ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN KERALA

A STUDY AT THE DISAGGREGATE LEVEL.

By

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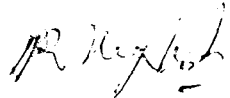
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Certified that the thesis entitled "ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN KERALA - A STUDY AT THE DISAGGREGATE LEVEL" is a bonafide record of research work done by Mr. SAMUAL. P. J. under my guidance and supervision. The thesis has not been previously submitted for any other degree or diploma.

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30th Sept. '97

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<u>DECLARATION.</u>

I declare that the thesis submitted by me is a record of the research work done by me and that it has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, fellowship or any other similar title.

Samual. P. J.

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C O N T E N T S.

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CHAPTER ONE

Chapter 1

I   Introduction

In the process of economic development, every developed and developing countries are faced with a number of problems which focus attention on policies of different dimensions at different stages. These problems are not just given and static ones, but dynamic and everchanging. One of such problems is concerned with the maintenance of balanced regional and sectoral development. Advanced countries have paid increasing attention in recent years to the related problems of regional disparities at various stages of economic development with in one and the same country. " In the post-war period, regional policies have been still more important in the United Kingdom and a number of other European countries both in the East and the West have embarked up on regional development plans and other schemes of regional economic policy[1]".This implies that, economic development of a state and improvement of society have a base on balanced growth of different regions. According to Bhadouria[2], " in the developing third world which is now grappling with the problem of distributional and developmental disparities of income and opportunity between people and places, the primary aim of regional development effort lies in stimulating the economies of the depressed regions."

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1. William Alonso, 1968, "Urban and Regional Imbalances in Economic Development" Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 17, No.1.

2. Bhadouria B.P.S, 1986, "Disparities and Development Policy - A Regional Perspective". Anmol publications, Delhi.

A good number of works have been done by individuals and government agencies on disparity and development at national and at state levels. Regional studies have also been made its contribution in its approach to various aspects of development. Yet, the present study is an attempt to explore the various developmental issues of the region of Northern Kerala, where the previous studies have not been concentrated its attention.

II.   Importance of Investigation

Kerala is one of the smallest states in India which lies in the southern most part of the nation. The state is traditionally characterised by regional and sectoral disparities in development. The concentration of economic activities in some regions of the state had resulted in the emergence of backward agrarian rural pockets in some other regions. The concentration of industries and thus employment opportunities have pushed the population to such prospective regions to experience better living conditions.

Prior to the formation of Kerala State, the region was comprised of three major administrative units such as Travancore, Cochin and Malabar. The Travancore region was formed at the southern part of the state, Cochin at the centre and the Malabar region at the northern part.

The region under the present study is the area of Malabar which was a part of the Madras Presidency under the control of foreign rule. The trade relations of Malabar with the countries of the far-east and west have played a significant role in the economic development of the region. Being an export earner, Malabar was famous for its spices and agricultural products. The trade relations with the European countries led some parts of the Malabar region to experience high levels of progress. The advantages of trade, good accessibility to market and conveyance facilities enjoyed by the trading centres gradually accelerated economic activities with in the centres. For example, the district Kozhikode, was the major trading centre of the Malabar region with an advantage of sea-port, a fairly good transport and communication net work and an access to the rest of the world. Kannur district was another centre of economic activities with a marked advantage in industrial location. The primary products and raw-materials from the remote villages of the region could find market in these centres from where, either they floated as a source of foreign exchange, or they turned to be the inputs for domestic industries. The spread-effects of which brought some other parts of the region to the forefront with more opportunities to grow. Gradually, economic activities and thus, population were concentrated in such regions which ultimately led to the lop-sided development of the Malabar economy. The export-oriented production in the agricultural sector of the economy together with a free-floated market of finished goods disturbed

the sectoral balance and hence the structural base of the economy. As a result, sectoral and regional disparities in development tend to exist among the districts and the regions at disaggregate levels. Even after the formation of the state, despite the planned attempts of the state to up-lift the depressed regions by reducing disparities in the distribution of wealth and opportunities, the economy of the Malabar region has a natural tendency to get concentrated its developmental activities among those regions which are already better-off.

Compared to the southern part of the Kerala state, the erstwhile Malabar region, which is the northern part of the present day Kerala state is considered to be the backward area with sectoral bias and inter-regional disparities in development. With an inherited imbalance, the developmental measures taken up in this area, had aggravated the situation. Any positive attempt to reduce the disparities among the regions calls for such policy measures as to stimulate the lagging regions. This implies the need for identification of backward regions. In a developing state like Kerala, identification of backward districts or blocks could be helpful for the government or any other development agencies in formulating regional plans to reduce disparities and strengthen the weak points and thus ensuring sectoral and regional balance of the economy in the process of development.

Since regional studies have made little attempt to explore the

backwardness and the extent of regional disparities existing in the economy of Northern Kerala, it is important to make a study in that direction.

III   The Problem.   The phenomenon of regional and sectoral disparities in the process of economic development is not particular to developed or developing countries. It is common to all economies irrespective of their stages of development or size or geographical area, but may vary in accordance with their levels of growth. As Hemletha Rao[3] puts it, "the poor countries are characterised by large and growing regional disparities and the rich countries are generally characterised by small and diminishing gaps."

Development efforts have a tendency to consolidate itself among the affluent classes leaving the weaker section to languish with out land and opportunity. Systematic analysis of the subject made by individuals, political scientists, sociologists and economists reveal that, regional imbalances are inherent in the process of economic development and the tendencies for disparity are stronger in the earlier stages. These disparities may be both at aggregate as well as at disaggregate levels. Existence of under developed and developing

3.   Hemletha Rao, 1984, "Regional Disparities and Development in India", Ashish Publishing house, New Delhi.

countries at global levels and disparities in development among the states at national levels are realities. If in the advanced nations, disparities are created by urban industrial agglomeration, in the remote regions, it may be due to the polarisation of agricultural rural villages. Such disparities may be among the states of a nation, or among the districts of a state or even at more disaggregate levels.

In India, we recognise that, low income, low skilled population tend to be concentrated in certain areas of some particular regions with agricultural and allied activities as their main source of living. In contrast, high income, highly skilled professional population tend to be concentrated in high quality city residential areas of some other regions. For example, Punjab state is comparatively more advanced in agricultural production, Gujarat and Maharashtra for industrial activities, Bombay for textiles and Kerala for educational achivements. What it implies is that, the quality of facilities such as housing, street maintenance, water supply, sanitation, health care, educational institutions, communication networks, banking etc., may vary in accordance with the level of a region's development and percapita income. Usually, lower quality is associated with low income agricultural areas and higher quality with high income industrial areas.

In Kerala, inspite of the various developmental measures taken by the state authorities, the regional issues have not been received

due attention for the years past. The northern part of the state is explicitly behind the southern region and the former is still moving through its traditional track. Therefore, the problem here is to make an attempt to explore the various developmental issues of the northern part of the Kerala State at disaggregate levels.

IV   Review of Literature

Quite a large number of studies have been accomplished to work out composite index of development for different regions of India using different development criteria. For example, to measure the economic disparities between the states, S.K.Rao[4] has constructed a composite index of development based on co-variation of various indicators of development for each state. Based on these indices, the states have grouped in to three categories - the most developed, the not so developed and the least developed.

Rao compared the development of the states at two points of time - early 50s and early 60s. The comparison shows that the group continued to contain broadly the same states suggesting that regional disparities have not been reduced in the course of the fifteen years of planning. The study considers six variables for constructing an index of

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4. S.K. Rao, 1973, "A Note on Measuring Economic Distances Between Regions in India", Economic and political weekly Vol.8, No.17, April 28, PP 793-799.

development of a region in India for the early 50s. They are, (a) crop output per head, (b) main workers in manufacturing other than household industry, (c) percapita consumption of industrial power, (d) percapita out put from organised industry,(e) infant death rate, and (f) literacy rate.

It can be remarked that, the indicators are biased in favour of industrialisation as the three out of the six variables are indicative of industrialisation. It has been justified that, the pattern of regional growth in the long run will be predominantly influenced by concentration of industries. As the capacity for growth is partly determined by non-economic factors, he included such factors like literacy rate and infant death rate. To judge the prosperity of rural sectors, he considered the agricultural out put per head as one of the indicators.

The study brings the classification of states as the most developed, not so developed, and the least developed. The countries which have a distance range of less than 1.5 were considered as the first group, the countries with distance range, in between 1.5 and 3, are brought under the second group, and the least developed group consists of those countries where the distance range is between 3 and 4.5. How ever, the limited number of six variables appeared to be questionable as the accuracy of the result of the analysis depends on many other variables.

Hemlatha Rao[5] has also made a similar analysis and examined the disparities on the basis of composite indices of development. Even though both studies use factor analysis to construct their indices, Hemlatha Rao considers 24 variables from four specific sectors such as agriculture, industries, banking and education, while S.K.Rao considers only six variables. The period taken by Hemlatha Rao is for the years 1956, 1961 and 1965. S.K. Rao considers early 50s and early 60s for his two indices, but doesnot try to analyse the extent of disparity by any measure. Hemlatha Rao on the other hand calculates the ranks and the co-efficient of variation to measure disparity and reaches the conclusion that, disparities have been reducing. Both studies failed to present a clear picture of the pattern of change in inter-state disparities. Compared to Rao's study, the study of Hemlatha Rao is based on more variables and using measure of disparity for three points of time.

K.N. Raj[6] examines the state wise rates of growth in agriculture to find out the possible causes of inter-state variations in development. The analysis covers the period from 1949-50 to 1958-59. He takes the value added rates of growth in agriculture from seven major crops. A comparison is made between these rates of growth and

5. Hemlatha Rao, 1972, "Identification of Backward Regions and the Study of Trends in Regional Disparities of India". Paper Presented at the seminar on Regional Imbalances - the problems and policies at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

6. K.N. Raj, 1961, "Some Features of Economic Growth of the Last Decade in In India". The Economic Weekly, Vol. 13, No. 4-6, Annual number, February, pp. 253-271

the changes in other variables such as area under cultivation, area irrigated, size distribution of holdings and mechanisation and fertilisers as change in techniques. The study states that, as the share of the big land lord's holdings increases,that positively result in agricultural output.

K.R.G. Nair[7] Examines the inter-regional disparities of the state's income in India. The study takes two points of time - 1950-51 and 1969-70. In addition to the usual measures of the average level of living in a state, the percapita consumption expenditure and the level of industrial and agricultural wages prevailing in a sate were also taken as indicators of the level of living. The study measures the extent of the inter-state disparities in state NDP and analyses the pattern of change in the disparities with a comparison between disparities in percapita levels of production and disparities among average levels of living. It also tries to identify certain determinants of the inter-state disparities among the state incomes. By using multiple regression analysis, he examines how the percapita NDP of different states are related to differences in factor endowments which he split in to two broad categories - the natural and the man made. The result seems to indicate that the inter-state disparities in percapita NDP depend more up on such differences in man made factors than up on natural resource

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7. K.R.G. Nair, 1971, "Interstate Income Disparities in India". Indian Journal of Regional Science, Vol.3, No. 2. PP 48-70.

endowments. This gives an implication that, the state with low percapita NDP in India are not always one with poor natural endowments.

Guptha[8] also examines the pattern of change in inter-state disparities in percapita NDP by calculating co-efficient of concentration for four different years, 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1964-65. By making camparison of these, he finds that, disparities have been converging. He examines the state wise investments in India's first three five year plans to find out how far the distribution of natural endowments and man made resources are favourable to a reduction in inter-state disparities in percapita NDP. His finding states that, the co-efficient of concentration of investment is less than that of per capita NDP and hence infers that the investments have been such that to cause convergence. These findings have been criticised because of the limitations of the data and the measures that he used in the analysis.

Majumdar's[9] study of inter-state disparities in agricultural production in India concentrates on a particular point of time - 1960-61. It analyses three majour causes of inter-state varitions in agricultural production, namely, differences in prices, productivity and crop pattern, by constructing seperate indices for each. The co - efficient of variation

8.   S. Gupta, 1973, "The Role of Public Sector in Reducing Regional Income Disparity in Indian Plans". Journal of Development Studies, Vol.9, No. 2, PP 243-260.

9.   A.G. Majumdar, 1964, "Inter State Differences in Agricultural Incomes". The Economic Weekly, Vol. 16, No. 3, January, PP. 89-95.

for each of these indices is calculated. The result shows that, the value of co-efficient is the highest in crop pattern and the lowest in prices. The analysis infers that, inter-state differences in percapita and per acre agricultural output are more due to the differences in crop pattern than due to the differences in prices. The study, however, fails to make a comparison of the change between two points of time and hence, it provides no clarity of the pattern of change that had taken place in the region during the process of its economic growth.

Considering the differences in levels of growth at regional and at disaggregate levels, the work done by Sinha[10] is one of the noteworthy ones. To identify the relating advanced and backward areas among the officially recognised agro-climatic regions and districts of Uttar Pradesh, Sinha made a synthesis of percapita income levels and growth rates. Besides, for the question what extent did the developmental disparities exist at a point of time and changed over the reference period, he made an attempt to look into the factors responsible for the relative performances of the regional and district economic activities. Sinha classified these factors in to two groups as the regional and structural factors. The regional factors get manifested by such characteristics as of natural endowments, size and pattern of land distribution, available infra-structural facilities, initial levels of socio-economic development,

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10. Sinha R.C, 1983, " Inter-regional and Inter-district variations in levels and growth of income in Uttar Pradesh". Ashish Publishing house, New Delhi.

degree of urbanisation, locational advantages and disadvantages, other externalities and values and attitudes of the people which are more or less given over a period of time. According to Sinha, given the regional factors, the inter-area differences in the levels of development would depend on profits and pattern of economic activities. The structural factors imply the sectoral investments and opportunities for economic activities. The analysis shows, the extent to which the regional and sectoral forces from the disaggregate levels are responsible for the development of the state.

While Sinha's study takes district as the lowest unit for its analysis, Hemlatha's[11] study in this regard, is more disaggregate in nature as it takes 'talukas' as micro regions. Hemlatha divides the factors leading to regional disparities into three: (a) historical factors, (b) Non-uniform distribution of natural resources and, (c) man-made factors.

The concept of region has also divided into three: macro, meso and micro regions. She takes 19 districts of Karnataka state which consist of 175 talukas. The study covers all important socio-economic aspects of development, as it is an exercise in the direction of providing pre-conditions for formulating micro-level plans. Theoretically, the study provides a method to measure development and disparity in quantitative terms which,

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11. Op.cit..

can be used to identify differentially developed regions, practically, it provides useful policy guidance at the time of formulating plans and strategies for the development of backward areas. To identify the differentially developed talukas and to find the inter-regional disparities in Karnataka state, the study took 85 indicators from various sectors of the economy, such as, agriculture, industry, education, health, transport, communication, banking and power. By using the factor analysis technique, Hemlatha Rao constructed a composite index of development. The sectoral indices had shown a positive correlation with the level of development

A similar type of study has been made by Thomas George[12]. To analyse the regional disparities in Kerala's economic development, he made a multi-dimensional approach, in which he had taken 25 indicators of development from various sectors. The study mainly concentrates on the problem of regional imbalances. It considered a region as an administrative unit with a data base, and brought district at the disaggregate level. The growth of regions over a period of time and the over all economic status of a region were used for comparison. It covers fourteen districts of heterogeneous pattern of development. The specific indicators used in the study to identify the backward regions of the state, are agriculture, industry, human resource

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12. Thomas George, 1988, "Regional Disparities in Kerala's Economic Development",
    M.Phil thesis, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.

development, transport, health, banking, housing and income. It takes a period of 11 years from 1975 to 1985, and found that, out of the 25 indicators, 5 have an imbalance level of less than 20%, and four have above 50%. The study infers that, the disparities have been reduced. Inspite of the availability of data, the analysis is not going in to the disaggregate levels. The study provides little care to analyse the pattern of change or the trend in the economy during the process of its development and to answer how it is related to the disparities.

Sharma[13] made an empirical study of the inter-state disparities in the economic development of India. The study covers the peroid from 1980-81 to 1987-88. His analysis is based on the state income - aggregates and percapita income. He examined the relative contribution of various economic sectors to out put and the structural shift occured in the economy during the process of its economic development. On the basis of statistical analysis of percapita state income, it has been observed that the gap is widening in the economic development of the states. Further, the percapita income is increasing at a much faster rate in case of some states which are quite advanced as compared to other states. The analysis could also find that, in the structural composition of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, a shift has been taken place from the primary sector to the tertiary sector and secondary sector in most of the states and nations as a whole. The study brought the conclusion that, the growing contribution of the tertiary and secondary sectors

13. B. K. Sharma, 1993, " Inter-state Disparities in the Economic Development: An Empirical Study". The Journal of Income and Wealth. Vol. 15, No. 2, July 1993.

in the Net Domestic Product is a healthy trend in the direction of economic development.

Sharma`s approach is very simple, but more effective, as it explores the sectoral composition of income, and the shift occured in the economy to study the inter-state disparities and the relative positions of the states. The statistical tools that he used in the study are also applicable in similar studies at disaggregate levels.

The brief survey of the earlier studies given above brings out the evidences regarding the changes in the structural pattern and the nature of inter-regional disparities in a growing economy. This calls for, more up to date and detailed studies of these over time. Inspite of the increasing interest among the economists and policy makers of modern developing nations to explore the development issues of remote backward agrarian regions, many of such rural pockets have been found ignored and where the spread-effects of inequality are more. The present study, therefore, seems to be all the more necessary, since no such attempts have yet been made for the region of Malabar.

V   Objectives of the study:

The objectives of the study are the following:

1.   Analyse the trend and pattern of economic development of the Northern Kerala during the post formation period of the state.

2.   Examine the extent of development disparities existing among the districts

of Northern Kerala, and,

3.   Indicate the development disparities existing among the blocks of Northern Kerala.

VI   Hypotheses:

1.   Economic development of Northern Kerala indicates a dual pattern of development both in terms of rate of growth and in levels of regional development.

2.   Economic development of Northern Kerala is associated with a structural change, in which there is a shift in economic activities from the primary sector to the tertiary sector, by-passing   the secondary sector.

3.   Inspite of the development achieved by the Northern Kerala during the post formation period of the state, the region couldnot reduce the disparities in development to a significant extent, due to the inherent disparities existed.

VII   Methodology:

Inorder to attain the objectives of the study, the following methodology have been made use of.

Scope and coverage : The scope of the study is geographically confined to the northern part of the present day Kerala state. As the study covers the entire erstwhile Malabar region, which was a part of the Madras Presidency during the pre-formation period of the state, it takes six districts viz, Kasargod, Kannur, Wayanad,

Kozhikkode, Malappuram and Palakkad. The area under the study is therefore,inter-changeably termed as 'Malabar', 'the Region', and 'the Northern Kerala'.

Period of the study : Broadly, the period of the study is the post formation period of the Kerala state, from the year 1956 to 1995 which covers 40 years. The restrictions imposed by the paucity of data and the disturbances occured by the emergence of new districts in between the period of study have forced the study to confine its analysis of disparities to a limited period say, from 1980-81 to 1994-95.

Tools used : Statistical as well as mathematical tools have been used inter-changeably in the analysis for attaining the objectives. To measure the disparities among the districts of the region, statistical tools like Standard Deviation, and Co-efficient of Variation are made use of. Averages have also been used to make comparisons in growth. To analyse the development of districts and the region as a whole, simple mathematical tools like rate of growth, percentage, etc. have been used in accordance with the objectives. The new measures like Index of Development and Index of Percapita income have also been evolved with the help of the existing statistical tools.

The study takes fifteen indicators of development from various sectors for its analysis. They are, population, density of population, literacy, income, employment, agriculture, production of rice, industry, power, transport, communication, banking, education, health and public distribution.

Sources of data : The study is purely based on the secondary data obtained by various sources such as, Department of Census, Department of Economics and Statistics (DES), State Planning Board (SPB), Department of Rural Development Authority (DRDA), National Informatic Centre (NIC) etc. Since the study covers a wide geographical area, the collection of primary data is beyond scope.

VIII   Limitations of the study :

One of the limitations of the study is that, it is purely based on secondary data. The paucity of relevant informations in some particular years, hindered fruitful comparison of different areas at disaggregate levels. Projected population has also been used in the analysis for the period since 1991. Since the study area is not an administrative unit, the region's aggregate data could not be obtained as such, but, had to be obtained from the lower administrative units, say, districts and blocks. More over, the emergence of the new districts, namely, Kasargod and Wayanad

during 1980s and the consequent division of the geographical area, population and wealth of the districts have disturbed the systematic nature and availability of data and thereby the study. Above all, the selection of indicators were also affected. Since the selection of development indicators used in the analysis are based on the availability and regularity of data, the paucity of which affected the selection of indicators and in some cases, some of the genuine indicators had to be ignored.

IX   The plan of the study :

The study is divided into seven chapters.

The first chapter deals with the design of the study which include, introduction, importance of investigation, the problem, review of literature, objectives of the study, hypotheses, methodology, tools and limitations of the study.

The second chapter formulates analytical frame work for the study. This has been divided in to two parts; the first part discusses the various theories of economic growth and development, where as the second part provides the theoretical and methodological approches of disparity analysis at regional levels.

The third chapter gives a profile of the study area, in which an overall view of the physical features and socio-economic conditions of the Malabar region is presented in the light of its historical background.

Chapter four presents the district wise analysis of the economic development of the Northern Kerala. The analysis covers demographic changes, impact of gulf migration, growth of income and employment and the development of the three sectors namely, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

Chapter five analyses the inter-district disparities in development of the Malabar region in which disparities on various indicators have been measured.

Chapter six presents the disparity analysis at block levels. This chapter is divided in to two parts; the first part gives the district wise details of Community Development Blocks and their relative position in each district on various indicators. The second part exhibits the extent of regional disparities existing among the blocks of each district in the region.

Chapter seven highlights the important findings of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

Chapter II

ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

Considerable amount of works have been done in analysing the various aspects of economic growth and development at national, state and at regional levels. This includes the theories of economic growth and development developed by various economists at various stages and empirical studies at national and at regional levels. The theories of economic growth have influenced much the developed and developing countries in all time to identify the weak points and mould up suitable strategies to accelerate the proccess of economic development. The empirical studies have provided different approaches to explore the developmental issues of the economy at national and at regional levels. The present chapter is an attempt to survey some of such theories and approaches given by the earlier authors, so as to make a solid base for the analytical framework of the present study.

The chapter is given in two parts; the first part discusses the various theories of economic growth and development, where as the second part provides theoretical and methodological approaches of disparity analysis at regional levels.

I   Theories of Economic Growth and Development

An analysis of the theoretical development of economic growth throws light on the nature of economic devolopment and the factors contributing to the growth of the economy.   A better understanding of the theories calls for an awareness of the following concepts.

a.   The Concept of Economic Development :-

The term economic development is very familiar and the most commonly used one.   The familiarity of the term itself makes it unnecessary to offer a precise definition for the term.   Economic development is a process whereby, the majorities living conditions improve.   It indicates the development of agriculture, industry, trade, transport, education, power resources, health facilities and so on.   These improvements are parts of one and the same process and this process is what economic development refers to.   As a process, economic development involves the working of some determinant forces which bring about a better economic situation with a sustained increase in the real national income.   The interpretation of the term economic development would not be complete unless it consider non economic factors.   Therefore, political, sociological, and phychological factors have a great deal of relevance in the matter of economic development.

b.   Definition:- Offering   a   precise and clear definition for economic development is difficult.   Yet, a working definition is necessary to make a scientific approach to the concept.   No single definition could cover the complete implications of the term.   Therefore, what here remains to be possible is that, to state some of the generally accepted definitions given by some economists which convey the idea of the concept for the requirement of the study.

A working definition of the term, as it is given by Meier[1],   states that, "Economic development is a process, whereby an economy's real national income increases over a long period of time". The two concepts in the definition are, the 'process' and 'a substained increase in national income'. The process involves the working of some determinant forces which bring about a better situation with a substained increase in real national income. It is clear that, economic development is the process and increase in real national income is the result. Increase in real income is a necessary condition for increasing percapita income. But, if economic development has to have some significance, it is necessary that, the rate of increase in real national income is more than the rate of growth of population so that, percapita income also increases and hence the improvement in living standards.

1. Meier and Baldwin, 1962, Economic Development, p. 2, John Wiley and sons Inc. New York.

Prof. Buchanan[2] defines economic development "as a process whereby, the real percapita income or output of a country increases over the long period". This implies the development of the real income potentialities of the underdeveloped areas by using investments and productive resources with an increase in the real income of persons. Colin Clark[3] defines economic development from the angle of economic welfare. In his words, "Economic progress can be defined simply as an improvement in economic welfare". Economic welfare may be viewed under the levels of production of goods and services and their distribution. An increase in the supply of consumption goods and progress in educational, health, transport and banking facilities and other social services will improve the welfare, if the people have the required accessibility to them. Such an improvement is possible only through the development of the three sectors of the economy viz, primary, secondary and tertiary.

c.   Growth and Development :- Even though the two terms 'Economic growth' and 'Economic development' are used synonimously and inter-changeably, it is possible to make a distinction between the two. 'Economic development' is a term which the experts of the subject usually attribute to the problems of backward nations, while 'economic growth' to that of developed

2. Buchanan and Ellis, 1966, "Approaches to Economic Development", p. 22, Machuen and company Ltd. London.

3. Colin Clark, 1969, " The conditions of Economic Progress" p. 1, Yale University press, New Haven.

nations. The growth of an economy is generally characterised by the growth of net real income percapita. The development of an economy implies the growth in the conditions of change in structure. It is the transition from a structure with relatively low percapita productivity to a structure with high percapita productivity. According to Prof. Kindleberger[4], "Economic growth means more out put and economic development implies both more output and changes in the technical and institutional arrangements by which it is produced". Thus, economic development is a wider concept which involves the material well-being of the people with progressive social out look and an access to the welfare of the nation as a whole. It becomes a necessary condition for the progress of human living conditions.

d.   Growth and Progress :-   Some economists have made distinction between 'economic growth' and 'economic progress'. The former refers to an increase in total national income while the latter refers to an increase in percapita income. In other words, economic progress is synonimous with economic welfare. If the real national income increases and population does not outrun the increase in national income, the people will be better off. There can be no economic progress if the population growth is greater than the growth of output. Economic progress has great significance for economic development as it goes with economic welfare. However, economic welfare

4. Kindle Berger, A.K. Malhothra, 1984, "Development Economics and planning", p. 3
Malhothra Book Depot, Delhi.

does not necessarily mean social welfare in general. The process of development has a profound impact on social institutions, habits, attitudes, beliefs etc. The terms, 'economic progress', 'economic growth' and 'economic development' are not one and the same, even if all these imply an improvement in the existing situation.

e. <u>The Concept of Balanced Growth</u> :- Currently, among the development specialists, there are two schools of thought regarding the strategy of economic development. The two paths which these two schools of thought suggested have come to be known as "balanced growth" and "unbalanced growth". The advocates of the former are, Prof. Ragner Nurkse and Rosentein Rodan and that of the latter are, Singer and Hirschman. The balanced growth theory suggests that, the pattern of investments should be so designed as to ensure a balanced development of the various sectors of the economy, while, unbalanced growth theory believes that, rapid economic growth follows concentration of investments in certain strategic industries rather than an even distribution of investment among the various industries. The problem of transfering an underdeveloped economy in to a self-generating economy calls for the adoption of any of these strategies.

In the theory of economic development, the concept of balanced growth implies, the simultaneous development of different regions of the economy and a harmonious growth among the different sectors. No part of the region

should go far ahead of others nor remain too behind. Different sectors of the economy should grow in such a manner that, the products of each sector should find a ready market and there occurs neither a surplus nor a shortage in any sector. However, it does not mean that, all the sectors of the economy viz, agriculture, industry and services like transport, trade etc. should grow at the same rate. It simply means a harmony among the regions and among the sectors in their process of development.

f.   Regional Development :-   Region plays a vital role in the aggregate development of the state as well as the behavioural changes in the process of economic development. The diversified geographical features and factor endowments contribute much behind the philosophy of regionalisation. This calls for attention of policies of different dimensions in different regions as it would not permit a uniform strategy for development of diversified regions.

A study conducted by United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs regarding the problem of regional development and industrial location in Europe shows that, the poor regions in industrial countries are generally those situated at the periphery of Europe, the western and northern regions of the British Isles and the Scandinavian countries, the western regions of France and southern part of nearly all southern European countries. The common features of under development suggested by them are two: firstly, the share of population engaged in the agricultural sector is higher and share in

industry is lower in poor regions than in rich regions inside the main country. Secondly, a large share of population engaged in services may be a genuine sign of high living standards. This implies that, regional development involves a shift in economic activities from the primary sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors of the regional economy with a corresponding increase in its income and employment.

g.   Spatial Dimension of Region :-   The boundaries of a region may vary in accordance with the nature and objectives of the study. It is not feasible in the analytical aspect to confine a region merely to its physical, geographical or political base. Simon Kuznets[5], in this regard, had grouped countries of different parts of the world and considered them as a region for his analysis of regional economic trend and levels of living.

For a study of the regional disparities and development of Karnataka state, Hemlatha Rao[6] has divided the region in to three: macro, meso, and micro regions. For the purpose of planning at local levels, the lowest administrative unit has been taken as a region. Sharma[7] has also

5.   Simon Kuznets, 1984, "Economic Growth and Structure", W.W. Norton and Company Inc. New York.

6.   Hemlatha Rao, 1984, "Regional Disparities and Development in India", Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.

7.   Sharma B.K, 1993, "Inter-state Disparities in Economic Development- an Empirical study", The Journal of Income and Wealth, Vol. 15, No. 2, July.

analysed the disparities among the states of India by considering each state as a region. Various other similar studies show that, the size of the region varies from the smallest administrative unit of a political area to a group of nations. This may imply that, a region must have the characteristics of an administrative unit. However, what it really implies is that, for analytical purpose, a region must have a clear boundary with a data base. The present study therefore, takes the concept of 'region' with the above definition and considers the six districts of the northern Kerala as the region for its analysis.

h.   A Survey of the Earlier Theories :- The classical school of economists like Adem Smith, Ricardo, Malthus and J.S. Mill consider the process of economic development as a race between technological progress and population growth. Technological progress may lead for some time but, eventually get weakened as it is depending on the level of profit. The operation of the law of diminishing returns leads profit to a diminishing trend and thus hinders capital accumulation which is essential for technological progress. This led the classists to their concept of the stationary state.

Adem Smith was the strong champion of the policy of 'laissez-faire', and advocated for economic freedom for every individual. He was thus a strong believer in 'natural reason' ie, the set of rules of rights or justice or the general morality guiding human affairs and he regarded state interference not only superfluous but positively harmful to economic progress. Therefore,

according to Adem Smith, the process of development should be led by the 'invisible hand' ie, the operation of the competitive market forces.

A very important contribution made by Adem Smith[8] to techniques for enlarging the output is the division of labour, which will result in increased dexterity, saving in time and invention of better techniques. To make an adequate market for the finished goods, he emphasised the expansion of international trade. Once the process of development started, it gathers momentum and becomes cumulative. Accumulation of capital and expansion of market increases national income and output which in turn facilitates savings and further investments.

The sequence of development to Smith was first agriculture, second industry, and finally commerce. Agriculture creates a surplus and adds to the purchasing power of the people. It also supplies raw-materials, and provides a base for industrial development. The development of industry results in expansion of trade and commerce.

According to Ricardo[9], there are three principal contributors to economic progress; the capitalists, the land lords and the labourers. He regarded agriculture as the most important sector of the economy. The rate of economic growth is determined by the progress in the

8. Adem Smith, 1937, "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations", P. 13, Edwin Cannan.

9. David Ricardo, 1817, " The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation". Edwin Cannan.

agricultural sector ,as it provides raw-materials to the industry and purchasing power to the rural mass to absorb the products of the industry. As population grows, the existing land under cultivation will be cultivated more intensively by increased investments of labour and capital and the imferior lands may successively brought under cultivation, resulting in diminishing returns in terms of agricultural output. As the rate of profit falls, the accumulation of capital also slows down. The pressure of population brings the wages to the subsistence level and profit to zero. Thus further expansion of capital ceases. In the developement process, Ricardo focuses attention on the major variables like capital accumulation, population growth and trends in profits. He considers the relative shares of national income of various agents of production as a major factor in his analysis of development.

Malthusian[10] theory of economic growth in several respect is a refinement of the general theory of the classists. The secret of economic development according to him lies in reducing the difference between the actual Gross National Product and the Potential Gross National Product. He, thus points out the potentialities of economic development and the way in which the potentialities are to be realised in a country. He suggests larger production and fairer distribution. The process of economic growth is not automatic,

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10. Thomas Robert Malthus, 1951, "Principles of Political Economy", Augustus Kelley reprint of the Second Edition, New York.

rather a conscious or deliberate effort is needed to bring it about. Mere increase in population cannot by itself lead to economic development unless there is increase in effective demand. Only savings and investments which are furnished by increased gains can create an effective demand. Therefore, in an advanced economy, consumption, saving and investment will expand simultaneously. His anticipation of the concept of `dualism` is hidden in his theory as he envisaged that, the economy is consisted of two major sectors viz, the agricultural sector and the industrial sector. The law of increasing returns operates in the industrial sector due to the progress in technology, where as, the agricultural sector subjects to the law of diminishing returns. The structural change therefore, will result in a decline in the relative importance of agriculture as the economy moves forward. When one of these sectors lags behind, it retards the development of the other sector. The development of the industrial sector of underdeveloped countries is limited by the poverty, and weakness of agricultural sector as it reduces the purchasing power and thus the effective demand. He rejects the `Say`s law of market` which says "Supply creates its own demand", and its relation to saving and investment which is applicable to an underdeveloped economy.

J.S.Mill[11] attributes economic backwardness to the two limiting factors viz, limited land and deficiency of capital. Mill exhibits the inhibiting

11. John Stuart Mill, 1940, " Principles of Political Economy", W.J. Ashley, Lodon.

influence of social and institutional factors on economic growth. He assigns an insignificant role to the government in the matter of economic development. According to him, government activities should be confined to social services and defence. He advocates free trade along with infant industry protection.

The emergence of the stationary state as stated by the classists proved to be unrealistic in most of the modern countries. In the western countries, the race between the technological progress and population growth has been won by the former. The law of diminishing return ceased to operate. The dynamic role of the entrepreneur together with the unfolding possibilities of technological progress has questioned the reliability of the concept of stagnation. The two unrealistic assumptions of the theory, viz, the law of diminishing returns and the growing population have failed to justify the experience of the economic prosperity of the western countries. The applicability of the classical theories of development to underdeveloped countries where the environment is different or changing, has been questioned therefore.

The views of Karl Marx[12] are synonimous with that of classical economists in matter of production function. It makes an association of the total output with the size of the labour force, stock of capital, amount of land and the level of technology. Profit is the motivating factor behind all economic activities

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12. Karl Marx, 1904, "A Critique of National Economy", Translated by N.I. Stone, p.11, Yale University press, New Haven.

in a capitalist economy, which is directly related to surplus value. The rate of the surplus value is expressed as the ratio of the surplus value to the variable capital ie, labour. The rate of profit is expressed as the ratio of the surplus value to the total capital invested, which consists of fixed and variable capital. Marx expresses the organic composition of capital as the composition of constant and variable capital in any enterprise. Therefore, the equation goes,

$$s^1 \;=\; \frac{s}{v} \quad \text{where,}$$

s^1 = rate of surplus value,

s = surplus value, and

v = variable capital, ie, wages.

