	50—59	13,087	3,379	1,848	9,509
	60 +	7,538	1,053	7,234	11,744
Kozhikode	Total	411,116	79,816	631,850	1,004,869
	0—14	2,192	1,643	410,107	400,965

1	2	3	4	5	6
	15—19	23,709	8,229	92,936	118,586
	20—24	55,383	9,961	39,644	96,695
	25—29	61,760	11,783	15,312	74,522
	30—34	59,519	10,946	7,301	54,678
	35—39	50,641	10,292	4,502	47,874
	40—49	80,062	14,970	9,117	75,801
	50—59	49,375	7,864	12,471	56,516
	60 +	28,452	4,128	40,243	79,187
Malappuram	Total	425,572	97,311	698,187	1,099,778
	0—14	3,699	1,613	502,476	489,748
	15—19	34,770	11,718	87,152	124,329
	20—24	65,868	14,016	30,090	98,371
	25—29	61,179	14,310	10,045	76,532
	30—34	53,990	12,542	5,136	54,457
	35—39	51,770	12,867	4,083	53,039
	40—49	81,760	18,207	85,53	75,107
	50—59	44,829	7,987	11,691	51,775
	60 +	27,677	4,042	38,820	76,286
Palghat	Total	442,663	224,955	526,056	795,395
	0—14	6,630	5,220	366,042	363,050
	15—19	35,063	28,729	69,996	91,160
	20—24	58,242	29,264	26,108	64,807

1	2	3	4	5	6
	25—29	60,924	30,508	8,317	47,890
	30—34	54,950	26,574	3,434	34,033
	35—39	51,002	28,377	2,257	30,619
	40—49	86,681	41,714	4,719	49,281
	50—59	54,674	22,902	8,713	41,028
	60 +	34,461	11,655	36,400	73,484
Trichur	Total	449,960	198,865	675,992	1,040,767
	0—14	3,201	3,710	417,092	404,754
	15—19	28,754	23,501	110,624	132,373
	20—24	60,085	28,050	45,726	100,671
	25—29	61,835	24,770	14,831	70,083
	30—34	56,577	23,539	6,913	49,447
	35—39	48,602	24,868	4,726	42,212
	40—49	93,835	40,278	9,653	74,483
	50—59	62,012	20,689	15,207	63,788
	60 +	35,035	9,455	51,140	102,872
Ernakulam	Total	545,697	163,885	673,365	1,058,874
	0—14	2,382	2,918	410,754	398,804
	15—19	25,804	18,442	113,071	134,829
	20—24	71,124	24,666	56,905	107,898
	25—29	86,360	22,184	17,222	81,392
	30—34	77,960	19,978	5,801	53,347

1	2	3	4	5	6
	35—39	65,149	20,907	2,961	45,850
	40—49	108,341	31,266	6,459	77,805
	50—59	70,689	16,489	12,172	64,545
	60+	37,878	7,024	48,000	94,350
Idukki	Total	240,477	95,897	240,013	364,662
	0—14	1,647	1,343	170,987	169,986
	15—19	18,218	12,341	33,119	44,537
	20—24	40,406	19,324	12,127	34,678
	25—29	42,590	16,677	3,521	24,387
	30—34	30,259	10,926	1,181	14,682
	35—39	26,372	12,070	848	13,264
	40—49	41,571	15,969	2,199	22,692
	50—59	25,718	5,627	3,647	17,612
	60 +	13,675	1,615	12,373	22,800
Kottayam	Total	375,958	86,016	450,613	740,716
	0—14	1,465	1,038	270,215	263,876
	15—19	16,689	7,069	78,842	97,240
	20—24	49,043	12,000	38,741	79,488
	25—29	58,801	11,855	12,005	56,330
	30—34	48,506	11,354	3,893	36,560
	35—39	41,649	11,774	1,997	32,895
	40—49	73,599	18,719	3,711	56,580

1	2	3	4	5	6
	50—59	51,665	8,382	6,959	47,130
	60 +	34,527	3,825	34,215	70,558
Alleppey	Total	445,508	170,143	642,958	956,769
	0—14	1,414	2,501	375,737	365,588
	15—19	17,663	15,975	110,370	122,133
	20—24	51,687	24,527	54,211	93,283
	25—29	64,194	23,866	19,395	67,140
	30—34	58,407	20,610	7,056	44,122
	35—39	49,464	20,433	4,425	36,246
	40—49	91,698	33,986	7,948	68,134
	50—59	68,027	19,064	13,930	62,718
	60+	42,897	9,176	49,797	97,264
Quilon	Total	555,251	138,090	766,943	1,195,089
	0—14	2,130	2,397	480,004	469,628
	15—19	24,129	13,613	128,254	157,716
	20—24	67,549	19,897	62,401	121,654
	25—29	83,153	20,794	22,063	86,660
	30—34	73,012	18,056	7,912	56,704
	35—39	68,009	18,175	4,463	49,652
	40—49	112,302	26,415	6,887	85,195
	50—59	76,273	12,891	11,030	70,392
	60 +	48,688	5,847	43,896	97,444

1	2	3	4	5	6
Trivandrum	Total	549,304	154,036	685,751	1,126,086
	0—14	3,584	3,967	416.908	408,578
	15—19	32,954	17,668	109,977	139,327
	20—24	71,412	22,318	57,432	124,538
	25—29	87,927	22,585	23,157	96,638
	30—34	78,915	21,065	8,931	63,821
	35—39	69,734	19,631	4,881	53,707
	40—49	104,889	27,932	7,520	84,339
	50—59	62,095	12,325	13,030	64,884
	60 +	37,739	6,483	43,813	89,910

Map 48

RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY AGE AND SEX, 1981

This map shows the main workers and non-workers by sex and age-group in rural areas of state and districts.

Pyramids are drawn for each district showing main workers and non-workers according to absolute figures for males and females. Age-groups are shown between two vertical parallel lines. The bars on the left hand side indicate the number of males and on the right the females by workers and non-workers.

In the state and districts female workers are less than male workers. The age-group 40-49 has the highest position in male and female main workers for all the districts except Wayanad and Idukki. In Wayanad and Idukki districts age-group 25-29 takes the highest position among males and 20-24 among female workers. Age-group 0-14 takes the highest position in regard to male and female non-workers. Non-workers are least in the case of males and females in age-group 35-39 for all districts.

State/ District	Age-groups	Main workers		Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
KERALA	Total	4,188,182	1,416,873	5,568,251	8,651,283
	0-14	29,137	27,799	3,661,245	3,585,271
	15-19	263,940	171,120	840,686	1,048,272
	20-24	575,484	214,673	354,426	819,732
	25-29	627,340	203,711	119,404	604,275
	30-34	539,916	171,785	48,166	407,675
	35-39	483,572	176,214	30,559	364,248
	40-49	804,894	261,597	59,170	602,150
	50-59	525,264	128,524	92,468	483,682
	60 +	338,382	61,292	361,540	735,084
Cannanore	Total	434,853	163,366	588,727	888,513
	0-14	3,989	5,166	411,532	402,812

1	2	3	4	5	6
	15-19	33,466	24,677	80,247	97,181
	20-24	64,463	26,761	27,780	75,287
	25-29	66,764	24,428	9,376	59,592
	30-34	55,138	19,432	4,219	40,692
	35-39	48,405	19,032	3,030	35,453
	40-49	79,501	26,956	6,117	61,012
	50-59	50,589	11,929	9,147	46,032
	60 +	32,528	4,970	37,248	70,408
Wayanad	Total	133,793	52,042	139,074	204,210
	0-14	1,362	958	106,624	105,083
	15-19	11,639	6,910	15,588	21,642
	20-24	22,494	9,350	4,372	17,600
	25-29	22,730	9,330	1,294	12,534
	30-34	17,653	6,642	569	7,716
	35-39	15,437	6,262	428	6,834
	40-49	21,834	8,122	1,102	11,528
	50-59	13,087	3,379	1,848	9,509
	60+	7,538	1,053	7,234	11,744
Kozhikode	Total	292,668	61,026	457,148	721,166
	0-14	1,411	1,208	304,268	297,558
	15-19	16,772	6,905	65,679	83,850
	20-24	39,818	7,966	26,273	67,413

1	2	3	4	5	6
	25-29	42,959	9,056	9,694	51,364
	30-34	41,151	7,932	4,710	37,378
	35-39	35,869	7,711	2,888	33,952
	40-49	56,661	11,022	6,271	53,181
	50-59	35,290	5,742	8,020	38,716
	60+	22,721	3,483	29,301	57,722
Malappuram	Total	393,511	92,515	645,575	1,015,984
	0-14	3,376	1,467	466,537	455,354
	15-19	32,423	11,277	79,962	114,171
	20-24	60,923	13,431	27,417	90,207
	25-29	56,261	13,515	9,069	70,298
	30-34	49,634	11,750	4,584	50,105
	35-39	47,681	12,226	3,738	48,687
	40-49	75,529	17,389	7,795	69,089
	50-59	41,641	7,602	10,548	47,533
	60+	26,013	3,847	35,815	70,427
Palghat	Total	397,823	210,833	471,038	706,025
	0-14	6,205	4,893	331,432	328,716
	15-19	32,112	27,429	61,226	79,028
	20-24	52,799	27,750	22,235	56,130
	25-29	54,582	28,631	7,085	41,654
	30-34	48,691	24,735	2,972	29,423

1	2	3	4	5	6
	35-39	45,965	26,528	1,952	26,665
	40-49	77,021	38,784	4,145	42,357
	50-59	48,673	21,289	7,675	36,127
	60+	31,748	10,783	32,246	65,885
Trichur	Total	348,993	163,818	533,858	814,567
	0-14	2,459	2,976	333,776	323,870
	15-19	22,895	20,140	86,131	102,049
	20-24	46,311	23,671	34,599	77,205
	25-29	46,873	20,323	11,095	53,378
	30-34	42,863	19,030	5,314	37,676
	35-39	37,277	20,287	3,572	32,547
	40-49	72,478	32,888	7,481	57,247
	50-59	48,920	16,694	11,621	49,439
	60+	28,894	7,805	40,189	81,081
Ernakulam	Total	335,044	113,465	400,683	619,429
	0-14	1,588	1,782	250,986	244,068
	15-19	18,032	13,830	66,826	80,061
	20-24	45,483	17,915	31,577	60,968
	25-29	51,923	14,925	8,713	44,246
	30-34	44,600	13,001	3,043	27,832
	35-39	38,561	14,275	1,597	25,269
	40-49	63,612	21,113	3,400	43,222

1	2	3	4	5	6
	50-59	43,089	11,371	6,220	36,397
	60+	28,147	5,248	28,302	57,340
Idukki	Total	229,853	93,377	228,440	345,343
	0-14	1,579	1,297	163,245	162,295
	15-19	17,634	12,085	31,182	42,172
	20-24	38,918	18,851	11,456	32,709
	25-29	40,845	16,265	3,281	22,933
	30-34	28,744	10,553	1,143	13,618
	35-39	25,018	11,691	816	12,420
	40-49	39,489	15,584	2,118	21,248
	50-59	24,557	5,502	3,525	16,685
	60+	13,049	1,545	11,662	21,237
Kottayam	Total	342,922	76,932	406,589	671,088
	0-14	1,258	790	245,398	240,447
	15-19	15,360	6,296	71,496	87,955
	20-24	44,950	11,023	34,520	77,470
	25-29	53,269	10,791	10,524	50,695
	30-34	43,609	10,019	3,455	32,878
	35-39	37,819	10,402	1,797	29,825
	40-49	66,608	16,563	3,242	51,310
	50-59	47,471	7,547	5,886	42,723
	60+	32,562	3,502	30,237	63,735

1	2	3	4	5	6
Alleppey	Total	377,469	151,134	535,807	793,999
	0-14	1.187	2,204	316,790	309,589
	15-19	15,133	14,396	91,978	99,795
	20-24	43,392	22,264	43,629	74,687
	25-29	53,463	21,301	15,513	53,957
	30-34	48,282	17,962	5,520	35,841
	35-39	41,894	17,827	3,572	29,755
	40-49	77,405	29,815	6,372	55,709
	50-59	58,263	16,999	11,087	52,237
	60+	38,423	8,362	41,271	82,315
Quilon	Total	486,046	122,450	659,371	1,034,339
	0-14	1,821	1,906	415,909	406,444
	15-19	21,261	12,174	110,839	137,270
	20-24	59,024	17,895	52,205	104,883
	25-29	71,380	18,408	18,242	73,894
	30-34	62,823	15,901	6,506	48,474
	35-39	58,775	15,922	3,756	43,009
	40-49	98,367	23,498	5,715	74,039
	50-59	67,501	11,313	8,793	60,738
	60+	45,095	5,428	37,381	85,543
Trivandrum	Total	415,202	115,915	501,941	836,620
	0-14	2,900	3,152	314,747	309,034

1	2	3	4	5	6
	15-19	27,214	15,002	79,533	103,097
	20-24	56,909	17,798	38,363	91,174
	25-29	66,294	16,736	15,517	69,731
	30-34	56,727	14,828	6,132	46,040
	35-39	50,870	14,052	3,413	39,832
	40-49	76,390	19,864	5,412	62,209
	50-59	46,184	9,157	8,097	47,545
	60+	31,667	5,264	30,653	67,647

Map 49

URBAN MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY AGE AND SEX, 1981

This map shows the main workers and non-workers by sex and age-group of the state and districts in urban areas.

Pyramids are drawn for each district showing main workers and non-workers according to absolute figures for males and females. Age-groups are shown between two vertical parallel lines. The bars on the left handside indicate the number of males and the bars on right handside indicate those of females by workers and non-workers.

In the state and districts female workers are less than male workers whereas female non-workers are higher than males. There is no urban area in Wayanad district. Regarding main workers, the age-group 40-49 takes the highest position both for males and females in all districts except Idukki. Non-workers are higher in age-group 0-14. The proportion of non-workers is the lowest for both male and female in the age-group of 35-39 in all districts except Malappuram. In Malappuram it is the age-group 35-39 and 50-59 for males and females respectively.

