

# **VADAKARA PARLIAMENT CONSTITUENCY ACTION PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT**

**Mullappally Ramachandran**

(Minister of State for Home Affairs Government of India)

**VISION VADAKARA 2025  
VADAKARA**

**JANUARY 2010**

**The Document is prepared by a Research Team headed by  
B. A. Prakash**

## Contents

*Preface*

**Vision Vadakara 2025**

**(Editorial about the Seminar)**

**List of Tables**

**Executive Summary**

**I Introduction**

**II Backwardness and Development Problems**

**III Development Perspectives and Strategies**

**emerged from the Seminar**

**IV Suggestions of the Seminar for the**

**Development**

**V Vision Vadakara 2025: Action Plan**

**Annexure**

**(i) Tables**

**(ii) The Investment Projects declared in the Seminar**

**(iii) List of Ministers and Political Leaders participated**

**(iv) List of Experts, Officials, Investors and others participated**

**(v) The Conduction Committee**

**References**

## PREFACE

The area that includes Vadakara Loksabha constituency is economically and socially backward region. During the past decades there has been little development in agricultural, industrial and service sectors. Due to the underdevelopment of infrastructure such as roads, railways, electricity, water supply, irrigation, communication and basic facilities in rural and urban areas, the living condition of the people have not improved. While other districts and regions of the state have made commendable economic progress during the past fifty years, Vadakara remains very backward and underdeveloped. In order to improve this bleak situation and to put the region on higher growth path, a development seminar viz. Vision Vadakara 2025 was conducted at Vadakara from 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> November 2009. The objective was to prepare a development plan for the development of Vadakara Parliament Constituency.

In the seminar the general backwardness of the area and the important development issues that needed immediate attention were extensively discussed. On the basis of the discussions, measures required for the overall development and the strategy for development of Vadakara were formulated. Along with this, the problems and prospects of the development of various sectors of the regional economy were discussed. The developmental problems and constraints faced by the Grama Panchayat and municipalities and the solutions to them were also discussed. In short, important measures that are required for the overall development of Vadakara came up for discussion in the seminar. Ministers, political leaders, Central and State government officials, prominent personalities, economists, industrialists, investors, Non-Resident Indians, agriculturalists, Heads of the Local Self government institutions etc actively participated and gave their suggestions. Several investment projects like Coconut processing industrial unit, industrial park, fish processing unit, super specialty hospitals, university institutions, Dental College etc were announced in the seminar. I express my deep gratitude to all those promised investment projects. I also take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to all the participants who took part in the seminar and made it a success by their valuable suggestions.

I remember with gratitude the total and unconditional co-operation extended by the State government, ministers, and leaders of political parties, who set aside their political and ideological differences and united to make Vadakara a developed region. I'm deeply indebted to the State Home and Tourism Minister Shri. Kodyeri Balakrishnan, State Industries Minister Shri. Ilamaram Kareem, Forest Minister Shri. Benoy Viswam, The leader of Opposition Shri. Oommen Chandy, KPCC President Shri. Ramesh Chennithala, Janata Dal President Shri.M.P Veerendra Kumar, Pondicherry Home Minister Shri. Valsa Raj, Former Ministers Shri. P.K.K. Bava, Shri. M.K.Muneer, Shri. M.M. Hassan, Shri. P.Sankaran, Shri. A. Sujanapal etc who participated in the seminar, presented valuable suggestions and offered full support for the developmental efforts. I also express my thanks to the Presidents of District, block and Grama Panchayats and Chairman of the Municipalities for their whole hearted support.

Lack of proper studies pertaining to local problems and general socio economic conditions had created a dearth of information about the real developmental needs of Vadakara. This was a major obstacle in addressing the specific problems of the region and preparing a blue print of development. In this context, I requested Dr. B A Prakash, an economist to conduct a study about the development issues, problems and prospects of Vadakara constituency. He visited Vadakara several times, gathered information from several sources, held discussions with the officials of local self government institutions, people belonging to different walks of life etc. and prepared a study report. The report, which was presented in the seminar, was very helpful for the discussions and formulating a development plan for Vadakara. The final document of Vision Vadakara 2025 is also prepared by him by incorporating all the views and suggestions presented in the seminar and written submissions of the participants. I owe my Sincere thanks to Dr. Prakash for the invaluable services rendered for the development of Vadakara.

The Seminar which lasted for three days was meticulously planned and well organized. This was a result of continuous and concerted efforts of Shri. G. Asok Kumar, my Private Secretary, Shri. A.R.Raju, Additional Private Secretary at my Delhi office and Shri. B. Venugopal, Asst. Private Secretary of Vadakara Camp Office. I thank them and all those who assisted them, for their strenuous efforts which made the seminar a grand success.

The seminar was noted for its unprecedented public participation. From morning till night the Vadakara Town Hall, the venue of the seminar, was overcrowded .Common people enthusiastically participated in the seminar by forwarding written requirements and suggestions, drawing attention to most urgent needs of the region. I'm overwhelmed by this public enthusiasm and extend my sincere thanks to my country men who supported me in my developmental efforts.

I thank the press and media persons who enabled the proceedings of the Seminar to reach the public through Newspapers and visual media, without putting any restrictions. I am grateful for their unrestricted support.

I hope discussions and suggestions that evolved at the Vision Vadakara 2025 – Development Seminar and the Development Plan prepared will help the overall development of Vadakara Parliament Constituency. With these words I conclude the preface.

Vadakara

01.01.2010.

Mullappally Ramachandran

Minister of State for Home Affairs

Government of India.

## **VISION VADAKARA 2025: A Model**

Vision Vadakara 2025 – Development Seminar which was conducted aiming at the overall development of Vadakara Loksabha Constituency, Kerala, was a focused Programme which received much attention. The Seminar, which was organized under the initiative of Shri. Mullappally Ramachandran, the Vadakara M P, who is also the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Government of India, concluded by giving the people of Kadathanadu, much hope for rapid development of the region. Often, developmental seminars are conducted without the backing of proper systematic studies pertaining to the region-specific developmental needs. Several such seminars were conducted in different parts of the State during the past, without adequate preparation. Due to the absence of adequate preparation or studies, these seminars had failed to produce desired results and ended up as futile exercises. Even if development suggestions are proposed, usually people won't initiate proper steps to implement the same. It is under these circumstances that the Vadakara Development seminar, under the initiative of Shri. Mullappally, captures attention with its planned and focused approach to the overall developmental needs of the region.

The seminar was preceded by a three months long study to obtain a true picture about the ground realities that prevailed in the region. The Study was led by Dr. B.A.Prakash, the former Head of the Department of Economics in the University of Kerala. The discussions of the Seminar were mainly based on the study report prepared by him, which categorically narrated the details of the backwardness of Vadakara constituency and future development requirements. The Report was put into detailed discussions during the three days of the Seminar. As the problems were presented clearly, the remedial measures to be adopted were evolved from the seminar discussions. Promises for investment of various projects worth of Rs.250 crores in Vadakara was a great achievement of the seminar. The setting up of a Satellite Campus of the Central University, a Community College of IGNOU, an Industrial Park, a Dental College, etc. were declared. It is hoped that the proposals for development in areas such as agriculture, industry, tourism, transportation, health, education etc will be implemented.

The seminar aroused much public enthusiasm, as evident from unprecedented public participation, irrespective of political differences. For the development of state united efforts from all sections of people are needed above political differences. The acceptance of this thinking on development is another notable aspect of the seminar. 'In the matter of development, Politics should not intervene' – this principle was thoroughly highlighted during the discussions at the Seminar. The usual ill fate of forgetting the developmental activities by the end of the Seminar will not happen in the case of Vadakara Seminar - this is what Mulappally assures. For executing development proposals evolved in the seminar, a Proposal Monitoring Office (P.M.O) has been set up in the Minister's Office at Vadakara. It is expected that by 2025 all the basic constraints of development of Vadakara will be solved, and the development process will gain considerable

momentum. The failure of the development plan or the poor performance of the development projects may be attributed to lack of proper planning. This seminar has made it clear that such problems can be solved at the grass-root level itself, especially at the initial stages through proper planning. These developmental efforts will be much helpful to the Central and State Governments. Let us hope that this Vadakara model of developmental effort will become a model for other MPs and representatives of people to initiate developmental activities.

(Editorial in Mathrubhoomi Daily, Published on 19<sup>th</sup> November 2009)

## List of Tables

Table No.

1	Vadakara Parliament Constituency
2	Population 2001: District, Taluk
3	Demographic Indicators
4	Distribution of Rural Households by Household Amenities (2001 Census)
5	Number of Families Below Poverty Line (BPL) 13-08-2003
6	Emigration and Remittances (2008)
7	Emigration and Remittances, 2008: Taluk wise
8	Net State Domestic Product, 2005-06: Kozhikode and Kannur Districts (Current prices)
9	Area under crops and production (2005-06)
10	Industries in Kozhikode and Kannur Districts
11	Number of Registered Motor Vehicles (31-3-2008)
12	Number of Branches and Credit Deposit Ratio
13	Educational Institutions, 2007-08
14	Government Allopathy Medical Institutions
15	Medical Institutions in the Public Sector (2008)
16	Foreign and Domestic Tourist Arrivals (2004)
17	Performance of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (2008-09)

## Executive Summary

- The Vadakara Parliament constituency consists of seven assembly constituencies Viz. Vadakara, Kuttiyadi, Nadapuram, Koilandi, Perambra of Kozhikode district and Thalassery and Koothuparambu of Kannur district. The region remains one of the most backward regions of Kerala.
- In this context, a three day seminar was conducted in Vadakara from 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2009 to formulate a comprehensive development plan for the constituency.
- The Census 2001 gives an idea about the backwardness of the constituency.
  - Around 35 percent of the households in Vadakara Constituency live in poorly maintained houses.
  - Around 8 percent of the households live in dilapidated houses.
  - Only 5 percent of the households have drinking water facilities through pipe connection.
  - Around 44 percent of the households have no electricity connection.
  - 10 percent of the households do not have toilet facilities.
  - Only 5 percent of the households use cooking gas.
  - Only 20 percent of the households have television.
  - Only 12 percent of the households have telephone connectivity.
  - Only 4 percent of the households possess scooter, motorcycle and moped.
- More than one third of the families in the constituency are BPL families as per the BPL statistics of State government.
- Migration to the Gulf and remittances from abroad is a major source of income for a number of households. Remittances has helped many families to achieve better income and living standards.
- Coconut the major crop of the constituency is facing an unprecedented crisis due to fall in price of coconut. Diseases, increased cost of production, shortage of agricultural labourers (coconut pluckers) and fall in demand for coconut are the other problems.
- The procurement of copra at a minimum support price has not succeeded due to insufficient number of procurement units, lack of procurement of raw coconut, lack of



storage facilities and practical difficulties of farmers to convert coconut to copra and other reasons.

- Areca nut, cashew nut, pepper, rubber, mango, jackfruit, rice and tapioca are the other important crops of the region. Factors like shortage of agricultural labourers, high wages, and withdrawal of youth from agriculture, diseases of the crops, price fall and increased cost of cultivation altogether have made agriculture an unremunerative occupation.
- Livestock rearing and milk production has not been developed on a commercial basis and remain generally underdeveloped.
- Absence of sea walls, damaged sea walls, poor infrastructural facilities in fishing harbours, acute shortage of drinking water, absence of coastal roads, poor housing etc are the major problems in coastal areas.
- The industrial sector remains very backward. Traditional industries like handloom, beedi, etc are on decline. New investments are not coming. Infrastructural facilities required for industries have not been developed.
- Health sector is backward. People depend more on government hospitals. But doctors, other staff, facilities, availability of medicine etc are highly insufficient.
- Vadakara remains backward in educational development. There are no vocational, professional educational institutions or industrial training institutions in Vadakara.
- Facilities for sports such as playgrounds, stadiums etc are not available in the constituency.
- Among the 393 bank branches in the constituency, only 25 percent of the banks are public sector banks and scheduled commercial banks.
- Though Vadakara has enormous potential for tourism such as beaches, heritage sites, rivers, pilgrim centers and hill resort centers, etc, tourism remained very backward.
- One of the basic reasons for the backwardness of Vadakara constituency is the underdevelopment of the electricity sector. Forty four percent of the house holds have no electricity connection.
- Acute shortage of drinking water is one of the basic problems of the constituency. Acute shortage is faced in coastal areas, hilly areas, rural areas and towns.