Then, the rate of profit,

$$y \;=\; \frac{s}{c+v} \quad \text{where,}$$

c = constant capital.

The Organic composition of capital

$$q \;=\; \frac{c}{c+v} \quad \text{Hence, larger the share of constant capital,}$$

higher the organic composition of capital and vice versa. The rate of profit, rate of surplus value, and the organic composition of capital are related with one another as it shown below.

$$y \;=\; \frac{s}{c+v} \;=\; \frac{sv}{v(c+v)} \;=\; \frac{sc+sv-sc}{v(c+v)}$$

$$y \;=\; \frac{s(c+v)-sc}{v(c+v)} \;=\; \frac{s(c+v)}{v(c+v)} \;-\; \frac{sc}{v(c+v)}$$

$$y \;=\; \frac{s}{v} - \frac{s}{v} \cdot \frac{c}{c+v} \;=\; s^1 - s^1 \cdot \frac{c}{c+v}$$

$$=\; s^1 - s^1 \cdot q \;=\; s^1(1-q)$$

Therefore, greater the rate of surplus value(s^1), and lesser the organic composition of capital (q), the higher shall be the rate of profit (y). Investment depends on the rate of profit. Malthus emphasised capitalists consumption and their investments as providing the matket for industrial out put, where as Marx emphasised the workers consumption which will provide most of the market for consumer goods.Both the Marxian and the classical school consider technological progress as a device for labour-saving, which is a major factor in economic development. The contradiction in the Marxian view is that, reduction in labour cost, which is intended to raise the profit, may tend to reduce the consumption of the workers and thereby, lowers the rate of profit and investment.

However, the phenomenon of technological unemployment exaggerated by Marx had proved to be false. Technological progress has increased the employment rather than create unemployment.

The neo-classical school provides a free and close connection between accumulation of capital and the development process. The former leads to technological progress, which accelerates economoic growth and increase the demand for capital goods.To Alfred Marshall, growth is evolutionary and harmonious. The process of economic growth is gradual and not sudden or revolutionary. Inventions are the connecting links of the process. The growth of an economy should therefore, benefit all the factors of

production and thereby all the classes. Here, the neo-classical view contradicts Marxian concept of class-struggle. The introduction of techniques displaces labour temporarily, but opens more opportunities and raises the real wages during the course of development. This increases the demand for both goods and labour.

Inorder to explain the development process, the neo-classical school assumed the existence of certain conditions which are congenial to economic growth, viz, the supply of trained labour, managerial skill, factor mobility, banking and other infra-structural facilities, capital stock, natural resources, technological inventions etc. These are economic factors and are significant. An equally significant factor is the non-economic factors such as people's attitudes, social structure, political stability, and the pattern of administration, which determine the conditions of welfare of the state. However, the emphasis was given only to the economic factors under the neo-classical thought.

Harrod[13] and Domar[14] developed their models of uninterrupted growth by giving a crucial role to capital accumulation. Investment has two functions : first, generating income for consumption, and second, contributing to the productive capacity of the economy. In other words, investment gives rise to supply as well as demand. The classical economists confined their attention to the capacity side only where as, Harrold and Domar brought both the supply and

13. Harrod R.F, 1948, "Towards a Dynamic Economics", Yale University Press, New Haven.

14. Domar. E.D, 1954, " Essays in the Theory of Economic Growth ", Yale University Press, New Haven.

demand in their analysis. Smith views on division of labour and extent of market are of fundamental significance not only to the mature economies but also to the underdeveloped nations.

Smith, Ricardo, and Marx assigned a vital role to agriculture, where surplus can be created through increased productivity. Labour productivity could be increased through improvement in organisation and technology. Smith regarded agriculture as the key sector in a capital scarce country, where as Ricardo visualised an organic relationship between agriculture and industry. The organic composition of the Marxian concept has strategic importance in modern developing economies, to augment the rate of capital accumulation and thereby profit. The classists and the neo-classists emphasise the need for international trade for raising the level of real national income. The infant industry arguement of both schools and the advantages of free trade provide guidelines to the developing countries. The importance of external economies emphasised by the neo-classists provide way to the developing nations to channelise investment in those directions which offer greater external economies.

The analysis of Harrod and Domar give emphasis to both the role of technology and the role of government in their concept of uninterrupted growth path. Technology has a link with capital-output ratio which is crucial in accelerating economic activities, where as the government functions as an instrument for stabilising the activities with a view to reach the expected level of growth.

i. Growth and Structural Changes :-   Available studies indicate that, the process of economic development is generally associated with structural changes. Colin Clark[15] put forward the hypothesis that, "with economic development, the proportion of working force in primary production deminishes on one hand and the proportion in the secondary and tertiary sectors increases on the other". Simon Kuznets[16] has also arrived at similar conclution in his analysis. Regarding the structural changes, Kuznets brought tertiary sector employment absorption hypothesis. A study on the changing structure of employment in several Latin American countries observed a strong shift in employment from primary to the tertiary sector by-passing the secondary sector. This indicates that, during the early stages of development, the decline of wage employment in the primary sector may be absorbed mainly in the tertiary sector with a smaller effect on secondary sector employment.

Hoover and Fisher[17] hypothesize that, with economic growth, the relative importance of the agricultural sector declines while that of the other sectors increase. In their view, a region reaches to a higher level of growth through five different stages in a sequential manner from the primitive condition to the modern structure. The economy begins from its subsistence

15. Colin Clark, 1951, "The Conditions of Economic Progress", Macmillan and Company, London.

16. Simon Kuznets, 1971, "Economic Growth of Nations Total output and Production Structure.", Harward University Press.

17. E.M. Hoover and J.Fisher, 1949, "Research in Regional Economic Growth - Problems in the Study of Economic Growth, National Bureau of Economic Research, pp 180-188. New York.

inventions or trade, and reaches the second stage as it paves way for some kind of village industries related to the agricultural sector. The third stage represents the period of scientific cultivation and specialisation. The beginning of the secondary sector comes in the fourth stage, where the product of the primary sector are absorbed by the industrial sector. The growth of the industrial sector gradually leads to the tertiary sector activities like, trade, transport and other services, which is the fifth stage.

The "Stages theory" of Hoover and Fisher makes a false assumption that, the pattern of change in the sectors is same in all the regions during the course of economic growth. However, it lacks empirical evidence as there is no evidence for the sequential movement of an economy through its five stages in their study realating to the countries of Western Europe. North[18] has criticised the theory through his empirical study of the regions in the United States. In his study, North divides a region's economy in to two sectors: the basic sector and the residentiary sector. The former is the export oriented sector with concentration of industries, where as, the latter is the dependent of the former with wide coverage of geographical area. The study reavels that the importance of the basic sector is positively correlated to development of the region. Any decline in the basic sector will be met with a corresponding lag in the development of the region.

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18. North. D.C, 1955, "Location and Reegional Economic Growth", Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 63, No. 3. pp. 243-258 June

The basic-residentiary sector theory of North is based on the assumption that, there is a constant relationship between the basic and residentiary sectors of a region. This assumption of dependency has been criticised. The development of the basic sector alone cannot be considered as the most important factor affecting regional economic growth[19]. More over, the classification of the economy into two sectors viz, basic and residentiary, is found to be difficult. It may be possible for a particular point of time or for a particular region but may not be possible to assume for all the regions for all time. However, Vining[20] found it true in his study for the states in the United States, between the period 1930 and 1942.

Empirical evidences support the view that, the process of economic development will bring about substantial changes in the sectoral composition of the economy. For example, the study conducted by Perloff[21] and others for the regions of the United States of America, the analysis done by Thirlwall[22] and

19. For details, see:
    1) Charles M. Tiebout, 1956, "Export and Regional Economic Growth", Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 64, No. 2, pp. 160-169. April.
    2) William Cris Lewis, 1972, " A Critical Examination of the Export base theory of Urban Regional Growth". The Annals of Regional Science, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 15-25, December.

20. Vining.R, 1946, "Regional Pattern of Business Cycle Behaviour". Econometrica, Vol. 14, No. 1 pp 37-68, January.

21. H.S. Perloff, E.S. Dunn Jr, E.E. Lampard and R.F. Muth, 1960, "Regions, Resources and Economic Growth". The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

22. A.P. Thirlwall, 1967, " A Measure of Proper Distribution of Industry", Oxford Economic Papers, Vol.19, No.1, pp. 46-58, March.

Stilwell[23] for the United Kingdom, a similar study by Christors[24] for the United States and Lasuen's[25] study in Venezuela which refers to many other studies of the same category have tested the hypothesis. Perloff and others consider shifts in personal income and employment and analyse the changes in the sectoral com position accompanying regional economic growth in the United States.

The tertiary sector employment absorption hypothesis of Kuznets has also been tested by Oberai[26] in his structural analysis of employment during the process of economic development of a number of low, medium and highly developed countries from different parts of the world. This hypothesis is also supported by studies at regional level. B.A. Prakash[27], in his study about the changing structure of employment in Kerala, observed that, Kerala`s development during the post-planning period from 1961 to 1981, is associated with a structural change in which the tertiary sector emerged as the major sector of the state's economy. Among the three sectors, the tertiary sector registered the highest growth rate in the share of employment. The study provides that Kerala's development during the planning period was associated with a shift in employment from the primary sector to the tertiary sector by-passing the secondary sector.

23. Stilwel F.J.B, 1969, "Regional Growth and Structural Adaptation", Urban Stuies, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp.162-178, June.
24. Christors C.P, 1974,"Patterns of Regional Economic Growth", Regional and Urban Economics, Vol.4, No.1, pp.77-105, June.
25. Lasuen.J.R, 1971, "Venezuela, an Industrial Shift-share Analysis-1901-1961", Regional and Urban Economics, Vol.1, No.2, pp. 152-219, August.
26. Oberai.A.S, 1978, " Changes in the Structure of Employment with Economic Development", International Labour Office, Geneva.
27. B. Alwin Prakash, 1988, "Changing Structure of Employment in Kerala", Margin, pp. 62-71, October-December.

II   Theories of Regional Disparities :-

The tendency for disparities among the regions is inherent in all economies during the process of their economic development. The problem has been explained by various theorists in different dimensions. Simon[28] Kuznets arrived at the conclusion that, "the faster the change in the industrial structure of a region, the faster the rate of growth of its percapita income. The theories of regional disparities provide the hypothesis that, in the process of economic growth, two sets of forces operate; one is the forces of convergence and the other is the forces of devergence. The former helps to spread out economic activities from the centre of development to the other regions where as, the latter leads to concentration of economic activities in certain regions and causes greater disparities. However, there are differences in opinion among economists regarding the relative strength of these two sets of forces during different stages of economic development.

The most widely accepted theory, in this regard, is the concentration-cycle hypothesis developed by Myrdal[29], Hirschman[30], Williamson[31]

28.   Op.cit.,

29.   Gunnar Myrdal, 1958, "Economic Theory and Underdeveloped Regions", Vora, Bombay.

30.   Albert O.Hirschman, 1958, "The Strategy of Economic Development", Yale University Press, New Haven.

31.   Williamson J.G, 1965, "Regional Inequality and the Process of National Development", Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol.13 No.4 part II, July.

and Alonso.[32]   According to this view, the disparities diverge at the initial phase

of development and converge later. Hughes[33] also holds the same view in his

self-perpetuation hypothesis, and states that, the forces of divergence are stronger

than that of convergence during the course of economic growth. Myrdal calls the

forces of divergence and convergence backwash, and spread effects respectively,

and concentrates mainly on the divergent phase. To Myrdal, the convergent phase

is a phenomenon of the longrun. Hirschman analyses each of the phases in detail

and attempts to explain the sequence of the two phases. He calls the divergent

force as polarisation effect and convergence force as trickling down effect.

Williamson's approach is essentially similar to that of Hirschman. Like Myrdal,

Alonso also concentrates his attention mostly on the divergent phase, and

holdsthat,the emergence of towns and its growth as a feature of the divergent

phase.

Francois Perroux[34] examined how growth take place in one region

or from one country to another with the conviction that, economic progress doesnot

appear everywhere at the same time and that, once it has appeared, powerful

forces make for a spatial concentration of economic growth around the initial

starting points. The existing locational advantages may attract the productive

32.   William Alonso, 1968, "Urban and Regional Imbalances in Economic Development",
        Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol.17, No.1, pp.1-14, October.

33.   Rufus B.Hughes Jr, 1961, "Inter-regional Differences: Self perpetuation", Southern
        Economic Journal, Vol.28, No. 1, pp. 41-45, July.

34.   See: Albert O. Hirschman, op.cit., p. 183.

factors from the neighbouring regions to create an industrial atmosphere with its special receptivity to innovations and enterprise. In the process of development, at the initial stages, an economy must develop several regional centres of economic activities with in its boundaries. He analysed these trends of agglomeration with the economic theory of location. The locational advantages together with its factor-endowed sorroundings may result in the emergence of some growing points which Perroux calls the "growth poles". The advance in one point gradually sets up the growth effects at subsequent points.

A diametrically opposite view is contained in the " accordion-effect hypothesis " held by Hanna[35]. His analysis is based on short term factors and holds that, inter-regional differences in the process of economic growth may bring convergence. A short-term increase in percapita NDP at an aggregate level may result in an increase in employment, income and prices at a faster rate at disaggregate levels. In other words, a cyclical decrease in percapita NDP at the national level may lead to a sharper decline in the region's income and output.

Several writers have tried to test the hypotheses formulated by the earlier writers and a number of empirical studies in this direction have been conducted. While Booth[36] tested the self-perpetuation hypothesis and found it

35. Frank A Hanna, 1959, "State Income Differentials 1919-1954", Duke University Press, Durham.

36. E.J.R. Booth, 1964, "Inter-regional Income Differences", Southern Economic Journal, Vol. 31, No.1, pp. 45-51, July.

empirically valid, Hanna[37] gives support to the accordion-effect hypothesis. In many other studies, it has been proved that concentration cycle hypothesis holds true. Booth concentrated his study on the inter-regional differences in percapita personal income of the United States for the period between the years 1948 and 1960. For each region, he finds out the differences between percapita income of the region and the rest of the nation for various years. He estimates the linear and the exponential trend values of these differences and extrapolates them to later periods to infer that, the gap between the regions with the highest and the lowest percapita personal incomes would widen over time. Hanna also studies percapita personal incomes in different regions of the United States. His study covers the period between the years 1919 and 1954. To measure the disparity, Hanna finds the ranks and the relatives of the different regions. He also finds the co-efficient of variation for all the regions for different years and analyses the changes in these over time to see whether the disparities are converging or diverging. His results may be considered somewhat indicative of the long term pattern of change. Williamson[38] has also mesured disparity by means of co-efficient of variation. He examines the change in values by grouping the countries on the basis of percapita national income and enquires the differences between the values of co-efficients in the groups. The study of Hanna and that of Williamson indicate that, inter-regional differences in percapita personal income converge during the process of economic growth.

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37. Op.cit.,

38. Op.cit.,

Another approach is the shift-share approach followed by Perloff,[39] Dunn[40] and others. In this, no assumption is made regarding the relationship between the relative importance of particular sectors and the overall economic growth of the region. It attempts to identify the sectoral sources of economic growth of a region and its contribution to the aggregate output. The changes in the sectoral composition of different variables could be identified by finding out the shifts that had taken place in the sectoral share of a region's total variables under study. The shifts are calculated on the basis of the differences in the rate of growth of the variables between the sector and the region.

S.K.Rao[41] has constructed a composite index of development based on co-variation of various indicators for each state. Based on these indicators, he had measured the economic disparities among the states and grouped the states in to three categories: the most developed, the not so developed, and the least developed.

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39. Op.cit.,

40. Op.cit.,

41. Rao S.K, 1973, "A Note on Measuring Economic Distances Between Regions in India", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.8, No.17,April.

Hemlatha Rao[42] has also examined the disparities on the basis of composite indices of development by considering 24 variables from four specific sectors such as agriculture, industry, banking, and education. While S.K. Rao and Hemletha Rao were followed the factor-analysis technique, K.R.G.Nair[43] took the multiple regression analysis to examine how the percapita N.D.P of different states are variated. In a similar study, Gupta[44] has taken the co-effecient of concentration as the tool for his analysis, and made a comparison of these for various years. To analyse the inter-state variations in agricutural production, caused by differences in price, productivity and crop-pattern, Majumdar[45] had constructed seperate indices for each factor, and calculated the co-efficient of variation for each of these indices.

To measure the level of disparity existing among the districts of Kerala, Thomas George[46] has used the tool of co-efficient of imbalance. His analysis is based on some specific indicators of devolopment such as agriculture industry, human resource development, transport, health, banking, housing, and income.

42. Op.cit.,

43. Nair K.R.G, 1971, "Inter-state Income Disparities India", Indian Journal of Regional Science, Vol.3 No. 2.

44. Gupta S, 1973, "The Role of Public Sector in Reducing Regional Income Disparity in Indian Plans", Journal of Development Studies, Vol. 9, No. 2.

45. Majumdar A.G, 1964, "Inter-state Differences in Agricultural Incomes", The Economic Weekly, Vol. 16, No. 3, January.

46. Thomas George, 1988, "Regional Disparities in Kerala's Economic Development ", M.Phil Thesis, C.D.S, Thiruvananthapuram.

The variations in disparity were measured by calculating averages of imbalance for the various indicators. He used most of the available data and calculated co-efficient of imbalance. A comparison of initial and the terminal years has also been made to infer that the disparities have been reduced.

Compared to the approaches of the above studies, Sharma's[47] approach is more simple and affective. To measure the inter-state disparities in India for the period from 1980-81 to 1987-88,Sharma takes the state income aggregates and percapita income at constant prices. To analyse the diversification of the economy, over a period of time, which is an important aspect in the process of economic development, he studies the relative contribution of various economic sectors to output and observes the structural shifts. More over, a new measure, namely Index of Development has also been evolved to examine the development of the states. By using the co-efficient of variation and standard deviation, the study measures the disparities in development among the states. Since the study provides a convenient framework for analysing the economic development of a region by considering the structural changes and development disparities in the process of economic development, the present study tries to follow a similar approach as followed by Sharma. An important aspect in the process of economic development analysed in his study is the diversification of the economy over a period of time. Therefore, the relative positions of the three sectors, viz, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors have

47. Sharma B.K, 1993, "Inter-state Disparities in Economic Development - An Empirical Study", The Journal of Income and Wealth, Vol. 15, No. 2, July.

been studied. As economic development involves structural changes, it has also examined whether any contraction or expansion occured in any sector. Percapita income has been taken as a genuine indicator of development, and the annual average growth rates of population and percapita income have been analysed.

The structural changes and the diversification of the economy is analysed by taking the relative contribution of various economic sectors to its ouput. The sectoral shift of the economy from one sector to another has also been considered to analyse the pattern of development. To examine the inter-district disparities of the region, the district's share in the aggregate income of the region and its share in the total population have been studied. Any disparity in the NDP of districts with respect to its population is considered as an imbalance in growth. To analyse the development of the study area, indicators of development have been selected from various sectors of the economy, as it is done by Hemlata Rao[48] and Thomas George[49] in their studies.

The theoretical and methodological approaches discussed above and the tools and techniques used in them provide an effective guide-line to the present study.It also indicates that, certain hypothesis need to be tested and some aspects of the techniques are to be clarified by further empirical studies. As the region

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48. Op. cit.,

49. Op. cit.,

under the present study calls for more up to date and disaggregate level analysis, it proposes to follow a mixed approach. Further, a detailed analysis to examine the pattern of development and the extent of disparities in terms of other relevant variables, for which data are available also need to be done.

CHAPTER THREE

Chapter III

A PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

This chapter attempts to present an overall view of the physical features and socio-economic conditions of the Malabar region in the light of its historical background. It is expected that, the brief description given in this chapter will provide a basis for further understanding of the study area.

1. **Historical Background** . The Malabar region constitutes the northern part of the present day Kerala state including six districts, viz, Kasargod, Kannur, Wayanad, Kozhikkode, Malappuram and Palakkad. Prior to the formation of Kerala State in 1956, the Malabar region of the Northern Kerala was a part of the Madras Presidency and was brought directly under the control of the foreign rule. The region was under the Colonial rule since the English East India Company conquered Malabar from the Mysoreans in the year 1792, till the attainment of independence in 1947. The British Malabar was comprised of 18 taluks and 2222 villages at the beginning of the 19th century. The trade relations of Malabar with the foreigners in the ancient period had shaped the economic and social structure of the region.

The trade relations of the region with the countries of the far-east and the west have played a significant role in the socio-economic development of the Malabar region. Arabs, Greeks, Persians and Romans were the prominent among the traders and who raised the status of Malabar as a trading centre of primary products. Among the export items, pepper, coconut, coconut products, cardamom, ginger and timber were the important products. Pepper was the single largest export earner and accounted for about 45% of the total value of the export from Malabar in 1804 and was known by the name 'black gold'. By the 1840s, coconut and its products emerged as the largest export earner for Malabar.

At the beginning of the 19th century, agriculture was the chief economic activity of the people and which provided the means of livelihood for the majority. Rice was the staple food of the people and the principal agricultural produce. The mode of cultivation was primitive, irrigation facilities were lacked and paddy cultivation was concentrated in low lands, depending on monsoon. commercial crops were concentrated in the north-east part of Malabar region. Coffee plantation was a speciality of Wayanad district and suited to the local climate and soil. Proper encouragements were given by the government for plantation crops of this region and often land was exempted from taxes.

Since the formation of Kerala State, the economy of Malabar has been in the path of planned developement. This has created basically a change in

the trend and pattern of economic development of the region. Measures were taken to reduce the inherited disparities of the various regions under a single yoke. Proper distribution of land was also ensured by the government through various reforms. The Green Revolution brought the region to a level of self-sufficiency in the matter of food grains. The network of social and community services promised a high level of living to the rural masses. But, still, inequality and backwardness persists in the region. It has been seemed that, there is an inherent tendency in the economy to get concentrate its economic activities in the well-off regions. The distribution of income and wealth found to be skewed in some parts of the region, resulting to the disparities in prospects of further development.

II.   **Physical Characteristics**

a.   Geographical Featuers: The land of Malabar is richly endowed with natural resources such as soil, rain falls, forests, and rivers. The land consists of an area of 17463 sq. km. which constitutes nearly 45% of the total area of the Kerala State. According to the geographical features, the land is divided in to three parts: the high land, low land, and the mid-land. The high land constitutes the eastern ghats, low land the coastal belt and the mid-land is the fertile plain between the two. Some of the ever green forests of the state such as the Silent Valley and the Attappady valley are located in Malabar.

b.   Climate :   The diversity in the physical features and climatic conditions of the region makes it difficult to draw a clear demarkation between seasons. Summer and Winter are practically controled by the south-west and the north-east monsoons and Autumn and Spring are slightly distinguishable.

Totally, the climate is favourable for the growth of a variety of plants and trees. The eastern ghats possess cold and refreshing climate and endowed with the thick forests. In the coastal belt, the climate is generally hot with a high degree of atmospheric humidity.

c.   Rainfall :   The rainfalls vary from 50 to 300 inches and shows an average of 210cms. In Malabar, rainfall is the highest in the eastern parts of the Wayanad district, were it falls above 200 inches and lowest is in the eastern ghats of the Palakkad district, where there is less than 60 inches of rainfall. Most of the rivers start from the eastern ghats and flow west-ward to the sea and a chain of back waters connected by cannals run parallel.

III. **Demographic Features** :

Kerala is one of the most densely populated states of India with density of 749 persons per square kilometer. The rate of growth of population is comparatively higher in the northern region and the share of the region's population in the state has been increasing since1971. Inspite of the high rate of growth of population, the low density of the northern region exhibits the rural nature of the economy of Malabar. The density of population in Malabar, when compared to the regions of other states in India, is very high, and which comes about 689 persons per square kilometer. The high density of the region indicates the disproportion of the area of land and the population which is considered

undesirable for the economic progress of a region.

During the decade 1951-61, nearly 12 lakhs of people were added to the existing population of Malabar. An analysis of the growth of population of Malabar during the past five decades shows that, the rate of growth of population has been increasing continuously. The decade 1981-91 shows that more than 20 lakhs of people were added to the existing population of Malabar. The decade also indicates that, both the birth rate and death rates have been declining in the region. For the decade 1951-61, the birth rate for the state was estimated to be 39 persons per thousand, which was reduced to 31 persons per thousand in the year 1970, and 20 persons per thousand in 1990. The death rate for the year 1970 was 9 persons per thousand which has been reduced to 6 persons per thousand in 1990. This shows that, the fall in death rate is more than that of birth rate. The decline in the birth rate is mainly due to the impact of the family planning drive in Kerala, and the improvement in the factors of Human Development Index had contributed to the decline in death rate.

The sex ratio of the region goes parallel with that of the state with an excess of female over male population. There are 1030 females for every thousand males in malabar against the state ratio of 1036 per thousand. Wayanad district is an exemption for this, where the ratio is 966 females per thousand males.

Since the infant mortality rate is low in Kerala, the population of children falling in the age group up to 14 years form 39% of the total population and the high expectancy of life increases the population of the age group above 55 years. This implies that, every year an increasing addition of unproductive consumers are joining to the existing population of the region.

Compared to the southern part of Kerala, the density of population is less in northern region. The Malabar region has an average density of 689 persons per square kilometer against the state density of 749 persons per square kilometer.The following table gives the demographic details of the region. (see table3.1)

Table 3.1

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION, DENSITY AND SEX-RATIO

IN MALABAR - 1991

DISTRICT	Area(KM²)	Population (persons)	Density (Per KM²)	Sex ratio No.of females per 1000 males
Kasargod	1992	1071508	538	1026
Kannur	2966	2251727	759	1049
Wayanad	2131	672128	315	966
Kozhikkode	2344	2619941	1118	1027
Malappuram	3550	3096330	872	1053
Palakkad	4480	2382235	532	1061
Malabar	17463	12093869	689	1030
Kerala	38863	29098518	749	1036

Source : Census reports - 1991

PRIMARY SECTOR

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural sector of the Northern Kerala dominates the economy of Malabar to such an extent that a very high proportion of the working force of the region is engaged in agriculture. It has been the major source of supply of rawmaterials to the state's traditional industries. In 1994-95 nearly 42% of the region's income was constituted by agriculture and allied activities. In 1991, the percentage of workers engaged in the sector was 53%. Since the cultivation of the region is mostly depending on monsoon, the scope for scientific cultivation is less. Irrigation facilities have not been reached every where as per requirements. The variation in climate may frequently result in extreme draught and floods in some parts of the region with regard to the seasons.

Land Utilisation Pattern :- The land utilisation pattern of Kerala state is unique in character. The variety of crops grown in the two regions viz, north and south of the state is seasonal. The inter-changing pattern of crop cultivation makes the holdings suitable to a variety of crops with regard to the climate. In Malabar the proportion of cropped area constitutes about 53% of its total geographical area. The limitation imposed by the availability of arable land has forced the region for intensive cultivation. In 1991, the net area sown in the northern region of the state formed about 60.25% of the total geographical area of the region. The forest land comes about 24%, land put to non-agricultural uses constitutes 7% and cultivable waste land remains 4% of the total area of the region. The following table 3.2 gives the district wise pattern of land utilisation in Malabar.

Table 3.2

DISTRICT-WISE LAND UTILISATION PATTERN IN MALABAR - 1991
(Area in Hectares)

District	Total area	Forest	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Cultivable waste land	Net area sown	Total cropped area
Kasargod	196133	5625	15131	17184	139299	140757
Kannur	296797	48734	23083	4848	203497	265558
Wayanad	212560	78787	7188	3341	115956	176095
Kozhikkode	233330	41386	21063	1531	208851	268971
Malappuram	363230	103417	21890	10162	208851	268971
Palakkad	438980	136257	32865	22798	217229	343372
Malabar	1741030	414206	121220	59864	1047672	407931
Kerala	3885497	1081509	301371	92792	2247967	3021116

Source: Block level statistics, D.E.S. Thiruvananthapuram. 1992.

Census of India 1991

Important crops: The last few years of the present decade have been noted for a decline in the area of rice production in Malabar. The region constitutes about 47% of the rice producing area of the state. In 1994-95 nearly 50% of the state's rice production was in Malabar.   But the continuous reduction in the area of the rice cultivation together with its declining productivity has changed the pattern of crop cultivation in the region.   The search for profitable crops has diversified the cultivation and croping pattern of the region by giving a great blow to the food sector of the economy.   The rice production of the region during the year

1994-95 was 492488 tonnes and the productivity was 1766 Kg per hectare. The district wise distribution of rice production and productivity are given in the table 3.3.

Table 3.3

DISTRICT-WISE RICE PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY IN MALABAR 1994-95

District	Production of rice (in tonnes)	Productivity (Kg/hectare)
Kasargod	20794	1699
Kannur	26066	1507
Wayanad	50492	2217
Kozhikkode	10543	1247
Malappuram	70825	1684
Palakkad	313768	2240
Malabar	492488	1766
Kerala	975065	1937

Source : Economic Review -1995, SPB Thiruvananthapuram. Statistics for planning 1993, DES, Thiruvananthapuram.

The other important crops of the region are, sugarcane, pepper, ginger, turmeric, cardamom, betalnuts, banana and other plantations, cashewnuts, tapioca, jack, mango, tamarind, pappaya, cocoa, lemongrass, pineapple, sesamum, coconut, tea, coffee and rubber. Commercialisation of agriculture is a recent trend in this region.

<u>Live Stock</u> :   The live stock of the region comprises cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry. Animal husband∤ry is another source of lively hood for the people of Malabar. It is a part of their occupation with agricultural activities. About 70 to 75% of the region's population in the primary sector are engaged in this along with their main occupation. One of the specialities of the region in this regard is the lack of specialisation. The milk produced in the rural villages of the region are used domestically and excess of which will be given to the market agency. Since the supply is not regular, the income from this sources cannot be treated as a regular earning.

<u>Fisheries</u> : The coastal region of Malabar is highly potential for fisheries activities. Nearly 30% of the population of the region are earning their living from this sector. The peculiarity of the sector is that, it absorbs the working force without any sex or age discrimination. About 42.6% of the fish landing of the state is in Malabar region. The activities of the region are mainly concentrated in Kozhikkode district which is a major exporting centre of the region. But still, the lack of sea-port in this region is obviously an obstacle in the way of fisheries development in Malabar.

SECONDARY SECTOR

INDUSTRY

The year 1880 has been noted for the commencement of industrialisation in Malabar with the arrival of the western missionaries and British estate owners. The establishment of tiles factories in Kozhikkode and Palakkad are considered as the commendable pioneer contributions made by them in the northern region of Kerala. Gradually, the trade relations of Malabar with the western world have given momentum to establishment of industries of primary products even before independence. The major industrial products of Malabar were coconut oil, sugar, sesame oil, coir and coir-products, tiles, bricks, matches, metal vessels, clay products and soaps.

The coastal regions like, Beypore, Ponnani, Parappanangadi, Thirurangadi and Quilandy were the centres of coir production, while tiles were produced in Olavakkode (Palakkad District), Ponnani (Malappuram district) and Feroke (Kozhikkode district). Kozhikkode and Kannur were the major spinning centres under the British rule, which could sustain their position even after the formation of the state. The indigenous industries like coir, cashew, handloom, handicrafts and beedi industries were found profitable, and which could contribute a prominent share to the region's foreign exchange. / Kozhikkode, Palakkad and Kannur are the outstanding industrial districts of the region. The general policy followed by the region in the matter of industrialisation is starting industries by using maximum natural resources.

<u>Registered Units</u> :   In the year 1994 the total number of registered working factories of the Malabar region was 5869, while that of the state was 15357.   This means that, the share of the state's registered working factories for the region was 38%.   The share of the small scale industrial units of the region for the same year was 29%.   There were 18 government of India companies in Kerala during the year 1994-95, out of which Malabar region possesses only three, viz., Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. Palakkad, Instrumentation Ltd. Palakkad and Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kannur.   These companies provide employment for 1818 persons as on 31 march 1995.   This implies that the Govt. of India undertakings has only meagre role in the industrial sector of the region.   The table 3.4 shows the district wise distribution of registered industrial units in Malabar.

Table 3.4

DISTRICT-WISE REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN MALABAR

District	No.of Regd. working factories (1994)	No. of registered small scale units (1995)	Govt. of India companies (1995)
Kasargod	210	2861	–
Kannur	1415	6860	1
Wayanad	134	2142	–
Kozhikkode	1600	9451	–
Malappuram	844	5674	
Palakkad	1666	9136	2
Malabar	5869 (38%)	36124 (29%)	3 (17%)
Kerala	15357 (100%)	126220 (100%)	18 (100%)

Source : Economic Review, SPB. Thiruvananthapuram.

Industrial Employment :- Employment in the industrial sector of the region consist of opportunities in government as well as private sectors and co-operative sectors. In the year 1993, the employment provided by the registered factories of the region was 91481, where as that of the state was 412971, which indicates that, the region absorbs less than one-fourth of the state's workers in this category. The registered small scale units of the region during

the year 1995 provided employment for 227002 workers which comes about 32% of the state's workers in the category. Of the total house hold industry workers of the state, 26% are employing in Malabar. Table 3.5 provides the district wise details of the industrial employment in Malabar.

Table 3.5

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN MALABAR

District	Employment in Registered factories 1994	Employment in Registered small-scale units - 1995	Employment in house hold ind-ustries - 1991
Kasargod	2851	23228	1887
Kannur	24310	68525	7851
Wayanad	2059	7297	1084
Kozhikkode	29960	52006	9837
Malappuram	9507	23235	12184
Palakkad	22794	52711	21904
Malabar	91481(22%)	227002(32%)	54747(26%)
Kerala	412971(100%)	703161(100%)	213854(100%)

Source : Economic Review 1994, 1995, SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.
Census reports 1991.

Performance of Industries :- The   investments   in   the   government of India undertaking companies of the region and their production turn over during the year 1995, as on March 31st is given in the table 3.6 below.

Table 3.6

INVESTMENTS IN GOVT. OF INDIA COMPANIES IN MALABAR

Company	Capital investment (Rs. lakhs)	Value of production turn over (Rs. lakhs)	Net profit/ Net loss
1. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	N.A	11483.00	(-) 528.72
2. Instrumentation Ltd.	2416.07	2979.27	(+) 369.00*
3. Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills	519.35	1233.15	(+) 47.75

Source : Economic Review 1995, SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.

N.A   : Not Available.

*   : Profit before taxation.

The district wise investments and production of goods and services in the small scale industrial units of Malabar region is given in the table 3.7 below.

Table 3.7

INVESTMENTS AND PRODUCTION IN SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN MALABAR-1995(Rs. lakhs)

District	Total Investment	Value of goods and services produced.
Kasargod	3100.15	N.A
Kannur	6848.70	N.A
Wayanad	1134.58	1143.58
Kozhikkode	7256.42	31059.32
Malappuram	8420.04	13990.41
Palakkad	11180.60	26757.31
Malabar	37940.49	72950.62
Kerala	136734.18	380776.88

Source: Economic Review, 1995, SPB Thiruvananthapuram.
N.A : Not Available.

