

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL SURVEY 2018

MALAPPURAM DISTRICT

**District Industries Centre,
Malappuram**

FOREWORD

The Industrial Potential Survey Report covers various aspects like the present industrial scenario of the district, availability of surplus resources, problems & prospects in the district for industrial development with a special emphasis on scope of setting up small scale industries etc. It focuses on the physical and geographical features, natural and human resources and the present status of infrastructure like roads, communication, water, electricity, banking including other financial & technical institutions, industrial estates, growth centers etc, as these are sine quanon of the pace of industrial development in an area and also beneficial for both existing and prospective entrepreneurs. Considering the above factors and the available sector-wise surplus resources in the district and demand factor, the potential industries have been identified which could be promoted in the coming years for an all round development of the district.

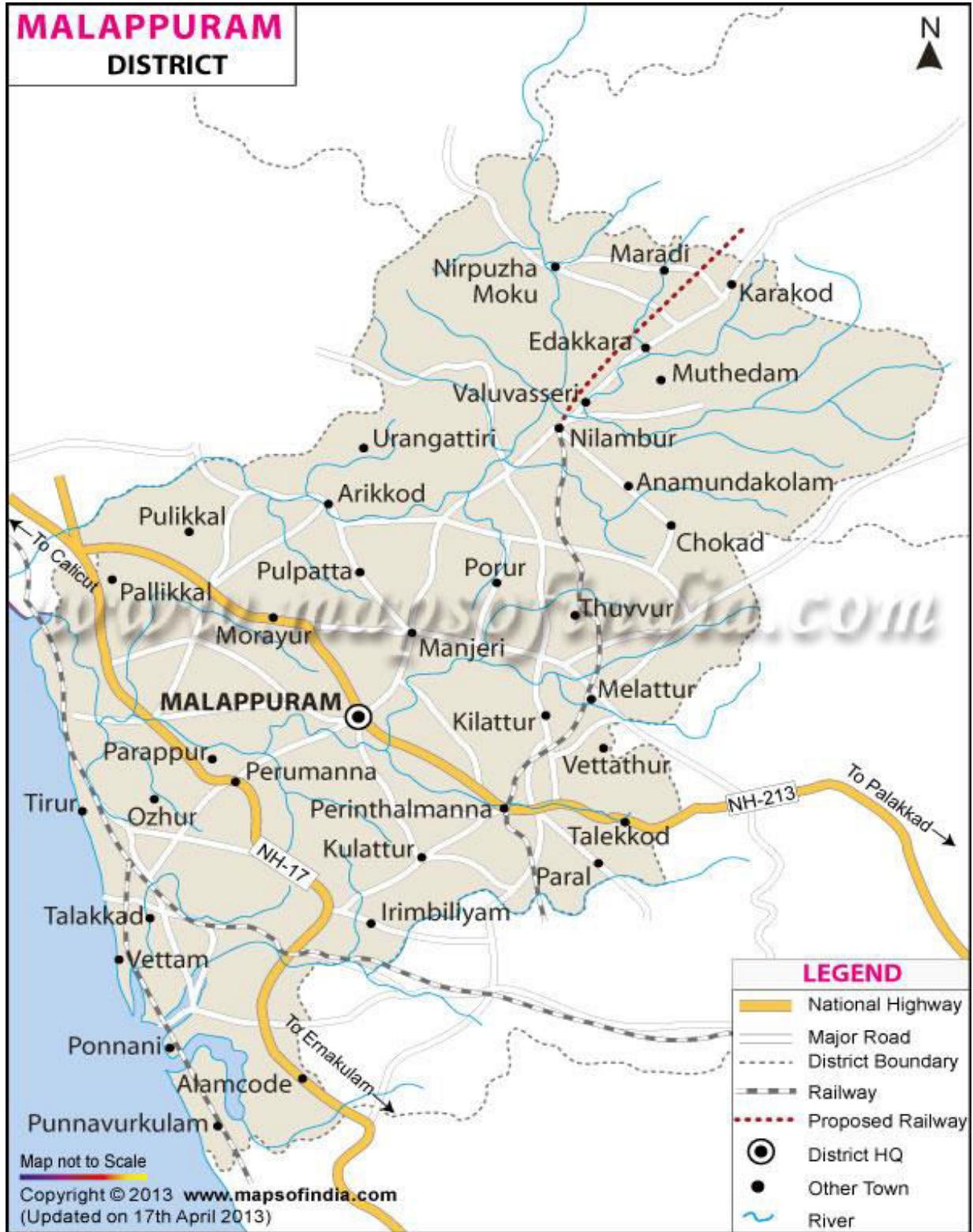
The above report will be of immense use not only to the existing and prospective entrepreneurs but also the various central and state government organizations, banks and financial institutions, promotional agencies who are looking after the development aspects of different sectors. The report provides useful information which may enable different institutions to have a detailed idea of the industrial potentialities of the Malappuram district and the scope of setting up of new industries especially in the small scale sector in rural and semi urban areas. I hope that this Industrial Potentiality Report will be an effective tool to the existing and prospective entrepreneurs, financial institutions and promotional agencies while planning for investment in the small scale sector in the district.

The report can also be used as a reference material both by consultants and professionals attached to various government and non-government organizations for their day to day work. Finally, I wish to place on record my appreciation for the dedicated efforts made by Shri. V.Rajesh, Manager (E.I) and Taluk ADIOs and IEOs to prepare this report with the assistance of a team of officers in DIC Malappuram.

Sd/-

ABDUL VAHAB. T
GENERAL MANAGER
DIC, MALAPPURAM.

District Map of Malappuram



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT

Malappuram district came into existence on June 16, 1969. Malappuram district is composed of portion of the erstwhile Palakkad and Kozhikode districts. It was carved out of Ernad taluk and portions of Tirur taluk of Kozhikode district and portions of Perinthalmanna and Ponnani taluks of Palakkad district. The ancient history of the places comprising of the district is obscure. However, there are some prehistoric relics found in some parts of the district, particularly Dolmens, Menhirs and Rock-cut caves. In Manjeri town and in Nilambur village, these relics are found. Rock-cut caves are also seen in Trumbuli, Puliyakkode, Trikkulam, Urakam, Melmuri, Ponmala, Vallikunnu and Vengara. The ancient archeological relics include the fortified palace of the eastern branch of the Zamorin's family known as Kizhakk Kovilakom. The Zamorins held sway over Malappuram and their chieftain Para Nambi, ruled the area in early days. There are some renowned old temples in the district, which have archeological and architectural values. Of them Thirunavaya Vishnu temple, Triparangode Siva temple, Hanumankavu, Chamravattathu Ayyappankavu, Trikkandiyur Siva temple, Keraladhiswaram Vishnu temple, Vennayur Vishnu temple and Karikkad Subramonia temple are important.

During the Sangam period, the district formed part of the Chera Empire. No further details are available about the life and culture of the people either during the Sangam age or in the post-Sangam age. However, the inscriptional evidence found at the Triparangode temple indicates that Goda Ravi of the Chera Empire had his sway over this region. Similarly details of the rulers of Ernad, who were the ancestors of later Zamorins, figure in the Jewish copper plates of Bhaskara Ravi Varman (1000 AD) and in the Kottayam copper plates of Veera Raghava Chakravarthy (1225 AD). The later history of the district is interwoven with the history of Zamorin's rule. Zamorin or Samury or Samuthiri originally belonged to Nediyruppu in Ernad taluk of Malappuram district before shifting his seat to Kozhikode. The conquests of Zamorin in the pre-Portuguese period deserve special mention, particularly his conquests over Parappanad and Vettathunadu (Tanur). The war with Valluvakkonathiri ended in establishing Zamorin's superiority and gave him the honour of presiding over the Mamankam, as the 'Rakshapurusha' or protector of Mamankam. By 1400 AD Zamorin acquired hegemony over the entire district.

The Portuguese period commences with the arrival of Vasco Da Gama on the Kerala coast in 1498.

The Zamorin gave him all facilities for trade. However, the attitude of the Portuguese underwent radical

changes resulting in conflicts with the Zamorin. Ponnani (which now forms part of the district) also was an important target of the Portuguese. In 1507 Almeida raided Ponnani and started building a fortress there in 1585. By the close of the 16th century, the Portuguese supremacy in the Malabar Coast started dwindling and it slowly declined giving political advantage to the Dutch. Unmindful of Portuguese opposition, the Zamorin entered into a treaty with the Dutch East India Company on 11th November 1604. This was followed by another treaty in 1608, which confirmed the earlier treaty and the Dutch assured assistance to Zamorin in expelling the Portuguese. By the middle of the 17th century, the Dutch had monopoly of the foreign trade in the Kerala coast except for small English factories at Ponnani and Calicut. The arrival of Captain Keeling at Kozhikode in 1650 and the conclusion of a treaty with the Zamorin paved way for the British supremacy in the region. Though the British had to face stiff resistance in Malabar from the Portuguese, the Dutch and the French, the English in the earlier years mainly concentrated in fostering trade rather than involving themselves in military exercises.

The Mysorean invasions during the period had political overtones in Malabar. During his conquest

between 1766-93, HaiderAli marched to Ponnani facing stiff resistance from the local Nairs. HaiderAli

adopted severe and primitive means for punishing enemy troops. With headquarters at Manjeri, his troops spread all over the district capturing men, women and children. His draconian measures produced an outward calm in the district though it did not last for long. During 1768-73 Haider was busy with his campaigns ,against the Mahrattas, but at the end of 1773, he again invaded Malabar through the Thamarasseri pass. In 1778 a rebellion broke out against the authority of Mysorean ruler. The English East India Company encouraged the local rulers and they helped the local people to rise to shake off the Mysorean yoke. The British force under Col. Humberstone had to face the Mysorean army led by Makhdum Ali, which ended in the death of the latter in April 1782. The greater part of his army was also lost. At this juncture, HaiderAli sent his son Tippu Sultan to restore his authority over Malabar. But Tippu could not continue for long in Malabar as his father passed away and he had to inherit his father's throne. In 1788 Tippu Sultan again invaded Kerala with a large army and without facing much resistance he could establish his suzerainty and establish Feroke as his capital. But the signing of the treaty at

Serinagapatanam in 1792 resulted in the collapse of the Mysore throne and the large tract of Malabar, which was under the authority of Mysoreans, was ceded to the British. The British Commissioner effected a political settlement and thereby the rulers of Parappanad and Vettathunad were required to pay their revenues through the Zamorin, who was also temporarily vested the powers to administer justice over all these petty Rajahs. These arrangements also did not last long as the revenues of the district could not be paid by the Zamorin to the British promptly. Under the strict orders of the Governor of Bombay on 5th July 1796, the Commissioner took the direct management of the Zamorin's estates, but on payment of dues they returned the territories to him. However, the rebellion of ManjeriAttanGurukkal again resulted in non-payment of revenues by Zamorin and the Company taking this opportunity assumed the control of the districts governed by the Zamorin in October 1798. Thereafter the British Collectors ruled Malabar, which include the present Malappuram district. During the reign of the British also, the peace of the region was often disturbed due to Mappila riots. At the close of the 19th century the situation in the district was almost peaceful.