State/District	Age-groups	Main workers		Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
KERALA	Total	952,967	233,153	1,335,600	2,127,326
	0-14	5,862	5,331	792,835	768,554
	15-19	47,812	19,904	217,238	269,941
	20-24	119,477	28,488	113,758	224,995
	25-29	150,941	32,893	41,615	172,356
	30-34	143,380	33,393	16,343	120,258
	35-39	118,212	31,825	9,425	98,030
	40-49	197,347	48,459	17,522	164,841
	50-59	119,479	23,605	31,910	131,177
	60+	50,429	9,249	94,681	177,015
Cannanore	Total	130,997	25,604	184,322	302,881
	0-14	1,305	657	115,601	110,952

1	2	3	4	5	6
	15-19	8,864	2,153	27,748	37,161
	20-24	17,205	3,028	12,647	29,758
	25-29	20,062	3,514	4,479	22,934
	30-34	18,412	3,515	2,162	17,674
	35-39	15,551	3,349	1,383	14,633
	40-49	26,167	5,522	2,706	25,035
	50-59	15,705	2,601	4,533	18,930
	60+	7,720	1,266	13,043	25,794
Kozhikode	Total	118,448	18,790	174,702	283,703
	0-14	780	435	105,840	103,407
	15-19	6,937	1,324	27,257	34,736
	20-24	15,565	1,995	13,371	29,282
	25-29	18,802	2,727	5,619	23,158
	30-34	18,367	3,013	2,591	17,299
	35-39	14,771	2,582	1,614	13,922
	40-49	23,401	3,947	2,847	22,620
	50-59	14,084	2,122	4,451	17,799
	60+	5,731	645	10,942	21,465
Malappuram	Total	32,061	4,796	52,612	83,794
	0-14	323	146	35,939	34,394
	15-19	2,347	441	7,190	10,158
	20-24	4,945	585	2,673	8,164

1	2	3	4	5	6
	25-29	4,919	795	976	6,234
	30-34	4,355	791	552	4,353
	35-39	4,089	642	345	4,352
	40-49	6,232	818	757	6,018
	50-59	3,188	385	1,143	4,242
	60+	1,664	194	3,005	5,859
Palghat	Total	44,835	14,122	55,018	89,370
	0-14	423	327	34,610	34,334
	15-19	2,951	1,300	8,770	12,131
	20-24	5,443	1,514	3,873	8,677
	25-29	6,342	1,876	1,232	6,236
	30-34	6,259	1,839	462	4,609
	35-39	5,037	1,849	305	3,954
	40-49	9,660	2,930	574	6,924
	50-59	6,001	1,613	1,037	4,901
	60+	2,713	873	4,154	7,599
Trichur	Total	100,967	35,047	142,134	226,200
	0-14	742	734	83,316	80,884
	15-19	5,859	3,361	24,493	30,324
	20-24	13,774	4,379	11,126	23,466
	25-29	14,968	4,447	3,726	16,704
	30-34	13,714	4,509	1,599	11,770

1	2	3	4	5	6
	35-39	11,324	4,581	1,154	9,665
	40-49	21,357	7,390	2,172	17,235
	50-59	13,092	3,995	3,586	14,349
	60+	6,141	1,650	10,951	21,791
Ernakulam	Total	210,653	50,420	272,682	439,445
	0-14	794	1,136	159,769	154,736
	15-19	7,772	4,612	46,245	54,768
	20-24	25,642	6,751	25,329	46,930
	25-29	34,438	7,258	8,509	37,146
	30-34	33,360	6,977	2,759	25,515
	35-39	26,588	6,633	1,363	20,581
	40-49	44,730	10,153	3,059	34,583
	50-59	27,600	5,118	5,952	28,148
	60+	9,730	1,776	19,698	37,009
Idukki	Total	10,624	2,520	11,573	19,319
	0-14	68	46	7,742	7,691
	15-19	584	256	1,937	2,364
	20-24	1,488	473	671	1,969
	25-29	1,746	412	240	1,454
	30-34	1,515	373	37	1,064
	35-39	1,354	380	32	844
	40-49	2,082	386	81	1,444

1	2	3	4	5	6
	50-59	1,161	125	122	927
	60+	626	70	710	1,563
Kottayam	Total	33,036	9,084	44,024	69,628
	0-14	206	248	24,817	23,429
	15-19	1,329	773	7,347	9,285
	20-24	4,093	977	4,220	8,018
	25-29	5,532	1,064	1,481	5.635
	30-34	4,897	1,335	438	3,682
	35-39	3,830	1,372	201	3,070
	40-49	6,991	2,156	469	5,270
	50-59	4,194	835	1,073	4,407
	60+	1,964	324	3,978	6,823
Alleppey	Total	68,039	19.009	107,151	162,770
	0-14	228	297	58,946	55,999
	15-19	2,560	1,579	18,392	22,338
	20-24	8,295	2,264	10,582	18,597
	25-29	10,731	2,565	3,882	13,183
	30-34	10,125	2,648	1,537	8,281
	35-39	7,570	2,606	852	6,491
	40-49	14,293	4,171	1,576	12,425
	50-59	9.764	2,065	2,842	10,481
	60+	4,474	814	8,526	14,949

1	2	3	4	5	6
Quilon	Total	69,205	15,640	107,572	160,750
	0-14	309	490	64,095	63,184
	15-19	2,868	1,439	17,415	20,447
	20-24	8,526	2,002	10,196	16,771
	25-29	11,774	2,385	3,821	12,765
	30-34	10,189	2,155	1,406	8,229
	35-39	9,234	2,253	707	6,643
	40-49	13,935	2,918	1,173	11,156
	50-59	8,777	1,578	2,237	9,655
	60+	3,593	419	6,515	11,900
Trivandrum	Total	134,102	38,121	183,810	289,466
	0-14	684	815	102,161	99,544
	15-19	5,740	2,666	30,444	36,230
	20-24	14,503	4,520	19,069	33,364
	25-29	21,633	5,849	7,639	26,907
	30-34	22,187	6,236	2,799	17,780
	35-39	18,864	5,578	1,468	13,875
	40-49	28,499	8,068	2,108	22,130
	50-59	15,911	3,169	4,933	17,339
	60+	6,072	1,219	13,160	22,263

Map 50

MAIN WORKERS, 1981

This map shows the working force (population of workers in age-group 15-59) among persons in each district and its rural/urban break-up also.

The percentage of main workers to total population in age-group 15-59 are grouped into 5 ranges and the districts are shaded according to the above groupings by five different shades from deep to light corresponding to high to low values. The percentage of workers in each district is further shown by circles in which the percentage of rural/urban break-up is marked.

In Kerala state 42.78 per cent of population in age-group 15-59 are main workers. Wayanad district (56.44 per cent) tops among the districts in case of main workers followed by Idukki with 55.43 per cent and Palghat with 53.46 per cent. Kozhikode ranks last with 35.97 per cent.

Coming to rural/urban distribution, in all districts percentage of rural workers is higher than the urban. Since there is no urban area in Wayanad district all the workers come under rural. Except Wayanad, rural precentage is high (96.12) in Idukki and low in Ernakulam district (62.44). In case of urban areas the case is the reverse. Percentage of rural workers is above 60.00 while it is below 40.00 per cent in case of urban workers in all the districts. The following statement shows the percentage of workers and its rural/urban break-up in age-group 15-59.

State/District		Percentage of main workers to total population	Rural/Urban distribution	
		Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4
	KERALA	42.78	82.19	17.81
1.	Cannanore	45.02	79.11	20.89
2.	Wayanad	56.44	100.00	—
3.	Kozhikode	35.97	71.48	28.52
4.	Malappuram	38.90	92.89	7.11
5.	Palghat	53.46	91.04	8.96
6.	Trichur	42.56	78.78	21.22
7.	Ernakulam	43.30	62.44	37.56

1		2	3	4
8.	Idukki	55.43	96.12	3.88
9.	Kottayam	41.59	90.65	9.35
10.	Alleppey	40.30	85.48	14.52
11.	Quilon	38.41	87.38	12.62
12.	Trivandrum	41.33	74.91	25.09

Map 51

MALE MAIN WORKERS, 1981

This map shows the working force among males in each district and its rural/urban break-up also.

The percentage of male main workers to total male population in age-group 15-59 are grouped into 4 ranges and the districts are shaded according to the above groupings by 4 different shades from deep to light corresponding to high to low values. The percentage of workers in each district is further shown by circle in which the percentage of rural/ urban break-up is marked.

In Kerala state, 66.17 per cent of male population in the age-group 15-59 are main workers. Wayanad district tops with 78.01 per cent among the districts in case of main workers followed by Idukki (76.48) and Palghat (73.44). Alleppey ranks last with 60.07 per cent.

Coming to rural/urban distribution the proportion in all districts of rural male workers is higher than the urban. Since there is no urban area in Wayanad, all the workers are rural. Except Wayanad rural percentage is high in Idukki (95.59) and low in Ernakulam (60.40). In case of urban workers the situation is reverse. Percentage of rural workers is above 60.00 in all districts while workers are below 40.00 in case of urban areas in all districts. The following statement shows the distribution of male main workers in age 15-59 in the rural and urban areas of the state and districts.

State/District	Percentage of male main workers to total male population	Rural/Urban distribution	
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
KERALA	66.17	80.99	19.01
1. Cannanore	69.40	76.56	23.44
2. Wayanad	78.01	100.00	—
3. Kozhikode	61.28	70.58	29.42
4. Malappuram	66.56	92.37	7.63
5. Palghat	73.44	89.62	10.38
6. Trichur	63.34	77.15	22.85
7. Ernakulam	66.16	60.40	39.60

1		2	3	4
8.	Idukki	76.48	95.59	4.41
9.	Kottayam	67.37	90.92	9.08
10.	Alleppey	60.07	84.21	15.79
11.	Quilon	62.53	87.05	12.95
12.	Trivandrum	65.81	74.93	25.97

Map 52

FEMALE MAIN WORKERS, 1981

This map shows the working force in age-group 15-59 among females in each district and its rural/urban composition.

The percentage of female main workers to total female population in age-group 15-59 are grouped into 4 ranges and the districts are shaded according to the above groupings by 4 different shades from deep to light corresponding to high to low values. The percentage of workers in each district is further shown by circle in which the percentage of rural/urban break-up is marked.

In Kerala state 20.58 per cent of female population in age-group 15-59 are main workers. Palghat district has the highest percentage of female main workers with 35.05 per cent and Kozhikode is the last with 11.52. In only Wayanad, Palghat and Idukki districts the proportion is above one fourth of total female population. Cannanore, Trichur, Ernakulam and Alleppey came in the range 20.00-24.99, Kottayam, Quilon and Trivandrum are in the range 15.00-19.99 and the rest, Kozhikode and Malappuram come in the last range, i.e., below 15.00.

Coming to rural/urban distribution, in all districts percentage of female workers in rural area is higher than the urban area. Since there is no urban area in Wayanad district all workers are under rural. Except Wayanad, rural percentage is high in Idukki (97.41) and low in Ernakulam (69.14). Reverse is in the case of urban areas. Percentage of rural workers is above 69.00 per cent in all districts while it is below 31.00 per cent in case of urban workers. The following statement shows the percentage of female main workers and its rural/urban distribution in age-group 15-59.

State/District		Percentage of female main workers to total female population	Rural/Urban distribution	
		Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4
	KERALA	20.58	85.86	14.14
1.	Cannanore	22.14	86.61	13.39
2.	Wayanad	33.38	100.00	—
3.	Kozhikode	11.52	76.08	23.92
4.	Malappuram	13.95	95.14	4.86
5.	Palghat	35.05	93.79	6.21
6.	Trichur	24.64	82.41	17.59

1		2	3	4
7.	Ernakulam	20.28	69.14	30.86
8.	Idukki	33.25	97.41	2.59
9.	Kottayam	15.98	89.51	10.49
10.	Alleppey	21.97	88.71	11.29
11.	Quilon	15.37	88.66	11.34
12.	Trivandrum	17.84	74.86	25.14

Map 53

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1981

The map shows the district-wise industrial structure of male and female population in 1981.

The nine industrial categories of main workers are grouped for the purpose of this map, under Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors. I. Cultivators, II. Agricultural labourers, III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities and IV. Mining and quarrying are under Primary activity, V. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a) household industry (b) other than household industry and VI. Construction are under Secondary activity and VII. Trade and commerce VIII. Transport, storage and communications and IX. Other services are under Tertiary activity. In each district pyramids are drawn to show the size of workers engaged in nine industrial categories. These industrial categories are shown by Roman figures and are inserted between two vertical parallel lines. The bars on the left handside indicate the number of male workers in various industrial categories and those on the right hand-side indicate female workers. Three different shades have been used to differentiate economic activities under Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors.

The map shows that the female participation rate in the three major industrial activities is much less than the male participation rate in the state and in all the districts. An overwhelming proportion of population is engaged in primary activities, especially in agriculture. Services account for a sizeable number of workers under Tertiary. In the state as a whole 51.65 per cent are found in primary activity alone. Secondary activities claim 18.87 per cent while 29.48 per cent are engaged in tertiary activity. The following table gives the district-wise percentage distribution of workers under primary, secondary and tertiary activities.

State/District		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	KERALA	38.23	13.42	13.77	5.10	23.70	5.78
1.	Cannanore	35.21	14.79	17.32	6.18	22.42	4.08
2.	Wayanad	55.82	25.29	4.40	0.57	11.79	2.13
3.	Kozhikode	32.06	5.97	17.57	4.39	34.11	5.90
4.	Malappuram	45.55	12.88	11.07	1.61	24.77	4.12
5.	Palghat	36.33	27.45	11.70	2.21	18.28	4.03
6.	Trichur	28.65	15.43	15.76	7.45	24.94	7.77

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Ernakulam	27 33	9.99	21.01	5.23	28.56	7.88
8.	Idukki	55.48	25.18	5.00	0.75	11.02	2.57
9.	Kottayam	44.67	8.31	11.65	3.14	25.06	7.17
10.	Alleppey	34.30	11.92	13.59	9.23	24.48	6.48
11.	Quilon	46.17	7.71	12.04	7.04	21.87	5.17
12.	Trivandrum	40.51	7.39	12.08	6.44	25.52	8.06

Map 54

URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1981

The map exhibits the district-wise industrial structure of male and female population for urban areas jn 1981.

