CHAPTER 4

DEMOGRAPHY

Kannur District remains the eighth position in the state in population size as per 2011 Census with 25,23,003. It ranks Third in North Kerala, just behind Malappuram and Kozhikode. Kannur Corporation area is the less populated among the six Municipal Corporations in Kerala.

The population size, population distribution, growth pattern, population density, sex ratio, literacy rate and age sex pyramid of Kannur Municipal Corporation area are analyzed and discussed in this chapter.

4.1 POPULATION SIZE

As per Census 2011, the population of Kannur District is 25,23,003 which comes to 7.55% of the population of Kerala state (3,34,06,061).

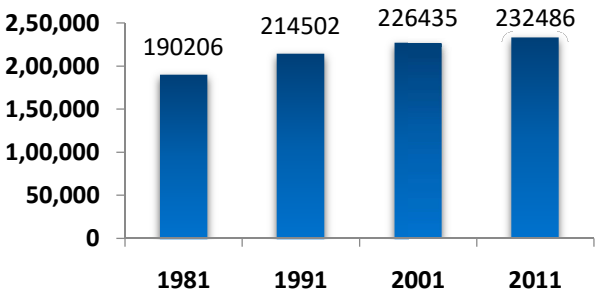


Figure.4.1 Decadal variations in population of Kannur Municipal Corporation area

The total population of Kannur Municipal area is 2,32,486 which was about 2,26,435 during 2001 Census. There is a linear increase in the population during the period from 1981 to 2011 (1,90,206 to 2,32,486) as shown in Figure.4.1.

4.1.1 COMPARISON WITH DISTRICT AND STATE

Table.4.1 shows the decadal variation of population size of Kannur Municipal Corporation area, District and State during 1981 - 2011. From this table, it is clear that population size is increasing from decade to decade.

Table.4.1 Comparison of population of Kannur Municipal Corporation with State and District

Year	Kerala State	Kannur District	Kannur Town
1981	2,54,53,680	19,30,722	1,90,206
1991	2,90,98,518	22,51,727	2,14,502
2001	3,18,41,374	24,08,956	2,26,435
2011	3,34,06,061	25,23,003	2,32,486

Source: Census 2011

The percentage of population in Kannur district with respect to that of Kerala is 7.55% while that of planning area with respect to that of Kannur district is 9.21%.

4 .1.2 COMPARISON WITH OTHER MUNICIPAL COPORATIONS IN KERALA

Comparison of population of the planning area with other Municipal Corporation areas in Kerala is shown in Figure.4.2**.** The highest population is observed in Thiruvananthapuram city whereas the least value is for Kannur Town; the recently formed Municipal Corporation in Kerala. The figure shows an increasing trend in population in Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kochi, and Kannur except in Thrissur and Kollam.

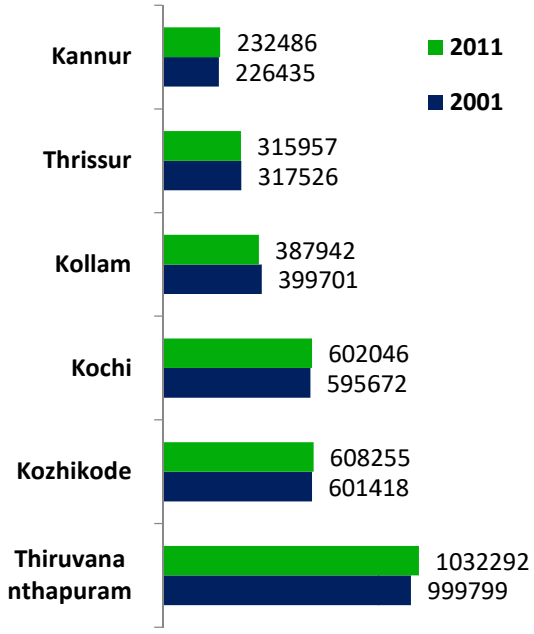


Figure.4.2 Comparison of population with other Municipal Corporations in Kerala

4.1.3 COMPARISON WITH NEIGHBOURING LOCAL BODIES

While comparing the population of the planning area with its neighbouring local bodies, it reveals that Azhikode and Chirakkal Panchayath having larger population and they fall under the category of census town.