Power :- The power sector is the fulcrum on which the entire industrial activity revolves and on which rests the pace of growth and development of an economy. The pattern of energy consumption of the state shows that the industrial sector of the state consumes the largest share. In 1994-95, the industrial sector of the economy consumed 36.97% of the total power consumed in the state, followed by the domestic sector which consumed a share of 32.74%.

The dependence of the state in hydro-electric power alone together with the shortage in power generation in the northern region of Kerala results in inadequate distribution of power over the region of Malabar, which reflects in low voltage and frequent load-shedding. The only power project of the Malabar region is the Kuttiady project. The installed capacity of the project as on 31st march 1995 was 75 M.W with the firm power 28 M.W. The project generated 268 million units of power during the year 1994-95, which forms merely 4.7% of the power produced in the state during the same period.

Inspite of the shortage in power supply, the whole villages of Malabar region have been electrified in the year 1979 as a part of the rural electrification programme of the state.

TERTIARY SECTOR.

Transport and Communication :

The changing structure of Kerala economy provides a substantially growing tertiary sector with a well developed transport and communication net-work. As a part of the Kerala state, Malabar region also has an advanced road transport and communication infra-stucture. In 1994-95, the total length of PWD roads in Malabar was 8615 kilometers while that of the state was 22114 kilometers. This means that about 39% of the state's PWD roads are in Malabar region. In 1995, the share of the State Highways for the region of Malabar was 35.8% with a length of 842.44 Km. The proportion of major district roads for the region was 32.4% of that of the state. Malabar has a greater part of village roads in the state which constitute 65% which play a prominent role in the rural area of the region.

About 29% of the state's total vehicles are on the roads of Malabar. Of the total stage carriers in Kerala, 24% is under public sector and the remaining are in private and co-operative sectors. The public sector carriers cover the major part of the routes in Southern Kerala, where as in the northern region it is the private sector which runs it efficiently and profitably. The following tables 3.8 and 3.9 give the division-wise length of PWD roads and distrct-wise distribution of motor vehicles on roads in Malabar.

Table 3.8

DIVISION-WISE LENGTH OF PWD ROADS IN MALABAR - 1995

Name of Division	Total length of PWD Roads(Kmts)	State Highways (Kmts)
Kasargod	1034.02	28.97
Vadakara	69.76	12.00
Kannur	1705.72	135.23
Wayanad	701.72	90.67
Kozhikkode	1462.73	182.21
Manjeri	1845.80	249.87
Palakkad	1785.47	143.51
Malabar	8615.20 (39%)	842.44 (36%)
Kerala	22114.20 (100%)	2353.84(100%)

Source : PWD (R&B), Economic Review 1995, SPB Thiruvananthapuram.

Table 3.9

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES -1994 -95

District	Number of Motor Vehicles
Kasargod	22370
Kannur	47173
Wayanad	11943
Kozhikkode	91368
Malappuram	57600
Palakkad	61847
Malabar	292301 (29%)
Kerala	1005922(100%)

Source: Economic Review-1995, SPB Thiruvananthapuram.

The railway route of Malabar region consists of both broad-guage and metre-guage. Kerala had a railway route of 913 Kmts length in 1986-87 of which Malabar possessed 371 Kmts and with services from Shorannur to Thirur, Kozhikkode, Vadakara, Thalassery, Kannur, Kasargod, Nilambur and Palakkad connecting the main railway stations of the region.

Malabar possesses one medium-scale sea port and six small scale sea ports. The medium scale port is the Beypore sea port which is in Kozhikkode district. The other ports are in Ponnani, Vadakara, Thalassery, Kannur, Azheeckal and in Kasargod. The scope for water transpot is less in Malabar region.

The only airport of the region is the Kozhikkode Air Port at Karipur, which began services in 1988. The Vayudoot service started in 1989 to connect Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikkode and subsequently trips to gulf countries were also considered.

The region has achieved remarkable progress in its communication systems. The important communication agencies are the department of Post and Telegraph and that of Telecommunications. About 41% of the state's post offices are in Malabar region, which are distributed among the nine postal divisions of the

region viz, Kasargod, Kannur, Thalassery, Vadakara, Kozhikkode, Manjeri, Thirur, Palakkad and Ottapalam. In 1993, there were 18 head post offices, 482 sub-post offices, 187 ED sub-offices and 1380 branch offices in Malabar, which make its services efficiently even in remote villages. During the year 1994-95, the average area served by one post office in the Malabar region was 8.91 sq.km, benefiting an average number of 6056 persons, where as which was for the state during the same period was 7.73 sq.km and 6138 persons respectively. The district-wise distribution of post offices and average area and population served by one post office in the region is given in the table 3.10 below.

The telecommunication network of the region has shown tremendous progress during the present decade. The introduction of new telephone exchanges with increased capacity has brought the remote regions under the communication network. The automatic exchanges, point to point STD routes, group dialling system and telex connections are commendable in this direction. In 1995, the average area served by one telephone exchange was 65.4 sq.km for Malabar region and 53.5 sq.km for the state. There are 727 telephone exchanges in Kerala out of which , the Malabar region possesses 287 exchanges which brings 39% of its share to the region. The working connections of the region come about 78% of the region's equipped capacity, where as which was for the state was 82%.

Table 3.10

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POST OFFICES AND AVERAGE
AREA & POPULATION SERVED BY ONE POST OFFICE
IN 1994-95

District	Number of post offices	Average area served by one post office (Sq.Km)	Average population served by one post office (persons)
Kasargod	234	8.51	5013
Kannur	378	7.85	6362
Wayanad	161	13.24	4540
Kozhikkode	418	5.61	6696
Malappuram	430	8.26	8070
Palakkad	450	9.96	5653
Malabar	2071 (41%)	8.91	6056
Kerala	5026 (100%)	7.73	6138

Source : Economic Review, 1995, SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.

Banking

The development of banking sector has been making remarkable changes in the structure of the state economy for the last two decades. The major agencies in the banking sector of the economy consist of commercial banks, industrial banks, co-operative banks and other regional rural banks including indigenous bankers.

Malabar region constitutes nearly 35% of the state's banking institutions. The distribution of these institutions in the region is greatly influenced by the inflow of foreign money from the migrants who are working in the Middle-East and other parts of the world. In 1993, the region's deposits in commercial banks accounted only 13.6% of the total deposits of the state, and the credit accounted 13.4% of that of the state. This implies that the proportion of deposit and credits in the commercial banks of the region is very low compared to that of the state.

The credit-deposit ratio of commercial banks in Kerala during the year 1993 was 47.49, while that of the Malabar region was 46.71. The small proportion of the deposit together with low credit-deposit ratio of the region indicates that, the credit availability in the northern Kerala is very low compared to that of the southern part of the state. (given in table 3.11)

Table 3.11

PERFORMANCE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN MALABAR-1993
(Rs in crores)

District	No.of Banks	Deposits	Credits	Credit-deposit ratio.
Kasargod	101	1194	645	54.02
Kannur	197	5795	1856	32.02
Wayanad	64	996	1714	172.08
Kozhikkode	227	7642	6414	83.93
Malappuram	179	12377	3280	26.50
Palakkad	224	10027	3857	38.46
Malabar	992	38031 (13.6%)	17766 (13.4%)	46.71
Kerala	2885	279091 (100%)	132554 (100%)	47.49

Source: Statistics for planning 1993. D.E.S Thiruvananthapuram.
Reserve Bank of India.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.

Social and community services play a vital role in the physical quality of human life. The Human Development Index (HDI) of the Kerala state is quite high compared to the other states of India. This is because of the emphasis given by the government to the social development programme, such as education, public health, family welfare, housing and rural upliftment programmes.

Education :- Kerala has acheived the highest effective literacy rate of 89.81% in 1991 against the all India level of 52.21%. The female literacy of the state is 86.17% where as that of the nation is 39.29%.

The Malabar region has a literacy rate of 86.17%, which is lower than that of the southern region of the state. Female literacy of the region is 81.37, which is below the state average.

In 1992-93, there were 5488 schools in Malabar while the state possessed 12182 institutions. The share of the state's schools for the region was 45%, with 47% of the state's students. The average number of students in the schools in Malabar is 503, where as that of the state is 482.

The region possesses about 30% of the state's Arts & Science colleges including both government and private colleges, with a share of 23% of students. (see table - 3.12)

Table 3.12

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND STUDENTS IN MALABAR-1992-93

District	SCHOOLS		ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGES	
	No. of Institutions	No. of Students	No. of Institutions	No. of Students
Kasargod	506	244503	4	4875
Kannur	1258	503024	9	18382
Wayanad	259	147627	4	3442
Kozhikkode	1219	570243	14	22198
Malappuram	1330	783598	11	13594
Palakkad	916	511532	10	19236
Malabar	5488(45%)	2760527(47%)	52(30%)	81727(23.36%)
Kerala	12182(100%)	5868736(100%)	173(100%)	349926(100%)

Source : Statistics for planning 1993, D.E.S Thiruvananthapuram.

Health : The health standard of Kerala is comparatively higher among the states of India, which is comparable to that of the advanced countries.   The notable acheivements in health care reflected in the attainment of low infant mortality rate, low maternal mortality rate, low birth rate, low death rate and high life expectancy. In 1995, the infant mortality rate has been estimated as

13 per 1000 population for the state and 73 per 1000 for the nation. The maternal mortality rate has been reduced to the minimum in Kerala and the rate is below one for every three thousand deliveries. The death rate which is an important indicator of health development has been 6 per thousand for the state in 1995 as against the all India rate of 9 per thousand. The average life expectancy of the state is 69 years for men and 73.5 years for females.

In 1995, there were 507 government medical institutions in Malabar, which constituted about 42% of the total institutions of the state. The availability of bed in such institution indicates that the malabar region is behind the southern part of the state with 1040 persons per bed, where as that of the state is 810 persons per one bed. (see table 3.13 and 3.14 below.)

Table 3.13

GOVT. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND BEDS IN MALABAR-1995

District	Total Govt. Medical Insti- tutions	Available beds	Population per bed
Kasargod	58	657	1720
Kannur	102	2335	1018
Wayanad	39	808	877
Kozhikkode	89	4308	642
Malappuram	115	2105	1552
Palakkad	104	2059	1220
Malabar	507(42%)	12272	1040
Kerala	1212(100%)	37905	810

Source: Economic Review. 1995. SPB Thiruvananthapuram.

Table 3.14

RURAL FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES IN MALABAR-1994

District	Main Centres	Sub-centres	Total
Kasargod	44	161	205
Kannur	70	282	352
Wayanad	27	177	204
Kozhikkode	63	326	389
Malappuram	89	419	508
Palakkad	79	392	471
Malabar	372	1757	2129(42%)
Kerala	871	4223	5094(100%)

Source : Economic Review, 1994. SPB. Thiruvananthapuram..

Housing :- The housing condition and the number of houses per population can be taken as a good indicator for social welfare. The rural houses of the region are mostly charecterised by lack of sanitation and inadequacy in availability of water. Thatched roofs are the speciality of houses in remote villages with temporary constructions of walls either with mud or with wooden planks or bamboo.

The average number of persons in a house is six in Malabar, where as five in Kerala. The number of households exceeds the number of houses in both rural and urban areas of the region.

A large number of rural houses are yet to be electrified. The houses with sanitary facilities come below 15% and 41% of houses are experiencing scarcity of water. As per the estimate of the year 1991, the rural houses of Malabar region constitute 77%, while that of the Kerala state was 75%. The following table 3.15 gives the distribution of occupied residential rural and urban houses in Malabar.

Table 3.15

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN HOUSES IN MALABAR - 1991

District	Rural houses (000's)	Urben houses (000's)	Total (000's)
Kasargod	151	29	180
Kannur	192	176	368
Wayanad	129	5	134
Kozhikkode	292	160	452
Malappuram	433	43	476
Palakkad	371	68	439
Malabar	1568	481	2049
Kerala	4077	1383	5460

Source: Statistics for planning- 1993, D.E.S. Thiruvananthapuram.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

The northern part of Kerala state, comprised of six districts viz, Kasargod, Kannur, Wayanad, Kozhikkode, Malappuram and Palakkad constitute the region of Malabar, which was a part of the Madras Presidency under the British rule. The colonial rule and the trade relations of the region with the far-east and the west have influenced much in shaping the structure of the economy of Malabar.

The region of Malabar is richly endowed with natural resources such as soil, rainfalls, forests, rivers and sea. The geographical features and the climatic conditions of the region are favourable for the growth of a variety of plants and trees. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the region and the source of livelihood for more than 50% of the people. The scope for scientific cultivation is less in Malabar as the cultivation mainly depends on monsoon. The secondary sector is comparatively weaker in the region than that in southern part of the state. The tertiary sector is comparatively advanced and possesses a good infra-structure to serve the economy.

The profile of the region indicates the backwardness and agricultural nature of the economy of Malabar with high population pressure, excessive dependence on agriculture, low standard of living and stagnation of the industrial sector. The region exhibits an inherited disparity in the distribution of economic resources from the foreign rulers which helped the region to concentrate its economic activities in the well-off regions. This has ultimately resulted in the 'growing points' and the 'lagging regions' in Northern Kerala.

CHAPTER FOUR

Chapter IV

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN KERALA
A DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS

The present chapter analyses the trend and pattern of economic development of the Northern Kerala since the formation of Kerala State in 1956. An attempt has also been made to compare the development of the northern region of the state to that of the southern part. The analysis is based on 15 indicators of development selected from various sectors of the economy. The indicators used in the study are population, density of population, literacy, income, employment, agriculture, production of rice, industry, transport, communication, banking, power, education, health and housing. The district-wise data given in the chapter helps to make a comparison between the districts of the region. The analysis is presented in seven sections as follows:

1. Demographic change,

2. The impact of gulf migration,

3. Growth of income,

4. Growth in employment,

5. Primary sector,

6. Secondary sector, and

7. Tertiary sector.

I.   **DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE**

A.   Population growth :-

Kerala is one of the most densely populated states of India with a density of 749 persons per square kilometer. The population growth in Kerala had remained higher than that of the nation (India) till 1971. The period from 1971 to 1991 had shown a desirable change in the trend of population growth in Kerala as the rate of growth brought down from the national average of 2% to 1.6% per annum. The growth rate for the last decade 1981-91 had again come down to1.43 percent per annum, which is considerd to be a moderate rate when compared to that of the all India average of 2.4 percent.

Malabar, the northern region of the present day Kerala state with its six districts possesses 41.6% of the state`s population with an average density of 689 persons per sq.km. The rate of growth of population of the region has been declining since the year 1971. The rate declined from 2.92% per annum in 1971 to 2.01 % per annum in 1991.Compared to the southern part of the state, the rate of growth of population is higher in the Malabar region. (see table-4.1). The table shows that, for the last four decades, the region`s population had registered a higher rate of growth than that of the state. This indicates that the share of the region`s population in the state has been increasing continuously since the beginning of the state. In 1961, the share of the region`s population was 36.9% which was increased to 41.6% in 1991.

Table 4.1

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION IN KERALA AND MALABAR
(1951 to 1991)

YEAR	KERALA		MALABAR	
	Population (in lakhs)	Annual average Growth rate (%)	Population (in lakhs)	Annual average Growth rate (%)
1951	135.49	2.08	50.05	- -
1961	169.04	2.24	61.74	2.34
1971	213.47	2.26	79.77	2.92
1981	254.54	1.74	100.49	2.58
1991	290.11	1.39	120.68	2.01

Source: Census reports.

The district-wise analysis shows that, the decennial growth rate of population for the year 1981-91 is the highest in Malappuram district with 28.87 % , followed by Kasargod with 22.78 % and the lowest rate is in Palakkad district, where the decadal growth rate is 16.52%. For the same period, the region of Malabar has registered its growth rate as 20.47% against the state average of 14.32%. It must be noted that, all the districts of the region have registered a higher rate of growth than the state average. (given in table - 4.2).

Table-4.2

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION GROWTH IN MALABAR

(DECENNIAL RATE OF GROWTH)

DISTRICT	1971-81	1981-91	VARIATION
KASARGOD	27.78	22.78	-5.00
KANNUR	24.34	16.63	-7.71
WAYANAD	33.87	21.32	-12.55
KOZHIKKODE	23.25	16.69	-6.56
MALAPPURAM	29.43	28.87	-0.56
PALAKKAD	21.30	16.52	-4.78
MALABAR	26.66	20.47	-6.19
KERALA	19.24	14.32	-4.92

Source: Census of India. 1981,1991.

Compared to the previous decade, the rate of growth of population for the decade 1981-91 has declined considerably both in Malabar and in Kerala. The variation is more in Malabar than that of the state. Among the districts of the region, variation is more significant in Wayanad district and less in Malappuram district where the decline is 12.55% and 0.56% respectively. The table indicates that, the population growth in three districts viz, Kannur, Kozhikkode and Palakkad are moderate where the rate is below the region's average through out the years.

B. Density of population:-

Compared to the southern part of Kerala State, the Malabar region has a low density of population. In the year 1961, the density of the region was 353 persons per sq.km, where as that of the state was 434 persons per sq.km. The 1991 estimate shows that, the Malabar region's density has increased to 689 persons per sq.km, and that of the state to 749 persons per sq.km. The increase in density is higher in Malabar as it registered 95.18% increase against the state's increase of 72.58%.

Among the districts of Malabar, Kozhikkode is the most densely populated district with a density of 1118 persons per sq.km, followed by Malappuram with 872 persons per sq.km, and the least density is in Wayanad district, where the density is 315 persons per sq.km. Table-4.3 provides the district-wise distribution of density in Malabar.

Table-4.3.

DISTRICT-WISE DECENNIAL DENSITY OF POPULATION IN MALABAR- (1961 to 1991) Per Sq.Km..

DISTRICT	1961	1971	1981	1991	Rank in 1991
Kasargod	-	-	-	538	4
Kannur	318	414	565	759	3
Wayanad	-	-	260	315	6
Kozhikkode	392	557	957	1118	1
Malappuram	-	510	677	872	2
Palakkad	349	383	456	532	5
Malabar	353	466	583	689	
Kerala	434	548	655	749	

Source: Census reports, 1961 to 1991.

C. Literacy:-

The literacy status of Malabar is behind the state average.The average literacy of Malabar region in 1991 was 86.17% where as that of the state was 89.81%. Among the districts of the region, Kannur ranks the top position with a literacy of 91.48 percent, followed by Kozhikkode with 91.10% and the least literate district of the region is Palakkad where the literacy rate is 81.27%. For the region, the male literates outnumber the female.This is the same for the southern region of the state also. The decennial district-wise literacy rates are given in the table-4.4.

Table-4.4

DISTRICT-WISE LITERACY RATES OF MALABAR.

DISTRICT	1961	1971	1981	1991	RANK(1991)
Kasargod	--	--	--	82.51	5
Kannur	41.29	54.69	65.74	91.48	1
Wayanad	--	--	58.33	82.73	4
Kozhikkode	44.88	57.59	70.12	91.10	2
Malappuram	34.29	47.74	60.50	87.94	3
Palakkad	33.69	46.50	58.00	81.27	6
Malabar	38.53	51.63	62.54	86.17	
Kerala	46.85	60.16	70.42	89.81	

Source: Statistics for planning, 1972, 1983, D.E.S, Thiruvananthapuram

Census of India, 1991, Kerala.

Table-4.4 shows that, the level of literacy in the northern region of Kerala has been below the state average since the formation of the state. How ever, the last decade alone had shown a change in it in the desired direction as it brought down the differences in the rate of literacy between the northern and the southern regions of the state to a considerable extent.

A study of the female literacy of the districts in Malabar indicates that, the trend for female education has been increasing in all the districts. While Kannur district ranks the highest female literacy of the region, Kasargod district remains as the least literate district in the region. The district-wise female literacy rate of the region is given in the table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5

DISTRICT-WISE FEMALE LITERACY OF MALABAR

District	1981	1991	Rank
Kasargod	--	76.29	5
Kannur	59.48	87.65	1
Wayanad	51.51	77.69	4
Kozhikkode	63.82	86.79	2
Malappuram	55.34	84.09	3
Palakkad	51.55	75.72	6
Malabar	56.34	81.37	
Kerala	65.73	86.17	

Source: Estimated from census reports.

The rural literacy of Malabar region is 80.2% where as that of the state is 88.92%. Literacy rate is higher in urban areas both for the northern and the southern regions of the state. Among the districts of Malabar, Kozhikkode ranks the first in rural literacy with 90.43% followed by Kannur with 89.97% and Palakkad lies at the bottom with 80.2% of rural literacy.

II. **THE IMPACT OF GULF-MIGRATION**

One of the contributing factors to the economic growth of Northern Kerala since the mid-1970s was the impact of gulf-migration and the resultant remittances of income to the region. The Housing and Employment Survey of the Department of Economics and Statistics (Kerala) says that, nearly 95% of the international migration from Kerala was towards the Middle-East.

The total migrants from India to the Middle-East including both workers and non workers come about 28 lakhs. According to one estimate, about 14 lakhs of the migrants are from Kerala state and who contribute nearly 50% of the total remittances of income to India (B.A Prakash, 1996). Of the total migrants from Kerala, from 10 to 15% are non workers (wife and family members). Available evidences indicate that, the intensity of migrants are more in Northern Kerala and the share of income remittances is also high in the region.

The period from 1976 to 1979 was the initial phase of migration from Malabar which was characterised by a steady growth in income. The second phase has been marked as the peak period especially during the year 1982-83, and the trend of which continued up to the year 1989-90 when a sudden decline in the inflow of income occured as a result of the massive withdrawal of workers from the Middle-East to the home country due to the gulf-war. The period of the next five years from 1991-95 has been characterised as the revival phase of migration with an increasing trend in the inflow of money from abroad. It has been estimated that, the total remittance of income to Kerala state during the year 1994 was Rs.5800 crores, which constitutes about 50% of the total remittance of India. The DES survey 1980 had estimated a district-wise distribution of migrants to the Middle-East. (Table 4.6). The workers remittances are given in table-4.7.

Table-4.6

DISTRICT-WISE BREAK-UPS OF MIGRANTS TO THE MIDDLE-EAST IN 1980

DISTRICT	Migrants		Number of Migrants per 1000 population
	Number	Percent	
Kasargod	8176	4.4	9.3
Kannur	16318	8.7	8.4
Wayanad	248	0.1	0.4
Kozhikkode	16925	9.1	7.5
Palakkad	7034	3.8	3.4
Malappuram	34845	18.7	14.5
Malabar	83546	44.8	7.25
Kerala	186545	100.00	7.30

Source : Housing and Employment Survey, D.E.S, 1982, Thiruvananthapuram.

Table 4.7
WORKER'S REMITTANCES TO KERALA. (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Remittance to Kerala	Remittances as percent of Net State Domestic Product
1980	82430	21.5
1981	78035	19.2
1982	91085	19.3
1983	99285	17.9
1984	111775	18.2
1985	101765	15.6
1986	112095	15.2
1987	132385	16.0
1988	120730	13.1
1989	136570	12.8
1990	130980	10.7
1991	233455	15.4
1992	206590	12.0
1993	358680	19.0
1994	580000	27.0

Source : B.A Prakash (1996), Migration and Economic Development: The Economic Impact of Gulf migration on Kerala, paper presented in the International Conference on Kerala's Development Experience, New Delhi, Dec. 1996.

III   <u>GROWTH OF INCOME</u>

A. <u>Growth in NDP</u> :- The over all economic performance of the Malabar region is clearly seen from its level of NDP. An analysis of the growth of NDP of the region, the variations in percapita income and the sectoral composition of income exhibits the structural changes occured in the economy and its pattern of development.

The period from 1980-81 to 1994-95 had witnessed high fluctuations in the rate of growth of NDP of Malabar region, with an initial decline at an average rate of 1.68 percent per annum for the period from 1980-81 to 1985-86. The same period had shown an increase in the NDP of the state at an average rate of 1.34 percent per year. The successive 5 years have been marked for a hike in income both for the region and the state. The northern part registered an average rate of 8.29 percent per year where as that of the state was 5.67 percent. This hike in NDP was not steady as it shown a downward trend from 1990-91 to 1994-95. The analysis shows that, the fluctuations in growth of NDP is more in Malabar region than that in the southern part of the state.

The period from 1985-86 to 1990-91 was a period of boom for all the districts of the region. The successive years up to 1995 were recessional for the region except for the district Kozhikkode. It should be noted that, the Kannur district, which was marked for the sharp decline of NDP during the initial

year of analysis became the first in growth during the terminal year. Conversely, Wayanad district had shown an opposite trend, which was the first in growth of NDP at the beginning year of analysis has been brought back to the last place during the terminal year. Compared to the southern part of the state, the rate of growth of NDP is higher in the Northern Kerala. (see table-4.8)

Table-4.8

DISTRICT-WISE GROWTH OF NDP* IN MALABAR
(1980-81 as base year)

DISTRICT	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF INCOME FOR THE PERIOD			
	From 1980-81 to 1985-86	From 1985-86 to 1990-91	From 1990-91 to 1994-95	From 1980-81 to 1994-95
Kasargod	-----	+9.87	+7.49	+8.68
Kannur	-7.75	+8.16	+7.91	+2.77
Wayanad	+4.01	+5.59	+4.91	+4.84
Kozhikkode	-2.02	+5.64	+7.72	+3.78
Malappuram	-1.99	+10.88	+6.01	+4.97
Palakkad	-0.68	+11.19	+6.93	+5.81
Malabar	-1.68	+8.29	+6.83	+4.48
Kerala	+1.34	+5.67	+5.36	+4.12

Source:- Estimated from Economic Review, 1990,1995, SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.
    * NDP at factor cost.

Among the districts of Malabar, the average rate of growth of NDP for the 15 years from 1980-81 to 1994-95 is the highest in Kasargod district with 8.68 percent followed by Palakkad with 5.81 percent and the lowest growth is in Kannur district, where the rate of growth is 2.77% per year. The two districts with growth rate below the region's average growth rate are Kannur and Kozhikkode.

B.   Growth of Percapita Income :-

The percapita income, which is the measuring rode of Humen Development Index is very low in the northern region of Kerala. The rate of growth is also behind the state average. The region's percapita income at current prices has increased from Rs.1378 in 1980-81 to Rs. 6347 in 1994-95, showing 4.6 times increase. The average annual growth rate of percapita income for the region is 2.33 percent as against the state's average of 3.45 percent.

Of the 15 years analysis of percapita income of the region from 1980-81 to 1994-95, the initial five years had witnessed a declining trend and the successive period had shown an increasing trend in its rate of growth.

Among the districts of the region, Kasargod ranks the first in growth of percapita income followed by Palakkad and the least growth is in Wayanad district. Kannur and Wayanad are the two districts which lie below the regional

average in growth of percapita income. The declining tendency in the rate of growth of percapita income of the three districts viz, Wayanad, Malappuram and Palakkad during the period 1990-91 to 1994-95 indicates the lagging nature of economic activities in those districts. (see table 4.9).

Table-4.9.

DISTRICT-WISE GROWTH OF PERCAPITA INCOME (1980-81 prices)

DISTRICT	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE FOR THE PERIOD			
	From 1980-81 to 1985-86	From 1985-86 to 1990-91	From 1990-91 to 1994-95	From 1980-81 to 1994-95
Kasargod	-----	+4.08	+5.76	+4.92
Kannur	-1.95	+2.81	+5.63	+2.16
Wayanad	-0.60	+2.42	+1.28	+1.03
Kozhikkode	-1.37	+2.59	+6.15	+2.46
Malappuram	-2.32	+5.61	+4.32	+2.54
Palakkad	-0.57	+5.58	+5.02	+3.34
Malabar	-1.36	+3.85	+4.69	+2.33
Kerala	-0.60	+3.92	+7.02	+3.45

Source:- Estimated from Economic Review, 1988, 1990, 1995, SPB, Thiruvananthapuram. Statistics for planning, 1993, D.E.S, Thiruvananthapuram.

The district-wise distribution of percapita income shows the heterogeneous trend in the growth of percapita income of various districts. Malappuram is the single district lying below the region's average level, which is

below the state average. Kozhikkode district ranks the first place in the percapita income, followed by Kannur and Wayanad without much differences. It has been found that, the percapita income of the Wayanad district had mounted up during the year 1990-91 which was above the percapita income of all other districts of the region. The district-wise distribution of percapita income at current and constant prices are given in the table-4.10 below.

Table-4.10

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PERCAPITA INCOME
IN MALABAR (at current & constant prices)

DISTRICT	CURRENT PRICES			CONSTANT PRICES (1980-81)		
	1980-81	1990-91	1994-95	1980-81	1990-91	1994-95
Kasargod	-----	3659	6538	-----	1559	1948
Kannur	1571	3872	6818	1571	1665	2057
Wayanad	-----	4301	6724	-----	1999	2076
Kozhikkode	1588	3949	7179	1588	1670	2117
Malappuram	1045	2592	4315	1045	1094	1295
Palakkad	1307	3082	6508	1307	1623	1972
Malabar	1378	3576	6347	1378	1602	1911
Kerala	1508	4200	6983	1508	1615	2113

Source: Economic Review - 1995, SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.

C.   <u>GROWTH OF SECTORAL INCOME</u> :-

An analysis of the sectoral income of the region for the period from 1980-81 to 1994-95 shows that, the income of the primary sector has increased at an annual average rate of 4.29% and that of the secondary and tertiary sectors at 4.35% and 5.06% respectively. The primary sector of the Malabar region has registered a higher rate of growth than that of the state where the growth rate is 2.57% per year. The other two sectors have shown only nominal variations between the northern and the southern regions of the state. (see table-4.11). The period from 1980-81 to 1985-86 had registered a decline in the primary and secondary sectors of the economy of Malabar. The income of the primary sector declined at an average rate of 2.46% per year and that of the secondary sector at a rate of 3.61%. The tertiary sector alone had shown an increase in its income at a rate of 1.02% per year. The successive years from 1985-86 to 1990-91 had shown the highest rate of growth for all the sectors.

Between the years 1980-81 to 1985-86 the primary and secondary sectors of the Malabar region were behind the state's sectors where as during 1985-86 to 1990-91, the trend became diametrically opposite, and the state's sectors were brought behind that of the region of Malabar. The last five years of the study ending with the year 1994-95 have shown a moderate growth with out much variations among the sectors of the two regions except in the primary   sector

of the southern part of the state. The analysis shows that, during the period under study, the Malabar economy had made a shift in its growth from the tertiary sector to the secondary sector and from the primary sector to the tertiary sector, but no shift has been taken place in the state economy as the sectors continued its growth with out any change in its ranks.

Among the districts, the average growth of NDP in primary sector is the highest in Kasargod district with 11.52% per year followed by Palakkad with 5.48% and the least growth is registered in Kannur district, where the average annual rate of growth of the sector is 1.23%.   The growth of the secondary sector is the highest in Palakkad district with 6.97% followed by Kasargod with 6.02%, and Wayanad being the last with 3.05% growth per year. In the tertiary sector, Kasargod district ranks the top position with a growth rate of 8.52% per annum, and Wayanad ranks the second with 6.96%, where as Kannur district lies at the bottom with an average growth rate of 3.17% per year. (see table-4.11).

There are three districts in Malabar region where the average annual rate of growth of the primary sector is below the region's average. They are Kannur, Kozhikkode and Malappuram. The secondary sectors of the Kannur, Wayanad and Kozhikkode districts have shown a lower rate of growth in its NDP than that of the region. There are four districts in the Malabar region where the tertiary sector's growth is behind the growth of the region's average.

Table- 4.11.

GROWTH OF SECTORAL INCOME* IN MALABAR
(1980-81 as base year)

DISTRICT	SECTORS	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF INCOME FOR THE PERIOD			
		From 1980-81 to 1985-86	From 1985-86 to 1990-91	From 1990-91 to 1994-95	From 1980-81 to 1994-95
Kasargod	P	----	+17.57	+5.47	+11.52
	S	----	+5.21	+6.82	+6.02
	T	----	+6.84	+10.19	+8.52
Kannur	P	-9.83	+0.63	+12.88	+1.23
	S	-9.06	+14.21	+6.61	+3.92
	T	-4.36	+9.63	+4.25	+3.17
Wayanad	P	+4.14	+9.50	-0.16	+5.33
	S	+0.58	+0.91	+7.65	+3.05
	T	+7.30	+6.36	+7.23	+6.96
Kozhikkode	P	-1.83	+2.56	+9.70	+3.48
	S	-3.87	+8.04	+6.83	+3.67
	T	-0.36	+6.33	+6.64	+4.20
Malappuram	P	-3.25	+11.12	+4.77	+4.21
	S	-4.00	+14.40	+6.59	+5.66
	T	+1.29	+7.13	+6.67	+5.03
Palakkad	P	-1.55	+10.22	+7.77	+5.48
	S	-1.72	+15.60	+7.03	+6.97
	T	+1.24	+7.75	+6.00	+5.00
Malabar	P	-2.46	+8.60	+6.74	+4.29
	S	-3.61	+9.73	+6.92	+4.35
	T	+1.02	+7.34	+6.83	+5.06
Kerala	P	+0.19	+5.02	+2.51	+2.57
	S	+0.57	+5.96	+6.72	+4.42
	T	+3.27	+6.04	+6.85	+5.39

P - Primary,   **S** - Secondary,   **T** - Tertiary.

Source:- Estimated from Economic Review, 1990, 1995. SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.

*NDP at factor cost.

The decade from 1985-86 to 1994-95 shows the shift in growth differently in various districts. The Kasargod district made a shift from the primary sector to the tertiary sector, the Malappuram district from secondary to tertiary and the other three districts viz, Kannur, Kozhikkode and Palakkad were shifted from their secondary sector to the primary sector. The shift of the economy from one sector to another differently in different parts of the region indicates the lack of sequential shift in development of sectors from primary to secondary and from secondary to tertiary implying an unhealthy development.

D. SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF INCOME :-

The sectoral composition of income expresses the structural pattern of the economy, as it indicates the importance of the sectors in the economy. Change in sectoral composition of income implies the changing pattern of the structure of the economy. The distribution of structural shares of NDP among the districts of the Malabar region is given in the table-4.12. The table- 4.12 shows that, the major share of the region's income has been contributing by the primary sector, since the year 1980-81, which indicates the backward nature of the economy of Malabar. In 1980-81, the contribution of the sector was 44.06% of the total income of the region which was reduced in 1990-91 to 42.56% and again to 41.68% in 1994-95. But for the Kerala state, the contribution of the primary sector to its NDP is

Table- 4.12

SECTORAL SHARES OF NDP* AMONG THE DISTRICTS
OF MALABAR
(at constant prices- 1980-81)

DISTRICT	1980-81 (%)			1990-91 (%)			1994-95 (%)		
	P	S	T	P	S	T	P	S	T
Kasargod	----	----	----	49.11	19.78	31.12	45.95	19.48	34.57
Kannur	48.94	18.75	32.31	30.57	22.67	46.75	35.19	22.45	42.36
Wayanad	----	----	----	62.62	14.53	22.84	57.50	15.58	26.75
Kozhikkode	38.66	26.30	35.04	28.84	26.81	43.74	31.30	26.21	42.49
Malappuram	48.18	13.27	38.55	44.36	12.96	42.68	42.43	13.36	44.21
Palakkad	40.47	23.25	36.28	37.61	24.32	38.07	37.72	24.83	37.45
Malabar	44.06	20.39	35.54	42.19	20.17	37.45	41.68	20.32	37.97
Kerala	39.23	24.37	36.40	35.99	23.92	40.09	32.33	25.22	42.45

Source: Economic Review - 1995, SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.
Note: Figures of total value may not tally because of rounding up of figures.
    P - Primary sector, S - Secondary sector, T - Tertiary sector.
    *NDP - at Factor Cost.

comparatively lower than that of the Malabar region. Moreover, in 1980-81,

the major share of the NDP was from the primary sector, where as in 1990-91

and in 1994-95, the tertiary sector contributed the lion share to the state

income, which indicates the shift of the economy from the primary sector to the

tertiary sector leaving the secondary sector more or less stagnant. The share of

the state's primary sector in 1980-81 was 39.23%, in 1990-91 it was 35.99% and

in 1994-95, it was again decreased to 32.33%.