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 and many delegates from Kozhikode and Malabar

attended the annual sessions of the Congress held at various places in the country. However, no organized political movement took place until the beginning of the 20th century. In 1908, the District Congress Committee was formed in Malabar and many people actively participated in its activities. The first political conference was held at Palakkad in 1916 followed by the conferences at Kozhikode in 1917, Tellicherry in 1918 and at Badagara in 1919. But the most important conference was the Manjeri Political Conference held on 28th April 1920, consequent on the announcement of the Montague Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 which was attended by about 1300 delegates from all parts of Malabar. Sri K.P.RamanMenon on behalf of the extremists moved the main political resolution declaring that India was fit for full self-government and the Monague Chelmsford Reforms were quite unsatisfactory and disappointing. Dr.AnnieBeasant, who was also present at the conference, opposed the resolution but it was passed by a huge majority. Another noteworthy resolution passed at the conference was the demand for tenancy reforms. In a nutshell Manjeri Political Conference was a turning point in the history of the political movement in Kerala. The Noncooperation and Khilaphat movement had also their repercussions in the district. The Khilaphat movement was started as a protest against the decision of the British government who deprived Turkey of her homelands, which they agreed during the Great War. The Khilaphat committees were set up all over Malabar particularly in the then Ernad and Valluvanadtaluks. The arrest of the Secretary of the local

Khilaphat committee of Pookkottur on the pretext that he had stolen a gun from the Pookkottur palace of NilamburThirumulpadu resulted in a series of outbreaks in Malabar. Several encounters took place between the Mappila rebels and the British troops. These events, known as the Malabar Rebellion of 1921, spread to Tirurangadi, Malappuram, Manjeri, Perinthalmanna, Pandikkad, Tirur etc. The official history of the Congress states that upto 28th August 1921, the administration in Malappuram, Tirurangadi, Manjeri and Perinthalmanna was almost virtually ended, as these areas fell under the rebel leaders. At the same time, the congress workers were very active in preaching, non-violence and rendering all help to various victims of the disturbances. It is an irony of fate that while the Mappila rebels were being rounded up and punished, the Congress leaders who were preaching non-violence were also arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The Kozhikode district Gazetteer states that, at the final phase of the rebellion the Mappilas became desperate and committed acts of forcible conversion, looting of Hindus, arson and murder besides looting and destroying public offices. The rebellion was crushed by hanging or deporting the rebels to the Anadman Islands, besides imprisoning large number of persons. Sri K.P.KesavaMenonwhohad intimate personal knowledge of the men and women connected with the rebellion has expressed the view quoted from Kozhikode District Gazetteer that “there is no doubt regarding the genesis of the rebellion on 1921. It was born out of police repression. Its chief cause was the excessive violence used by the authorities to suppress the Khilaphat movement, and not any Jenmi-Kudiyar conflict or dispute regarding mosque. When police atrocities became unbearable, they gave up the vow of non-violence and decided to meet violence with violence itself”. After the rebellion, the political activity in Malabar came to a standstill till the starting of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Payyanur Conference in May 1928 was presided over by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and it generated great enthusiasm among the masses and gave a fresh impetus to the activities of the Congress in Malabar. Volunteers from this district also participated in the famous Salt Satyagraha on 1930 and many courted arrest. The withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement led to a peculiar political situation in the country. The younger generation of the Congress men decided to form a Congress Socialist Party in 1934. This leftist group who subscribed to the community ideology was under the leadership of P. Krishna Pillai and E.M.S Namboodiripad. The rift in the Congress became very serious at its meeting in Shornur in October 1934. In 1936, elections were held to the Madras Legislature base on the revisions of the Government of India Act, 1935 and all the Congress candidates from Malabar were returned to the provincial legislature. the volunteers of this district also participated in the Quit India Movement of 1942 and many persons were put behind the bars. Of the major political

set up in Malabar, the most important was the emergence of Kerala Muslim League as a political party in the district under the leadership of Syed Abdul Rahman Bafaki Thangal, K.M. Seethi Sahib and C.H. Mohammed Koya. It is worthwhile to say here that the population of this district consists mostly Muslims. The people are pious and the back ground of the people tells the story of an arduous life in the midst of hills, boulders and rocks.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Natural Region

The natural regions of the state is based on the regional classifications designed by the census organisation. According to the classification, the whole country is divided into 4 macro regions viz., (i) the northern mountains, (ii) the great plains, (iii) the deccan plateau and (iv) the coastal plains and islands .Kerala belongs to the 4th macro region – ‘The coastal plains and islands’, which is again divided into 4 meso regions. Of the 4 meso regions Kerala falls under the western coastal region which covers the coastal tract from Maharashtra to Kerala State. The meso region is further divided into 6 micro regions. The entire Kerala falls into such three micro regions viz., (i) North Kerala Coast, (ii) Central Kerala Coast and (iii) South Kerala Coast. The Malappuram district falls in the Central Kerala Coast. Each micro region is further divided into sub-micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natural vegetation. Thus Malappuram consists of 5 such sub-micro regions viz. (i) Malappuram Coast (ii) Malappuram Undulating Plain (iii) Chaliyar River Basin (iv) Nilambur Forested Hills (v) Perinthalmanna Undulating Uplands.

Location and size

Malappuram district is bounded on the north by Kozhikode taluk of Kozhikode district and Vythiri taluk of Wayanad district and on the south by Mannarkad and Ottappalam taluk of Palakkad district and

Talappilly and Chavakkad taluks of Thrissur district and sandwiched between the Lakshadweep sea on the west and Gudalur and Ootacamund taluks of Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu on the east. The location of Malappuram district is 75° to 77° east longitude and 10° to 12° north latitude, in the geographical map. Topographically like most of the other districts of the state, Malappuram too consists of three natural divisions- lowland, midland and highland. The low land stretches along the sea coast, the midland in the center and the high land region towards the east and north-eastern parts. The topography of the district is highly undulating, starting from the hill tops covered with thick forests on the east along the Nilgiris, it gradually slopes down to the valleys and the small hills, before finally ending on the sandy flat of the luxuriant coconut grooves in the west.

Area

Malappuram district has an area of about 3554 SqKms. It accounts for 9.15 per cent of the total area of the State (38852 SqKms). With regard to area, Malappuram district ranks 3rd in the state.

Physiography

Malappuram Coast

This region lies all along the coastal tract of Malappuram district. It makes its boundaries with Kozhikode coast in the north, Malappuram undulating plain in the east, Thrissur coast in the south and Lakshadweep sea in the west.

This region is drained by the major rivers like Chaliyar, Kadalundi, Ponnani etc. canals and backwaters.

All of them used for inland navigation. This coastal plain slopes towards west very gently. The maximum height (104 m.) is located at Kalpakancheri village of Tirur taluk. The rivers show the meandering character which implies that flood plain attained matured condition. Coconut palms and paddy are the vegetations found in this region.

The Nenmini hill (478 m.) at the central part of the region and located at Kannamangalam village of Tirurangadi taluk is the highest spot in the region. The minimum height (95 m.) is found in the

northern tip of this region, i.e. at Vazhayur village of Ernad taluk. This region has cashew, coconut and tapioca as the important vegetation cover.

Nilambur hills is a part of the Western Ghats. It is a scarp slope area and there is a drop of 700 m. in height within a short distance of one kilometre. There are many peaks with over 1000 m. in this region. The minimum height (115 m.) is located at Mambad village. There is a valley in between the north-western and eastern portions of this hilly tract and thereby the slope of this region is the catchment area of the Chaliyar river and its tributaries.

Drainage

The district is blessed with five perennial rivers. They are (i) Chaliyar or Beypore river (ii) Kadalundi river (iii) Puraparamba river (iv) Tirur river and (v) Bharathapuzha.

Sea Coast

The sea coast of the district extends to 70 km. and is rich marine wealth. Ponnani, Kootayi (Tirur).

Tanur and Parappanangadi are the major fishing centres on this coast line. Ponnani is the only port in this district. The port is tidal. Since it is very shallow most of the vessels have to be anchored out in the sea.

Backwaters and Canals

There are no major backwaters in this district. The Veliyankode lake is situated 5 km. south-east of

Ponnani and it opens to the sea at Veliyankode. A regulator is installed there to prevent the inflow of salt water into the lake. Maniyarkayal, Valancherrykayal and Marancherykayal, all in Ponnantaluk, are the other minor backwaters in the district.

Climate

The district has more or less the same climatic conditions prevalent elsewhere in the state viz. dry

season from December to February and hot season from March to May, the South-West monsoon from June to September and the North East monsoon from October to December. The climate is generally hot and humid. The maximum temperatures ranges from 28.9 to 36.2°C and the minimum temperatures range from 17.0 to 23.4°C. The temperature starts rising from

January and reaches the peak in the month of March and April and then decreases during the monsoon month and again rising from September onwards. The relative humidity ranges from 84 to 94 % during morning hours. The humidity is more during the peak monsoon months from June to September. The wind is predominant from east as well as west during morning and evening hours. The wind speed is more during December to February months. It ranges from 2.9 to 7.2 km per hour.

Rainfall

The South West monsoon is usually very heavy and nearly 73.5% of the rainfall is received during this season. NE monsoon contributes nearly 16.4% and March to May summer rain contributes nearly 9.9% and the balance 0.2% is accounted for January and February months.

Forests

The forests of Malappuram district are classified under evergreen and plain deciduous forests. The evergreen forests are found in the slope of the Western Ghats up to an elevation of 1200 metres above the sea level which receives heavy rainfall. The district has a total forest area of 103417 hectares, i.e. 29.09% of total geographical area. The trees generally grown in these forests are Pali, Pyne, Thambakom, Punna, Vellakil, Anjili, Churuli, Vayila, Thelli, Kulamavu, Akil, Bamboo, Era etc. The deciduous forests are found in the plains and the lower ghat slopes. However some evergreen trees are also seen along the river banks. The valuable trees of this type of forests are teak, rosewood, maruthi etc. Forests are located in Amrambalam, Edakkara, Chungathara, Kalikavu, Nilambur and Mambad villages of Nilamburtaluk; Urangattiri, Karuvarakundu and Perakamanna areas of Ernadataluk in large extends and in Mankada, Vettathur, Kariavattom and Arakkuparamba of Perinthalmannataluk.

The oldest teak plantation in the world known as "Conolly's Plot" is situated in Nilambur. The plot was preserved as part of the teak plantation raised by Sri Chathu Menon, a native sub conservator, in 1500 acres between 1841 and 1855 A.D under the instance of the then Malabar Collector, Mr.H.V. Conolly. Teak wood and Rose wood are the two important species found in the Nilambur forest division. Forest is the main source of raw materials for many wood based industrial units, functioning in this district. The wood complex at Nilambur, a major public sector undertaking is one of such units.

Geology and Economic Minerals

Laterite stone is found abundantly in the midland areas. It is exploited economically for construction

works and hundreds of quarries cutting laterite stone known as Vettukallu are in operation, giving employment to thousands.

Archean gneiss is the most common geological formation of the district. The major economically important mineral is quartz magnetite. Sizable deposits of this mineral are found at Porur and Vettikuthu hills near Ernadtaluk. Quartz gneisses are in common in Nilambur, Edavanna and Pandikkad areas. Garneliferous quartz is seen near Manjeri, Kondotty and Pandalur. Charnokite rocks occur near Nilambur and hills near Edavana. Dykes consisting of Plagioclase, felspar and pyroxene in typical laterite texture are seen forming ridges near Manjeri. A small felsitic dyke composed of felspar, hornblende and magnetite is found in Ernadtaluk. Deposits of Iron ore of good quality are reported to be available in Ernadtaluk.

Deposits of lime shells are found in the coastal belt, mainly in Ponnani and Kadalundinagaram. The

coastal sands of Ponnani and Velliyancode contain heavy minerals like ilmanite and monosite.

China clay

which is the chief raw material for porcelain is seen in plenty in Perinthalmanna and Ponnantaluks and large deposits are found Kodalundi river near the sea mouth. Ball clay deposits are found in Thekkummuri near Changaramkulam. Nilambur region of the district, forms part of the hidden Wayanad gold fields. Exploration through test pits carried out in placer deposits of Nilambur valley along the rivers Punnapuzha and Chaliyarpuzha have indicated reserves of the order of 2.5 Million m³ of placers with 0.1 gm/m³ of gold. Possible reserves of the order of 30 Million m³ of placers were also projected for the area.

Soils

Physiographically Malappuram district can be divided into five district geographical units (i) Malappuram coast (ii) Malappuram Undulating Plain (iii) Chaliyar River Basin (iv) Nilambur Forested Hill (v) Perinthalmanna Undulating Uplands. Each region of the district has a separate soil type.

The soil found in Malappuram coast is technically classified as fluvents-tropepts-orthents and

psammments-orthents. The soils of Malappuram plain are laterite, alluvium and forest loam. Soils technically classified as fluvents-tropepts-orthents.

The Chaliyar river basin region comes under the lateritic bed and charnockite bed in its western and central portion of this region respectively. Basic dykes and cordierite gneiss also occurs in the east of this region. The major soil is orthents-tropepts. In its western part it has fluvents-tropepts. Nilambur forested hills has charnockite bed with the intrusion of a major portion of cordierite gneiss, hornblende gneiss. There is a patch of laterite and forest loam. It is technically classified as udults-tropepts (in the eastern parts). In the middle portion it has orthents-tropepts. Perinthalmanna undulating uplands has lateritic bed with charnockite and basic dykes as its geological beds. It has laterite and brown hydromorphic soils which are moderately rich in organic matter, nitrogen and potash and deficient in lime and phosphate. Acidity is a problem in some places.

