

THRISSUR

The Cultural Capital
of Kerala



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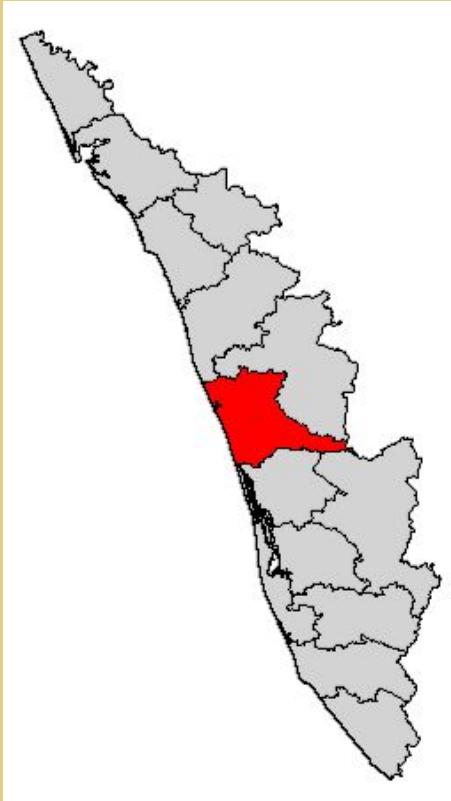
Thrissur City



GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

- ◆ Located on a hillock in southwest Kerala, surrounded by wetlands.
- ◆ Three distinct natural divisions-the highlands, the plains and the sea-board.
- ◆ Rivers: Periyar, Chalakudy, Karuvannur, and Ponnani
- ◆ Tropical humid climate with an average annual rainfall of 3123 mm.

Thrissur District in Kerala



Western Ghats



Karuvannur River



CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

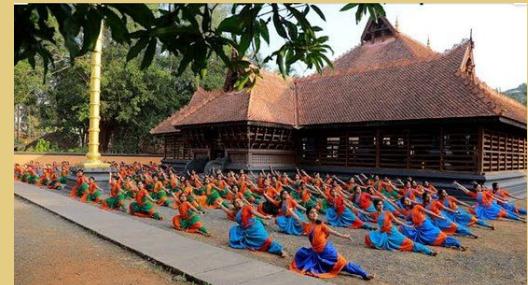
- ◆ Vibrant temple festivals, or Poorams.
- ◆ Celebration of folk arts, featuring majestic elephants, colorful pulikali performances.
- ◆ Home to prominent cultural institutions like Kerala Kalamandalam, the Sahitya Academy, and the Sangeetha Nataka Academy.