The main industrial categories of main workers are grouped for the purpose of this map under Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors. I-Cultivators, II-Agricultural labourers, III-Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, IV-Mining and quarrying are grouped under Primary activities. V-Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a) household industry (b) other than household industry and VI-Construction are under Secondary activities and VII-Trade and commerce, VIII-Transport, storage and communications and IX-Other services are under Tertiary activities. In each district pyramids are drawn to show the size of workers engaged in nine industrial categories. These industrial categories are shown by Roman figures and are inserted between two vertical parallel lines. The bars on the left handside indicate the number of male workers in various industrial categories and those on the right handside indicate female workers. Three different shades have been used to differentiate economic activities under Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors.

The map depicts that the female participation rate in all industrial activities is less than that of males. The tertiary sector is the most developed sector employing the largest portion of urban workers followed by secondary sector. Primary sector is least important and absorbing insignificant proportion of urban workers. In the state as a whole 54.26 per cent of total workers are engaged in tertiary sector alone of which 42.65 per cent are males and 11.61 per cent are females. Secondary and primary sectors claim 28.47 and 17.17 per cent of the total workers respectively. This pattern is same in all districts except Malappuram, Idukki and Trivandrum. In these districts primary sector takes the second place and secondary sector the 3rd place. The following table gives the district-wise percentage distribution of workers under the three sectors.

	State/District	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	KERALA	13.76	3.41	23.94	4.63	42.65	11.61
1.	Cannanore	11.39	4.18	35.87	5.56	36.40	6.60
2.	Wayanad	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Kozhikode	12.94	0.78	26.02	3.99	47.35	8.92

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Malappuram	28.26	3.83	15.37	1.43	43.36	7.75
5.	Palghat	10.53	9.89	17.93	2.60	47.58	11.47
6.	Trichur	11.59	5.64	22.97	7.15	39.67	12.98
7.	Ernakulam	9.75	2.09	27.82	4.60	43.12	12.62
8.	Idukki	28.33	6.80	13.29	2.23	39.22	10.13
9.	Kottayam	13.38	2.78	16.02	2.85	49.03	15.94
10.	Alleppey	14.82	4.46	22.03	5.96	41.31	11.42
11.	Quilon	22.14	2.43	20.33	6.41	39.10	9.59
12.	Trivandrum	16.62	2.59	15.70	2.84	45.54	16.71

Map 55

RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1981

The map shows the district-wise industrial structure of male and female population for rural areas in 1981.

The nine industrial categories of main workers are grouped for the purpose of this map under Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors. I- Cultivators, II-Agricultural labourers, III-Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, IV-Mining and quarrying are under Primary activities, V-Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a) household industry (b) other than household industry and VI-Construction are under Secondary activities and VII- Trade and commerce, VIII-Transport, storage and communications and IX-Other services are under Tertiary activities. In each district pyramids are drawn to show the size of workers engaged in nine industrial categories. These industrial categories are shown by Roman figures and are inserted between two vertical parallel lines. The bars on the left hand side indicate the number of male workers in various industrial categories and those on the right hand-side indicate female workers. Three different shades have been used to differentiate economic activities under Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors.

The map reveals that the female participation rate in the state is very low in all the economic activities except in the primary sector particularly in cultivation. In rural areas, the proportion of workers is low in secondary and tertiary sectors. In the state as a whole 58.96 per cent of workers are found in primary sector alone while secondary and tertiary activities claim 16.80 and 24.24 per cent respectively. In all districts tertiary sector takes the second position and secondary sector ranks last. The following table illustrates this.

	State/District	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	KERALA	43.42	15.54	11.61	5.19	19.69	4.55
1.	Cannanore	41.46	17.56	12.46	6.34	18.77	3.41
2.	Wayanad	55.82	25.29	4.40	0.57	11.79	2.13
3.	Kozhikode	39.47	7.98	14.30	4.56	28.97	4.72
4.	Malappuram	46.86	13.57	10.75	1.62	23.35	3.85
5.	Palghat	38.83	29.14	11.09	2.17	15.45	3.32

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Trichur	33.18	18.02	13.84	7.52	21.04	6.40
7.	Ernakulam	37.57	14.58	17.05	5.59	20.08	5.13
8.	Idukki	56.59	25.93	4.66	0.70	9.86	2.26
9.	Kottayam	47.81	8.87	11.22	3.17	22.65	6.28
10.	Alleppey	37.50	13.15	12.20	9.78	21.71	5.66
11.	Quilon	49.51	8.44	10.89	7.13	19.47	4.56
12.	Trivandrum	48.27	8.95	10.89	7.62	19.02	5.25

Map 56

MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, 1981

The map depicts the rural/urban main workers classified by the educational levels for each district of the state.

The rural/urban main workers are grouped into 5 educational levels as given below for each district.

i) Primary and middle

ii) Matriculation/secondary, higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.

iii) Graduate and post graduate degree other than technical degree and technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree.

iv) Literates without educational level.

v) Illiterates.

Now two half adjusted circles, proportionate to rural or urban main workers are divided into the above mentioned 5 divisions by giving appropriate hatchings to distinguish them from each other.

In case of proportion of rural main workers into educational levels it is seen that except Palghat all districts including the state have the largest percentage in the category primary and middle. In Palghat, the highest percentage is for Illiterate. In all the districts category (ii) and (iii) occupy the last position.

In case of urban areas also the highest proportion is for primary and middle. In almost all districts category (ii) and (iii) has only the last position. The following statement illustrates this position.

State/District	Educational levels									
	I		II		III		IV		V	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KERALA	44.59	45.05	9.38	17.47	2.12	8.36	20.57	16.68	23.34	12.44
1. Cannanore	45.19	56.10	7.42	13.01	1.33	4.07	19.64	16.95	26.42	9.87
2. Wayanad	38.37	—	6.19	—	1.23	—	18.84	—	35.37	—
3. Kozhikode	51.61	52.52	8.70	15.72	1.82	5.39	20.89	15.27	16.98	11.10
4. Malappuram	40.38	45.93	6.76	12.41	1.48	4.28	22.18	15.28	29.20	22.10
5. Palghat	31.89	39.16	5.99	17.44	1.05	6.65	16.15	13.18	44.92	23.57
6. Trichur	37.89	39.18	9.74	17.79	2.00	6.45	27.72	23.55	22.65	13.03
7. Ernakulam	41.71	41.23	11.72	20.91	2.81	9.12	27.81	19.79	15.95	8.95
8. Idukki	46.83	47.24	8.25	16.84	1.21	6.94	16.50	17.56	27.21	11.42
9. Kottayam	55.74	47.68	14.88	20.57	3.88	11.70	17.73	13.34	7.77	6.71
10. Alleppey	53.80	49.16	11.00	15.79	2.90	8.10	20.05	16.24	12.25	10.71
11. Quilon	44.33	43.08	10.58	15.84	2.70	7.63	24.88	18.04	17.51	15.41
12. Trivandrum	49.66	39.40	10.46	19.48	2.58	16.23	12.87	9.25	24.43	15.64

Map 57

CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1981

The map shows the percentage of cultivators in age 15-59 to the total main workers in age-group 15-59 at district level in the state.

The percentage values of cultivators in age 15-59 are calculated and grouped into five ranges and shown by choropleth method in the map. Proportionate yellow bars at the centre of districts indicate absolute number of cultivators in each district.

Cultivator is a person engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from government or from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivators form 11.49 per cent of the total main workers in the age-group 15-59. Among the districts the highest percentage is in Idukki with 21.20, closely followed by Wayanad with 20.22. Kottayam and Quilon fall in the range 15.00-19.99 while Cannanore, Malappuram and Palghat are in the range 10.00-14.99. Trichur, Ernakulam, Alleppey and Trivandrum are in the next lower range of 5.00-9.99 and Kozhikode in the lowest range with 4.72 per cent. The following table shows the percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age 15-59 for the state and districts.

	State/District	Percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age 15-59
	1	2
	KERALA	11.49
1.	Cannanore	11.66
2.	Wayanad	20.22
3.	Kozhikode	4.72
4.	Malappuram	11.96
5.	Palghat	13.11
6.	Trichur	8.01
7.	Ernakulam	8.93
8.	Idukki	21.20
9.	Kottayam	15.19
10.	Alleppey	8.32
11.	Quilon	17.49
12.	Trivandrum	7.35

Map 58

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION, 1981

The map shows the proportion of cultivators to total rural population for each district as per the 1981 Census.

The percentage of cultivators in rural areas to the total rural population by districts are grouped into 5 ranges and the districts are shaded according to this grouping by 5 different shades from deep to light corresponding to high to low values.

The percentage of cultivators in the rural areas to the total rural population in the state as a whole in the age-group 15-59 comes to only 5.92 per cent while in the districts this percentage varies between 2.30 and 12.05. In Wayanad and Idukki districts the percentage is above 9.00 per cent. Cannanore, Palghat and Quilon districts fall in the range 7.00-8.99, Ernakulam and Kottayam in the range 5.00-6.99, Malappuram, Trichur, Alleppey and Trivandrum in the range 3.00-4.99 and the rest in the range below 3.00. The following statement shows the percentage of cultivators to total rural population in age-group 15-59 in the state and districts.

	State/District	Percentage of cultivators in the age 15-59
	1	2
	KERALA	5.92
1.	Cannanore	7.21
2.	Wayanad	11.41
3.	Kozhikode	2.30
4.	Malappuram	4.91
5.	Palghat	7.65
6.	Trichur	4.08
7.	Ernakulam	6.06
8.	Idukki	12.05
9.	Kottayam	6.90
10.	Alleppey	3.90
11.	Quilon	7.54
12.	Trivandrum	3.89

Map 59

MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS, 1981

The proportionate distribution of male and female cultivators to total male and female main workers in the age-group 15-59 is presented in this map by district.

The percentage figures of male cultivators to male workers and female cultivators to female workers in age-group 15-59 for each district have been worked out. The data thus obtained are grouped into 5 categories for males and 4 categories for females and the districts are shaded by different grades of colours and hatchings respectively. Bars proportionate to total male/female population are drawn for each district.

The proportion of male cultivators to male main workers comes to 13.75 per cent and that for the females is only 4.54 per cent for Kerala state in the age-group 15-59. Female proportion is less than that of males in all districts. Male proportion is the highest in Idukki (27.22 per cent) and the lowest in Kozhikode (5.22 per cent). The percentage is above 25.00 in Wayanad and Idukki districts. Quilon comes in the range 20.00-24.99, Palghat and Kottayam in the range 15.00-19.99, Cannanore, Malappuram, Ernakulam and Alleppey in the range 10.00-14.99 and the remaining districts fall in the range below 10.00. In the case of females the percentage ranges between 2.13 in Alleppey and 7.63 in Palghat district. Cannanore, Wayanad and Idukki fall in the range 5.00-6.99, Malappuram, Trichur, Ernakulam and Quilon fall in the range 3.00-4.99 and the rest in the range below 3.00. The following table gives the figures for the state and districts.

State/District		Percentage of cultivators to total main workers	
		Male	Female
1		2	3
	KERALA	13.75	4.54
1.	Cannanore	13.31	6.82
2.	Wayanad	25.54	6.93
3.	Kozhikode	5.22	2.18
4.	Malappuram	13.73	4.37
5.	Palghat	15.95	7.63
6.	Trichur	9.91	3.82
7.	Ernakulam	11.29	4.46
8.	Idukki	27.22	6.63
9.	Kottayam	18.29	2.23
10.	Alleppey	10.76	2.13
11.	Quilon	21.10	3.47
12.	Trivandrum	8.78	2.30

Map 60

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, 1981

This map shows the percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) in the age-group 15-59.

The percentages of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in the age-group 15-59 for each district were calculated and grouped into suitable ranges above and below the state average and all the districts are shaded according to various grades of hatching from dark to light as per high to low order of values. Solid yellow colour bar in each district proportionate to absolute number of agricultural labourers in age 15-59 are also shown in the map.

Percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in the state is 71.22. Coming to the districts, it varies from 54.85 per cent in Idukki to 81.88 in Trivandrum districts. Trivandrum is unique with more than four-fifth of total agricultural workers as agricultural labourers. Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Trichur and Alleppey districts lie in the range 75.00-79.99, Cannanore in the range 70.00-74.99, Wayanad and Ernakulam in the range 65.00-69.99 and Idukki, Kottayam and Quilon fall in the last range of 64.99 and below. The following statement gives the number of agricultural labourers and their percentages for the districts.

	State/District	Total agricultural labourers in age-group 15-59	Percentage
	1	2	3
	KERALA	1,781,267	71.22
1.	Cannanore	193,341	70.40
2.	Wayanad	69,935	66.42
3.	Kozhikode	65,062	75.19
4.	Malappuram	182,070	75.81
5.	Palghat	278,508	77.70
6.	Trichur	154,486	76.34
7.	Ernakulam	119,175	66.92
8.	Idukki	81,925	54.85
9.	Kottayam	107,171	62.62
10.	Alleppey	150,129	76.34
11.	Quilon	163,112	59.52
12.	Trivandrum	216,446	81.88

Map 61

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR, 1981

The map shows the proportion of non-agricultural workers to total workers in the primary sector of economic activity which covers I to IV of industrial category. It also shows the percentage share of workers in the sub-categories, viz., mining and quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities to total non-agricultural workers in primary sector by districts in 1981.

The total non-agricultural workers in the primary sector in the district are shown by proportionate circles. The non-agricultural workers in the primary sector are classified into 5 groups, viz., (i) Mining and quarrying (ii) Livestock and hunting (iii) Fishing (iv) Forestry, (v) Plantations, orchards and allied activities, and the percentage share of each group to total non-agricultural workers in primary sector is shown inside the circle by shaded sectors. The percentage of non-agricultural workers in the primary sector are arranged into 5 groups and the districts are shaded according to the above groupings by different hatchings from deep to light corresponding to high to low values.

Primary sector of economic activity consists of categories I-Cultivators, II-Agricultural labourers, III- Livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting, orchards and allied activities, IV-Mining and quarrying of ISI classification and non-agricultural workers in primary sector here mean workers engaged in category III & IV. In the state 20.05 per cent are basically non-agricultural workers in the primary sector. The percentage varies between 6.93 in Palghat and 47.26 in Kozhikode district. Idukki is the other district which has a percentage of above 30.00. The district which fall in the range 25.00-29.99 is Wayanad. Trichur and Ernakulam districts fall under the range 20.00-24.99 while Cannanore, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon lie in the range 15.00-19.99. The other 3 districts Malappuram, Palghat and Trivandrum fall in the range below 15.00.