RESOURCEWISE ANALYSIS

A) Human resource

The population of the district has increased from 36,25,471 in 2001 to 41,12,920 in 2011 with 19,60,328 males and 21,52,592 females. The district with 9.15 per cent of the total geographical area of the state accommodates 12.31 per cent of the population. This contributes the largest share of population in the state. In 2011, the most populous taluk is Tirur taluk with 9,28,672 persons followed by Ernad (9,10,978 persons), Tirurangadi (7,13,017 persons), Perinthalmanna (6,06,396 persons), Nilambur (5,74,059 persons) and Ponnani (3,79,798 persons) taluks.

The following Statement shows the percentage of population in each Taluk to total population of the District in 2001 and 2011 Censuses.

Parameters	Taluk	years	
		2001	2011
Population	Ernadu	782850	910978
	Nilambur	509940	574059
	Perinthalmanna	528756	606396
	Tirur	834817	928672
	Tirurangadi	619635	713017
	Ponnani	349473	379798
	District	3625471	4112920

Rural – Urban classification is necessary for understanding the process of urbanization in the district. The district's population is divided between rural and urban areas in the

ratio of 6:5 in 2011. It was 9:1 in 2001. There are five statutory towns (municipal towns) viz, Manjeri, Malappuram, Perinthalmanna, Tirur and Ponnani. The urban outgrowth Anakkayam is attached to Malappuram municipality. Urban status of none of the statutory towns of the district has changed during 2001 – 2011. In 2011 census Malappuram (M) including Anakkayam Outgrowth elevated to class I town, three towns Manjeri, Tirur and Ponnani falls in class II and one town Perinthalmanna (M) is included in size class III.

In 2011 census, the total growth rate of the district has come down to 13.4 percent. It is the highest growth rate of State and is more than double the growth rate of the state (4.91%). One of the important indices of population concentration is the density of population. It is defined as the number of persons per square kilometer. The overall density of population per square kilometer in Malappuram District is 1159 persons in 2011 Census, it was 1021 in 2001 Census. Malappuram District shows a higher urban density of 2020 persons. The rural density is only 865 persons per square kilometer. Sex-ratio is defined in the Indian Census as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. Sex ratio of the district has increased from 1066 in 2001 to 1098 in 2011

Parameters	Taluk	year	
		2001	2011
Density	Ernadu	870	1294
	Nilambur	380	427
	Perintelmannna	957	1199
	Tirur	1745	2074
	Tirurangadi	1924	2214
	Ponnani	1308	1896
	District	921	1159
Sex ratio	Ernadu	1024	1052
	Nilambur	1065	1096
	Perintelmannna	1069	1104
	Tirur	1094	1129
	Tirurangadi	1062	1090
	Ponnani	1104	1147
	District	1066	1098

Census of India 2011, defines work as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. The work participation rate for total workers is defined as the percentage of total workers to total population. 2001 census recorded 24.12 percent of district's population as workers. The main workers constituted 19.08 percent, marginal workers 5.04 percent and the remaining 75.88 percent were nonworkers. In comparison, during 2011 census there is a slight increase (1.7 per cent) in the work participation rate for total workers (25.8 per cent). In the case of main workers, the work participation rate for the district has increased to 20.72 percent in 2011. There is marginal increase in the work participation rate for marginal workers (5.11 per cent). The percentage of non-workers has decreased to 74.17 percent. The corresponding figure for the State in 2011 are 34.78 per cent for total workers, 27.93 per cent for main workers, 6.85 per cent for marginal workers and 65.22 per cent for non-workers. In 2011 census, the total work participation rate for the rural area of the district is 26.71 per cent. In the rural areas of the district, the main and marginal workers account for 21.06 per cent and 5.65 per cent respectively in 2011. The percentage of non-workers in the rural areas of the district has decreased to 73.29 per cent in 2011. In 2011 census, it is seen that the total work participation rate in the urban area has increased to 24.7 per cent. The percentage of main workers to total population has declined in the urban areas of the district to 20.28 per cent in 2011, while substantial increase in the work participation rate of marginal workers (4.44 per cent) is observed. The percentage of non-workers has also declined marginally to 75.28 percent.

Parameters	Taluk	year
		2011
Work Participation ratio	Ernadu	26.48
	Nilambur	29.95
	Perintelmanna	26.18
	Tirur	23.69
	Tirurangadi	23.97
	Ponnani	26.22
	District	25.8
Main worker participation ratio	Ernadu	20.4
	Nilambur	24
	Perintelmanna	21.2
	Tirur	19.4
	Tirurangadi	19.7
	Ponnani	20.9
	District	20.72
Marginal work participation rate	Ernadu	6.1
	Nilambur	6.0
	Perintelmanna	5.0
	Tirur	4.3
	Tirurangadi	4.3
	Ponnani	5.3
	District	5.11
Male/Female work participation rate	Ernadu	46.51/7.4
	Nilambur	49.04/12.54
	Perintelmanna	45.55/8.62
	Tirur	44.02/5.68
	Tirurangadi	44.4/5.23
	Ponnani	46.7/8.37
	District	45.8/7.6

The literacy rate of the district as per 2011 Census is 93.6 per cent with a break up of 93.1 percent for rural and 94.2 percent for urban. In 2011 Census, 28.89 lakh

population of Malappuram District are Muslims, 11.35 lakh are Hindus and 0.82 lakh are Christians. Besides the above three major religious groups, there are 205 Sikhs, 179 Buddhists, 68 Jains. There are 579 persons belonging to other religious persuasions.

According to 2011 census the population of SC in the district is 3,08,266 consisting of 151,557 males and 156,709 females. The population of ST in the district in 2011 is 22,990 consisting of 11,272 males and 11,718 females.

The child sex-ratio, under 6 years of age, of the district is 965, with 964 in rural and 966 in urban. Even though the decadal growth rate of the population shows an upward trend in Kerala and the district, the child population (0-6 years) have declined at the rate of 8.44% in the state and ...% in the district. The total share of child population in the district is 14% in 2011, while it was 15% in 2001.

Moreover while analysing the age wise distribution, the proportion of population in the age group of (0-14) is declined and in the working group (15-59 years), proportion is increasing at a declined rate. Also the proportion of population in the age group of (15-59) is favourable for economy.

Parameters	Taluk	year	
		2001	2011
Literacy	Ernadu	91.3	94.6
	Nilambur	88.4	92.3
	Perintelmanna	90.7	94.3
	Tirur	88.8	93.2
	Tirurangadi	89.7	93.7
	Ponnani	87.9	92.5
	District	89.6	93.6

Parameters	Taluk	Category	
		SC	ST
Percentages of SC/ST in Population	Ernadu	9.3	0.4
	Nilambur	9.6	2.4
	Perintelmanna	8.7	0.2
	Tirur	4.9	0.3
	Tirurangadi	5.4	0.2
	Ponnani	8.4	0.2
	District Total	7.5	0.6

B) AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Land and land use patterns

The area under land utilization has been classified as: (i) Forests, (ii) Land put to non agricultural use, (iii) Barren and Un cultivable land, (iv) Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in the net area sown, (v) Cultivable waste, (vi) Fallows other than current fallows, (vii) Current fallows, (viii) Net area sown, and (ix) Area sown more than once. Data on the land use pattern of the District for the year 2015-16 shows that out of a total geographical area of 3554.46sq.km. forest occupies 1034.17sq.km constituting 29%. Land under non-agricultural use is 14.4 percent in 2015-16. The classification of land in 9 categories published by the DES, Kerala is given below.

a) Land utilization pattern (2015-16)

	<i>District</i>		<i>State</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Relative Percentage with the Total area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Relative Percentage with the Total area</i>
Total Cropped area	241585	68	2627577	67.6
Forest area	103417	29.1	1081509	27.8
Non agriculture area	51203	14.4	434646	11.2
Cultivable waste	6110	1.7	99499	2.6
Current fallow	7589	2.1	70003	1.8
Other fallow	5332	1.5	55258	1.4
Net area sown	174237	49	2023073	52.1
Area under misc.tree crops	178	0.1	2663	0.1
Area cultivated more than once	67348	18.9	604504	15.6

Average Rainfall during 1st October 2016 to 30th September 2017

Season	Period	Actual rainfall	Normal rainfall	Declined rate	
				District	State
North-East Monsoon	1 st October 2016 to 31 st Dec 2016	118.3	448.3	-74	-62
Pre-Monsoon	1 st March 2017 to 31 st May 2017	180.1	320.8	-44	-9
South –West Monsoon	1 st June 2017 to 30 th Sept 2017	926.9	2060.4	-6	-9

Agriculture and Horticulture

The main crops raised are paddy, coconut, tapioca, arecanut, cashew nut, banana, rubber, pulses, ginger and pepper. In 2009-10 there are 690472 individual operational holdings and 132858 hectares of area (Agriculture census). The average area per holding during 2009-10 was 0.19 hectares. During 1995-96 the average was 0.26 hectares. The following table shows the details of the area covered by important crops during 2015-16.

Paddy has lost predominance among crops and coconut cultivation tops with a total area of cultivation in 103391 hectares. The annual coconut production has increased to 1046 million nuts in 2015-16 from 916 million nuts in 2010-11. Which is approximately 18% of the annual production of the state. The area of the cultivation of coconut is only 13% of the state share. This means that the productivity of the coconut in the district is much higher than the other district. Another important cash crops in the district is Arecanut. It covers an area of 17895 hectares, which shares 18.1% of the cultivated area of the crop in the state. The annual production of the arecanut in the year 2015-16 is 23359 tonnes, which is 17.6 % of the state production. As per the blockwise analysis even if the coconut and arecanut cultivation spread over the entire district, Kuttippuram, Perintelmanna, Tirurangadi, Tanur and Vengara produces more than the district average in coconut and Nilambur, Kalikavu, Areacode and Perintelmanna in the arecanut production. Another important cash crops are Rubber, pepper and cashew. Rubber, a fast expanding cash crop in the district has got an average area of 42750 hectares with the annual production of 32450 tonnes.

Paddy is cultivated thrice in a year. The Viruppu (autumn crop), Mundakan (winter crop) and Puncha (summer crop) are the seasonal crops. Puncha cultivation depends mostly on the availability of irrigation water. The first two crops are mainly raised on the kayal lands or kole lands in the backwater areas of Ponnani taluk. Kole cultivation is mainly done in this vast land of Andathode and Ponnani development blocks. During the year 2015-16 paddy is cultivated in an area of 8687 hectares with an annual production of 23649 tonnes of rice. Paddy is largely produced in Perumpadappu, Wandoor, Perinthalmanna, Ponnani, Kuttipuram, Tirur and Tirurangadi blocks. Tapioca is cultivated 5117 hectares and Banana in 12056 hectares with an annual production of 198203 and 64990 tonnes respectively.

In the case of annual crops Tapioca and Banana are mainly cultivated in the district. Wandoor, Mankada, Perinthalmanna, Kondotty, Vengara and Malapuram blocks are the main producer of Tapioca. And Wandoor, Areacode, Perinthalmanna and Mankada are the main producer of the Banana.

In the case of fruits jack and mango are cultivated all over the district Malappuram, Kondoty, Perinthalmanna and Kalikavu are the blocks which are the large producer of jack and mango. The district is also famous for betel leaves production. Betel leaves exported from Tirur are famous in Pakistan as 'Tirur Paan'.