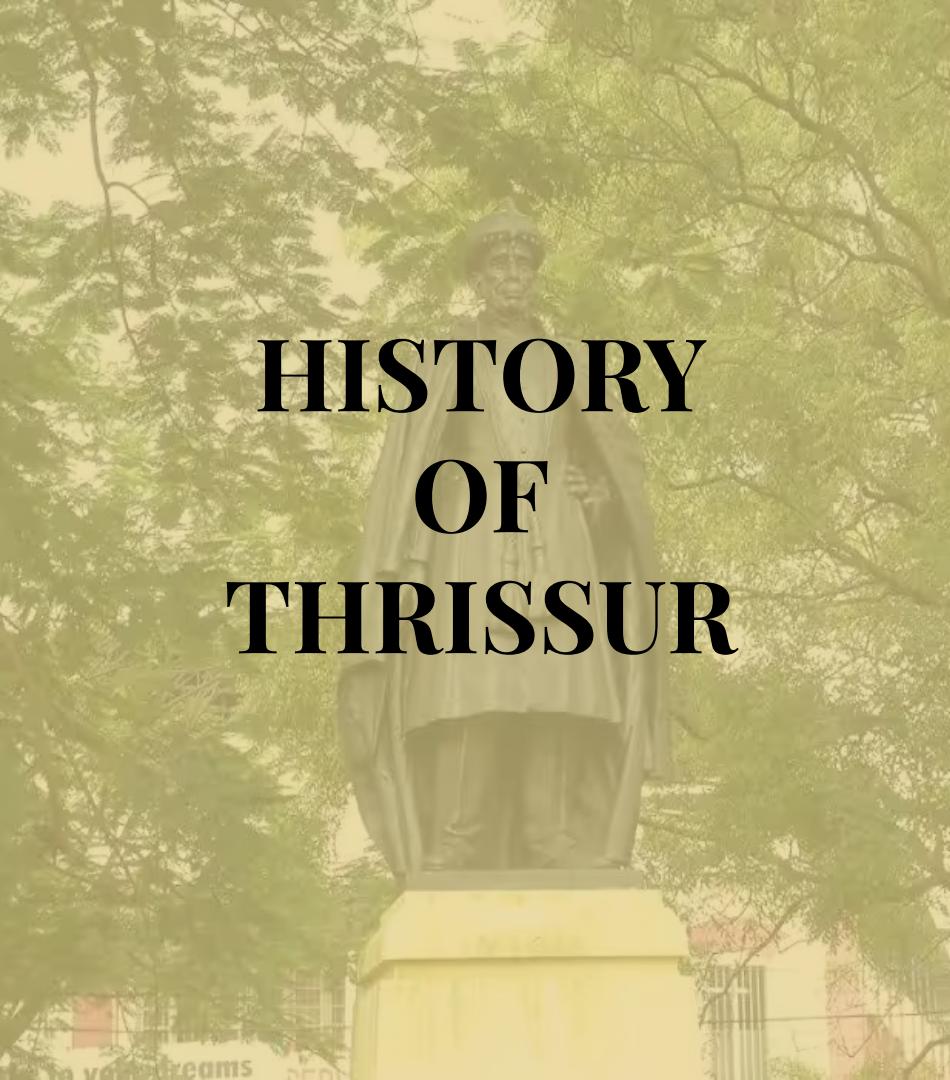
Pooram



Puli Kali



Kerala Kalamandalam



HISTORY OF THRISSUR

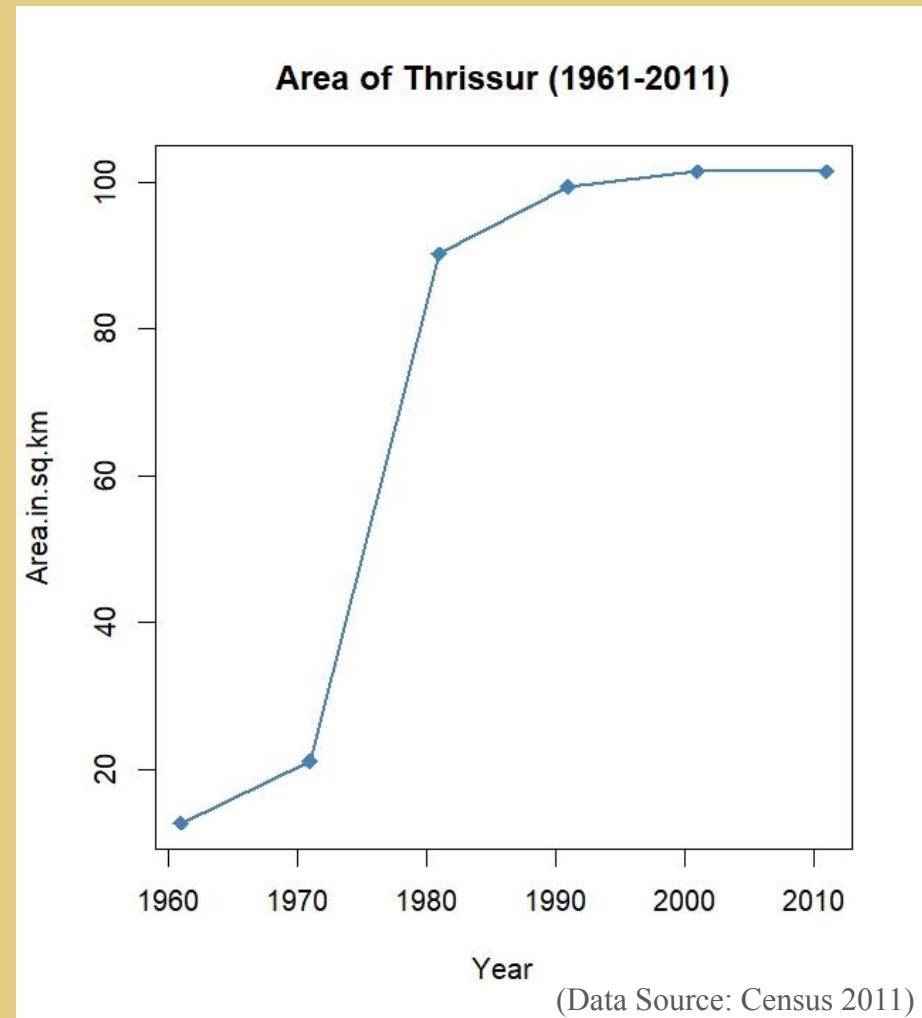
- ◆ Thrissur derives its name from “Thrissivaperur”, the famous Siva Temple believed to have been founded by Sage Parasurama.
- ◆ It was briefly the capital of the Kochi kingdom under the reign of Raja Rama Varma or Shaktan Thampuran (1790-1805). The king cleared the surrounding forests and encouraged merchants to settle here.
- ◆ Under British rule, Thrissur was connected by roads to hinterland settlements. Courts, hospitals, and a railway line were established.

Size of the City

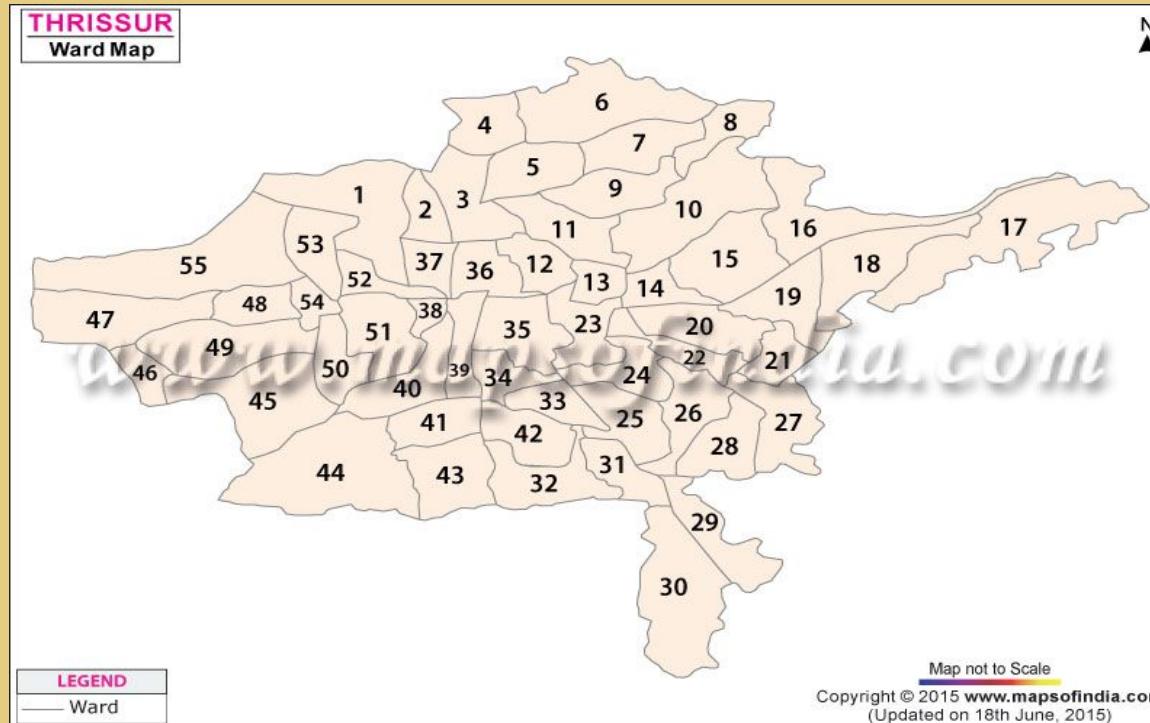
Thrissur municipality was established in 1942. Its size was merely 12.67 km^2 in 1961.

The inclusion of more towns resulted in a significant increase in size from 21.10 km^2 (1971) to 90.19 km^2 (1981).

Thrissur Municipal Corporation came into being on 2nd October 2000 with an area of 101.42 km^2 .



Thrissur Municipal Corporation



Wards in Thrissur Municipal Corporation

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Thrissur Municipal Corporation has a population of 315,957 (Census, 2011).