- The roads of Vadakara are in a disastrous condition as there is lack of timely maintenance of national highways, state highways, P.W.D. roads and roads maintained by local self government institutions.
- Lack of electrification and delay in the doubling of Shornur-Mangalore railway line is the basic problem of the railway development of northern Kerala.
- The basic infrastructural facilities of Vadakara, Koilandi, Thalassery and Koothuparambu municipalities are in a very backward state. All the municipalities are faced with scarcity of drinking water, poorly maintained roads, lack of collection of waste from houses, poor drainage, inadequate public toilets, lack of butcher houses, etc.
- Lack of development of infrastructure is the basic problem faced by the Grama Panchayats in the constituency. Acute shortage of drinking water, poor roads, lack of public amenities, public toilets, poor implementation of NREGS, plan projects and other schemes are the problems.

#### **Development Perspectives and Strategies emerged from the Seminar**

- Development should aim at improvement in the quality of life of people, especially the common people and poorer sections.
- For attaining the goal of inclusive and sustainable growth of the constituency, a dedicated joint effort is needed from all sections of the society. Political parties should also unite, setting aside political differences.
- An action plan and machinery for implementation of the proposals should be formed.
- In order to stimulate the development process large scale private capital investment is required in agriculture, industry, service, infrastructural sectors etc.
- To accelerate the development process, high priority should be given for infrastructural development.
- Urgent steps are required for solving shortage of drinking water in coastal areas, hilly areas, rural and urban areas.
- Fall in the price of coconut, the most important crop of the region has adversely affected the financial stability of the people. This should be addressed by state and central governments.

- Urgent steps should be taken by the three tier Panchayats to provide toilets for those 10 percent of the households not having toilet facilities. Efforts should also be made to construct houses for those who do not have houses.
- Vadakara is very backward with respect to industry, tourism, education, health, other services etc. NRI'S should be encouraged to invest their NRE funds in these areas.
- Governments at all levels should initiate steps to implement the development projects, plan projects, employment schemes, poverty alleviation schemes etc. efficiently. (Central Government, State Government, Three tier Panchayats, Municipalities etc.)

### **Suggestions of the Seminar for the Development**

- The development projects and other employment schemes sponsored by central and state governments should be implemented effectively. More attention should be given to the implementation of programmes like NREGS.
- Encourage migration of people for employment to other parts of India and abroad.
- Central and state governments must take immediate steps to arrest the price fall of coconut and copra. Expansion of the copra procurement network, procurement of raw coconut, subsidies to driers, expansion of godown facilities, prevention of import of raw coconut, copra, coconut oil from other states to Kerala, other price stabilization measures are to be implemented.
- Starting more coconut processing units, coconut processing park, SEZ, toddy production, production of tender coconut water on commercial basis, introduction of machine for climbing coconut trees, prevention of diseases, special packages for coconut cultivation etc are the other suggestions put forward for coconut development.
- In the background of ASEAN agreement, there is a need to implement price stabilization and market intervention measures to protect the interest of cultivators of pepper, coconut, coffee, Tea, Species etc.
- Developing infrastructural facilities of Chombal, Koilandi, Azhikkal fishing harbours, rebuilding damaged sea walls, construction of new sea walls, starting fish processing centers, expansion of drinking water schemes, provision of public toilets, coastal roads are suggested for coastal area development.

- To promote private investment, Industrial estates, Special Economic Zones, I.T parks etc should be established. Power and other infrastructure required for industries should be developed.
- Increase facilities in the Taluk hospitals of Vadakara and Koilandi. Enhance the number of doctors and other staff in the hospitals and increase the facilities. Expand the preventive vaccination, mosquito destruction programmes, ensure the supply of safe drinking water, improve the waste disposal system in urban and coastal areas are the other suggestions.
- More employment oriented educational institutions (industrial training institutes, textile technology courses, vocational courses, community colleges, fisheries school etc.) must be started in both public and private sectors in Vadakara. The seminar also emphasized the need for starting professional colleges, kendriya vidyalayas, institutes for teaching traditional arts and crafts etc.
- Grama Panchayats and municipalities should initiate the setting up of new playgrounds, mini stadiums, stadiums and develop the play grounds in schools and colleges.
- For the banking development, the number of branches of public sector banks and scheduled banks should be increased.
- Steps should be taken to develop the enormous potential tourism such as beach tourism, heritage tourism, hill tourism, inland water tourism etc in Vadakara.
- Rural electrification programmes should be undertaken with the aim of achieving complete electrification of the Vadakara constituency in five years.
- Urgent steps should be taken for solving the acute shortage of drinking water in coastal areas, hilly areas, rural and urban areas.
- Means like public wells, tube wells, ponds and other fresh water natural sources should be used for solving drinking water scarcity by the Grama Panchayats.
- Private agencies and organizations can be entrusted to start micro water distribution projects and distribution of water in tanker lorries.
- The cooking gas distribution should be extended to all areas of Vadakara constituency.
- The National Highways which are in a dilapidated condition due to lack of proper maintenance should be improved. The old bridges namely, Karimpana Bridge, Paaloli Bridge, Muraad bridge and its approach road should be reconstructed.

- Instead of the narrow Korappuzha bridge, build new bridges at Korappuzha across Purakkaatteri river in the Kozhikode bypass.
- The portion of Thalassery Mahe bypass in Mahe and the Kozhikode bypass should be constructed.
- The construction of four lane road from Kannur to Kuttippuram under the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) should be speeded up.
- Alternate national high way should be constructed to overcome the night ban of vehicular traffic between Kozhikode district to Mysore.
- Vadakara-Manathavady-Mysore road should be declared and developed as National Highway.
- The poorly maintained P.W.D.roads should be developed and renovated by undertaking necessary maintenance works.
- The seminar demanded for widening of several P.W.D.roads, construction of new bridges, transferring the Grama Panchayat roads to P.W.D.
- It is suggested that a senior P.W.D engineer should be appointed by the State government to identify the roads that are to be widened, developed, new bridges to be constructed and Panchayat roads to be taken over by P.W.D.
- Immediate steps should be undertaken to maintain the poorly maintained roads of the three tier Panchayats.
- Seminar also demanded the construction of culverts and mini bridges across streams, rivers, etc.
- For the overall development of Malabar region, it is suggested to construct Kannur airport, development of Kozhikode airport, Vadakara-Mahe canal renovation project, inland water ways from Kasargode to Thiruvananthapuram
- Urgent steps should be taken to complete the remaining 15 Kms. of doubling line work of Shornur-Mangalore railway line.
- The Shornur-Mangalore railway line electrification project for Rs.323 should be implemented from the financial year 2010-2011.
- New Passenger train services, push pull trains, inter district services etc. should be started during 2010-2011 in Northern Kerala.

- The work of the sanctioned railway over bridges viz. Vadakara (Madappally) and Thalassery (Temple gate) should be expedited.
- Sanction should be given for the construction of a railway over bridge at Koilandi-Thamarassery route.
- Expedite the development works of railway stations (Thalassery, Vadakara and others).
- Give sanctions for the construction of new railway lines (1) Thalassery-Mysore (2) Nilambur-Nanjankott.
- State government should take urgent steps to provide land for railway projects like railway line, over bridges and other railway projects.
- Increase the number of compartments of important trains operating in Northern Kerala.
- The municipalities should take urgent steps to improve the infrastructure and public services like water supply, roads, drainage, waste disposal, sanitation, public toilet facilities, mosquito eradication, periodical vaccination etc.
- The Grama Panchayats should take urgent measures to solve the drinking water shortage, development of rural roads, expand rural electrification, waste disposal and other public services. Efforts should also be made to improve the implementation of rural employment and poverty alleviation schemes.

#### **VISION VADAKARA 2025: ACTION PLAN**

- The ten major Development Perspectives emerged from the seminar will be the basic principles for the development of Vadakara.
- I will seek the whole hearted support and active participation of Central, State governments and three tier Panchayats and Municipalities to implement the projects coming under their jurisdiction.
- I place top priority for the implementation of investment projects announced in the seminar by providing necessary assistance (Annexure ii).
- I am planning to have discussions with industrialists, businessmen, NRE and trade and commerce organization to attract private investment in industry, health, education, infrastructure etc.

- The coastal development suggested by the seminar will be placed for the consideration of the concerned authorities.
- Efforts will be made to start teaching and training institutes for traditional art forms both in the public as well as in the private sectors. (Circus, Kalari, traditional art forms etc.).
- High priority will be given to tourism development of Vadamangalam. I will give full support to the efforts of the State government in the matter.
- The state government and Kerala State Electricity Board should speed up the process of rural electrification.
- To suggest suitable measures and formulate projects it is suggested that the State government may entrust the work to a senior engineer in the Water Authority.
- I will request the Central government to implement the proposals on National Highways and Vadamangalam Mahe Canal.
- I will request the state government to implement the suggestions of the seminar relating to PWD roads.
- I will approach the Railway Board for getting sanction for the execution of railway projects suggested in the seminar.
- A number of suggestions and proposal of the seminar are to be undertaken by the various departments of the state government. I will request the state government to implement the same.
- Many of the suggestions for the development of infrastructural facilities and betterment of public services of local bodies are coming under the jurisdiction of Municipalities and Grama Panchayats. I will request the Municipalities and Grama Panchayats to implement the same.

## **I. Introduction**

1.1 The Vadakara Parliament constituency consists of seven assembly constituencies Viz. Vadakara, Kuttiyadi, Nadapuram, Koilandi, Perambra of Kozhikode district and Thalassery and Koothuparambu of Kannur district. The region remains one of the most backward regions of Kerala as per the available statistics. This backwardness can be primarily attributed to the inadequate development of agricultural and industrial sectors in the area, especially during the last 50 years. More than one third of the population of Vadakara lives below the poverty line. The living conditions of the people in Vadakara are very poor. Majority of the population is dependent up on agriculture, which is reeling under a lot of problems. Along with this, the underdevelopment in the industrial and service sectors, technological backwardness, lack of investment, infrastructural gaps and poor health and educational services aggravate the problems and calls for immediate attention. The remittances from abroad are in fact the only factor which helps to improve the gloomy socio economic situation in the area.

1.2 Under these circumstances, a three day seminar was conducted in Vadakara from 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2009. The major objective of the seminar was to formulate a comprehensive development plan for the constituency by providing a platform for extensive discussions and deliberations. The seminar was noted for its enormous public participation, with over 800 participants actively taking part in the proceedings. People from different sections of the society including ministers, elected representatives, political leaders, government officials, educational experts, economists, industrialists, investors, farmers , residents and non residents of the area attended the seminar. Different needs of the region were discussed, suggestions were put forward, and several ideas for the development of the region were evolved. A wide range of projects including industrial parks, super specialty hospitals, higher educational institutions, railway and tourism development projects were announced. Based on the views and suggestions that were presented during the seminar, a plan for overall development of the constituency was prepared. It focuses on some of the burning issues of the region that need immediate attention of the state and central authorities.

I take this opportunity to convey my deep gratitude to all those who provided valuable suggestions and promised various development projects for Vadakara. I'm also grateful



to the people of Vadakara who stood by me in my efforts to prepare and implement a development plan for the constituency.