The contribution of the secondary sector of the region to its NDP is lower than that of the state to its NDP. In 1980-81, the region's secondary sector contributed 20.39% of its regional NDP where as the state's secondary sector contributed 24.37% of its NDP. In 1990-91, the share for the region was increased to 21.83%, but that of the state had shown a decline to 23.92%. In 1994-95, the contribution of the secondary sector of the region has decreased to 20.32% where as that of the state has increased to 25.22%.

The share of the tertiary sector is also more in the state than that in Malabar region. The state had made a continuous increase in the share of its tertiary sector's income to the NDP, while that of the region had shown a decline in 1994-95. (see table 4.12).

In Malabar region, the primary sector contributes more than 40% of the region's NDP, where as in the state, the tertiary sector contributes such a share to its NDP. This also implies the backward nature of the northern region. The analysis says that, the industrial sector of the Malabar region is behind the industrial sector of the southern region. The shift in the share of income from the primary sector to the tertiary sector shows structural imbalances in growth which is associated with the initial stages of development.

The district-wise analysis shows that, in 1980-81 the primary sector of the two districts of the Malabar region, viz, Kannur and Malappuram have contributed to their district NDP a share which is more than that of the region's average. In 1990-91, this position had been shared by three districts namely Kasargod, Wayanad and Malappuram, and continued the trend up to 1994-95. The same three districts are found to be weak in their secondary sector as it contributes lesser share to the NDP from the secondary sector, which is below the region's average. The major share of NDP from the primary sector and the lesser share from the secondary sector implies the backwardness and the agrarian nature of the districts. The secondary sector is more advanced in Kannur, Kozhikkode and Palakkad districts which contributes to the NDP a share which is above the state average. The tertiary sector of the region is comparatively advanced except in Kasargod and Wayanad districts where the contribution of the sector is below the state average.

IV GROWTH IN EMPLOYMENT

The growth of population with increasing back log of job seekers every year increases the pressure of unemployed population on the land of Malabar. The migration of workers from the region to the other parts of the nation and over-seas, especially to the Middle-East have reduced the problem of unemployment to a considerable extent in the region.

For the period from 1961 to 1991, the employment in the Malabar region, both public and private sectors had grown at an annual average rate of 3.73%, against the state's growth of 2.67%. It has been found that, the employment in the organised sector is growing at a faster rate in the northern region than that in the southern part of the state (see table-4.13). It must be noted that, the growth of employment is the highest in Malappuram district which is more than double the rate of the region. The two districts above the regional average are Kasargod and Malappuram and the four districts below the regional average are, Kannur, Wayanad, Kozhikkode and Palakkad.

Table-4.13.

GROWTH OF EMPLOYMENT IN BOTH PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTORS IN MALABAR-DISTRICT WISE.

DISTRICT	1961	1971	1981	1991	Annual average growth rate.
Kasargod	----	----	-----	33635	4.87
Kannur	32397	57612	97743	91815	3.11
Wayanad	----	----	-----	27775	2.27
Kozhikkode	67629	78175	109632	96784	1.53
Malappuram	----	15962	43225	57921	8.43
Palakkad	43428	54811	67173	79063	2.17
Malabar	143454	206560	317773	386993	3.73
Kerala	537814	701766	1017328	1147864	2.67

Source:- Statistics for planning, D.E.S, Thiruvananthapuram.

An analysis of the growth of workers of the state for the decade 1981-91 shows that, the rate of growth is more or less same in both the northern and the southern regions. The growth of male workers are more in Malabar region, where as that of the female workers are more in southern Kerala. Among the districts, Malappuram district has registered the highest decadal growth of workers, where the proportion of female workers is the least. The number of workers in Kannur district had decreased during the decade as a result of the division of poulation with the emergence of the new district viz, Kasargod. (see table-4.14).

The decade 1981-91 had shown a decline in the marginal workers both in Malabar and in the southern Kerala. The decennial decline of marginal workers in Malabar was 3.81% where as that of the Kerala state was 13.78, showing 3.6 times difference. At the same time, the marginal workers of Wayanad district had shown a tremendous increase where the decennial growth has registerd 32.74%. The two districts of the region with an increasing trend in the number of marginal workers for the decade 1981-91 are Wayanad and Palakkad, where the growth of female workers exceeds that of the male workers. The district-wise growth of marginal workers of the malabar region is given in the table-4.15 below.

Table-4.14

DISTRICT-WISE GROWTH OF WORKERS - 1981-91

DISTRICT		1981	1991	Decadal growth (%)
Kasargod	T	-------	326500	---
	M	------	230422	---
	F	------	96078	---
Kannur	T	754820	590387	-21.8
	M	565850	461161	-18.5
	F	188970	129226	-31.6
Wayanad	T	185835	227453	+22.4
	M	133793	168680	+26.1
	F	52042	58773	+12.9
Kozhikkode	T	490932	609005	+24.1
	M	411116	521219	+26.8
	F	79816	87786	+10.0
Malappuram	T	522883	671486	+28.4
	M	425572	568035	+33.5
	F	97311	103451	+6.3
Palakkad	T	667618	786363	+17.8
	M	442663	538134	+21.6
	F	224955	248229	+10.3
Malabar	T	2622088	3211194	+22.5
	M	1978994	2487651	+25.7
	F	643094	723543	+12.5
Kerala	T	6791175	8301087	+22.2
	M	5141149	6404458	+24.6
	F	1650026	1896629	+14.9

Source: Census reports- 1981,1991.
Note:- T- Total,   M- Male,   F- Female.

Table-4.15
DISTRICT-WISE GROWTH OF MARGINAL WORKERS

DISTRICT		1981	1991	Decadal growth
Kasargod	T	-----	30796	-----
	M	-----	13162	-----
	F	-----	17634	-----
Kannur	T	84204	59669	-29.14
	M	39679	29440	-25.80
	F	44525	30229	-32.11
Wayanad	T	24907	33061	+32.74
	M	11394	13377	+17.40
	F	13513	19684	+45.67
Kozhikkode	T	117614	87086	-25.96
	M	68443	55165	-19.40
	F	49171	31921	-35.08
Malappuram	T	81853	80664	-1.45
	M	47019	45819	-2.55
	F	34834	34845	+0.03
Palakkad	T	55330	58778	+6.23
	M	25477	23344	- 8.37
	F	29853	35434	+18.69
Malabar	T	363908	350054	- 3.81
	M	192012	180307	- 6.10
	F	171896	169747	- 1.25
Kerala	T	980045	845031	-13.78
	M	482767	394392	-18.31
	F	497278	450639	-9.38

Source : Census reports - 1981, 1991.
Note: T-Total,   M-Male,   F-Female.

An anaysis of the work participation rate of the region indicates that, the proportion of main workers to the total population had been declining continuously from 1961 to 1981. In 1961 the region's work participaion rate was 34.6% which was declined to 30.16% in 1971 and again to 27.35% in 1981. Since the year 1981, the work participation has been increasing nominally, and in 1991 it was 28.08%. For the last two decades, the work participation rate was the lowest in Malappuram district. The female work participation of the region is above the state average. In 1971 the rate was 14.45% for the region, where as, that of the state was 12.9%. In 1991 the rate of the former was estimated to be 13.35% and that of the latter was 12.81%, indicating slight variation between the regions of the north and south. Among the districts, female work participation is the highest in Palakkad district with 20.24%, followed by Wayanad with 17.8% and the lowest are in Kozhikkode and Malappuram with 6.61% and 6.51% respectively.

A study of the job-seekers of the region shows that, about one-fourth of the job-seekers of the state is in Malabar region. In1966,the proportion was 24.01%, which was increased to 27.6% in 1995. All the districts of the region have shown a decline in its propotion of job-seekers during the last decade. The number of job-seekers in Kozhikkode district is the largest and that of Wayand is the smallest.(see table - 4.16)

Table - 4.16

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF JOB-SEEKERS IN MALABAR (%)

DISTRICT	1966	1975	1984	1995
Kasargod	----	----	----	1.77
Kannur	5.86	7.70	6.44	6.02
Wayanad	----	----	2.02	1.74
Kozhikkode	12.42	10.55	9.43	7.72
Malappuram	----	5.74	4.64	4.56
Palakkad	5.73	4.45	6.00	5.78
Malabar	24.01	28.44	28.53	27.60
Kerala	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training, Economic Review -1995,
      SPB,Thiruvananthapuram

V. PRIMARY SECTOR

a) Growth of Agriculture:-   The agricultural sector of the northern Kerala dominates the economy of Malabar to such an extent that a very high proportion of the working force of the region is engaged in the sector. It is the source of supply of raw-materials to the state's traditional industries. In 1994-95, nearly 42% of the region's income was contributed by the agricultural sector. In 1991, the proportion of workers engaged in the sector was 53%. Since the cultivation of the region mostly depends on monsoons, the scope for scientific cultivation is less. Irrigation facilities have not been reached every where as per requirements. The variations in climate frequently result in extreme draught or floods in some parts of the region according to the climate.

In the year 1959-60, the total cropped area of the region constituted 52.6% of the total geographical area of the region, which in 1990-91 has increased to 80.9%. The proportion of cultivating area is more in northern Kerala than that of the southern Kerala. Among the districts of the region, the proportion of cultivating area ranges from 71.8% (in Kasargod) to 89.6% (in Kozhikkode).

The important crops of Malabar region are, rice, sugarcane, pepper, ginger, turmeric, cardamom, arecanut, banana and other plantains, cashew, tapioca, jack, mango, tamerind, pappaya, cocoa, lemon grass, pineapple, sesamum, coconut, tea, coffee and rubber. Malabar region has an advantage over the production of ginger, betal nuts, cashew nuts, jack, mango, tamarind and coffee which constitute more than 50% of the share to the state's total products in their respective categories. Rice, sugarcane, pepper, turmeric, banana, pappaya, pineapple and coconut are also growing in the northern region which constitute between 40% to 50% of the state's products. The production of cardamom and cocoa are nominal in Malabar with their contribution less than 15% of the state's production. The production of important crops and their share to the state's produce are given in the following table - 4.17. The ranking of the districts is given in table - 4.18.

Table - 4.17.

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN MALABAR (in tonnes)

Sl No.	CROPS	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91
1	Rice	698811(51)	632776(50)	555783(47)	519293(48)
2	Sugar cane	7888(19)	16424(34)	15070(35)	22770(44)
3	Black pepper	12130(49)	16459(58)	18843(57)	22486(48)
4	Dry ginger	9732(34)	9885(31)	19200(43)	28199(62)
5	Cured turmeric	1359(52)	2715(44)	2313(37)	2505(49)
6	Processed Cardamum	203(10)	563(17)	666(20)	484(14)
7	Betal nuts	5390(47)	6158(57)	6169(58)	9480(73)
8	Banana	32066(39)	80106(45)	91218(42)	136546(46)
9	Other plantains	118879(38)	32654(23)	50022(34)	63793(32)
10	Raw cashew nuts	90497(74)	64248(78)	66527(83)	85122(83)
11	Tapioca	1011869(19)	855634(21)	708799(22)	642118(23)
12	Jack(000 numbers)	N.A	132119(50)	67529(30)	143344(54)
13	Mango	136701(48)	134368(48)	116951(62)	181975(75)
14	Tamarind	12927(55)	12622(52)	12370(53)	19079(52)
15	Pappaya	23569(35)	22712(37)	16962(39)	26954(48)
16	Cocoa	N.A	343(11)	1065(17)	562(10)
17	Lemon grass oil	N.A	124(46)	130(41)	41(26)
18	Pine apple	N.A	N.A	2662(4)	21670(47)
19	Sesamum	N.A	N.A	1097(29)	529(26)
20	Coconut	N.A	N.A	1111(37)	1906(45)
21	Tea	N.A	N.A	10118(20)	10947(18)
22	Coffee	N.A	N.A	19729(84)	16920(81)
23	Rubber	N.A	N.A	38115(27)	87244(28)

Source: Statistics for planning D.E.S, Thiruvananthapuram 1993 (Estimated).
Figures in brackets show the percentage of the total production of the state.
N.A:- Not Available.

Table - 4.18

RANKING OF DISTRICTS IN MALABAR ON THE BASIS OF PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS - 1990-91

CROPS	RANKS OF DISTRICTS		
	FIRST	SECOND	LAST
Rice	Palakkad	Malappuram	Kozhikkode
Sugarcane	Palakkad	Kannur	Kozhikkode
Pepper	Kannur	Wayanad	Palakkad
Ginger	Wayanad	Kannur	Malappuram
Turmeric	Kannur	Wayanad	Palakkad
Cardamom	Wayanad	Palakkad	Kozhikkode
Arecanut	Kasargod	Kannur	Wayanad
Banana	Malappuram	Palakkad	Kasargod
Other plantains	Malappuram	Kannur	Kasargod
Cashew nut	Kannur	Kasargod	Wayanad
Tapioca	Malappuram	Palakkad	Kasargod
Jack	Kannur	Kozhikkode	Kasargod
Mango	Palakkad	Kannur	Wayanad
Tomarind	Palakkad	Kannur	Wayanad
Pappaya	Malappuram	Palakkad	Kozhikkode
Cocoa	Kannur	Malappuram	Palakkad
Lemongrass	Wayanad	Kannur	Malappuram
Pineapple	Kannur	Wayanad & Kozhikkode	Kasargod
Sesamum	Malappuram	Palakkad	Kasargod
Coconut	Kozhikkode	Malappuram	Wayanad
Tea	Wayanad	Palakkad	No production in other districts
Coffee	Wayanad	Palakkad	No production in other districts
Rubber	Malappuram	Kozhikkode	Wayanad

Source: Statistics for planning 1993. D.E.S. Thiruvananthapuram (Estimated).

The production of rice has been declining in the state both in northern and sothern regions. The productivity of rice per hectare has also been decresing year by year. In the year 1975-76, the total quantity of rice produced in Malabar was 698811 tonnes which formed 51.2% of the state's produce, which has been reduced to 492488 tonnes in 1994-95. The productivity of rice in Malabar has declined from 1810 kg per hectare in 1992-93 to 1766 kg. per hectare in 1994-95 . The productivity of rice is comparatively low in Malabar region. There are two districts in Malabar region with their productivity greater than the state average, they are Wayanad and Palakkad. The other four districts are below the regional average. Palakkad is the greatest contributor of rice to the state's production where the production accounted 313768 tonnes in 1994-95. Malappuram district, inspite of its lower productivity, ranks the second psition in the production of rice in the region. The least share is contributed by Kozhikkode district, where the productivity is also the least. (see tables-4.19 and 4.20).

Table- 4.19

DISTRICT-WISE PRODUCTION OF RICE IN MALABAR

DISTRICT	Share of product in percentage					
	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1994-95	Rank
Kasargod	----	----	----	2.25	2.13	5
Kannur	9.20	7.65	6.70	2.97	2.67	4
Wayanad	----	----	4.67	3.86	5.18	3
Kozhikkode	5.03	4.26	1.91	1.37	1.08	6
Malappuram	9.55	8.45	7.93	7.44	7.26	2
Palakkad	27.42	29.39	26.17	29.90	32.18	1
Malabar	51.20	49.75	47.38	47.79	50.51	
Kerala	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

Source: Statistics for planning- 1993- D.E.S, Thiruvananthapuram.

Economic Review 1995- SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.

Table- 4.20.

DISTRICT-WISE PRODUCTIVITY OF RICE IN MALABAR(Kg/Hectare).

DISTRICT	1991-93	1993-94	1994-95	RANK
Kasargod	1790	1862	1699	3
Kannur	1568	1603	1507	5
Wayanad	2382	2225	2217	2
Kozhikkode	1209	1248	1247	6
Malappuram	1613	1624	1684	4
Palakkad	2297	2265	2240	1
Malabar	1810	1805	1766	
Kerala	2018	1977	1937	

Source: Economic Review - 1995, SPB, Thiruvananthapuram

b). Live Stock :- Animal husbandry is a source of an additional earning for the households of the primary sector in Malabar. The activity is carrying on side by side with the agricultural occupation. The Malabar region constitutes about 40% of the total cattle population of the state. In 1987, the share of live stock population of the region was 43%. The poultry population of the region for the same period constituted 37% of that of the state. Among the districts, Palakkad ranks the first in cattle population, followed by Kannur. Nearly 75% of the region's population in the primary sector are engaged in animal husbandry. The table-4.21 gives the district-wise distribution of live stock and poultry and their share in the districts.

About 35% of the veterinary hospitals of the state are in Malabar region. The three main dairies of the region are, Kozhikkode, Kannur, and Palakkad. The milk produced in the rural villages of the region is usually absorbed by these marketing agencies, and provides assistance to the producers in the form of subsidy, loans and feeds. In 1995, the total capacity of the three dairies of the region was 1,40,000 litres, against the state capacity of 5,25,000 litres. This indicates that the capacity of the dairies of Malabar region forms only one-fourth of that of the state, which indicates the lack of specialisation, and scientific husbandry.

Table- 4.21.

DISTRICT-WISE LIVE-STOCK AND POULTRY POPULATION
IN MALABAR - 1987.

DISTRICT	No. of live-stock	No. of Poultry	Percentage of live-stock	Percentage of poultry
Kasargod	254588	626386	10.73	9.50
Kannur	393698	898098	16.60	13.62
Wayanad	180641	428080	7.62	6.50
Kozhikkode	390133	1340293	16.45	20.32
Malappuram	431355	2017816	18.19	30.60
Palakkad	721250	1283920	30.41	19.47
Malabar	2371665	6594593	100.00	100.00
Kerala	5558591	17995803		

Source:- Statistics for planning, 1993, D.E.S, Thiruvananthapuram.

c). Fisheries :- Malabar region has comparatively a high potential for fisheries development. The state possesses a long coast line region with a distance of 590 kms with potential rivers, lakes and back waters. Malabar has nearly an equal share of coastal area compared to the southern region of Kerala. The districts having marine fish landings in Malabar are Malappuram, Kozhikkode, Kannur, and Kasargod. The fish landings of the region comprised of both marine and inland water and the greater share of income is from marine fish. In 1994-95,

the fishermen popoulation of the Malabar region constituted 2.4% of the region's total population, out of which 2.2% were in marine fisheries and the rest were in inland water fisheries. One of the striking factors here is the active participation of children at a large scale, both in the northern and southern regions of the state. The number of children engaged in fisheries activities in 1994-95 was 112661 in Malabar region and 377885 in Kerala State. This implies that about 38% of the fishermen population both in northern and southern regions of the state are children. The following table-4.22 provides the district-wise distribution of coast line and fish landings in Malabar.

Table- 4.22.

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COAST LINE AND MARINE FISH LANDINGS IN MALABAR.

DISTRICT	Length of Coast line (Km)	FISH LANDINGS (tonnes)	
		1978	1988
Kasargod	70(11.8%)	----------	53356(11.4%)
Kannur	82(14.0%)	52127(13.9%)	14325(3.1%)
Kozhikkode	71(12.0%)	40436(10.8%)	56528(12.1%)
Malappuram	70(11.8%)	12963(3.4%)	75517(16.1%)
Malabar	293(49.6%)	105526(28.1%)	199726(42.6%)
Kerala	590(100%)	372618(100%)	468808(100%)

Source: Statistics for planning, 1983, 1993. D.E.S, Thiruvananthapuram.

SECONDARY SECTOR

A. Growth of Industry :- Industrial sector, which is the engine of an economy is very weak in Malabar. It is traditionally characterised by primitive technology and outdated mode of production. Most of the industries of the region meet their input requirements with indigenous sources. The important industrial districts of the region are, Palakkad, Kozhikkode and Kannur. Wayanad is the most back ward district in this regard, where the number of factories comes merely 134 in 1994, where as that in Palakkad and Kozhikkode shows 12 times increase in its number. The share of the region's registered working factories in the state has increased from 33% in 1965 to 38% in 1994, the number of which has increased from 924 to 5869 showing 6 times increase. Since the formation of Kerala State, up to the year 1991, Kozhikkode had been the leading industrial district of the Malabar region, but in 1994 Palakkad district ranked the first place in number of registered working factories.(see table - 4.23).

Small scale industries play a prominent role in the industrial sector of the Malabar region, as it provides employment to a major portion of the workers in the industrial sector. But the distribution of small scale industries shows the nature of concentration of industries in some districts of the region. In 1975, among the districts, the number ranged from 249 in Palakkad to 1062 in Kannur. In 1995, inspite of the growth taken place in all the districts the number ranged

from 2142 in Wayanad to 9451 in Kozhikkode. It should be noted that, the ranks of the districts have been altered between the two points of time. Since 1982, the share of the region's small scale industries has been found declining.
(see table- 4.24).

Inspite of the variations took place in the number of industrial units of the region from 1992 to 1995, the period had witnessed an uneven growth of the units among the districts which range from 2.4% to 140%. For example, during 1992 to 1995, the number of small scale industrial units in Kannur district has increased from 6698 to 6860, showing an increase of 2.4%, where as for the same period the small scale industrial units in Kasargod district increased from 1190 to 2861 which shows an increase of 140%. The two districts of the region lying below the average growth rate in this regard are Kozhikkode and Malappuram.

The leading industries of Malabar region are cotton textiles, plywood, splints and veneers, sawmills, automobile and soap factories. In 1959, about 91% of the cotton textile industries of the state were in Malabar region. Kannur district is the centre of cotton textile production in Malabar. With its indigenous nature, these industries in 1989 provided employment for 7715 persons in 375 industries. The Kannur district has also an advantage in the production of plywood, splints and veneers. Palakkad and

Kozhikkode are also famous for wood processing. Valapattanam in Kannur district and Kallai in Kozhikkode district are the two major centres of wood processing of the region. In 1959, these industries provided employment to 3122 workers which constituted about 61.4% of the state's workers in this category. In 1989, the proportion of workers declined to 49.4% with a corresponding decline in the proportion of industries. Kozhikkode and Palakkad districts have

Table- 4.23

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED WORKING FACTORIES IN MALABAR.

DISTRICT	1965	1976	1986	1991	1994	Rank
Kasargod	---	---	---	208	210	5
Kannur	358	767	1362	1235	1415	3
Wayanad	---	---	63	138	134	6
Kozhikkode	325	966	1371	1426	1600	2
Malappuram	---	112	536	731	844	4
Palakkad	241	631	1254	1388	1666	1
Malabar	9324 (33%)	2476 (39%)	4586 (40%)	5126 (38%)	5869 (39%)	
Kerala	2820 (100%)	6317 (100%)	11489 (100%)	13457 (100%)	15357 (100%)	

Source:- Department of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram.

Table- 4.24

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN MALABAR.

DISTRICT	1975	1982	1992	1995	Rank
Kasargod	-	-	1190	2861	5
Kannur	1062	2635	6698	6860	3
Wayanad	-	-	1098	2142	6
Kozhikkode	696	1987	6467	9451	1
Malappuram	382	1117	4138	5674	4
Palakkad	249	1215	5653	9136	2
Malabar	2389 (30%)	6954 (32%)	25244 (30%)	36124 (29%)	
Kerala	7984	21977	83463	126220	

Source:- Department of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram.

an advantage in general engineering works. Printing and publishing works are also concentrated in Kozhikkode, where there were 86 firms and 1242 workers in 1989, which means that about 42% of the region's workers in this category are in Kozhikkode district.

Wayanad district has the monopoly over the region's tea production where there are nearly thousand workers in 17 factories. Kasargod district is

industrially the most back ward with out any specialisation. Cashew industry is almost absent in Malabar region. The share of the region's industry in this category is 1.4% of the state. The study indicates that, in 1989, about 55% of the state's cotton textile as well as matches industries and nearly 50% of wood and wood processing industries were in Malabar. The available data also says that, the share of the state's total industries for the Malabar region has increased from 38% in 1959 to 40% in 1989. In the year 1959, the number of the industries of the region was 857 which was increased to 5010 in 1989 where as that of the state was increased from 2258 to 12525 during the same period. The distribution and growth of the main industries of the region are given in the table- 4.25 below.

Out of the total 18 government of India companies of the state, the Northern Kerala possesses only three,viz, Indian Telephone Industries, Instrumentation Limited and Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills which provides employment to 1818 workers. Among the three companies , the first two are in Palakkad district and the other in Kannur district. The industrially backward districts of the region are Kasargod, Wayanad and Malappuram.

Table-4.25

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES IN MALABAR . 1959-1989.

Industry	1959		1989		
	Number	% to the State's total	Number	% to the State's total	Growth Index
Oil	24	11.0	104	30.8	433.33
Tea	23	19.2	20	18.9	86.96
Cashew	4	2.4	5	2.3	125.00
Beedi & Cigar	72	83.7	N A	-	-
Cotton textiles	241	90.9	447	83.7	185.48
Coir	13	8.2	47	18.4	361.54
Saw mills	80	56.0	756	49.1	945.00
Plywood, splints and Veneers	46	54.1	266	51.9	578.26
Other wood Industries	9	15.8	N A	-	-
Printing	38	21.8	252	30.4	663.16
Rubber	10	15.9	333	27.8	3330.00
Chemicals	1	5.3	131	37.5	13100.00
Matches	4	20.0	50	37.0	1250.00
Soap	3	50.0	37	58.7	1233.33
Tiles	38	25.0	65	17.8	171.05
General Enginee-ring	11	25.6	699	37.6	6354.55
Automobile	42	42.4	383	45.6	911.90
Others	198	52.1	1415	41.9	714.65
Total	857	38.0	5010	40.0	584.60

Source: Statistical abstract of Kerala - 1959-60. D.E.S. Thiruvananthapuram,
Economic Review- 1990, SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.

In the year 1991, the proportion of workers engaged in registered factories of Malabar region constituted about 1.04% of the total main workers of the state. The household industries of the region absorbed 0.65% of the state's working force. These shares are found to be less than that of the southern region of the state, which indicates the industrial backwardness of the Northern Kerala. The district -wise distribution of industrial workers is given in table 4.26.

Table-4.26.

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN MALABAR-1991

District	Employment in registered factories	Employment in registered factories
Kasargod	2490 (0.03)	1660 (0.02)
Kannur	23243 (0.28)	7471 (0.09)
Wayanad	2490 (0.03)	830 (0.01)
Kozhikkode	28223 (0.34)	9961 (0.12)
Malappuram	9131 (0.11)	12452 (0.15)
Palakkad	20752 (0.25)	21583 (0.26)
Malabar	86329 (1.04)	53957 (0.65)
Kerala	391811 (4.72)	48146 (2.58)

Source:- Census report - 1991
Note :- Figures in brackets indicate the percentage of workers over the total working force of the state.

K. POWER :-

The power sector which is the fulcrum of the industrial
activity is quite inadequate in the economy to meet the growing requirements
of the state. The absence of significant capacity addition after the year
1997 and the failure to complete the ongoing projects have led to a
crisis situation where the demand-supply gap is widening to critical proportions.
The existing demand for power of the state is 7220 million units
where as the supply is 5820 million units. This implies that,
of the total power requirements, only 80% is being supplied.

The percapita consumption of electricity in the state during the year
1994-95 was 231 kwh. This was the lowest among the southern states   and   far
below the national average. The total number of consumers during the period
was 43.80 lakhs in Kerala against the previous years consumers of 41.17 lakhs.
The annual increase is 2.63 lakhs of consumers. The pattern of energy
cosumption of the state shows that, the industrial sector consumes the
largest share (36.97%). The domestic sector's share was 32.74% during
the year1994-95.

The dependence of the state in hydro-electric project alone
results in inadequate supply of power in Northern Kerala which

reflects in low voltage, power cut and frequent load-shedding. The shortage in power generation and the inadequate supply put the Malabar region in darkness with out any scope for alternative measures.

Of the total 11 hydro-electric power generating projects of Kerala, the Malabar region possesses only one, which is the Kuttiady Project in Kozhikkode district. The installed capacity of the project as on 31st March 1995 was 75 MW with a firm power of 28 MW. The project generated 268 million units of power during the year 1994-95. (see table- 4.27).

Table- 4.27.

THE PROJECT CAPACITY AND POWER GENERATION
IN MALABAR AND KERALA

Region	1980-81		1990-91		1994-95	
	Installed capacity (M.W.)	Power generated (Million units)	Installed capacity (M.W.)	Power generated (Million units)	Installed capacity (M.W.)	Power generated (Million units)
Malabar	N.A.	257 (4.90%)	N.A.	256 (4.66%)	75 (5.03%)	268 (4.70%)
Kerala	1011.5 (100%)	5242 (100%)	1476.5 (100%)	5491 (100%)	1491.5 (100%)	5701 (100%)

Source: Statistics for planning, 1993. D.E.S. Thiruvananthapuram.
Economic Review - 1995 - SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.

Inspite of the shortage in power generation, rural electrification has been completed in Kerala during the year 1979. The whole, 551 villages of the Malabar region have been electrified and it is an achievement of the region in this direction. Up to the year 1980, the region could electrify 18% of its houses, where as the state's electrified houses constituted 24% of its total houses. The district-wise distribution of electrified houses is given in table - 4.28 below.

Table - 4.28.

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED HOUSES IN MALABAR - 1980. (%).

District	Total houses	Electrified houses	Rank
Kasargod	100	14.62	5
Kannur	100	22.73	1
Wayanad	100	5.70	6
Kozhikkode	100	18.74	3
Malappuram	100	14.88	4
Palakkad	100	21.23	2
Malabar	100	18.25	
Kerala	100	23.87	

Source: Block level Statistics 1986 - D.E.S. Thiruvananthapuram..

TERTIARY SECTOR.

A.   Growth of Transport:- The tertiary sector of the northern Kerala provides a substantially growing transport sector. Since the scope for water transport is less in the region of Malabar, road transport dominates the sector. The increasing interest shown by the state government in recent years for its development of infra-structure in its service sector gave momentum to the growth of the transport sector in Malabar, which helped to reduce the distances between the remote villages and the central towns.

In 1967-68, the length of PWD roads in Malabar region came about 4536.5 km which formed 32% of the total length of the PWD roads in the State. In 1994-95, the share of the region increased to 39% with a length of 8615km. Among the districts of Malabar, the largest share of PWD roads goes to Malappuram district with 1846 km, followed by Palakkad with 1795 km and the least share is in Wayanad district, where the length of PWD roads comes about 702 km.

In 1995, Malabar region constituted 36% of the highway roads in Kerala with a length of 842.44 kmts. The village roads of the region constitutes 65%, which are made and maintained by Grama Panchayath and the Department of Rural Development Authority. In addition to this, the catagory

of district roads play a prominent role in the transport sector of the Northern Kerala. The length of P.W.D roads per square kilometer for the region of Malabar in 1995 was 2.03 km, where as that of the Kerala state was 1.76 km. This indicates the progress of the northern region in this regard.

The total number of motor vehicles on road in Malabar during 1959-60 was 6556 which constituted 32% of the total vehicles of the state. In 1994-95 the number had increased to 292301 but had shown 4% decrease in the share of the region.

Of the total stage carriages of the state, 24% is under public sector and remaining are in private and co-oprative sectors. The public sector K.S.R.T.C carriages cover majour part of the routes in the Southern Kerala, where as, the private sector runs it profitably and efficiently in Malabar region.

The district-wise analysis of the growth of P.W.D roads and vehicles in Malabar region for the period from 1984-85 to 1994-95 says that, the growth index of PWD roads is the highest in Palakkad district, followed by Kasargod and the lowest is in Wayanad district. It has been observed that, the growth indices of all the districts of the Northern Kerala are above the state average of 115.74. More over, the two districts of the rgion viz, Palakkad and Kasargod are above the region's average index of growth, say 127.97.

In the case of motor vehicles, the growth of index for the same period is the highest in Kasargod district, followed by Malappuram and the lowest in Kannur, where the growth index is 216.41 against the state's index of 315.08. The study indicates that, the growth of motor vehicles in northern Kerala is higher than that of the southern region of the state. The district-wise growth indices of the roads and motor vehicles for the period 1984-85 to 1994-95 are given in the table - 4.29 below.

Table - 4.29

DISTIRCT-WISE GROWTH INDICES OF ROADS AND MOTOR VEHICLES IN MALABAR (1984-85 to1994-95)

District	PWD ROADS		MOTOR VEHICLES	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Kasargod	130.39	2	405.69	1
Kannur	127.24	3	216.41	6
Wayanad	120.83	6	319.16	5
Kozhikkode	123.25	5	346.00	3
Malappuram	126.70	4	401.34	2
Palakkad	136.09	1	320.33	4
Malabar	127.97		320.79	
Kerala	115.74		315.08	

Source:-   1. Statistics for plannig. 1986, D.E.S, Thiruvananthapuram.
            2. Economic Review - 1995. SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.(Estimated).

The railway routes of Malabar region consists of both broad-guage and metre-guage. Kerala had a railway route of 913 km length in 1986-87, out of which 371 km were in Malabar, including 113 km metre-guage. There are services from Shorannur to other parts of the region viz, Thirur, Kozhikkode, Vadakara, Thalassery, Kannur, Kasargod, Nilambur and Palakkad.

Malabar possesses one medium-scale and six small-scale sea ports of the state. The medium-scale port is in Beypore which is in Kozhikkode district. The other ports are, in Ponnani, Vadakara, Thalassery, Kannur, Azheekkal and in Kasargod. The scope for water transport is less in Malabar.

The single airport of the Northern Kerala is the Calicut Airport at Karippur, which began service in 1988. The Vayudoot service started in 1989 connected Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikkode and subsequently trips to gulf countries were also considered. It is expected that, the increasing needs of aviation of the region may raise its status to the level of an international terminal shortly.

B. <u>Growth in Communication</u> :- Malabar region has achieved remarkable progress in its communication net work with an abundant number of post and telegraph institutions and a well advanced telecommunication system. This has contributed much to the progress of infra-structure in the region.

In 1987-88, the average area served by one post office for the region of Malabar was 9.61 sq.km. This was against the state's average of 8.1sq.km. The average population served by one post office for the region during the same period was 5218 persons, where as that of the state for the period was 5377 persons. In 1994-95, the average service area of a post office for the region has been reduced to 8.91 sq.km. and that of the state to 7.73 sq.km. But the average number of people getting the service of a post office has been increased both for the region and for the state.(see table- 4.30). The implication is that, inspite of the increase in number of post offices, the increase in density of population has neutralised the service in the region. The district-wise details of the ratio of post office, area and population are given in table- 4.30.

The telecommunication network of the region has also shown remarkable progress in the recent past.The introduction of new telephone exchanges with increased capacity has brought the remote regions under the communication network. The automatic exchanges, point-to-point STD routes, Group dialling system and telex connections are commendable in this direction.

