
CHAPTER-IV

TRENDS IN URBANIZATION

The State of Kerala is very unique as far as the settlement pattern is concerned. In that sense, it differs widely from the rest of the country where the hamlets are surrounded by hectares and hectares of field/open areas which lie between the hamlets of habitation whereas in Kerala, in most of its parts, it is a continuous spread of habitation without much open lands or fields separating habitations. So the settlement pattern itself gives the colour of urbanization in the State. Moreover, the infrastructural facilities available to the population in general do not vary much between rural and urban, especially in the case of access to educational and health care facilities.

2. An urban area according to general concept could be the area comprising of statutory towns such as Municipal Corporations, Cantonment Boards and Municipalities constituted by the Government under the Establishment Law where elected local bodies do exist. But in Census, a much wider definition to contain other areas such as census towns and urban spread contiguous to statutory towns is employed. Census Towns are merely revenue villages which satisfy a three fold urban criteria relating to population, density and male main working force engaged in non-agricultural activities. Out-growths are those areas adjacent and contiguous to statutory towns which have all the urban facilities but do not satisfy the population parameters to be classified as census towns. The definition of census towns and out-growths have already been explained in Chapter I.

3. Inorder to have a better comprehension of the trends in urbanization in the State, an analysis of the number of urban units in the State is essential. The following statement presents a comparison of the urban units of the State between the Census 2001 and Census 2011.

Number of Statutory and Census Towns, 2001 and 2011

<i>State/District</i>	<i>2001 Census</i>			<i>2011 Census</i>		
	<i>Statutory Towns</i>	<i>Census Towns</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Statutory Towns</i>	<i>Census Towns</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KERALA	60	99	159	59	461	520
Kasaragod	2	5	7	2	25	27
Kannur	7	38	45	7	60	67
Wayanad	1	–	1	1	–	1
Kozhikode	3	10	13	3	48	51
Malappuram	5	–	5	5	39	44
Palakkad	4	1	5	4	17	21
Thrissur	7	21	28	7	128	135
Ernakulam	9	16	25	9	47	56
Idukki	2	–	2	1	–	1
Kottayam	4	2	6	4	13	17
Alappuzha	5	6	11	5	33	38
Pathanamthitta	3	–	3	3	1	4
Kollam	3	–	3	3	24	27
Thiruvananthapuram	5	–	5	5	26	31

4. This Statement gives the number of statutory towns and census towns for the State and districts for the two consecutive censuses of 2001 and 2011. The State of Kerala had 60 statutory towns and 99 census towns, thus giving a total of 159 towns in 2001. The highest number of statutory towns was in Ernakulam district (9), followed by Kannur and Thrissur districts with 7 each. All the other 11 districts had statutory towns 5 or less than 5. In the case of Census towns, Kannur district predominated with 38 per cent of the towns contained within it. About 76 per cent of the census towns were located in Kannur, Thrissur and Ernakulam districts. In six districts viz Wayanad, Malappuram, Idukki, Pathanamthitta, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram, no villages were classified as census towns in 2001. In nutshell, the position in 2001 census was that more than 60 per cent of the towns of the State were confined to Kannur, Thrissur and Ernakulam Districts.

5. In 2011, the number of statutory towns has reduced by one to 59 as a result of winding up of Idukki Township of Idukki district. But, Census 2011 has witnessed an exceedingly high increase in the number of census towns in 2011 in comparison with 2001 Census. As against six districts with no census towns in 2001, there are only two districts viz Wayanad and Idukki with no census towns in 2011. More than 50 per cent of the census towns are confined to the districts of Kannur, Thrissur and Ernakulam. In Malappuram, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram districts, where no census towns had been classified in 2001, a large number of villages have been classified as census towns during Census 2011, which constituted about 19 per cent of the total census towns in the State.

Ranking of Districts by Percentage of Urban Population, 2001 and 2011

<i>Rank in 2011</i>	<i>State/District</i>	<i>Percentage of Urban Population</i>		<i>Rank in 2001</i>
		<i>2011</i>	<i>2001</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	KERALA	47.72	25.96	
1	Ernakulam	68.07	47.56	2
2	Thrissur	67.19	28.22	6
3	Kozhikode	67.15	38.25	3
4	Kannur	65.05	50.35	1
5	Alappuzha	54.06	29.46	5
6	Thiruvananthapuram	53.80	33.75	4
7	Kollam	45.11	18.02	8
8	Malappuram	44.19	9.82	12
9	Kasaragod	38.78	19.41	7
10	Kottayam	28.58	15.35	9
11	Palakkad	24.09	13.62	10
12	Pathanamthitta	11.00	10.03	11
13	Idukki	4.70	5.10	13
14	Wayanad	3.87	3.79	14

6. In the above statement, an attempt has been made to rank the districts by percentage of urban population during the two consecutive censuses of 2001 and 2011.

7. In 2001 Census, the State had 25.96 per cent of the population living in the urban areas. All together in six districts viz Kannur, Kozhikode, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Alappuzha and Thiruvananthapuram, of which four of them were located in the northern part and two in the southern part of the State, the percentage of urban population was above the State average. In Census 2001 Kannur district (50.35) had the highest percentage of urban population closely followed by Ernakulam district (47.56 per cent). The least urbanized districts with 13th and 14th ranks were Idukki (5.10 per cent) and Wayanad (3.79 per cent) in the State during that Census. Malappuram district with the highest percentage of population growth-rate (17.09) during 1991-2001 Census had only 9.82 per cent of urban population. All the other 5 districts had percentage of urban population ranging between 10 to 20 per cent, during Census 2001.

8. A close look at the 2011 Census figures give us an entirely different urban scenario. In the State (47.72 per cent) the percentage of urban population is near the half way mark of 50 per cent level during Census 2011. Even though the number of districts with percentage of urban population above the State average remains the same in 2011, each of such districts has improved their urban percentage during 2001-2011 and the percentage increase ranges between 15 per cent and 40 per cent. Kannur district with the first rank in respect of percentage of urban population in 2001 has been pushed down to the level of 4th rank and Ernakulam district which was at the 2nd position in 2001 has been elevated to the position of 1st rank in 2011 with 68.07 percentage of urban population within it. It is worthy to note that Thrissur district with 28.22 per cent of urban population in 2001 occupying only sixth rank in 2001 has been pushed up to the level of 2nd rank as a result of a higher urban percentage of 67.19 in 2011. The percentage of urban population in Thrissur (67.19 per cent) and Kozhikode districts (67.15 percent) are more or less the same. The least urbanized districts of the State are still Idukki and Wayanad. However in Wayanad district, a slight increase in percentage of urban population is witnessed despite non formation of any new towns in 2011.