1.3 The development plan contains the following

- The backwardness of the area and other important development issues brought out by the seminar and the development report prepared..
- The development perspectives and strategies emerged in the seminar.
- The suggestions put forward in the seminar for solving the development problems and backwardness of Vadakara
- The action plan for the development of Vadakara viz. Vision Vadakara 2025.

## **II. Backwardness and development problems**

### **2.1 Poor living conditions (2001 Census)**

- Around 35 percent of the households in Vadakara Constituency live in poorly maintained houses.
- Around 8 percent of the households live in dilapidated houses.
- Only 5 percent of the households have drinking water facilities through pipe connection.
- Around 44 percent of the households have no electricity connection.
- 10 percent of the households do not have toilet facilities.
- Only 5 percent of the households use cooking gas.
- Only 20 percent of the households have television.
- Only 12 percent of the households have telephone connectivity.
- Only 4 percent of the households possess scooter, motorcycle and moped.

### **2.2 Below the Poverty Line (BPL) Families**

More than one third of the families in the constituency are BPL families.

- As per the state government statistics, the percentage of families below poverty line was 38.48 for Kozhikode district in 2003.
- It was 38.85 percent for the district of Kannur.

### **2.3 Employment and unemployment**

- The number of farmers and agricultural labourers are low compared to other sectors.
- The Industrial employment is lower.
- Major share of employment is in the tertiary sector (Construction, transport, business, services etc.)
- Among the workers, majority have employment or self employment for limited number of days.
- Female work participation is very low i.e. 19 percent.
- The incidence of educated unemployment is high.

## 2.4 Gulf migration

- Remittances from abroad are a major source of income for a number of households.
- The migration rate in Kozhikode district is 30 in 2008 and in Kannur district it is 22 (the migration rate is number of migrants per hundred households).
- The rate of migration in Vadakara, Koilandi and Thalassery taluks are higher compared to other taluks.
- Remittances from the gulf has helped many families to achieve better income and living standards.

## Agricultural Sector

### 2.5 Coconut

“Everyone turns faces against those who have coconut palms as they do to L.I.C.agents.”  
(K.C.Abu, President, Kozhikode District Congress Committee)

The children of majority coconut farmers cannot expect a decent standard of living.”  
(P.M.Gopalan, Punnassery, Narikkunnu)

[The above statements indicate the intensity of the problems faced by the coconut cultivators.]

- Coconut farming is the major agricultural activity in Vadakara. Majority of the farmers depend on coconut as their major livelihood crop.
- Earlier Vadakara was the second largest copra market next to Kozhikode in Kerala. But in recent years the business in Vadakara has declined to one third.
- One fourth of the total coconut production in Kerala comes from Kozhikode and Kannur districts.
- Decline in coconut prices, diseases, increased cost of production, shortage of agricultural labourers (coconut pluckers) and fall in demand for coconut creates severe problems to the coconut farmers.
- Production of coconut has fallen drastically due to diseases like mandari, *koombucheeyal* and the resultant negligence in farming.

- Price fall is the most serious issue being faced by the coconut cultivators. The price of raw coconut has fallen from Rs.6.50 to Rs.3.50 or Rs.3.00. Lack of coconut processing industries, lack of oil mills, technological backwardness of oil mills, lack of toddy extraction from coconut trees and inability to popularize coconut water as a soft drink etc. have lead to steep fall in the price of coconut.
- As extension of support to farmers and price stabilization do not come under the purview of Coconut Development Board, its activities can neither stabilize the prices nor provide relief to the ailing farmer community.
- The current crisis in coconut cultivation is one of the worst in the recent years.
- Apprehensions on the negative impact of ASEAN agreement on prices of coconut, copra and coconut oil has been highlighted in the seminar.

## **2.6 Minimum support price and procurement of copra**

- The Primary product of the coconut cultivator is raw coconut. But the procurement is for copra. Because of this reason the benefits of procurement does not reach the cultivators.
- Farmers face several practical difficulties while processing raw coconut to copra of required quality as prescribed by the procurement agency.
- Practical difficulties of farmers to make copra at the required quality prescribed for procurement.
- Machines like drier are required for converting raw coconut into copra during rainy seasons.
- Expenditures incurred for copra making and transportation of copra to procurement centers are high.
- Lack of sufficient number of copra procurement units is another problem. At present, there is only one copra procurement centre for every nine or ten Grama Panchayats.
- The storage capacity of the godowns is also insufficient.
- Only 10 percent copra has been procured up to November 2009.
- The general demand of the coconut cultivators is procurement of raw coconut.

## **2.7 Other crops and agricultural problems**

- Arecanut, cashewnut, pepper, rubber, mango, jackfruit, rice and tapioca are the other important crops of the region.

- The farm size of the area is small. Out of the total agricultural holdings, 92 percent are below half a hectare, i.e. less than 1.23 acres.
- Due to the small size of farm, farmers are facing difficulties in availing loans from commercial banks.
- Diseases like quick wilt in the case of pepper and *manjalippu* in case of arecanut are adversely affecting the cultivation.
- Mango output has been largely declined due to pest attack of mango trees and climatic variations.
- Farmers of the forest borders face losses due to wild animal attack in their cultivation areas.
- Factors like shortage of agricultural labourers, high wages, and withdrawal of youth from agriculture, diseases of the crops, price fall and increased cost of cultivation altogether have made agriculture an unremunerative occupation.

## **2.8 Livestock**

- As per the Livestock statistics in 2004, the number of cow, ox and calves altogether was one lakh in Vadakara Parliament Constituency.
- The total number of goats was 29916. The number of goats per 100 families was 9.
- The total number of poultry was 490252. The number of poultry per 100 families was 151.
- The number of cattle per 100 families was 31.
- Cattle rearing and goat rearing has not developed as a subsidiary occupation.
- Tuneri, Kunnummal, Thodannur, Perambra and Koothuparambu block panchayats have the largest livestock population..
- Livestock rearing and milk production has not been developed on a commercial basis and remain generally underdeveloped.
- Commercially oriented poultry farms, production of poultry products are also absent in the region.

## **2.9 Problems in Coastal area**

- Poor infrastructural facility hinders the activities in Chombal fishing harbour.
- Same situation exists in the case of Koilandi fishing harbour also.

- The seawall in the area extending from Koilandi to Thalassery is broken at some parts.
- There are no seawalls at all at some places like Kollam, Koilandi and Koothambili.
- At the coastal panchayats of Charod, Onchium, Payyoli, Thikkodi and Chemanchery, people face acute drinking water scarcity.
- Absence of public toilet facilities in coastal panchayat and municipal wards.
- The Coastal Zone Regulatory Law prevents the fishing Community from construction of houses and other buildings in the coastal areas.
- No road connectivity between the different coastal areas.

## **2.10 Industrial sector**

- The industrial sector in Vadakara remains highly backward. Substantial investments are not coming forth.. Generally people lack industrial entrepreneurship.
- Infrastructural facilities like roads, electricity, drinking water etc. which are essential for industrial development is lacking.
- Traditional industrial activities like handloom, beedi making etc. are on decline.
- Recently started industrial units are mostly small scale metal or grill making units and motor vehicle workshops.
- Industrial co-operative societies formed with the aim of industrial development are not working properly or are dormant.
- There are neither small nor large industrial parks for industrial development.
- Though Vadakara is the land of coconut, there is no coconut production or processing industrial units.
- There is no fish processing industrial units in Vadakara.
- The remittances received from the Gulf have not been invested in industrial or production activities.

## **2.11 Health**

- A good number of patients of Kozhikode Medical College come from Vadakara and nearby places.

- *Tracheal* problems and filariasis are largely prevalent in the coastal areas whereas ‘chikunguniya’ is the major disease seen in hilly areas.
- Preventive vaccinations are not being carried out in municipalities to prevent the spread of diseases.
- Local self government institutions are not taking proper steps for mosquito destruction for the prevention of diseases like dengue and chikunguniya.
- Inadequate number of doctors and employees and other infrastructural facilities in Vadakara taluk hospital is a serious problem.
- Insufficient safe drinking water distribution, lack of toilet facilities, inadequate waste disposal and drainage system leads to lot of water borne diseases in the region.
- As Kozhikode Medical College has been made referral hospital, more patients are forced to depend on taluk health care centers and primary health care centers where facilities are limited and insufficient.
- The poor drainage and waste disposal system in town and local area causes widespread pollution resulting in contagious diseases.
- People in Vadakara depends more on government hospitals. (There are 7 allopathic hospitals, 53 primary health care centers and 8 community health centers)
- Private hospitals with modern facilities and specialist doctors are very few in the area. Due to this patients have to travel more than 40 kilometers to reach a modern hospital with facilities and equipments.

## **2.12 Education**

- Vadakara remains backward in educational development. There are no vocational, professional educational institutions or industrial training institutions in Vadakara.
- Students are forced to travel long distances ranging from 50 kilometers to 80 kilometers to reach a college. This prevents poor children from pursuing higher education.
- Vadakara has a rich tradition relating to traditional art forms like kalari, traditional treatment methods, circus etc. But there are no educational institutions to train people in the above arts.
- There are no Central schools or Kendriya Vidyalaya in Vadakara.
- No institute for vocational training such as carpentry, construction, stitching, etc.

- Out of the total 595 schools in Vadakara, 581 schools are either government schools or government aided schools.
- Generally, the facilities and teaching quality are poor in the government schools.
- There are 5 arts and science colleges located in Vadakara Constituency.

### **2.13 Sports**

- Not much attempts have been made to start training centers for the development of sports in Vadakara.
- Public or private playgrounds or courts are not available for volleyball, tennis, badminton, cricket, football etc.
- No open stadium and indoor stadiums are available in Vadakara.
- Attempts have not made to develop playgrounds in schools and colleges of Vadakara.
- No initiatives have been taken by municipalities and gramapanchayats for construction of playgrounds.

### **2.14 Banking**

- Out of the total 393 banks in Vadakara, 46 percent are service co-operative banks and 11 percent are district co-operative banks.
- Only 25 percent of the banks are public sector banks and scheduled commercial banks.
- The banking services are not developed. Due to this people who are in need of credit are forced to rely on indigenous financial institutions.

### **2.15 Tourism**

- Though there are many places in Vadakara with high prospects for tourism development, the tourism sector remains very backward.
- Vadakara has high prospects of tourism development with beaches, heritage sites, rivers, pilgrim centers and hill resort centers.
- Very few foreign tourists visit tourist centers in Vadakara. (Of the total foreign tourists only 1.4 percent visited kozhikode district in 2004)
- Only 8.35 percent of the national tourists visited Kozhikode district.
- The backwardness of infrastructural facilities is one of the major factors contributing the underdevelopment of tourism.
- Vadakara has also failed to attract investment in tourism sector.



## **Infrastructural facilities**

### **2.16 Electricity**

- One of the basic reasons for the backwardness of Vadakara Loksabha constituency is the underdevelopment of the electricity sector.
- As per the 2001 census, around 44 percent of the households residing in the rural areas of Kozhikode district do not have electricity connection.
- Lack of electricity is the chief obstacle to attain an increase in the standard of living of the nearly half of the rural households.
- As the density of population in many areas especially hilly areas of Vadakara is low, electrification of the region is highly expensive.
- Nadapuram assembly constituency remains the most backward region in the case in electrification.