On examining the percentage share of the various groups of workers to the total non-agricultural workers in primary sector, it is found that the majority of the workers come under the group plantations, orchards and allied activities in the state as well as in all the districts except Malappuram, Ernakulam, Alleppey and Trivandrum. Though Malappuram and Ernakulam districts do not have the majority they still have the largest percentage in this group. On the other hand in Alleppey and Trivandrum districts majority of non-agricultural workers are under the sub-category of fishing. Except four districts all the districts have more than one-fifth of workers in the non-agricultural sector under fishing. The table below shows the proportion of non-agricultural workers in primary sector in the state and districts.

State/District	Percentage of non-agricultural workers in primary sector	Livestock & hunting	Fishing	Forestry	Plantations, orchards & allied activities	Mining and quarrying
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KERALA	20.05	3.04	23.38	2.84	63.00	7.74
1. *Cannanore*	19.34	2.22	20.36	3.46	56.06	17.90
2. Wayanad	25.07	2.28	0.03	2.18	94.20	1.31
3. Kozhikode	47.26	1.99	21.71	2.36	64.35	9.59
4. Malappuram	13.82	2.93	35.31	4.32	42.87	14.57
5. Palghat	6.93	15.25	1.37	7.04	63.17	13.17
6. Trichur	20.59	4.33	20.23	4.73	62.40	8.31
7. Ernakulam	23.04	4.07	38.91	4.16	44.18	8.68
8. Idukki	40.24	0.71	0.09	0.82	97.97	0.41
9. Kottayam	19.20	2.65	7.81	2.49	82.31	4.74
10. Alleppey	19.50	4.10	50.35	1.68	38.75	5.12
11. Quilon	15.79	1.31	36.63	2.56	52.47	7.03
12. Trivandrum	12.21	3.07	62.98	1.94	26.23	5.78

Map 62

MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS, 1981

The map shows the district-wise percentage of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers in 1981.

The district-wise percentage figures of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers have been calculated and grouped into four categories, two above and two below the state average. The districts are shaded from high to low according to the ranges as given in the legend of the map. The workers engaged in the above category in each district are shown by proportionate circles. Districts with percentage of factory workers as five per cent and more are shaded by red colour.

The state average of workers engaged in manufacturing processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers is 15.88 per cent. The highest percentage is recorded in Ernakulam district (20.65) and the lowest in Wayanad (4.09). In three districts, viz., Cannanore, Ernakulam and Alleppey the number of workers in this category is more than one fifth of the total main workers. Four districts, viz., Kozhikode, Trichur, Quilon and Trivandrum fall in the next lower range of 15.00 to 19.99. Malappuram, Palghat and Kottayam lie in the range 10.00-14.99. Wayanad and Idukki, the two hilly districts have less than one tenth of total main workers in this category. The following table gives percentage figures for the state and districts.

State/District		Percentage of main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in	
		Household industry and other than household industry	Other than household industry
1		2	3
	KERALA	15.88	12.19
1.	Cannanore	20.53	18.58
2.	Wayanad	4.09	3.11
3.	Kozhikode	17.77	14.97
4.	Malappuram	10.30	7.47
5.	Palghat	11.93	8.47
6.	Trichur	19.75	14.48
7.	Ernakulam	20.65	17.28
8.	Idukki	4.53	3.69
9.	Kottayam	12.00	8.25
10.	Alleppey	20.16	11.52
11.	Quilon	16.92	13.64
12.	Trivandrum	15.42	11.42

Map 63

MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS, 1981

The map represents the districtwise proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications to total main workers in 1981.

The percentage of main workers in construction (Category VI) and transport, storage and communications (Category VIII) to total main workers are arranged into 5 groups—two above and three below the state average and the districts are shaded according to this grouping from deep to light corresponding to high to low values. A circle is drawn for each district proportionate to its main workers in construction, transport, storage and communications.

In Kerala state 8.03 per cent of main workers are engaged in the categories of construction, transport, storage and communications. Ernakulam, the industrial district of Kerala has the largest proportion of workers with 13.57 per cent. Kozhikode comes next with 13.19 per cent. The two other districts which exceed the state average are Trichur and Trivandrum. Wayanad, the hilly district, records the lowest proportion with only 2.44 per cent. The following table gives the details.

State/District		Percentage of workers engaged in construction, transport, storage & communications
1		2
	KERALA	8.03
1.	Cannanore	7.30
2.	Wayanad	2.44
3.	Kozhikode	13.19
4.	Malappuram	6.66
5.	Palghat	5.64
6.	Trichur	9.20
7.	Ernakulam	13.57
8.	Idukki	2.97
9.	Kottayam	7.30
10.	Alleppey	7.58
11.	Quilon	6.13
12.	Trivandrum	8.48

Map 64

MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1981

The map represents the percentage of main workers engaged in trade and commerce to total main workers in all the districts of the state in 1981.

Districtwise percentage figures of main workers engaged in trade and commerce to total main workers are calculated and grouped into six ranges, 3 above and 3 below the state average. The districts are then hatched from deep to light shades according to their high to low values. The circles proportionate to the total main workers in trade and commerce are drawn for each district.

The proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total main workers for the state as a whole is 11.04 per cent. Kozhikode district has the largest proportion with 17.10 per cent and Idukki district has the lowest (5.39). Cannanore, Trichur and Ernakulam districts fall in the range of 12.00-13.99, Malappuram, Kottayam and Alleppey in the range 10.00-11.99. The other districts lie below the state average. The following table shows the percentage of workers in trade and commerce to total workers in the state and districts.

	State/District	Percentage of workers in trade and commerce to total workers
1		2
	KERALA	11.04
1.	Cannanore	12.23
2.	Wayanad	6.18
3.	Kozhikode	17.10
4.	Malappuram	11.03
5.	Palghat	8.86
6.	Trichur	12.35
7.	Ernakulam	12.63
8.	Idukki	5.39
9.	Kottayam	11.39
10.	Alleppey	11.41
11.	Quilon	9.49
12.	Trivandrum	9.76

Map 65

MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1981

The map shows the proportion of main workers under services in all the districts of the state.

The percentage of main workers in services to total main workers in the districts are calculated and grouped into five ranges 3 above and 2 below the state average and then the districts are shaded according to this grouping by deep to light hatchings corresponding to high to low values. In each district circles proportionate to the total main workers in services are given and the percentage share of 4 type of services—public services, educational and scientific services, medical and health services and personal services are marked in them by shaded sectors.

Except Cannanore, Wayanad, Palghat and Idukki districts, all the districts have the proportion of main workers under services higher than the state average of 13.39 per cent. Trivandrum is unique with the highest percentage of 18.44 while the lowest position is held by Wayanad (6.19) Coming to the sub-classification of services, all districts except Palghat and Trivandrum have high percentage in educational and scientific services. Personal services category takes the highest place in Palghat, while Public services category is predominant in Trivandrum. Medical and health services rank the lowest in all the districts. Following statement shows the distribution of workers engaged in different types of services in the state and districts.

	State/District	Total main workers	Main workers in services	Percentage of workers in services to total main workers
	1	2	3	4
	KERALA	6,791,175	909,658	13.39
1.	Cannanore	754,820	75,112	9.95
2.	Wayanad	185,835	11,496	6.19
3.	Kozhikode	490,932	68,332	13.92
4.	Malappuram	522,883	71,045	13.59
5.	Palghat	667,618	65,309	9.78
6.	Trichur	648,825	94,953	14.63
7.	Ernakulam	709,582	112,305	15.83
8.	Idukki	336,374	21,679	6.44
9.	Kottayam	461,974	75,408	16.32
10.	Alleppey	615,651	90,095	14.63
11.	Quilon	693,341	94,226	13.59
12.	Trivandrum	703,340	129,684	18.44

Map 66

MAIN WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES, 1981

Four maps on one plate depict the proportion of workers in public services, educational and scientific services, medical and health services and personal services to total main workers in services during 1981.

District-wise percentage figures of workers in the above mentioned four groups of services to total main workers in services are calculated separately and depicted in four separate maps.

Of the 6.95 lakh workers engaged in various services of main workers the highest proportion is engaged in educational and scientific services with 38.28 per cent (2.66 lakhs). For the state as a whole the proportion of workers in public services occupy the second important group with 25.79 per cent next to educational and scientific services. Among the districts, Trivandrum has the highest proportion (39.27 per cent)and Idukki (17.26 per cent) has the lowest. The other districts which record a higher rank than the state average are Ernakulam (28.52 per cent) and Quilon (25.92 per cent). Cannanore, Kozhikode, Alleppey and Quilon fall in the range 23.00-25.99 and Wayanad, Palghat and Kottayam in the range 20.00-22.99 and Malappuram, Trichur and Idukki lie in the lowest range of less than 20.00 per cent.

Of the educational and scientific services Idukki has the highest proportion (46.41 per cent) and Palghat has the lowest (31.72 per cent). Proportion is above 45.00 per cent in Cannanore, Malappuram and Idukki districts. Wayanad and Kottayam districts fall in the range 40.00 to 44.99. Kozhikode, Trichur, Alleppey and Quilon districts are in the range 35.00-39.99. In the remaining districts the proportion is below state average.

Personal services record 24.94 per cent of the total main workers under services. Among districts Palghat district occupies the first position with (39.50 per cent) followed by Trichur (30.71 per cent). Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon fall in the range 24.00-27.99. While Wayanad, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Idukki districts lie in the range 20.00-23.99. The remaining districts are in the range below 20.00 per cent.

Among total main workers in services the group of medical and health services has only a little over one tenth of the total workers in services. Wayanad, Kozhikode, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam and Alleppey districts fall above the state average. Of these, Idukki has the highest proportion with 13.87 per cent. The lowest percentage is observed in Palghat with 7.66 per cent. The following statement illustrates this.

	State/District	Total	Public services	Educational and scientific services	Medical and health services	Personal services
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	KERALA	100.00	25.79	38.28	10.99	24.94
1.	Cannanore	100.00	23.98	45.86	10.65	19.51
2.	Wayanad	100.00	22.07	41.63	12.86	23.44

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Kozhikode	100.00	23.54	39.89	13.32	23.25
4.	Malappuram	100.00	19.01	46.38	10.71	23.90
5.	Palghat	100.00	21.12	31.72	7.66	39.50
6.	Trichur	100.00	19.39	39.47	10.43	30.71
7.	Ernakulam	100.00	28.52	33.26	11.18	27.04
8.	Idukki	100.00	17.26	46.41	13.87	22.46
9.	Kottayam	100.00	22.37	40.12	13.27	24.24
10.	Alleppey	100.00	24.91	37.41	12.97	24.71
11.	Quilon	100.00	25.92	39.49	10.30	24.29
12.	Trivandrum	100.00	39.27	33.52	9.18	18.03

Map 67

MALE AND FEMALE MARGINAL WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1981

This map shows the percentage of marginal workers to total population classified by industrial categories, 1981.

In each district the percentage of marginal workers by industrial categories to total population have been calculated and grouped into four ranges, two above and two below the state average. The districts are shaded accordingly from deep to light accounting for high to low values. Circles proportionate to total marginal workers are shown in each district and the three sectors, viz., primary, secondary and tertiary are marked inside the circle.

The circles are further sub-divided into two divisions to bring out the percentage share of males and females by treating the radius of the circles as cent per cent. Male and female shares are given the same colour though the female division is distinguished by black dots.

The state as a whole records only 3.85 per cent of marginal workers. In districts the percentage vary from 2.60 in Kottayam to 5.73 in Alleppey district. Three districts, viz., Kozhikode, Alleppey and Quilon fall in the range above 5.00 per cent while Wayanad lies in the range 4.00-4.99. Cannanore, Malappuram, Trichur, Ernakulam, Idukki and Trivandrum lie in the range 3.00-3.99. Palghat and Kottayam fall in the range below 3.00 per cent. Workers engaged in primary activities account for the highest proportion in the state and in all districts. Secondary activities take the second position in case of the state also in Cannanore, Kozhikode, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum districts. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of the three activities and its male/female proportion.

State/District	Primary			Secondary			Tertiary		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA	64.00	51.11	48.89	23.34	31.40	68.60	12.66	72.84	27.16
1. Cannanore	73.51	42.22	57.78	16.33	52.09	47.91	10.16	74.61	25.39
2. Wayanad	90.57	43.49	56.51	2.81	67.33	32.67	6.62	67.40	32.60
3. Kozhikode	57.93	59.04	40.96	21.83	39.20	60.80	20.24	76.21	23.79
4. Malappuram	78.03	54.67	45.33	9.49	50.95	49.05	12.48	79.70	20.30
5. Palghat	81.60	41.51	58.49	7.19	59.00	41.00	11.21	70.81	29.19
6. Trichur	63.54	44.96	55.04	20.63	41.48	58.52	15.83	70.60	29.40
7. Ernakulam	54.07	44.98	55.02	25.37	55.60	44.40	20.56	73.86	26.14
8. Idukki	90.02	45.05	54.95	4.27	69.37	30.63	5.71	68.61	31.39
9. Kottayam	72.93	48.14	51.86	13.58	38.09	61.91	13.49	69.04	30.96
10. Alleppey	54.66	52.07	47.93	34.84	19.19	80.81	10.50	74.71	25.29
11. Quilon	49.27	59.77	40.23	43.67	16.30	83.70	7.06	77.05	22.95
12. Trivandrum	70.15	59.92	40.08	17.91	33.42	66.58	11.94	54.19	45.81

P—Percentage of workers in Primary/Secondary/Tertiary activities to total workers.
M—Percentage of Male workers in the respective activities.
F—Percentage of Female workers in the respective activities.

PART—IV

SOCIO CULTURAL ASPECTS

Map 68

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1981

The map shows the proportion of scheduled caste population to total population in each of the taluk of the state during 1981.

The taluk-wise percentage figures of scheduled caste population are calculated and grouped into 6 ranges 4 above and 2 below the state average. The taluks are then hatched from deep to light shades according to high to low order of values.

There are 2,549,382 scheduled castes in Kerala state and they form 10.02 per cent of the total population which is very unevenly distributed in the state. The proportion ranges from 3.81per cent in Wayanad district to 18.41 per cent in Palghat district. In Palghat, Trichur, Idukki, Quilon and Trivandrum districts the proportion is higher than the state average. Alleppey district has the same proportion as that of the state. Remaining districts have the proportions below the state average.