9. The decline in share of urban population in Idukki district is on account of winding up Idukki Township in 2011 which was an urban unit in 2001. In Malappuram district, a wide variation between share of urban population in 2001 and 2011 is seen. The district had only less than 10 per cent people living in urban area in 2001 which has now risen to a much higher level of 44.19 per cent mainly on account of formation of 39 new Census Towns in 2011.

Trends in Urbanization, 1901-2011

Census Year	Total Number of UAs	Total Number of Towns	Total Population	Total Urban Population	Percentage of Urban Population	Decennial Growth Urban		Annual Exponential Growth Rate (Urban)
						Absolute	Per cent	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1901	-	21	63,96,262	4,54,499	7.11	-	-	-
1911	-	27	71,47,673	5,24,661	7.34	70,162	+15.44	1.44
1921	-	44	78,02,127	6,80,900	8.73	1,56,239	+29.78	2.61
1931	-	53	95,07,050	9,16,330	9.64	2,35,430	+34.58	2.97
1941	-	62	1,10,31,541	11,95,550	10.84	2,79,220	+30.47	2.66
1951	-	94	1,35,49,118	18,25,832	13.48	6,30,282	+52.72	4.23
1961	-	92	1,69,03,715	25,54,141	15.11	7,28,309	+39.89	3.36
1971	-	88	2,13,47,375	34,66,449	16.24	9,12,308	+35.72	3.05
1981	9	106	2,54,53,680	47,71,275	18.74	13,04,826	+37.64	3.19
1991	16	197	2,90,98,518	76,80,294	26.39	29,09,019	+60.97	4.76
2001	17	159	3,18,41,374	82,66,925	25.96	5,86,631	+7.64	0.74
2011	19	520	3,33,87,677	1,59,32,171	47.72	76,65,246	+92.72	6.56

10 The above statement deals with trends in urbanization in the State of Kerala for the period from 1901 to 2011. The various factors taken into consideration are urban population and their percentage to total population, decennial urban growth-rate as well as annual exponential urban growth-rate for each decennial census starting from 1901 Census to the current Census.

11. The concept of urban agglomeration was evolved in 1971 Census, replacing the concept of town groups of 1961. Further in 1971, even after the introduction of this concept, no urban agglomeration was formed in the State of Kerala. For the first time in Census 1981, 9 urban agglomerations were formed in the State of Kerala and their number had raised to 16 in Census 1991 and with the addition of Kasaragod (UA), their number had further increased to 17 in Census 2001. In the present Census 2011, there are 19 urban agglomerations of which five of them are newly formed in Census 2011. The number of towns falling within the limits of UAs in 1981 was only 30 (28.30 per cent). In Census 1991, the percentage of such towns had increased to 52.79. A slight decline in the percentage of towns falling within the jurisdiction of UAs was witnessed in Census

2001 with only 49.06 per cent of such towns. The formation of a large number of Census Towns has also helped the expansion of the limits of urban agglomerations. Nineteen urban agglomerations in Census 2011 have accommodated 91 per cent of the towns in the State under its jurisdiction and only 9 per cent of the towns are presently outside their limit. In comparison to 1981, the area outside the urban agglomerations has decreased by eight fold in 2011 with the result of 391 per cent increase in the number of towns during 1981-2011.

12. There were only 21 towns at the turn of the last century which is only one-twentieth of total number of towns at present. With the addition of six towns, the number of towns in Census 1911 had increased to 27. Census 1921 had witnessed a much more increase in the number of towns with the formation of 17 new towns. In censuses 1931 and 1941, 9 new places each were treated as towns. After a gap of 50 years, 32 new places were further treated as urban in the State at the time of Census 1951. Empirical tests for treating a place as town was applied for the first time in Census 1961 and as a consequence many areas with pronounced rural character and which were towns in earlier censuses had been declassified as rural. In Census 1961, 37 towns of 1951 were declassified as rural as against 35 newly formed towns. Further declassification of 15 towns of Census 1961 as rural was done in Census 1971. In addition, 11 towns were merged wholly with other towns and 22 new places were recognized as towns. With the strict application of the urban definition in Census 1981, treating a village as the basic unit for determining a census town, 32 towns of Census 1971 had to be declassified as rural as against 50 newly added towns. In Census 1991 only one town was declassified, while 92 towns were newly added raising the total number of towns to 197. The position in Census 2001 was that, as against the declassification of 42 towns and merging of 16 census towns with the then municipal corporations of Thrissur, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram, only 18 towns were newly formed in the State. Besides this, two declassified statutory towns of Eloor and Erattupetta were treated as census towns. In Census 2011, a large number of census towns, ie, 362 have been newly formed in the State raising the total number of towns to 520. In fact, in total, only 290 towns were newly formed in the State for over a period of a century from 1901-2001 during each census whereas during the last decade of 2001-2011, 362 towns were added to the tally that is 25% in excess of what was accumulated during 1901-2001.

13. The urban population in the State remained below one million up to 1931. It crossed 1 million in 1941, 2 million in 1961, 3 million in 1971, 4 million in 1981, 7 million in 1991, 8 million in 2001 and finally 15 million in 2011. From 1911 to 1971, the absolute increase of urban

population in each decennial census was less than 1 million only. In 1991, the absolute increase was about 3 million and thereafter, the absolute increase came down again to less than 1 million in 2001. The addition of urban population during 2001-2011 was 7.7 million. It shows a high degree of urbanization in the State, during the period 2001-2011, with a growth of urban population of 92.72 per cent during the decade.

14. The State had only 7.11 per cent people living outside the rural areas in 1901. The percentage remained almost static in 1911. A slight increase to the tune of one percentage in the urban population is seen from 1921 to 1941. Increase with variation in percentage of addition, ranging between 1 to 3 per cent, was noticed up to 1981. In 1991, more than one-quarter of the Keralites started living in the urban areas. 2011 Census reveals that the total population in the State is almost divided equally between rural and urban areas.

15. If we examine the decennial rate of growth of urban population from 1901, it is seen that there was a continuous increase in the rate up to 1931. However, the rate of growth of urban population declined in 1941 to 30.47 per cent and thereafter showed high increase of 52.72 per cent in 1951. In the Census years after 1951, the growth-rate had shown an unsteady trend of alternate increase or decrease. In 1991, the urban growth-rate had crossed 60 per cent and it was much above the urban growth-rate seen in 1951. With the declassification of forty two towns, the rate of growth of urban population had come down to a very lower level of 7.64 per cent in 2001. Reversing this trend, the growth-rate of urban population has crossed 90 per cent in 2011, an ever high growth-rate achieved during the last 110 years. The annual exponential growth-rate which was only 1.44 per cent in 1911 has increased more than four fold in 2011 with 6.56 per cent.