### **2.17 Drinking water**

- Participants of seminar pointed out that there is severe shortage of safe drinking water in Vadakara constituency. The intensity is high in coastal areas, hilly areas, rural areas and even in towns.
- As per the 2001 census, in the rural areas of the Kozhikode district as a whole, only 5 percent of the households get safe drinking water through pipe connection.
- Many memorandums pointing the acute scarcity of drinking water in many areas has been received in the seminar. People requested urgent action to solve the problem.
- The Grama Panchayats (Cherottu, Onchium, Payyoli, Thikkodi, Chemanchery) and municipalities (Koilandi, Vadakara, Thalassery) in coastal areas face severe shortage of drinking water. Ward 1 and ward 18 of the Maniyoor Grama Panchayat, Cherandathoor area and Thriprangattoor Grama Panchayat region requires special mention in the case of safe drinking water scarcity.
- The practice of supplying unpurified water from rivers through pipe lines by local self government institutions has been severely criticized and the participants of the seminar demanded the stoppage of this practice.

- Seminar has suggested the three tier Panchayat authorities and Municipalities to adopt urgent measures for the betterment and extension of safe drinking water distribution.

## **2.18 Cooking gas**

- Only 5 percent of the households in Vadakara constituency use cooking gas.
- The wide spread use of fire wood as fuel for cooking will lead to large scale deforestation and serious environmental issues.

## **2.19 Roads**

- The roads of Vadakara are in a disastrous condition as there is lack of timely maintenance of national highways, state highways, P.W.D. roads and roads maintained by local self government institutions.
- Adequate measures were not taken to increase the width of roads to accommodate increases in traffic, thereby resulting in traffic congestions especially during peak hours.
- Many demands on the requirement of development of new roads and maintenance of existing roads in Vadakara constituency have come up in the seminar.
- Many participants demanded construction of new bridges in different places of the constituency. (Thodathomkandi-Cheenavely bridge in Maruthonkara panchayat, Akalappuzha bridge in Koilandi, Vendoli bridge across Vadakara Mahi canal, Thirumbal bridge connecting Thriprangottoor and Ummathur, Puzhukkalandi bridge, Pullandikadavil hanging bridge in Cherandathoor, hanging bridges in Chenaikadavu and Koorakkodu kadavu etc.)
- Among the proposals of construction of new roads, bridges, widening of roads and maintenance of roads, more than 90 percent of the roads are either PWD roads or others coming under local bodies.
- Majority of the roads belonging to the Grama Panchayats are poorly maintained. For developing the road network, the PWD should take at least a portion of the roads of the local bodies.

## **2.20 Railway**

- The doubling of Shornur-Mangalore railway line has not been completed yet even after 13 years.

- The acquisition of land for railway works is the most important reason for the enormous delay.
- Due to the delay in doubling the Shornur-Mangalore railway line and the lack of electrification, Malabar region remains backward with regard to railway development.
- Construction of railway over bridges in Vadakara Constituency is in a slow pace due to delays in land acquisition and slow execution of projects.
- There is an increasing demand for starting sub-urban train services for the passengers traveling Kozhikode-Kannur route.

### **2.21 Infrastructure Problems of Municipalities**

- The basic infrastructural facilities of Vadakara, Koilandi, Thalassery and Koothuparambu municipalities are in a very backward state.
- Scarcity of drinking water is pointed out as the most severe problem of municipalities. The water supply system through pipe line has not developed. Acute drinking water shortage is being experienced in coastal areas.
- Due to the lack of development of roads and poor maintenance, the roads are in bad shape.
- Waste is collected only from public places such as roads and markets and not from households. There is no proper waste management / disposal mechanism .This makes the region more prone to serious communicable diseases and health hazards.
- Proper drainage system and public toilets are not there in Vadakara and it also causes environmental pollution and other difficulties.
- No separate butcher houses and markets for fish.
- The complexities of government rules and regulations, restrictive procedures, indifference of government officials etc result in poor execution of development projects.
- The seminar emphasized the need for improving the drinking water supply, development of roads, improving the waste disposal system and other public utilities of the municipalities.

## 2.22 Grama Panchayats and local development

- Majority of the Grama Panchayats in Vadakara constituency face acute drinking water shortage. We have received a number of memorandums requesting urgent action for improving and expanding drinking water supply in Grama Panchayats.
- 2001 census report indicates that only 5 percent of the rural households has drinking water through pipe connection.
- The drinking water distribution through public taps is also very few. In many Grama Panchayats they do not have public taps.
- The number of public wells and tube wells are also few in number in most of the Grama Panchayats. Due to lack of proper maintenance the condition of roads are generally poor.
- The rural areas remained backward with respect to rural electrification. 2001 census report shows that 44 percent of the rural households are not electrified in the Constituency.
- Public toilet facilities are absent in Grama Panchayats. Out of the 38 Grama Panchayats for which information is available, 29 do not have public toilet facilities.
- The public amenities such as public cremation places, waiting sheds, markets for local products, street lights and waste disposal system are either absent or not in good condition.
- The implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) is not satisfactory in most of the Grama Panchayats. Instead of providing 100 days employment for a family, Grama Panchayats in Kannur district gave 14 days and Kozhikode gave 12 days employment during 2008-09.
- The seminar pointed out that the Grama Panchayats should take urgent steps to improve the performance of its development projects, employment schemes and other social schemes.

### **III. Development Perspectives and Strategies emerged from the Seminar, Vision Vadakara 2025**

3.1 Development means an improvement the quality of life of the people. It should be inclusive in the sense that the fruits of development be equitably shared by all sections of the society, especially the weaker and unprivileged ones. Development should be sustainable also.

3.2 For attaining the goal of inclusive and sustainable growth of the constituency, a dedicated joint effort is needed from all sections of the society. Political parties should also unite, setting aside political differences.

3.3 Development proposals and suggestions should not be confined to discussions alone. An action plan should be chalked out based on the development proposals. An efficient machinery for the implementation of the action plan in a time bound manner should be formed.

3.4 In order to stimulate the development process large scale capital investment is required in agriculture, industry, service, infrastructural sectors etc. The government expenditure alone is not enough. Large scale private investment is required for the purpose. Favorable investment climate should also be created to attract private investment.

3.5 To accelerate the development process, high priority should be given for infrastructural development (Development of National High ways, P.W.D. roads, other roads, railway, electricity, drinking water facilities, Kannur airport, inland water ways, urban infrastructure facilities of municipalities, three tier Panchayats etc.)

3.6 One of the most important problems of Vadakara Loksabha Constituency is the acute shortage of drinking water in coastal areas, hilly areas, rural and urban areas. Urgent steps are needed to solve the problem.

3.7 Fall in the price of coconut, the most important crop of the region has adversely affected the financial stability of the people. Support price to copra and procurement of copra have not given relief to the farmers. In the context of ASEAN Agreement, appropriate market interventions are required to provide a reasonable price to the farmers.

3.8 Urgent steps should be taken by the three tier Panchayats to provide toilets for those 10 percent of the households not having toilet facilities. Efforts should also be made to construct houses for those who do not have houses. Rural electrification projects should also be implemented to achieve complete electrification of the area.

3.9 Vadakara is very backward with respect to industry, tourism, education, health, other services etc. To develop the sectors more private investment should be attracted. NRI'S should also be encouraged to invest their NRE funds in these areas.

3.10 Governments at all levels should initiate steps to implement the development projects, plan projects, employment schemes, poverty alleviation schemes etc. efficiently. (Central Government, State Government, Three tier Panchayats, Municipalities etc.) Thus only we can achieve development of Vadakara and improve the living standards of the people

## **IV. Suggestions of the Seminar for the Development of Various Sectors**

### **4.1 Employment**

Accelerating the growth and development is the step required in Vadakara region for generating more income to people, employment opportunities, reducing unemployment and poverty. For this more private investments should be encouraged for the same.

- The development projects and other employment schemes sponsored by central and state governments should be implemented effectively. More attention should be given to the implementation of NREGS.
- Credit facilities should be expanded for self employment schemes and micro institutions.
- Promote livestock rearing on a commercial basis. Necessary credit facilities should be given.
- Vocational training programs should be started to train the unemployed youth.
- Encourage migration of people for employment to other parts of India and abroad. Start new training programmes to provide job skills for them.
- Creation of favorable environment for investment of NRI's savings in production and service sectors.
- Necessary help in the form of bank credit and other assistance should be given to the emigrants who were forced to return due to Global Crisis.

### **Agricultural sector**

#### **4.2 Arrest of price fall of coconut**

- Central and state governments must take immediate steps to arrest the price fall of coconut and copra.
- Support price should be fixed for raw coconut. Steps should be taken to expand the procurement network for procuring raw coconut.
- Copra procurement must also be enhanced. At least one procurement centre should be started in each Panchayat. Steps should also be taken to expand godown facilities for storing copra.

- Along with the support prices, subsidies should be given for purchasing driers, expanding godown facilities etc.
- Prevent imports of coconut, copra and oil from other states to Kerala.
- Entrust the Coconut Development Board with the functions of price stabilization of raw coconut and copra through appropriate market interventions and procurement system.
- Ensure price stability for protecting the interests of the coconut farmers in the background of ASEAN agreement.

#### **4.3 Coconut: Other Suggestions**

- Promote coconut processing units. Promote the production of more value added products. For the purpose there is a need to start coconut processing parks and Special Economic Zones.
- Give the farmers full freedom and encouragement to take toddy from coconuts.
- Provide the necessary help to produce tender coconut water on a commercial basis. Also give it a status of national drink.
- Introduce a machine facilitating the climbing of the coconut trees. Encourage its production on a commercial basis by giving necessary incentives.
- Take necessary steps to prevent the diseases of coconut crops.
- Like Kuttanad package for rice cultivation and package for spice cultivation in Idukki, special package for coconut cultivation must be announced.

#### **4.4 Other crops**

- Take necessary steps for preventing the diseases affecting pepper cultivation and areca nut cultivation.
- In the background of ASEAN agreement, there is a need to implement price stabilization and market intervention measures to protect the interest of cultivators of pepper and spices.
- Agricultural crop insurance schemes must be instituted for the farmers at the forest border areas to cover the risk of crop loss due to wild animal attacks.
- Credit facilities and other financial helps must be provided to the farmers at low rate of interest.



- The changing scenario and factors in the agricultural sector in general are not favourable to agricultural development. So favourable policies and steps for agricultural development may be adopted by the government.

#### **4.5 Coastal area development**

- Infrastructure facilities of Chombal fishing harbour must be developed. (Creation of boat jetty, breaking of rocks inside the harbour, removal of mud, proper drainage system for waste removal, water supply system etc.)
- Infrastructure facilities must be developed in Koilandi and Azhikkal fishing harbours.
- Rebuilding of damaged sea walls extending from Koilandi to Thalassery must be undertaken.
- Construct sea walls where sea walls are not constructed. (Places of Kollam-Koilandi-Koothambili-Vadakara)
- Construct brake water in fishing landing center at Kuriadi beach should be done.
- Fish processing centers must be started in the fishing harbours of Chombal and Koilandi.
- Special safe drinking water distribution projects must be executed in coastal area panchayats (Cherod, Onchium, Payyoli, Thikkodi, Chemanchery) and municipal areas (Koilandi, Vadakara) to solve the problem of drinking water scarcity.
- Pipe line connections under Japan drinking water project may be extended to Onchium Grama Panchayat, which is facing acute shortage of drinking water.
- The exemption given to municipal areas under Coastal Regulatory Zone rules for house construction should also be applied to coastal area Grama Panchayats.
- In coastal Grama Panchayats and Municipal areas, public toilet should be constructed.
- A coastal road must be constructed between Poozhithala and Vadakara Azhithala. Existing Kannakadav-Payyoli road must be upgraded as a coastal road.
- Start Plus Two course in Koilandi Fisheries Girls High school.

#### **4.6 Industrial sector**

- Promotional measures are required to attract investment in the industrial sector. Favourable social and political climate must be created for the purpose.