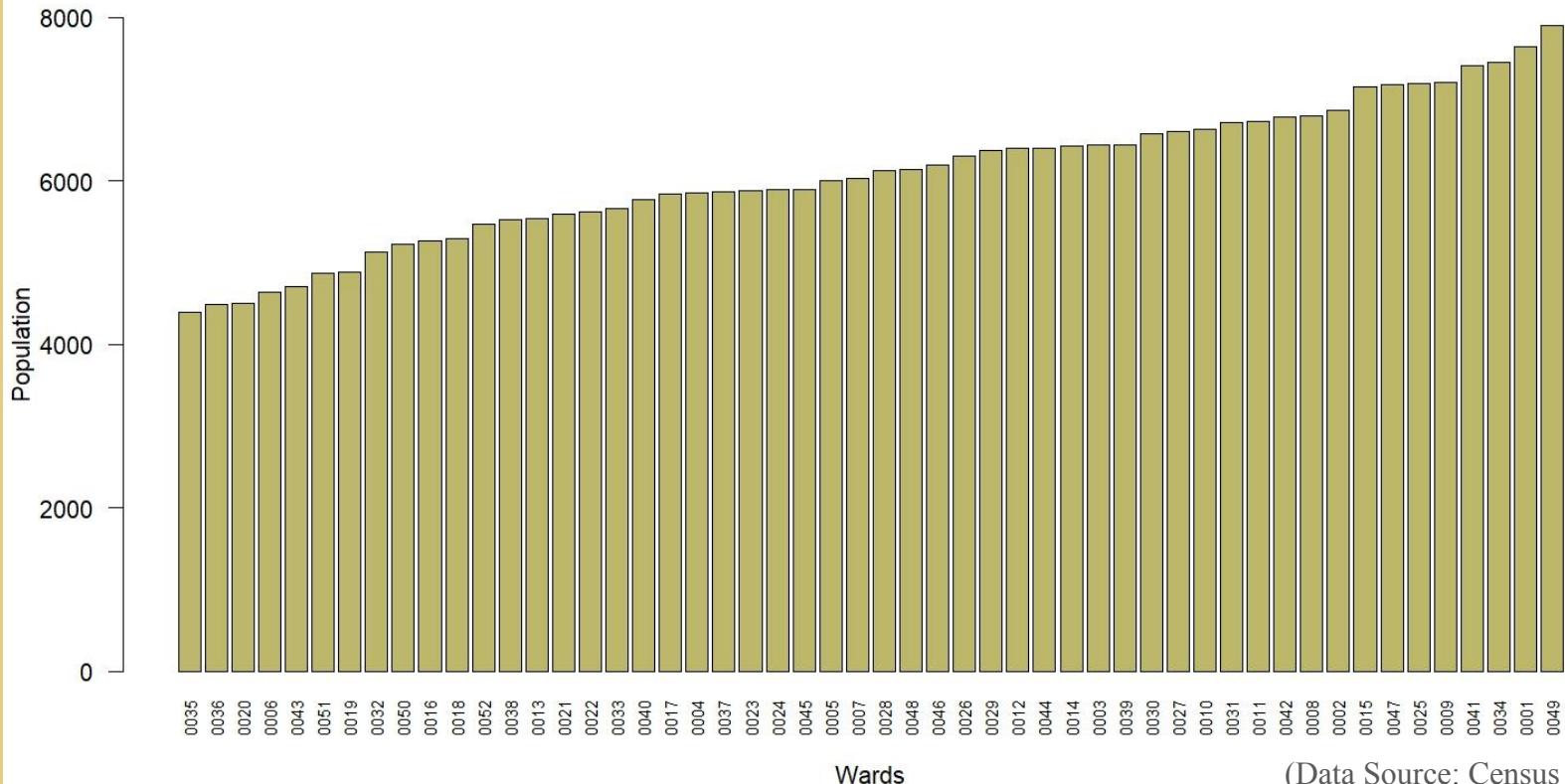
- ◆ Males constitute 48.2%, while females make up 51.7% of the population.
- ◆ SCs and STs make up 7.66% and 0.19% of the population, respectively.
- ◆ 88.9% of the population is literate.
- ◆ Children between ages 0 and 6 form 8.35% of the population.

Population of Wards

As per
Census
2011,
Thrissur MC
has 52
wards.

The plot
shows their
respective
populations
arranged in
ascending
order.

Ward-wise Population in Ascending Order



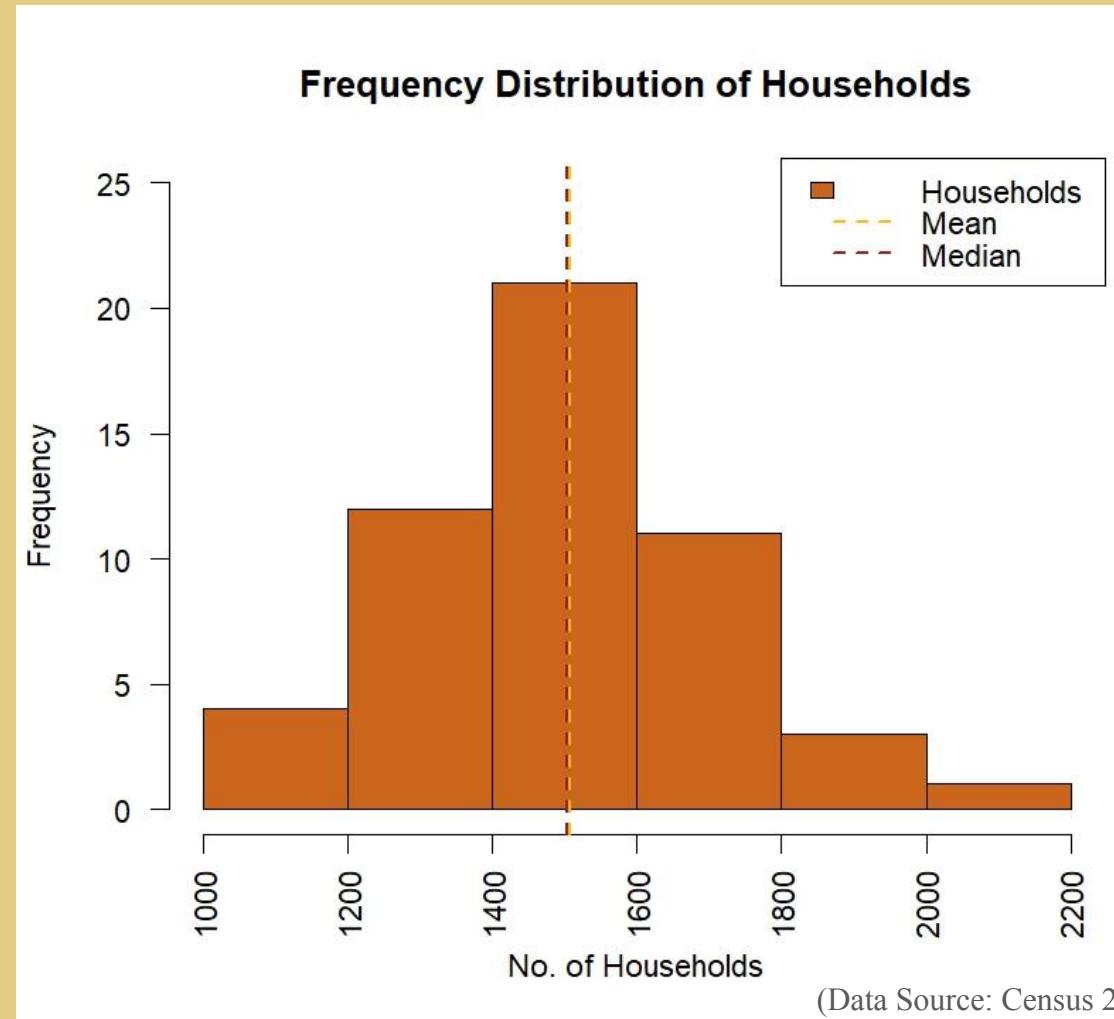
(Data Source: Census 2011)

Households in Wards

The given plot depicts the frequency distribution of households in the wards of Thrissur.

