CHAPTER 4
DEMOGRAPHY

The population to whom we are planning is an important pillar and serves as the base for all the development endeavours. One of the objectives of any planning effort is to provide better quality of life to maximum number of people. Hence it is essential to analyse the following parameters – size of population, its growth rate, population density, population concentration pattern, migration details and population projection- which are described in this chapter.

4.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

Wayanad is the least populous district in the state having the second highest growth rate. The total population of the district as per 2001 census is 7,80,619 and as per the provisional total of census 2011 it is 8,16,558. This accounts 2.45% and 2.44% of the state population as 2001 and 2011 respectively. Wayanad ranks 13th position in the population density and 12th in area of the state. Though the population growth rate (16.14%) is declining, it is much higher than the state average (9.43%) as per census 2001.

The variation of total district population over last two decade is shown in Fig 4.1, it shows that the population of Wayanad District is increasing.
The variations of population growth rate of the state, Wayanad district and nearby districts are shown in Fig. 4.2, it can be observed that the population growth rate of district shows higher value than that of State and nearby district except Malappuram district.

The distribution of population growth rate of LSGs within the district during the period 1991-2001 is shown in Fig 4.3 and the analysis of the same clearly points out the fact that Kalpetta municipality has the seventh position in the growth rate of population in the district.

Fig 4.3 Shows that Edavaka, Vythiri, Vengappally, Kaniyambatta, Mananthavady and Sulthan Bathery grama panchayats have higher growth rate than Kalpetta municipality.

As per census 2001, the total population of Kalpetta municipality is 29612 and is approximately 3.79% of the total population of the district where as Kalpetta municipality contribute only 1.89 % of the district area.
The variation of population of Kalpetta municipality during the period 1981-2001 is shown in Fig 4.4.

The population growth shows decreasing trend in the municipality (27.88% to 19.64%) and the district also shows a declining trend (21.47% to 16.14%). But it can be observed that the population growth rate in Kalpetta municipality shows higher value than that of district. Growth rate of municipality is shown in Fig 4.5.

From the fig 4.5, it is observed that the growth rate of Kalpetta municipality is decreasing. In 1981-1991 municipality has the growth rate of 27.88% and in 1991-2001 it is declined to 19.64%.

While comparing the growth rate with nearby LSGs, it is seen that the growth rate of the municipality in 1991-2001 is slightly less than Vythiri & Vengappally. Fig 4.6 shows the comparison of growth rate with nearby LSGs.
Development Plan for Kalpetta Municipality

Demography

Source: Census 2001

Fig 4.6 Population growth rate - comparison with nearby LSGs

Fig 4.6 reveals that in 1991-2001 the population growth rate of Kalpetta municipality is less than Vythiri and Vengappally. This may be due to the fact that Vythiri Grama Panchayath during the last few years shows a tremendous physical growth in terms of tourist related resorts, better social and physical infrastructure facility, whereas Vengappally GramaPanchayath having agriculture and plantation base.

Kalpetta is an agrarian municipality and is the only urban centre in the district. When comparing with the taluk head quarters such as Mananthavady and Sulthan Bathery, Kalpetta shows lower growth rate. The growth rate comparing with municipality and other towns in the district is shown in Fig 4.7.

Fig 4.7 Population growth rate - comparison with other towns

In Fig 4.7 Kalpetta is in third position when compared to other growth centres like Sulthan Bathery and Mananthavady

The population of Kalpetta municipality is increasing at a higher rate when compared to other nearby administrative head quarters. The comparison of growth rate with other administrative head quarters is shown in Fig 4.8
Fig 4.8 Population growth rate - comparison with other administrative head quarters

Fig 4.8 shows that the population growth rate of Kalpetta is high when compared to Malappuram, Kannur, Kasargod, palakkad and other hilly areas like Kattappana and Vazhathope.

4.2 Spatial Distribution of population

The Municipal area has been divided into 28 electoral wards as per ward division 2010. But all the data (including census data) are available for 21 wards only as per 2000 ward division. Hence the population distribution as per 2000 ward division is taken up for study and analysis. The ward wise distribution of population is shown in Table 4.1. It ranges from 1058 to 1864. The spatial distribution of population is shown in Fig 4.9.