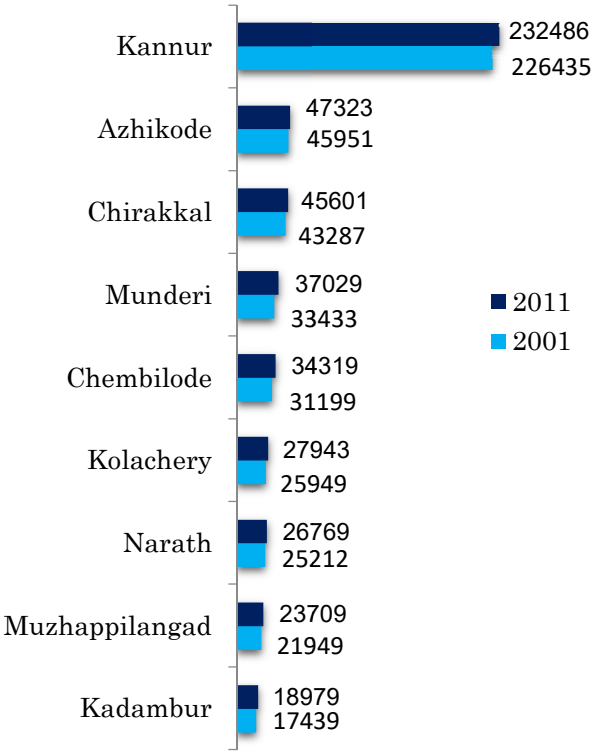


Figure.4.3 Comparison of population with neighbouring local bodies

4.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Kannur Municipal Corporation was formed in 2015 having a geographical area of 78.38 km². The old Kannur Municipal Town and its five adjoining local bodies constitute the newly formed Kannur Municipal Corporation

area. The last census was carried out in the year 2011. So the detail of population distribution in 55 wards of newly formed Kannur Corporation area is extracted from the 2011 census data and is shown in Table.4.2 and Figure.4.4. From this data, it is clear that ward wise population size of the planning area is ranges from 3500 to 5000.

Table.4.2 Ward wise Population of planning area

Sl. No.	Ward Name	Population
1	Palliyammoola	4433
2	Kunnavu	4098
3	Kokkenpara	4080
4	Pallikkunnu	4016
5	Thalappu	4211
6	Udayamkunnu	4583
7	Podikundu	4279
8	Kottali	3971
9	Athazhakunnu	4151
10	Kakkadu	3831
11	Thulicheri	4709
12	Kakkadu North	4700
13	Shadhulipalli	3933
14	Pallipram	4692
15	Vaarom	4708
16	Valiyannoor	4691
17	Chelora	4715
18	Macheri	4632
19	Pallipoyil	4373
20	Kappadu	4670
21	Elayavoor North	4471
22	Elayavoor South	4207
23	Mundayadu	4407
24	Edachovva	3843
25	Athirakam	3918
26	Kappicheri	3880
27	MeleChovva	3779
28	ThazheChovva	3956
29	Kizhuthalli	3937
30	Thilanoor	4666
31	Attadappa	4245
32	Chala	4050
33	Edakkadu	4136
34	Ezhara	3963
35	Alingal	3843
36	Keezhunna	3628
37	Thottada	4862
38	Adikadalai	4689
39	Kuruva	4666
40	Padanna	4497
41	Vethilapalli	4279
42	Neerchal	3775
43	Araykkal	4520
44	Chovva	4113
45	Thana	3922
46	South Bazaar	4023
47	Temple	4192
48	Thayatheru	3862
49	Kasanakotta	4057
50	Aikkara	3846
51	Kanathoor	4286
52	Thalikkavu	3952
53	Payyambalam	4065
54	Chaladu	4531
55	Panjikkayil	3944