District-wise Statutory Towns of 2011 Census

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>
Kasaragod	1. Kasaragod(M)
	2. Kanhangad (M)
Kannur	1. Payyannur (M)
	2. Taliparamba (M)
	3. Kannur (M)
	4. Kannur Cantonment (CB)
	5. Mattannur (M)
	6. Koothuparamba (M)
	7. Thalassery (M)
Wayanad	1. Kalpetta (M)
Kozhikode	1. Vadakara (M)
	2. Quilandy (M)
	3. Kozhikode (MCorp)
Malappuram	1. Manjeri (M)
	2. Malappuram (M)
	3. Perinthalmanna (M)
	4. Tirur (M)
	5. Ponnani (M)
Palakkad	1. Shoranur (M)
	2. Ottappalam (M)
	3. Palakkad (M)
	4. Chittur-Thathamangalam (M)
Thrissur	1. Kunnamkulam (M)
	2. Chavakkad (M)
	3. Guruvayoor (M)
	4. Thrissur (MCorp)
	5. Kodungallur (M)
	6. Irinjalakuda (M)
	7. Chalakudy (M)

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>
Ernakulam	1. Perumbavoor (M)
	2. Angamaly (M)
	3. Aluva (M)
	4. Paravur (M)
	5. Kalamassery (M)
	6. Kochi (MCorp)
	7. Thrippunithura (M)
	8. Muvattupuzha (M)
	9. Kothamangalam (M)
Idukki	1. Thodupuzha (M)
Kottayam	1. Palai (M)
	2. Vaikom (M)
	3. Kottayam (M)
	4. Changanassery (M)
Alappuzha	1. Cherthala (M)
	2. Alappuzha (M)
	3. Kayamkulam (M)
	4. Chengannur (M)
	5. Mavelikkara (M)
Pathanamthitta	1. Thiruvalla (M)
	2. Pathanamthitta (M)
	3. Adoor (M)
Kollam	1. Punalur (M)
	2. Kollam (MCorp)
	3. Paravoor (M)
Thiruvananthapuram	1. Varkala (M)
	2. Attingal (M)
	3. Nedumangad (M)
	4. Thiruvananthapuram (MCorp)
	5. Neyyattinkara (M)

Towns of 2001 Census declassified in 2011 Census

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>
Idukki	Idukki Township(TS)

District-wise Towns of 2001 Census continuing in 2011 Census

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>	<i>Status of Town</i>	
		<i>2001</i>	<i>2011</i>
Kasaragod	1. Kasaragod	M	M
	2. Kanhangad	M	M
	3. Manjeshwar	CT	CT
	4. Hosabettu	CT	CT
	5. Bangra Manjeshwar	CT	CT
	6. Kudlu	CT	CT
	7. Udma	CT	CT
Kannur	1. Payyannur	M	M
	2. Taliparamba	M	M
	3. Kannur	M	M
	4. Kannur Cantonment	CB	CB
	5. Mattannur	M	M
	6. Koothuparamba	M	M
	7. Thalassery	M	M
	8. Cheruthazham	CT	CT
	9. Kannapuram	CT	CT
	10. Narath	CT	CT
	11. Pappinisseri	CT	CT
	12. Kalliasseri	CT	CT
	13. Azhikode North	CT	CT
	14. Azhikode South	CT	CT
	15. Valapattanam	CT	CT
	16. Chirakkal	CT	CT

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>	<i>Status of Town</i>	
		<i>2001</i>	<i>2011</i>
	17. Kannadiparamba	CT	CT
	18. Munderi	CT	CT
	19. Kanhirode	CT	CT
	20. Puzhathi	CT	CT
	21. Pallikkunnu	CT	CT
	22. Elayavoor	CT	CT
	23. Varam	CT	CT
	24. Chelora	CT	CT
	25. Ancharakandy	CT	CT
	26 .Iriveri	CT	CT
	27. Chala	CT	CT
	28. Thottada	CT	CT
	29 .Kadachira	CT	CT
	30. Mavilayi	CT	CT
	31. Peralassery	CT	CT
	32 .Muzhappilangad	CT	CT
	33. Paduvilayi	CT	CT
	34. Pathiriyad	CT	CT
	35. Kottayam- Malabar	CT	CT
	36. Pinarayi	CT	CT
	37. Dharmadom	CT	CT
	38. Eranholi	CT	CT
	39. Kadirur	CT	CT
	40. Pattiom	CT	CT
	41. Panoor	CT	CT
	42. Panniyannur	CT	CT
	43. New Mahe	CT	CT
	44. Chockli	CT	CT
	45. Peringathur	CT	CT
Wayanad	1. Kalpetta	M	M
Kozhikode	1. Vadakara	M	M
	2. Quilandy	M	M

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>	<i>Status of Town</i>	
		<i>2001</i>	<i>2011</i>
	3. Kozhikode	MCorp	MCorp
	4. Villiappally	CT	CT
	5. Palayad	CT	CT
	6. Mavoor	CT	CT
	7. Olavanna	CT	CT
	8. Pantheeramkavu	CT	CT
	9. Ramanattukara	CT	CT
	10. Cheruvannur	CT	CT
	11. Beypore	CT	CT
	12 .Karuvanthuruthy	CT	CT
	13. Feroke	CT	CT
Malappuram	1. Manjeri	M	M
	2 .Malappuram	M	M
	3. Perinthalmanna	M	M
	4. Tirur	M	M
	5. Ponnani	M	M
Palakkad	1. Shoranur	M	M
	2. Ottappalam	M	M
	3. Palakkad	M	M
	4. Chittur-Thathamangalam	M	M
	5. Puthunagaram	CT	CT
Thrissur	1. Kunnamkulam	M	M
	2. Chavakkad	M	M
	3. Guruvayoor	M	M
	4. Thrissur	MCorp	MCorp
	5. Kodungallur	M	M
	6. Irinjalakuda	M	M
	7. Chalakudy	M	M
	8. Akathiyoor	CT	CT
	9. Iringaprom	CT	CT
	10. Perakam	CT	CT
	11. Paluvai	CT	CT

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>	<i>Status of Town</i>	
		<i>2001</i>	<i>2011</i>
	12. Thaikkad	CT	CT
	13. Brahmakulam	CT	CT
	14. Pavaratty	CT	CT
	15. Venmanad	CT	CT
	16. Pottore	CT	CT
	17. Kolazhy	CT	CT
	18. Puranattukara	CT	CT
	19. Nadathara	CT	CT
	20. Marathakkara	CT	CT
	21. Avinissery	CT	CT
	22. Palissery	CT	CT
	23. Chevvoor	CT	CT
	24. Vallachira	CT	CT
	25. Methala	CT	CT
	26. Nenmenikkara	CT	CT
	27. Puthukkad	CT	CT
	28. Koratty	CT	CT
Ernakulam	1. Perumbavoor	M	M
	2. Angamaly	M	M
	3. Aluva	M	M
	4. Paravur	M	M
	5. Kalamassery	M	M
	6. Kochi	MCorp	MCorp
	7. Thrippunithura	M	M
	8. Muvattupuzha	M	M
	9. Kothamangalam	M	M
	10. Chowwara	CT	CT
	11. Chengamanad	CT	CT
	12. Edathala	CT	CT
	13. Choornikkara	CT	CT
	14. Chendamangalam	CT	CT