Fig4.9: Ward wise population (absolute) distribution in Kalpetta municipality

4.3 Population density

Higher population density puts greater pressure on infrastructure and environment but reduces the per capita costs of supply of public goods and services. The gross population density
and net population density of the district are analysed. The gross population density is calculated by dividing the total population with geographical area, where as the net population density is calculated by dividing the total population with the net area which is calculated by subtracting the uninhabitable area like water body, forest etc from geographical area.

Wayanad district ranks 13th position in population density as per census 2001 and has the same rank as per the provisional census 2011. The only district in Kerala having lesser population density than Wayanad district is Idukki. The population density of Wayanad district is 366 persons/ Sq. Km as per 2001 census and is well below the state average of 819 persons / SqKm. The distribution of population density in various LSGs within the district is shown in Fig 4.10.

Within the district, Kalpetta shows the second highest population density of 732 persons / Sq Km. Kaniyampetta Grama Panchayath shows highest population density having 781 persons / Sq Km. Temporal variation of population density in Kalpetta municipality is shown in Fig. 4.11.
From the Fig 4.11, the population density of Kalpetta municipality is increasing from 478 in 1981, then 612 in 1991 and finally in 2001 it is 732. Density of population is an indicator of pressure of population on land which in turn is influenced by factors like accessibility, proximity to facilities etc. In Kalpetta the ward wise population density varies from 216 to 5491. Chungam and Emilithadam are the wards having highest population density. The proximity of CBD area and facilities like schools, hospitals etc makes these wards densest. The ward wise distribution of population density is shown in Fig 4.12 and the ward wise population is shown in Table 4.1.
Table 4.1: Ward wise population in Kalpetta municipality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward no</th>
<th>Ward Name</th>
<th>Area of Ward (Sq.Km)</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Population Density (persons/ Sq.km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maniyankode</td>
<td>3.890</td>
<td>1730</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Puliyarmala</td>
<td>2.710</td>
<td>1389</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kainatty</td>
<td>2.400</td>
<td>1131</td>
<td>471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nedungode</td>
<td>1.580</td>
<td>1383</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Govt.HighSchool</td>
<td>1.040</td>
<td>1599</td>
<td>1538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kanyagurukulam</td>
<td>0.530</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Emilythadam</td>
<td>0.230</td>
<td>1177</td>
<td>5117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Municipal office</td>
<td>0.330</td>
<td>1215</td>
<td>3682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Goodalaikkunnu</td>
<td>2.390</td>
<td>1621</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kuttikkunnu</td>
<td>2.300</td>
<td>1332</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chungam</td>
<td>0.220</td>
<td>1208</td>
<td>5491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Madiyurkkuni</td>
<td>0.900</td>
<td>1283</td>
<td>1426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td>0.560</td>
<td>1193</td>
<td>2130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pulppara</td>
<td>5.040</td>
<td>1799</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Puthurvayal</td>
<td>2.870</td>
<td>1201</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Vellaramkunnu</td>
<td>3.260</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Perunthatta</td>
<td>1.390</td>
<td>1561</td>
<td>1123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>GovtCollege</td>
<td>6.370</td>
<td>1377</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Thurki</td>
<td>1.450</td>
<td>1472</td>
<td>1015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ambileri</td>
<td>0.590</td>
<td>1696</td>
<td>2875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Maravayal</td>
<td>0.420</td>
<td>1323</td>
<td>3150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>40.470</td>
<td>29612</td>
<td>732</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2001

From the above Fig 4.12 it is seen that wards with high density are concentrated along the major traffic corridors and residential area is being extended to the Western part of the municipality along Kalpetta-Munderi road. The outer peripherals of the municipality are less populated having high agricultural concentration and forest. It can be seen from the figure that the intervening space between outer peripherals and core area can be considered as future developable area and strict development control have to be enforced in the outer peripheral area having low population density and high agricultural concentration to maintain the economy of the municipality as well as environmental fragility.