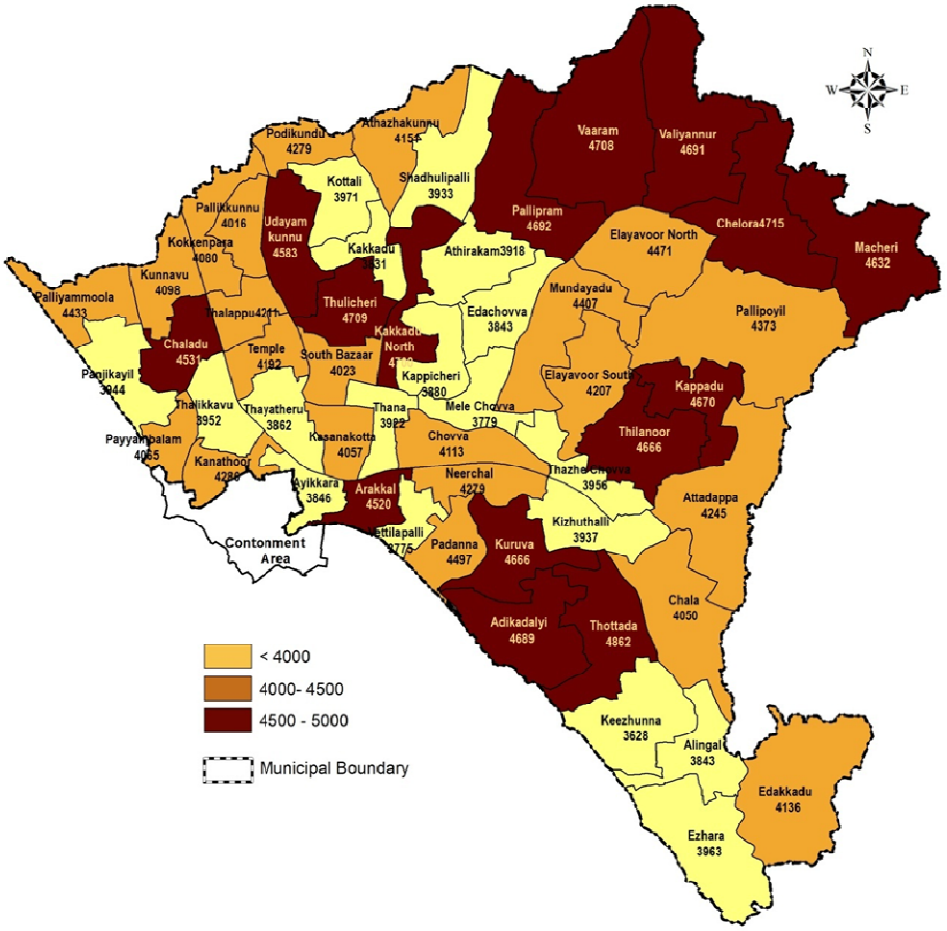


Figure.4.4 Ward wise Population of Kannur Municipal Corporation area

Highest population (between 4500 - 5000) is observed in wards namely; Chaladu, Udayamkunnu, Thulicheri, Kakkadu North, Araykkal, KuruvaAdikadalai, Thottada, Thilanoor, Kappadu, Chelora, Macheri, Valiyannoor, Vaaram and Pallipram.

Population size ranging from 4000 to 4500 can be seen in wards like Palliyammoola, Kunnavu, Kokkenpara, Pallikkunnu, Talap, Temple, South Bazar, Podikundu, Athazhakunnu, Payyambalam, Kanathoor, Kasanakota, Chovva, Vethilappalli, Padanna, Edakkad, Chala, Attadappa, Pallippoil, Elayavoor North, Elayavoor South and Mundayad. The remaining wards have the population size below 4000.

4.3 GROWTH PATTERN

The population growth rate is the rate at which the number of individuals in a population increases in a given time period (10 years) as a fraction of the initial population. A positive growth rate indicates that the population is increasing, whereas a

negative growth rate indicates that the population is decreasing.

4.3.1 COMPARISON WITH DISTRICT AND STATE

Kerala shows a constant declination in population from 1981. This is mainly because of some important factors like high literacy rate, decreasing household size and increase in the women workforce participation rate etc.