- Industrial estates, Special Economic Zones, I.T. parks etc. should be established for industrial development.
- For industrial development availability of power is a necessary pre-condition. So high priority should be accorded to the development of power sector ensuring adequate availability of power.
- Financial assistance must be provided to handloom industrial co-operatives for modernization of production and marketing.
- Start coconut processing industrial units.
- Take necessary steps to encourage non-resident investments in industrial sector.
- Promote agro processing industrial units in the region.
- Promote fish processing industrial units.

#### **4.7 Health sector**

- Increase facilities in the Taluk hospitals of Vadakara and Koilandi. Enhance the number of doctors and other staff in the hospitals.
- Due attention must be given to preventive vaccination programmes in municipalities and other areas where there is a high incidence of communicable diseases.
- Implement mosquito destruction programme to prevent the incidence of diseases like dengue, chikunguniya etc.
- Special care should be taken in the distribution of safe drinking water. Actions have to be taken by the local bodies to provide toilet facilities to the households do not have toilets and improve the public waste disposal system.
- Waste processing plants must be started in both towns and local areas to prevent environment pollution and contagious diseases.
- Ensure better safe drinking water distribution, waste disposal systems and anti- infection vaccinations in coastal areas.
- An insurance scheme on cost sharing basis may be started to ensure wider coverage of health insurance. The expenses should be met by the government and the beneficiaries on a 50:50 ratio.
- Promote private investors and non-resident Keralites to invest in the health sector by starting new hospitals and other health institutions.

#### **4.8 Education**

- More employment oriented educational institutions (industrial training institutes, textile technology courses, vocational courses, community colleges, fisheries school etc.) must be started in both public and private sectors in Vadakara.
- Professional colleges (engineering, medicine, nursing, ayurveda, law, teachers training etc.) must also be started.
- Kendriya Vidyalayas must be started.
- Institutes for teaching traditional arts and crafts (Circus training centers, institutes for traditional arts, centers for traditional treatment, Kalari teaching institute etc.) must be started.
- New employment oriented courses, I.T. and other computer related courses may be started using the existing facilities in Government College, Madappalli.
- Top priority must be given for starting Plus Two courses in government and aided schools in the hilly areas of Vadakara Loksabha constituency.
- In the context of financial constraints of the government, private investors, non-resident Indians and private organizations may be encouraged to start new vocational, professional colleges and other educational institutions.

#### **4.9 Sports**

- Playgrounds in schools, colleges and other educational institutions must be developed by local self government institutions to promote sports.
- Grama Panchayats and municipalities should initiate the setting up of new playgrounds, mini stadiums, stadiums etc. in the constituency on public-private partnership basis.
- Encourage private individuals, co-operative organizations and others for starting playgrounds and mini stadiums by providing incentives.
- Establish stadiums and mini stadiums in the Municipalities of Vadakara, Koilandi, Thalassery and Koothuparambu.
- Grants must be provided for starting sports schools and sports training institutions for imparting necessary training.

#### **4.10 Banks**

- Development of banking and improvement of credit delivery mechanism cannot be entrusted solely to service co-operative banks and co-operative institutions.
- For the banking development, the number of branches of public sector banks and scheduled banks should be increased.
- For promoting public deposits, credit expansion and ensuring credit at reasonable interest rate, there is a need to start more commercial bank branches in the Constituency.

#### **4.11 Tourism**

- The enormous potential of the area for development of beach tourism, heritage tourism, hill tourism, inland water tourism etc should be fully utilized.
- Development of basic amenities is an important factor for tourism development. Hence the basic facilities in tourism centers of the region should be improved.
- The tourism development should also take into consideration the historical and traditional features of Kadathanadu and Thalassery.
- Traditional arts like Kalari, ayurvedic treatment (marmachikitsa), and the rich folklore tradition should be made the trademarks of the area.
- Monuments commemorating historical events involving Vasco de Gama, Kunjaali Marakkar, Gundert etc should be promoted. The rich historical heritage and past glories of the region can be highlighted to give a boost to tourism.
- The development of Kappad beach, Thikkotu light house etc. should be undertaken.
- Vadakara Sand Banks should be renovated. Kottathuruthu Island and beach should be developed as tourist centers.
- The inland waterways should be developed between Vadakara and Kuttiyadi to promote tourism.
- Facilities in the Lokanarkaavu temple, Thacholi Manikkothu temple, Payamkuttimala, Baavuppara temple and Thiruvallloor Siva temple should be expanded.
- Again facilities of Mahe church, Kunjippalli, St. John's church etc. should be improved.
- Develop the facilities of Peruvannaamuzhy dam, crocodile sanctuary and Kakkayam dam.

## **Infrastructural Development**

### **4.12 Electricity development**

- Electric connectivity must be expanded to cover all households of Vadakara Constituency.
- Rural electrification programmes should be undertaken with the aim of achieving complete electrification of the Vadakara constituency in five years.
- The electricity distribution networks should be extended to cover areas of Panchayat roads and village path ways.
- State government, district administration, three tier Panchayats and Kerala Electricity Board should give high priority for rural electrification.
- Free electricity connection must be provided to families falling below the poverty line.

### **4.13 Drinking water**

- Urgent steps should be taken for solving the acute shortage of drinking water in coastal areas, hilly areas, rural and urban areas of Vadakara Constituency.
- Micro drinking water projects should be undertaken by three tier Panchayats in rural areas.
- Major drinking water projects aiming water distribution through pipe line should be formulated and implemented.
- Major drinking water projects should be implemented in coastal areas and urban centers to solve the water crisis.
- The local bodies should distribute only purified water through pipes for drinking purposes.
- Means like public wells, tube wells, ponds and other fresh water natural sources should be used for solving drinking water scarcity.
- Strict measures should be undertaken by the local bodies against the actions causing the pollution of water sources like rivers, back water, pods, stream etc.
- Tanker lorry facilities should be used for distribution of drinking water to hilly areas which are facing water shortage.

- Private agencies and organizations can be entrusted with the task of distribution of drinking water through construction of micro water distribution projects, tanker lorries etc.

#### **4.14 Cooking gas distribution**

- Enhance the number of cooking gas distribution units considerably.
- The cooking gas distribution should be extended to all areas of Vadakara constituency.

### **Road Development**

#### **4.15 National highway**

- The roads which are in a dilapidated condition due to lack of proper maintenance should be improved. Urgent steps should be taken for this
- The following and old bridges which are creating traffic problems should be reconstructed.
  - Karimpana Bridge
  - Paaloli Bridge
  - Muraad bridge and its approach road
- Instead of the narrow Korappuzha bridge, build new bridges at Korappuzha across Purakkaatteri river in the Kozhikode bypass.
- The portion of Thalassery Mahe bypass in Mahe and the Kozhikode bypass should be constructed.
- The construction of four lane road from Kannur to Kuttippuram under the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) should be speeded up.
- Alternate national high way should be constructed to overcome the night ban of vehicular traffic between Kozhikode district to Mysore. (The said high way starts from Nut street junction of Vadakara NH-17 bypass passes through Pillappalli-Kuttiyadi-Mananthavadi-Paalvelicham, Sreerangapatnam and finally connect to Penemkonda).
- Vadakara-Manathavady-Mysore road should be declared and developed as National Highway.

#### **4.16 P.W.D. roads**

- The poorly maintained P.W.D.roads should be developed and renovated by undertaking necessary maintenance works.
- The seminar demanded for widening of several P.W.D.roads in Vadakara Constituency.
- Suggestions were put forward for the take over of one fifth of the roads of Grama Panchayats/Block Panchayats by the Public Works Department.
- Construction of bridges at various places was also demanded in the seminar.
- It is suggested that a senior P.W.D engineer should be appointed by the State government to identify the roads that are to be widened, developed, new bridges to be constructed and Panchayat roads to be taken over by P.W.D.
- Based on the above recommendations, state government should take a decision about road widening, construction of new bridges and take over of Panchayat roads by P.W.D.

#### **4.17 Panchayat roads**

- Immediate steps should be undertaken to maintain the poorly maintained roads coming under the three tier Panchayats.
- Time bound programs should be undertaken for the betterment of metal roads and mud roads . Conversion of such roads to tarred roads should also be considered.
- Requests have been raised at the seminar for the construction of culverts and mini bridges across streams and rivers.
- Hanging bridges should be constructed at appropriate places to cross the river.
- Boat services should be made available to cross rivers.
- Each Grama Panchayats should take necessary steps to develop the roads.

#### **4.18 Transport: Other suggestions**

- For the overall development of Malabar region, the priority should be given to the speedy completion of the construction of Kannur airport.
- Kozhikode Airport should be developed. The number of flights should be increased.
- Implement the Vadakara-Mahe canal renovation project.
- Construct the inland water ways from Kasargode to Thiruvananthapuram.

#### **4.19 Railway development**

- The doubling of the Shornur-Mangalore railway line which started 13 years back has not completed so far. Steps should be taken to complete the remaining 15 Kms. immediately.
- The Shornur-Mangalore railway line electrification project for Rs.323 should be implemented from the financial year 2010-2011.
- As the Shornur-Mangalore railway line doubling work is nearing completion, new train services (new Passenger train services, push pull trains, inter district services etc.) should be started during 2010-2011. The proposed trains should include,
  - Kozhikode-Kannur (Sub-urban service)
  - Kannur-Ernakuam
  - Kannur-Palakkad
  - Shornur-Mangalore
- The work of the sanctioned railway over bridges viz. Vadakara (Madappally) and Thalassery (Temple gate) should be expedited.
- Sanction should be given for the construction of a railway over bridge at Koilandi-Thamarassery route.
- Expedite the development works of railway stations (Thalassery, Vadakara and others). Steps should be taken to improve the ticket distribution system in the railway stations.
- Give sanctions for the construction of new railway lines [(1) Thalassery-Mysore (2) Nilambur-Nanjankott].
- State government should take urgent steps to provide land for railway projects like railway line, over bridge and other railway projects.
- Increase the number of compartments of important trains operating in Northern Kerala.

#### **4.20 Infrastructure and public services of Municipalities**

- The Municipalities should follow a policy of giving high priority for the development of infrastructure and public utilities.
- Measures should be adopted to solve the acute drinking water scarcity. New drinking water projects should be undertaken to distribute water through pipes by Municipalities with the co-operation of state government.
- The Municipalities should take steps to develop the roads and effect timely repairs.



- Municipalities should take steps to collect wastes from the households. The waste disposal system and machinery should be improved.
- Adequate drainage and waste water disposal system are not there in the Municipalities. Efforts are required to improve the situation.
- Municipalities should start separate fish markets and butcher houses.
- Provide more public toilet facilities at various places of the Municipality.
- Periodical mosquito eradication programs should be undertaken.
- Doctors who participated in the seminar pointed out that there is heavy incidence of water borne diseases in the town. In this context special care should be taken to improve the distribution of safe drinking water, waste disposal, drainage etc.
- Periodical vaccination programmes should be conducted to prevent the spread of diseases.

#### **4.21 Grama Panchayats and local development**

- Immediate steps should be taken for solving the acute safe drinking water scarcity in rural areas.
- Micro drinking water projects should be constructed by Grama Panchayats. Other water sources should be developed (public wells, tube wells, ponds, streams etc.).
- Panchayats at all levels (Village, Block and District) must give top priority for development of drinking water projects.
- Proper measures and timely maintenance should be undertaken for the development of Panchayat roads.
- Rural electrification should be expanded with the co-operation of state government and Kerala Electricity Board.
- Assistance should be given to the households who do not have toilet facilities for construction of toilets.
- Steps should be taken to improve the waste collection and distribution in public places and markets.
- Waste water canals and drainage systems should be constructed at required places.
- Drinking water distribution through pipelines should be expanded.