The maximum frequency of wards corresponds to 1400-1600 households.

The mean and median households almost coincide. This indicates that the distribution is nearly symmetrical, with a slight skew to the right.

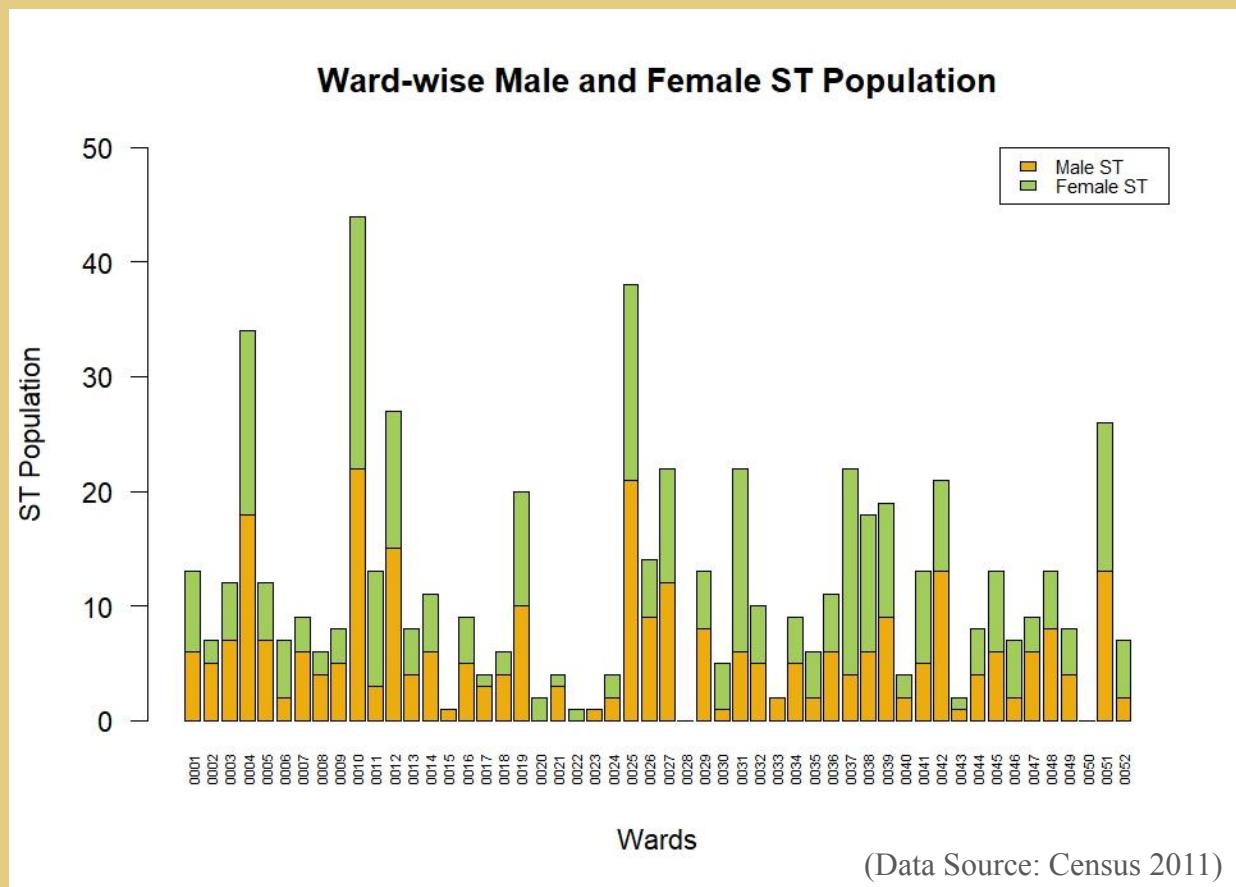


Scheduled Tribes Profile of Thrissur

Thrissur does not have a large Scheduled Tribe population. Across all wards, the ST population is below 50 persons per ward.

There are some wards where ST population is absent altogether.

The bar plot shows the ST population of the wards of Thrissur, and their respective male-female compositions..





ECONOMIC PROFILE

- ◆ Thrissur is an important industrial centre of Kerala. Its economy is largely dependent on industries, retailing and financing.
- ◆ Jewellery, textile, timber, fishery, tiles, and agro-based industries are prominent in Thrissur.
- ◆ Tourism is an important revenue source.
- ◆ Workers constitute 35.8% of the population, while 64.2% are non-workers.

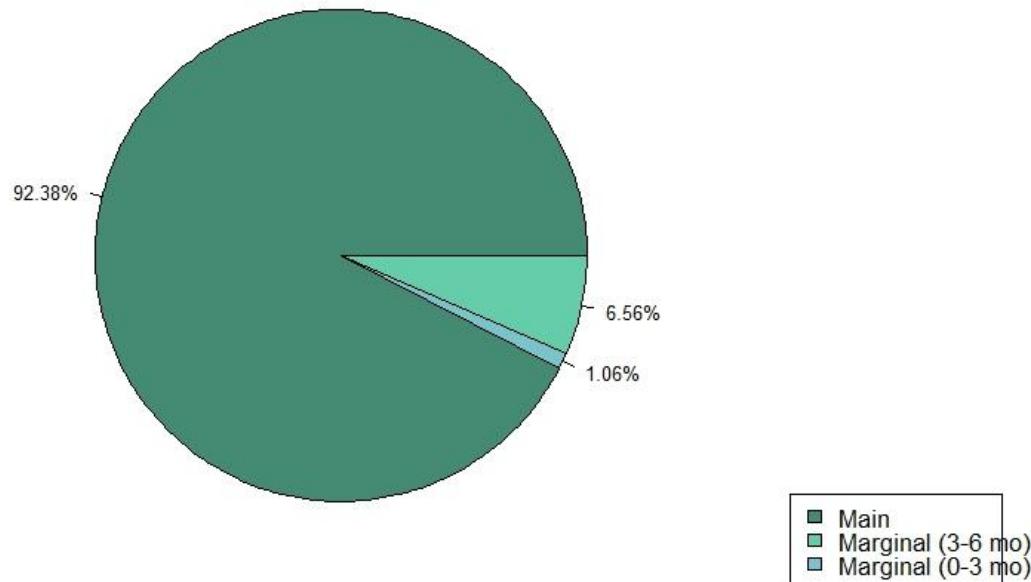
Composition of Workforce

Thrissur Municipal Corporation has a total working population of 113,105 (Census, 2011).