For research and extension services in agriculture, technology and to produce and provide planting materials to the farmer, a network of institutions function in the district. Seed Garden Complex at Munderi 27 kms. from Nilambur, is said to be the biggest farm in entire Asia. The District Agricultural Farm in Chungathara, State Farms at Thavanur, Anakkayam and Chokkad Coconut Nursery and Anti Parasite Breeding

Station at Parappanangadi are also functioning. A Cashew Research and Development Centre at Anakkayam and Agriculture Technology College at Thavanur are functioning under the Kerala Agricultural University. At Malappuram, there is a soil testing laboratory. One principal Agriculture Officer, 14 block level Assistant Director and 99 Panchayat level Agricultural Officers are there.

b) Area of cultivation of different crops (2015-16)

Sl. No.	Item	Area in Hectares	% of share of the district in the state
1)	Paddy	8687	4.4
2)	Tappioca	5117	7.4
3)	Pulses	270	7.2
4)	Tubers	1439	7.4
5)	Vegetables	5233	11.2
6)	Spices and Condiments	23148	8.6
	Pepper	2938	3.4
	Arecanut	17895	18.1
	Tamarind	1445	12.5
	Turmeric	326	12.5
	Nutmug	367	1.7
7)	Fruits	35687	9.5
	Jack	8698	9.4
	Mango	8570	10.7
	Banana and Plantain	12056	10.3
	Pappaya	2532	13.3
	Pineapple	133	1.7
	Cashew	2313	5.4
8)	Oil seeds	103553	13.1
	Cocunut	103391	13.1
	Others	162	11.4
9)	Plantation		
	Rubber	42750	7.8
	Teak	2918	11.9

c) Blockwise Area of cultivation of different crops (2015-16)

Crops	Name of the block															Municipalities total
	Malappuram	Kondotty	Areacode	Wandoor	Nilambur	Kalikkavu	Tirur	Tanur	Tirurangadi	Vengaraaaa	Kuttiypramuum	Perintelmanna	Mankada	Ponnani	perumpadappu	
Paddy	411	369	362	275	332	298	528	313	965	582	898	700	339	760	1243	311
Tappiocca	273	280	173	567	102	252	22	33	244	477	154	1102	1051	7	8	71
Coconut	6430	8392	6697	5016	3608	4143	6455	7646	8511	7006	10302	8310	4094	4000	4705	8074
Areacanut	1151	1189	2794	655	2814	2099	242	270	60	644	911	1654	745	576	651	1138
Pepper	141	125	268	307	114	149	66	102	132	121	286	277	287	12	89	339
Ginger	4	3	3	4	1	6	.2	0.44	.76	1	6	11	5	1	0.32	5.5
Turmeic	20	25	47	58	9	42	1	3	11	6	13	25	28	1	.58	38
Tamarind	66	47	60	112	39	59	83	56	77	73	150	261	113	97	47	106
Nutmug	18	16	64	14	25	26	18	24	23	17	65	8	5	9	18	16
Banana	265	27	914	1796	113	473	34	14	257	290	65	2001	957	12	6	339
Cashew	116	198	175	320	79	109	106	75	114	127	249	113	167	129	81	155
Plantain	472	231	542	384	156	287	159	121	144	144	381	443	310	161	139	219
Pinapple	18	2	3	16	4	56	1	1	6	2	2	8	6	1	1	6
pappaya	231	175	186	264	89	193	72	100	192	149	201	157	132	101	84	207
Jack	687	694	743	751	372	534	229	383	528	478	659	1002	507	323	250	557
Mango	671	596	645	645	399	485	404	361	540	426	636	957	471	383	326	626
Teak	306	131	291	454	281	281	9	16	27	49	94	345	241	30	25	336

d) Production and Productivity of different crops (2015-16)

Crop	Production(Tonns)			Productivity(kg/Ha)	
	District	State	% of share of the State	District	State
Paddy	23649	549275	4.3	2722	2790
Tapiocca	198203	2662610	7.4	38734	38363
Coconut	1046	5873	17.8	10117	7432
Pepper	460	42132	1.1	157	490
Areacanut	23359	132453	17.6	1305	1336
Nutmug	155	14902	1	422	687
Jack	25	285	8.8	2874	3066
Mango	43017	414544	10.4	5019	5182
Benana	64990	536155	12.1	8373	8961
Plantain	27379	411626	6.7	6376	7136
Cashew	480	24733	1.9	208	574
Rubber	32450	438630	7.4	759	796

a) Blockwise Poduction of cultivation of different crops (2015-16)

Crops	Name of the block															Municipalities total
	Malappuram	Kondotty	Areacode	Wandoor	Nilambur	Kalikkavu	Tirur	Tanur	Tirurangadi	Vengaraaaa	Kuttiypramiam	Perintelmanna	Mankada	Ponnani	perumpadappu	
rice (tonnes)	888	749	805	624	84	666	1283	482	3374	1346	2221	1895	1015	2295	4470	700
Tapioccca	12426	11454	7143	22763	3920	10490	415	619	7805	13090	3466	38731	48318	141	170	17252
Coconut (Million nuts)	82	92	62	55	33	53	56	80	99	54	116	89	33	29	38	75
Areacanut	1626	996	4016	3877	722	3644	208	282	617	723	1148	2412	1247	395	435	1011
Pepper	15	18	24	36	13	25	9	13	25	24	64	61	37	22	21	52
Ginger	8	9	9	11	3	23	.33	.69	1	2	9	17	9	.85	.39	15
Turmeic	49	80	130	163	23	125	1	3	13	6	17	33	34	1	.52	99
Tamarind	95	133	131	326	81	234	172	108	198	81	339	1002	516	67	82	215
Nutmug	17	20	21	8	4	11	8	15	12	7	12	3	4	2	7	3
Banana	2128	2239	8853	17925	586	3528	253	119	2146	1905	514	14555	8192	96	29	1919
Cashew	116	198	175	320	79	109	106	75	114	127	249	113	167	129	81	155
Plantain	3084	917	3998	2183	1409	2242	665	622	677	858	1723	3199	2504	906	577	1815
Pinapple	78	14	10	112	30	412	3	10	39	14	14	48	40	5	4	29
pappaya	231	175	186	264	89	193	72	100	192	149	201	157	132	101	84	207
Jack	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	
Mango	2791	2143	3440	4387	1927	8689	1164	1254	3752	1237	703	4813	3268	555	700	2193
Teak	306	131	291	454	281	281	9	16	27	49	97	345	241	30	25	336

C) ANIMAL HUSBANDARY RESOURCES

Livestock rearing is an important occupation next to farming. This occupation is complementary to agriculture. Not only it provides employment opportunities to youth but also it is the source of nutritious food and also provides leather as raw material to industries. The following table gives the livestock population in the district as per the 2012 Census.

a) LIVESTOCK POPULATION (2012 CENSUS)

Item	Nos.
Cattle	80547
Crossbred	77928
Indegeneous	2619
Buffallo	19885
Goat	137718
Sheep	9
Pig	969
Poultry	1337173

Milk , Egg and Meat are the important livestock products at the national, atate and district level. Milk production in the district are estimated to be 2.5 lakh tonnes in thr year 2015-16, which has 5.93% of the state share. But the society procured only 216.68 lakh liter in the year 2015-16 and 212.11 in the year 2016-17 respectively.

In the case of egg and meat , Kerala rank 9th and 7 the rank art the national level. During 2005-16 at a total of 2337.46 lakh egg are produced in the district. Meat is the essential part of the food in the district. At a total of 64424 MT meat are produced in the district which is 14.45% of the state share.

b) Diary Production Estimated (2015 – 16)

(In Tones)

Item	District	Kerala	% of share of the State
Cows	134575	2343082	5.74
Buffaloes	5405	62408	8.7
Goats	9360	114800	8.1
Total	149340	2520290	5.93

Sources : Integrated sample survey, A& H Dpt. 2015-16

c) Society Milk Procurement

(In liters)

Year	Total Milk Procurement	Society milk Procurement
2014-15	19738774	19738774
2015-16	21668125	21668125
2016-17	21211024	21211024

Sources : Dairy development department, MLP

d) Meat Production Estimated (2015-16)

(In MT)

Item	District	State	% of share of the State
Cattle	22132	139740	15.84
Buffaloes	21705	109280	19.86
Goat	2640	17730	14.89
Poultry	17947	163600	10.97
Total	64424	445830	14.45

Sources : Integrated sample survey, A& H Dpt. 2015-16

e) Egg Production Estimated (2015-2016)

(In lakhs)

Item	District	State	% of share of the State
Fowls	2172.11	23236.78	9.34
Ducks	165.35	1799.32	9.19
Total	2337.46	25036.103	9.34

Sources : Integrated sample survey, A& H Dpt. 2015-16

D) Water Resources

a) Surface water resources

The district is blessed with five perennial rivers. They are (i) Chaliyar or Beypore river (ii) Kadalundi river (iii) Bharathapuzha and (iv) Tirur river.

Chaliyar or BeyporePuzha

Chaliyar is the fourth longest river in Kerala at 169 Km in length. It originates in western ghats range at Elambalari Hills located near Cherambadi town in the Nilgiris district of Tamilnadu and flows through Malappuram district. For most of its length and then around 17 Km it forms the boundary between Malappuram and Kozhikode district before entering the city of Kozhikode for its final 10 Km journey and finally emptied into the Arabian sea. In Malappuram district it flows through Nilambur, Edavanna, Areacode, Kizhuparamba, Edavannappara and Vazhakkadpanchayath. The total drainage area of 2923 Sq.Kms of which 2535 Sq.km is in Kerala and the rest is in Tamilnadu.



Kadalundi River

Kadalundi river originates from the Silent Valley reserve forests at an elevation of 1219 m. above the mean sea level. Olippuzha and Velliareits main tributaries and the river drains Karuvarakundu of Nilamburtaluk, Pandikkadu, Vettikkattiri, Pandalur, Anakkayam, Malappuram, Urakam villages of Ernad taluk, Edapatta, Melattur,

Keezhattur, Koottilangadi and Kodur villages of Perinthalmannataluk and Othukkungal, Parappur, Vengara, Thennala, Tirurangadi, Koduvayur, Moonniyur, Parappanangadi, Ariyallur and Thenhippalam villages of Tirurangaditaluk before it falls into Lakshadweep sea at Kadalundi.



This river flows through the coastal tract for a distance of about 30 km. which causes high floods and damages to the low lying areas during monsoon. This river forms part of the west coast navigation system from Palathingal in the south to Mannur in the north. Through this river also timber logs and bamboo rafts are floated down to Kallayi. It has a length of 130 km. with a catchment area of 1114 sq.km. and a total run off of 2189 million cubic feet.

Bharathapuzha

Bharathpuzha also known as the river Nila has its source in the Anamalai hills in the Western Ghats at about 982 metres above the sea level. After flowing through Pollachitaluk of Tamil Nadu state it enters the Palakkad district of Kerala state. During its course, it forms the boundary between Palakkad and Thrissur districts. It then enters Malappuram district. The important tributaries of Bharathapuzha are Gayathripuzha, Kannadipuzha, Korayar and Thoothapuzha. The villages which touch the river in the district are Aliparamba, Anamangad, Elamkulam, Pulmanthole, Moorkkanad of Perinthalmannataluk, Edayoor and Irimbiliam villages of Tirurtaluk before it joins the Bharathapuzha at the trijunction of Irimbiliam, Parudur and Anakkara villages. Thereafter the combined river flows westward. At the lower reaches it is known

as Ponnani River. It is the second longest river in the state with a total length of about 209 kms.



Total catchment area of the river is 6186 Sq. Km.

TirurPuzha

Originating from the Athavanad village of Tirurtaluk, Tirurriver (48 km.) flows south-west uptoTirunavaya and flows uptoElamkulam in the north-western direction. Then it turns south-west and finally joins Bharathapuzha to reach the sea near Ponnani. It traverses through Ananthavoor, Thirunavaya, Talakkad, Valavannur, Cheriyamundam, Tirur and Purathur villages. It has a catchment area of about 142 sq.km. and a total run off of 269 million cubic feet. This river is navigable and motor boat can ply between Tirur and Ponnani. It also forms part of west coast water transport system. Tirurriver is connected with Purapparamba river by Tanur-Kuttiadi canal.



The natural sources of surface water in the district and their catchment area in the district are shown below

Surface water natural resources	Km	Catchment area(Ha)	Availability (Cubic feet)	Usage/year
River				
Kadalundi	130 KM	1114 Km ²	2189million	
Chaliyar	169 KM	2535 Km ²		
Bharathapuzha	209 KM	4068.014 Km ²		
Tirur	48 KM	142Km ²	269Million	

b) Ground Water Resources

Ground water is a vital resource for meeting the water requirements of of industrial sector of the country. Water is an annually replenishable resources but its availability is non-uniform in space and time. As on March 2011, total annual ground water recharge of the district is 531.39 MCM. The net annual ground water availability is 484.31MCM. And the net ground water availability for future use is about 158.72 MCM. The details of ground water resources are given below.