- Public cremation places, waiting sheds, public toilets etc. should be provided by the Grama Panchayats.
- Take steps to provide adequate street lighting in rural areas.
- For promoting marketing of agricultural products and other local products, more local markets should be started.
- Efforts should be made to improve the implementation of NREGS meant for providing employment to poor people in rural areas.
- Periodical mosquito destruction programmes should be implemented. It is reported that there is heavy incidence of elephant foot disease in coastal areas and chikunguniya in hilly areas due to mosquito menace.

## V. VISION VADAKARA 2025: ACTION PLAN

5.1 As an elected representative, I believe that a combined and dedicated effort is needed from all levels of government to achieve the goal of comprehensive development of the constituency. I request the whole hearted support and active participation of Central, State and Local governments in my efforts.

5.2 From the discussions and deliberations during the seminar, ten major suggestions for the development of the region were distilled and evolved. These will serve as the basic principles which will guide the course of future policy initiatives and development projects.

5.3 For solving the backwardness of different sectors, a large number of suggestions were put forward in the seminar by the participants. Of the suggestions most of them come under the jurisdiction of state government, municipalities and three tier Panchayats. I am leaving those issues for the consideration of the concerned authorities. As an M.P from the Constituency, I would like to concentrate on those development aspects which comes under the purview of the Central Government.

5.4 I place top priority for the implementation of investment projects announced in the seminar. Necessary assistance will be provided for the early implementation of the projects and proposals.

5.5 In order to achieve development of Vadakara, large scale private investment in agriculture, industry, services and infrastructural sectors is essential for attracting investment. I am planning to have discussions with industrialists, business men, non-resident Indians, trade and commerce organizations etc.

5.6 The unprecedented fall in the price of coconut has led to very acute levels of financial distress among coconut cultivators in Vadakara as well as the entire Malabar region. It is a painful thing. I will also approach the Central government to do the needful for protecting the farmers through appropriate market intervention and other relief measures.

5.7 The following proposals for the coastal development of the region will be placed for the consideration of the concerned authorities.

- Development of Chombal fishing harbour.

- Development of Koilandi and Azhekkal fishing harbours.
- Construction of sea walls wherever necessary.
- Schemes to solve the acute drinking water shortage in coastal areas.
- Coastal road development project.

5.8 Industrialists will be encouraged to start coconut processing units, product units, coir and coir product units.

5.9 Discussions will be held with investors, Non-Residents, Doctors and others for starting new hospitals, medical college institutions and other health organizations.

5.10 Private investors will be invited to invest in educational sector. (Professional colleges, Vocational educational institutions, I.T. educational institutions, Industrial Training Institutes etc.)

5.11 Efforts will be made to start teaching and training institutes for traditional art forms both in the public as well as in the private sectors. (Circus, Kalari, traditional art forms etc.)

5.12 Efforts will also be made for the development of sports by availing help from Central government schemes. Play grounds and Stadiums will also have to be constructed with public private participation.

5.13 I will approach the nationalized banks to start more branches in the Vadakara Constituency.

5.14 High priority will be given to tourism development of Vadakara. I will give full support to the proposals of the State government submitted to Central government for assistance. Investors will be invited to invest in tourism projects.

5.15 With the objective of achieving complete rural electrification within five years necessary projects should be formulated and implemented. To achieve this State Electricity Board should expand the production and distributional network. The state government should entrust the Electricity Board to prepare a project for the purpose.

5.16 Acute shortage of drinking water problem in coastal areas, hilly area, urban and local areas is one of the most severe problems cited by the seminar. It is pointed out that the Grama Panchayats and Municipalities alone cannot solve the problem. In order to study and suggest

suitable measures and formulate suitable projects it is suggested that the State government may entrust a senior engineer in the Water Authority. The projects for implementation should take into consideration, the future drinking water requirement of the area.

5.17 Many important suggestions have been put forward in the seminar relating to National Highway Development. I will also request the Central government to implement the proposals on National Highways.

5.18 A number of P.W.D roads in Vadakara require widening. Construction of bridges also should be given priority. There is also a need to transfer some of the roads maintained by Grama Panchayats to P.W.D. In order to identify the roads for widening, construction of bridges, other developments and the roads to be transferred to P.W.D, the State government may appoint a senior P.W.D engineer. The road development works should be executed based on the report.

5.19 I will be approaching the Central government to get sanction for the reconstruction of the Vadakara Mahe canal.

5.20 I will approach the Railway Board for getting sanction for the execution of railway projects suggested in the seminar.

5.21 Many suggestions and proposal of the seminar are to be undertaken by the various departments of the state government. I request the concerned departments to consider the proposals and implement the same. I request the State government to issue necessary instructions to the district officers in this regard. (Non-resident Keralite, agriculture, harbour, industrial, public health, education, sports, tourism Departments, State Electricity Board, Water Authority etc.)

5.22 Many of the suggestions for the development of basic infrastructural facilities and betterment of public services related to Municipalities comes under the jurisdiction of Municipalities. I request the Municipalities of Vadakara, Koilandi, Thalassery and Koothuparambu to consider the suggestions and implement the same.

5.23 Many suggestions for the development related to Grama Panchayat and coming under jurisdiction of Grama Panchayats were discussed in the seminar. There are around 54 Grama Panchayats in Vadakara Loksabha constituency. The role of Grama Panchayat authorities in

local development and implementation of poverty alleviation measures are crucial. In this context, I request the Grama Panchayat authorities to consider the suggestions and implement the same.

**Table-1**  
**Vadakara Parliament Constituency**

Assembly Constituency	District	Grama Panchayat / Municipality(M)	
1.Vadakara	Kozhikode	1.Vadakara (M) 3.Chorode 5.Onchiam	2.Azhiyur 4.Eramala
2. Kuttiadi	Kozhikode	1.Ayancheri 3.Kuttiadi 5.Thiruvallur 7.Maniyur	2.Kunnummal 4.Purameri 6.Velom 8.Villiapally
3. Nadapuram	Kozhikode	1.Chekkiad 3.Kavilumpara 5.Maruthonkara 7.Narippatta 9.Valayam	2.Edacheri 4.Kayakkodi 6.Nadapuram 8.Thuneri 10.Vanimel
4.Quilandy	Kozhikode	1.Quilandy (M) 3.Chengottukavu 5.Payyoli	2.Chemancheri 4.Moodadi 6.Thikkodi
5. Perambra	Kozhikode	1.Arikkulam 3.Changaroth 5.Keezhariyur 7.Meppayyur 9.Perambra	2.Chakkittapara 4.Chervannur 6.Kuthali 8.No Chad 10.Thurayur
6. Thalassery	Kannur	1.Thalassery (M) 3.Erancholi 5.New Mahi	2.Chokli 4.Kadirur 6.Panniyannur
7.Kuthuparambu	Kannur	1.Kuthuparambu (M) 3.Kottayam Malabar 5.Mokeri 7.Pattiom 9.Thriprangottur	2.Kariyad 4.Kunnothuparamba 6.Panoor 8.Peringalam

**Table-2**  
**Population 2001: District, Taluk**

District / Taluk	Total (Number)	Male (Number)	Female (Number)
<b>I. Kerala State</b>	31841,374	15468,614	16372,760
<b>II. Kannur District</b>	2408,956	1152,817	1256,139
(a) Thaliparamba Taluk	725,691	353,241	372,450
(b) Kannur Taluk	748,465	355,087	393,378
(c) Thalassery Taluk	934,800	444,489	490,311
<b>III. Kozhikode District</b>	2879,131	1399,358	1479,773
(a) Vadakara Taluk	651,191	312,749	338,442
(b) Quilandy Taluk	690,802	334,356	356,446
(c) Kozhikode Taluk	1537,138	752,253	784,885
<b>IV. Municipality</b>			
(a) Thaliparamba	67,507	32,550	34,957
(b) Thalassery	99,387	46,766	52,621
(c) Vadakara	75,847	36,505	39,342
(d) Quilandy	68,982	32,957	36,025

Source: Director of Census Operations, 2003, Census of India 2001, series 33 – Final Population Totals.

**Table-3**  
**Demographic Indicators**

Indicators	Kerala (2001)	Kannur District (2001)	Kozhikode District (2001)
1. Population Growth (1991-2001) (Percent)	9.43	6.98	9.89
2. Share of total State population (Percent)	100.00	7.57	9.04
3. Density of population ( per.sq.km )	819	812	1228
4. Sex Ratio ( Females per 1000 Males)	1058	1090	1057
5. Share of Urban Population (Percent)	25.96	50.35	38.26
6.Share of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe Population (Percent)	9.81	4.11	6.98
7. Literacy Rate (Percent)	90.86	92.59	92.24
(a) Male (Percent)	94.24	96.13	96.11
(b) Female (Percent)	87.72	89.40	88.62

Source: Director of Census Operations, 2004, Census of India 2001, series 33 – Final Population Totals (Supplement).



**Table -4**  
**Distribution of Rural Households by Household Amenities**  
**(2001 Census)**

Particulars	Kannur Districts (Rural Area)	Kozhikode District (Rural Area)	Kerala State (Rural Area)
<b>I. Total Number of Households</b>	232,830	359,576	4,952,550
<b>II. Household Amenities (Percent)</b>			
1. Condition of House (Percent)			
i) Livable ( Poorly maintained )	43.34	35.24	38.19
ii) Dilapidated	8.35	8.15	8.99
<b>2. Source of Drinking water (Percent)</b>			
i) Tap	3.34	4.83	13.89
ii) Well	86.66	88.77	77.17
iii) Other water sources	10.00	6.41	8.93
<b>3. Electrified Households (Percent)</b>	51.28	55.71	65.53
<b>4. Families without Latrine (Percent)</b>	17.83	9.72	18.67
<b>5. Use of Cooking Fuel (Percent)</b>			
i) Firewood	90.81	92.98	84.03
ii) LPG	6.73	4.55	11.92
<b>6. Possession of Assets (Percent)</b>			
i) Television	21.10	20.77	32.26
ii) Telephone	13.74	11.54	15.66
iii) Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	2.89	4.16	7.39

Source: Director of Census Operations, 2004, Census of India 2001, series 33 – Tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets.

**Table -5**  
**Number of Families Below Poverty Line (BPL)**  
**13-08-2003**

Districts	Total Families	BPL Families ( Number)	BPL Families (Percent)
Thiruvananthapuram	481223	188310	39.13
Kollam	446630	175617	39.32
Pathanamthitta	226435	74856	33.06
Alappuzha	339857	156151	45.95
Kottayam	326926	59182	18.10
Idukki	225177	34435	15.29
Ernakulam	374728	99521	26.56
Thrissur	473916	158961	33.54
Palakkad	392461	204605	52.13
Malappuram	438016	180375	41.18
Kozhikode	378224	131781	34.84
Wayanad	129927	64794	49.87
Kannur	314171	122067	38.85
Kasargod	163981	72901	44.46
Kerala	4711672	1723556	36.58

Source: SPB, 2004, Economic Review 2003.