Of these, 92.36% are main workers. The remaining are marginal workers.

6.56% of the workforce receives work for 3-6 months in a year. 1.06% workers receive work for 0-3 months.

Workforce of Thrissur Mun Corp.

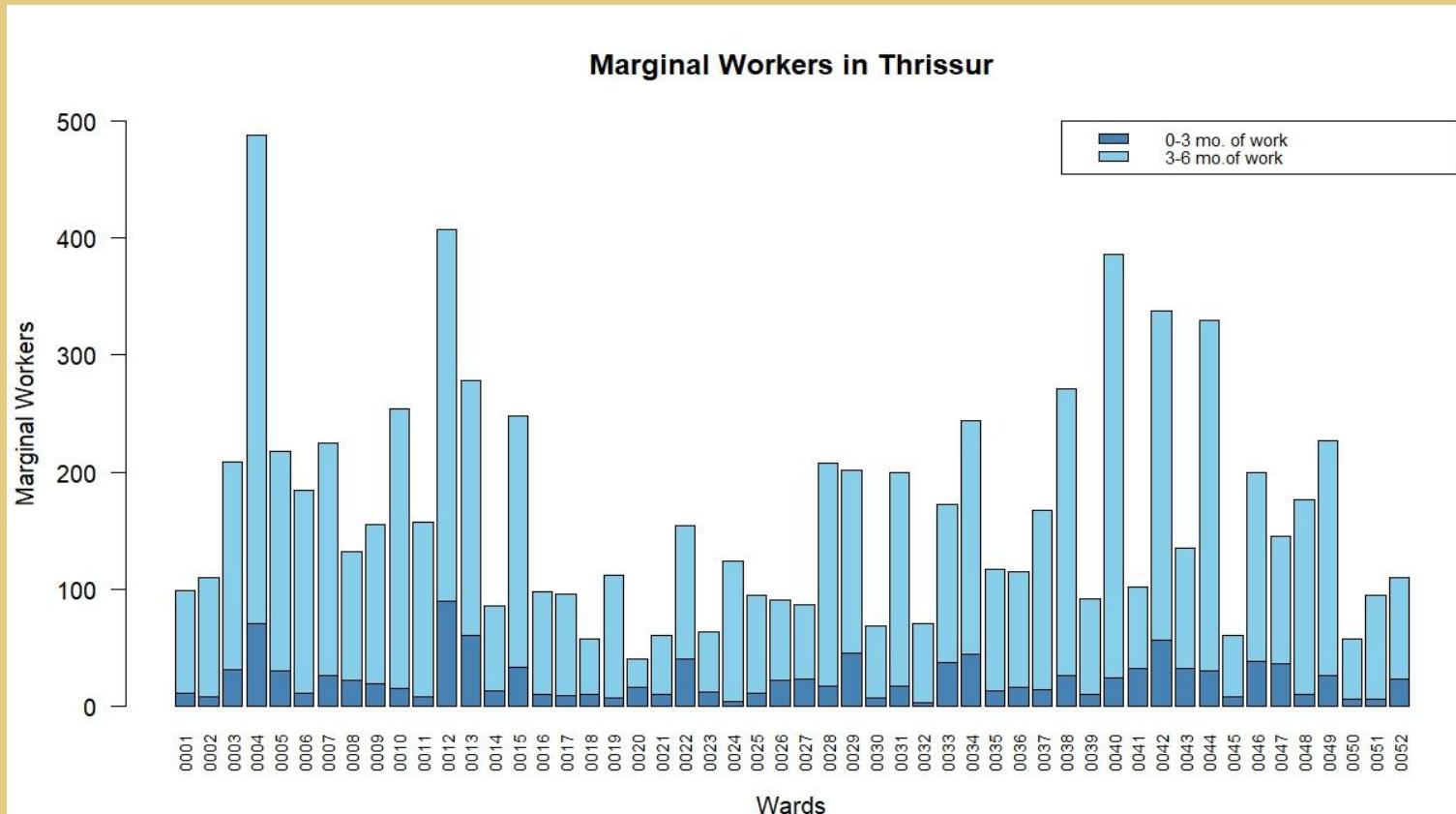


(Data Source: Census 2011)

Marginal Workers

The plot shows the ward-wise number of marginal workers. The share of workers who receive 0 to 3 months of work is less than the share of workers who receive 3 to 6 months of work. This means that most marginal workers receive between 3 and 6 months of work in a year.

Marginal Workers in Thrissur



(Data Source: Census 2011)

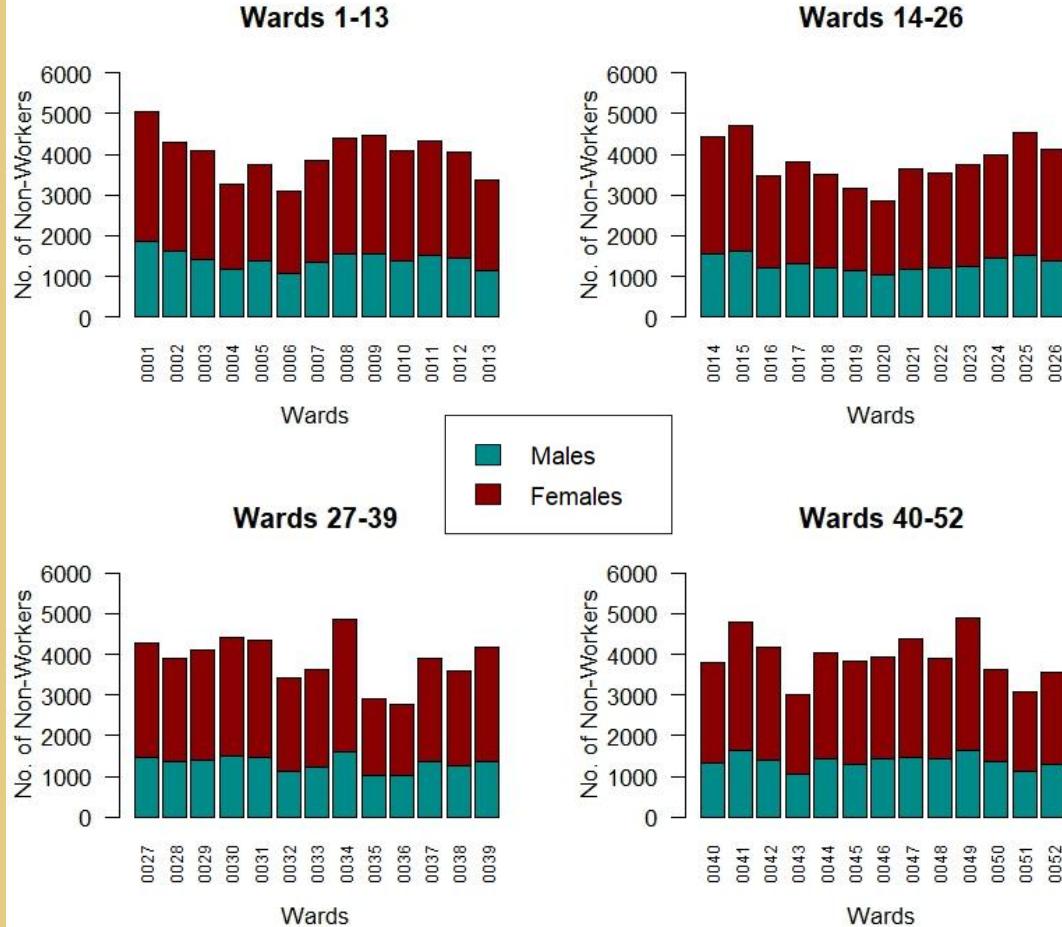
Male and Female Non-Workers across Wards