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>	<i>Status of Town</i>	
		<i>2001</i>	<i>2011</i>
	15. Kadungalloor	CT	CT
	16. Kottuvally	CT	CT
	17. Varappuzha	CT	CT
	18. Eloor	CT	CT
	19. Vazhakkala	CT	CT
	20. Cheranallur	CT	CT
	21. Kadamakkudy	CT	CT
	22. Mulavukad	CT	CT
	23. Thiruvankulam	CT	CT
	24. Kureekkad	CT	CT
	25. Maradu	CT	CT
Idukki	1. Thodupuzha	M	M
Kottayam	1. Palai	M	M
	2. Vaikom	M	M
	3. Kottayam	M	M
	4. Changanassery	M	M
	5. Erattupetta	CT	CT
	6. Perumbaikad	CT	CT
Alappuzha	1. Cherthala	M	M
	2. Alappuzha	M	M
	3. Kayamkulam	M	M
	4. Chengannur	M	M
	5. Mavelikkara	M	M
	6. Arookutty	CT	CT
	7. Aroor	CT	CT
	8. Kokkothamangalam	CT	CT
	9. Kanjikkuzhi	CT	CT
	10. Muhamma	CT	CT
	11. Komalapuram	CT	CT
Pathanamthitta	1. Thiruvalla	M	M
	2. Pathanamthitta	M	M
	3. Adoor	M	M

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>	<i>Status of Town</i>	
		<i>2001</i>	<i>2011</i>
Kollam	1. Punalur	M	M
	2. Kollam	MCorp	MCorp
	3. Paravoor	M	M
Thiruvananthapuram	1. Varkala	M	M
	2. Attingal	M	M
	3. Nedumangad	M	M
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	MCorp	MCorp
	5. Neyyattinkara	M	M

District-wise OGs of 2001 Census continuing as OGs in 2011 Census

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of OG</i>	<i>Status</i>	
		<i>2001</i>	<i>2011</i>
Kasaragod	1. Nileshtar	OG	OG
	2. Cheruvathur	OG	OG
Kozhikode	1. Koduvally	OG	OG
	2. Elathur	OG	OG
	3. Kadalundi	OG	OG
	4. Puthiyangadi	OG	OG
Malappuram	1. Anakkayam	OG	OG
Thrissur	1. Eriyad	OG	OG
Ernakulam	1. Kedamangalam	OG	OG
	2. Cheriya Kadavu	OG	OG
Alappuzha	1. Punnapra	OG	OG
	2. Kalarkode	OG	OG
Kollam	1. Neendakara	OG	OG
	2. Eravipuram	OG	OG
Thiruvananthapuram	1. Kazhakkootam *	OG	OG
	2. Kovalam	OG	OG

* Kazhakkootam OG of Census 2001 was a part of the then Kazhakkootam- Menamkulam village. After Census 2001, Kazhakkootam- Menamkulam village was divided into two villages viz. Kazhakkootam and Menamkulam respectively. In Census 2011, the entire Kazhakkootam village is treated as Kazhakkootam OG.

District-wise OGs of 2001 Census classified as CTs in 2011 Census

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of OG</i>	<i>Status</i>	
		<i>2001</i>	<i>2011</i>
Kasaragod	Perole	OG	CT
Kozhikode	Kakkodi	OG	CT
	Kunnamangalam	OG	CT
Palakkad	Puthuppariyaram	OG	CT
	Hemambikanagar *	OG	CT
	Marutharode	OG	CT
	Koduvayur	OG	CT
Thrissur	Pookode	OG	CT
Ernakulam	Alangad	OG	CT
	Kakkanad	OG	CT
Kottayam	Vijayapuram	OG	CT
	Nattakam	OG	CT
Alappuzha	Vayalar	OG	CT
	Thanneermukkam	OG	CT
Thiruvananthapuram	Sreekaryam	OG	CT
	Kudappanakkunnu	OG	CT
	Vattiyoorkavu	OG	CT

* Hemambikanagar OG of 2001 Census is a Census Town in 2011 Census with same name but with the area covering the whole of Akathethara village.

District-wise New Towns in 2011 Census

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>
Kasaragod	Kunjathur (CT)
	Uppala (CT)
	Mangalpady (CT)
	Shiriya (CT)
	Koipady (CT)
	Mogral (CT)
	Puthur (CT)
	Shiribagilu (CT)
	Madhur (CT)
	Chengala (CT)
	Chemnad (CT)
	Bare (CT)
	Pallikkara (CT)
	Keekan (CT)
	Ajanur (CT)
	Perole (CT)
	Pilicode (CT)
	Maniyat (CT)
	North -Thrikkaripur (CT)
	South - Thrikkaripur (CT)
Kannur	Karivellur (CT)
	Pariyaram (CT)
	Kurumathur (CT)
	Irikkur (CT)
	Kuttiattoor (CT)
	Mayyil (CT)
	Kolacherry (CT)
Cheleri (CT)	

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>
	Maniyoor (CT)
	Kunhimangalam (CT)
	Kadannappalli (CT)
	Ezhome(CT)
	Madayi(CT)
	Cherukunnu(CT)
	Koodali (CT)
	Keezhallur (CT)
	Mangattidam(CT)
	Kandamkunnu(CT)
	Manantheri (CT)
	Eruvatti (CT)
	Mokeri (CT)
	Kolavelloor (CT)
Kozhikode	Valayam (CT)
	Chekkiad (CT)
	Thuneri (CT)
	Kunnummal (CT)
	Nadapuram (CT)
	Edacheri (CT)
	Eramala (CT)
	Azhiyur (CT)
	Chorode (CT)
	Ayancheri (CT)
	Kottappally (CT)
	Maniyur (CT)
	Iringal (CT)
	Eravattur (CT)
	Koothali (CT)
	Menhaniam (CT)
	Meppayyur (CT)
	Kozhukkallur (CT)

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>
	Thurayur (CT)
	Thikkody (CT)
	Keezhariyur (CT)
	Naduvannur (CT)
	Panangad (CT)
	Balusseri (CT)
	Ulliyeri (CT)
	Chemancheri (CT)
	Atholi (CT)
	Nanmanda (CT)
	Chelannur (CT)
	Thalakkulathur (CT)
	Kakkodi (CT)
	Kuruvattur (CT)
	Kunnamangalam(CT)
	Poolacode (CT)
	Thazhecode (CT)
	Peruvayal (CT)
	Kuttikkattoor (CT)
	Perumanna (CT)
Malappuram	Kizhuparamba (CT)
	Nilambur (CT)
	Vazhayur(CT)
	Cherukavu(CT)
	Kondotty(CT)
	Koottilangadi (CT)
	Kodur (CT)
	Kottakkal(CT)
	Perumanna (CT)
	Ponmundam(CT)