Ottappalam (22.26), Alathur (20.38), Devicolam (28.18) and Peermade (26.28) are the only taluks where the proportion is above 20.00 per cent. Tellicherry taluk has the lowest proportion among taluks with 1.64 per cent. Seven taluks fall in the range 15.00-19.99 and 15 in the range 10.00-14.99. Maximum number of taluks (25) fall in the range 5.00-9.99. Seven taluks fall in the lowest range of 4.99 and below.

State/District/Taluk	Total population	Scheduled caste population	Percentage of scheduled castes to total population
1	2	3	4
KERALA	25,453,680	2,549,382	10.02
Cannanore District	2,803,467	143,744	5.13
1. Kasaragod taluk	437,478	30,634	7.00
2. Hosdurg taluk	435,263	34,827	8.00
3. Taliparamba taluk	566,341	32,075	5.66
4. Cannanore taluk	608,959	33,829	5.56
5. Tellicherry taluk	755,426	12,379	1.64
Wayanad District	554,026	21,130	3.81
1. Mananthavady taluk	166,607	4,053	2.43
2. Sultan's Battery taluk	204,368	6,997	3.42

1	2	3	4
3. Vythiri taluk	183,051	10,080	5.51
Kozhikode District	2,245,265	161,715	7.20
1. Badagara taluk	499,779	12,485	2.50
2. Quilandy taluk	571,987	58,668	10.26
3. Kozhikode taluk	1,173,499	90,562	7.72
Malappuram District	2,402,701	208,018	8.66
1. Ernad taluk	944,248	97,597	10.34
2. Perintalmanna taluk	352,794	34,140	9.68
3. Tirur taluk	842,983	50,192	5.95
4. Ponnani taluk	262,676	26,089	9.93
Palghat District	2,044,399	376,424	18.41
1. Ottappalam taluk	625,820	139,298	22.26
2. Mannarghat taluk	250,949	33,878	13.50
3. Palghat taluk	447,958	71,859	16.04
4. Chittur taluk	368,647	59,855	16.24
5. Alathur taluk	351,025	71,534	20.38
Trichur District	2,439,543	302,085	12.38
1. Chavakkad taluk	376,666	52,567	13.96
2. Talappilly taluk	466,714	74,268	15.91
3. Trichur taluk	668,880	68,866	10.30
4. Kodungallur taluk	253,134	25,107	9.92
5. Mukundapuram taluk	674,149	81,257	12.05

1	2	3	4
	Ernakulam District	2,535,294	216,443	8.54
1.	Parur taluk	320,987	30,847	9.61
2.	Alwaye taluk	365,567	32,009	8.76
3.	Kunnathunad taluk	348,168	40,162	11.54
4.	Kothamangalam taluk	164,735	12,748	7.74
5.	Muvattupuzha taluk	277,694	19,210	6.92
6.	Kanayannur taluk	607,084	52,639	8.67
7.	Cochin taluk	451,059	28,828	6.39
	Idukki District	971,636	133,177	13.71
1.	Devicolam taluk	179,327	50,537	28.18
2.	Udumbanchola taluk	353,352	22,837	6.46
3.	Thodupuzha taluk	264,368	13,922	5.27
4.	Peermade taluk	174,589	45,881	26.28
	Kottayam District	1,697,442	119,377	7.03
1.	Vaikom taluk	277,601	28,940	10.43
2.	Meenachil taluk	374,709	16,521	4.41
3.	Kottayam taluk	536,316	25,915	4.83
4.	Changanacherry taluk	296,073	26,298	8.88
5.	Kanjirappally taluk	212,743	21,703	10.20
	Alleppey District	2,350,145	235,423	10.02
1.	Shertallai taluk	434,680	37,430	8.61
2.	Ambalapuzha taluk	375,511	13,893	3.70

1	2	3	4
3. Kuttanad taluk	207,891	16,585	7.98
4. Thiruvalla taluk	363,728	38,774	10.66
5. Chengannur taluk	248,684	40,582	16.32
6. Karthigappally taluk	365,521	32,072	8.77
7. Mavelikkara taluk	354,130	56,087	15.84
Quilon District	2,813,650	347,567	12.35
1. Karungappally taluk	378,064	35,612	9.42
2. Kunnathur taluk	335,126	57,359	17.12
3. Pathanamthitta taluk	430,915	44,297	10.28
4. Pathanapuram taluk	374,072	49,484	13.23
5. Kottarakkara taluk	487,657	68,669	14.08
6. Quilon taluk	807,816	92,146	11.41
Trivandrum District	2,596,112	284,279	10.95
1. Chirayinkil taluk	518,134	79,658	15.37
2. Nedumangad taluk	505,014	49,300	9.76
3. Trivandrum taluk	906,992	83,968	10.36
4. Neyyattinkara taluk	665,972	61,353	9.21

Map 69

SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1981

The percentage of scheduled tribes to total population of each taluk is presented in this map.

The percentage of scheduled tribes to total population by taluks are grouped into five ranges and the taluks are shaded according to these groupings by different grades of hatching from deep to light corresponding to high to low values.

The scheduled tribes (261,475) form only 1.03 per cent of the total population of the state. Except Cannanore, Wayanad, Palghat and Idukki districts, in all other districts the proportion is lower than the state average. Among districts the highest percentage is in Wayanad district (17.25 per cent) and the lowest in Trichur district (0.13). As far as taluks are concerned, the proportion ranges between 0.0008 (in Kodungallur) and 19.80 (in Mananthavady taluk). There are only two taluks (Mananthavady 19.80 and Sultan's Battery 18.02) in the highest range 15.00 and above and only one (Vythiri 14.06) in 10.00-14.99. Three taluks fall in the range 5.00-9.99 and ten in 1.00-4.99. The maximum number of taluks (42) fall in the lowest range of 0.99 and below.

	State/District/Taluk	Total population	Scheduled tribes	Percentage of scheduled tribes to total population
	1	2	3	4
	KERALA	25,453,680	261,475	1.03
	Cannanore District	2,803,467	39,704	1.42
1.	Kasaragod taluk	437,478	19,657	4.49
2.	Hosdurg taluk	435,263	4,908	1.13
3.	Taliparamba taluk	566,341	1,442	0.25
4.	Cannanore taluk	608,959	118	0.02
5.	Tellichery taluk	755,426	13,579	1.80
	Wayanad District	554,026	95,557	17.25
1.	Mananthavady taluk	166,607	32,991	19.80
2.	Sultan's Battery taluk	204,368	36,821	18.02
3.	Vythiri taluk	183,051	25,745	14.06

1	2	3	4
	Kozhikode District	2,245,265	3,888	0.17
1.	Badagara taluk	499,779	1,545	0.31
2.	Quilandy taluk	571,987	214	0.04
3.	Kozhikode taluk	1,173,499	2,129	0.18
	Malappuram District	2,402,701	7,955	0.33
1.	Ernad taluk	944,248	7,678	0.81
2.	Perintalmanna taluk	352,794	30	0.01
3.	Tirur taluk	842,983	39	0.00
4.	Ponnani taluk	262,676	208	0.08
	Palghat District	2,044,399	28,794	1.41
1.	Ottappalam taluk	625,820	97	0.02
2.	Mannarghat taluk	250,949	20,982	8.36
3.	Palghat taluk	447,958	1,009	0.23
4.	Chittur taluk	368,647	6,423	1.74
5.	Alathur taluk	351,025	283	0.08
	Trichur District	2,439,543	3,227	0.13
1.	Chavakkad taluk	376,666	71	0.02
2.	Talappilly taluk	466,714	224	0.05
3.	Trichur taluk	668,880	931	0.14
4.	Kodungallur taluk	253,134	2	0.00
5.	Mukundapuram taluk	674,149	1,999	0.30

1	2	3	4
	Ernakulam District	2,535,294	3,551	0.14
1.	Parur taluk	320,987	871	0.27
2.	Alwaye taluk	365,567	295	0.08
3.	Kunnathunad taluk	348,168	659	0.19
4.	Kothamangalam taluk	164,735	65	0.04
5.	Muvattupuzha taluk	277,694	351	0.13
6.	Kanayannur taluk	607,084	931	0.15
7.	Cochin taluk	451,059	379	0.08
	Idukki District	971,636	38,712	3.98
1.	Devicolam taluk	179,327	11,554	6.44
2.	Udumbanchola taluk	353,352	5,411	1.53
3.	Thodupuzha taluk	264,368	18,749	7.09
4.	Peermade taluk	174,589	2,998	1.72
	Kottayam District	1,697,442	15,227	0.90
1.	Vaikom taluk	277,601	342	0.12
2.	Meenachil taluk	374,709	8,412	2.24
3.	Kottayam taluk	536,316	1,365	0.25
4.	Changanacherry taluk	296,073	503	0.17
5.	Kanjirappally taluk	212,743	4,605	2.16
	Alleppey District	2,350,145	3,273	0.14
1.	Shertallai taluk	434,680	1,278	0.29

1	2	3	4
2.	Ambalapuzha taluk	375,511	714	0.19
3.	Kuttanad taluk	207,891	18	0.01
4.	Thiruvalla taluk	363,728	606	0.17
5.	Chengannur taluk	248,684	85	0.03
6.	Karthigapally taluk	365,521	418	0.11
7.	Mavelikkara taluk	354,130	154	0.04
	Quilon District	2,813,650	7,442	0.26
1.	Karunagapally taluk	378,064	75	0.02
2.	Kunnathur taluk	335,126	28	0.01
3.	Pathanamthitta taluk	430,915	4,368	1.01
4	Pathanapuram taluk	374,072	2,186	0.58
5.	Kottarakkara taluk	487,657	280	0.06
6.	Quilon taluk	807,816	505	0.06
	Trivandrum District	2,596,112	14,145	0.54
1.	Chirayinkil taluk	518,134	69	0.01
2.	Nedumangad taluk	505,014	10,783	2.14
3.	Trivandrum taluk	906,992	948	0.10
4.	Neyyattinkara taluk	665,972	2,345	0.35

Map 70

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES, 1981

This map shows districtwise proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population for scheduled castes by sex in 1981.

Circles are drawn proportionate to total scheduled caste population in the districts. Each circle is divided into 3 sectors representing scheduled caste main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Then separate arcs are drawn for males and females within the same sector considering the radius as 100 per cent with green colour. Black dots are given in females' share to distinguish it from the males.

In the state, the proportion of main workers is less than non-workers and greater than marginal workers in the case of scheduled castes. The same trend is seen in all districts. There is only a small portion (less than 10.00 per cent) of marginal workers in the state and districts. Proportion of male main workers is higher than female main workers. The same trend is noticed in all districts. The following statement gives the distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among the scheduled caste population.

State/District		Percentage to total population			Percentage of					
		Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers	Main workers		Marginal workers		Non-workers	
		P	P	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	KERALA	36.27	5.84	57.89	60.52	39.48	40.72	59.28	43.41	56.59
1.	Cannanore	36.61	4.64	58.75	61.73	38.27	40.72	59.28	43.53	56.47
2.	Wayanad	39.25	5.32	55.43	61.47	38.53	50.49	49.51	44.99	55.01
3.	Kozhikode	28.57	8.90	62.53	69.13	30.87	45.16	54.84	41.35	58.65
4.	Malappuram	35.57	6.15	58.28	59.69	40.31	40.31	59.69	43.83	56.17
5.	Palghat	44.37	3.53	52.10	54.27	45.73	41.77	58.23	45.04	54.96
6.	Trichur	37.19	4.73	58.08	58.06	41.94	43.91	56.09	43.48	56.52
7.	Ernakulam	35.27	6.03	58.70	62.68	37.32	45.04	54.96	42.73	57.27
8.	Idukki	42.85	3.61	53.54	54.83	45.17	51.15	48.85	46.49	53.51
9.	Kottayam	32.64	4.60	62.76	68.42	31.58	42.54	57.46	41.28	58.72
10.	Alleppey	33.92	7.28	58.80	60.47	39.53	38.36	61.64	44.69	55.31
11.	Quilon	32.56	9.12	58.32	64.86	35.14	32.93	67.07	43.66	56.34
12.	Trivandrum	34.69	5.00	60.31	63.28	36.72	43.61	56.39	41.08	58.92

Map 71

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1981

The map shows districtwise percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population by sex for scheduled tribes in 1981.

Circles are drawn proportionate to the total population of scheduled tribes in each district and divided into three sectors indicating main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Each sector has been proportionately divided to bring out the percentage share of males and females by treating the radius of the circle as 100 per cent. Males and females are given flat colour but the dots in black are also given in females share to distinguish it from males share as indicated in the legend.

In the 1981 Census total workers comprise of main workers and marginal workers 40.53 per cent of the total population of scheduled tribes are main workers, 4.72 per cent are marginal workers and 54.75 per cent are non-workers. Among the districts, Palghat has the highest percentage of main workers (48.78) and Kottayam the lowest with 28.50 per cent. As regards main workers by sex, the number of male workers exceed the number of female workers in the state as well as in all districts. In case of marginal workers, females outnumber males in all districts except Ernakulam. The following statement shows the distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among the scheduled tribe population.

State/District		Percentage to total population			Percentage of					
		Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers	Main workers		Marginal workers		Non-workers	
		P	P	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	KERALA	40.53	4.72	54.75	62.32	37.68	37.37	62.63	42.32	57.68
1.	Cannanore	39.23	4.22	56.55	60.79	39.21	45.20	54.80	44.17	55.83
2.	Wayanad	43.41	5.46	51.13	56.90	43.10	36.13	63.87	45.15	54.85
3.	Kozhikode	35.03	7.02	57.95	67.25	32.75	46.15	53.85	40.48	59.52
4.	Malappuram	44.35	5.13	50.52	54.42	45.58	48.77	51.23	43.59	56.41
5.	Palghat	48.78	5.68	45.54	58.75	41.25	34.15	65.85	43.80	56.20
6.	Trichur	42.79	3.97	53.24	62.27	37.73	39.84	60.16	43.95	56.05
7.	Ernakulam	33.12	4.73	62.15	72.70	27.30	60.71	39.29	39.47	60.53
8.	Idukki	38.64	2.89	58.47	68.84	31.16	31.07	68.93	40.15	59.85
9.	Kottayam	28.50	3.12	68.38	83.85	16.15	40.97	59.03	35.86	64.14
10.	Alleppey	30.19	8.71	61.10	71.26	28.74	47.37	52.63	39.95	60.05
11.	Quilon	34.05	2.66	63.29	76.99	23.01	26.77	73.23	37.24	62.76
12.	Trivandrum	32.56	5.37	62.07	77.79	22.21	26.71	73.29	36.43	63.57

Map 72

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1981

The map shows the distribution of first ten numerically major scheduled castes in the state in 1981.