Non-workers in Thrissur

The non-working population of the city consists of children, elderly, housewives, and the unemployed.

The given plot shows the ward-wise number of male and female non-workers. It indicates that in every ward, there are more female non-workers than males.

The reason for this could be that more women tend to look after homes, while more men go out to work.



Challenges of the City

Traffic and Transport

- ◆ Inadequate road networks, poorly designed intersections, and deteriorating road conditions.
- ◆ Inadequate facilities for pedestrian movement.
- ◆ Road encroachments by vendors and commercial establishments.



Congestion

Urban Development and Land Use

- ◆ Rising land values in the CBD causes residential migration to the city outskirts. This results in urban sprawl.
- ◆ Conversion of residential land to commercial use.
- ◆ Reduction in park and open spaces due to land conversion to other uses.



Conversion of Land Use

Challenges of the City

Solid Waste Management

- ◆ Insufficient solid waste management leads to pollution of water bodies.
- ◆ Rapid urbanization increases sewage and solid waste generation.
- ◆ Underutilization of non-biodegradable waste collection units due to low public awareness.



Solid Waste

Environmental Issues

- ◆ Waste dumping in water bodies causes water stagnation and algal growth.
- ◆ Reduced groundwater percolation due to increased paving and construction.



Algal Growth

CITY ANALYTICS

Exploring the working and
non-working population of
Thrissur



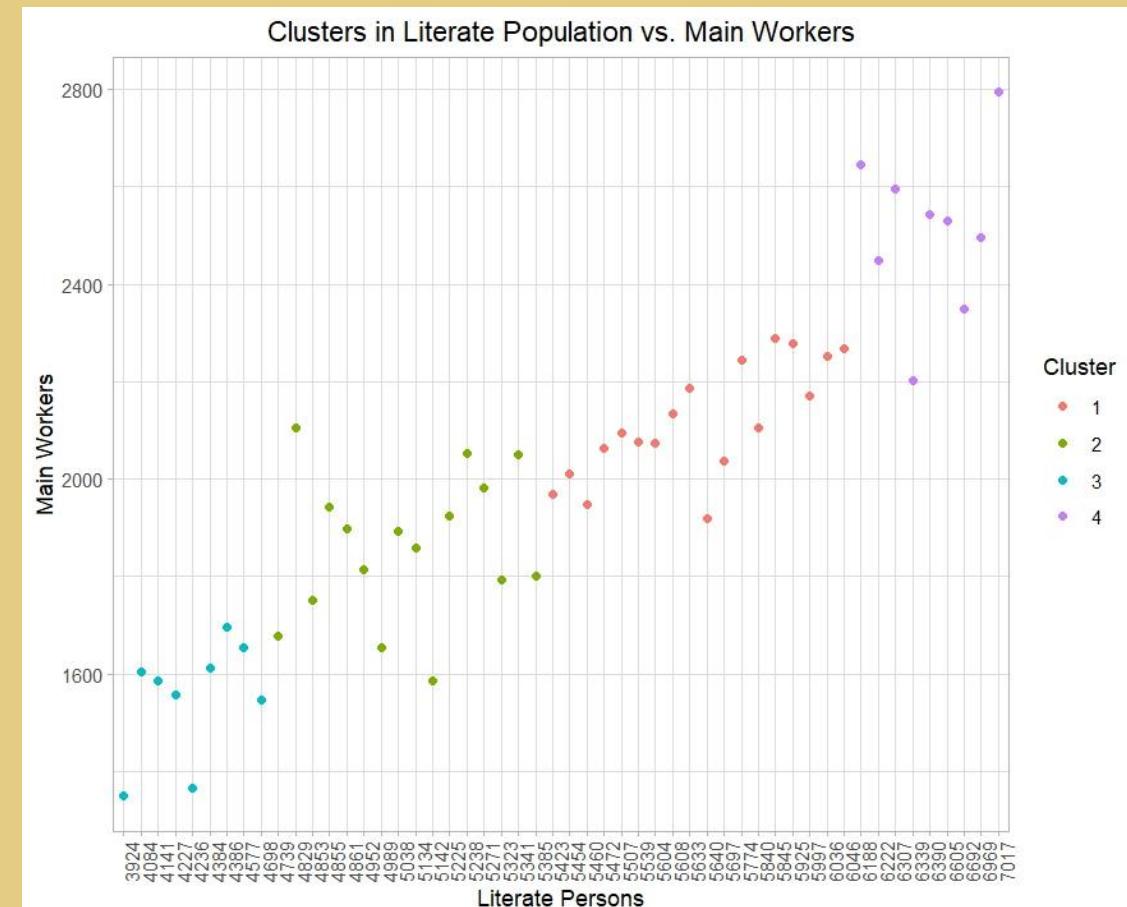
Clusters: Literate Population and Main Workers