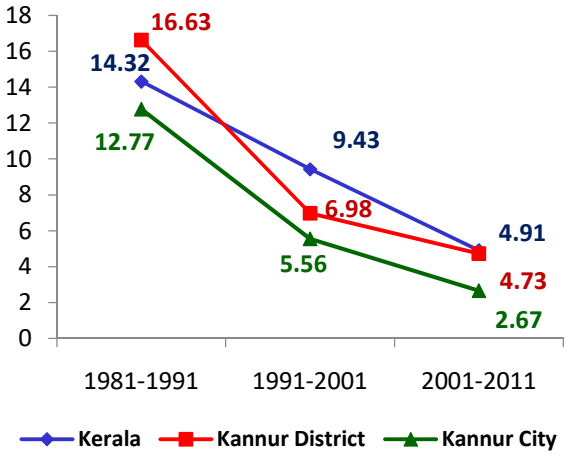
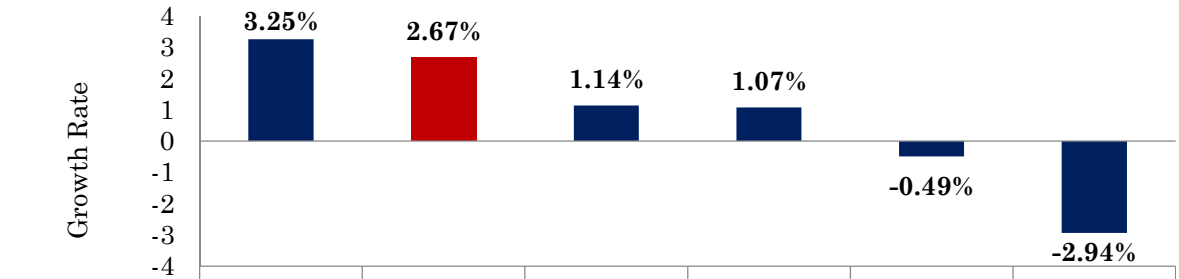


Figure.4.5 Growth rate comparison of Kannur Corporation area with State and District

A declining trend is observed in the growth rate of planning area, district and state. The growth rate of the study area is low when compared to the district and state.

4.3.2 COMPARISON WITH OTHER MUNICIPAL COPORATIONS IN KERALA

The Figure.4.6 shows the comparison of growth rate of Kannur municipal Corporation area with other municipal Corporation areas in Kerala as per 2011 Census data. It shows a negative population growth rate in Thrissur and Kollam Corporations whereas positive population growth rate is in Kochi, Trivandrum, Kozhikode and Kannur Corporations. When compared with the six municipal Corporations in Kerala, Kannur has the 2nd largest population growth rate.



	Thiruvananthapuram	Kannur	Kozhikode	Kochi	Thrissur	Kollam
Growth Rate	3.25	2.67	1.14	1.07	-0.49	-2.94

Figure.4.6 Comparison of Population Growth Rate with other Municipal Corporations in Kerala

4.4 POPULATION DENSITY

Gross population density is the number of people living per unit area (e.g. per square kilometre) considering the gross area. The gross population density of Kannur town, district and state for the last four decades are given in Figure.4.7.

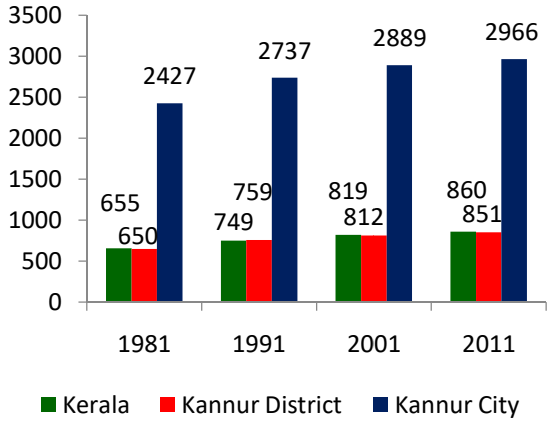


Figure.4.7 Gross population density of State, District and Kannur Municipal Corporation area

During the last four decades (from 1981 to 2011), an increasing trend is observed in population density of State, District and municipal Corporation area. The District and State have almost same value and the planning area has very large value when compared to District and State.

The Figure.4.8 showing ward wise distribution of gross population density of the planning area reveals that its value ranges from 1000 to 7500. Payyambalam, Ayikkara, Arakkal and Neerchal has the highest population density. All these wards are located in the western part of the Corporation and all these are coastal wards.

The least gross population density is seen in Vaaram and Pallipoyil wards. This is because the land use such as paddy fields, dry agriculture and water bodies are found more in these two wards compared to other wards. So it reduces the area of residential activities, hence the gross population density.

4.4.1 COMPARISON WITH OTHER MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IN KERALA

The Figure.4.9 shows the comparison of gross population density of Kannur Municipal Corporation area with other Municipal Corporations areas in Kerala.