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>
	Tanalur(CT)
	Cheriyamundam (CT)
	Kattipparuthi (CT)
	Talakkad(CT)
	Triprangode(CT)
	Thirunavaya(CT)
	Naduvattom(CT)
	Kuttippuram(CT)
	Irimbilyam(CT)
	Chelambra(CT)
	Pallikkal(CT)
	Thenhippalam(CT)
	Ariyallur(CT)
	Moonniyur(CT)
	Peruvallur(CT)
	Kannamangalam (CT)
	Urakam(CT)
	Othukkungal (CT)
	Parappur(CT)
	Vengara(CT)
	Abdu Rahiman Nagar(CT)
	Tirurangadi(CT)
	Neduva(CT)
	Nannambra(CT)
	Thennala(CT)
	Kalady(CT)
	Edappal(CT)
	Alamcode(CT)
	Marancheri(CT)
Palakkad	Ongallur- II (CT)
	Ongallur- I (CT)

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>
	Pattambi (CT)
	Muthuthala (CT)
	Thrithala (CT)
	Vaniyamkulam-II (CT)
	Thirumittacode-II(CT)
	Mannarkad-I (CT)
	Puthuppariyaram (CT)
	Hemambikanagar (CT)
	Pudussery Central (CT)
	Pudussery West (CT)
	Marutharode (CT)
	Pirayiri (CT)
	Koduvayur(CT)
	Alathur (CT)
Thrissur	Kaniyarkode(CT)
	Cheruthuruthi(CT)
	Nedumpura (CT)
	Desamangalam (CT)
	Kadavallur(CT)
	Kattakampal(CT)
	Pazhanji(CT)
	Karikkad(CT)
	Nelluwaya(CT)
	Kottappuram(CT)
	Chittanda(CT)
	Kumaranellur(CT)
	Chelakkara(CT)
	Enkakkad(CT)
	Wadakkanchery (CT)
	Kariyannur(CT)
	Eyyal(CT)

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>
	Chiramanangad (CT)
	Porkulam(CT)
	Choondal(CT)
	Chiranellur(CT)
	Velur(CT)
	Mundathikode(CT)
	Peringandoor(CT)
	Minalur(CT)
	Eranellur(CT)
	Alur(CT)
	Kandanassery(CT)
	Kadikkad(CT)
	Punnayurkulam(CT)
	Vadakkekad(CT)
	Punnayur(CT)
	Edakkazhiyur(CT)
	Vylathur(CT)
	Pookode(CT)
	Orumanayur(CT)
	Elavally(CT)
	Mullassery(CT)
	Venkitangu(CT)
	Vadanappally(CT)
	Talikkulam(CT)
	Killannur (CT)
	Thangalur(CT)
	Avanur(CT)
	Anjur(CT)
	Kaiparamba(CT)
	Tholur(CT)
	Edakkalathur(CT)

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>
	Peramangalam(CT)
	Choolissery(CT)
	Kurichikkara(CT)
	Vellanikkara(CT)
	Kuttoor(CT)
	Puzhakkal(CT)
	Chittilappilly(CT)
	Adat(CT)
	Kozhukkully(CT)
	Kainoor(CT)
	Parakkad(CT)
	Karamuck(CT)
	Manalur(CT)
	Eravu(CT)
	Veluthur(CT)
	Manakkody(CT)
	Puthur(CT)
	Venginissery(CT)
	Kodannur(CT)
	Anthicad(CT)
	Padiyam(CT)
	Vadakkummuri(CT)
	Kizhakkummuri(CT)
	Cherpu(CT)
	Paralam(CT)
	Oorakam(CT)
	Kurumpilavu(CT)
	Kizhuppillikkara(CT)
	Thanniyam(CT)
	Edathiruthy(CT)
	Chendrappini(CT)

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>
	Kaipamangalam(CT)
	Perinjanam(CT)
	Pappinivattom(CT)
	Panangad(CT)
	Edavilangu(CT)
	Ala(CT)
	Pallipuram(CT)
	Poyya(CT)
	Madathumpady(CT)
	Trikkur(CT)
	Amballur(CT)
	Parappukkara(CT)
	Kattur(CT)
	Porathissery(CT)
	Madayikonam(CT)
	Kallettumkara(CT)
	Pullur(CT)
	Manavalassery (CT)
	Edathirinji(CT)
	Vellookkara(CT)
	Vadakkumkara (CT)
	Poomangalam(CT)
	Padiyur(CT)
	Thekkumkara(CT)
	Muringur Vadakkummuri (CT)
	Kallur Vadakkummuri (CT)
	Vadama(CT)
	Kallur Thekkummuri (CT)
Ernakulam	Koovappady (CT)
	Chelamattom(CT)
	Marampilly(CT)