Cluster 1 (Red): Lower literate persons and main workers

Cluster 2 (Green): Moderate literate persons and moderate main workers

Cluster 3 (Cyan): Moderate literate persons and moderate to high main workers

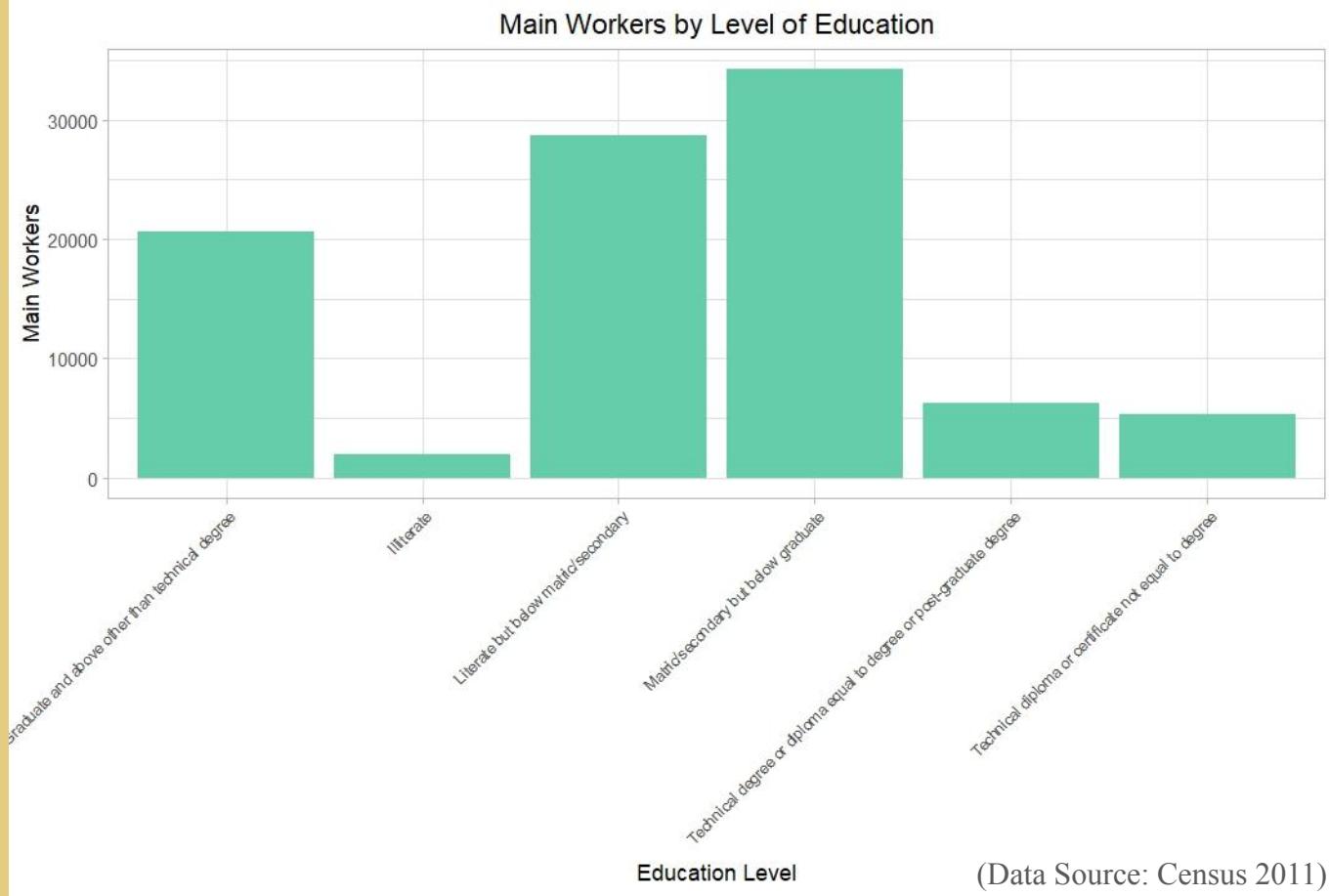
Cluster 4 (Purple): High literacy levels and higher numbers of main workers



(Data Source: Census 2011)

Level of Education of Main Workers

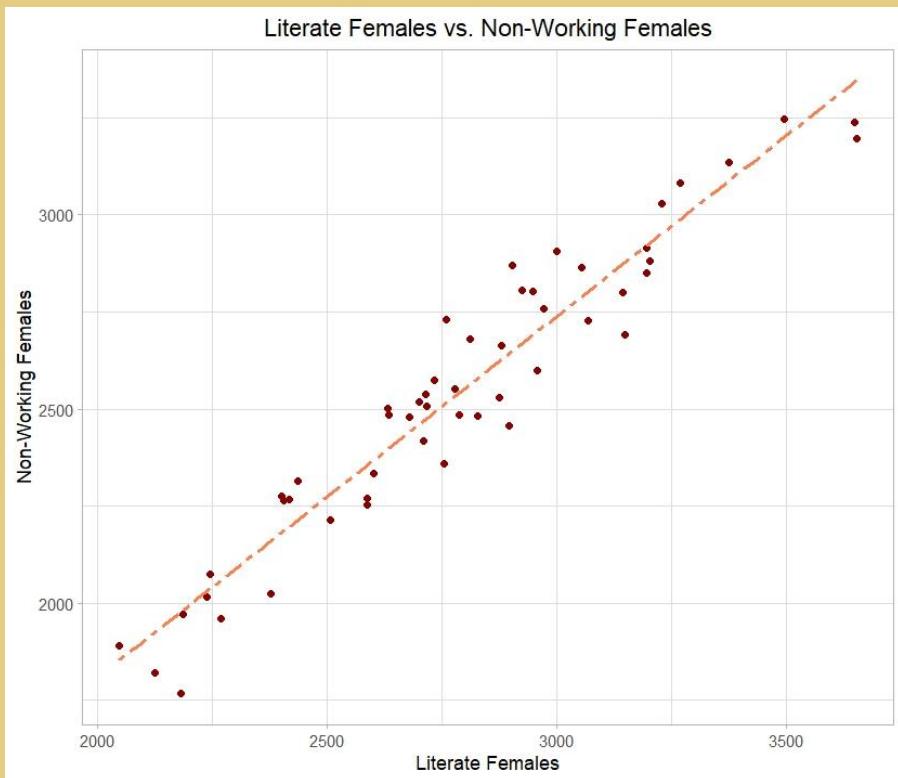
Most main workers have completed education till matriculation/secondary level.