In 1995, the average area served by one telephone exchange of the region was 65.4 sq.km, and that of the state was 53.5 sq.km. The Malabar region has 39% of the state's total telephone exchanges with an equipped capacity of 197454 connections. But the working connections of the region comes only 78% of the provided capacity, where as that of the state is more, which comes about 82% of the installed capacity. Among the districts, the equipped cpacity is the most in Kozhikkode with 55994, followed by Kannur with 47360 and the least capacity is in Wayanad district, where it comes only 6552. The working connections are also the most in Kozhikkode, second in Kannur and Wayanad ranks the last. (See table-4.31)

Table- 4.30

AVERAGE AREA AND POPULATION SERVED BY ONE POST OFFICE IN MALABAR - (DISTRICT-WISE)

District	1987-88		1994-95	
	Average area (sq.km)	Average population(no.)	Average area (sq.km)	Average population(no.)
Kasargod	9.33	5516	8.51	5013
Kannur	8.56	5516	7.85	6362
Wayanad	14.17	3693	13.24	4540
Kozhikkode	6.30	5847	5.61	6696
Malappuram	9.28	6067	8.26	8070
Palakkad	10.03	4668	9.96	5653
Malabar	9.61	5218	8.91	6056
Kerala	8.10	5377	7.73	6138

Source: Economic Review - 1995, SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.

Table. 4. 31.

DISTRICT - WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TELEPHONE SERVICES
IN MALABAR - (As on 31 - 3 - 1995).

District	No. of exchange	Equipped capacity	Working connections	Average area served by one exchange(Km^2)
Kasargod	40	21716	18983	49.8
Kannur	65	47360	34373	45.6
Wayanad	20	6552	5889	106.5
Kozhikkode	49	55994	43400	47.8
Malappuram	48	30180	22845	74.0
Palakkad	65	35652	27760	68.9
Malabar	287	197454	153250	65.4
Kerala	727	645283	527201	53.5

Source: Economic Review - 1995, SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.

C. Growth in Banking:- The banking service, which is the life-blood of the secondary sector of an economy, and which accelerates the economic activities has been changing the structure of the state economy for the last two decades. The banking sector of the region comprises of commercial banks, industrial banks, co-operative banks and other regional rural banks including indigenous banks.

The growth of the banking institutions in Malabar region is greatly influenced by the inflow of money from the Middle-East, which resulted in an increased volume of deposits and credits of the commercial banks of the region. But compared to the southern part of the state, the proportion of deposits and credits of the commercial banks of the region is very low. The proportion of the banking institutions is also low in Malabar region. The number of banking institutions in Malabar region for the period from 1969 to 1993 has shown an increase of more than 6 times, where as that of the state for the same period registered less than 5 times increase. The district-wise growth of banking institutions in Malabar is given in the table - 4.32.

Among the districts of Malabar, Kozhikkode and Palakkad are leading in banking industry with 227 and 224 banking institutions respectively in each district. Kannur and Malappuram districts possess a fairly moderate number of commercial banks, where as Wayanad and Kasargod districts are behind the other districts. All the districts of the region except Kasargod has shown an

increase in its number of banking institutions for the period between 1989 and 1993. Kasargod district had shown a decline in its number from 102 in 1989 to 101 in 1990.

Table - 4.32.

DISTRICT-WISE GROWTH OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN MALABAR.

DISTRICT	1969	1979	1989	1993
Kasargod	--	--	102	101
Kannur	49	204	195	197
Wayanad	--	--	58	64
Kozhikkode	50	171	218	227
Malappuram	--	119	176	179
Palakkad	57	170	223	224
Malabar	156	664	972	992
Kerala	601	2128	2825	2885

Source: Statistics for planning - 1983, 1993. D.E.S. Thirvananthapuram.

In the year 1988, the scheduled banks of Malabar region including regional rural banks advanced Rs. 79961 crores among the six districts against a deposit of Rs. 108405 crores. The credit - deposit ratio constituted 73.76% for the Malabar region and 65.65% for the state. A notable decline in the ratio had occured in 1991 for both the Malabar region and Kerala state, when it

reduced to 64.11% for the former and 59.14% for the latter. The successive years - 1992 and 1993 had made continuous decline for the northern and southern regions of the state. In 1993, the bank deposits of the Malabar region accounted Rs. 38031 crores, where as the credit advances for the same year was Rs. 17766 crores. This was against the state's deposit and advances, which accounted Rs. 279091 crores and Rs. 132554 crores respectively. The credit-deposit ratio of the region for the year was 46.71% while that of the state was 47.49%. The details of credit and deposits of the region's banking sector and the credit - deposit ratios for various years are given in table - 4.33 and table - 4.34 respectively.

The table - 4.34 shows that, the credit deposit ratios of both the northern and the southern regions of the state have been declining year by year. Wayanad is the only district of the region which shows the ratio more than cent percent. In 1988 the credit deposit ratio of the banks in wayanad district was 218.22% which has been declined to 172.08% in 1993.

The increase in bank deposits and advances are positive indicators of economic activities in the industrial sector of the region. The increase in the number of branches also shows the advanced performance of the banking sector of the region. Kozhikkode, Palakkad, Kannur and Malappuram are the advanced districts of the region in this regard, where as Kasargod and Wayanad districts are comparatively backward.

Table. 4.33.

GROWTH IN DEPOSITS AND CREDITS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN MALABAR (Rs. crores).

Districts	1988		1993		Growth Index	
	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit
Kasargod	7612	7648	1194	645	15.686	8.434
Kannur	26419	15051	5795	1856	21.935	12.331
Wayanad	2843	6204	996	1714	35.033	27.627
Kozhikkode	26166	22465	7642	6414	29.206	28.551
Malappuram	18368	12962	12377	3280	67.383	25.305
Palakkad	26997	15631	10027	3857	37.141	24.675
Malabar	108405	79961	38031	17766	35.082	22.218
Kerala	476999	313144	279091	132554	58.510	42.330

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Statistics for Planning-1993, D.E.S. Thiruvananthapuram.

Table - 4.34.

GROWTH IN THE CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN MALABAR - DISTRICT WISE

District	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Kasargod	100.47	97.31	93.34	77.36	53.97	54.02
Kannur	56.97	58.00	56.68	49.33	37.61	32.02
Wayanad	218.22	201.56	214.27	198.68	212.24	172.08
Kozhikkode	85.86	86.44	88.32	81.66	9.77	83.93
Malappuram	70.57	65.02	60.78	51.36	38.19	26.50
Palakkad	57.90	60.37	57.98	51.93	43.05	38.46
Malabar	73.76	73.42	72.25	64.11	49.17	46.71
Kerala	65.65	65.19	63.99	59.14	49.08	47.49

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Statistics for Planning, 1993, D.E.S, Thiruvananthapuram.

D. <u>Education</u>:- Kerala ranks the top position in educational achievements among the states of India with an effective literacy rate of 89.81 percent. The percapita expenditure for education has been mounting up year by year in the state. In the year 1966-67, the percapita expenditure of the state for primary education was Rs. 54.17 and that for secondary education was Rs. 103.81. In 1994-95, the amount for the former has increased to Rs. 1579.61, showing nearly 30 times increase and that for the latter has increased to Rs. 2632.90 which shows an increase of 25 times. However, the increase in expenditure has not resulted in improvement in the quality of education, but could provide extensive education to the growing generation. The expenditure for primary education constitutes more than 50% of the total amount spent on education. The growth of percapita expenditure for primary and secondary education in Kerala is given in the table - 4.35.

Compared to the region's share of L.P. Schools and U.P. Schools which constitutes 50% of that of the state, the proportion of the region's high schools is very small, which comes 32%. This implies that, the stagnation and drop outs of students in the Malabar region are more than that in the southern part of the state. It has been observed that, inspite of the largest number of schools in Malappuram district, it ranks the top position in average number of students in schools. In 1988-89, the average number of students in a school for the region was less than that of the state average, where as in 1992-93, it became greater than that of the state. (Table - 4.36).

Table - 4.35.

GROWTH OF PERCAPITA EXPENDITURE IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION IN KERALA. (Rupees).

Year	Primary	Secondary
1966-67	54.17	103.81
1980-81	265.24	454.25
1986-87	563.03	1043.00
1990-91	872.63	1500.00
1991-92	953.48	1600.00
1992-93	1074.41	1856.25
1993-94	1265.41	1856.25
1994-95	1579.61	2632.90

Source:- Year Book. 1996, Malayala Manorama.

Table - 4.36.

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS OF MALABAR.

DISTRICT	1988-89		1992-93	
	No. of schools	Average Students	No. of Schools	Average Students
Kasargod	505	465	506	483
Kannur	1255	402	1258	400
Wayanad	258	556	259	570
Kozhikkode	1218	468	1219	468
Malappuram	1322	538	1330	589
Palakkad	915	493	916	558
Malabar	5473 (45%)	478	5488 (45%)	503
Kerala	12141 (100%)	482	12182 (100%)	482

Source: Estimated from year book - 1996, Malayala Manorama
Statistics for Planning, D.E.S, Thiruvananthapuram.

The higher education facilities are still poor in Malabar, compared to the southern region of Kerala. The proportion of students in Malabar region is declining as the level of education goes up. (see table- 4.37). It has been observed that, the disparity in educational opportunities among the districts of the region is wide. For example, As Palakkad district produces 743

post-graduates every year, Wayanad district could produce only 10. Kasargod and Wayanad districts are backward in providing education at pre-degree and degree levels too. (see table - 4.37). The total number of college students of the Malabar region constitutes 23% of the state's students of the category. The distribution of colleges and the proportion of students for different courses are given in the table- 4.37 below.

Table - 4.37.

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES AND PROPORTION OF STUDENTS IN MALABAR - 1992-93.

DISTRICT	NO. OF COLLEGES		STRENGTH OF STUDENTS IN PERCENT			
	Govt.	Private	Pre-Degree	Degree	Post-	Total graduation
Kasargod	3	1	1.43	1.35	1.07	1.39
Kannur	2	7	5.52	5.00	3.26	5.25
Wayanad	2	2	1.23	0.67	0.09	0.98
Kozhikkode	7	7	6.30	6.46	5.77	6.34
Malappuram	3	8	4.71	2.67	2.94	3.88
Palakkad	3	7	5.29	5.70	6.96	5.50
Malabar	20	32	24.49	21.83	20.00	23.36
Kerala	40	133	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Estimated from Statistics for Planning - 1993. D.E.S,Thiruvananthapuram.

E. <u>Health</u> : - The health standard, which is one of the determinant factors of Human Development Index is very high in Kerala compared to the other states of the nation. The health consciousness of the people of the state is evident from the achievements in health care, which reflects in the attainment of low infant mortality rate, low maternal mortality rate, low birth rate, low death rate and high life expectancy.

The infant mortality rate of Kerala State in 1959 was 50 persons per thousand which has been reduced to 13 per thousand in 1995, against the all India rate of 73 persons per thousand. The maternal mortality rate has been reduced to the minimum in Kerala, where, for every three thousand deliveries, the rate is below one. The child mortality rate of Kerala is also very low compared to the all India level, as it comes about 4.6 per thousand, against the all India rate of 26.3 per thousand.

The decline in birth rate registered by the state brought it below the national average. The birth rate has been reduced from 32.3 per thousand in 1970 to 17 per thousand in 1995. The all India average birth rate in 1995 was 28.6 per thousand. The death rate, which determines the span of life has come down from 9.2 per thousand in 1970 to 6 per thousand in 1995 in Kerala, where as that of the nation has come down from 15.7 per thousand to 9.2 per thousand. All these have resulted in an improvement in the life expectancy

of the State. The average life expectancy of the Kerala State in 1959-60 was 48 years, which has increased to 71 years in 1992-93. This is much above the national average of 55 years.

For the period from 1961 to 1993, the number of medical institutions in the Malabar region has increased tremendously. Compared to the Southern part of the State, the growth of medical institutions is higher in Malabar region as it shows considerable increase in the share of institution. (table - 4.38).

Table- 4.38

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN MALABAR- 1961-1993

District	1961			1993		
	Allopathic	Ayurvedic	Homoeopathic	Allopathic	Ayurvedic	Homoeopathic
Kasargod	--	--	-	61	43	19
Kannur	31	18	1	98	84	24
Wayanad	--	--	-	43	20	13
Kozhikkode	35	18	1	89	54	33
Malappuram	--	--	-	115	66	33
Palakkad	40	24	1	105	60	24
Malabar	106 (29.7%)	60 (26.67%)	3 (27.27%)	511 (41.21%)	324 (37.63%)	146 (37.34%)
Kerala	356 (100%)	225 (100%)	11 (100%)	1240 (100%)	861 (100%)	391 (100%)

Source: Statistics for Planning 1972, 1993, D.E.S, Thirupananthapurm.

There were 128 government medical institutions in Malabar during the year 1960, which was increased to 507 in 1995, showing an increase in the share of the region from 33% to 42%. Among the districts of malabar, Malappuram ranks the first in number of govt. medical institutions with 115 hospitals followed by Palakkad with 104 and Kannur with 102. Wayanad is the most backward district in this regard where the number is 39. (See table-4.39).

Regarding the availability of beds in hospitals, the Malabar region is behind the southern part of the state. Inspite of the increase in the number of Govt. hospitals, the lack of bed facilities in the region indicates that the size of the hospitals in government sector is comparatively small in the region of Malabar than that in the southern Kerala. In the year 1960-61, the availability of beds in govt. hospitals of the region was 49 per lakh of people, where as that of the Kerala State was 77 per lakh. In 1970-71 it increased to 76 for the region and 102 for the State. In 1991-92, the former increased to 110 and the latter to 137. Among the districts of the region, Kozhikkode ranks the first in availability of beds in govt. hospitals with an average number of 171 beds per lakh of people, followed by Wayanad with 130 beds and Kannur with 119 beds per lakh of people. The other three districts possess the number which is the average number of the region, and the least number is in Malappuram. (see table- 4.40).

Table- 4.39

GROWTH IN NUMBER OF GOVT. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN MALABAR - 1960 - 1995.

DISTRICT	1960	1995	RANK
Kasargod	-	58	5
Kannur	33	102	3
Wayanad	-	39	6
Kozhikkode	49	89	4
Malappuram	-	115	1
Palakkad	46	104	2
Malabar	128 (32.82%)	507 (41.83%)	
Kerala	390 (100%)	1212 (100%)	

Source: Statistical abstract of Kerala 1959-60, D.E.S. Thiruvananthapuram
Economic Review - 1995 - SPB. Thiruvananthapuram.

Table - 4.40.

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR LAKH OF PEOPLE IN MALABAR (IN GOVT. HOSPITALS).

District	1960-61	1970-71	1983-84	1991-92	Rank
Kasargod	--	--	--	77	5
Kannur	50	61	97	119	3
Wayanad	--	--	73	130	2
Kozhikkode	55	145	166	171	1
Malappuram	-	38	50	68	6
Palakkad	42	59	73	95	4
Malabar	49	76	92	110	
Kerala	77	102	125	137	

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

From the foregoing analysis, it has been concluded that, the Malabar region, which is the northern part of the Kerala State is characterised by high rate of growth of population, low density and comparatively low literacy rate. Even though, the rate of growth in NDP is higher in Malabar, the percapita income is not growing at a faster rate compared to the southern region of Kerala.

Inspite of the low productivity of agriculture, the primary sector of the region dominates the economy of Malabar in its share of income and employment. The secondary sector of the region is comparatively weaker, where the contribution to the region's NDP is 20%. The region has good level of infra-structure for its tertiary sector.

The development of the region indicates a dual pattern, with polarisation of regions both in terms of rate of growth and in levels of development. The basic reasons for these dualism are, the inherited imbalance in the distribution of economic resources, and the concentration of economic activities in the well-off regions. The observation says that, the study satisfies the dual pattern development hypothesis.

It has also been observed that, the economic development of the region is associated with a change in the structure of the economy where a shift has been taken place from the primary sector to the tertiary sector with out making considerable changes in the secondary sector. This is because of the absorption of excess labourers from the primary sector to the tertiary sector as the secondary sector ceased to expand with the progress of the other sectors. The analysis thus proves that the sectoral shift hypothesis is also valid in the study.

CHAPTER FIVE

Chapter V

INTER-DISTRICT DISPARITIES IN NORTHERN KERALA.

The object of this chapter is to analyse the inter-district disparities in economic development of the Malabar region during 1980-81 to 1994-95. The analysis is based on the district income aggregates and percapita income at constant (1980-81) prices. An attempt has also been made to study the diversification of the economy which occurs over a period of time during the process of its economic development. Therefore, the relative contribution of various economic sectors to the total output and the structural shifts have also been analysed. Besides, the statistical tools such as, average, standard deviation .and co-efficient of variation are used in the analysis to measure the disparities existing in the region on various indicators of development.

The analysis is presented in four parts:

1.   Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)

2.   Percapita District Income (PI)

3.   Sectoral Income

4.   Inter-District Disparities in Malabar region.

1.   NET DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT (N D D P)

To examine the inter-district disparities in the Malabar region, the district's share in the aggregate income of the region and its share in the total population have been considered. A new measure, namely Index of Development has also been evolved to examine the development of districts. The Index of Development is defined as the ratio of the district's share in the region's income and its share in the region's total population. On the basis of the value of Index of Develoment, all the districts have been divided in to three categories, viz, developed, developing and less developed. If the value of Index of Development is greater than one, such districts come under the first category, if it is approximately one or equal to one, those districts come under the second category and the districts which have the index value less than one constitute the third category.

To study the inter-district disparities in economic development of the Malabar region for the period from 1980-81 to 1994-95, the district's share in the region's aggregate income and its share in the region's population, besides the Index of Development have been analysed and given in Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1 provides the analysis for three points of time viz, 1980--81, 1990--91 and 1994--95. The data in the table indicates that, Malapuram district, which is the most populated district of the region with 25.6% of its population contributed only 17.91% to the region's aggregate income during 1994-95 as

compared to 18.39% in 1990-91, thus indicating decline in its share. The Wayanad District has also shown a decline in its share of income in 1994-95 compared to that in 1990-91, but where the share of income is greater than that of population. The shares of the remaining four districts in the region's aggregate income have increased in 1994-95 compared to their share in 1990-91. In the year 1980-81, there were only four districts in Malabar viz, Kannur, Kozhikkode, Malappuram and Palakkad, out of which the first two were contributed greater shares to the regional income than their share in population, where as the Malappuram and Palakkad districts have lesser shares in the region's income compared to their shares in the region's population.

Based on the newly evolved measure, namely Index of Development, it has been observed that Kannur and Kozhikkode were belonged to the first category, (ie, developed districts) in 1980-81 with their values of index greater than one and above the region's average. In 1990-91, Wayanad district has been brought to this category, where as the Kannur district has been pushed back to the second category ie, the group of developing districts. In the year 1994-95, Kannur was again brought to the first cate gory and the three districts of this category during 1994-95 were, Kannur, Wayanad and Kozhikkode. Kasargod and Palakkad districts could be treated as developing districts as they belonged to the second category. Malappuram district alone with its Index value less than one constituted the third category, of the less developed district, with a declining trend in its value of Index of Development.

The table further indicates that, the value of the Index of Development is greater in Kerala State than that in the Malabar region. This implies that, compared to the northern part of Kerala State, the development is more in southern region. In 1980-81, the value of index for the state was 1.082 which brought the southern region to the category of a developing region and in 1990-91 and 1994-95, the values were 1.192 and 1.142 respectively which bring the region to the status of the developed region.

Table- 5.1

INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF DISTRICT IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AND INCOME OF MALABAR

SL NO.	DISTRICT	SHARE IN TOTAL POPULATION			SHARE IN THE AGGREGATE INCOME			INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT		
		1980-81	90-91	94-95	1980-81	90-91	94-95	1980-81	90-91	94-95
1	Kasargod	----	8.86	8.86	------	9.06	9.33	----	1.023	1.053
2	Kannur	27.90	18.62	18.62	33.36	20.36	20.69	1.196	1.093	1.111
3	Wayanad	-----	5.56	5.56	-----	7.30	6.28	----	1.313	1.129
4	Kozhikkode	22.34	21.66	21.66	29.76	23.89	24.78	1.332	1.103	1.144
5	Malappuram	23.91	25.60	25.60	17.83	18.39	17.91	0.746	0.718	0.700
6	Palakkad	20.31	19.70	19.70	19.05	21.00	21.01	0.937	1.066	1.066
	Malabar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Kerala	253.30	240.61	240.61	274.02	286.73	274.73	1.082	1.192	1.142

Note: The value of Index of Development between 0.9 and 1.1 are considered approximately as one.

2.   PERCAPITA DISTRICT INCOME

In the course of economic development, the use of income as between consumption and saving variates and the demand and the supply pattern changes as percapita income rises. It means that the production and consumption pattern is highly correlated to the level of percapita income. Therefore, the growth of percapita income of the districts and their relative positions in the region are examined. To study the disparities in percapita income among the districts of the Malabar region during 1980-81 to 1994-95, the Index of Percapita District Income at constant (1980-81=100) prices for the year 1994-95 has been prepared and given in the table 5.2. Further, the average annual growth rates of population and percapita income of the districts have also been given in the table 5.3.

The Table- 5.2 reveals that the percapita income in the two districts namely Kozhikkode and Kannur were above the regional average in 1980-81. In 1990-91, there were four districts with percapita income above the regional level, and in 1994-95 the percapita income in the five districts viz. Kozhikkode, Wayanad, Kannur, Palakkad and Kasargod are higher than the regional average. The remaining Malappuram district is below the regional average. This also supports the inference of Index of Development by which we have divided the districts in to three categories. The ranking of the districts on the basis of

percapita income satisfy the test of Index of Development. It is also worthwhile to mention that in the four districts viz, Kasargod, Kannur, Kozhikkode and Palakkad the percapita income during the last five years from 1990-91 to 1994-95 has increased at a faster rate than the regional average. Kozhikkode and Malappuram occupied the first and last ranks respectively in the percapita district income. The Index of Percapita income which indicates the growth is the highest in Kozhikkode district and the lowest is in Wayanad district.

The Table-5.2 also infers that the growth Index of percapita income for the Malabar region in 1990-91, was heigher than that of the Kerala State, where as in 1994-95, the region was brought behind the state average, implying a faster growth of percapita income in the southern region of the state. The relative position of the southern region in percapita income is also better than that of the northern Kerala.

Table-5.2.

INDEX OF PERCAPITA INCOME AND RELATIVE POSITION OF
DISTRICTS IN MALABAR (At 1980-81 prices)

SL. NO.	DISTRICT	PERCAPITA INCOME (Rs)			INDEX OF PERCAPITA INCOME	
		1980-81	1990-91	1994-95	1990-91 (1980-81=100)	1994 -95 (1990-91=100)
1.	Kasargod	-------	1559(5)	1948(5)	------	124.95
2.	Kannur	1571(2)	1665(3)	2057(3)	105.98	123.54
3.	Wayanad	------	1999(1)	2076(2)	------	103.85
4.	Kozhikkode	1588(1)	1670(2)	2117(1)	105.16	126.77
5.	Malappuram	1045(4)	1094(6)	1295(6)	104.69	118.37
6.	Palakkad	1307(3)	1623(4)	1972(4)	124.18	121.50
	MALABAR	1378	1602	1911	116.26	119.29
	KERALA	1508	1615	2113	107.10	130.84

Note: Figures in brackets show the ranks (relative position) of the districts in
the region of Malabar.

Table-5.3.

ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE OF PERCAPITA INCOME
(At 1980-81 Prices)

SL NO	DISTRICT	Average annual growth of population 1980-81 to 1990-91	Average growth of P.I.	
			1990-91	1994-95
1.	KASARGOD	2.28	4.08	5.76
2.	KANNUR	1.66	2.81	5.63
3.	WAYANAD	2.13	2.42	1.28
4.	KOZHIKKODE	1.67	2.59	6.15
5.	MALAPPURAM	2.89	5.61	4.32
6.	PALAKKAD	1.65	5.58	5.02
	MALABAR	2.05	3.85	4.69
	KERALA	1.43	3.92	7.02

3   SECTORAL INCOME

Changes in the sectoral composition of district income aggregates (NDDP) are frequently used as measure of structural changes. The rates of growth may diverge widely, and the sectoral shares in the district income aggregates naturally change during the course of economic development. An expansion or contraction of any sector may result in a relative shift or structural change in the economy. The sectoral composition of district income is used here as a measure for comparing the structure of various districts of the region of Malabar.

To examine the position of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the district income, changes in their position and shifts in their sectoral composition of district income aggregate have been examined and which is given in the table-5.4.

The data given in table -5.4 indicates the sectoral composition of the district income aggregates of the Northern Kerala during 1980-81, 1990-91 and 1994-95. The share of the secondary sector in 1980-81 had shown the greatest variation among the districts which ranges from 13 percent in Malappuram to 26 percent in Kozhikkode, followed by the primary sector from 39 percent in Kozhikkode to 49 percent in Kannur and the least variation was observed in the tertiary sector where it ranges from 32 percent in Kannur to 39 percent in Malappuram.

Table- 5.4

SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF DISTRICT INCOME AGGREGATES

SL. NO.	DISTRICT	1980-81			1990-91			1994-95		
		P	S	T	P	S	T	P	S	T
1.	Kasargod	---	---	---	49	20	31	46	19	35
2.	Kannur	49	19	32	31	23	46	35	23	42
3.	Wayanad	---	---	---	65	13	22	57	16	27
4.	Kozhikkode	39	26	35	29	27	44	31	26	43
5.	Malappuram	48	13	39	44	13	43	43	13	44
6.	Palakkad	41	23	36	38	24	38	38	25	37
	MALABAR	44	20	36	43	20	37	42	20	38
	KERALA	39	24	37	36	24	40	32	25	43

Note: P-Primary,   S-Secondary, T-Tertiary.

It has also been observed that, during 1990-91 and 1994-95, the greatest varaition was in the share of primary sector, followed by tertiary sector and the least variation was found in the secondary sector. It should be noted that, the contribution of the region's secondary sector to the aggregate income has been found constant during 1980-81, 1990-91 and 1994-95, where as the share of the region's primary sector had declined from 44% in 1980-81 to 43% in

.1990-91 and again to 42% in 1994-95. The observation states that, the contribution of the secondary sector being constant, the decline in the primary sector has been met with a corresponding increase in the tertiary sector. The data in the table-3 proves it to be true. The contribution of the region's tertiary sector to the aggregate income of the region had increased from 36% in 1980-81 to 37% in 1990-91 and again to 38% in 1994-95. The conclusion is that, in the process of economic development of the Northern Kerala from 1980-81 to 1994-95, the economy of the region had shifted its economic activities from the primary sector to the tertiary sector by-passing the secondary sector.

It is worth while to mention that in the three districts viz, Kannur, Kozhikkode and Palakkad, the share of the secondary sector during 1990-91 and 1994-95 was more than 20 percent of the district income aggregates as compared to the share of 20 percent in the regional income. Similarly, there were three districts viz, Kasargod, Wayanad and Malappuram, where the share of the primary sector to the district income was higher than the region's average contribution to the state income, both in 1990-91 and 1994-95. The variability of the share of primary sector in the districts was from 29% in Kozhikkode to 65% in Wayanad district in the year 1990-91 and from 31% to 57% in 1994-95, indicating a tremendous decline in its range. But in the case of secondary sector, the range of variation in its share of income was form 13% both in Malappuram and Wayanad districts to 27% in Kozhikkode in 1990-91, and from 13% in

Wayanad alone to 26% in Kozhikkode in the year 1994-95 which indicates only a nominal decline in the range of variability. The variability has also been found declining considerably in the tertiary sector's contribution to the district income aggregates. In 1990-91, the share of the tertiary sector in the districts ranged from 22% in Wayanad to 46% in Kannur, where as it declined from 27% to 44% in 1994-95. There were four districts viz, Kannur, Kozhikkode, Malappuram and Palakkad in the region in 1990-91 with their contribution in the tertiary sector above the region's average, where as in 1994-95, there were only three districts in this category viz, Kannur, Kozhikkode and Malappuram. The Palakkad district was brought behind the regional average.

From the foregoing analysis, it is clear that, some similarities exist in the sectoral composition patterns of different districts in the Malabar region. The primary sector in most of the districts, and in the region as a whole continues to be declined in its relative importance. The share of the primary sector in the region's aggregate income declined from 44% in 1980-81 to 42% in 1994-95. However, the share of the secondary sector remained constant during the period under review. The share of the treatiary sector has increased from 36% in 1980-81 to 38% in 1994-95. The interesting observation is that, the increase in the share of tertiary sector is more in the less developed districts than that in the advanced districts, and at the same time the share in some of the developed

districts has declined during the last five years. In conclusion, there is a structural shift in almost all the districts from the primary sector towards the tertiary and secondary sectors and for the region as a whole, the shift is from the primary sector to the tertiary sector by-passing the secondary sector.

4. INTER-DISTRICT DISPARITIES IN MALABAR REGION

To study the intensity of disparities among the districts of the Malabar region, the following indicators have been selected.

1. Density of population per square kilometer.

2. General literacy rate.

3. Female literacy rate.

4. Work participation rate (Male).

5 Work participation rate (Female).

6. Share of income from primary sector.

7. Share of income from secondary sector.

8. Share of income from tertiary sector.

9. Net District Domestic Product (NDDP).

10. Percapita district Income (PI).

The statistical tools used to measure the disparity are,

1. Average

2. Standard Deviation (SD).

3. Co-efficient of Variation (C.V.)

The analysis of the first five indicators have been made for two points of time, viz, 1980-81 and 1990-91, where as that of the rest five have been made for three points of time viz, 1980-81, 1990-91 and 1994-95.

The study reveals that, the intensity of disparities in the first five indicators viz, density of population, General literacy, female literacy, work participation (Male), and work participation (female) have been reduced during the decade 1980-81 to 1990-91, where as the disparities in income-related indicators have been increased during the same decade except in the income of the secondary sector. The Co-efficient of Variation for the percapita income has been reduced from 16.64 in 1990-91 to 14.73 in 1994-95, where as that of the NDDP has been increased from 37.41 to 39.82 during the same period. Among the sectoral income, the Co-efficient of Variation in the primary sector has declined from 28.78 to 20.42, and in the other two sectors viz, secondary and tertiary, have increased from 20.61 to 23.01 and from 22.37 to 29.99 respectively during the same period. The inter-district disparities of the region on various indicators for different periods have been measured and given in the following table-5.5.

Table 5.5

INTER-DISTRICT DISPARITIES IN MALABAR REGION

NO.	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	1980-81	1990-91	1994-95
1.	Density of population/sq.km.	Average	583.00	689.00	----
		SD#	232.16	261.33	----
		CV##	39.82	37.93	----
2.	General literacy rate	Average	62.54	86.17	----
		SD	4.69	4.18	----
		CV	7.51	4.85	----
3.	Female literacy rate	Average	56.34	81.37	----
		SD	4.76	4.96	----
		CV	8.45	6.09	----
4.	Work participa-tion rate (Male)	Average	41.30	46.30	----
		SD	3.87	3.82	----
		CV	9.37	8.24	----
5.	Work participa-tion rate(Female)	Average	14.10	16.60	----
		SD	5.66	6.35	----
		CV	40.12	38.25	----

Table 5.5 contd...

NO.	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	1980-81	1990-91	1994-95
6.	NDDP*	Average	34876.00	30589.00	39196.00
		SD	9339.00	11442.00	15606.00
		CV	26.78	37.41	39.82
7.	P.I.**	Average	1378.00	1602.00	1911.00
		SD	222.00	267.00	282.00
		CV	16.11	16.64	14.73
8.	Income from primary sector	Average	44.06	42.56	41.68
		SD	4.55	12.25	8.51
		CV	10.33	28.78	20.42
9.	Income from Secondary sector	Average	20.39	21.83	20.32
		SD	4.91	4.50	4.68
		CV	24.09	20.61	23.01
10.	Income from tertiary sector	Average	35.54	37.45	35.66
		SD	2.25	8.38	10.69
		CV	6.33	22.37	29.99

Standard Deviation ,   ## Co-efficient of Variation,

* Net District Domestic Product,   ** Percapita Income.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

The observations bring the concousion that, among the districts of the Malabar region, Kannur, Wayanad and Kozhikkode are belonging to the developed category, where as Kasargod and Palakkad are developing ones and Malappuram remains as the only less developed district. Compared to the southern part of Kerala state, the development is less in the northern region. The secondary sector in most of the districts of the region are more or less stagnant, while the primary sector is declining and the tertiary sector developing. The share of income from the tertiary sector is more in the less developed district, but in some of the developed districts, the share is behind the region's average. The development of the region has structurally changed the economy by making a shift in economic activities from the primary sector to the tertiary sector. The observations support the hypothesis of sectoral shift.

The analysis also says that, the inter-district disparities in density of population, literacy and employment have been reduced in the region during the decade 1981-91, and the disparities in the Net Domestic Product, Percapita Income and sectoral contribution of incomes have been increased during the same period. The disparity in the distribution of percapita income among the districts has shown a declining trend since 1990-91. It can be concluded that, the region could not reduce the development disparities among the districts to a considerable extent. This is because of the inherent inequalities existed in the region during the formation of the state. This sopports the inter-regional disparity hypothesis.

CHAPTER SIX

Chapter VI

DISPARITY ANALYSIS AT BLOCK LEVEL.

This chapter attempts to present the economic disparities existing in the Malabar region at a disaggregate level during the year 1990-91. Since the study is based on the availability of secondary data, the paucity of which restricts the analysis to go to the lowest administrative unit. Therefore, the unit taken for the analysis is Community Development Block (C.D. Block). Panchayat is considered as the smallest administrative unit in a district and a group of panchayats in a locality constitutes a C.D. Block.

The analysis is given in two parts. The first part presents the district-wise details of C.D. Blocks and their relative positions in each district on various indicators. Ranking of the blocks for the whole region has also been made to analyse the economic positions of the blocks in the region. The extent of disparities existing among the blocks of each district of the region have been measured and given in the second part.

The indicators selected for the analysis are from population, literacy, employment, agriculture, industry, public health, education, transport, communication, banking, and public distribution. 15 indicators have been selected for the analysis and which are given below.

Selected Indicators.

1. Density of population /sq.km.

2. General literacy rate.

3. Female literacy rate.

4. Workers in primary sector.

5. Workers in secondary sector.

6. Workers in tertiary sector.

7. Non-workers(% to total population).

8. Cropped area (% to the total area).

9. Number of public health institutions (consisting of govt. hospitals, primary health centres, mini primary health centres, sub-centres and family welfare centres).

10. Number of educational institutions (pre-primary, lower primary, upper primary and high schools - both govt and private).

11. Length of roads (Km) consists of P.W.D. roads, State Highways, and National Highways.

12. Number of post and telecommunication institutions (post offices with pin code, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges with STD code).

13. Number of banking institutions (nationalised banks, private scheduled banks and co-operative banks).

14. Number of industrial units (Khadi village units, small scale units, large scale and medium scale industrial units).

15. Number of fair price shops (ration shops and Maveli stores).

The statistical parameters used in the analysis are,

1.   Average

2.   Standard Deviation (S D), and

3.   Co-efficient of Variation (C V).

PART - 1.

In the year 1991, the Malabar region was constituted by 55 Community Development Blocks with a total of 400 Panchayats. Malappuram district has the largest number of both the C.D. Blocks and panchayats, followed by Palakkad and the least number is in Wayanad district. The following table- 6.1 gives the district-wise distribution of C.D. Blocks and Panchayats in Malabar.

Table- 6.1.