**Table -6**  
**Emigration and Remittances (2008)**

Districts	Number of Emigrants	Emigrants per 100 Households	Remittances ( Rs. Crore)	Average Remittances received per Household (Rs.)
Thiruvananthapuram	308481	35.6	4801	55465
Kollam	207516	30.8	4477	66460
Pathanamthitta	120990	37.4	2211	68361
Alappuzha	131719	24.2	1970	36159
Kottayam	89351	18.2	2271	46351
Idukki	5792	2.0	156	5390
Ernakulam	120979	15.1	2984	37254
Thrissur	284068	38.9	5961	81588
Palakkad	189815	32.1	3448	58365
Malappuram	334572	53.4	6486	103585
Kozhikode	199163	30.4	3988	60861
Wayanad	13996	7.4	571	30099
Kannur	119119	22.6	2800	53090
Kasargod	67851	26.3	1164	45077
Kerala	2193412	29.0	43288	57277

Source: K.C. Zachariah, S. Irudaya Rajan, 2008, A Decade of Kerala's Gulf Connection :  
Migration Monitory Study 2008, Centre for Development Studies (Mimeo)

**Table-7**  
**Emigration and Remittances, 2008: Taluk wise**

District/Taluk	Number of emigrants	Remittances (Rs. Crore)	Average Remittances received per household (Rs)
<b>Kozhikode District</b>	<b>199163</b>	<b>3988</b>	<b>60,861</b>
1. Vadakara Taluk	63562	653	-
2. Quilandi Taluk	52102	1424	-
3. Kozhikode Taluk	83499	1911	-
<b>Kannur District</b>	<b>119119</b>	<b>2800</b>	<b>53,090</b>
1. Thaliparamba Taluk	36280	605	-
2. Kannur Taluk	47582	1432	-
3. Thalassery Taluk	35257	763	-
<b>Kerala State</b>	<b>2193,412</b>	<b>43,288</b>	<b>57,277</b>

Source: same as table 6

**Table-8**  
**Net State Domestic Product, 2005-06: Kozhikode and Kannur Districts (Current prices)**

Sector	Kozhikode District (Rs. lakh)	Kannur District (Rs. Lakh)	Kozhikode District (Percent)	Kannur District (Percent)
1. Agriculture and Allied activities	97238	134547	8.96	14.81
2. Forestry	5741	6741	0.53	0.74
3. Fishing	42094	11144	3.88	1.23
4. Mining and quarrying	12568	13742	1.16	1.51
<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>157642</b>	<b>166193</b>	<b>14.53</b>	<b>18.29</b>
5. Manufacturing	49704	39420	4.58	4.34
6. Electricity, gas and water supply	17564	7763	1.62	0.85
7. Construction	192620	143163	17.75	15.75
<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>259888</b>	<b>190346</b>	<b>23.95</b>	<b>20.95</b>
8. Transport, communication	103145	76626	9.51	7.99
9. Trade, hotel	278230	228993	25.64	25.19
10. Banking, insurance	47312	41059	4.36	4.52
11. Real estate, business	103214	83791	9.51	9.22
12. Public administration	48109	39602	4.43	4.36
13. Other services	87517	86107	8.07	9.48
<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>667528</b>	<b>552178</b>	<b>61.52</b>	<b>60.76</b>
<b>GDP</b>	<b>1085058</b>	<b>908718</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Population (in thousand)	3001	2479		
Per capita income (Rs.)	36157	36657		

Source: State Planning Board (SPB), 2009, Economic Review 2008.

**Table-9**  
**Area under crops and production (2005-06)**

Crops	Kozhikode District	Kannur District	Kerala	Percentage share of Kozhikode District	Percentage share of Kannur District
<b>I Area (in hectare)</b>					
1. Paddy (three crops)	4703	9228	275742	1.71	3.35
2. Pepper	13923	22659	237998	5.85	9.52
3. Arecanut	12478	14104	108590	11.49	12.99
4. Jack	11502	13500	94902	12.12	14.23
5. Mango	10656	11824	87965	12.11	13.44
6. Cashew	3368	25066	78285	4.30	32.01
7. Tapioca	2476	2442	90539	2.72	2.69
8. Coconut	129500	93934	897833	14.42	10.46
9. Rubber	18237	38366	494400	3.69	7.76
10. Other crops	22319	26914	619473	3.60	4.34
11. Total cropped area	229162	258037	2985727	7.68	8.64
<b>II Agricultural production</b>					
1. Rice (tonne)	6314	17383	629987	1.00	2.76
2. Black pepper (tonne)	1869	5473	87605	2.13	6.25
3. Arecanut betal (tonne)	14522	16486	119309	12.17	13.82
4. Jack (Number in million)	27	56	350	7.71	16.0
5. Mango (tonne)	31861	87261	511131	6.23	17.07
6. Raw Cashew nut (tonne)	2200	29252	68262	3.22	42.85
7. Tapioca (tonne)	61311	63880	2568284	2.39	2.49
8. Coconut (number in million)	845	692	6326	13.36	10.94
9. Rubber (tonne)	29943	61995	739225	4.05	8.39

Source: DES, 2006, Agricultural Statistics 2005-06.

**Table-10**  
**Industries in Kozhikode and Kannur Districts**

Item	Kozhikode District	Kannur District	Kerala
1. Number of factories (2006)	1720	1699	18411
2. Number of employees in factories (2006)	34878	37236	666186
3. Working small scale units (2008)	16000	9959	195960
4. Sick small scale units (2008)	512	297	7737
5. Number of industrial co-operative societies (2008)	94	198	1816
6. Medium and large industrial units (2004)			
(i) Central Government	-	1	23
(ii) State Government	3	7	65
(iii) Co-operative Sector	1	4	20
(iv) Joint Sector	1	-	29
(v) Private Sector	24	17	582
Total	29	29	719
7. Handloom co-operative societies (2007-08)	43	73	758
8. Small scale industrial estates (2008)			
(i) Total small industrial units	81	29	799
(ii) Working small scale units	64	22	626
(iii) Employees	289	78	2865
9. Major industrial estates (2008)			
(i) Working units	62	33	700
(ii) Employees	350	75	2525
(iii) Sick units	8	9	80

Source: SPB, 2009, Economic Review 2008, DES 2008, Statistics for Planning 2005.

**Table-11**  
**Number of Registered Motor Vehicles (31-3-2008)**

Item	Kozhikode District (Number)	Kannur District (Number)	Kerala (Number)	Kozhikode District (Percent)	Kannur District (Percent)	Kerala (Percent)
1. Four wheeler (goods transport)	18678	15014	227454	5.19	6.45	5.12
2. Three wheelers and Tempos (goods transport)	7606	6152	94532	2.11	2.64	2.13
3. Buses	3488	3598	39763	0.97	1.55	0.89
4. Other Buses and Mini Buses (contract)	4806	5517	108230	1.33	2.37	2.44
5. Cars	50120	30531	654582	13.91	13.12	14.73
6. Taxis	8455	9341	134650	2.35	4.01	3.03
7. Jeeps	8003	5936	73698	2.22	2.55	1.66
8. Autorikshaws	29995	29054	391100	8.32	12.48	8.80
9. Scooter, Motor cycle	226635	123163	2677444	62.92	52.92	60.27
10. Tractors	273	1322	11236	0.08	0.57	0.25
11. Trillers	143	259	5184	0.04	0.11	0.12
12. Trailors	79	98	2321	0.02	0.04	0.05
13.Others	1946	2742	22183	0.54	1.18	0.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>360187</b>	<b>232727</b>	<b>4442377</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: SPB, 2009, Economic Review 2008.

**Table-12**  
**Number of Branches and Credit Deposit Ratio**

Item	Kozhikode District		Kannur District		Kerala State	
	June 2002	March 2008	June 2002	March 2008	June 2002	March 2008
1. Number of Branches	254	275	214	238	3334	3839
2. Deposits (Rs. Crore)	2742	5391	2920	5186	54584	109103
2. Credit (Rs. Crore)	1547	4729	1029	3112	23692	71227
3. Credit Deposit Ratio (Percent)	56.4	87.7	35.2	60.6	43.41	65.3

Source: SPB, Economic Survey 2002 and 2008.

**Table-13**  
**Educational Institutions, 2007-08**

Institutions	Kozhikode District	Kannur District	Kerala
<b>1. Number of Schools</b>			
(a) Government	325	273	4500
(b) Aided	868	967	7284
(c) Unaided	47	52	862
Total	1240	1292	12646
<b>2. Uneconomic School</b>			
(a) Government	106	116	1721
(b) Aided	231	448	1694
<b>3. Higher Secondary School</b>			
(a) Government	62	72	735
(b) Aided	40	28	529
(c) Unaided	34	27	439
Total	136	127	1703
<b>4. Vocational Higher Secondary School</b>	28	19	389
<b>5. Arts and Science Colleges</b>			
(a) Government	6	2	39
(b) Aided, Unaided	8	9	150
Total	14	11	189
<b>6. Engineering Colleges</b>			
(a) Government	1	1	11
(b) Aided	0	0	3
(c) Unaided	3	3	70
Total	4	4	84

Source: SPB, 2009, Economic Review 2008.

**Table-14**  
**Government Allopathy Medical Institutions**

Institutions	Kozhikode District (2008)	Kannur Districts (2008)	Kerala (2008)
<b>1.Hospitals</b>			
(a)Number	8	9	136
(b)Beds	2115	1693	23871
<b>2.Primary Health Centers and Sub centers</b>			
(a)Number	69	79	929
(b)Beds	311	761	7675
<b>3.Community Health Centers</b>			
(a)Number	11	7	114
(b)Beds	364	244	4730
<b>4.Dispensories</b>			
(a)Number	3	9	59
(b)Beds	-	70	190
<b>5.Other Institutions</b>			
(a)Number	3	1	65
(b)Beds	-	-	4817
<b>6.Total Institutions</b>			
(a)Number	94	105	1274
(b)Beds	2790	1274	36642
<b>7.Doctors</b>			
(a)Number	122	312	3862
(b) Population for one Doctor	10661	7732	8244

Source: SPB 2009, Economic Survey, 2008.



**Table-15**  
**Medical Institutions in the Public Sector (2008)**

Institutions	Kozhikode District	Kannur District	Kerala
<b>1.Allopathy</b>			
(a)Number of Institutions	94	105	1274
(b)Number of Beds	2790	2768	36642
<b>2.Ayueveda</b>			
(a)Institutions	60	69	871
(b)Beds	210	316	4020
<b>3.Homoeopathy</b>			
(a)Institutions	49	40	561
(b)Beds	175	25	1170
Total			
Number of Institutions	203	214	2706
Number of Beds	3175	3109	41832
4.Beds per lakh of Population	193	129	159

Source: SPB 2009, Economic Survey, 2008.

**Table-16**  
**Foreign and Domestic Tourist Arrivals (2004)**

Districts	Foreign Tourists		Domestic Tourists	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Thiruvananthapuram	103558	29.97	855787	14.33
Kollam	8242	2.39	100729	1.69
Pathanamthitta	330	0.10	64640	1.08
Alappuzha	38024	11.00	185906	3.11
Kottayam	23517	6.81	163084	2.73
Ernakulam	109344	31.64	1043479	17.47
Idukki	46031	13.32	482283	8.08
Thrissur	2658	0.77	1378118	23.08
Palakkad	947	0.27	256015	4.29
Malappuram	3129	0.91	297203	4.98
Wayanad	749	0.22	187701	3.14
Kozhikode	4702	1.36	498931	8.35
Kannur	2516	0.73	323645	5.42
Kasargod	1799	0.52	134661	2.25
Kerala	345546	100.00	5972182	100.00

Source: Department of Tourism, 2005, Tourist Statistics 2004.

**Table -17**  
**Performance of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**  
**(2008-09)**

District	Number of Families issued Job Cards	Number of Families provided Employment	Average Person days per Family per Year (Number)	Share of Women Employment (Percent)
Palakkad	208592	93330	40.08	89.07
Wayanad	122959	57087	46.82	76.59
Idukki	150490	56911	29.06	87.06
Kasargod	89457	30113	45.53	82.79
Alappuzha	187854	36009	13.06	89.45
Ernakulam	112556	50231	12.04	91.08
Kannur	112513	37407	14.17	85.81
Kollam	136920	37683	13.57	82.53
Kottayam	76313	17318	9.99	85.84
Kozhikode	159925	51443	11.97	83.34
Malappuram	157113	51502	14.47	78.79
Pathanamthitta	57505	31036	11.07	82.08
Thiruvananthapuram	203880	88890	11.65	85.02
Thrissur	121636	53055	17.09	94.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>1897713</b>	<b>692015</b>	<b>22.22</b>	<b>85.01</b>

Source: [www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in).