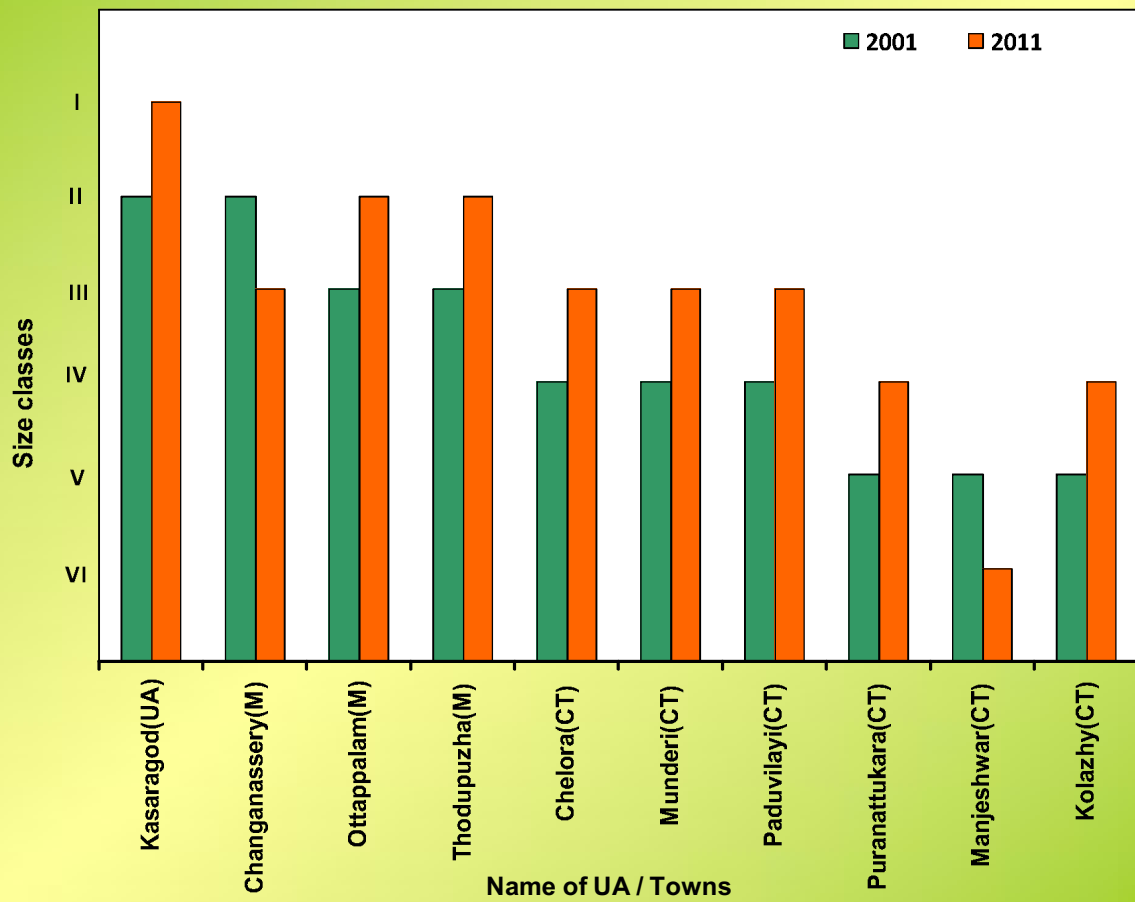
<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>
	Vazhakulam(CT)
	Vengola(CT)
	Perumbavoor(CT)
	Kunnathunad(CT)
	Puthencruz(CT)
	Kalady(CT)
	Mattoor(CT)
	Vadakkumbhagom(CT)
	Nedumbassery(CT)
	Kizhakkumbhagom (CT)
	Thekkumbhagom (CT)
	Puthenvelikkara (CT)
	Moothakunnam(CT)
	Vadakkekara(CT)
	Karumalloor(CT)
	Alangad(CT)
	Njarackal(CT)
	Elamkunnappuzha (CT)
	Puthuvype(CT)
	Kumbalangy(CT)
	Kakkanad(CT)
	Kanayannur(CT)
	Kumbalam(CT)
	Manakunnam(CT)
	Mulamthuruthy(CT)
	Amballur(CT)
	Velloorkunnam (CT)
	Eramalloor (CT)
Kottayam	Ettumanoor(CT)
	Athirampuzha(CT)

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>
	Aimanam(CT)
	Vijayapuram(CT)
	Chengalam South(CT)
	Nattakam(CT)
	Panachikkad(CT)
	Puthuppally(CT)
	Chethipuzha(CT)
	Thrikkodithanam (CT)
	Paippad(CT)
Alappuzha	Ezhupunna (CT)
	Kodamthuruth (CT)
	Thaikattussery (CT)
	Kuthiathode (CT)
	Vayalar (CT)
	Pallipuram (CT)
	Thanneermukkam (CT)
	Mannanchery (CT)
	Pathirappally (CT)
	Haripad (CT)
	Kumarapuram (CT)
	Karthikappally (CT)
	Chingoli (CT)
	Cheppad (CT)
	Pathiyoor (CT)
	Keerikkad (CT)
	Muthukulam (CT)
	Kandalloor (CT)
	Puthuppally (CT)
	Krishnapuram (CT)
	Mannar (CT)
	Kurattissery (CT)

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>
	Kannamangalam (CT)
	Chennithala (CT)
	Thazhakara (CT)
	Bharanikkavu (CT)
	Kattanam (CT)
Pathanamthitta	Kozhenchery (CT)
Kollam	Oachira (CT)
	Kulasekharapuram (CT)
	Adinad (CT)
	Thodiyoor (CT)
	Kallelibhagam(CT)
	Karunagappally (CT)
	Ayanivelikulangara (CT)
	Vadakkumthala (CT)
	Panmana (CT)
	Chavara (CT)
	Thrikkaruva (CT)
	Panayam (CT)
	Perinad (CT)
	Elampalloor (CT)
	Nedumpana (CT)
	Kottamkara (CT)
	Thrikkadavoor (CT)
	Thrikkovilvattom (CT)
	Adichanalloor (CT)
	Thazhuthala (CT)
	Mayyanad (CT)
	Meenad (CT)
	Poothakkulam (CT)
	Kottarakkara (CT)
Thiruvananthapuram	Alamcode (CT)

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>
	Keezhattingal (CT)
	Vakkom (CT)
	Kizhuvalam -Koonthalloor (CT)
	Edakkode (CT)
	Azhoor(CT)
	Vattappara(CT)
	Karakulam(CT)
	Veiloor (CT)
	Pallipuram(CT)
	Iroopara(CT)
	Uliyazhathura (CT)
	Sreekaryam (CT)
	Kudappanakkunnu (CT)
	Vattiyoorkavu (CT)
	Kalliyoor(CT)
	Venganoor (CT)
	Vilappil (CT)
	Kulathummal (CT)
	Malayinkeezhu (CT)
	Vilavoorkkal (CT)
	Pallichal (CT)
	Athiyannur (CT)
	Kanjiramkulam (CT)
	Parasuvaikkal (CT)
	Parassala (CT)

UA / TOWNS OF 2001 MOVED FROM ONE SIZE - CLASS TO ANOTHER SIZE - CLASS IN 2011



Urban classification

Size-class	Population Range	No. of Towns in 2001	Total Urban Population in 2001	No. of Towns in 2011	Total Urban Population in 2011
I	1,00,000 and above	10	36,92,165	9	32,62,380
II	50,000-99,999	24	15,87,908	29	18,88,254
III	20,000-49,999	72	22,96,456	254	79,25,828
IV	10,000-19,999	37	5,66,635	159	23,52,637
V	5,000-9,999	15	1,19,062	61	4,67,045
VI	Less than 5000	1	4,699	8	36,027
Total		159	82,66,925	520	1,59,32,171

16. In the Statement given above, the towns are considered individually and based on their population, their size class is determined. However, in the case of towns with out-growths, the population of the out-growths are included in the population of the core town and thereafter the size-class of the core town is determined. In 2001 Census, there were 10 towns with population of one lakh and above. Of these, 5 towns were the existing Municipal Corporations and of the remaining 5 towns, two towns were Alappuzha and Cherthala Municipalities of Alappuzha District. Kanhangad Municipality of Kasaragod District, Palakkad Municipality of Palakkad District and Kottayam Municipality of Kottayam District were the other three towns. All these ten towns continue in 2011 Census also as towns and eight of them, except Cherthala (M) and Kottayam (M), fall in the same size- class I in 2011 also. Cherthala Municipality had two out-growths viz, Vayalar and Thannermukkam in 2001 Census and they have been classified as Census Towns in 2011 which has resulted in decline in the population of Cherthala (M). Thus Cherthala (M) with a population of 1,00,187 in 2001 has moved from size class I to a lower size- class III in 2011. Kottayam (M), a class I town in 2001 Census with population 1,29,894 had lost its class I status in 2011 and thus has moved to size class II in 2011. Malappuram (M), a class II town of 2001, has moved to Class I in 2011. Thus size-class I with a total of 9 towns registered a negative population growth rate of -11.64 per cent during 2001-2011.