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS AND PANCHAYATS IN
MALABAR - 1991.

DISTRICT	No. of C.D. Blocks	No. of Panchayats
Kasargod	4	37
Kannur	9	79
Wayanad	3	24
Kozhikkode	12	77
Malappuram	14	94
Palakkad	13	89
Malabar	55	400
Kerala	152	983

Source: Hand Book of Statistics, 1995.
Rural Development Department, Thiruvananthapuram.
Census reports - 1991.

KASARGOD DISTRICT

Among the blocks of Kasargod district, Neeleshwar ranks the first position in density of population, general literacy, female literacy, workers in tertiary sector, cropped area, number of banking institutions, number of industrial units and in number of fair price shops. The proportion of non-workers is also the highest in Neeleshwar. The block ranks the second place in the proportion of workers in primary sector, number of public health institutions, number of educational institutions and in length of roads. Kanhangad block has the top rank in workers in primary sector, number of public health institutions and in number of post and telecommunication institutions. It ranks the second place in general literacy and in female literacy. Kanhangad has the last rank in density of population, workers in secondary and tertiary sectors, number of educational institutions, banking institutions, and in number of industrial units. The Manjeshwar block stands in the first place in the share of workers in secondary sector, number of educational institutions and in length of roads. Manjeshwar has the second place in the share of workers in tertiary sector, number of post and telecommunication institutions, banking institutions, number of industrial units and number of fair price shops. It is the most back ward in general literacy, female literacy, primary sector employment, cropped area and in number of public health institutions. The smallest proportion of non-workers is also in Manjeshwar block. The ranking of the blocks in Kasargod district is given in the table - 6.2 below.

Table - 6.2.

RANKING OF BLOCKS IN KASARGOD DISTRICT - 1991.

INDICATOR	RANK 1		RANK II		LAST RANK	
1. Density of population (per sq.km)	Neeleshwar	573	Kasargod	555	Kanhangad	443
2. General Literacy	Neeleshwar	76.16	Kanhangad	69.05	Manjeshwar	65.99
3. Female Literacy	Neeleshwar	72.47	Kanhangad	64.60	Manjeshwar	59.55
4. Workers in Primary Sector	Kanhangad	61.14	Neeleshwar	54.49	Manjeshwar	41.83
5. Workers in Secondary Sector	Manjeshwar	33.49	Kasargod	22.62	Kanhangad	16.98
6. Workers in Tertiary Sector	Neeleshwar	25.86	Manjeshwar	24.68	Kanhangad	21.51
7. Non-Workers (% to total population	Neeleshwar	68.09	Kasargod	67.37	Manjeshwar	63.85
8. Cropped area (% to total area)	Neeleshwar	71.76	Kanhangad	69.52	Manjeshwar	23.22
9. No. of public health institutions	Kanhangad	68	Neeleshwar	58	Manjeshwar	37
10. No. of educational institutions	Manjeshwar	154	Neeleshwar	133	Kanhangad	118
11. Length of roads (Km)	Manjeshwar	257	Neeleshwar	183	Kasargod	111.58
12. Post&Telecommunication Institutions	Kanhangad	54	Manjeshwar	23	Kasargod	18
13. Banking Institutions	Neeleshwar	40	Manjeshwar	29	Kanhangad	24
14. No. of industrial Units	Neeleshwar	243	Manjeshwar	36	Kanhangad	12
15. No. of fair price Shops.	Neeleshwar	91	Manjeshwar	82	Kasargod	61

KANNUR DISTRICT

Among the blocks of Kannur district, the density of population is the highest in Kannur block. The general literacy and female literacy are also the highest in the Kannur block. It absorbs the largest share of the district's workers in its secondary sector. The employment in primary sector is the highest in Peravoor block, which shows its backwardness in density of population, share of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors and in the number of fair price shops. The tertiary sector employment is the most in Thalassery block, which ranks the second place in density of population, general literacy, female literacy, and in number of educational institutions. It is the most backward block in the number of public health institutions and banking institutions. The share of non-workers is the largest in Koothuparamba block, where the proportion of cropped are is the smallest. The block Iritty ranks the first place in cropped area. The number of banking, educational and public health instituions are the largest in Thaliparamba, where the public distribution is also fairly good. Payyannur block ranks the top position in length of roads and in number of in strial units, but it is the most backward block in literacy and density of population. Irikkur block has the largest number of post and telecommunicati institutions. The following table - 6.3 shows the ranking of blocks in Kannur ict.

Table - 6.3.

RANKING OF BLOCKS IN KANNUR DISTRICT - 1991.

INDICATOR	RANK 1		RANK 11		LAST RANK	
1. Density of population (per sq.km.)	Kannur	3077	Thalassery	2027	Peravoor	293
2. General literacy	Kannur	82.91	Thalassery	82.16	Payyannur	76.93
3. Female literacy	Kannur	80.71	Thalassery	80.53	Payyannur	73.29
4. Workers in Primary Sector	Peravoor	72.78	Irikkur	67.58	Kannur	10.38
5. Workers in Secondary Sector	Kannur	45.95	Edakkad	41.63	Peravoor	5.5
6. Workers in Tertiary Sector	Thalassery	44.74	Kannur	43.66	Peravoor	21.72
7. Non-workers (% to total population)	Koothu-paramba	74.20	Thalassery	73.72	Irrikkur	65.49
8. Cropped area (% to total area)	Iritty	94.68	Peravoor	92.85	Koothu-paramba	55.90
9. No. of public health institutions	Thali-paramba	61	Payyannur	54	Thalassery	13
10.No. of educational institutions	Thali-paramba	167	Thalassery	161	Kannur	57
11.Length of roads(Km)	Payyannur	258	Thaliparamba	178	Kannur	66
12.Post & Telecommuni-cation institutions	Irrikkur	63	Thalippramba	48	Kannur	16
13.Banking institutions	Thali-paramba	48	Irrikur	34	Thalassery	14
14.No of industrial units	Payyannur	240	Edakkad	137	Irikkur	7
15.No of fair price shops	Thali-paramba	102	Koothu-paramba	84	Peravoor	41

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Wayanad district possesses only three C.D. Blocks, out of which Kalpetta block ranks the first place in density of population, employment in the primary sector, cropped area, number of public health institutions and in number of industrial units. The largest share of non-workers is also in this block. It ranks the second place in general literacy, female literacy, workers in secondary sector and in number of post and telecommunication institutions. The Kalpetta block is the most backward in tertiary sector employment, number of educational institions, length of roads, number of banking institutions and in number of fair price shops. Sulthan Batheri block has the first rank in general literacy, female literacy, employment in secondary and tertiary sectors and in length of roads. It has the second rank in density of population, cropped area, number of public health institutions, number of educational institutions, banking institutions, number of industrial units and in number of fair price shops. The block is very backward in primary sector employment and in number of post and telecommuni-cation institutions. Mananthavady is the block which ranks the top in number of educational institutions, post and telecommunication institutions, banking and public distribution. The block is the most backward one in density of population, literacy, employment in secondary sector, cropped area, number of pubic health institutions and in number of industrial units. (see the following table- 6.4).

Table - 6.4.

RANKING OF BLOCKS IN WAYANAD DISTRICT - 1991.

INDICATOR	RANK 1	RANK 11	LAST RANK
1. Density of population (per sq.km.)	Kalpetta 333	SulthanBatheri 328	Mananthavady 275
2. General Literacy	SulthanBatheri 72.11	Kalpetta 70.66	Mananthavady 68.5
3. Female Literacy	SulthanBatheri 68.32	Kalpetta 66.02	Mananthavady 64.05
4. Workers in Primary Sector	Kalpetta 78.27	Manathavadi 77.92	SulthanBatheri 73.65
5. Workers in Secondary Sector	SulthanBatheri 6.75	Kalpetta 6.44	Mananthavady 4.61
6. Workers in Tertiary Sector	SulthanBatheri 21.22	Mananthavady 17.48	Kalpetta 16.69
7. Non-workers (% to total population)	Kalpetta 61.52	Mananthavady 61.21	SulthanBatheri 61.07
8. Cropped area (% to total area)	Kalpetta 84.78	SulthanBatheri 79.58	Mananthavady 40.69
9. No. of Public Health Institutions	Kalpetta 88	SulthanBatheri 66	Mananthavady 52.00
10. No. of Educational Institutions	Mananthavady 109	SulthanBatheri 104	Kalpetta 79
11. Length of roads(km)	SulthanBatheri 276	Mananthavady 227	Kalpetta 163.19
12. Post&Telecommunication institution	Mananthavady 59	Kalpetta 45	SulthanBatheri 33
13. Banking institutions	Mananthavady 33	SulthanBatheri 32	Kalpetta 29
14. No. of Industrial Units.	Kalpetta 14	SulthanBatheri 11	Mananthavady 6
15. No.of fair price shops	Mananthavady 83	SulthanBatheri 72	Kalpetta 66

KOZHIKKODE DISTRICT

The Kozhikkode district is constituted by 12 C.D blocks. Among the blocks of the districts, Kozhikkode block has the highest density of population. It possesses the largest number of industrial units and absorbs most of its workers in the secondary sector, and provides the least share of employment in the primary sector. The general literacy is the highest in Panthalayani block. Chelannur block ranks the second place in number of industrial units where as the Panthalayani block ranks the second place in providing employment in secondary sector. Koduvally ranks the first position in providing employment in the primary sector. The largest number of educational institutions are also in Koduvally block. The block ranks the second place in length of roads and in number of banking institutions, but, the most backward in providing employment in the secondary and tertiary sectors. The tritiary sector employment is the most in Vadakara block, which ranks the second place in density of population. The largest share of non-workers is in Thuneri block which is very backward in literacy, number of public health institutions, educational institutions and in post and telecommunication institutions. The Kannamangalam block has the largest share of cropped area. It also ranks the first place in length of roads and second place in number of public health and educational institutions. The first rank in number of public health institutions goes to Perambra block, which ranks the

second place in employment in primary sector and in the number of post and telecommunication institutions. The block is the most backward one in density of population. The least share of non-workers is also in this block.Kunnummel block possesses the largest number of post and telecommunication institutions. Balussery block ranks the first in the number of banking institutions and second place in general literacy, and in the number of fair price shops. The Thodannur block is the most backward in the share of croped area, length of roads, number of banking instititions, industrial units and in the number of fair price shops. The ranking of blocks in Kozhikkode district is given in the table - 6.5 below.

Table - 6.5.

RANKING OF BLOCKS IN KOZHIKKODE DISTRICT - 1991.

INDICATOR	RANK-I		RANK-II		LAST RANK	
1. Density of popula- tion (per.sq.km)	Kozhikkode	3242	Vadakara	2228	Perambra	574
2. Genaral Literacy	Chelannur	81.48	Balussery	80.40	Thuneri	72.40
3. Female literacy	Panthalayani	79.31	Chelannur	78.48	Thuneri	67.54
4. Workers in Primary Sector	Koduvally	56.10	Perambra	52.59	Kozhikkode	18.60
5. Workers in Secondary Sector	Kozhikkode	37.09	Panthalayani	24.56	Koduvally	8.25
6. Workers in Tertiary Sector	Vadakara	46.73	Thodannur	45.01	Koduvally	35.05
7. Non-workers (% to total population)	Thuneri	76.34	Vadakara	75.90	Perambra	70.82
8. Cropped area (% to total area)	Kunnamangalam	93.36	Melady	88.08	Thodannur	28.48
9. No. of public health institutions	Perambra	58	Kunnamangalam	42	Thuneri	8
10. No. of educational Institutions	Koduvally	174	Kunnamangalam	124	Thuneri	70
11. Length of roads(Km)	Kunnamangalam	219.17	Koduvally	112.30	Thodannur	11
12. Post & Telecomm- unication institutions	Kunnummel	44	Perambra	28	Thuneri	10
13. Banking institutions	Balussery	32	Koduvally	26	Thodannur	12
14. No. of industrial Units	Kozhikkode	1066	Chelannur	213	Thodannur	10
15. No. of fair price shops	Kunnamangalam	90	Balussaery	75	Thodannur	25

MALAPPURAM DISTRICT

Among the blocks of Malappuram district Thanur ranks the first place in density of population, second place in cropped area and the last place in literacy. Ponnani ranks the first place in both general and female literacy. Nilambur block has the top rank in providing employment in the primary sector, length of roads, number of post and telecommunication institutions and in number of fair price shops. It ranks the second position in number of public health institutions and last position in density of population, employment in secondary sector, and in number of industrial units. The least share of non-workers is in Nilambur block. Kondotty block has the largest share of workers in the secondary sector. The employment in tertiary sector is the most in Thirurangadi block, which possesses the largest number of industrial units of the district. The block has the second place in providing employment in the secondary sector and in which the employment in the primary sector is the least. The proportion of non-workers is the most in Vengara, where the number of public health institutions is the largest. The share of cropped area is the most in Areecode block. Mankada block ranks the top place in number of educational institutions, and second place in female literacy, length of roads, number of post and tele-communication institutions, banking institutions, and in number of industrial units. Wandoor block ranks the first place in number of banking institutions and the last place in public health institutions. (See the table - 6.6).

Table - 6.6.

RANKING OF BLOCKS IN MALAPPURAM DISTRICT - 1991

	INDICATOR	RANK I		RANK II		LAST RANK	
1	Density of population (per sq. km)	Thanur	2125	Thirur-angadi	1765	Nilambur	263
2	General literacy	Ponnani	74.40	Kondotty	73.96	Thanur	68.40
3	Female literacy	Ponnani	71.99	Mankada	71.80	Thanur	65.40
4	Workers in primary sector	Nilambur	70.95	Perinthal-manna	69.88	Thirur-angadi	41.90
5	Workers in secondary sector	Kondotty	17.25	Thirur-angadi	17.15	Nilambur	7.16
6	Workers in tertiary sector	Thirur-angadi	40.96	Vengara	39.34	Perinthal-manna	21.29
7	Non-workers(% to total population)	Vengara	80.09	Thanur	78.81	Nilambur	68.81
8	Cropped area (% to total area)	Areekode	90.34	Thanur	89.80	Kuttippuram	48.16
9	No. of public health-institution	Vengara	74	Nilambur	60	Wandoor	16
10	No. of educational institutions	Mankada	223	Wandoor	129	Andathode	67
11	Length of roads(Km)	Nilambur	200	Mankada	194.76	Andathode	44.45
12	Post & Telecommuni-cation institutions	Nilambur	51	Mankada	46	Vengara	13
13	Banking institutions	Wandoor	29	Mankada	27	Andathode	12
14	No. of industrial units	Thirur-angadi	292	Mankada	224	Nilambur	11
15	No. of fair price shops	Nilambur	87	Thirur	84	Ponnani	39

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Out of the 13 blocks of the Palakkad district, Pattambi ranks the first place in density of population, employment in tertiary sector, and number of educational institutions. It possesses the largest share of non-workers among the blocks. Sreekrishnapuram block ranks the top position in both general and female literacy, number of public health institutions and in number of industrial units. Employment in primary sector is the most in Attappady block which stands far behind the other blocks of the whole region. The backwardness of the block has been reflected in density of population, literacy, employment in secondary and tertiary sectors, cropped area, number of public health institutions, educational institutions, banking institutions, number of industrial units and in public distribution. The block is also noted for the least share of non-workers. The share of workers engaged in the secondary sector is the largest in Kuzhalmannam block. The proportion of cropped area is the largest in Mannarkadu block which also ranks the first place in length of roads, and second place in public distribution. Ottappalam block ranks the first place in number of post and telecommunication institutions and second place in literacy. Alathur block possesses the largest number of banking institutions and fair price shops. It ranks the second place in cropped area and in number of educational institutions. Thrithala ranks the second position in density of population, and in number of public health institutions. Kollengode is the most backward block in length of roads and in number of post and telecommunication institutions. The ranking of the blocks in Palakkad district is given in the table - 6.7 below.

Table - 6.7

RANKING OF BLOCKS IN PALAKKAD DISTRICT - 1991.

INDICATOR	RANK 1	RANK 11	LAST RANK
1. Density of population (per sq.km.)	Pattambi 1037	Thrithala 954	Attappady 88
2. General literacy	Sreekrishna-puram 75.02	Ottappalam 74.31	Attappady 49.55
3. Female literacy	Sreekrishna-puram 73	Ottappalam 72.22	Attappady 44.68
4. Workers in Primary Sector	Attappady 88.94	Chittur 76.85	Palakkad 54.21
5. Workers in secondary Sector	Kuzhal-mannam 15.89	Palakkad 15.10	Attappady 2.18
6. Workers in tertiary Sector	Pattambi 30.98	Palakkad 30.76	Attappady 8.88
7. Non-workers (% to total population)	Pattambi 74.20	Thrithala 70.73	Attappady 51.00
8. Cropped area (% to total area)	Mannarkadu 91.51	Alathur 73.50	Attappady 6.82
9. No. of public health Institutions	Sreekrishna-puram 41	Thrithala 39	Attappady 13.00
10. No. of educational Institutions	Pattambi 132	Alathur 96	Attappady 37.00
11. Length of roads(km)	Mannarkadu 286	Chittur 205.09	Kollengode 56.20
12. Post & Telecommunication institutions	Ottappalam 41	Palakkad 35	Kollengode 11
13. Banking Institutions	Alathur 31	Palakkad 28	Attappady 8
14. No. of industrial Units	Sreekrishna-puram 234	Malampuzha 210	Attappady 2
15. No of fair price shops	Alathur 110	Mannarkadu 72	Attappady 26

The district-wise analysis of the blocks given above gives us an idea about the relative positions of the blocks in each districts of the Malabar region on various indicators. However, since the study area covers the whole region of the northern Kerala (Malabar), an understanding of the relative positions of the blocks for the whole region is needed, and therefore, an attempt is made to present the analysis in that order.

The region of Malabar is constituted by 55 Community Development Blocks, out of which, Kozhikkode block ranks the first place in density of population with 3242 persons per square kilometer, followed by Kannur block with 3077 persons. The least density is in Attappady block which is in Palakkad district, where the density is 88 persons per square kilometer. In literacy, both general and female, Kannur block ranks the first , where the general literacy rate is 82.91% and female literacy is 80.71%, followed by Thalasseri which is also in Kannur district, where the literacy rates are respectively 82.16% and 80.53%. The lowest literacy rate is in Attappady block in Palakkad district, where the general literacy rate is 49.55% and female literacy is 44.68%. The work participation rate in primary sector is the highest in Attappady block with 88.94%, followed by Kalpetta block in Wayanad district with 78.27% and the lowest is in Kannur block where the rate is 10.38%. The work participation rate in secondary sector is the highest in Kannur block

with 45.95%, followed by Edakkad block which is also in Kannur district with 41.63% and the lowest rate is in Attappady with 2.18%. The rate of work participation in the tertiary sector is the highest in Vadakara block with 46.73%, followed by Thodannur block which is also in Kozhikkode district, with 45.01% and the lowest is in Attappady, where the rate is 8.88%.

Another indicator which is used to present the relative positions of blocks in the region is the share of non-workers. In Malabar, Vengara block in Malappuram district possesses the largest share of non-workers with 80.09% of the total population, followed by Thanur, which is also in Malappuram district, with 78.81% and the smallest share is in Attappady, where the proportion is 51% of the total population.

To analyse the relative performance of agriculture, the proportion of cropped area is taken as an indicator. It is observed that, the block Iritty in Kannur district has the largest share of the cropped area among the blocks of Malabar, where the proportion is 94.68% of the total area, followed by Peravoor in the same district with 92.85% and the least share is in Attappady with a proportion of 6.82% of its total area.

To measure the health status of the blocks the number of public health institutions has been taken as an indicator. The analysis shows that, Kalpetta

block in Wayanad district has the largest number with 88 public health institutions, followed by Vengara with 74 institutions and the least number is in Thuneri block which is in Kozhikkode district, where the number of institutions comes only 8. The largest number of educational institutions is in Mankada block which is in Malappuram district with 223 institutions, followed by Koduvally block in Kozhikkode district where there are 174 institutions and the least number is in Attappady with 37 institutions. Mannarkadu block in Palakkad district ranks the first place in length of roads with 286 kms, followed by Sulthan Batheri block in Wayanad district with 276 kms and Thodanur block ranks the last position with only 11 kms of road.

The telecommunication facilities are the most in Irikkur block of Kannur district where the number of post and telecommunication institutions comes about 63, followed by Mananthavady block in Wayanad district with 59 institutions and the least number of institutions is in Thuneri block with 10 numbers which is in Kozhikkode district. The largest number of banking institutions is in Thaliparamba block with 48 banks which is in Kannur district. The second rank goes to Neelashwar block in Kasargod district, where there are 40 banking institutions, and the last rank goes to Attappady block with only 8 institutions.

The industrial sector has flourished highly in Kozhikkode block of the Kozhikkode district where there are 1066 industrial units. Thirurangadi block in Malappuram district ranks the second place in number of industrial units where the number is 292 and the least number of industrial units is in Attappady block of Palakkad district, where the number is only 2. The public distribution system is fairly good in Alathur block of Palakkad district which ranks the first in number of fair price shops with 110 numbers, followed by Thaliparamba with 102 shops and Thodanur block has the least number of fair price shops in Malabar where the number is only 25. The ranking of the blocks for the whole Malabar region is given below.(see the table - 6.8).

Table - 6.8.

RANKING OF THE BLOCKS IN MALABAR REGION - 1991.

INDICATOR	RANK 1		RANK 11		LAST RANK	
	Block	Dt.	Block	Dt.	Block	Dt.
1. Density of population (sq.km)	Kozhikkode	KZD	Kannur	KNNR	Attappady	PKD
2. General literacy	Kannur	KNNR	Thalassery	KNNR	Attappady	PKD
3. Female literacy	Kannur	KNNR	Thalassery	KNNR	Attappady	PKD
4. Workers in Primary Sector	Attappady	PKD	Kalpetta	WYD	Kannur	KNNR
5. Workers in Secondary Sector	Kannur	KNNR	Edakkad	KNNR	Attappady	PKD
6. Workers in tertiary Sector	Vadakara	KZD	Thodanur	KZD	Attappady	PKD
7. Non Workers (% to total population)	Vengara	MLPM	Thanur	MLPM	Attappady	PKD
8. Cropped area (% to total area)	Iritty	KNNR	Peravoor	KNNR	Attappady	PKD
9. No. of public health institutions	Kalpetta	WYD	Vengara	MLPM	Thuneri	KZD
10. No. of educational institutions	Mankada	MLPM	Koduvally	KZD	Attappady	PKD
11. Length of roads (km)	Mannarkadu	PKD	Sulthan-Batheri	WYD	Thodanur	KZD
12. Post & Telecommuni-cation institutions	Irikkur	KNNR	Manantha-vady	WYD	Thuneri	KZD
13. Banking institutions	Thaliparamba	KNNR	Neeleshwar	KSGD	Attappady	PKD
14. No. of industrial Units	Kozhikkode	KZD	Thirurangadi	MLPM	Attappady	PKD
15. No. of fair price shops	Alathur	PKD	Thaliparamba	KNNR	Thodanur	KZD

KSGD- Kasargod, KNNR- Kannur, WYD- Wayanad, KZD- Kozhikkode, MLPM- Malappuram, PKD- Palakkad.

PART - 11

The disparities among the blocks of each district of the region on various indicators have been measured by using the statistical tools such as Standard Deviation and Co-efficient of Variation. For the purpose of comparison, averages of indicators have also been given.

It has been observed from the analysis that, the disparity of population is the highest among the blocks of Kannur district where the co-efficient of variation is 78.87 and the lowest is in Wayanad district, where it is 8.41. In general literacy, the co-efficient of variation ranges from 2.05 (in Wayanad) to 10.19 (in Palakkad district) and the female literacy from 2.64 to 13.17 in the same districts.

The variation in work participation rate in primary sector is the highest among the blocks of Kannur district and the lowest is in Wayanad district, where the co-efficient of variation varies from 2.74 to 50.75, where as that of the secondary sector ranges from 15.91 in Wayanad district to 122.22 in Palakkad district and that in the tertiary sector from 6.62 in Kasargod district to 41.43 in Palakkad district.

The blocks of Palakkad district variates widely in its distribution of non-workers with a co-efficient of variation of 10.83 where as in Wayanad

district, the variation is very little and where the co-efficient of variation is 0.30. The distribution of cropped area among the blocks of Malabar region variates most widely in Palakkad district with a co-efficient of variation 52.45 where as in Malappuram district, the variation is the least with 14.64.

The co-efficient of variation in the distribution of public health institutions among the blocks of Malabar region is the highest in Kozhikkode district with 64.56 and the lowest is in Kasargod district with 21.41. In the distribution of educational institutions, the blocks of Malappuram district had shown the highest disparity with a co-efficient of variation of 37.87, where as in Kasargod district it is 12.99 which is the lowest.

Among the blocks of Malabar region, the co-efficient of variation in the length of roads ranges from 20.80 in Wayanad district to 65.88 in Kasargod district, and the number of post and telecommunication institutions ranges from 23.11 in Wayanad to 49.70 in Kasargod district.

In the distribution of banking institutions the dispersion is the highest among the blocks of Kannur district and the lowest is in Wayanad district, where the co-efficient of variation are 41.91 and 5.59 respectively. Industrial units are highly skewed among the blocks of Malabar region where the co-efficient of variation in its distribution is the highest in kozhikkode district with 210.61 and the lowest in Wayanad district with 33.17. The

co-efficient of variation in the distribution of fair price shops ranges from 9.52 among the blocks of Wayanad district to 36.06 among that of Palakkad district. The inter-block disparities among the districts of Malabar region is given in the table- 6.9 below.

Table - 6.9

INTER-BLOCK DISPARITIES IN THE DISTRICTS OF
MALABAR REGION - 1991

Sl. No.	INDICATOR	Statistical Parameter	KSGD	KNNR	WYD	KZD	MLPM	PKD
1.	Density of Population/sq.km	Average	506.00	1127.00	312.00	1304.00	1182.00	603.00
		SD*	53.12	888.92	26.24	767.07	518.04	271.65
		CV**	10.36	78.87	8.41	58.82	43.83	45.05
2.	General Literacy	Average	69.37	79.36	70.45	78.23	71.76	67.65
		SD	4.06	2.06	1.45	2.42	1.81	6.89
		CV	5.85	2.60	2.05	3.09	2.52	10.19
3.	Female Literacy	Average	64.40	76.49	66.13	74.86	69.34	63.19
		SD	4.98	2.68	1.75	3.21	1.96	8.32
		CV	7.73	3.51	2.64	4.29	2.82	13.17
4.	Workers in Primary Sector	Average	52.71	44.60	76.61	40.23	55.48	65.73
		SD	6.95	22.64	2.10	9.69	8.79	9.63
		CV	13.18	50.75	2.74	24.08	15.84	14.65
5.	Workers in Secondary Sector	Average	23.19	21.04	5.93	18.41	12.68	12.00
		SD	6.27	13.51	0.94	7.11	3.11	14.67
		CV	27.06	64.21	15.91	38.62	24.55	122.22
6.	Workers in tertiary sector	Average	24.02	33.53	18.46	41.33	31.52	18.46
		SD	1.59	8.54	1.98	4.06	5.92	7.65
		CV	6.62	25.46	10.70	9.83	18.78	41.43
7.	Non-workers (% to total population)	Average	66.48	70.51	61.27	73.67	75.58	63.01
		SD	1.61	3.20	0.18	1.70	2.87	6.83
		CV	2.41	4.53	0.30	2.31	3.79	10.83
8.	Cropped area (% to total area)	Average	58.38	76.18	68.35	65.76	74.74	47.84
		SD	20.32	14.66	19.67	20.97	10.94	25.09
		CV	34.81	19.25	28.78	31.90	14.64	52.45

(Contd....)

Sl. No.	INDICATOR	Statistical Parameter	DISTRICTS					
			KSGD	KNNR	WYD	KZD	MLPM	PKD
9.	No. of public health institutions	Average SD CV	53.00 11.35 21.41	33.00 17.39 52.69	69.00 14.82 21.48	22.00 14.20 64.56	36.00 15.63 43.42	30.00 7.29 24.28
10	No. of educational institutions	Average SD CV	129.00 16.76 12.99	121.00 39.47 32.62	97.00 13.13 13.53	101.00 26.70 26.44	103.00 39.00 37.87	73.00 24.18 33.13
11	Length of roads	Average SD CV	169.80 56.91 33.52	140.00 33.69 24.07	222.00 46.19 20.80	76.31 50.27 65.88	97.00 50.49 52.05	116.34 68.29 58.70
12	Number of post & telecommunication institutions	Average SD CV	29.00 14.41 49.70	32.00 14.67 45.83	46.00 10.63 23.11	19.00 9.00 47.34	26.00 11.20 43.09	25.00 8.82 35.27
13	No. of banking institutions	Average SD CV	30.00 6.18 20.62	25.00 10.48 41.91	31.00 1.73 5.59	20.00 5.53 27.65	20.00 4.73 23.64	21.00 6.61 30.52
14	No. of industrial units	Average SD CV	76.00 96.89 127.49	108.00 74.36 68.85	14.00 3.32 33.17	136.00 286.42 210.61	102.00 81.68 80.08	65.00 69.13 106.35
15	No. of fair price shops	Average SD CV	75.00 12.26 16.34	69.00 17.36 25.16	66.00 7.05 9.52	55.00 17.19 31.25	65.00 14.77 22.73	55.00 19.83 36.06

Note:- KSGD- Kasargod, KNNR- Kannur, WYD- Wayanad, KZD- Kozhikkode, MLPM- Malappuram, PKD- Palakkad.

* Standard Deviation,** Co-efficient of Variation.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

It has been concluded from the analysis that, the region of northern Kerala is characterised by inter-regional disparities at disaggregate (block) level. The disparities in density of population, work participation rate in the primary sector and in the distribution of banking institutions are the greatest among the blocks of Kannur district. The variations in both general and female literacy, work participation rate in secondary and tertiary sectors, distribution of cropped area and in public distribution are the highest among the blocks of Palakkad district. The district is also characterised by the skewed distribution of non-workers. The dispersion in the distribution of public health institutions and in industrial units are the most in Kozhikkode district. The transport and communication facilities are varied widely among the blocks of Kasargod district. The distribution of educational institutions are the most unevenly distributed among the blocks of Malappuram district.

The conclusion of the analysis presented above states that, the block level analysis has tested the hypothesis of inter-regional disparities at disaggregate level.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Chapter VII

CONCLUSION

The process of economic development evolves imbalances in the growth of regions at various stages. Advanced countries have been paying increased attention in recent years to the related problems of regional disparities at various stages of their economic development. Inequality in the distribution of resources coupled with the concentration of economic activities creates some growing points and lagging regions in a region. This phenomenon is common to all economies irrespective of their stages of development. Regional disparities are inherent in the process of economic development and the tendencies for disparity are stronger in the early stages. These disparities may be at both aggregate as well as at disaggregate levels.

Kerala is one of the smallest States in India, which is traditionally characterised by regional and sectoral disparities in development. The concentration of economic activities in some regions of the state had resulted in the emergence of backward agricultural rural pockets in other parts.

Malabar region which is the northern part of the Kerala State, consists of six districts, viz, Kasargod, Kannur, Wayanad, Kozhikkode,

Malappuram and Palakkad, was a part of the Madras Presidency under the British rule. The colonial rule and the trade relations of the region with the far-east and west have influenced the socio-economic conditions of the region. Being an export earner, the economic activities, and the free-floated market system of the region had resulted in sectoral and regional disparities in the northern part of Kerala.

Compared to the Southern part of Kerala state, the erstwhile Malabar region is considered as an economically backward area with sectoral bias and inter-regional disparities in development. Since regional studies have made little attempts to explore the development issues of the region of Northern Kerala, the present study makes an attempt in that direction.

The objectives of the study are, to analyse the trend and pattern of economic development of the Northern Kerala during the post formation period of the State, to examine the extent of development disparities existing among the districts of the Northern Kerala, and indicate the development disparities existing among the blocks of the districts in the region of Malabar.

The study presents the following hypotheses:

1. Economic development of Northern Kerala indicates a dual pattern of development both in terms of rate of growth and in levels of regional development.

2. Economic development of Northern Kerala is associated with a structural change in which there is a shift in economic activities from the primary sector to the tertiary sector, by-passing the secondary sector.

3. Inspite of the development achieved by the Northern Kerala during the post formation period of the state, the region could not reduce the disparities in development to a significant extent, due to the inherent disparities existed in the region during the formation of the state.

The first hypothesis has been examined in Chapter 4. It has been observed that, the economic development of Malabar region is characterised by a dual pattern, with low rate of growth of income and employment in some parts of the region and with high rate of growth of the same in other parts of the region. The dichotomy has also been seen in the levels of economic development of the various districts of the region. The findings state that, the annual average rate of growth of NDP among the districts of the region for the period 1980-81 to 1994-95 ranges from 2.77% to 8.68%. There are two districts below the regional average, viz, Kannur and Kozhikkode. The growth of percapita income among the district for the same period ranges from an annual average rate of 1.03% to 4.92%. The two districts behind the regional average in this regard are, Kannur and Wayanad. The growth of employment among the districts of the region for the period from 1961 to 1991 ranges from an annual average rate of 1.53% to 8.43%. There are four districts below the regional average, and they

are, Kannur, Wayanad, Kozhikkode and Palakkad. The percapita income among

the districts of the region ranges from Rs. 4315 to Rs. 7179 (at current prices) in

1994-95. Malappuram is the only district lying below the region's average level.

The structural change has been examined in Chapter 4 and 5, and

found that, the development of the region has changed the structural pattern of

the economy by making a shift from the primary sector to the tertiary sector

by-passing the secondary sector. The secondary sector in most of the districts

of the region is more or less stagnant, while the primary sector is declining

and the tertiary sector growing. The contribution of the tertiary sector to the

NDP is more in the less developed district, and in some cases, the share of

the developed districts are even below the regional average.

The contribution of the region's secondary sector to the aggregate

income has been found constant during 1980-81, 1990-91 and 1994-95, where as

the share of the region's primary sector had declined from 44% in 1980-81 to

43% in 1990-91 and again to 42% in 1994-95. The observation concludes that,

the contribution of the secondary sector being constant, the decline in the primary

sector has been met with a corresponding increase in the tertiary

sector. The contribution of the region's tertiary sector to the aggregate income

of the region had increased from 36% in 1980-81 to 37% in 1990-91 and again

to 38% in 1994-95.

The inter-regional disparities have been examined in the 5th and 6th chapters, where the findings say that, the development activities of the region could not reduce the disparities of the region to a considerable extent, both at district as well as at block levels. The disparities in NDP, Percapita Income and Sectoral Income Shares have been increased among the districts of the region during the decade 1981-91. However, the inter-district disparities in density of population, literacy and employment have been reduced in the region during the same period. It has also been found that, the disparity in the distribution of percapita income among the districts has shown a declining trend since the year 1990-91.

The study brought the districts of the Northern Kerala under three category viz, developed, developing and less developed. There are three districts under the first category, which are, Kannur, Kozhikkode and Wayanad. The second category is constituted by the two districts viz, Kasargod and Palakkad. The only district belonging to the less developed category is Malappuram. The study concludes that, compared to the southern part of the Kerala state, the northern region is economically backward.

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APPENDICES

APPENDICES.

Table. 1.

POPULATION GROWTH IN KERALA - 1951 TO 1991.