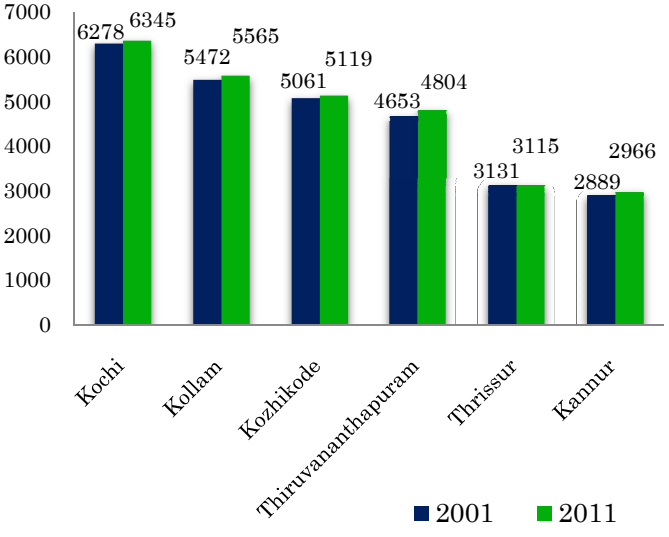


Figure.4.9 Comparison of gross population density of Kannur Municipal Corporation with other Municipal Corporations in Kerala