Salient details of assessment of Dynamic Ground water resources of Malappuram

Sl. No	Block	Total annual ground water recharge	Provision for natural discharges during non	Net annual ground water availability	Existing gross ground water draft for all uses	Net ground water availability for future
1	Areacode	5334.07	533.41	4800.67	2365.38	2013.96
2	Kondotty	3055.32	305.53	2749.79	1992.19	426.28
3	Malappuram	3644.29	364.43	3279.86	1901.65	1029.08
4	Kuttippuram	2722.56	272.26	2450.30	1676.65	521.60
5	Tanur	3694.67	184.73	3509.94	2533.92	550.63
6	Tirur	3976.45	198.82	3777.63	2418.07	986.69
7	Mankada	4036.03	403.60	3632.42	2327.12	3932.04
8	Perintelmanna	4845.22	484.52	4360.69	1876.64	2157.15
9	Nilamboor	7441.40	744.14	6697.26	2327.12	3932.04
10	Wandoor	4557.97	455.8	4102.17	2069.40	1648.51
11	Perumpadappu	2194.00	109.7	2084.30	1278.64	629.15
12	Ponnani	2576.09	257.61	2318.49	1436.21	606.95
13	Tirurangadi	2259.63	112.98	2146.65	1968.27	0.00
14	Vengara	2801.00	280.10	2520.90	1801.82	389.77
	Total(ha.m)	53138.69	4707.63	48431.05	27951.12	15872.2 2
	Total (MCM)	531.39	47.08	484.31	279.51	158.72

E) Major mineral resources available in the district

Sl. No.	Name	Location	Quantity
1	Iron ore	Vettikkattiri, Korattimala, Karuvarakundu, Nilambur Pattikkad	1.89 Million Tones of oxidised ore (with 37.72% iron) 2.52 million tones of un oxidised ore (33.57% iron)
2	Gold	Rivers beds of Chaliyar river, Punnapuzha & Near Nilambur	0.55 MT
3	Ilmanate	Coasts of Ponnani	91000 tones
4	Manganese	"	18000 tones
5	Granite	"	229000 tones
6	Lime shell	Kadalundi River, Puvathur	To be estimated
7	Clay	Lower reaches of Kadalundi and Chaliyar rivers	To be estimated
8	Bauxite	Kottakkal, Parappil, Oorakam Melmuri	To be estimated

F) FOREST RESOURCES

a) Nature of forest

In the district the forest has an area of 723.9181 Square kilometers. Under this forest area 325.3261 Sq.Km are odd Reserved forest and an area of 398.5920 Sq.Km are vested/ EFL area.i.e. 29.09% of total geographical area. The major forest area is concentrated in Nilambur and Wandoor blocks and Melattur in the Western Ghats. Of the forests, 80% is deciduous and the rests is evergreen. Teak, Rosewood, Ventek, Choropin, Mahogoni etc. are the important trees. Other varieties like Kulamavu and Villapine are used in the plywood industry. Bamboo is extensively grown in all parts of the forest. The district has also several man made plantations, mainly of teak. A mammoth effort under the Nilgiri Biosphere Project is underway to protect and regenerate the natural forests. Afforestation is also along being done under the Wasteland Development Programme. Since there is abundance in the hardwood in the forest there is a large number of wood based industry working in the district. The following are the division wise area of forest in the district.

a) Area of forest in the district

Division/Range	Area (In KM²)
Nilambur (North)	398.6399
Nilambur	140.6156
Edavanna	102.8365
Vazhikadavu	155.1878
Nilambur (South)	325.2782
Kalikavu	59.6707
Karulai	265.6076
District total	723.9181

b) Forest Plantation (In Ha)

Item	Area in Hectares
Hard wood	885.337
Soft wood	41.58
Bamboo/Cane	1488.984
Others	1807.34
District Total	12153.241

C) Availability of Industrial wood

Forests are the main source of raw material for a number of wood based industrial units. Total area of 885.337 hectares of forest land in the Malappuram district planting hard wood which is used as the raw material for the building materials and furnitures. Besides timber firewood and green manure products like hone, medicinal herbs, spices etc. are collected. Minor forest produces are collected by the tribes. A Girijan Society functions for the ensuring fair prices for, collected items and for arranging supply of essential commodities to the tribal families. Bamboo for pulp factories is mainly supplied from Nilambur forests. A total of 1489 hectares of land in forest are used for Bamboo cultivation. The forests are protected by two forest divisions at Nilambur north and Nilambur south. The social forestry division promotes planting of trees outside forest lands for protecting the natural forests.

c) **Specieswise distribution of plantation area**

Plantation Item	Area in Hactors
Teak	8717.238
Accacia&Auriculiformis	62.47
Eucalyptus	41.58
Cane	540.06
Bamboo	948.924
Rosewood	5.62
Mahagani	30
Medicinal Plants	167.66

Nilambur teak is famous for its hardness and its special features. The main plantation in the forest area is teak plantation. Teak has been cultivated for total area of 8717.24 hectares of forest land. This may be great helpful for the state finance. Moreover the Bamboo cultivation in the forest have an area of 948.92 hectares od land.

G) FISHERIES RESOURCES

Fisheries sector has been recognized as a powerful income and employment generator as it stimulate growth of a number of subsidiary industries. It is also a source of cheap and nutritious foods being a source of foreign exchange.

India is the second largest fish producing nation in the world with a share of 5.4% of global fish production.. There are two sector, marine and inland, are the source of fish production. In India inland fish production contributes about 65% of the total fish production of the country.

The marine fish production in Kerala has tended to fluctuate while the inland fish production has showed a significant signs of improvement.

In the district there are 94107 fisherman population and of which 89869 are from marine sector and 4238 from inland sector. Out of 7.28 lakh tones of the total production from both the sources the contribution of the district is only 0.67 tonnes.

Kerala has made a vital contribution in export of marine products. Kerala contributes 15.27% of the total export of the country. Since there are two fishing harbor at Ponnani and Tanu, in the district, the marine fish oproduction in the district is in the infant age. The fishing harbor in Tanur have to be commissioned in 2017. So there is immense scope for the value added products in the sector in the district.

Fish Production (In MT)

Year	Marine	Inland
2014-15	34	17
2015-16	32	20
2016-17	38	22

H) EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Skill development is crucial for the development of the economy in the state. To take the advantages of the demographic dividend of the district population, technological advancement in the existing areas and emergence of new areas in various sectors necessitates the imparting of more skills. Currently there is a severe mismatch between the skills required by the industry and skill-sets possessed by work force. The request in majority of the people remaining unemployed.

There are a number of institutions in the general education sector and in the technical education sector exists in the school. In the general education sector 876 Lower primary schools and 375 Upper primary schools and 297 high schools and 248 Higher secondary schools and 23 Vocational higher secondary schools and 58 colleges in the government and private sectors also. The newly introduced skill acquisition programme named ASAP is also conducting in the higher secondary levels.

In the Technical education 8 technical higher schools and 15 polytechnic colleges and 6 Engineering colleges and 1 medical colleges are also in the district.

According to the live registers of employment exchange of Malappuram district total number of work seekers is 275278 for which 102495 are males and 172783 are females. Contrast to the all India scenario women are found to be more in the live register of the district as Kerala 62.77% of the work seekers are female and 37.23% are male work seekers out of this 22.68% SC/ST category details are shown below.

The distribution of job seekers by educational level reveals that 9.7% are below metric and 52.2% are metric level. Plus Two/VHSE level contributor around 30% of the job seekers. ITI/Diploma holders contributor 1.74% and 6.3% in graduate level. All the category except ITI/Diploma holders the female contributor more. The details are shown below.

General Educational Institutions

	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total
Lower primary school	347	475	54	876
Upper Primary school	105	221	49	375
High school	94	85	118	297
Higher secondary school	86	89	73	248
V.H.S.C	24	3	0	27
Colleges				
Arts and Science	6	11	41	58
Arabic college	0	7	11	18
Others	0	0	0	CBSC -113, ICSE -3 KV – 1, JNV -1

a) Technical Educational Institution

	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total
Technical school	7	0	1	8
Polytechnic	4	2	9	15
Engineering colleges	0	0	6	6
Medical colleges	1	0	1	2
Kerala Forest research Institute(Subcentre)	1	0	0	1
Nursing college	0	0	5	5
Pharmacy college	0	0	3	3
Training college	0	0	16	16
Dental college	0	0	3	3
Food craft Institute	0	1	0	1
ITI s	4	0	7	13
Law colleges			2	2
Ayurveda college	0	0	1	1
Paramedical science college	0	0	4	4

**c) UNEMPLOYED PERSON REGISTERED UNDER EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
(AS ON 31/8/17)**

Name of employment exchange	Registered		
	Male	Female	Total
DEE, Malappuram	33495	53160	86655
TEE, Nilambur	23200	40308	63508
TEE Perintelmanna	11195	17678	28873
TEE Ponnani	7443	14551	21994
TEE, Kuttippuram	6621	11648	18269
TEE, Tirur	8955	16109	25064
TEE, Tirurangadi	11586	19329	30915
TOTAL	102495	172783	275278

b) REGISTRATION OF PERSON ACCORDING AS TO THE QUALIFICATION

Employment Exchange	Below matric		Matric		+2/VHSE		ITI/Diploma		Graduates		P.G	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
District Employment exchange												
Malappuram	3269	4735	19583	35148	7792	8588	759	194	2848	4512	3	177
Town Employment Exchange												
Nilambur	2506	4691	16286	25612	2671	8563	444	271	1627	1439	110	3
Perintelmanna	1792	2562	5464	9441	3437	4294	957	141	497	1352	4	27
Ponnani	1305	1710	5026	11138	4161	5248	310	195	1016	1096	10	18
Kuttippuram	318	1918	4365	4892	1492	3716	604	137	433	1109	13	13
Tirur	940	1998	3316	8663	3624	4430	679	322	1095	992	10	21
Tirurangadi	1305	1711	5072	11214	4173	5274	318	205	1026	1112	10	18
District	11435	19325	59112	106108	24090	40113	4071	1465	8542	11612	160	277

More over the Technically qualified person are registered in the professional employment exchange, which is registered by regional level. The region constitutes Kasargod, Kannur, Wayanad, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Palakkad. The live work seekers register under professional employment exchange shows below. Approximately 1/5 of them are from Malappuram district.

c) Live register of professional employment exchange

Professional Course		Medicine MBBS/BHMS/MAMS/BDS	Agricultural
Sl.No	Trade/Subject	MBBS – 53	BSC Agricultural -171
1	Civil Engineering -2309	BHMS -167	
2	Mechanical -236		
3	Aeronautical – 03		
4	Auto mobile -07		
5	Bio-Chemical -02		
6	Bio Medical -05		
7	Agricultural Eng -42		
8	Chartered Eng - 01		
9	Chemical Eng -01		
10	Coastal Eng -01		
11	Computer Eng - 09		
12	Computer Science - 1076		
13	Diary Food Eng - 02		
14	Electrical & Electronics -1680		
15	Electronic & Communication -308		

INFRASTRUCTURE

A) Transportation

The development of transport and communications system is an important factor for industrial development. The availability and coverage of transport and communication system invites industries to cluster in one area, even if some other difficulties are there.

1) Road

Road transport system is well developed in the district. The district is connected with the important commercial centers of the State and other states. Also almost all the places in the district connected with any of type of different roads. Out of the total length of 20829.35 km. road in the Malappuram district, the length of the National Highway is 123.28 km. and the length of the State highway is 285.8 km. Also there are so many PWD roads and other district and Panchayath roads are in the district.

Type of roads	National Highway	State Highway	PWD Roads	Other District roads	Panchayath roads
Length of the roads	123.28 km	285.8 km	1870.73	1144.755 km	17404.79 km

2)Railway

There are two important railway line passing through the District. Mangalore – Chennai line and Shornur – Nilamburline.Tirur, Tanur, Parappanangadi, Angadipuram, Kuttipuram are the important Station in the District. The railway length in the district is 142 km.

3)Air

Malappuram district has an international airport, named Kozhikode international airport. It is actually situated in Kondotty Block 30 kmawayfrom the Malappuram town. From the airport there are domestic as well as international services, especially gulf countries, operated .

4)Port

Ponnani is the minor tidal port in the district. Approximately this port is 170 km away from the Cochin harbour.

B) TELE COMMUNICATION

Healthy development of any economy depends on modern telecommunication facilities. There are 437 post offices doing postal business in the district under the 4 Head Post offices. More over 98 ED sub post offices and 330 ED Branches are in the district. All parts of the city are covered by postal facilities.

Postal facilities in the district at a glance are given below

No. of Post Offices : 437

Average area served by one post office : 8.12 Sq. Km

Name of the circle	No. of Head post offices	No. Sub post offices	No. of ED Branch
Manjeri	2	46	211
Tirur	2	52	119
Total	4	98	330

There are 93 Telephone exchanges are situated in the district under seven sub divisions. Equipped capacity of the Telephonic connections are 294419. The no. of working connection till are 171774. Land line no. of telephone connection per sq.km is 48.39. Also no. of landline connection per 1000population is 47.33. Almost all major places in the district are connected by Telephone, mobile and Internet services.