Year	Population(in lakhs)	Annual growth rate(%)
1951	135.49	2.08
1961	169.04	2.24
1971	213.47	2.26
1981	254.54	1.74
1991	290.11	1.39

Table. 2.

DECADAL GROWTH OF POPULATION IN KERALA AND MALABAR (1951 TO 1991)

Year	Population in Kerala (in lakhs)	Population in Malabar (in lakhs)	Percent to state population
1951	135.50	50.05	36.94
1961	168.75	61.74	36.59
1971	212.80	79.77	37.49
1981	254.54	100.49	39.48
1991	290.11	120.68	41.59

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Table. 3.

DISTRICT- WISE POPULATION PARTICULARS
OF MALABAR. 1991.

District	Area sq.km.	No. of households ('000s)	POPULATION('000s)			Sex ratio No. of female per 1000 male
			Males	females	Total	
Kasargod	1992	182	529	543	1072	1026
Kannur	2966	371	1099	1153	2252	1049
Wayanad	2131	135	342	330	672	966
Kozhikkode	2344	457	1293	1327	2620	1027
Malappuram	3550	477	1508	1588	3096	1053
Palakkad	4480	445	1156	1226	2382	1061
Malabar	17463	2067	5927	6167	12094	1030
Kerala	38863	5513	14289	14810	29099	1036

Table. 4.

DISTRICT WISE POPULATION AND DENSITY IN MALABAR
1981-1991.

District	Population (persons)	Density (per sq.km)	Population (persons)	Density (per sq.km.)
	1981		1991	
Kasargod	---	---	1071508	538
Kannur	2803467	565	2251727	759
Wayanad	554026	260	672128	315
Kozhikkode	2245265	957	2619941	1118
Malappuram	2402701	677	3096330	872
Palakkad	2044399	456	2382235	532
Malabar	100.49 lakh	583	12093869	689
Kerala	254.54 lakh	655	29098518	749

Table. 5.

DISTRICT WISE LITERACY RATES OF MALABAR.

Districts	1961	1971	1981	1991
Kasargod	---	---	---	82.51
Kannur	41.29	54.69	65.74	91.48
Wayanad	---	---	58.33	82.73
Kozhikkode	44.88	57.59	70.12	91.10
Malappuram	34.29	47.74	60.50	87.94
Palakkad	33.69	46.50	58.00	81.27
Malabar	38.53	51.63	62.54	86.17
Kerala	46.85	60.16	70.42	89.81

Table. 6.

MALE-FEMALE LITERACY OF MALABAR DISTRICT WISE - 1981-91.

Districts	1981		1991	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kasargod	---	---	88.97	76.29
Kannur	72.20	59.48	95.54	87.65
Wayanad	64.81	51.51	87.59	77.69
Kozhikkode	76.56	63.82	95.58	86.7
Malappuram	65.93	55.34	92.08	84.09
Palakkad	64.81	51.55	87.24	75.72
Malabar	68.86	56.34	91.17	81.37
Kerala	75.26	65.73	93.62	86.17

Table. 7.

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL-URBAN POPULATION AND LITERACY OF MALABAR - 1991.

	Percentage of population		Literacy rate	
Districts	rural	urban	rural	urban
Kasargod	83.55	16.45	81.60	86.77
Kannur	49.13	50.87	89.97	92.92
Wayanad	96.59	3.41	82.68	84.15
Kozhikkode	61.66	38.34	90.43	92.17
Malappuram	90.88	9.12	87.81	89.18
Palakkad	84.28	15.72	80.20	86.90
Malabar	75.14	24.86	85.45	88.68
Kerala	73.61	26.39	88.92	92.25

Table. 8.

DISTRICT WISE RURAL-URBAN HOUSES IN MALABAR - 1991.

Districts	Total no. of Houses	rural	urban	Percentage	
				rural	urban
Kasargod	180494	151219	29275	84	16
Kannur	367668	191740	175928	52	48
Wayanad	133165	128497	4668	96	4
Kozhikkode	451627	292003	159624	65	35
Malappuram	475633	433088	42545	91	9
Palakkad	438945	371215	67730	85	15
Malabar	2047532	1567762	479770	79	21
Kerala	5459474	4076775	1382699	75	25

Table. 9.

DISTRIBUTION OF NDP AT FACTOR COST - 1981, 1991, 1995.

Districts	At current prices. Rs. Lakhs.		
	1980-81	1990-91	1994-95
Kasargod	--	39038	73615
Kannur	46542	86896	161324
Wayanad	--	28816	47536
Kozhikkode	41506	103024	197646
Malappuram	24876	79943	140401
Palakkad	26581	87399	163034
Malabar	139505	425116	783556
Kerala	382273	1217349	2135795

Table. 10.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF NDP AT FACTOR COST 1981, 1991, AND 1995 AND GROWTH RATE.

Districts	At constant prices		
	1980-81	1990-91	1994-95
Kasargod	--	16635	21938
Kannur	46542	37368	48658
Wayanad	--	13391	14765
Kozhikkode	41506	43852	58283
Malappuram	24876	33746	42131
Palakkad	26581	38539	49399
Malabar	139505	183531	235174
Kerala	382273	526234	646104

Table. 11.

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF NDP OF DISTRICT AT FACTOR COST
AT CURRENT PRICES

Districts	1980-81 (in percentage)			1990-91 (in percentage)			1994-95 (in percentage)		
	primary	secondary	tertiary	primary	secondary	tertiary	primary	secondary	tertiary
Kasargod	--	--	--	44.92	21.80	33.28	45.84	21.19	32.97
Kannur	48.94	18.75	32.31	27.47	25.08	47.25	34.89	24.56	40.55
Wayanad	--	--	--	61.03	14.51	24.46	57.76	16.60	25.64
Kozhikkode	38.66	26.30	35.04	26.58	29.18	44.24	32.41	27.86	39.73
Malappuram	48.18	13.27	38.55	42.15	14.55	43.29	42.90	15.05	42.05
Palakkad	40.47	27.25	36.28	33.41	26.97	39.62	37.19	26.66	36.15
Malabar	44.06	21.39	35.54	39.26	22.01	38.69	41.83	21.99	36.18
Kerala	39.23	24.37	36.40	32.91	26.35	40.74	32.89	27.37	39.74

Table.12.

SECTURAL DISTRIBUTION OF NDP OF DISTRICT AT FACTOR COST
AT CONSTANT PRICES

Districts	1980-81 (in percentage)			1990-91 (in percentage)			1994-95 (in percentage)		
	primary	secondary	tertiary	primary	secondary	tertiary	primary	secondary	tertiary
Kasargod	--	--	--	49.11	19.78	31.12	45.95	19.48	34.57
Kannur	48.94	18.75	32.31	30.57	22.67	46.75	35.19	22.45	42.36
Wayanad	--	--	--	64.86	24.46	22.37	57.50	15.58	12.92
Kozhikkode	38.66	26.30	35.04	28.84	26.81	43.74	31.30	26.21	42.49
Malappuram	48.18	13.27	38.55	44.36	12.96	42.68	42.43	13.36	44.21
Palakkad	40.47	23.25	36.28	37.61	24.32	38.07	24.63	24.63	37.45
Malabar	44.06	20.39	35.54	42.56	21.83	37.45	41.68	20.32	35.66
Kerala	39.23	24.37	36.40	35.99	23.92	23.92	32.33	25.22	42.45

Table. 13.

DISTRICT WISE PERCAPITA INCOME AT CURRENT PRICES.

DISTRICT	At current prices.		
	1980-81	1990-91	1994-95
Kasargod	--	3639	6538
Kannur	1571	3872	6818
Wayanad	--	4301	6724
Malappuram	1045	2592	4315
Palakkad	1307	3082	6508
Malabar	1378	3576	6347
Kerala	1508	4200	6983

Table. 14.

DISTRICT WISE PERCAPITA INCOME AT CONSTANT PRICES.

District	At constant prices		
	1980-81	1990-91	1994-95
Kasargod	--	1559	1948
Kannur	1571	1665	2057
Wayanad	--	1999	2076
Kozhikkode	1588	1670	2117
Malappuram	1045	1094	1295
Palakkad	1307	1623	1972
Malabar	1378	1602	1911
Kerala	1508	1615	2113

Table. 15.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF JOB SEEKERS AS ON 31-12-1995.

District	Persons	Percent	Proportion of job seekers to total population of Kerala.
Kasargod	57218	1.77	0.20
Kannur	194349	6.02	0.67
Wayanad	55993	1.74	0.19
Kozhikkode	248867	7.72	0.86
Malappuram	147009	4.56	0.50
Palakkad	187011	5.78	0.64
Malabar	890447	27.60	3.06
Kerala	3226205	100.00	11.09

Table. 16.

DECADAL VARIATION IN NUMBER OF WORK SEEKERS IN MALABAR FROM 1961 TO 1994 (Persons).

District	1961	1971	1984	1994
Kasargod	--	--	--	72085
Kannur	8065	27011	149370	223545
Wayanad	--	--	46795	63926
Kozhikkode	13377	31829	218531	308383
Malappuram	--	14611	107459	199575
Palakkad	6814	16384	139150	259787
Malabar	28256	89835	661303	1127301
Kerala	140809	367381	2318163	4023219

Table. 17.

WORK PARTICIPATION RATE (1961-91) IN PERSONS.

District	1961	1971	1981	1991
Kasargod	--	--	--	33.35
Kannur	35.37	30.27	29.93	28.87
Wayanad	--	--	38.09	38.76
Kozhikkode	30.63	27.29	27.08	26.57
Malappuram	--	27.12	25.18	24.29
Palakkad	38.81	35.95	35.37	35.48
Malabar	34.93	30.16	31.13	31.22
Kerala	33.30	29.10	30.53	31.43

Table. 18.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN MALABAR RURAL - URBAN
BREAK - UP (Percent).

District	1971			1981			1991		
	total	rural	urban	total	rural	urban	total	rural	urban
Kasargod	--	--	--	100	96	4	100	84	16
Kannur	100	87	13	100	70	30	100	51	49
Wayanad	--	--	--	100	100	100	100	97	3
Kozhikkode	100	76	24	100	72	28	100	61	39
Malappuram	100	94	6	100	93	7	100	91	9
Palakkad	100	89	11	100	91	9	100	85	15
Malabar	100	86	14	100	87	13	100	78	22
Kerala	100	85	15	100	83	17	100	74	26

Table. 19.

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS
IN MALABAR - 1991 (percent)

District	Total main workers	WORKERS IN SECTOR		
		primary	secondary	tertiary
Kasargod	100	50	24	26
Kannur	100	43	21	36
Wayanad	100	75	5	20
Kozhikkode	100	35	20	45
Malappuram	100	55	12	33
Palakkad	100	60	13	27
Malabar	100	53	16	31
Kerala	100	48	18	34

Table. 20.

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME OF MALABAR -
1991 (percent)

District	primary sector		secondary sector		tertiary sector	
	Employment	Income	Employment	Income	Employment	Income
Kasargod	50	45	24	22	26	33
Kannur	43	27	21	25	36	47
Wayanad	75	61	5	15	20	24
Kozhikkode	35	27	20	29	45	44
Malappuram	55	42	12	15	33	43
Palakkad	60	33	13	27	27	40
Malabar	53	39	16	22	31	39
Kerala	48	33	18	26	34	41

Table. 21.

SECTORAL INCOME GENERATION FROM EMPLOYMENT DISTRICT-WISE- 1991.

District	primary sector		secondary sector		tertiary sector	
	Employment	Income	Employment	Income	Employment	Income
Kasargod	100	90	100	92	100	127
Kannur	100	63	100	119	100	131
Wayanad	100	81	100	300	100	120
Kozhikkode	100	77	100	145	100	98
Malappuram	100	76	100	125	100	130
Palakkad	100	55	100	208	100	148
Malabar	100	74	100	138	100	126
Kerala	100	69	100	144	100	121

Table. 22.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN, MARGINAL AND NON-WORKERS IN MALABAR.

District	1981 Workers			1991 Workers			Total Population
	Main	Marginal	Non	Main	Marginal	Non	
Kasargod	--	--	--	30.41	2.89	66.70	100
Kannur	26.93	3.00	70.07	26.20	2.62	71.18	100
Wayanad	33.54	4.50	61.96	33.93	4.91	61.16	100
Kozhikkode	21.86	5.24	72.90	23.24	3.32	73.44	100
Malappuram	21.76	3.41	74.83	21.70	2.62	75.68	100
Palakkad	32.65	2.71	64.64	33.00	2.48	64.52	100
Malabar	27.35	3.23	68.88	28.08	3.14	68.78	100
Kerala	26.68	3.85	69.47	28.53	2.91	68.56	100

Table. 23.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS MALE AND FEMALE - 1991(persons)

District	Total	Male	Female
Kasargod	326500	230422	96078
Kannur	590387	461161	129226
Wayanad	227453	168680	58773
Kozhikkode	609005	521219	87786
Malappuram	671486	568035	103451
Palakkad	786363	538134	248229
Malabar	3211194	2487651	723543
Kerala	8301087	6404458	1896629

Table. 24.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS - 1991.

District	Main workers	% of main workers in sector		Total
		Public	Private	
Kasargod	100	5.00	5.31	10.31
Kannur	100	5.80	9.75	15.55
Wayanad	100	4.29	7.92	12.21
Kozhikkode	100	7.40	8.50	15.90
Malappuram	100	4.95	3.68	8.63
Palakkad	100	6.58	3.48	10.06
Malabar	100	5.93	6.12	12.05
Kerala	100	7.60	6.22	13.82

Table. 25.

DISTRICT WISE EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR IN MALABAR FROM 1961 TO 1991 (as on 31st March).

District	1961	1971	1981	1991
Kasargod	--	--	--	16311
Kannur	10539	19811	37501	34252
Wayanad	--	--	--	9758
Kozhikkode	20556	28071	42497	45049
Malappuram	--	12589	24207	33207
Palakkad	32086	34564	41741	51731
Malabar	63181	95035	145946	190308
Kerala	199041	315332	499297	631151

Table. 26.

DISTRICT WISE ANNUAL AVERAGE RAINFALL IN MALABAR (MM).

District	1988	1989	1990	1991	Normal
Kasargod	--	3548	4075	3430	3593
Kannur	3419	3075	3214	3569	2923
Wayanad	2040	2228	3180	2792	3594
Kozhikkode	3274	2831	3007	3265	2625
Malappuram	2176	2151	2722	3000	2900
Palakkad	1722	1868	1771	2402	2398
Malabar	2526	1617	2995	3076	3006
Kerala	2653	2642	2780	3106	2961

Table. 27.

DISTRICT WISE LAND UTILISATION PATTERN IN MALABAR
1959-60 (In Acres)

District	Total geographical Area	Forest	Land put to Non-Agriculture uses	Cultivable Waste Land	Net Area Sown	Total cropped Area
Kannur	1424960	166150	99600	93692	566312	634206
Kozhikkode	1634814	479514	64883	75546	788576	873443
Palakkad	1261285	246275	151460	59222	595992	766123
Malabar	4321059	891939	315943	228460	1950880	2273772
Kerala	9534611	2609654	500884	369212	4706376	5698206

Table. 28.

DISTRICT WISE LAND UTILISATION PATTERN
IN MALABAR 1973-74 (Area in Hector).

District	Total geographical Area	Forest	Land put to Non-Agriculture uses	Cultivable Waste Land	Net Area Sown	Total cropped Area
Kannur	576661	65932	63266	16970	316684	350038
Kozhikkode	366991	138607	43868	7996	165647	278332
Malappuram	363045	97627	13687	22337	210924	259868
Malabar	1733784	369351	173348	51411	985604	1231417
Kerala	3858521	1653228	285791	74149	2202283	2999581

Table. 29.

LAND UTILISATION PATTERN IN MALABAR 1983-84
(district wise) (area in hector).

District	Total geogra-phical Area	Forest	Land put to Non-Agricu-lture uses	Cultivable Waste Land	Net Area Sown	Total cropped Area
Kannur	492930	54359	38856	25043	318439	337200
Wayand	212560	78787	5270	5455	113052	133803
Kozhikkode	233330	41386	18437	3717	159377	202148
Malappuram	363230	103417	18974	14134	201807	247927
Palakkad	438980	136257	32100	24145	214449	319871
Malabar	1741030	414206	113637	72494	1007124	1240949
Kerala	3885497	1081509	277719	128924	2180335	2861702

Table. 30.

DISTRICT WISE LAND UTILISATION PATTERNIN MALABAR
IN 1990-91 (in hector).

District	Total geogra-phical Area	Forest	Land put to Non-Agricu-lture uses	Cultivable Waste Land	Net Area Sown	Total cropped Area
Kasargod	196133	5625	15131	17184	139299	140757
Kannur	296797	48734	23083	4848	203497	265558
Wayand	212560	78787	7188	3341	115956	176095
Kozhikkode	233330	41386	21063	1531	208851	268971
Malappuram	363230	103417	21890	10162	208851	268971
Palakkad	438980	136257	32865	22798	217229	343372
Malabar	1741030	414206	121220	59864	1047672	1407931
Kerala	3885497	1081509	301371	92792	2247967	3021116

Table. 31.

DISTRICT WISE NUMBER AND AREA OF TOTAL OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS IN MALABAR - 1990-91.

District	number	%total	Area(hector)	%total	Average size of holding (hector)
Kasargod	171599	3.17	102708	5.70	0.52
Kannur	369760	6.82	166621	9.25	0.45
Wayanad	131736	2.43	100952	5.60	0.68
Kozhokkode	462603	8.54	135415	6.96	0.26
Malappuram	461029	8.51	140266	7.78	0.30
Palakkad	434439	8.02	186730	10.36	0.42
Malabar	2031166	37.48	832692	46.21	0.41
Kerala	5419189	100	1801823	100	0.31

Table. 32.

DISTRICT WISE NUMBER AND AREA OF INDIVIDUAL OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS IN MALABAR - 1980-81.

District	Number	Area in Hector	Average size of holdings
Kasargod	--	--	--
Kannur	399543	241349	0.60
Wayanad	69157	84532	1.22
Kozhikkode	434434	170948	0.39
Malappuram	360889	179374	0.50
Palakkad	313828	177507	0.56
Malabar	1577851	853710	0.54
Kerala	4152036	1716679	0.41

Table. 33.

DISTRICT WISE IRRIGATED AREA OF MALABAR - 1990-91 (In hector)

District	Net area by both govt. and private sources	cross croped area	paddy
Kasargod	29552	33756	4627
Kannur	13774	17418	6078
Wayanad	4321	4431	4148
Kozhikkode	4934	5065	1652
Malappuram	31870	32579	19213
Palakkad	72961	83442	68822
Malabar	157412	176691	104540
Kerala	333369	384561	225063

Table. 34.

DISTRICT WISE IRRIGATED CROPPED AREA OF MALABAR
1975-76, 1990-91 (area in hector).

District	1975-76	1985-86	1990-91
Kasargod	--	--	33756
Kannur	12088	17425	17418
Wayanad	--	5788	4431
Kozhikkode	8057	7472	5065
Malappuram	19499	23468	32579
Palakkad	51023	637⁵⁴	83442

Table. 35.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN MALABAR (% of total population).

District	(Comprised of cultivators and agricultural laboures)			
	1961	1971	1981	1991
Kasargod	--	--	--	11.40
Kannur	29	51.36	40.20	7.82
Wayanad	--	62.30	60.78	17.19
Kozhikkode	21.5	36.25	20.05	4.59
Malappuram	--	57.97	50.34	10.21
Palakkad	24.3	64.16	59.37	18.70
Malabar	24.93	54.41	46.15	11.65
Kerala	33.50	48.50	41.30	10.77

Table. 36.

DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES AND BUMBER OF PERSONS USUALLY WORKING - 1990

District	Enterprises	Persons Working		
		Male	Female	Total
Kasargod	2401	65340	38029	103369
Kannur	7371	175040	47015	222055
Wayanad	1544	42079	8889	50968
Kozhikkode	9468	241835	51748	293583
Malappuram	6599	172056	31969	204025
Palakkad	6739	161343	45473	206816
Malabar	34122	857693	223123	1080816
Kerala	110251	2348148	790533	3138681

Table. 37.

DISTRICT WISE PRODUCTION RICE IN MALABAR (in tonnes)

District	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1994-95
Kasargod	--	--	--	24440	20794
Kannur	125621	97362	78553	32308	26066
Wayanad	--	--	54800	41974	50492
Kozhikkode	68608	54144	22394	14834	10543
Malappuram	130363	107488	93056	80830	70825
Palakkad	374219	373782	306980	324907	313768
Malabar	698811	632776	555783	519293	492488
Kerala	1364867	1271962	1173051	1086578	975065

Table. 38.

DISTRICT WISE PRODUCTIVITY OF RICE IN MALABAR (Kg/Hector)

District	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Kasargod	1790	1862	1699
Kannur	1568	1603	1507
Wayanad	2382	2225	2217
Kozhikkode	1209	1248	1247
Malappuram	1613	1624	1684
Palakkad	2297	2265	2240
Malabar	1810	1805	1766
Kerala	2018	1977	2240

Table. 39.

DISTRICT WISE MEAN YIELD OF PADDY IN MALABAR 1991-92
(Tonnes)

District	Autumn	Winter	Summer
Kasargod	2872	2450	2519
Kannur	2451	2145	1893
Wayanad	--	3380	3127
Kozhikkode	1430	1821	2415
Malappuram	2344	2349	3419
Palakkad	3539	2628	2650
Malabar	2531	2628	2650
Kerala	2793	3042	3356

Table. 40.

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS(in Tonnes)

KASARGOD DISTRICT

CROPS	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1985-86	1990-91
Rice	--	--	--	35451	24440
Sugarcane	--	--	--	99	47
Blackpepper	--	--	--	2291	1861
Dry Ginger	--	--	--	1620	415
Cured Turmeric	--	--	--	167	114
Processed Cardamom	--	--	--	--	2
Betalnuts	--	--	--	1730	2871
Banana	--	--	--	3338	11822
Other Plantains	--	--	--	6062	6611
Raw Cashewnuts	--	--	--	23960	23615
Tapioca	--	--	--	86940	24705
Jack(000 numbers)	--	--	--	4578	9680
Mango	--	--	--	7102	9277
Tamarind	--	--	--	327	869
Pappaya	--	--	--	1079	1572
Cocoa	--	--	--	46	98
Lemongrass oil	--	--	--	18	3
Pineapple	--	--	--	1394	682
Sesamum	--	--	--	--	4
Coconut(Million nuts)	--	--	--	--	234
Tea	--	--	--	--	--
Coffee	--	--	--	--	--
Rubber	--	--	--	--	12917

Table. 41.

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS(in Tonnes)

KANNUR DISTRICT

CROPS	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1985-86	1990-91
Rice	125621	97362	--	43102	32308
Sugarcane	187	122	--	130	89
Blackpepper	6743	7654	--	5237	7897
Dry Ginger	3573	3295	--	2239	1842
Cured Turmeric	534	1148	--	446	589
Processed Cardamom	22	93	--	--	2
Betalnuts	1840	2443	--	1353	2811
Banana	13122	11789	--	14938	14971
Other Plantains	37934	13887	--	8693	12809
Raw Cashewnuts	50931	50516	--	26952	43881
Tapioca	393420	349967	--	177955	115832
Jack(000 numbers)	--	42169	--	13783	59860
Mango	42659	35845	--	22009	41207
Tamarind	1113	968	--	753	2240
Pappaya	4172	4208	--	2609	5339
Cocoa	--	82	--	265	115
Lemongrass oil	--	94	--	24	9
Pineapple	--	--	17282	15457	10179
Sesamum	--	--	98	234	12
Coconut(Million nuts)	--	--	315	311	436
Tea	--	--	1226	1854	--
Coffee	--	--	3397	7302	--
Rubber	--	--	10238	12298	17474

Table. 42.

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS(in Tonnes)

WAYANAD DISTRICT

CROPS	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1985-86	1990-91
Rice	--	--	--	54800	41974
Sugarcane	--	--	--	78	42
Blackpepper	--	--	--	6523	7577
Dry Ginger	--	--	--	11208	23019
Cured Turmeric	--	--	--	638	537
Processed Cardamom	--	--	--	240	247
Betalnuts	--	--	--	226	280
Banana	--	--	--	8142	18010
Other Plantains	--	--	--	6418	7922
Raw Cashewnuts	--	--	--	187	214
Tapioca	--	--	--	48858	50553
Jack(000 numbers)	--	--	--	8774	18441
Mango	--	9785	--	3196	3344
Tamarind	--	311	--	299	58
Pappaya	--	685	--	918	1507
Cocoa	--	--	--	42	94
Lemongrass oil	--	--	--	28	18
Pineapple	--	--	2158	1686	3408
Sesamum	--	--	--	--	31
Coconut(Million nuts)	--	--	--	--	6
Tea	--	--	--	--	9250
Coffee	--	--	--	--	16060
Rubber	--	--	--	--	2586

Table. 43.

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS (in tonnes)

KOZHIKKODE DISTRICT

CROPS	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1985-86	1990-91
Rice	68608	54144	--	22394	14834
Sugarcane	92	19	--	21	16
Blackpaper	4157	7527	--	2905	3391
Dry Ginger	4129	5341	--	2217	1366
Cured Turmeric	520	802	--	342	546
Proceded cardamom	66	261	--	4	--
Betal nuts	1533	1817	--	1117	861
Banana	6885	13882	--	14484	16119
Other plantains	26698	7834	--	10238	10648
Raw cashewnuts	4086	2915	--	1889	2254
Tapioca	167970	99277	--	45882	43118
Jack (000 numbers)	--	43118	--	16890	24162
Mango	25164	23389	--	21276	33615
Tamarind	1672	1542	--	1545	951
Papaya	5720	4940	--	544	898
Cocoa	--	214	--	168	95
Lemongrass oil	--	15	--	11	3
Pineapple	--	--	5610	3129	3408
sesamum	--	--	40	22	5
Coconut(million nuts)	--	--	523	456	644
Tea	--	--	·6346	6953	--
Coffee	--	--	9243	11768	--
Rubber	--	--	10266	10730	19617

Table. 44.

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS(in Tonnes)

MALAPPURAM DISTRICT

CROPS	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1985-86	1990-91
Rice	130363	107488	--	93056	80830
Sugarcane	81	38	--	42	73
Black Pepper	1084	1108	--	1401	1415
Dry Ginger	1413	810	--	728	321
Cured Turmeric	29	163	--	149	168
Processed Cardamom	--	11	--	2	3
Betalnuts	1707	1544	--	1408	2265
Banana	7782	35580	--	29967	38466
Other Plantains	27672	6188	--	7045	13304
Raw Cashewnuts	22854	6887	--	8122	11408
Tapioca	338181	228742	--	196935	217675
Jack(000 numbers)	--	27761	--	8121	23214
Mango	53856	52971	--	23947	39834
Tamarind	2099	2290	--	2087	4585
Pappaya	8970	8694	--	7946	11831
Cocoa	--	32	--	156	102
Lemongrass oil	--	3	--	2	1
pineapple	--	--	2949	2511	2808
Sesamum	--	--	218	540	293
Coconut(Million nuts)	--	--	311	264	456
Tea	--	--	148	92	--
Coffee	--	--	--	--	--
Rubber	--	--	9332	10571	19990

Table. 45.

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS(in Tonnes)

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

CROPS	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1985-86	1990-91
Rice	374219	373782	--	306980	324907
Sugarcane	7528	16245	--	14700	22503
Blackpepper	146	170	--	486	1236
Dry Ginger	617	439	--	1188	1236
Cured Turmeric	276	602	--	571	515
Processed Cardamom	115	198	--	370	230
Betalnuts	310	354	--	335	392
Banana	4277	18855	--	20349	37158
Other Plantains	26575	4745	--	11566	12499
Raw Cashewnuts	12626	3920	--	5444	3750
Tapioca	112298	177648	--	158829	187468
Jack(000 numbers)	--	19071	--	15203	11987
Mango	15022	14378	--	39421	54698
Tamarind	8043	7511	--	7359	10376
Pappaya	4707	4185	--	3866	5807
Cocoa	--	15	--	45	58
Lemongrass oil	--	12	--	47	7
Pineapple	--	--	3240	2485	1185
Sesamum	--	--	222	301	184
Coconut(Million nuts)	--	--	56	80	130
Tea	--	--	1175	1219	1697
Coffee	--	--	755	656	860
Rubber	--	--	3966	4516	14660

Table. 46.

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS(in Tonnes)

MALABAR DISTRICT

CROPS	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1985-86	1990-91
Rice	698811	632776	--	555783	519293
Sugarcane	7888	16424	--	15070	22770
Blackpepper	12130	16459	--	18843	22486
Dry Ginger	9732	9885	--	19200	28199
Cured Turmeric	1359	2715	--	2313	2505
Processed Cardamom	203	563	--	666	9480
Betalnuts	5390	6158	--	6169	9480
Banana	32066	80106	--	91218	136546
Other Plantains	118879	32654	--	50022	63793
Raw Cashewnuts	90497	64248	--	66529	85122
Tapioca	1011869	855634	--	708799	642118
Jack(000 numbers)	--	132119	--	67529	143344
Mango	136701	134368	--	116951	181975
Tamarind	12927	12622	--	12370	19079
Pappaya	23569	22712	--	16962	26954
Cocoa	--	343	--	1065	562
Lemongrass oil	--	124	--	130	41
Pineapple	--	--	31239	2662	21670
Sesamum	--	--	578	1097	529
Coconut(Million nuts)	--	--	1205	1111	1906
Tea	--	--	8595	10118	10947
Coffee	--	--	13395	19729	16920
Rubber	--	--	33802	38113	87244

Table. 47.

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS(in Tonnes)

MALAPPURAM DISTRICT

CROPS	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1985-86	1990-91
Rice	1364867	1271962	--	1173051	1086578
Sugarcane	41831	48178	--	42560	51977
Blackpepper	24580	28519	--	33121	46802
Dry Ginger	28840	32039	--	44466	45685
Cured Turmeric	2608	6141	--	6201	5123
Processed Cardamom	2050	3244	--	3340	3450
Betalnuts	11387	10805	--	10664	13074
Banana	81273	176683	--	215646	295145
Other Plantains	313769	140722	--	145430	295145
Raw Cashewnuts	122360	81900	--	80203	102771
Tapioca	5390217	4060911	--	3276877	2803001
Jack(000 numbers)	--	261764	--	222473	266043
Mango	281873	280017	--	189975	241054
Tamarind	23408	24068	--	23348	36441
Pappaya	67368	61529	--	43268	36441
Cocoa	--	3020	--	6090	5615
Lemongrass oil	--	267	--	318	160
Pineapple	--	--	66810	59773	46265
Sesamum	--	--	4271	3833	2063
Coconut(Million nuts)	--	--	3439	3008	4232
Tea	--	--	43264	50716	60638
Coffee	--	--	14395	23540	20910
Rubber	--	--	128769	140333	307521

Table. 48.

DISTRICT WISE LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN MALABAR - 1987

District	Total LIVESTOCK	Total POULTRY	% of livestock	% of poultry
Kasargod	254588	626386	10.73	9.50
Kannur	393698	898098	16.60	13.62
Wayanad	180641	428080	7.62	6.50
Kozhikkode	390133	1340293	16.45	20.32
Malappuram	431355	2017816	18.19	30.60
Palakkad	721250	1283920	30.41	19.4
Malabar	2371665	659493	100.00	100.00
Kerala	5558591	17995803		

Table. 49.

DISTRICT WISE LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN MALABAR 1987.

Districts	Cattle	buffaloes	Goats	Sheep	pigs	others
Kasargod	184127	21240	43168	1097	3782	1174
Kannur	272011	12808	91284	797	14230	2568
Wayanad	122303	20681	32421	148	4642	446
Kozhikkode	262497	7002	115998	1163	1969	1504
Malappuram	229765	19019	174412	1270	438	6719
Palakkad	303935	70099	134110	3864	1675	7567
Malabar	1374638	150849	591393	8339	26736	19978
Kerala	3423985	329084	1580562	29955	137090	57915

Table. 50.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FISHERMEN POPULATION IN MALABAR 1994-95.

District	Male	Female	Children	Total
Kasargod	13993	13485	15903	43381
Kannur	17087	16203	21954	55244
Wayanad	338	314	357	1009
Kozhikkode	33825	32627	41138	107590
Malappuram	24241	24761	32896	81898
Palakkad	279	316	413	1008
Malabar	89763	87706	112661	290130
Kerala	469375	302396	377885	992300

Table. 51.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED WORKING FACTORIES IN MALABAR.

Districts	1965	1976	1986	1991	1994
Kasargod	---	----	---	208	210
Kannur	358	767	1362	1235	1415
Wayanad	---	---	63	138	134
Kozhikkode	325	966	1371	1426	1600
Malappuram	---	112	536	731	844
Palakkad	---	631	1254	1388	1666
Malabar	924 (33%)	2476 (39%)	4586 (40%)	5126 (38%)	5869 (38%)
Kerala	2820 (100%)	6317 (100%)	11489 (100%)	13457 (100%)	15357 (100%)

Table. 52.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN MALABAR.

Districts	1975	1982	1992	1995
Kasargod	---	---	1190	2861
Kannur	1062	2635	6698	6860
Wayanad	---	---	1098	2142
Kozhikkode	696	1987	6467	9451
Malappuram	382	1117	4138	5674
Palakkad	249	1215	5653	9136
Malabar	2389 (30%)	6954 (32%)	25244 (30%)	36124 (29%)
Kerala	7984 (100%)	21977 (100%)	83463 (100%)	126220 (100%)

Table. 53.

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKERS

IN MALABAR - 1959.

Industries	KANNUR		KOZHIKKODE		PALAKKAD		TOTAL	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Oil	6	55	10	119	8	57	24	231
Tea	6	154	15	596	2	76	23	826
Cashew	1	661	3	1656	-	-	4	2317
Beedi&Cigar	18	542	10	379	44	1028	72	1949
Cotton textiles	218	7723	22	1916	1	50	241	9689
Coir	-	-	13	1220	-	-	13	1220
Sawmills	20	616	53	1716	7	84	80	2416
Plywood	3	729	1	293	2	44	6	1066
Splints&veenders	11	520	11	538	18	998	40	2056
Other wood industries	2	73	6	113	1	26	9	212
Printing	13	184	19	756	6	65	38	1005
Rubber	1	5	8	215	1	22	10	242
Chemicals	-	-	1	16	-	-	1	16
Matches	-	-	3	89	1	4	4	93
Soaps	-	-	3	189	-	-	3	189
Tiles	6	467	22	4733	10	789	38	5989
General Engineering	5	51	5	175	1	34	11	260
Automobile	9	156	25	410	8	120	42	686
Other industries	25	772	40	2076	13	2194	198	5042
Total	344	12708	270	17205	243	5591	857	5504

Table S·

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORY WORKERS IN KERALA

AND MALABAR 1959-1989.