17. There were 24 towns in size-class II in 2001, of which 21 were statutory towns and 3 were census towns. Changanassery (M) and Chittur-Thathamangalam (M) have moved down from size-class II to the next lower size-class III while Malappuram (M) has upgraded its size-class and moved to size-class I. 18 statutory towns and 3 census towns of 2001 with the same size-class II continue in 2011 also and in addition to these three class III towns viz Ottappalam (M), Thodupuzha (M) and Vazhakkala (CT) of 2001 Census have shifted to size-class II and 4 more new Census Towns viz, Tirurangadi, Thennala, Moonniyur and Pallichal have been included in Class II. Kottayam (M), a class I town of 2001 lost its class I status and has moved down to class II in 2011. Thus in total, there are 29 towns in size-class II, giving a total population of 18, 88,254 registering a decadal population growth rate of 18.91 per cent in this size-class during 2001-2011.

18. The number of towns in size-class III, at the time of 2001 Census was 72. Of these towns, Ottappalam (M), Thodupuzha (M) and Vazhakkala (CT) have moved from size-class III to size class II in 2011 Census. All the remaining 69 towns continue in class III at the time of 2011 Census. In 2011 Census, Changanassery (M) and Chittur-Thathamangalam (M) have moved down from size-class II to a lower size-class III. Similarly, Cherthala (M) has also moved out of size-class I to the lower size-class III. Munderi (CT), Chelora (CT) and Paduvilayi (CT) of Kannur district have upgraded their size-class status from IV to III. Fifteen out-growths of 2001 Census, as a result of classification of them as census towns in 2011, have been categorized as class III towns in 2011. In addition to these towns, another 164 census towns newly formed for 2011 Census have also come under class III status based on their size of population. This size-class has thus experienced a tremendous decadal growth-rate to the extent of 245.13 per cent with the upsurge in the number of towns in the size-class which is to the tune of 252.78 per cent during the decade 2001-2011.

19. In size-class IV, the number of towns included at the time of 2001 Census was only 37. Thirty three towns still continue in class IV whereas 3 towns viz, Chelora (CT), Munderi (CT) and Paduvilayi (CT) have gone out of this size-class with the up-gradation of their size-class status to III, Idukki township which was a class IV town in 2001 is no longer a town in 2011 as it has been declassified as rural by the order of the State Government. Four class V towns of Thrissur district viz, Iringaprom (CT), Kolazhy (CT), Puranattukara (CT) and Kureekkad (CT) have moved from class V to class IV in 2011. 122 newly formed census towns, including one out-growth named Perole converted as census town in 2011, have also been classified as class IV towns based on their population size in 2011. Hence there are 159 class IV towns in 2011 as against 37 in 2001; thus registering 329.73 per cent increase in the number of towns in this size-class during 2001-2011. The increase in the number of towns has also resulted in an extremely high decadal growth-rate of 315.19 per cent during the corresponding period in the class of towns.

20. The size-class V had a total number of 15 towns in 2001. Ten towns have retained their size-class status in 2011 also. Out of the remaining 5 towns, four have moved out from size-class V to size-class IV and one has been shifted to a lower size-class VI. Fifty one census towns newly formed in 2011 Census, including Pookode OG converted as census town, have also been classified as class V towns and included in this size-class. Hence there are 61 towns at present in class V as against 15 in 2001 in the corresponding size-class. The rate of growth of population in this size-class during 2001-2011 is worked out as 292.27 per cent.

21. The lowest size-class VI had only one town in 2001, which was Kannur Cantonment.

Note: It may be noted that the classification of towns has been done on the basis of provisional population figures of Census 2011 and possibility of changes in status of towns cannot be ruled out in the event of variation in population figures at the time of finalization of population totals of individual towns.

Statement No. IV.1
Ranking of States/UTs by Percentage of Urban Population 2001 and 2011

State/UT code	India/State/Union Territory	Percentage share of Urban Population to Total Population 2001	Percentage share of Urban Population to Total Population 2011	Rank in 2001	Rank in 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	India	27.81	31.16		
01	Jammu & Kashmir	24.81	27.21	21	23
02	Himachal Pradesh	9.80	10.04	35	35
03	Punjab	33.92	37.49	12	14
04	Chandigarh	89.77	97.25	2	2
05	Uttarakhand	25.67	30.55	19	19
06	Haryana	28.92	34.79	14	16
07	NCT of Delhi	93.18	97.50	1	1
08	Rajasthan	23.39	24.89	22	26
09	Uttar Pradesh	20.78	22.28	25	30
10	Bihar	10.46	11.30	34	34
11	Sikkim	11.07	24.97	33	25
12	Arunachal Pradesh	20.75	22.67	26	29
13	Nagaland	17.23	28.97	29	21
14	Manipur	25.11	30.21	20	20
15	Mizoram	49.63	51.51	5	7
16	Tripura	17.06	26.18	30	24
17	Meghalaya	19.58	20.08	28	31
18	Assam	12.90	14.08	32	33
19	West Bengal	27.97	31.89	15	18
20	Jharkhand	22.24	24.05	24	27
21	Odisha	14.99	16.68	31	32
22	Chattisgarh	20.09	23.24	27	28
23	Madhya Pradesh	26.46	27.63	17	22
24	Gujarat	37.36	42.58	9	12
25	Daman & Diu	36.25	75.16	10	4
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.89	46.62	23	10
27	Maharashtra	42.43	45.23	8	11
28	Andhra Pradesh	27.30	33.49	16	17
29	Karnataka	33.99	38.57	11	13
30	Goa	49.76	62.17	4	6
31	Lakshadweep	44.46	78.08	6	3
32	Kerala	25.96	47.72	18	9
33	Tamil Nadu	44.04	48.45	7	8
34	Puducherry	66.57	68.31	3	5
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	32.63	35.67	13	15

22. The above Statement presents the ranking of States/Union Territories based on percentage of urban population for the two consecutive censuses of 2001 and 2011. In Census 2001, Kerala with 25.96 per cent had 18th rank in respect of percentage share of urban population to total population. Kerala also had a percentage share of urban population less than the Country's average (27.81 per cent) during 2001. NCT of Delhi with 93.18 per cent had the highest percentage share of urban population then. The least urbanized State was Himachal Pradesh with 9.80 per cent share. There were 20 States/UTs with percentage share of urban population less than country's average in 2001. NCT of Delhi (93.18 per cent), Chandigarh (89.77 per cent) and Puducherry (66.57 per cent) were the State/UTs with percentage share of urban population above 50 per cent. In Census 2011, Kerala has upgraded its rank of urbanization from 18th to 9th with a share of urban population of 47.72 per cent. Tamil Nadu with 48.45 per cent is the only major State showing a better share of urban population than Kerala. Kerala is one of the 18 States/UTs with percentage share of urban population above country's average. The States/UTs with percentage share of urban population above 50 per cent are NCT of Delhi (97.50 per cent), Chandigarh (97.25 per cent), Lakshadweep (78.08 per cent), Daman & Diu (75.16 per cent), Puducherry (68.31 per cent), Goa (62.17 per cent) and Mizoram (51.51 per cent).