The major scheduled castes in the state have been ranked according to their strength from the most numerous to the least (i.e., upto ten scheduled castes). Each of them is assigned a symbol as shown in the legend on the map and the distribution of individual scheduled caste is shown by plotting in each district one symbol for 2,000 persons.

Out of a total of 2,549,382 scheduled caste population 2,158,233 persons belong to the first ten dominant scheduled castes accounting for 84.66 per cent of the total scheduled caste population. Pulayan or Cheramar has the first rank in scheduled caste population in the state and is dominantly found in Cannanore, Kozhikode, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Trivandrum districts. The second rank in scheduled castes is for Cheruman. They live mainly in Wayanad, Malappuram and Palghat districts. Thandans are concentrated in Palghat, Quilon, Trivandrum, Alleppey and Trichur districts. Parayan is found largely in Idukki district while Kuravan or Sidhanar is significantly found in Quilon district.

The Kanakkan/Padanna castes are mostly concentrated in Malappuram, Palghat and Trichur districts. Vettuvans are concentrated in Trichur. Their population is also significant in Ernakulam and Cannanore. Velans are largely seen in Alleppey, Ernakulam and Kottayam. Mannans are distributed in Palghat, Trivandrum, Alleppey and Malappuram while Pallans are concentrated in Idukki. The following table shows the distribution of ten major scheduled castes in the districts.

Castes	State	Cannanore	Wayanad	Kozhikode	Malappuram	Palghat	Trichur	Ernakulam	Idukki	Kottayam	Alleppey	Quilon	Trivandrum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Pulayan Cheraman	845,604	43,635	2,834	49,548	7,408	6,870	115,401	166,190	25,684	66,523	136,681	101,058	123,773
2. Cheruman	293,150	7,495	4,415	40,816	78,178	155,767	5,653	80	270	12	4	61	398
3. Kuravan Sidhanar	218,048	932	273	1,319	752	2,395	864	1,390	686	364	19,530	128,581	60,962
4. Thandan	202,064	93	290	76	769	79,618	8,699	159	121	42	29,469	48,625	34,102
5. Pariyan Parayan Sambavar	189,241	1,203	1,078	3,608	6,230	13,041	22,295	15,948	45,346	16,863	16,615	27,559	19,455
6. Kanakkan Padanna	144,034	130	1,331	5,981	62,644	41,809	28,730	3,261	63	10	5	19	50
7. Vettuvan	111,436	8,231	146	3,746	2,432	1,056	84,513	8,768	100	1,457	207	677	103
8. Velan	58,796	1,318	461	3,542	3,338	271	6,248	11,783	2,781	10,244	14,524	3,335	943
9. Mannan	51,902	680	425	2,151	5,265	17,395	4,696	170	514	4,191	4,672	5,045	5,698
10. Pallan	43,959	14	583	11	9	677	242	25	37,617	338	35	4,033	381

Map 73

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1981

The map shows the distribution of first ten numerically major scheduled tribes in the state in 1981.

The major scheduled tribes in the state have been ranked according to their numerical strength from the highest to the lowest. Rank upto ten is taken for this map. Each of them is assigned a symbol as shown in the legend on the map and the distribution of individual scheduled tribe is shown by plotting in each district one symbol for 500 persons.

Out of a total of 261,475 scheduled tribe population, 211,957 persons belong to the first ten numerically major scheduled tribes accounting for 81.06 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population. Paniyans rank first among scheduled tribes which account for 56,952 persons in the state and this tribe is found mainly in Cannanore, Wayanad, Kozhikode and Malappuram districts. The second largest scheduled tribe is Malai Arayan which is dominant in Idukki and Kottayam districts. Maratis are concentrated in Cannanore while Kurumans in Wayanad. Irulars or Irulans are found largely in Palghat district while Kanikkarans/ Kanikkars in Trivandrum district. Ulladans are mostly seen in Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon districts. Muthuvan/Mudugar/Muduvan tribes are largely found in Idukki, Palghat and Malappuram while Uralis are concentrated in Idukki and Wayanad districts. The following statement gives the names of scheduled tribes and its distribution among the districts.

Tribes	State	Cannanore	Wayanad	Kozhikode	Malappuram	Palghat	Trichur	Ernakulam	Idukki	Kottayam	Alleppey	Quilon	Trivandrum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Paniyan	56,952	8,790	40,975	1,975	4,930	156	73	16	3	10	2	21	—
2. Malai Arayan	24,500	9	72	3	16	7	8	99	12,554	10,202	198	1,250	82
3. Kurichi-gan	22,215	5,888	15,269	1,043	4	—	—	6	1	—	—	2	2
4. Marati	22,196	22,195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5. Kurumans	20,740	33	20,232	39	379	22	—	8	18	—	—	—	10
6. Irulan Irular	18,698	—	1	—	1	18,527	168	1	1	—	—	—	—
7. Kanikkaran Kanikkar	13,724	11	—	—	20	15	1	59	9	—	1	1,054	12,554
8. Ulladan	12,687	1	16	12	32	20	648	2,431	2,340	2,956	2,631	1,597	2
9. Muthuvan Mudugar Muduvan	11,213	12	12	395	1,331	2,178	1	7	7,270	1	—	6	—
10. Urali	9,032	1	2,254	1	—	4	—	16	5,178	637	—	782	160

Map 74

RELIGIONS, 1981

The map represents the percentage share of population belonging to six major religions, viz., Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists for all the districts of the state.

For each district a square proportionate to total population is drawn and then it is divided into 100 small equal squares each representing one per cent of the total population under any of these religions. The percentages of population of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhists etc. to total population are then marked inside the squares by different shades. The total population figures are also given above each square.

Among the six major religions, Hinduism is the most dominant religion in the state which claim 58.15 per cent of the total population. Hindus are dominant in all the districts except Malappuram district. In Malappuram district Muslims takes the first place with 65.51 per cent. Hindus are followed by Muslims in Cannanore, Wayanad, Kozhikode and Palghat while Christianity takes the second place in all southern districts from Trichur to Trivandrum. Only a very small proportion of the population follows Jainism, Sikhism and Buddhism which could not be depicted in the districts. However, for the state these have been shown by bars on log scale.

The highest percentage of Hindus is in Palghat districts (73.11), Christians in Kottayam (47.48) and Muslims in Malappuram (65.51). The lowest percentage of Hindus, Muslims and Christians are in Malappuram (32.10), Kottayam (4.96) and Malappuram (2.38) districts respectively.

Persons belonging to other religions and persuasions are negligible while persons with religion not stated are returned as 0.01 per cent of the total population. The following table gives the district-wise distribution of major religions in the state in 1981.

State/District	Percentage distribution of religions								
	Total	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Sikhs	Buddhists	Other religions & persuasions	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA	100.00	58.15	21.25	20.56	0.02	0.01	N	N	0.01
1. Cannanore	100.00	64.74	25.69	9.55	N	0.01	N	N	0.01
2. Wayanad	100.00	50.63	24.56	24.46	0.32	N	N	N	0.03
3. Kozhikode	100.00	61.21	33.95	4.80	0.02	N	N	0.01	0.01
4. Malappuram	100.00	32.10	65.51	2.38	—	N	—	N	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Palghat	100.00	73.11	23.13	3.75	N	N	N	N	0.01
6. Trichur	100.00	60.00	14.89	25.10	N	N	N	N	0.01
7. Ernakulam	100.00	46.29	13.40	40.20	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02
8. Idukki	100.00	50.28	6.52	43.15	—	N	N	0.01	0.04
9. Kottayam	100.00	47.55	4.96	47.48	—	N	—	N	0.01
10. Alleppey	100.00	65.51	7.45	27.03	0.01	N	N	N	N
11. Quilon	100.00	63.31	14.02	22.66	N	N	N	N	0.01
12. Trivandrum	100.00	69.79	12.50	17.70	N	N	N	N	0.01

N — Negligible.

Map 75

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, 1981

The map shows the variation in the percentage of population speaking various languages as their mother tongue in the districts of the state.

Percentages of population according to the languages mainly spoken in the household to total population were calculated for all districts. It was then grouped into 6 ranges. The major speakers of languages are shown by colour duly graded followed by other languages with different hatchings in the same district.

The persons with mother tongue as Malayalam account for 95.98 per cent of the total population of the state. Tamil takes the second place with 2.39 per cent. Except Cannanore, Wayanad, Ernakulam and Alleppey all other districts show the same trend as the state. The second position is held by Kannada in Wayanad district, Tulu in Cannanore and Konkani in Ernakulam and Alleppey districts. Among the districts, Malappuram has the highest percentage of Malayalam speakers (99.74) and Idukki district the lowest with 77.76 per cent. The following statement shows the percentage of languages mainly spoken in the household, 1981.

State/District	Total	Malayalam	Tamil	Kannada	Konkani	Telugu	Tulu	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KERALA	100.00	95.98	2.39	0.28	0.40	0.24	0.42	0.29
1. Cannanore	100.00	92.86	0.25	1.55	0.67	0.09	3.54	1.04
2. Wayanad	100.00	94.21	1.71	2.33	0.05	0:40	0.44	0.86
3. Kozhikode	100.00	99.02	0.50	0.03	0.08	0.17	N	0.20
4. Malappuram	100.00	99.74	0.11	0.02	N	0.10	N	0.03
5. Palghat	100.00	88.02	10.06	0.32	0.02	1.36	0.01	0.21
6. Trichur	100.00	98.33	0.80	0.08	0.42	0.28	0.01	0.08
7. Ernakulam	100.00	96.07	1.07	0.05	1.96	0.13	0.06	0.66
8. Idukki	100.00	77.76	21.70	0.15	N	0.30	N	0.09
9. Kottayam	100.00	99.08	0.61	0.01	0.16	0.09	0.01	0.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Alleppey	100.00	98.70	0.48	0.01	0.63	0.05	0.02	0.11
11. Quilon	100.00	98.68	1.03	0.01	0.08	0.11	0.01	0.08
12. Trivandrum	100.00	97.08	2.44	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.07	0.22

Map 76

LITERACY, 1981

This map shows the proportion of literates to total population (excluding age-group 0-4) in each district of the state in 1981. This proportion is called effective rate of literacy.

The district-wise percentage of literates to total population are grouped into 5 classes-2 above and 3 below the state average. The districts thus classified are shaded with a hatch according to the percentage range from high to low.

The effective literacy rate of Kerala is 78.85. Kerala leads the states in India (excluding union territories) in case of literacy. Among the districts the percentage of literates vary from 65.55 in Palghat district to 89.65 in Kottayam district. Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon districts which lie contiguous have recorded literacy rate above that of the state. Out of the remaining seven districts, 6 districts, viz., Cannanore, Wayanad, Malappuram, Palghat, Idukki and Trivandrum have lower proportions than that of the state. Kozhikode district has the literacy rate almost the same (78.83) as that of the state. The table shows the percentage of literates in the state and districts.

State/District	Percentage of literates to total population excluding the age-group 0-4
1	2
KERALA	78.85
1. Cannanore	74.81
2. Wayanad	66.56
3. Kozhikode	78.83
4. Malappuram	70.30
5. Palghat	65.55
6. Trichur	81.47
7. Ernakulam	84.72
8. Idukki	75.57
9. Kottayam	89.65
10. Alleppey	86.58
11. Quilon	82.55
12. Trivandrum	78.31

Map 77

CHANGE IN LITERACY, 1971-81

The map represents the decadal variation in literacy rates during 1971-81 in each district of the state.

For each district, the percentage of literates to total population excluding those in age-group 0-4 in 1971 and 1981 are calculated. The intercensal change in literacy rate is derived by subtracting the percentages of 1971 from that of 1981. The data thus obtained are grouped into 5 ranges, 3 above and 2 below the state average. The map is prepared by choropleth technique.

The literacy rate of the state has gone up by 9.10 per cent, i.e., from 69.75 in 1971 to 78.85 in 1981. Eight districts stretching from Cannanore in the north to Idukki in the south have shown an increase above the state average in the remaining 4 southern districts (Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum) the gain is less than the state average. Though the literacy percentage of Kottayam district in 1981 has recorded about 90.00 per cent it has the lowest gain during the decade 1971-81. The following table gives the percentage gain in literacy rate in each district of the state during 1971-81.

State/District	Literacy rate (in per cent)		Intercensal percentage change in literacy rate (gain)
	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4
KERALA	69.75	78.85	9.10
1. Cannanore	64.13	74.81	10.68
2. Wayanad	54.97	66.56	11.59
3. Kozhikode	68.29	78.83	10.54
4. Malappuram	56.76	70.30	13.54
5. Palghat	53.97	65.55	11.58
6. Trichur	71.24	81.47	10.23
7. Ernakulam	75.15	84.72	9.57
8. Idukki	64.95	75.57	10.62
9. Kottayam	83.94	89.65	5.71
10. Alleppey	80.07	86.58	6.51
11. Quilon	74.60	82.55	7.95
12. Trivandrum	71.60	78.31	6.71

Map 78

MALE LITERACY, 1981

This map shows the variation in the percentages of male literates among the districts of the state in 1981.

The percentages of male literates to the total male population (excluding those in the age-group 0-4) by districts are calculated and grouped into 5 ranges, 2 above and 3 below the state average. The districts are hatched from deep to light corresponding to high to low values.

The state average of male literates is 84.56 per cent. Kottayam district stands foremost among the districts with a male literacy rate of 92.37 and Palghat districts the lowest with 73.59 per cent. Kozhikode, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon districts record rates higher than the state average while the remaining districts show the literacy rate below state average. The following table illustrates the position of male literates in the districts.