Industry	KERALA		MALABAR		KERALA		MALABAR	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Oil	1935	100	231	11.9	2640	100	849	32.2
Tea	5754	100	826	14.4	6104	100	1116	18.3
Cashew	65562	100	2317	3.5	92952	100	1275	1.4
Beedi & Cigar	2523	100	1949	77.2	N.A.	100	N.A.	--
Cotton Textiles	17788	100	9689	54.5	21770	100	12021	55.2
Coir	12186	100	1220	10.0	3584	100	566	15.8
Sawmills	3652	100	2416	66.2	8681	100	4257	49.0
Plywood Splints &Veeners	5083	100	3122	61.4	9191	100	4541	49.4
Other wood industries	1599	100	212	13.3	N.A.	--	N.A.	--
Printing	3939	100	1005	25.5	10394	100	2978	28.7
Rubber	2236	100	242	10.8	12391	100	1947	15.7
Chemicals	2433	100	16	0.7	14728	100	2330	15.8
Matches	377	100	93	24.7	1931	100	1070	55.4
Soap	1216	100	189	15.5	1757	100	293	16.7
General enginnering	1514	100	260	17.2	29491	100	8532	28.9
Automobiles	2805	100	686	24.5	11220	100	3066	27.3
Others	2805	100	5042	33.0	46814	100	14221	30.4
Total	158224	100	35504	22.4	285563	100	63647	22.3

Table. 55

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKERS

IN MALABAR-1989

Industry	Kasargod		Kannur		Wayanad		Kozhikkode		Malappuram		Palakkad		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Oil	-	-	26	149	2	17	48	456	10	70	18	157	104	849
Tea	-	-	-	-	17	957	--	--	--	--	3	--	20	116
Cashew	1	6	3	889	-	-	1	380	-	--	-	-	5	275
Cotton textiles	3	219	375	7715	2	14	45	1868	6	689	16	1516	447	021
Coir	1	12	13	131	-	--	23	339	10	84	--	--	47	566
Plywood, Splints & Veerers	-	-	51	1873	-	-	95	1040	30	404	90	1224	266	4541
Sawmilles	5	50	155	1183	17	90	204	1374	175	798	200	762	756	4257
Printing & Publishing	1	6	79	502	11	248	86	1242	29	192	46	788	252	2978
Rubbers	-	-	101	463	14	112	95	597	75	496	48	279	333	1947
Chemicals	3	26	26	211	2	12	44	474	14	897	42	710	131	2330
Soap	-	-	8	87	-	-	25	183	3	13	1	10	3 7	293
matches	-	-	1	4	-	-	14	678	9	71	26	317	50	1070
Tiles	-	-	11	660	1	30	32	2909	7	516	14	470	65	4585
General-Engineering	5	50	169	1588	15	76	211	2059	62	658	237	410	699	8532
Automobiles	2	9	124	766	13	60	146	1521	46	525	52	185	383	3066
Others	21	211	293	2974	19	266	453	5230	152	1007	477	4533	1415	4221
Total	42	589	1435	19015	113	1882	1522	20350	628	6600	270	15211	5010	3647

Note:-   A- Number of Registered Factories.

             B- Number of Employment.

Table. 56

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES IN KERALA AND MALABAR 1959 - 1989

Industry	KERALA 1959		MALABAR 1959		KERALA 1989		MALABAR 1989	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Oil	218	100	24	11.0	338	100	104	30.8
Tea	120	100	23	19.2	106	100	20	18.9
Cashew	170	100	4	2.4	220	100	5	2.3
Beedi & Cigar	86	100	72	83.7	N.A.	-	N.A.	-
Cotton Textiles	265	100	241	90.9	534	100	447	83.7
Coir	158	100	13	8.2	255	100	47	18.4
Saw mills	143	100	80	56.0	1540	100	756	49.1
Plywood, Splints & Veeners	85	100	46	54.1	513	100	266	51.9
Other wood industries	57	100	9	15.8	N.A.	-	N.A.	-
Printing	174	100	38	21.8	830	100	252	30.4
Rubbers	63	100	10	15.9	1200	100	333	27.8
Chemicals	19	100	1	5.3	349	100	131	37.5
Matches	20	100	4	20.0	135	100	50	37.0
Soap	6	100	3	50.0	63	100	37	58.7
Tiles	152	100	38	25.0	366	100	65	17.8
General Engineering	43	100	11	25.6	1858	100	699	37.6
Automobiles	99	100	42	42.4	840	100	383	45.6
Others	380	100	198	52.1	3378	100	1415	41.9
Total	2258	100	857	38.0	12525	100	5010	40.0

Table. 57.

DISTRICT WISE LENGTH OF P.W.D. ROADS IN MALABAR (K.Ms.)

Districts	1967-68	1980-81	1984-85	1990-91	1994-95
Kasargod	--	--	793	910	1034
Kannur	1649.02	1737	1395	1509	1775
Wayanad	--	517	517	581	702
Kozhikkode	1650.32	972	972	626	1463
Malappuram	--	1153	1457	1584	1846
Palakkad	1237.18	1295	1319	1533	1795
Malabar	4536.52 (31.6%)	5674 (33%)	6732 (35.2%)	7407 (36.5%)	8615 (39%)
Kerala	1 4353.25 (100%)	17165 (100%)	19107 (100%)	20283 (100%)	22114 (100%)

Table. 59.

DIVISION WISE STATISTICS OF SURFACE WISE LENGTH OF P.W.D. ROADS IN MALABAR AS ON 1-4-1995 (K.Ms.).

Name of Division	Cement concrete	Black topped	Water bound Macadam	Others	Total
Kasargod	--	877.657	4.300	152.063	1034.020
Vadakara	--	62.225	---	7.530	69.755
Kannur	4.112	1341.289	2.000	358.319	1705.720
Wayanad	--	555.103	37.802	108.810	701.715
Kozhikkode	--	1165.886	10.970	285.870	1462.726
Manjeri	--	1562.533	31.560	251.696	1845.789
Palakkad	--	1026.045	23.865	145.563	1795.473
Malabar	4.112 (33.94)	6590.738 (33.95)	110.497 (26.97)	1309.851 (57.46)	8615.198 (39.0)
Kerala	12.114 (100)	19412.663 (100)	409.713 (100)	2279.697 (100)	22114.187 (100)

Table. 60.

DISTRICT WISE GROWTH IN NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN MALABAR

Districts	1959-60	1974-75	1984-85	1994-95	Growth index (Base,1984-85=100)
Kasargod	--	--	5514	22370	405.69
Kannur	1693	8369	21798	47173	216.41
Wayanad	--	--	3742	11943	319.16
Kozhikkode	3152	13431	26407	91368	346.00
Malappuram	--	2070	14352	57600	401.34
Palakkad	--	8446	19307	61847	320.34
Malabar	6556 (31.6%)	32316 (27%)	91120 (28.5%)	292301 (29%)	320.79
Kerala	20763 (100%)	119670 (100%)	319259 (100%)	1005922 (100%)	315.08

Table. 6 ..

DISTRICT WISE GROWTH IN NUMBER OF POST OFFICES
IN MALABAR

Districts	1959-60	1970-71	1991-92	1994-95
Kasargod	--	--	196	234
Kannur	756	469	410	378
Wayanad	(Kannur &	--	142	161
	Kozhikkode)			
Kozhikkode	--	440	431	418
Malappuram	--	--	427	430
Palakkad	461	482	442	450
Malabar	1217	1391	2048	2071
Kerala	2751	3859	4968	5026

Table. 62

DIVISION - WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POST OFFICES

IN MALABAR AS ON 1-4-1993.

Division	Head Offices	Sub Offices	E.D. Sub Offices	Branch Offices	Total	% of Total
Kasargod	2	29	17	179	227	4.53
Kannur	2	61	25	137	225	4.49
Thalassery	1	43	8	156	208	4.15
Vadakara	2	41	37	143	223	4.45
Kozhikkode	2	74	14	214	305	6.09
Manjeri	2	44	21	191	258	5.15
Thirur	2	52	22	96	172	3.43
Palakkad	3	85	21	122	231	4.61
Ottappalam	1	53	22	142	218	4.35
Malabar	18	482	187	1380	2067	41.27
Kerala	51	1421	547	2990	5009	100.00

Table. 63.

DISTRICT WISE AVERAGE AREA AND POPULATION SERVED BY ONE POST OFFICE IN MALABAR.

District	1987-88		1991-92		1994-95	
	Area served by one post office(Sq.km.)	Population served by one Post	Area served one Post Office	Population served by one Post Office	Area served by one Post Office	Population served by one Post Office
Kasargod	9.33	5516	10.16	5464	8.51	5013
Kannur	8.56	5516	7.23	5476	7.85	6362
Wayanad	14.17	3693	15.01	4725	13.24	4540
Kozhikkode	6.30	5847	5.44	6063	5.61	6696
Malappuram	9.28	6067	8.31	7244	8.26	8070
Palakkad	10.03	4668	10.14	5376	9.96	5653
Malabar	9.61	5218	9.38	5725	8.91	6056
Kerala	8.10	5377	7.82	5840	7.73	6138

Table. 64.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TELEPHONE EXCHANGES

IN MALABAR AS ON 31-3-1995.

DISTRICT	No. of Exchanges	Equipped Capacity	Working connections	Average area served by one exchange(Sq.Km)
Kasargod	40	21716	18983	49.8
Kannur	65	47360	34373	45.6
Wayanad	20	6552	5889	106.5
Kozhikkode	49	55994	43400	47.8
Malappuram	48	30180	22845	76.0
Palakkad	65	35652	27760	68.9
Malabar	287	197454	153250	65.4
Kerala	727	645283	527201	53.5

Table. 65.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN MALABAR.

DISTRICT	1969	1979	1989	1993
Kasargod	--	--	102	101
Kannur	49	204	195	197
Wayanad	--	--	58	64
Kozhikkode	50	171	218	227
Malappuram	--	119	176	179
Palakkad	57	170	223	224
Malabar	156	664	972	992
Kerala	601	2228	2825	2885

Table. 66.

DEPOSITS AND CREDITS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS
IN MALABAR 1988 - 1993 (Rs. in Crores).

DISTRICTS	1988		1993	
	Deposits	Credits	Deposits	Credits
Kasargod	7612	7648	1194	645
Kannur	26419	15051	5795	1856
Wayanad	2843	6204	996	1714
Kozhikkode	26166	22465	7642	6414
Malappuram	18368	12962	12377	3280
Palakkad	26997	15631	10027	3857
Malabar	108405	79961	38031	17766
Kerala	476999	313144	279091	132554

Table. 67.

CREDIT - DEPOSIT RATIO OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

District	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Kasargod	100.47	97.31	93.34	77.36	53.97	54.02
Kannur	56.97	58.00	56.68	49.33	37.61	32.02
Wayanad	218.22	201.56	214.27	198.68	212.24	172.08
Kozhikkode	85.86	86.44	88.32	81.66	59.77	83.93
Malappuram	70.57	65.02	60.78	51.36	38.19	26.50
Palakkad	57.90	60.37	57.98	51.93	43.05	38.46
Malabar	73.76	73.42	72.25	54.11	49.17	46.71
Kerala	65.65	65.19	63.99	59.14	49.08	47.49

Table. 68.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED HOUSES
AND ENERGISED PUMBSETS IN MALABAR - 1980.

DISTRICT	Total Houses	Electrified Houses	Percentage	Energised pump-sets (1985)
Kasargod	131575	19238	14.62	4559
Kannur	271500	61703	22.73	3787
Wayanad	87578	4995	5.70	483
Kozhikkode	328866	61630	18.74	2040
Malappuram	204789	35818	14.88	7845
Palakkad	340139	72212	21.23	16768
Malabar	1400447	255596	18.25	35482
Kerala	4065754	970522	23.87	---

Table. 69.

GROWTH OF PERCAPITA EXPENDITURE IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION IN KERALA.(Rs.)

YEAR	Primary	Secondary
1966-67	54.17	103.81
1980-81	265.24	454.25
1986-87	563.03	1043.00
1990-91	872.63	1500.00
1991-92	953.48	1600.00
1992-93	1074.41	1856.25
1993-94	1265.41	1856.25
1994-95	1579.61	2632.90

Table. 70.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS IN MALABAR AND KERALA.

	1973-74				1983-84				1990-91			
	L.P.	U.P.	H.S.	Total	L.P.	U.P.	H.S.	Total	L.P.	U.P.	H.S.	Total
Malabar	3269	1186	367	4822	3270	1409	746	5425	3234	1466	788	5488
(%)	47%	46.5%	26%	44%	48%	49.9%	32%	45%	47.7%	49.9%	31.9%	45%
Kerala	6904	2548	1404	10856	6842	2822	2331	11995	6783	2935	2472	12190
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table. 71.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS
IN MALABAR.

DISTRICT	1988-89		1992-93	
	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
Kasargod	505	235068	506	244503
Kannur	1255	504658	1258	503024
Wayanad	258	143538	259	147627
Kozhikkode	1218	570071	1219	570243
Malappuram	1322	711600	1330	783598
Palakkad	915	451095	916	511532
Malabar	5473	2616030	5488	2760527
Kerala	12141	5851951	12182	5868736

Table. 72.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

COLLEGES IN MALABAR.

DISTRICT	1990-91			1992-93		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
Kasargod	3	1	4	3	1	4
Kannur	2	7	9	2	7	9
Wayanad	2	2	4	2	2	4
Kozhikkode	7	7	14	7	7	14
Malappuram	3	7	10	3	8	11
Palakkad	3	7	10	3	7	10
Malabar	20	31	51	20	32	52
Kerala	40	132	172	40	133	173

Table. 73.

DISTRICT WISE STRENGTH OF STUDENTS IN ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES IN MALABAR - 1992-93.

District	Pre-Degree	Degree	Post Graduate	Total
Kasargod	2968	1793	114	4875
Kannur	11430	6604	348	18382
Wayanad	2549	883	10	3442
Kozhikkode	13038	8544	616	22198
Malappuram	9743	3537	314	13594
Palakkad	10952	7541	743	19236
Malabar	50680 (24.49%)	28902 (21.84)	2145 (20%)	81727 (23.36%)
Kerala	206906	132338	10682	349926

Table. 74.

DISTRICT WISE INFANT AND MATERNITY DEATH RATES
IN MALABAR 1959.

District	Infant death rate			Maternity death rate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Kannur	61.00	66.75	61.38	2.51	8.64	2.92
Kozhikkode	62.98	95.44	67.68	3.70	4.76	3.86
Palakkad	96.48	88.27	95.77	4.08	6.73	4.08
Malabar	73.49	83.47	74.94	3.43	6.71	3.62
Kerala	50.94	43.40	49.77	2.12	2.12	2.46

Table. 75.

DISTRICT WISE GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF MEDICAL
INSTITUTIONS IN MALABAR

District	Allopathic		Aurvedic		Homeopathic	
	1961	1993	1961	1993	1961	1993
Kasargod	--	61	--	43	--	19
Kannur	31	98	18	84	1	24
Wayanad	--	43	--	20	--	13
Kozhikkode	35	89	18	54	1	33
Malappuram	--	115	--	66	--	33
Palakkad	40	105	24	60	1	24
Malabar	106	511	60	324	3	146
Kerala	356	240	225	861	11	391

Table. 76.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT MEDICAL
INSTITUTIONS IN MALABAR - 1960.

Districts	Govt. Hospitals	Govt. Dispensaries	Public Health Centres	Grand in aid Institution	Subsidi and rural dispensaries	Total
Kannur	4	17	9	--	3	33
Kozhikkode	7	19	9	3	11	49
Palakkad	5	61	9	1	6	46
Malabar	16	61	27	4	20	128
Kerala	65	191	91	23	20	390

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Table. 7 7.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF BEDS IN GOVERNMENT
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN MALABAR 1960.

Districts	Govt. Hospitals	Govt. Dispensaries	Public Health Centres	Grant in-aid Institutions	Subsidised rural dispensaries	Total
Kannur	545	148	76	---	---	769
Kozhikkode	1066	82	52	306	---	1506
Palakkad	487	133	121	---	---	741
Malabar	2098	363	249	306	---	3016
Kerala	9555	1002	1242	1011	---	12810

Table 78

DISTRICT WISE TOTAL GOVT. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
AND BEDS IN MALABAR 1995.

Districts	Total Medical Institutions	Total available Beds	Population per one bed
Kasargod	58	657	1720
Kannur	102	2335	1018
Wayanad	39	808	877
Kozhikkode	89	4305	642
Malappuram	115	2105	1552
Palakkad	104	2059	1220
Malabar	507	12272	1040
Kerala	1212	37905	810

Table. 79.

GOVT. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND BEDS IN MALABAR

CATEGORY WISE - 1995.

Districts	Hospitals		P.H.C. including MCH Centres		Community Health Centres		Dispensaries		T.B. Centres Clinics	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
Kasargod	3	257	48	111	3	289	3	--	1	--
Kannur	11	1925	79	246	3	90	8	46	1	28
Wayanad	3	390	27	242	3	176	5	--	1	--
Kozhikkode	11	3972	68	184	6	152	3	--	1	--
Malappuram	7	1151	95	586	5	316	6	--	2	52
Palakkad	8	977	84	787	3	241	8	--	1	54
Malabar	43	8672	401	2156	23	1264	33	46	7	134
Kerala	147	29135	940	5371	52	2797	51	156	22	448

Table. 80.

NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR LAKH OF PEOPLE
IN MALABAR.

Districts	1960-61	1970-71	1983-84	1991-92
Kasargod	--	--	--	77
Kannur	50	61	97	119
Wayanad	--	--	73	130
Kozhikkode	55	145	166	171
Malappuram	--	38	50	68
Palakkad	42	59	73	95
Malabar	49	76	92	110
Kerala	77	102	125	137

Table. 81.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES IN MALABAR.

District	1975			1994		
	Main Centres	Sub Centres	Total	Main Centres	Sub Centres	Total
Kasargod	--	--	--	44	161	205
Kannur	13	197	210	70	282	352
Wayanad	--	--	--	27	177	204
Kozhikkode	14	156	170	63	326	389
Malappuram	12	161	173	89	419	508
Palakkad	11	141	152	79	392	471
Malappuram	50	655	705	372	1757	2129
Kerala	158	1788	1946	871	4223	5094

Table. 82.

DISTRICT WISE DENSITY OF HOUSES IN MALABAR

District	1971	1981	1991	Average persons per house in 1991
Kasargod	..	..	91	6
Kannur	67	87	124	6
Waynad	..	48	62	5
Kozhikkode	117	151	193	6
Malappuram	81	103	134	7
Palakkad	64	80	98	5
Malabar	73	94	117	6
Kerala	88	111	140	5

Table. 83.

DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS IN MALABAR-1991

District	RURAL		URBAN		TOTAL	
	No.of Houses (000's)	No.of Houses holds (000's)	No.of Houses (000's)	No.of House holds (000's)	No.of Houses (000's)	No.of House holds (000's)
Kasargod	151	152	29	30	180	182
Kannur	192	193	176	178	368	371
Wayanad	129	130	5	5	134	135
Kozhikkode	292	293	160	160	452	456
Malappuram	433	434	43	43	476	477
Palakkad	371	275	68	70	439	445
Malabar	1568	1577	481	489	2049	2066
Kerala	4077	4102	1383	1411	5460	5513

Table. 84.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BELOW
POVERTY LINE IN MALABAR - 1992.

Districts	No. of families	Percentage
Kasargod	63743	3.57
Kannur	106235	5.95
Wayanad	51759	2.90
Kozhikkode	166537	9.32
Malappuram	170926	9.57
Palakkad	152711	8.55
Malabar	711911	39.84
Kerala	1786874	100.00

Table. 85.

DISTRICT WISE FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF MALABAR UNDER
S.R.V. PROGRAMME UP TO 31-3-1995(Rs. in Lakhs)

Districts	No. of SRV Panchayats	Outlay as per action plan	Total expenditure	Percentage to total
Kasargod	7	1172.61	883.70	75.4
Kannur	9	545.59	304.72	55.0
Wayanad	5	473.16	270.63	57.2
Kozhikkode	9	596.68	339.94	57.0
Malappuram	12	1621.08	899.54	55.5
Palakkad	10	855.70	1195.67	140.0
Malabar	52	5264.82	3894.20	74.0
Kerala	125	21158.39	10228.18	48.3

Table. 86.

EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE SCHEME IN MALABAR - 1994-95)

Distrcts	Blocks covered (Nos)	No. of Works taken-up	No. of Works completed	Employ- ment Generated (Lakh mandays)	Fund available (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)
Kannur	2	121	83	1.91	150.00	129.00
Wayanad	3	291	139	3.67	299.15	212.92
Malappuram	2	222	81	3.85	262.50	262.50
Palakkad	1	67	12	0.79	106.25	52.71
Malabar	8	701	315	10.22	817.90	657.13
Kerala	21	1747	989	27.64	2253.80	1901.38

Table. 87.

DISTRICT WISE DETAILS OF PROBLEM VILLAGES COVERED

AS ON 31-12-1995.

District	Villages Covered	Population benefited
Kasargod	116	530739
Kannur	78	381587
Wayanad	48	270569
Kozhikkode	87	294279
Malappuram	116	663065
Palakkad	155	918218
Malabar	600	3058457
Kerala	1343	8986642

Table. 88.

DISTRICT WISE RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

IN MALABAR 1994-95.

District	No. of Schemes in operation	No. of Schemes completed
Kasargod	54	13
Kannur	110	3
Wayanad	56	14
Kozhikkode	136	9
Malappuram	129	20
Palakkad	124	34
Malabar	609	9
Kerala	1462	36

Table. 89.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RATIONSHOPS,MAVELI STORES AND PUBLIC MARKETS IN MALABAR - 1991.

District	Ration shops	Maveli stores	Public Markets
Kasargod	292	7	12
Kannur	583	36	54
Wayanad	213	8	10
Kozhikkode	617	37	42
Kozhikkode	855	55	38
Palakkad	687	28	36
Malabar	3247	171	192
Kerala	8965	459	794

Table. 90

BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION DENSITY AND LITERACY RATE IN KASARGOD DISTRICT

Block	Total	Population		Density of population	Literacy rate(%)		
		Male	Female		Avg.	Male	Female
1. Manjeswar	261940	130331	131609	480	65.99	72.49	59.55
2. Kasargod	228208	114341	113867	555	66.50	71.80	61.18
3. Kanhangad	236705	115908	121950	443	69.05	73.70	64.60
4. Neeleswar	237364	115414	121950	573	76.16	80.06	72.47

Table. 91.

THE BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN KASARGOD DISTRICT

Block	Total Main Workers	Workers in Sectors			Marginal Workers	Non-Workers
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary		
1. Manjeswar	88041	36831	29482	21728	6640	167259
2. Kasargod	68360	36474	15466	16420	6110	153738
3. Kanhangad	71737	43858	12179	15430	7349	157619
4. Neleswar	66949	36478	13155	17316	8797	161618

Table. 92.

BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS AND DENSITY OF HOUSES IN KASARGOD DISTRICT.

Block	Houses	Households	Density of Houseless houses (per sq.km.)	House holds (persons)
1. Manjeswar	41361	41658	76	297 (0.11%)
2. Kasargod	37011	37230	90	219 (0.09%)
3. Kanhangad	42167	42418	79	251 (0.10%)
4. Nileswar	42418	42675	102	257 (0.10%)

Table. 93.

BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, DENSITY AND LITERARY RATES OF KANNUR DISTRICT

Block	Population			Density of Population	Literacy rate		
	Total	Male	Female		Average	Male	Female
1. Payyannur	269604	130694	138910	571	76.93	80.80	75.29
2. Thaliparambu	310756	152613	158143	560	78.41	81.98	74.96
3. Irikkur	212553	106413	106140	490	77.48	81.31	73.63
4. Kannur	146785	72185	74600	3077	82.91	85.19	80.71
5. Edakkad	235106	113255	131851	1651	81.29	84.08	78.69
6. Thalasseri	200776	94722	106054	2027	82.16	83.98	80.53
7. Koothuparambu	223974	106723	117251	1045	78.79	81.56	76.27
8. Iritty	160277	80433	79844	430	77.62	80.93	74.28
9. Peravoor	124588	62121	62467	293	78.66	81.31	76.03

Table. 94.

BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN KANNUR DISTRICT

Block	Total Main Workers	Workers in Sectors			Marginal workers	Non-workers
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary		
1. Payyannur	70741	38483	10853	22105	8412	189751
2. Thaliparamba	83682	45816	14388	23478	10325	216749
3. Irrikkur	60748	41052	4599	15097	8607	139198
4. Kannur	36944	3836	16977	16131	1896	107945
5. Edakkad	67513	10512	23940	23061	5251	172342
6. Thalasseri	48824	10346	16636	21842	3933	148019
7. Koothuparamba	51501	19618	10506	21577	6275	166198
8. Irritty	46375	30905	3639	11831	4703	109199
9. Peravoor	38311	27884	2107	8320	3937	82340

Table. 95.

THE BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS AND DENSITY OF HOUSES IN KANNUR DISTRICT.

Block	Houses	Households	Density of houses (per sq.km.)	Houseless households persons
1.Payyannur	46727	47223	99	496(0.18%)
2. Thaliparamba	54177	54566	98	389(0.13%)
3. Irrikkur	36310	36636	84	326(0.15%)
4. Kannur	21610	21984	453	374(0.25%)
5. Edakkad	35889	36136	252	247(0.11%)
6. Thalasseri	30920	31047	312	127(0.06%)
7. Koothuparamba	36106	36262	168	156(0.07%)
8. Iritty	27089	27218	73	129(0.08%)
9. Peravoor	23018	23099	54	81(0.07%)

Table. 96.

THE BLOCK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, DENSITY AND LITERACY OF WAYANAD DISTRICT.

Block	Population			Density of	Literacy rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Population	Average	Male	Female
1. Mananthavady	205838	104039	101799	275	68.59	73.03	64.05
2. Sulthanbathery	249691	128649	121046	328	72.11	75.67	68.32
3. Kalpatta	193646	97486	96160	333	70.66	75.24	66.02

Table. 97.

BLOCK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN WAYANAD DISTRICT

Block	Total main workers	Workers in			Marginal workers	Non-workers
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary		
1. Mananthavady	69345	54031	3195	12119	10508	125985
2. Sulthanbathery	83348	61384	4143	17688	13866	152501
3. Kalpetta	66812	52292	3370	11150	7696	119138

Table. 98

THE BLOCK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS AND DENSITY OF HOUSES IN WAYANAD DISTRICT.

Block	Houses	Households	Density of	Houseless households
1. Mananthavady	39886	40260	53	374(0.18%)
2. Sulthanbathery	51076	51858	67	782(0.31%)
3. Kalpetta	37535	37809	64	274(0.14%)

Table. 99

BLOCK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, DENSITY AND LITERACY RATES IN KOZHIKKODE DISTRICT

Block	Population			Density of population	Literacy rate(%)		
	Total	Male	Female		Average	Male	Female
1. Vadakar	113553	54232	59321	2228	79.70	82.50	77.14
2. Thuneri	126479	60947	69532	879	72.40	77.62	67.54
3. Kunnummal	174652	86354	88298	665	75.72	80.42	71.13
4. Thodannur	118583	57978	60605	1225	76.14	80.53	71.94
5. Melady	91571	44327	47244	1510	77.93	81.93	74.19
6. Perambra	171433	86019	85414	574	79.42	74.89	75.42
7. Balusseri	212592	105961	106631	763	80.40	84.03	76.81
8. Panthalayani	165065	79811	85254	1812	79.72	83.15	79.31
9. Chelannur	183331	90296	93035	1322	81.48	84.57	78.48
10. Koduvally	227833	113875	113958	583	77.02	80.27	73.83
11. Kunnamangalam	285788	143490	142298	846	79.62	82.85	76.34
12. Kozhikkode	256796	126880	129916	3242	79.16	82.18	76.22

Table. 100.

THE BLOCK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS
IN KOZHIKKODE DISTRICT

Block	Total main workers	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Marginal workers	Non- workers
1. Vadakara	24558	6997	3454	11477	2807	86188
2. Thuneri	24087	10382	3012	10693	5833	96559
3. Kunnummal	37114	16157	4750	16117	9260	128278
4. Thodannur	23119	8405	4387	10407	5570	89814
5. Melady	21023	8430	3897	8696	3488	67060
6. Perambra	40722	21415	4848	14459	9307	121404
7. Balusseri	51231	22669	8687	18975	10171	151190
8. Panthalayani	37018	12140	9091	15787	6396	121651
9. Chelannur	43946	15786	8584	19576	6247	133144
10. Koducally	54056	30324	4785	18947	6797	166980
11. Kunnamangalam	69398	32569	11848	24951	8282	208108
12. Kozhikkode	58014	10791	21515	25708	6280	192502

"Workers in" spans Primary, Secondary, Tertiary.

Table. 101

BLOCK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS
AND DENSITY OF HOUSES IN KOZHIKKODE DISTRICT

Block	No.of houses	No. of house-holds	Density of houses	No.of houseless households
1. Vadakara	18116	18205	355	89(0.08%)
2. Thuneri	21708	21764	151	56(0.04%)
3. Kunnummal	31759	31847	121	88(0.05%)
4. Thodannur	20321	20415	210	94(0.08%)
5. Melady	15682	15730	259	48(0.05%)
6. Perambra	32604	32791	109	187(0.10%)
7. Balusseri	40673	40743	146	70(0.03%)
8. Panthalayani	277010	27908	304	198(0.12%)
9. Chelannur	33082	33401	239	319(0.17%)
10. Koduvally	41877	42062	107	185(0.08%)
11. Kunnamangalam	52070	52334	154	264(0.09%)
12. Kozhikkode	40488	41024	511	536(0.21%)

Table. 102.

BLOCK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, DENSITY AND LITERACY RATES IN MALAPPURAM DISTRICT

Block	Population			Density	Literacy rate(%)		
	Total	Male	Female		Average	Male	Female
1. Nilambur	227379	111529	115850	263	73.14	75.51	70.86
2. Wandoor	249374	122364	127010	441	72.75	75.17	70.41
3. Kondotty	247902	122903	122903	1166	73.96	76.71	71.25
4. Areekode	190057	94117	95941	694	73.19	75.82	70.61
5. Malappuram	187050	91637	86923	1073	72.40	74.72	70.57
6. Perinthalmanna	169300	82377	86923	730	71.27	73.54	69.12
7. Mankada	244562	118752	125810	1020	73.63	75.56	71.80
8. Kuttipuram	173643	83886	89757	1069	70.38	72.58	6 8.33
9. Vengara	198473	95886	102587	1604	69.21	71.78	66.81
10. Tirurangadi	250749	121760	128989	1765	70.76	74.13	67.59
11. Tanur	248171	119801	128370	2125	68.40	71.63	65.40
12. Tirur	181276	86583	94693	1765	69.71	72.22	67.42
13. Ponnani	134031	64296	69735	1347	74.40	77.02	71.99
14. Andathode	135087	64934	70153	1491	71.42	74.51	68.55

Table. 10

THE BLOCK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS
IN MALAPPURAM DISTRICT.

Block	Total main workers	Workers in			Marginal workers	Non-workers
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary		
1. Nilambur	61258	43462	4385	13411	9667	156484
2. Wandoor	64604	43236	6754	15214	6805	177965
3. Kondotty	50654	25233	8736	16685	7531	189717
4. Areekode	41066	26316	3525	11225	5595	143396
5. Malappuram	37018	21179	4379	11460	4908	145124
6. Perinthalmanna	40715	28452	3596	8667	3887	124698
7. Mankada	51074	28726	5924	16424	7257	186232
8. Kuttipuram	36646	18336	4550	11760	4071	132926
9. Vengara	35862	16621	5132	14109	3655	158956
10. Tirurangadi	51920	21754	8902	21264	5737	193092
11. Tanur	46800	23033	5954	17813	5791	195580
12. Tirur	36414	18072	5616	12726	4872	139990
13. Ponnani	33066	16905	5486	10675	2935	98030
14. Andathode	29242	15594	3879	9769	3616	102229

Table. 1(?)

BLOCK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS AND DENSITY IN MALAPPURAM DISTRICT

Block	Houses	Households	Density of houses(sw.km)	Houseless households
1. Nilambur	40783	41010	47	227(0.10%)
2. Wandoor	41386	41472	73	86(0.03%)
3. Kondotty	39096	39173	184	77(0.03%)
4. Areekode	30589	30652	112	63(0.03%)
5. Malappuram	28705	28736	165	31(0.02%)
6. Perinthalmanna	26384	26460	114	76(0.04%)
7. Mankada	37608	37693	157	85(0.03%)
8. Kuttipuram	25990	26043	160	53(0.03%)
9. Vengara	27926	28000	226	74(0.04%)
10. Thirurangadi	36177	36319	255	142(0.06%)
11. Thanur	34337	34404	294	67(0.03%)
12. Tirur	25347	25437	247	90(0.05%)
13. Ponnani	21598	21649	217	51(0.04%)
14. Andathode	20890	20968	231	78(0.06%)

Table. 10°.

BLOCK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, DENSITY AND LITERACY RATES IN PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Block	Total	Population		Density of population	Literacy rate		
		Male	Female		Average	Male	Female
1. Trithala	164254	78408	85846	954	73.65	75.85	71.64
2. Pattambi	232425	111238	121187	1047	72.78	74.69	71.02
3. Ottapalam	123806	58471	65335	750	74.31	76.64	72.22
4. Sreekrish- napuram	144928	68606	76322	661	75.02	77.26	73.00
5. Mannarkad	201455	98027	103428	481	69.74	72.99	66.66
6. Attappady	62033	31348	30685	88	49.55	54.31	44.68
7. Paladdad	264622	129056	135566	573	70.75	76.29	65.49
8. Kuzhal- mannam	215751	105460	110291	643	66.70	73.49	60.20
9. Chittur	149821	74042	75779	573	60.27	68.27	52.46
10. Kollengode	209849	102595	107254	714	64.44	71.21	57.96
11. Nemmara	67411	32945	34466	103	66.35	72.69	60.29
12. Alathur	261385	126865	134520	659	68.24	74.17	62.64

Table. 106.

BLOCK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS
IN PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Block	Total main workers	Workers in sectors			Marginal workers	Non-workers
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary		
1. Thrithala	43707	24703	5740	13264	4372	116175
2. Pattambi	53430	29677	7203	16550	6547	172448
3. Ottapalam	36461	21461	5249	9651	3981	83364
4. Sreekrishna- Puram	41994	26163	5104	10727	3545	99389
5. Mannarkad	59348	42591	4723	12034	5043	137064
6. Attappady	28129	25019	613	2497	2268	31636
7. Palakkad	88533	47993	13366	27234	5922	170167
8. Kuzhal- mannam	82084	52225	13047	16812	5933	127734
9. Chittur	66414	51038	5169	10207	4473	78934
10. Kollengode	82963	54369	10821	17773	4181	122705
11. Nemmra	25319	17923	2382	5014	1798	40294
12. Alathur	93308	59600	12981	20767	6525	161552

Table. 107

BLOCK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS AND DENSITY OF PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Block	Houses	Households	Density of houses	Houseless Households
1. Thrithala	28070	28163	163	93(0.06%)
2. Pattambi	37209	37272	166	63(0.03%)
3. Ottappalam	22649	22718	137	63(0.05%)
4. Sreekrishna-puram	27366	27417	125	51(0.04%)
5. Mannarkad	34187	34322	82	135(0.07%)
6. Attappady	19811	14219	20	155(0.25%)
7. Palakkad	19811	50400	108	589(0.22%)
8. Kuzhal-mannam	41958	42773	125	815(0.38%)
9. Chittur	30942	31336	118	394(0.26%)
10. Kollengode	39172	40304	133	1132(0.54%)
11. Nemmara	12156	13555	20	399(0.59%)
12. Alathur	49118	49964	124	846(0.32%)

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