**THE INVESTMENT PROJECTS DECLARED IN THE SEMINAR**

1. Sri. Gokulam Gopalan, Chairman of the Gokulam group of companies announced a **Coconut Processing Complex** project at the cost of **Rs.125 crore** to be set up at Vadakara. This would be an industrial unit for the manufacturing and processing of value added products of coconut using coconut, coconut shells, coconut husks etc. This unit will provide direct employment to 2000 persons and indirect employment to 8000 persons.
2. Sri. Ilamaram Kareem, Minister for Industries, Kerala has announced the preparedness of the state government to establish an **industrial park** in Vadakara Loksabha constituency if **200 acres of suitable land** could be identified for the purpose.
3. The Industries Minister also announced the setting up of fish processing units at Chombal harbour, Thalai and Koilandi. The Minister declared that the proposals that have evolved in the Vadakara development seminar will be implemented by the government.
4. For the development of Malabar area, the state government announced a package of Rs. 1500 crores. Sri. Kodiyeri Balakrishnan, Minister for Home and Tourism has declared that a good portion of the amount will be set apart for **tourism development** and other items in Vadakara.
5. Sri. M.S.Jayanth, General Manager, Southern Railway declared that the Vadakara railway station could be elevated as an ‘adarsh station’ (model railway station) and a new railway station building of a temple model will be put up at an expense of Rs.10 crores. The Nandi railway over bridge will be commissioned by December 2009 and Kunjippally, Kinadi over bridges by December 2010. The construction of Jagannatha Temple Madappally over bridge will be considered.
6. Dr. V.N.Rajasekharan Pillai, Vice Chancellor of Indira Gandhi National Open University has announced the opening of a community college to impart job oriented training courses at Vadakara. At the first phase nearly 200 students could be admitted.

7. Dr. Jancy James, Vice Chancellor, Central University, Kasargode announced the setting up of a Satellite Campus at Vadakara. For starting the campus, required land and other facilities are to be provided.
8. Dr. Azad Mooppan, Chairman, M.I.M.S announced that an M.I.M.S Super Speciality Hospital will be started in Vadakara within two years. An investment of Rs. 300 crore will be made in the first phase.
9. Sri. R.P.Hassan, a non-resident Keralite of Qatar announced the opening of a Dental College at Nadapuram.
10. Shri. P.V. Chandran, Chairman, Sri Narayana Educational Society Trust announced that he will seriously consider the establishment of a professional college at Vadakara.
11. Sri. Mullappally Ramachandran, Minister of State for Home Affairs has announced that the Central government has sanctioned an assistance of Rs. 3 crore to the Malabar Cancer Center at Thallassery.

**List of Ministers and Political Leaders participated and presented Suggestions.**

1. Shri. Oommen Chandy (Leader of Opposition, Kerala)
2. Shri. Ramesh Chennithala (President, Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee)
3. Shri. Kodyeri Balakrishnan (Minister for Home and Tourism, Kerala)
4. Shri. Elamaram Kareem (Minister for Industries, Kerala)
5. Shri. Benoy Viswam (Minister for Forest and Housing, Kerala)
6. Shri. E. Valsa Raj (Minister for Home, Pondichery)
7. Shri. Mullappali Ramachandran (Minister of State for Home Affairs, Govt. of India)
8. Shri P. K. K. Bava (Former Minister)
9. Shri. M. K. Raghavan M.P
10. Dr. M. K. Muneer (Former Minister)
11. Shri. M. P. Verendrakumar (President, Janathadal)
12. Shri. M. M. Hussan (Former Minister)
13. Adv. P. Shankaran (Former Minister)
14. Adv. A. Suganapal (Former Minister)
15. Shri. C. P. John (Former Member, State Planning Board)
16. Shri. Philipose Thomas (Former Member, State Planning Board)
17. Shri. M. K. Premnath M.L.A
18. Smt. K. K Lathika M.L.A
19. Shri. K. P. Mohanan M.L.A
20. Shri. Kunjahamed Master M.L.A
21. Smt. Gomathi Nair (Chair person, All India Women's Conference)
22. Shri. K. P. Kunjahamed Kutty Master (President, District Panchayat)
23. Shri. K. P. Raveendran (Chairman, Thalassery Municipality)
24. Shri. T. P. Chandran (Chairman, Vadakara Municipality)
25. Shri. K. Dasan (Chairman, Koilandi Municipality)
26. Shri. N. K. Sreenivasan (Chairman, Koothuparambu Municipality)
27. Shri. Soopy Narikatteri (President, Nadhapuram Grama Panchayat)
28. Smt. V. P. Geetha (President, Ayyancheri Grama Panchayat)

29. Shri. M. K. Bhaskaran (President, Eramala Grama Panchayat)
30. Shri. K. C. Abu ( President, District Congress Committee, Kozhikode)
31. Shri. Madathil Abdu Rahuman (Former President Payyoli Grama Panchayat)
32. Shri. P. V. Abdul Vahab M.P
33. Shri. Manayathu Chandran (General Secretary Janathadal)

## Annexure – iv

### **List of Experts, Officials, Industrialists, Investors and others participated and presented suggestions.**

1. Shri. Gokulam Gopalan (Chairman, Gokulam Group of Companies)
2. Dr. V. N. Rajashekar Pillai (Vice Chancellor, IGNOU)
3. Dr. B. A. Prakash (Former Head, Department of Economics, University of Kerala)
4. Shri. M. S. Jayanth (General Manager, Southern Railway)
5. Shri. K. S. Mani (Member, National Highway Authority)
6. Shri. P. V. Gangadharan (Chairman, Malabar Chamber of Commerce)
7. Shri. G. Asok Kumar IAS (Private Secretary to Minister of State for Home Affairs)
8. Dr. P. B. Salim IAS (Collector, Kozhikode District)
9. Shri. Gerald Parera (Corporate Lawyer, Malaysia)
10. Shri. Sabu Philip (Coordinator, Kozhikode Urban Road Project, PWD)
11. Shri. Mahesh Chandra Baliga (President, North Malabar Chamber of Commerce)
12. Dr. M. G. S. Narayanan
13. Dr. Jansi James (Vice-Chancellor, Central University, Kasargode)
14. Shri. P. V. Chandran (Chairman, Sree Narayana Educational Society, Kozhikode)
15. Dr. K. K. N. Kurup (Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Calicut)
16. Prof. K. Kunhikrishnan (Former Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Kannur University)
17. Shri. P. R. R. Nair (Professor, IGNOU)
18. Dr. M. R. Raghava warrier
19. Shri. K. N. Krishnan (Chairman, Vidyaprakash Public School)
20. Prof. Kadathanat Narayanan
21. Dr. P. Indria Devi (Professor, Kerala Agricultural University)
22. Shri. Thomas Mathew (Chief Development Officer, Coconut Development Board)
23. Dr. K. P. Mani (Professor of Economics, University of Calicut)
24. Shri. M. R. Bhuvanendranath ( Central Institute of Fisheries Technology)
25. Shri. V. K. Gopi (Karshaka Sree)
26. Shri. T. K. Jose
27. Smt. Gomathi Nair

28. Shri. Kunjahamed (Chairman, Subhiksha)
29. Shri. P. Rameshan (President, Uralungal Labour Society)
30. Shri. Madathil Abdu Rahiman.
31. Shri. Manayath Chandran
32. Shri. K. Ranganadhan
33. Shri. A. N Satheesh (Additional Director, Department of Tourism)
34. Shri. U. V. Jose (Great India Tourism)
35. Shri. E. M. Najeeb (President, Confederation of Kerala Tourism Industry)
36. Shri. Jose Dominick (CEO, Good Earth)
37. Shri. C. K. Surendran (C.M.D, Rocky International)
38. Shri. Mohan Manalil (STED, Kozhikode)
39. Dr. C. Ravendran (Principal, Medical College, Kozhikode)
40. Dr. Betty Jose (DMO, Kozhikode)
41. Dr. Baburaj (Programme Manager, Rural Health Mission, Kozhikode)
42. Dr. K. Gangadharan (Kannur University Centre, Thalassery)
43. Shri. Mambaram Divakaran (Chairman, Indira Gandhi Co-operative Hospital,  
Thalassery)
44. Shri. Jiji Thomsan IAS
45. Dr. Asad Moopan
46. Shri. Rahuman, Abudabi
47. Shri. Mansoor Palloor, Saudi Arabia
48. Shri. Jamal Vallyappalli (Patron, Vadakara NRI Society)
49. Shri. Parakkal Abdullah
50. Shri. C.V.M. Vanimal
51. Shri. K.P.K. Sankaran Nambiar
52. Shri. K. Sukumaran (Retired Justice)
53. Shri. A. R. Raju (Addl. Private Secretary to Minister of State for Home Affairs)
54. Shri. Venugopal (Asst. Private Secretary, Vadakara Camp Office)
55. Shri. Arun (Compere, Vadakara Vision Seminar)



**Conduction Committee**

1. Shri. Mullappali Ramachandran (Chairman)
2. Shri P. K. K. Bava (Former Minister)
3. Adv. P. Shankaran (Former Minister)
4. Dr. B. A. Prakash (Former Head, Department of Economics, University of Kerala)
5. Shri. G. Asok Kumar IAS (Private Secretary to Minister of State for Home Affairs)
6. Shri. A. R. Raju (Addl. Private Secretary to Minister of State for Home Affairs)
7. Shri. Venugopal (Asst. Private Secretary, Vadakara, Camp Office)

**Assistance in Conducting the Seminar**

Compere : Sri. Arun

Conduction of the Seminar : Chandroth Memmorial Trust, Telicherry

**Preparation of Document -Vision Vadakara 2025: Action Plan for Development**

Prepared by : Prof. B A Prakash  
(Former Head, Dept. of Economics,  
University of Kerala.)

Research Assistance : Praveen P  
Anna Abraham Pachayil  
Nimmi S. Prathap

## References

1. Department of Economics and Statistics (DES), 2008, Statistics for Planning 2005, DES, Thiruvananthapuram.
2. Department of Tourism, 2005, Tourist Statistics 2004, Thiruvananthapuram.
3. DES, 2006, Agricultural Statistics 2005-06, DES, Thiruvananthapuram.
4. DES, 2006, Panchayat Level Statistics, 2006, Kannur District, DES, Thiruvananthapuram.
5. DES, 2006, Panchayat Level Statistics, 2006, Kozhikode District, DES, Thiruvananthapuram.
6. Director of Census Operations, Kerala, 2003, Census of India 2001, series 33 – Final Population Totals, Delhi.
7. Director of Census Operations, Kerala, 2004, Census of India 2001, series 33- Kerala, Tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets, Delhi.
8. K.C. Zachariah, S. Irudaya Rajan, 2008, A Decade of Kerala's Gulf Connection: Migration Monitoring Study 2008, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, (Mimeo).
9. Prakash B A (ed) 2004, Kerala's Economic Development, Performance and Problems in the Post Liberalisation Period, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
10. Prakash B A, 2007, Fifty Year's of Kerala's Economy (1956-2006), Department of Economics, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.
11. Prakash B A, 2007, Agricultural Crisis, Credit and Indebtedness of Farmers in Wayanad District: Findings of a Field Survey, Department of Economics, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.
12. Prakash B A and V R Prabhakaran Nair (ed) 2008, Kerala's Development Issues in the New Millennium, Serials Publication, New Delhi.
13. Planning Commission 2008, Kerala Development Report, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.
14. State Planning Board (SPB), 2004, Economic Review 2003, SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.
15. SPB, 2009, Economic Review 2008, SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.
16. SPB, 2006, Human Development Report 2005, Kerala, SPB, Thiruvananthapuram.