State/District	Total male population (excluding age-group) 0-4	Total male literates	Percentage of male literates to total male population (excluding age-group 0-4)
1	2	3	4
KERALA	11,150,164	9,428,092	84.56
1. Cannanore	1,206,994	995,343	82.46
2. Wayanad	249,655	184,221	73.79
3. Kozhikode	985,465	850,875	86.34
4. Malappuram	1,000,592	771,859	77.14
5. Palghat	875,646	644,362	73.59
6. Trichur	1,041,439	898,045	86.23
7. Ernakulam	1,148,612	1,024,833	89.22
8. Idukki	442,450	357,128	80.70
9. Kottayam	771,199	712,393	92.37
10. Alleppey	1,036,514	941,412	90.82
11. Quilon	1,243,038	1,084,558	87.25
12. Trivandrum	1,148,560	963,063	83.85

Map 79

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY, 1971-81

The map shows the decadal variation in literacy rates of male population during 1971-81 in each district of the state.

The percentages of male literates to total male population (excluding age-group 0-4) in 1971 and 1981 are calculated for each district. The intercensal change in literacy rates is derived by subtracting the percentages of 1971 from that of 1981. The data thus obtained are grouped into 5 ranges 3 above and 2 below of state average.

The point of gain in male literacy rate for the state during 1971-81 is 7.43. Malappuram district has the highest variation with 11.13 per cent and the lowest in Kottayam district (4.71). From Cannanore in the north to Idukki district in the south the gain is above the state average while for the 4 southern districts, i.e., Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum the gain is below the state average. The following table gives the difference in the percentage of male literates during the decade 1971-81.

State/District	Male literacy rate		Intercensal percentage change (gain) in male literacy rate 1971-81
	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4
KERALA	77.13	84.56	7.43
1. Cannanore	74.15	82.46	8.31
2. Wayanad	63.81	73.79	9.98
3. Kozhikode	78.76	86.34	7.58
4. Malappuram	66.01	77.14	11.13
5. Palghat	63.44	73.59	10.15
6. Trichur	77.33	86.23	8.90
7. Ernakulam	80.99	89.22	8.23
8. Idukki	71.61	80.70	9.09
9. Kottayam	87.66	92.37	4.71
10. Alleppey	85.87	90.82	4.95
11. Quilon	80.62	87.25	6.63
12. Trivandrum	78.63	83.85	5.22

Map 80

FEMALE LITERACY, 1981

The map shows the percentage of female literates among the districts of the state in 1981.

The percentage of female literates to the total female population (excluding age-group 0-4) by districts are calculated and grouped into 5 ranges, 2 above and 3 below the state average (73.36 per cent). The districts are hatched according to these groups from deep to light corresponding to high to low values.

The state average of female literates comes to 73.36 per cent. Kottayam district stands first among the districts of the state with 86.93 per cent female population being literate while Palghat district stands as the last with only 58.01 per cent. The districts Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon have percentage of female literates above that of state average while the remaining districts are below this average. The table below shows the percentage of female literates in the state and districts.

State/District	Percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4
1	2
KERALA	73.36
1. Cannanore	67.46
2. Wayanad	58.91
3. Kozhikode	71.51
4. Malappuram	63.88
5. Palghat	58.01
6. Trichur	77.20
7. Ernakulam	80.21
8. Idukki	70.20
9. Kottayam	86.93
10. Alleppey	82.56
11. Quilon	78.00
12. Trivandrum	72.96

Map 81

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY, 1971-81

This map depicts the decadal variation in literacy rates during 1971-81 in each district of the state.

The effective literacy rate is calculated for all districts for 1971 and 1981 (excluding age-group 0-4). The intercensal change in female literacy rate is derived by subtracting the percentage of literacy of 1971 from that of 1981. The data thus obtained are grouped into 5 ranges 3 above and 2 below the state average. The districts are then hatched from deep to light shades according to the values from high to low.

The gain in female literacy rates during the decade 1971-81 is 10.83 per cent. Malappuram has recorded the maximum gain by 15.88 per cent. The other districts which gain between 12.00 and 13.99 per cent are Cannanore, Wayanad, Kozhikode, Palghat and Idukki. There are 2 contiguous districts (Trichur and Ernakulam) where the gain in female literacy rate is between 10.00 and 11.99 per cent. In the four southern districts, viz., Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum, the gain is below the state average. The lowest gain is recorded in Kottayam district (6.76 per cent). The following statement illustrates the percentage gain in female literacy during 1971-81 in the state and districts.

State/District	Intercensal percentage change (gain) in female literacy rate1971-81
1	2
KERALA	10.83
1. Cannanore	13.06
2. Wayanad	13.54
3. Kozhikode	13.61
4. Malappuram	15.88
5. Palghat	12.91
6. Trichur	11.50
7. Ernakulam	10.98
8. Idukki	12.36
9. Kottayam	6.76
10. Alleppey	.8.08
11. Quilon	9.39
12. Trivandrum	8.33

Map 82

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1981

This map shows the distribution of population of the districts by various educational levels.

Various educational levels are grouped under five categories as follows.

(i) Primary and middle,

(ii) Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University, Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree and Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree,

(iii) Graduate and above,

(iv) Literates (without educational level),

(v) Illiterates.

Total number of persons in each district are grouped under the above five categories and presented by columnar diagrams by solid equal sized coloured circles drawn in vertical direction for each district. One solid circle in the columnar diagram represents 100,000 persons.

In all the districts except Wayanad, Malappuram and Palghat majority of persons are in the category 'Primary and middle'. In the above 3 districts majority of persons fall in the category of 'Illiterates'. In Cannanore, Kozhikode, Trichur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum districts, 'Illiterates' are at 2nd place. The following statement illustrates the above facts.

State/District		Educational Levels					
		I	II	III	IV	V	Total Population
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	KERALA	10,322,268	2,210,900	3,51,637	5,039,926	7,528,948	25,453,680
1.	Cannanore	1,092,668	179,550	21,017	549,629	960,603	2,803,467
2.	Wayanad	184,390	25,439	2,910	110,450	230,836	554,026
3.	Kozhikode	969,584	140,701	19,675	444,501	670,804	2,245,265
4.	Malappuram	853,801	92,084	11,707	496,014	949,094	2,402,701
5.	Palghat	681,472	121,828	16,074	366,357	858,668	2,044,399
6.	Trichur	954,642	237,679	31,808	571,047	644,365	2,439,543

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Ernakulam	1,018,539	297,540	58,115	573,420	587,679	2,535,294
8.	Idukki	389,885	73,732	7,727	183,923	316,368	971,636
9.	Kottayam	803,916	229,992	37,270	314,886	311,377	1,697,442
10.	Alleppey	1,096,545	260,879	38,989	449,019	504,710	2,350,145
11.	Quilon	1,172,588	276,987	39,370	596,141	728,565	2,813,650
12.	Trivandrum	1,104,240	274,485	66,973	384,538	765,879	2,596,112

I. Primary and Middle, II. Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university, Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree and Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree. III. Graduate and above IV. Literates (without educational level) V. Illiterates.

Map 83

URBAN LITERATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34, 1981

This map shows the variation of literates per 1,000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age 15-34 in urban areas at district level in Kerala for 1981.

The number of literates per 1,000 population in age-group 5-14 and 15-34 were calculated separately. Then subtracted the ratios of 15-34 from that of 5-14. The result showed deficiency. These figures were then grouped into 4 ranges, 2 above and 3 below the state average.

The deficiency of literates per 1, 000 population in age group 5-14 over literates per 1,000 population in age-group 15-34 in urban areas for the state as a whole works out to 94. Wayanad district is entirely rural. Of the remaining districts the deficiency of literates ranges between 100 and above in Cannanore, Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Idukki districts of which Idukki is unique with the largest deficiency with 123. Malappuram, Kottayam Alleppey and Quilon districts fall in the range 80-99. The remaining 3 districts Palghat, Trichur and Trivandrum lie in the lowest range of 79 and below. The following statement illustrates this position.

State/District	Literates per 1,000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age 15-34, 1981
1	2
KERALA	— 94
1. Cannanore	—113
2. Wayanad	ER
3. Kozhikode	—109
4. Malappuram	— 96
5. Palghat	— 56
6. Trichur	— 68
7. Ernakulam	—108
8. Idukki	—123
9. Kottayam	— 97
10. Alleppey	— 89
11. Quilon	— 80
12. Trivandrum	— 68

ER—Entirely Rural.

Map 84

RURAL LITERATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34, 1981

The map depicts the variation of literates per 1,000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age 15-34 in rural areas at district level in 1981.

The number of literates per 1,000 population in age-group 5-14 and 15-34 were calculated separately. The difference between these two ratios (5-14 and 15-34) are found and it is seen that in all cases the results are negative. These figures were grouped into 5 ranges 2 above and 3 below the state average.

The deficiency of literates per 1,000 population in age-group 5-14 over literates per 1,000 population in age-group 15-34 in rural areas for the state as a whole is 80 as per the 1981 Census. The deficiency of literates ranges from 9 in Palghat to 115 in Kozhikode and Kottayam districts. The deficiency of literates crosses 100 in Kozhikode and Kottayam districts. It ranges between 80 and 99 in Cannanore, Ernakulam, Idukki and Alleppey districts and between 60 and 79 in Wayanad, Malappuram, Trichur and Quilon districts. Only one district, viz., Trivandrum is in the range of 40 to 59. The following statement illustrates the above points.

State/District	Literates per 1,000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age 15-34, 1981
1	2
KERALA	— 80
1. Cannanore	— 90
2. Wayanad	— 76
3. Kozhikode	—115
4. Malappuram	— 65
5. Palghat	— 9
6. Trichur	— 64
7. Ernakulam	—97
8. Idukki	— 88
9. Kottayam	—115
10. Alleppey	— 91
11. Quilon	— 75
12. Trivandrum	— 44

Map 85

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE, 1981

The map shows the proportion of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree holders per 10,000 literates in the state and districts, 1981.

In each district the circles proportionate to total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate are drawn. The circles are divided into two sections proportionate to the holders of technical diploma or certificate, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and are given separate shades. The proportion of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 of literates are grouped into 5 ranges and then, the districts are hatched from dark to light shades corresponding to high to low values.

The map reveals that the southern portion of the state has comparatively higher proportions of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate. The state average of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 of literates is 124. In the districts the highest number is in Ernakulam (164) and lowest in Wayanad (77). The 4 southern most districts, viz., Ernakulam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum fall in the range of 140.00-159.99. Trichur and Kottayam are in the range 120.00-139.99 and Kozhikode and Malappuram in the range 100.00-119.99 whereas the rest lie in the range 99.00 and below.

Among the literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, the percentage of non-technical and technical are 11.56 and 88.44 respectively in the state. The following statement gives the district-wise number of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 of literates in 1981.

State/District	No. of holders of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree per 10,000 of literates in 1981	Proportion to literates	
		Technical	Non-technical
1	2	3	4
KERALA	124	88.44	11.56
1. Cannanore	95	87.25	12.75
2. Wayanad	77	85.94	14.06
3. Kozhikode	103	85.74	14.26
4. Malappuram	103	81.56	18.44
5. Palghat	89	90.18	9.82
6. Trichur	136	91.37	8.63
7. Ernakulam	164	94.52	5.48
8. Idukki	81	90.40	9.60
9. Kottayam	127	71.47	28.53
10. Alleppey	144	89.13	10.87
11. Quilon	142	87.49	12.51
12. Trivandrum	142	95.70	4.30

Map 86

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE, 1981

The map represents the proportion of literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates and also the distribution of such literates in rural and urban areas.

In each district, the circles proportionate to total number of literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above are drawn. The circles are divided into two sectors proportionate to literates living in rural and urban areas and given separate shades. The proportion of literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates are grouped into 5 ranges and the districts are hatched from dark to light shades corresponding to high to low values.

The number of literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates for the state as a whole is 196.17. The number of persons in this category is the highest in Trivandrum district (366) while the lowest position is held by Malappuram district (81). Ernakulam and Kottayam are the other two districts which fall in the range of 250.00 & above. Alleppey district lies in the range 200.00-249.99, Trichur and Quilon in the range 150.00-199.99, Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Idukki lie in the range 100.00 and 149.99 and Wayanad in 99.99 and below. The following statement illustrates the figures for the state and districts.

State/District	The total No. of literates holding university degree/ diploma of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates	Percentage of literates holding university degree/ diploma of the graduate level and above	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
KERALA	196.17	56.64	43.36
1. Cannanore	114.05	55.22	44.78
2. Wayanad	90.04	100.00	—
3. Kozhikode	124.96	45.29	54.71
4. Malappuram	80.54	82.49	17.51
5. Palghat	135.56	64.03	35.97
6. Trichur	177.19	56.37	43:63
7. Ernakulam	298.39	36.65	63.35
8. Idukki	117.92	83.31	16.69
9. Kottayam	268.89	79.37	20.63
10. Alleppey	211.27	70.56	29.44
11. Quilon	188.82	73.16	26.84
12. Trivandrum	365.93	36.19	63.81

Map 87

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES PER 100 RURAL POPULATION, 1981

This map shows the number of occupied residential census houses per 100 rural population, 1981.

The number of occupied residential census houses are divided by rural population and multiplied the same by 100 at taluk level. The ratios then are grouped under five ranges as shown in the legend of the map. Hatchings are given from dark to light accordingly for high to low ratios.

The percentage of occupied residential houses to rural population is 17.27 for the state. Among taluks the proportion is the highest in Devicolam taluk with 19.90 followed by Pathanamthitta (19.28) and the lowest in Tirur taluk with 14.33. In 33 taluks the percentage is higher than state average and lower in 25 taluks. Devicolam, Pathanamthitta and Kunnathur taluks lie in the range 19.00 and above, 15 taluks in the range 18.00-18.99, 19 taluks in the range 17.00-17.99, 15 taluks in the range 16.00-16-99 and only 6 taluks in the range below 16.00. The following statement shows the percentage of occupied residential census houses to rural population.