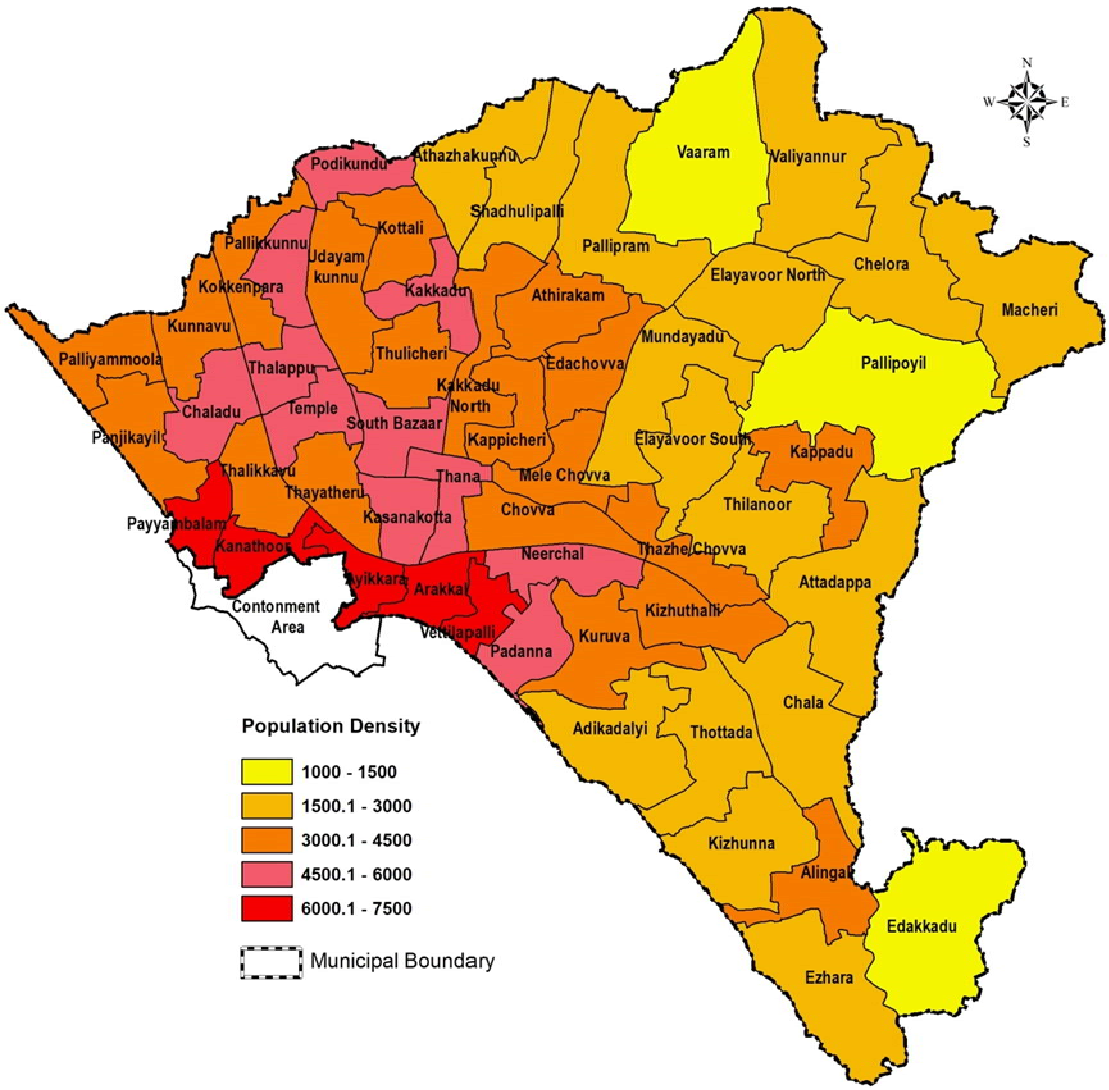


Figure.4.8 Ward wise distribution of gross population density

From the figure, it is clear that the highest gross population density is observed in Kochi and the least value is found in Kannur.

4.5 SEX RATIO

Sex ratio is defined as the proportion of female to male in a given population, usually expressed as the number of females per 1000 males.

4.5.1 COMPARISON WITH DISTRICT AND STATE

Comparison of sex ratio of the planning area with those of district and state as per 2001 and 2011 Census is shown in Figure.4.10. The values in 2001 as well as 2011 are 1106 and 1171 respectively which are higher when compared to the district and state values.

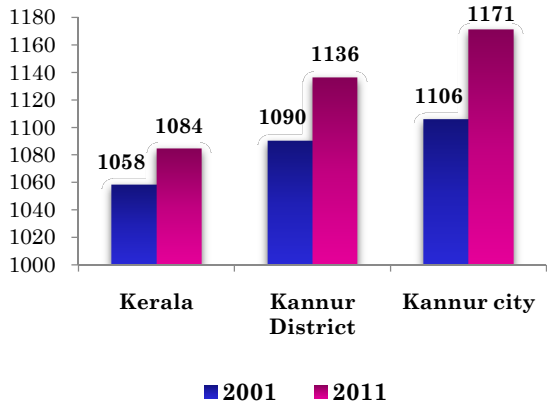


Figure.4.10 Sex Ratio - Comparison with District and State

Also, the Figure.4.11 indicates the decadal variation in sex ratio of the Corporation area which shows a sharp increase.

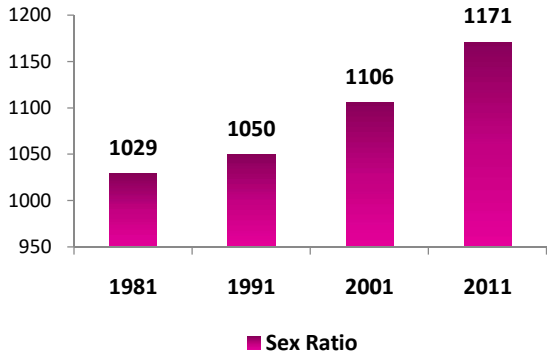


Figure.4.11 Decadal variation in sex ratio of Kannur Corporation area

4.5.2 COMPARISON WITH OTHER MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IN KERALA

The Figure.4.12 shows the sex ratio comparison of Kannur Municipal Corporation area with other Municipal Corporations in Kerala. Among these, Kannur has higher sex ratio (1171).

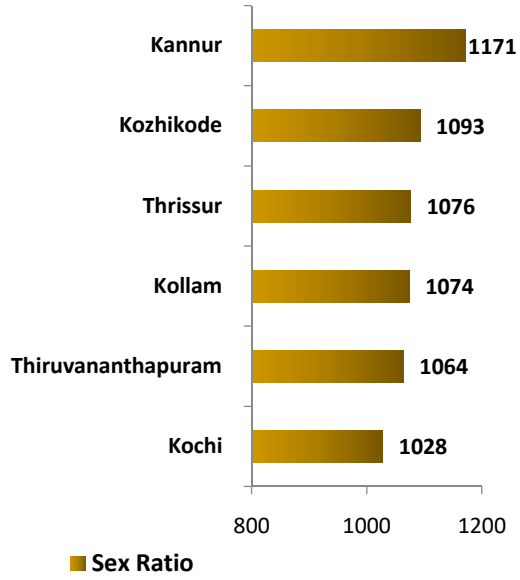


Figure.4.12 Sex Ratio - Comparison with other Municipal Corporations in Kerala

4.6 CHILD SEX RATIO

The age group of 0 to 6 year old constitutes the child population. The comparison of child sex ratio in state, district and the planning area are shown in Figure.4.13. From this figure, it is clear that Kannur Corporation area has smaller value than that of state and district.