C) ELECTRIC POWER

All the villages in the Malappuram district are electrified. Almost 63.09 % of the total consumption is used for the domestic purposes. Only 12.11 % is used for the Industrial purposes. The nearest power generating station

is at Kuttiady near Kozhikode. The extra high tension substation in the district is linked to the Kerala Power grid through EHT. The transmission networks consisting of two 220 KV feeder, nine 110 KV feeder, four 66 KV feeder, and thirteen 33 KV feeders. Moreover in the distribution section 2253 transformers are included. The length of HT lines is 1778 Km and the length of the LT lines is 9799 km. The total number of consumers in the district is 419564 in numbers. There are 28 substations with different capacity situated in the District. Moreover 2253 transformers, 1778km and 9799 km HT and LT lines are also there.

a) Consumption pattern

Item	Consumption %
Domestic	63.09
Commercial	21.12
Agriculture	2.64
Industrial	12.11
Others	1.04

Sources : KSEB, Malappuram

b)Power Transmission Network

400 KV substation	0
220 KV Substation	2
110 KV Substation	11
66 KV Substation	4
33 KV Substation	14

Sources : KSEB, Malappuram

c)Distribution

	KSEB	Other s
No. of Distribution transformers	2253	0
No. of Consumers	419564	0
Length of HT lines (km)	1778.045	0
Length of LT Lines (km)	9799.2	0
No. of Street lights	24696	0

D) BANKING

The financial institutions can make a significant contribution towards the development of the economy, especially the business and industrial activities. Bank credit is the principal pre-requisite for industrial development and more so, small scale industrial sector, since entrepreneur of small scale industries sector are highly dependent on finance from the organized financial sector.

The Malappuram district has good network of Banking activities. Canara Bank is the Bank of the district. There are 262 Branches of the Nationalized Banks and 110 branches of private banks spread over the district. Out of this 172 of the nationalized banks and 61 Private banks are situated in rural areas. Also 1 State co-operative bank and 44 district co-operative banks and 187 regional service banks are also in the district.

Bank of District : Canara Bank

a) NATIONALISED BANK IN THE DISTRICT

Sl. No	Name of Bank	Number of Branches		
		Urban	Rural	Total
1	Allahabad Bank	1	1	2
2	Andra Bank	1	0	1
3	Bank of Baroda	2	0	2
4	Bank of India	4	0	4
5	Bank of Maharashtra	1	0	1
6	Canara Bank	14	33	47
7	Central Bank of India	2	0	2
8	Corporation Bank	2	2	4
9	Dena Bank	0	0	0
10	IDBI	2	0	2
11	Indian	5	1	6
12	Indian Overseas Bank	5	4	9
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	0	1
14	Panjab National Bank	11	9	20
15	State Bank of India	10	12	22
16	State Bank of Travancore	10	36	46
17	Syndicate Bank	4	1	5
18	UCO Bank	1	0	1
19	Union Bank of India	5	1	6
20	Vijaya Bank	5	3	8
21	South Malabar Gramin Bank	11	80	91
	Total	97	183	280

Sources : Lead bank credit plan 2016-17

b) *Private Bank*

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	No of Branches		
		Urban	Rural	Total
1	AXIS	3	0	3
2	Catholic Syrian Bank	9	8	17
3	City union Bank	0	0	0
4	Dhanalalkshmi Bank	5	2	7
5	Federal Bank	9	26	35
6	HDFC	5	0	5
7	KarurVysya Bank	0	0	0
8	Lakshmivillas Bank	0	0	0
9	South Indian Bank	7	26	33
10	ING Vysya Bank	1	0	1
11	Indus Ind Bank	2	0	2
12	ICICI	6	1	7
13	Kotak Mahindra	0	0	0
	Total	47	63	110

c) *Co-Operative sector Bank*

Sl.No.	Bank	No. of Branches
1	State co-operative Bank	1
2	District co-operative Bank	44
3	Service co-operative Bank	187
	Total	232

INDUSTRIES IN MALAPPURAM DISTRICT

Industrial development is crucial for the growth of the nation. It will generate direct or indirect employment and so help to alleviate poverty. Economic development linked with the agriculture, animal husbandry services, fisheries, forest and natural resources, development of science and technology, entrepreneurship, foreign trade, efficient utilization of natural resources, increase in percapitaincome and standard of living of the people. The present scenario of the industrial sector in the district are shown below.

a) Public sector undertakings in the district

Public sector enterprises have played a significant role in the development. They have been set up with objectives of helping the nation to achieve self-sufficiency in manufacturing and technology.

Unfortunately there is no any central public enterprises units in the district. But there are 7 state public sector undertakings are in the district. The following are such units in the district.

Sl.No	Name of units	Investment	2015-16 (In crores)		2016-17 (In crores)		No. of Employee
			Turn over	Profit/Loss	Turn over	Profit/Loss	
1	Kerala Electro Ceramics, Kuttippuram	318.27	13.37	11.77	12.37	41.7	Per -49 Tem-17
2	Kerala Electrical and Allied engineering						
2	Keltron tool room, Kuttippuram	61					
3	Malabar co-operative Spinning mill, Paramakade	351					
4	Edarikode Textiles	210					
5	KSRTC workshop, Edappal						
6	MALCOTEX, Kuttippuram	175					
7	KELTEX,	35					

PERFORMANCE OF DEPARTMENT/ AGENCIES ENGAGED WITH THE INDUSTRIES IN THE DISTRICT

1. **KSIDC** : Kerala state Industrial development corporation limited is set up for initiated major industrial and infrastructural projects, which are important to the economic development of the state. In he district of the Malappuram KSIDC set up an industrial park at Panakkad, which is known as INKEL. Details of this are given below.

Name of park	Total area(acres)		Allotted area	Investment by KSIDC	No. of industrial/business activity started	Employment generated
	Acquired	Allotted				
KSIDC-, INKEL	258	258	Industry- 29.44 acre Education- 15.37 acres	3641.83	29	600

2. **KINFRA** : Kerala Industrial Infrastructure development corporation(KINFRA) was set up with the objectives of creating infrastructure facilities in the state and thereby createan environment condusive for industrial development.

The industrial park developed by KINFRA have facilities such as developed land, built up space, dedicated power supply, continuous water supply, communication facilities, facilities for administrative block, bank, post office and security. These parks provide a good environment for starting up industrial units with minimum time and cost.

In the district KINFRA completed one projects Food processing park at Kakkanchery and one of them are under implementation.

Name of park	Year of starting	Total area(acres)		Investement by KSIDC	Employment generated	No. Of working units	Remarks
		Acquired	Allotted				
Food processing park, Kakkanchery	2000	70	40.11	12512.17	1200	39	Both the park has same area.For Food processing unit Built up area- 62079sq.feet and It park – 8843sq.feet
IT Park, Kakkanchery	2000					52	
Industrial park, Kuttippuram	Ongoing	22					

3. Industrial estate under SIDCO

Kerala SIDCO, is a public sector enterprises established for the development and promotion for small scale industries. In the district SIDCO have developed one major industrial estate at Manjeri and three mini industrial estate at Edavanna, Oorakam, Kokkoor. The details are given below.

Details of Industrial estate under SIDCO

Sl.No.	Name of industrial estate	Total area (acres)	Allotted area (Cents)	No. of working units	No. of employ in working units
Major industrial units					
1	Manjeri	4.92	436.14	73	183
Mini Industrial Estate					
1	Edavanna	1.2	110	7	20
2	Oorakam	1	92	10	28
3	Kokkoor	0.99	91	8	21

4. DAs/DPs under District Industries Centre

Directorate of Industries and commerce (DIC) develops the infrastructural facilities in the state for small scale industries through the district industries centre. At present there are 37 Das/DPs in the state, while the district has only one, at Payyanadu, Manjeri. It is specialized for rubber based industry. There are 29 units are working in this centre, providing employment.. The details are given below.

Name of DA/DP	Year of starting	Total area(acres)			No. of industrial units	Employment generated	Income generated (In lakhs)
		Acquired	Allotable	Allotted			
Functional Industrial Estate, Payyanadu, Manjeri	1993	16.19	6.79	6.23	31	90	1144

5. Mini Industrial estate under DIC

As on date , there are 5 mini industrial estates are established in the district. But only four of them are working. Total number of sheds in this estates are 49. . The details are given below.

Sl.No.	Name of estate	No. of sheds	No. of working units	Total employment	Income generated
1	Kottakkal	12	9		
2	Pulamanthol	10	5		
3	Anamangad	12	7		
4	Cherukavu	10	8		
5	Pulamanthol(New)	5	0		
Total		49	29	112	98.43

6. Industrial development clusters

Industrial clusters have an important role in the promotion of small and medium sized enterprises mainly due to their inclusiveness, technology absorption, efficiency improvement availability of common resources. The ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises adopted the cluster approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of small enterprises.

The state has already adopted for industrialization to reap the benefits of agglomerations. In the district three clusters are formed, in the area of general engineering (MECON), Rubber wood (Valluvanadan Consortium) and in paper products (Malabar paper Consortium). The district also take into initiatives for forming two other clusters in Food processing and automobile engineering. We also initiative two other clusters in traditional sector, Clay Pottery and Banana fibre.

There are two cluster commissioned so far. Valluvanad Wood consortium and General Engineering Cluster (MECON). In Valluvanad wood consortium had total outlay of 238.9 lakh. Out of this 206 lakhs are the aids from the government . There are 400 units in the cluster and 46 units are in the consortium. The CFC is having facility for chemical treatment of rubber wood and manufacturing of furniture. In the other cluster MECON provides machinery services and training to cluster units. There are 500 units in the cluster and 64 units in the consortium. The total outlay was 315.01 lakh. Out of this 262 lakhs are the aid from the government.

AREA AVAILABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES BY LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION

Details of Industrial Land under LSGD in Malappuram District

Sl.No.	Name of panchayath	Land acquired	Village and survey No.	Land/building used now	Land unused	Remarks
1	Kuttippuram Block Panchayath	2.49Acre	Edayur 263/122	2 building existed with 1000 sqft.	2 Building existed with 1000 sqft	on 14/06/2017 panchyath committee decided to allot the building
2	Valancheri Grama Panchayath	1.79 Acre	Valanchery 65/5, 65/64	No building	No building	Declared as Industrial Area
3	Kalpakanchery Grama Panchayath	97 Cent	Kalpakanchery 172/3	3 building existing	3 building existing	Not allotted
4	Vettom Grama Panchayath	16 Cent	Vettom 96/4b 96/5	fully allotted	Nil	Unit not started
5	Edappal GP	11.15 Acre Owned by Edappal GP	339/1A & 339/2A (Suggested by Edappal GP)	Nil	11.15 Acre	Suggested by Edappal GP Transportation facility
6	Maranchery GP	15 Cent Owned by Panchayath	59/9	Nil	2 sheds 144m2 & 90 M2	Exclusively for SC (Near Hospital & School)
7	Thenhippalam GP	482.12 m2	Thenhippalam Village	482.12 m2 (Total 4 shed)	2 shed	Only 2 shed working
8	Peruvalloor	50 cent	86/1 Peruvallur	15 Cent Utilized for veterinary Hospital	35 Cent + 15 cent utilized for veterinary Hospital	Construction work denied as it is wet land

9	Kannamangalam	365.66 M2	Kannamangalm 189/PT	365.66 M2 Total 4 shed	Nil	NA
10	Kavannur GP	1.54 Acre	Kavanur, Bl. No. 29/RS. 219/8	Nil	1.54 Acre	
11	Kizhuparambu GP	1.31 Acre, 85 m2 building	Kizhuparambu 20/202/3	55 m2	30 m2	
12	Kuzhimanna GP	1.50 acre	Kuzhimanna 33/343/9	-	1.50 Acre	
13	Kondotty Block Panchayath	90 cent , 40 M2 building	Pallikkal, 20/11, 20/9	25 m2	25 m2	
14	Kondotty Block Panchayath	50 cent, 40 m2 Building	Cherukavu 166/3	40 m2	Nil	Paper Plate Mfg. unit working
15	Vazhayoor GP	60 cent	Vazhayoor	-	60 cent land	Building work progress..
16	Moorkanad GP	10 cent	Moorkanad			
17	Manjeri Municipality	1 Acre	Narukara 92 A1 B1	-	1 Acre	Vanitha Apparal Park
18	Malappuram Block Panchayth	50 cent, 146.40 m2 Building	Anakkayam Panthalloor	20 Cent, 146.40 m2 builing	30 cent	
19	Malappuram Block Panchayth	1 Acre, 4046 m2 building	Othukungal	1 Acre	-	
20	Ponmala GP	50 cent, 449.60 m2 building	Ponmala	20 cent, 449.60 m2 building	30 cent	
21	Kottakkal Municipality.	1 Acre, 167.67 m2 building	Kottakkal	1 Acre, 167.67 m2 building		
22	Malappuram Municipality	72 cent	Malappuram	Nil	-	2017-18 Industrial Park
23	Thazhekod GP	100 cent	Thazhekod Village, 215/17	249 M2 building	300 m2 building	
24	Angadipuram GP	100 cent	Angadipuram Village 164/51		150 m2	
25	Mankada Block Panchayath	505 cent	Puzhakkattiri Village 119/7, 119/8	505 cent		

26	Mankada Block Panchayath	350 cent	Vadakkangara Village, 57/2, 57/3		350 cent	Water Scercity area
27	Kuruva GP	500 Cent	Kuruva Village, 02/1		500 cent	Narrow Road
28	Nilambur Block	5 Acre	Nilambur	4.80 Acre	0.20 acre	Building work progress.. (Using Block Fund)
29	Edakkara	1.87 Acre	Edakkara	-	1.87 Acre	0.6 Acre pont
30	Wandoor Block	1.08 Acre	Thiruvalli	-	1.08 Acre -	-
31	Perintelmanna Muncipality	6.92 acres	Perintelmanna	6.92 Acres		
32	Areacode BP	25 Cents	Pulpatta	25 cents		
33	Malappuram DPr	1.23 acres	Porur	1.23 acres		
34	Edavanna GP	.25 acres	Pathapariyum	0.25 Acres		
35	Malappuram DP	0.59 Acres				
36	Pandikkad GP	5 Acre	Pandikkad		4.7 Acre	4 shed not used. 1 unit used for Nuti Mix unit.