Comparison of population density of Kalpetta with the nearby local bodies is shown in Fig 4.13. Kalpetta municipality shows the highest population density followed by Muttil, Meppadi and Kottathara Gramapanchayats.
As the population density of Kalpetta municipality is in second position among the 26 local bodies and when compared to the surrounding local bodies, Kalpetta is in the highest position.

The comparison of population density of Kalpetta municipality with other growth centres within the district is shown in Fig 4.14. Kalpetta municipality shows the highest population density among them.

Fig 4.14 shows that the Population density in Kalpetta municipality is high (732) when compared to Sulthan Bathery (407) and Mananthavady (568). It reveals that people are preferred to concentrate in Kalpetta.
The comparison of the population density of Kalpetta municipality with other similar district headquarter is shown in Fig 4.15 and the analysis of the same shows that the population density of Kalpetta is low when compared to other administrative head quarters except Vazhathope.

The net population density of Kalpetta municipality is found to be 831 persons / Sq Km against population density of 732 persons / Sq Km. The comparison of net population Density of Kalpetta municipality and surrounding LSGs are shown in Fig 4.16.

In Fig 4.16, Kalpetta municipality shows the highest net population density followed by Muttil and Kottathara.
4.4 Population Concentration Pattern

Population of Wayanad district is mainly concentrated at its central Grama Panchayats. The concentrations of population in the boundary grama panchayats are very less, mainly because of the forest and plantation land use domination. The population concentration pattern of Wayanad district is shown in Fig 4.17.

Fig 4.17 Population concentration pattern in Wayanad District

Fig 4.17 shows that eight LSGs constitute one third population of this district. Out of this six are located at south east area. Half of the population of the district scattered in 13 LSGs and 16 LSGs constitute two third. Kalpetta and surrounding LSGs contribute mainly to the one-third concentration pattern of the district. The population concentration pattern of the municipality is shown in Fig 4.18.

Fig 4.18 Population concentration pattern in Kalpetta municipality
4.5 Age-sex ratio

The distribution of male and female in the society has direct bearing on the Social and economic condition of a state. It also reflects the status of women in the society. Sex ratio is the comparison between the number of males and females in the population. According to 2001 census sex ratio of Kalpetta municipality is 1006, whereas the sex ratio of the district is 995 and that of State is 1058. Variation of sex ratio of Kalpetta municipality in the previous decade is shown in the Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Decadal variation of sex ratio for Kalpetta municipality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>1006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2001

Data indicates that the sex ratio of Kalpetta municipality is gradually increasing over the last two decades. Sex ratio for population in the age group 0-6 in 2001 is 990 and that of district is 954.

Sex ratio of Kalpetta municipality is in middle position when compared with that of other local bodies (12th position out of 26 local bodies). Sex ratio comparison of Kalpetta municipality with nearby local bodies, with other administrative head quarters and with taluk head quarters are given in Fig 4.19, Fig 4.20 and Fig 4.21.

Fig 4.19 Sex ratio 2001- Comparison with nearby LSGs

Fig 4.19 shows that the sex ratio of Kalpetta (1006) is high when compared to nearby LSGs followed by Kottathara and Meppadi grama panchayats (989 each). Among the surrounding local bodies, Pozhuthana has lowest sex ratio (956).
From the Fig 4.20, it is revealed that the sex ratio of Kalpetta is around in middle position when compared to other administrative head quarters. Kannur has the highest sex ratio. But when compared to other hilly areas like Kattappana and Vazhathope, Kalpetta has the highest sex ratio.

Fig 4.21 shows that the sex ratio of Kalpetta is low when compared to Sulthan Bathery and Mananthavdy.

From the socio economic survey, the age structure of people is obtained. The values indicates that majority of people are within the age group 15 to 30. This is an indication of healthy population. The age structure is given in Fig 4.22.
In Fig 4.22, the young population is high and the age group of 60, the population is decreasing. The age group 75-80 has very low population. The percentage of working population within age group (20-60) is about 16570. From the figure it is clear that the young working population of Kalpetta is strong in position.