State/Taluk	Percentage of occupied residential census houses to rural population
1	2
KERALA	17.27
1. Devicolam	19.90
2. Pathanamthitta	19.28
3. Kunnathur	19.09
4. Udumbanchola	18.96
5. Mavelikkara	18.90
6. Sultan's Battery	18.88
7. Pathanapuram	18.87
8. Peermade	18.86
9. Chengannur	18.86
10. Nedumangad	18.81
11. Vythiri	18.64
12. Chittur	18.56
13. Thiruvalla	18.55
14. Kottarakkara	18.42
15. Thodupuzha	18.34
16. Mananthavady	18.19
17. Shertallai	18.17
18. Palghat	18.15
19. Neyyattinkara	17.94
20. Mannarghat	17.92
21. Alathur	17.88

1	2	1	2
22. Muvattupuzha	17.83	41. Meenachil	16.83
23. Karthigappally	17.81	42. Hosdurg	16.76
24. Chirayinkil	17.73	43. Parur	16.74
25. Kunnathunad	17.69	44. Quilandy	16.70
26. Kottayam	17.67	45. Kozhikode	16.68
27. Kothamangalam	17.63	46. Kuttanad	16.57
28. Kanayannur	17.62	47. Kodungallur	16.55
29. Ambalapuzha	17.56	48. Taliparamba	16.36
30. Talappilly	17.52	49. Cochin	16.20
31. Changanacherry	17.49	50. Badagara	16.15
32. Trivandrum	17.47	51. Ernad	16.12
33. Mukundapuram	17.44	52. Chavakkad	16.06
34. Vaikom	17.24	53. Kasaragod	15.78
35. Trichur	17.17	54. Perintalmanna	15.62
36. Karunagappally	17.16	55. Tellicherry	15.60
37. Kanjirappally	17.03	56. Ponnani	15.43
38. Alwaye	16.99	57. Cannanore	14.61
39. Quilon	16.95	58. Tirur	14.33
40. Ottappalam	16.83		

Map 88

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES, 1981

The map depicts the number as well as the percentage of occupied census houses according to their uses at district level in the state in 1981.

Occupied census houses are grouped into five categories as given below. From these categories vacant census houses at the time of houselisting and census houses used for other purposes are excluded.

1. Residence
2. Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry,
3. Hotels, sarais, dharamasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, restaurants, sweet meat shops and eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding place of worship and places of worship (e.g., temple, church, mosque, gurudwara etc.),
4. Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices.
5. Factories, workshops and worksheds.

The percentage value of occupied census houses in each category of uses are calculated to the total number of census houses excluding the census houses vacant at the time of houselisting and census houses used as others in respect of each districts. Five vertical bars proportionate to then total number of census houses according to their uses are drawn in each district. The bars are then hatched differently as shown in the legend. The scales showing absolute number and percentage are also given in the map.

There are 4,854,675 occupied census houses (excluding vacant and others) in Kerala as per the 1981 Census. Of this 83.6 per cent is used for residential purposes. Next comes, the category (4) with 6.6 per cent, category (3) with 3.9, category (5) with 3.1 and last category (2) with 2.8 per cent. Same trend is noticed in all the districts. Among the districts, Idukki comes in first position in regard to houses used for residential purpose. Cannanore comes last in this category. In Cannanore, Palghat and Trichur last place is for category 5 instead of category 2 as in all other districts except Alleppey. In Alleppey the last place is for category (3). Second place is for shops in all the districts. Kozhikode district has the highest position in this category while the lowest is claimed by Palghat district. The following statement gives the percentage of census houses used for various purposes among districts.

State/District		Total	Census houses according to their uses				
			1	2	3	4	5
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	KERALA	100.00	83.6	2.8	3.9	6.6	3.1
1.	Cannanore	100.00	80.0	4.8	4.8	7.1	3.3
2.	Wayanad	100.00	87.7	1.0	3.8	5.2	2.3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Kozhikode	100.00	82.9	1.7	3.8	8.3	3.3
4.	Malappuram	100.00	85.8	1.1	4.6	6.0	2.5
5.	Palghat	100.00	85.4	3.2	4.4	4.4	2.6
6.	Trichur	100.00	83.1	3.9	3.6	6.1	3.3
7.	Ernakulam	100.00	82.9	2.6	3.2	7.2	4.1
8.	Idukki	100.00	88.4	1.7	2.6	4.5	2.8
9.	Kottayam	100.00	84.0	2.3	3.2	7.1	3.4
10.	Alleppey	100.00	80.7	5.3	3.5	6.8	3.7
11.	Quilon	100.00	84.3	1.9	3.8	7.2	2.8
12.	Trivandrum	100.00	84.5	1.6	4.5	6.6	2.8

MAP 89

AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS, 1981

This map shows the urban households distributed according to the amenities available in the districts in 1981.

For each district a rhombus proportionate to total urban households is drawn and is divided into small rhombuses each representing 2,000 households. The total area covered by small rhombuses in each district is given three different shades superimposing each other to show three amenities clearly, (a) Electricity, (b) Toilet and (c) Drinking water. The small rhombuses representing households having electricity is shaded by black dots, households having toilet by hatching in black and households having drinking water by flat yellow colour. Total number of households are given above the rhombus.

There are 781,580 urban households in the state. In 426,495 households, there is electricity available and in 462,235 households toilet facility is available. Among the districts the electricity, toilet and water facilities have been recorded the highest in Ernakulam followed by Trivandrum. The following table shows the number of households having amenities.

	State/District	Total number of households	Number of households having		
			Electricity	Toilet	Water
1		2	3	4	5
	KERALA	781,580	426,495	462,235	781,580
1.	Cannanore	92,400	49,290	42,065	92,400
2.	Wayanad	—	—	—	—
3.	Kozhikode	90,290	43,165	52,230	90,290
4.	Malappuram	25,745	9,295	11,455	25,745
5.	Palghat	36,445	20,600	18,655	36,445
6.	Trichur	85,090	47,500	58,160	85,090
7.	Ernakulam	170,815	96,935	106,685	170,815
8.	Idukki	7930	4,280	4,750	7,930
9.	Kottayam	26,575	16,665	19,315	26,575
10.	Alleppey	64,565	32,085	31,125	64,565
11.	Quilon	62,760	31,960	37,820	62,760
12.	Trivandrum	118,965	74,720	79,975	118,965

Map 90

AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, 1981

This map shows the rural households distributed according to the important amenities of drinking water and electricity available in the districts.

A rhombus proportionate to total rural households drawn for each district and is divided into small rhombuses each representing 4,000 households. The total area covered by small rhombuses in each district is given two different shades superimposing each other to show the amenities clearly (a) electricity and (b) drinking water. The small rhombuses representing households having electricity is shaded by black dots and households having drinking water by flat yellow colour. The total number of households is given above the rhombus.

There are 3,616,550 households in rural areas of the state. In majority of households drinking water facility is available though the amenity of electricity available is comparatively low in all districts. However, in contrast to other districts, the households in Ernakulam and Kottayam districts are more electrified. This facility is least available in the households of Wayanad. The table below gives the number of households having electricity and drinking water in the state and districts.

State/District	Total number of households	Number of households having	
		Electricity	Drinking water
1	2	3	4
KERALA	3,616,550	839,490	3,616,550
1. Cannanore	345,680	58,230	345,680
2. Wayanad	101,400	8,670	101,400
3. Kozhikode	269,475	41,405	269,475
4. Malappuram	341,435	45,550	341,435
5. Palghat	332,060	66,505	332,060
6. Trichur	331,220	99,990	331,220
7. Ernakulam	266,765	89,270	266,765
8. Idukki	176,865	24,525	176,865
9. Kottayam	266,620	86,335	266,620
10. Alleppey	364,380	112,480	364,380
11. Quilon	450,220	109,805	450,220
12. Trivandrum	370,430	96,725	370,430

Map 91

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, 1981

The map shows the percentage distribution of rural households in the districts of the state living in census houses with no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms and more than three rooms in 1981.

In each district a rhombus is drawn proportionate to the total number of census households in the district. The rhombus is divided into 25 equal parts each representing 4 per cent of the households. The percentage of households occupying no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms are indicated by different shades.

As per the definition, a census household means an entire group of persons who commonly live together in the same census house and take their meals from a common mess unless exigencies of work prevent them from doing so. The larger percentage of households in Wayanad, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon districts occupy two rooms. Cannanore, Trichur and Trivandrum districts have households with more than three rooms which imply higher facility. The percentage of households having no exclusive room is the highest in Cannanore district (0.39 per cent) and the lowest in Ernakulam district (0.05 per cent). Idukki district has the highest percentage of households (31.84 per cent) having one room and Trivandrum the lowest (13.50 per cent). Kozhikode district has the highest percentage (27.11 per cent) of households occupying three rooms and Kottayam the lowest (18.16 per cent). The following table gives the percentage distribution of households according to the number of rooms occupied.

State/ District	Percentage of households occupying					
	No exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms	Unspecified number of rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KERALA	0.19	19.89	31.87	21.57	25.74	0.74
1. Cannanore	0.39	19.15	25.94	23.13	30.59	0.80
2. Wayanad	0.19	30.66	31.32	19.09	17.93	0.81
3. Kozhikode	0.16	15.39	32.19	27.11	24.83	0.32
4. Malappuram	0.13	13.88	38.22	24.20	22.98	0.59
5. Palghat	0.29	28.84	33.33	19.49	16.90	1.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Trichur	0.08	19.01	29.01	19.08	31.95	0.87
7. Ernakulam	0.05	20.64	30.17	21.71	26.66	0.77
8. Idukki	0.20	31.84	37.35	18.98	11.07	0.56
9. Kottayam	0.31	24.48	34.62	18.16	21.89	0.54
10. Alleppey	0.16	18.42	39.23	19.32	22.10	0.77
11. Quilon	0.09	17.93	31.77	21.53	27.86	0.82
12. Trivandrum	0.21	13.50	22.22	24.31	39.03	0.73

Map 92

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, 1981

This map shows the percentage distribution of urban households in the districts of the state living in census houses with no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms and more than three rooms in 1981.

In each district a rhombus is drawn proportionate to the total number of census households in the district. The rhombus is divided into 25 equal parts each representing 4 per cent of the households. The percentage of households occupying no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms are indicated by different shades.

A census household is defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. The highest percentage of households in Palghat district occupies one room and Kozhikode, Malappuram, Idukki, Kottayam and Alleppey districts occupy two rooms. The percentage of households occupying more than three rooms are in Cannanore, Trichur, Ernakulam, Quilon and Trivandrum. The percentage of households having no exclusive room is the highest in Kottayam district (0.77 per cent) and the lowest in Trichur district (0.12 per cent). Palghat district has the highest percentage of households (31.07) having one room and the lowest in Cannanore district (9.98). Alleppey district has the highest percentage of households having two rooms while Cannanore district holds the first position in occupying more than three rooms households. The following table illustrates the position of households in respect of rooms in the state and districts.

State/ District	Percentage of households occupying					
	No exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms	Unspecified number of rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KERALA	0.24	16.41	27.43	21.56	33.75	0.61
1. Cannanore	0.19	9.98	18.83	26.71	43.68	0.61
2. Wayanad	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kozhikode	0.27	18.32	32.17	24.38	24.38	0.48
4. Malappuram	0.19	10.59	35.70	23.85	28.78	0.89
5. Palghat	0.60	31.07	29.31	17.20	19.87	1.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Trichur	0.12	17.93	25.13	19.90	36.28	0.64
7. Ernakulam	0.24	16.20	28.11	21.06	33.83	0.56
8. Idukki	0.25	22.51	32.85	21.00	22.57	0.82
9. Kottayam	0.77	24.54	30.99	18.04	25.34	0.32
10. Alleppey	0.18	19.34	41.01	17.16	21.92	0.39
11. Quilon	0.15	13.84	25.82	20.87	38.78	0.54
12. Trivandrum	0.24	13.44	21.12	21.75	42.95	0.50

Map 93

PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLD, 1981

This map shows the distribution of rural households according to number of persons in each household of each district.

By taking number of households on vertical axis and persons per household on horizontal axis, bar diagrams are prepared for all the districts. Bar diagrams are drawn for six categories as per the number of persons, i.e., one, two, three, four, five and six and above members household. Absolute numbers are shown on the vertical axis.

There are more than 36 lakh rural households in the Kerala state. The households having number of persons six and above is higher among all the categories in all the districts of the state which imply higher congestion in households. This is all the more significant in Malappuram, Quilon and Cannanore districts. Next comes household having five persons. The number of households having four persons, three persons, two persons and one person are in descending orders. This trend is followed in all the districts also. Following statement gives the distribution of rural households according to the number of persons in the districts.

(in thousands)

			Households having number of persons					
	District	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cannanore	348	14	18	28	44	54	190
2.	Wayanad	103	5	8	12	17	17	44
3.	Kozhikode	271	8	13	21	39	48	142
4.	Malappuram	343	11	17	25	39	48	203
5.	Palghat	333	16	26	36	50	54	151
6.	Trichur	332	10	20	29	48	58	167
7.	Ernakulam	268	6	13	22	45	52	130
8.	Idukki	178	8	13	22	31	32	72
9.	Kottayam	268	6	11	23	44	52	132
10.	Alleppey	365	10	21	37	63	74	160
11.	Quilon	451	12	26	46	81	90	196
12.	Trivandrum	371	12	25	43	71	76	144

Map 94

PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS, 1981

This map shows the distribution of urban households according to number of persons per household in each district.

By taking number of households on vertical axis and persons per household on horizontal axis, bar diagrams are prepared for all the districts. Bar diagrams are drawn for six categories as per the number of persons, viz., one, two, three, four, five and six and above member households. Absolute numbers are shown in the vertical axis.

There are nearly 8 lakh households in urban areas of the state. The highest proportion is in category six and above followed by category five, four, three, two and one member households. The same trend is noticed in districts also. However, it is noticed that the congestion in households, i.e., having large number of members are more in Ernakulam, Cannanore, Kozhikode, Trivandrum, Trichur and Quilon districts. Following statement shows the distribution of urban households according to the number of persons in the districts.

(in thousands)

	District	Total	Households having number of persons					
			1	2	3	4	5	6+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cannanore	94	4	5	6	10	13	56
2.	Wayanad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Kozhikode	92	3	4	7	11	14	53
4.	Malappuram	26	1	1	2	3	4	15
5.	Palghat	37	2	3	4	6	6	16
6.	Trichur	86	3	5	7	13	15	43
7.	Ernakulam	173	6	9	16	28	31	83
8.	Idukki	8	0.4	0.5	1	1	1	4
9.	Kottayam	27	1	2	2	4	5	13
10.	Alleppey	65	2	3	6	11	12	31
11.	Quilon	63	2	3	6	9	11	32
12.	Trivandrum	120	4	7	13	23	24	49