MSME PRESENT SCENARIO IN THE DISTRICT

Micro, Small and Medium enterprises can play a crucial role in promoting equitable development and in nurturing innovation on a small scale. There are 14862 MSME units are registered in the district as on October 31, 2017 with the total investment of Rs. 67397.4 Lakhs. These unit have provided employment to 60125 persons. The important Industry sector in the district are, wood based units, Agro & Food units, Building materials(cannot products), paper based industries, Light and general Engineering units, readymade garments, plastic units, Ayurvedic medicines, PU chapels units, printing units, service enterprises etc.

Due to the implementation of the Intensive Industrialization Drive (IID) the growth of industrialization in the district increased in the years 2013-2014, & 2014-2015 compared to the previous years.

A) The details of the registered MSME units and the industrial performance of the district are given below

Sl. No	Head	Mode of registration	Number of units						
			Taluk						Total
			Ernadu	Nilambur	Perintelmana	Ponnani	Tirur	Tiruranga di	
1	Registered Industrial Unit	Under SSI	1816	1073	1037	951	1420	861	7158
		MSME	1862	856	984	783	1510	980	6975
		Udhyog adhar	189	99	105	88	159	89	729
		TOTAL	3867	2028	2126	1822	3089	1930	14862
2	Total Investment (In Lakh)	Under SSI	6046.24	3000.1	1908.56	1146.23	2528.64	1494.9	16124.67
		Under MSME	10755.94	4006.65	5375.93	3099.15	6852.5	8759.56	38849.73
		Udhyog adhar	3222	1687	1789	1499	2709	1517	12423
		TOTAL	20024.15	8693.75	9073.49	5744.38	12090.14	11771.46	67397.4
3	Total Employment	Under SSI	6705	3673	2954	2201	3798	2714	22045
		Under MSME	10937	4810	5208	3706	7414	6005	38080
		Udhyog adhar	1389	727	771	646	1169	654	5356
		TOTAL	17642	8483	8162	5907	11212	8719	60125

B) THE EXISTING MSME IN THE DISTRICT AS ON 31/10/2017

But due to unforeseen issues some of the registered industries closed in the district. Eg. Wax candles. The detailed survey from the industries department officials reveals that the MSME industrial units existing in the District now is only 12055. The total investment of this units is 110620 lakhs and total employment from this unit is only 54725. The category wise details of each taluk is shown below.

Taluk	Category	Number	Investment (in Lakhs)	Employment
Ernadu	Micro	2913	10943.78	11409
	Small	177	10149	3161
	Medium	5	4075	287
Nilambur	Micro	2019	11849.47	7140
	Small	87	7992	2057
	Medium	0	0	0
Perintelmanna	Micro	1438	8334	5208
	Small	59	2982	1040
	Medium	2	1500	96
Tirur	Micro	2131	10953.65	5727
	Small	89	4653	1196
	Medium	1	533	14
Tirurangadi	Micro	1139	8325	4089
	Small	64	5702	776
	Medium	3	2865.07	260
Ponnani	Micro	1791	11076	10153
	Small	134	6487	1889
	Medium	3	2200	223
DISTRICT TOTAL	Micro	11431	61481.9	43726
	Small	610	37965	10119
	Medium	14	11173.07	880
GRAND TOTAL		12055	110620	54725

C)GROWTH OF START UP UNITS IN THE DISTRICT (5 YEARS)

Taluk		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Ernadu	Manufacturing	167	282	251	285	275
	Service	13	31	31	38	50
Nilambur	Manufacturing	113	153	138	184	182
	Service	1	17	18	19	30
Tirur	Manufacturing	205	196	247	296	86
	Service	47	31	48	125	49
Ponnani	Manufacturing	86	131	163	101	127
	Service	10	11	24	26	44
Tirurangadi	Manufacturing	133	165	163	177	139
	Service	8	13	14	9	21
Perintelman na	Manufacturing	98	150	146	162	134
	Service	5	18	28	36	46
Total	Manufacturing	802	1077	1108	1205	943
	Service	84	121	163	253	240

D) GROWTH OF EMPLOYMENT (PAST 5 YEARS)

Taluk		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Ernadu	Manufacturing	1012	1570	1292	1423	1208
	Service	94	174	149	247	164
Tirur	Manufacturing	1009	915	1036	1241	322
	Service	158	109	200	371	165
Ponnani	Manufacturing	372	620	752	567	685
	Service	73	37	94	85	120
Tirurangadi	Manufacturing	804	940	835	861	714
	Service	36	49	64	47	59
Perintelman na	Manufacturing	542	709	682	702	448
	Service	29	59	129	173	200
Nilambur	Manufacturing	507	754	775	1060	1075
	Service	2	64	84	69	108
Total	Manufacturing	4246	5508	5372	5854	4452
	Service	392	492	720	992	816

E) SECTORWISE UNITS IN THE DISTRICT

Sl. No.	TYPE OF INDUSTRY	NAME OF BLOCK	NUMBER OF UNITS	INVESTMENT (Lakh Rs.)	EMPLOYMENT
1	Agro & Food based	Ernadu	515	5849.56	2637
		Nilambur	250	4487.32	1395
		Perintelmanna	286	2574	1057
		Tirur	199	2431	748
		Tirurangadi	233	2931	851
		Ponnani	309	5355	2008
		District	1792	23627.88	8696
2	Soda water/Packaged drinking water	Ernadu	11	29	18
		Nilambur	92	16.9	24
		Perintelmanna	9	158	29
		Tirur	39	291	111
		Tirurangadi	20	185	71
		Ponnani	33	158	87
		District	204	837.9	340
3	Cotton textile	Ernadu	51	1344	812
		Nilambur	0	0	0
		Perintelmanna	0	0	0
		Tirur	24	292	84
		Tirurangadi	1	1439.36	210
		Ponnani	0	0	0
		District	76	3075.36	1106
4	Woolen, silk & artificial Thread based clothes.	Ernadu	27	182	177
		Nilambur	0	0	0
		Perintelmanna	0	0	0
		Tirur	6	56	22
		Tirurangadi	0	0	0
		Ponnani	0	0	0
		District	33	238	199

Sl. No.	TYPE OF INDUSTRY	NAME OF BLOCK	NUMBER OF UNITS	INVESTMENT (Lakh Rs.)	EMPLOYMENT
5	Ready-made garments & embroidery	Ernadu	228	1533	1084
		Nilambur	252	1862.65	1894
		Perintelmanna	85	340	435
		Tirur	196	878	563
		Tirurangadi	43	241.71	230
		Ponnani	396	2573	2063
		District	1200	7428.36	6269
6	Wood/wooden based furniture	Ernadu	563	2086.5	2433
		Nilambur	230	3417.95	987
		Perintelmanna	233	1880	846
		Tirur	308	1851	912
		Tirurangadi	278	1940	1052
		Ponnani	101	971	414
		District	1713	12146.45	6644
7	Paper & Paper products	Ernadu	64	759	315
		Nilambur	20	46.3	238
		Perintelmanna	18	144	60
		Tirur	69	520.65	237
		Tirurangadi	33	668	109
		Ponnani	36	340	150
		District	240	2477.95	1109
8	Leather based	Ernadu	44	498	367
		Nilambur	57	114.45	180
		Perintelmanna	0	0	0
		Tirur	30	165	166
		Tirurangadi	4	6	10
		Ponnani	4	29	28
		District	139	812.45	751
9	Chemical/Chemical based	Ernadu	62	594	229
		Nilambur	8	315	41
		Perintelmanna	15	147	97
		Tirur	54	704.74	205
		Tirurangadi	3	54	16
		Ponnani	8	169	62
		District	150	1983.74	650

Sl. No.	TYPE OF INDUSTRY	NAME OF BLOCK	NUMBER OF UNITS	INVESTMENT (Lakh Rs.)	EMPLOYMENT
10	Rubber, Plastic & petro based	Ernadu	105	1331	521
		Nilambur	37	2292.25	212
		Perintelmanna	75	1171	219
		Tirur	77	553	227
		Tirurangadi	29	1615	364
		Ponnani	21	412	139
		District	344	7374.25	1682
11	Mineral based	Ernadu	17	1594	168
		Nilambur	174	1515.2	600
		Perintelmanna	11	2032	268
		Tirur	44	613	125
		Tirurangadi	24	2978	156
		Ponnani	10	100	80
		District	280	8832.2	1397
12	Metal based (Steel Fab.)	Ernadu	117	332.44	1192
		Nilambur	11	43.34	38
		Perintelmanna	66	645	306
		Tirur	173	587	420
		Tirurangadi	18	163	66
		Ponnani	96	523	228
		District	481	2293.78	2250
13	Engineering units	Ernadu	247	1407.5	935
		Nilambur	471	2185.85	1905
		Perintelmanna	252	1082	906
		Tirur	201	707.63	510
		Tirurangadi	229	1072	749
		Ponnani	150	1820	931
		District	1550	8274.98	5936
14	Electrical machinery and transport equipment	Ernadu	1	2	6
		Nilambur	43	124	90
		Perintelmanna	0	0	0
		Tirur	20	262.63	222
		Tirurangadi	1	365	26
		Ponnani	6	30	15
		District	71	783.63	359

Sl. No.	TYPE OF INDUSTRY	NAME OF BLOCK	NUMBER OF UNITS	INVESTMENT (Lakh Rs.)	EMPLOYMENT
15	Repairing & servicing	Ernadu	360	2060.85	1560
		Nilambur	243	1213.05	748
		Perintelmanna	115	1240	752
		Tirur	318	1335	780
		Tirurangadi	37	471	203
		Ponnani	467	3285	2253
		District	1540	9604.9	6296
16	Gem designing	Ernadu	11	45.13	39
		Nilambur	0	0	0
		Perintelmanna	0	0	0
		Tirur	12	36	77
		Tirurangadi	5	26	0
		Ponnani	4	17	10
		District	32	124.13	126
17	Fashion designing	Ernadu	15	26.8	19
		Nilambur	0	0	0
		Perintelmanna	0	0	0
		Tirur	26	127	157
		Tirurangadi	15	85	32
		Ponnani	17	195	83
		District	73	433.8	291
18	Others	Ernadu	652	5474	2334
		Nilambur	183	2150.83	775
		Perintelmanna	324	1392	1348
		Tirur	407	4700	1323
		Tirurangadi	233	2652	980
		Ponnani	260	3739	3672
		District	2059	20107.83	10432
19	Artisan Units	Ernadu	5	19	11
		Nilambur	35	56.38	70
		Perintelmanna	10	11	21
		Tirur	18	29	48
		Tirurangadi	0	0	0
		Ponnani	10	47	42
		District	78	162.38	192

Handloom

There are 12 handloom Co-operative Societies registered in Malappuram District. Out of which three are under liquidation process. One society named Keraladheeswarapuram Weavers Industrial Co-operative Society is working in a good manner now. This society is engaged in Free handloom uniform scheme of the state Government and they are weaving uniform clothes of 48” shirting and 58” suiting in 12 looms and a total of 16 employees are working there. The remaining 8 societies are undergoing revival procedure. 4 societies are about to start functioning soon.