### 4.6 Literacy

Literacy is one of the important social characteristics. Children in the age group of 0-6 are considered as illiterate and excluded from the calculation of literacy rate. Kerala is the most literate state in the country. The literacy rate of the district is 85.52% which is lower than the state average 90.86%. The municipality shows higher literacy rate than the district (87.15%). The literacy rate of the municipality in comparison with state and district is shown in Fig 4.23.

![Literacy rate 2001 Comparison with District & State](source: Census 2001)

**Fig 4.23 Literacy rate - Comparison with District and State**

The literacy rate of Kalpetta municipality is 87.15% as per 2001 census, the Male literacy rate is 91.62% and then female literacy rate is 82.68%. The literacy rate has increased over the past decades. Variation of literacy rate in Kalpetta municipality for the previous decades is given in Fig 4.24.

![Literacy rate-Decadal Variation of Kalpetta Municipality](source: Census 2001)

**Fig 4.24 Literacy rate -Decadal variation in Kalpetta municipality**
Fig 4.24 shows that the literacy rate of male is increased from 88.98% to 91.62% and the literacy rate of female is increased from 79.03% to 82.68%. Comparison of literacy rate of Kalpetta with taluk head quarters are shown on Fig 4.25.

![Literacy rate comparison with Taluk headquarters](source: Census 2001)

Fig 4.25  Literacy rate comparison with Taluk headquarters

Fig 4.25 shows that the literacy rate of Kalpetta municipality is slightly less than other taluk head quarters like Sulthan bathery and Mananthavady. Comparison of literacy rate of Kalpetta with nearby LSGs are shown in Fig 4.26

![Literacy rate comparison with nearby LSGs](source: Census 2001)

Fig 4.26 Literacy -2001 comparison with nearby LSGs

The above graph shows that the literacy rate of Kalpetta is high when compared to nearby LSGs followed by Vythiri and Muttil.

### 4.7 House hold size

Total number of households in Kalpetta municipality as per 2001 census is 6365 and the total population being 29,612. The average house hold size of the municipality is 4.65 whereas that of district is 4.68. Hence it can be seen that the house hold size of municipality is lower than both the district (4.68) and state figure (4.73). The municipality has low household size compared to nearby LSGs. The house hold size of other towns (Taluk Head Quarters) within the district shows that house hold size of Kalpetta municipality is slightly more. (Mananthavady -4.64, Sulthan Bathery-4.54). Comparison of House hold size of Kalpetta with nearby LSGs, comparison
with similar towns and other administrative head quarters are shown in Fig 4.27, Fig 4.28, and Fig 4.29 respectively.

![HH Size Comparison with nearby LSGs](source: Census 2001)

*Fig 4.27 House hold size- comparison with nearby LSGs*

Fig 4.27 shows that the house hold size of Kalpetta Municipality is low. Kottathara, Muttil, Vengappally panchayats have high house hold size than the Kalpetta municipality.

![HH Size Comparison with similar towns](source: Census 2001)

*Fig 4.28 House hold size- comparison with Taluk headquarters*

When compared to other taluk head quarters, Kalpetta has high house hold size followed by Mananthavady.

![HH Size Comparison with other Administrative Head Quarters](source: Census 2001)

*Fig 4.29: House hold size- comparison with other Administrative head quarters*
Compared to other administrative head quarters, house hold size of Kalpetta municipality is lower among the others.

4.8 Inference

The study reveals that the population growth rate of the district has gradual decreasing trend. The same situation is taking place in Kalpetta municipality also for last decade. The population distribution among the wards are uneven with high concentration on central wards and low at peripheral wards, where agriculture is predominant activity. The municipality has the second highest population density among the 26 local bodies. The sex ratio of municipality is high. It is interesting that the spatial distribution of population and land use are almost similar to that of the district. The literacy rate of municipality (87.15%) is lower than state average (90.86%) and greater than that of district average (85.52%). The literacy rate of SC/ST is 70.68%. The house hold size is lower than the state and district average.