Linear Regression

Independent Variable: Literate Females

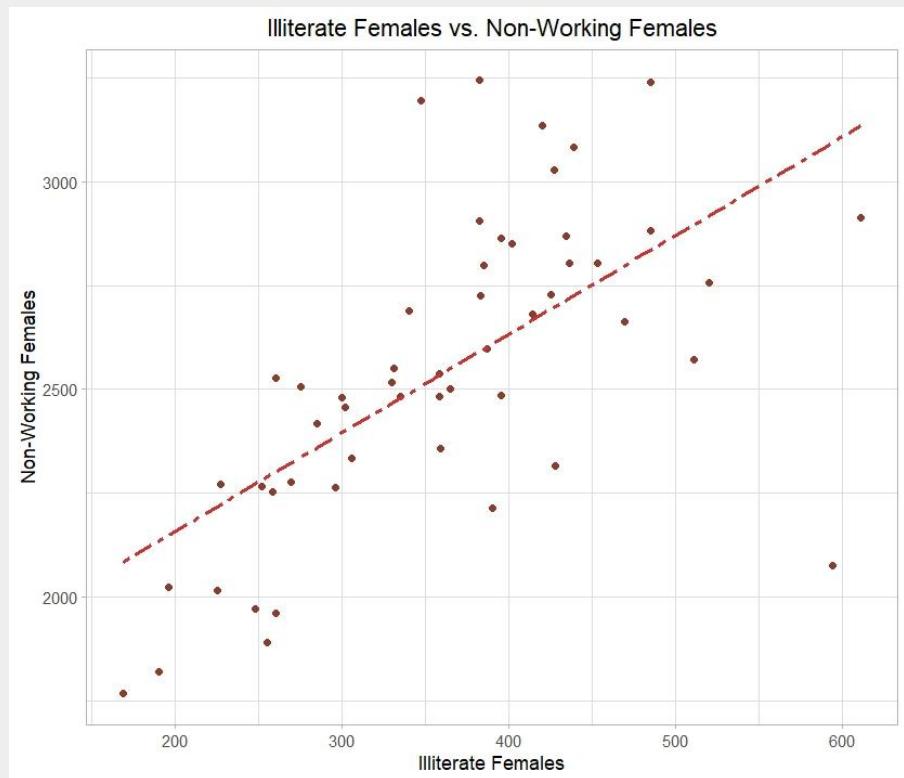
Literate Females vs. Non-Working Females



□ Dependent Variable: Non-Working Females

Independent Variable: Illiterate Females

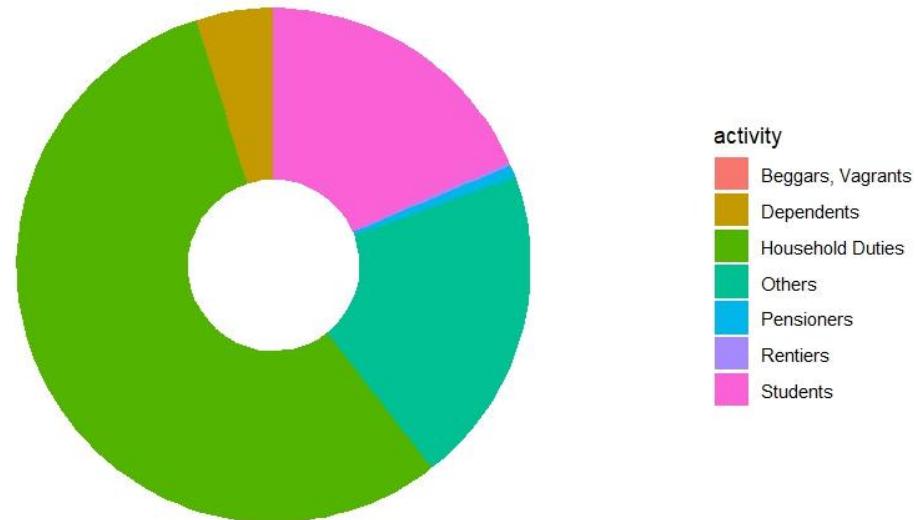
Illiterate Females vs. Non-Working Females



Female Non-Workers: Main Non-Economic Activity

Household duties are the main non-economic activity.

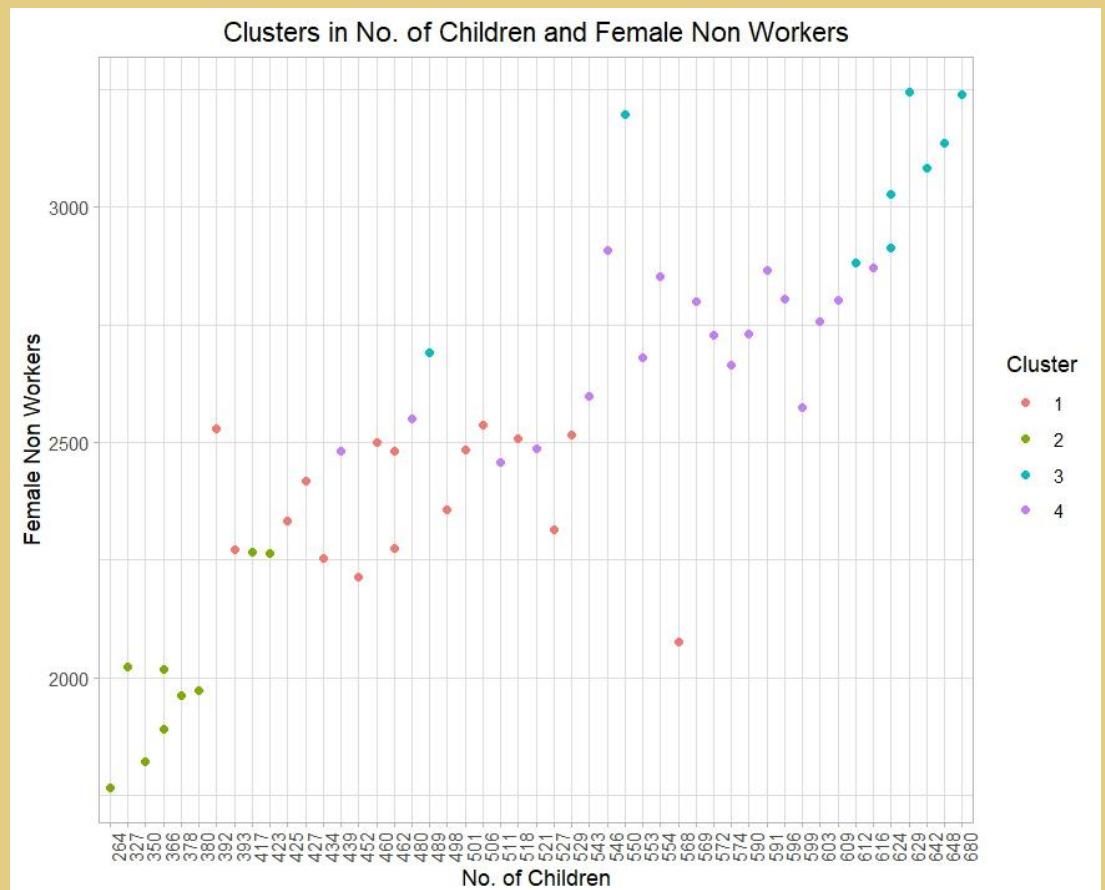
Main Non-Economic Activity of Female Non-Workers



(Data Source: Census 2011)

Clusters: Number of Children and Female Non-Workers

- **Cluster 1 (Green):** Low number of children, and low number of female non-workers.
- **Cluster 2 (Red):** Moderate number of children and higher number female non-workers.
- **Cluster 3 (Purple):** Moderate to high number of children and higher female non-workers.
- **Cluster 4 (Blue):** Higher number of children and higher number of female non-workers.



(Data Source: Census 2011)

Workforce Participation of the Differently Abled

Total Disabled Population in Thrissur (2011)
= 38,573