Statement No. IV.2

Ranking of Districts by Percentage of Urban Population, 2001 and 2011

Name of District	Percentage of Urban Population 2001	Percentage of Urban Population 2011	Rank in 2001	Rank in 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kasaragod	19.41	38.78	7	9
Kannur	50.35	65.05	1	4
Wayanad	3.79	3.87	14	14
Kozhikode	38.25	67.15	3	3
Malappuram	9.82	44.19	12	8
Palakkad	13.62	24.09	10	11
Thrissur	28.22	67.19	6	2
Ernakulam	47.56	68.07	2	1
Idukki	5.10	4.70	13	13
Kottayam	15.35	28.58	9	10
Alappuzha	29.46	54.06	5	5
Pathanamthitta	10.03	11.00	11	12
Kollam	18.02	45.11	8	7
Thiruvananthapuram	33.75	53.80	4	6

23. In this Statement percentage of urban population as well as ranks based on share of urban population are given for the districts of Kerala during the censuses of 2001 and 2011. At the

time of Census 2001, Kannur district with 50.35 per cent, holding the first rank, contained the highest percentage of urban population, closely followed by Ernakulam district (47.56 per cent) at the second position. The districts with lowest percentage of urban population were Idukki (5.10 per cent) and Wayanad (3.79 per cent) and thus they claimed 13th and 14th ranks respectively. There were altogether 10 districts in 2001 with percentage of urban population less than 30 per cent. A comparison with the position in Census 2011 reveals that there are only 5 districts with percentage of urban population less than 30 per cent as against 10 in 2001. In six districts, the percentage of urban population is above 50 per cent in Census 2011. The top rank in this regard is claimed by Ernakulam district (68.07 per cent), closely followed by Thrissur district (67.19 per cent) with 2nd rank and Kozhikode district (67.15 per cent) with 3rd rank. The four districts with percentage of urban population above 65 per cent are Kannur, Kozhikode, Thrissur and Ernakulam. Idukki and Wayanad districts continue as the least urbanized districts of Kerala in Census 2011 also, containing percentage of urban population to the tune of 4.70 per cent and 3.87 per cent respectively. The decline in percentage of urban population in Idukki district can be attributed to the winding up of Idukki Township during 2001-2011. The marginal increase in the share of urban population of Wayanad district is the result of natural increase witnessed in the urban population during the decade.

Statement No. IV.3

Ranking of Districts in Descending Order of their Percentage of Urban Population, 2001 and 2011

Name of District	Percentage of Urban Population 2001	Rank in 2001	Name of District	Percentage of Urban Population 2011	Rank in 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Kannur	50.35	1	Ernakulam	68.07	1
Ernakulam	47.56	2	Thrissur	67.19	2
Kozhikode	38.25	3	Kozhikode	67.15	3
Thiruvananthapuram	33.75	4	Kannur	65.05	4
Alappuzha	29.46	5	Alappuzha	54.06	5
Thrissur	28.22	6	Thiruvananthapuram	53.80	6
Kasaragod	19.41	7	Kollam	45.11	7
Kollam	18.02	8	Malappuram	44.19	8
Kottayam	15.35	9	Kasaragod	38.78	9
Palakkad	13.62	10	Kottayam	28.58	10
Pathanamthitta	10.03	11	Palakkad	24.09	11
Malappuram	9.82	12	Pathanamthitta	11.00	12
Idukki	5.10	13	Idukki	4.70	13
Wayanad	3.79	14	Wayanad	3.87	14

24. In this Statement, the districts are arranged in the descending order based on the percentage of urban population during 2001 and 2011. It is seen that the ranks of four districts, namely, Kozhikode, Alappuzha, Idukki and Wayanad have remained the same during 2001 and 2011. As far as ranks of Kottayam, Palakkad and Pathanamthitta districts, they have been relegated to 10th, 11th and 12th ranks respectively, in 2011 from 9th, 10th and 11th rank respectively which they were holding at the time of Census 2001. On the other hand, Ernakulam district with 2nd rank in Census 2001 has been elevated to 1st rank in Census 2011.

Statement No. IV.4

Number and Population of Urban Agglomerations/Cities/Towns by Size Class in Kerala, 2001 and 2011

Class	Population Range	No. of UAs/Cities/Towns		Population	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I	100,000 and above	14	18	56,91,294	1,49,35,061
II	50,000-99,999	14	3	9,39,744	1,75,718
III	20,000-49,999	35	16	11,56,056	5,31,730
IV	10,000-19,999	26	14	4,12,045	1,94,174
V	5000-9,999	9	13	67,786	90,934
VI	Less than 5000	-	1	-	4,554

25. Of the 17 UAs in 2001, 14 UAs were in class I and 3 UAs in class II. Thus class II contained 3 UAs and 11 individual towns. The number of UAs has increased to 19 UAs in 2011. All 18 UAs out of a total of 19 except Chittur-Thathamangalam UA are in class I at the time of Census 2011. Chittur-Thathamangalam UA is the only UA lying in class II. Thus class II contains one UA and 2 individual towns in Census 2011 as against 3 UAs and 11 towns in Census 2001. The number of towns have increased manifold in 2011. Most of the towns come under the jurisdiction of urban agglomerations. There are only 46 towns which do not come under any of the UAs and their size classes have been independently worked out.

Statement No. IV.5

Percentage Share of Population in Urban Agglomerations /Cities/Towns to Total Urban Population, 2011

Class	Population Range	No. of UAs/Cities/Towns 2011	Percentage share to Total Urban Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I	100,000 and above	18	93.74
II	50,000-99,999	3	1.10
III	20,000-49,999	16	3.34
IV	10,000-19,999	14	1.22
V	5000-9,999	13	0.57
VI	Less than 5000	1	0.03

26. Of the 520 towns in the State, 469 towns are covered under 18 UAs falling in class I. They form 90.2 per cent of the total towns in the State and also cover 93.74 per cent of the total urban population in the State in Census 2011. The other size classes share only 6.3 per cent of the total urban population. About half of the remaining urban population is contained in size class III.