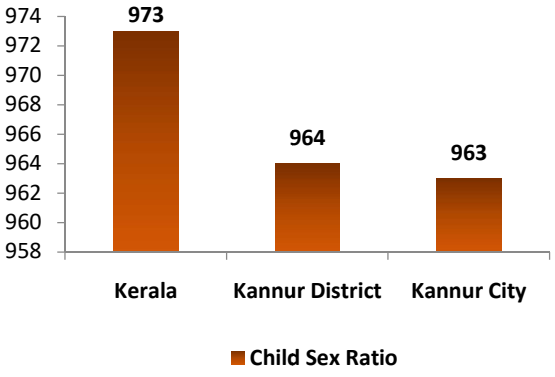


Figure.4.13 Comparison of Child Sex Ratio of District and State

4.7 LITERACY RATE

As per 2011 Census, the literacy rate of the planning area is 96.55%, where as that of state and district is 94% and 95.1% respectively and is shown in Figure.4.14. The Corporation area has a higher literacy rate when compared to the district and state average value.

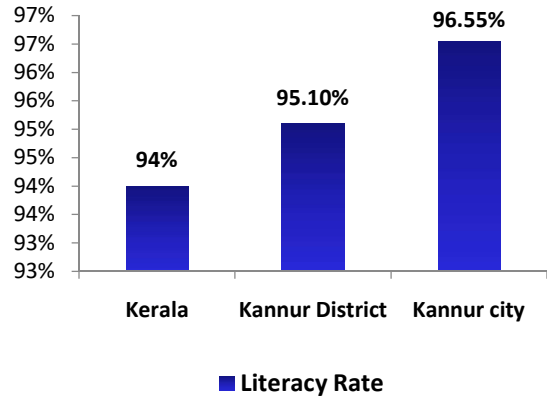


Figure.4.14 Comparison of Literacy Rate with District and State

Kannur Corporation area has a male literacy rate of 97.87% and female literacy rate of 95.44%.

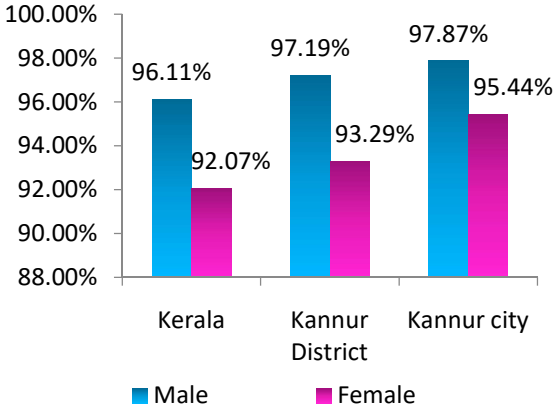


Figure.4.15 Comparison of Male and Female Literacy Rate with state and district

The comparison of male and female literacy rate with that of district and state is shown in Figure.4.15. It shows that both male and female literacy rate of the study area is higher than that of state and district values. It also reveals that the male and female gap in literacy is very much less in the study area.

4.8 AGE - SEX PYRAMID

A Population pyramid, also known as age - sex pyramid is a graph that shows the age – sex distribution of a given population. Sex is shown on the left/right sides, age on the y-axis, and the percentage of population on the x-axis.

Population pyramids are often viewed as the most effective way to graphically depict the age and sex distribution of a population, partly because of the very clear image these pyramids present.

A great deal of information about the population divided on the basis of age and sex can be read from a population pyramid, and this can shed light on the extent of development and other aspects of the population. A population pyramid also tells how many people of each age group live in the planning area. Generally, when a population is growing steadily, the longest bars of the graph will appear at the bottom of the pyramid and will generally decrease in length as the top of the pyramid is reached, indicating a

large population of infants and children it declines toward the top of the pyramid due to the death rate.

The age-sex pyramid of Kannur Corporation area is shown in Figure.4.16 which reveals that, the highest percentages of male and female population are in the age group of 36 to 40. The majority of population falls in the age group ranging from 26 to 50. In case of aged people, as the general trend, percentage of females in age group of 65 and above is more than that of the male population.

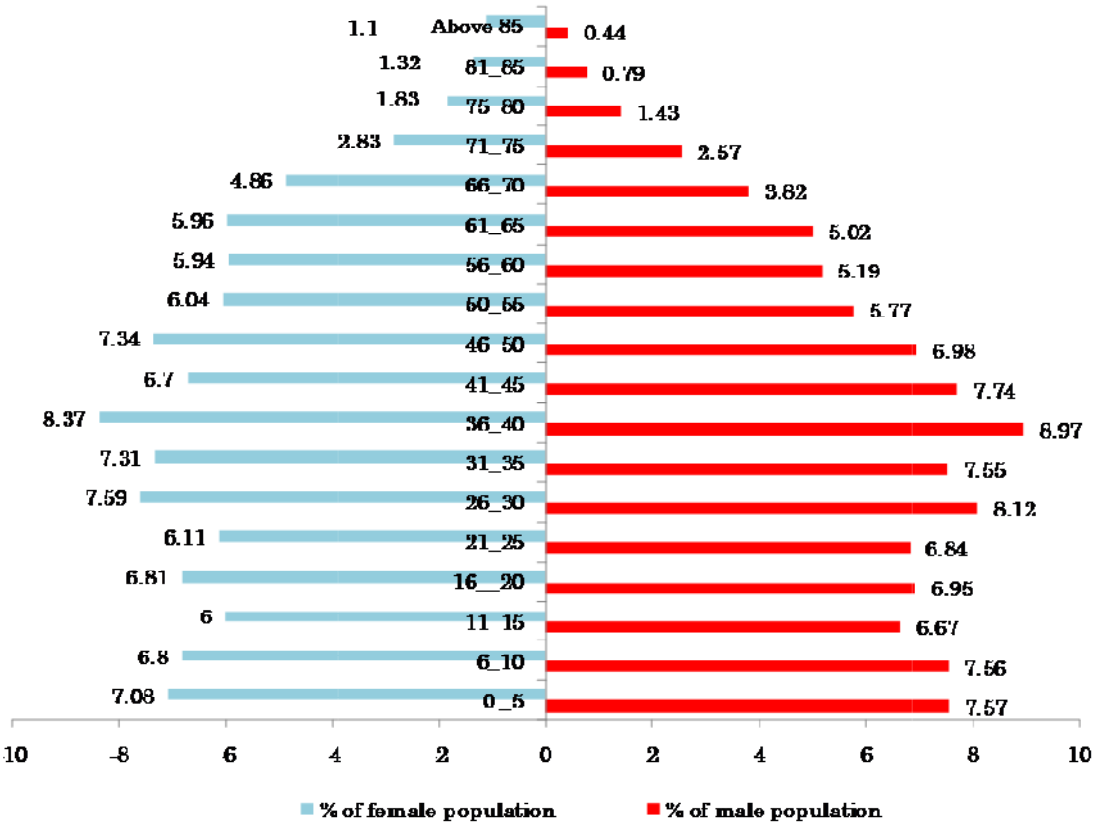


Figure.4.16 Age Sex Pyramid

4.9 INFERENCE

As per 2011 census, the population of Kannur Municipal Corporation area is 2,32,486 (9.21% of Kannur district) which is the least value when compared with other Municipal Corporations in Kerala.

Even though the population size of the planning area, district as well as state is found increasing by decades, the growth rate of population shows a declining trend.

The highest population is seen in wards of Chelora, Elayavoor, Edakkad

and Puzhathi zones of the Corporation area.

The population density of Kannur Corporation is 2966 which ranks least when compared to other municipal Corporations in Kerala. Among the six zones of the planning area, the Kannur zone area has the highest ward wise gross population density.

Sex ratio of the planning area is 1171 which is higher when compared to that of the district, state as well as other Municipal Corporations in Kerala. The decadal variation of sex ratio shows a sharp increase for the study area. But in the case of child sex ratio, Kannur Corporation area has smaller value than that of state and district.

The literacy rate of the planning area is 96.55% which is higher than the district and state values. Also, the gap between male and female literacy rate (97.87% and 95.44% respectively) is comparatively less.

The study of age sex pyramid reveals that, high percentage of female as well as male population is seen in the age group of 36 to 40.The majority of population falls in the age group ranging from 26 to 50. In case of aged people, the planning area follows the common trend as the percentage of females in age group of 65 is more than that of males.