In addition to this three power loom/spinning mills are also functioning in this district with the following details.

Sl.No	Name of Society	Total Investment	Turnover	No. of employees	Profit/loss
1	MALCOTEX	61.77 crore	9,99,00,000/-	134	Loss
2	Malappuram Co-operative Spinning Mill, Malappuram	78.78 Crore	20.72 Crore	305	Loss
3	KELTEX Athavanadu	-	8,97,681/-	32	Loss

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

For the common virtue of public, the District Industries Centre, Malapuram has registered 152 various industrial co-operative societies among the district based on Kerala state Co-operative Societies act 1969. There are 18 working societies, 89 dormant societies and 46 liquidation societies are in total. Majority of the societies are registered in vanitha garments societies. Due to the lack of marketing facilities and working capitals these societies are not working today. By implementing a revival package and giving necessary training, working capital and machinery grand we can change the societies as working.

Name of taluk			
Eranad	1862	10755.94	10937
Nilambur	856	4006.65	4810
Perinthalmanna	984	5375.93	5208
Tirur	1510	6852.5	7414
Tirurangadi	980	8759.56	6005
Ponnani	783	3099.15	3706

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITIES OF THE DISTRICT

In the proceeding chapters we have studied all kinds of resources available in the district along with geographical background and topography. In the chapter existing industrial scenario a general view of growth of MSME units has been highlighted. District is coming up fast on industrial map of Kerala. One additional benefit of the district is the presence of International airport situated in the district.

The process of Industrialization in the district has been confined to certain specified areas . A suitable strategy for balanced industrialization in the district would therefore consists of identification of the industrial potentialities existing in the district as interface plays a catalytic role in creating strong linkages among the sectors which would provide income generating activities in the whole district. It has certain advantages in comparison to the other districts of the State which would pave the way of speedy and balanced industrialization in the area. In view of this an attempt has been made to analyze the resource endowment for industrial exploitation and to identify the items having rich potential.

Strength

- i) Most populated district in the state
- ii) Forest land covers 29 % of the total land area

- iii) District contributes 18.6% of Arecanut, 12% Banana, 13% coconut, % Tapiocca, % Jack of the state
- iv) Availability of livestock and milk are favourable factors.
- v) There is an International airport . Other transportation facilities are sufficient
- vi) There are a large number of people are working abroad especially in Arab countries.
- vii) Inflow of foreign money in to the district from abroad
- viii) Banking facilities are relatively good. The various other financial institution are also functioning in the district
- ix) Good communication and power net.
- x) Professional and young entrepreneurs one now available in the district
- xi) Wood-based activity units at high in the District
- xii) Technical Institutions such as engineering collages, polytechnic, ITT's etc offer facilities for research and development activities in the District
- xiii) Common Facility service centre at Manjeri for rubber based industries. Two other common facility centre under CDP at Perinthalmanna , and Manjeri for wood and General Engineering unit sector will provides skilled training, marketing support, technology up gradation, service of the machineries in the CFC.etc
- xiv) Availability of large Gulf money.
- xv) Industrial climate condition is ideal in the District, which provides good scope for wetting up different types of units within the boundary of the District.
- xvi) The district has coastline 70 kms and considered to be one of the richest in the in Marine Wealth. This provide immense potential for setting up marine based industries.

Weakeness

- i) Workers participation ratio of Female in the district are very low.
- ii) Inadequate number of industrial infrastructure facilities such as industrial estate, and industrial plots etc.
- iii) Lack of transportation facilities through railway and the facility concentrated on few pockets of the district.
- iv) Lack of large scale industries in the district.
- v) Lack of technical knowledge

- vi) Cost of land is relatively high

- vii) Insufficient of organized marketing system effects the performance of the MSME units

- viii) Lack of sufficient ancillary, large and Medium units in the District
- ix) Inadequate credit flow from financial institution.
- x) Lack of proper marketing support.
- xi) Enable the local enterprises more competitive to expand the local market.
- xii) Lack of entrepreneurial quality and less motivated entrepreneurs
- xiii) Shortage of industrial land for new industries .
- xiv) Non availability of Permanent Exhibition Centre for marketing MSME units products.
- xv) The tendency of people to invest in unproductive assets rather than in enterprises.
- xvi) The rate of growth of industrial unit at some parts of the District is poor.

Opportunities

- i) Immense scope for food based industries
- ii) Opportunities for export oriented units
- iii) Dairy development and leather based industries offers good investment opportunities

- iv) Skill based like repair and servicing especially in the motor vehicles, mobile, electronic equipment etc, offer good investment opportunities
- v) The potential for promoting of marine and inland fisheries is very high
- vi) The climatic conditions of the District in now changes and suitable for setting up of a range of units.
- vii) Presence of number of Crusher and M-sand units, scope for downstream industrialisation in the sector like building materials etc.
- viii) Scope for cluster approach in the District in the sectors like garments, paper products, food products etc.
- ix) Two consortium is now functioning in the district in the sector Wood and General Engineering under cluster development programme.
- x) Most of the Bank are now providing Non collateral Loan to MSME units under CGTMSE Scheme.
- xi) The ongoing development of Cochin, Mangalore and Ponnani Ports, LNG will attract export oriented unit in the District also.
- xii) Consumable products unit like packaged foods, cosmetic items are good scope in the district.
- xiii) Multistoried Industrial Gala is under construction at Manjeri.
- xiv) New industrial park at Kuttipuram (KINFRA) is under implementation and it will completed in the financial year 2015-16.

xv) Development of opportunities in the influence zone will invite investment from NRIs and will also provide immense chance for returning migrants to set up viable business enterprises.

Treats

- i) In view of fast changing industrial scenario small scale industries may suffer stiff competition from large scale sector
- ii) Government policies and decisions may effect the industries
- iii) Existing rules and regulation needs approval from so many licensing authorities to starts a new units
- iv) Lack of entrepreneurship and non awareness of the industrial culture.
- v) Lack of skilled labours causes a major hindrance for industrial growth.
- vi) The tendency of the people to invest in the neighboring state especially in Tamilnadu and Karnataka affects the growth negatively.
- vii) Diminishing forest resources prevent the development of wood based industries.
- viii) Migration of skilled entrepreneurs to the nearly state and outside India adversely affecting the local units.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL IN MALAPPURAM DISTRICT

1) Forest based Industries

The district having forest land of 103417 hectares. It is about 29 % of the total area of the district. Out of which 90 % forest land is situated in Nilambur block.

The district having enough forest wealth, wherein production of hard woods suitable for buildings and furniture , fire woods, medicinal plants, etc. are reported. More industries can come up on forest based products, which help to improve the employment generation in rural areas. Besides there is good scope for seasoning and treatment of rubber wood to make them durable and stable as hard wood. There is a common facility centre for the purposes at Puzhakkattiri under cluster development programme of the government.

2) Wooden furniture, Door/ Window frame

As the increasing urbanization (From 606 % in 2001 census to 44.7 % in 2011 census) and easy availability of loan facilities, and the abundance of persons working abroad, the construction of house is essential in the recent past. Therefore the requirements of furniture, door and window are rapidly increasing. If the restriction from the Forest department relaxed the carpentry work will provide more employment opportunities to a large number of people.

3) Building construction Materials.

Malappuram District has the largest overseas population in Kerala. At least one member in one family is abroad. It is a general trend in the district that they make highly expensive homes and villas for their comfortable stay and shopping complexes and other amenities. Hence all construction, construction materials, hollow bricks, metals, pipes, tiles etc.. has very high demand in the district.

4) Light engineering

Light engineering is an emerging area especially in Malappuram district. The district is highly populated and as the demand for consumer goods increases, this need for light engineering also increases. The district has a good number of skilled manpower in this area. There are a growing number of riches in light engineering that requires specialist knowledge. It would be difficult for one company to cover several richers. As such these are often opportunities for new players to establish themselves.

5) Biodegradable Plastic.

The district is in the process to cut down the use of conventional petroleum based plastic products especially in carry bags and use and throw products. Biodegradable plastics (enough to do laundry) which is made from plastic is as best as.. to conventional non biodegradable plastics. Hence it has very good potential in this district.

6) Honey processing plant

Demand of pure and good quality of honey is rapidly increasing world wide. It is categorized as minor forest produce (MFP). On seeing the trend, it is suggested to established a Honey processing plant in the forest borne area of Nilambur. It is an essential part of Ayurvedic medicine.

7) Herbal Products and Ayurvedic Medicines

A number of herbal plants grow spontaneously in many parts of the district. Some of them are used for some disease by the Adivasi sects in the district. They have not yet been put to industrial and commercial use. This will give an opportunity to use the wasteland and create employment in the rural areas.

There is a lot of herbal plants are available in the district. Henna, Turmeric, Hibiscus and some other medicinal plants are also used for the natural dyes. So the district have immense scope for good natural dyes. The growth of Kottakkal Aryavydyasala and such other units in this field are examples.

8) FOOD PROCESSING

There is good scope for setting up few number of food industries in the district for domestic as well as international market. Tapioca, Jackfruit, Mango, Banana, Areca nut, coconut Spices are the main agriculture product in the district. There is immense scope to produce the value added product using these products.

1) Coconut based products

The district is blessed with good number of coconut trees and many families generating their income from coconut. Hence coconut based food products such as coconut milk cream, packaged tender coconut water, coconut oil, treated coconut water, neera, coconut vinegar etc. has a good potential in domestic and export market.

Coir based industry offers enormous employment opportunities. There is a vast market both domestically as well as internationally, for coconut based products.

Coir pith is by product of coconut. It can be converted into organic manure. It is also used as ingredient in the production of light weight bricks, FRP doors etc.

Apart from this the kernel, coconut water, coconut shell etc are main material in the production of many value added items.

9) Tapioca and Banana.

Tapioca and banana based products has a good potential in domestic as well as export market. Both are largely available in the district and many farmer are engaged in the cultivation of the same. Products the tapioca starch, syrup, powder, chips, Banana powder, chips, pulp, flavor, fibre etc may find as unexpected opening in this area.

10) Fruit processing Industry

Fruit processing industry plays an important role in the conservation, effective utilization of fruits produced reducing wastage and losses and generating employment and income. Fruit product is very much relishing and being preferred as a nutritious vitaminised food items. They are heavily demanded by people all over the country as well as in the global market.

During the harvesting season fruits like mango. Jack fruit, banana are available in plenty in the district. Educated unemployed are abundant in the district. As the fruit processing units are labour intensive, it will generate employment opportunities both directly and indirectly, especially for women entrepreneurs who are available in plenty.

11) Rubber based industry

As per the agricultural survey 2012-13, the cultivation rubber area increasing in the Malappuram district. The geographical structure of the district is most suitable for rubber cultivation. In the agriculture year 2012 - 13 the district have an area of 40230 hectares and the production of 800050 tones. So there is immense scope for the industry in the district.

12) Mechanized modern dressed chicken centre

The rate of growth of poultry industry is faster than that of other sectors of food industry. If the present trend continues, it will be the single largest source of animal food in our diet. At present almost entire quantity

of poultry meat is sold as fresh, un chilled meat. There continues to be an extensive trade in sale of live poultry and there is sizeable market for live and dressed meat. This scenario is now gradually giving way to organized poultry dressing operations. The most compelling reason of modernization is to improve labor, productivity and implementation of regulatory measures to ensure hygienic products.

13) Leather and Leather products

Leather is a durable and flexible material created by the tanning of animal rawhide and skin, often cattle hide. In Malappuram district the production of cattle meat in 2012 -13 year is 45888.17 MT. Cattle meat is one of the main source of animal food in the diet of the people of the district. So this industry has a wide scope in the district.

Considering the raw material base in the district abundant availability of manpower skill for tanning, finishing and manufacturing downstream products, competitive wage level very high value addition within the country, high return of capital investment a few units could be set up for catering to the needs of domestic as well as international markets in each product.

14). Packaged Drinking Water

Water is consumed for drinking purposes. In India mineral water is obtained directly from natural sources or the portable water is fortified with minerals. In Malappuram there are five rivers flowing through the district.

So the water sources are abundant in nature. Mineral water is bottled under hygienic condition under strict quality control before being marketed.

The ordinary water contains so many toxic elements, impurities which are fatal to human life. Even though the poor people cannot afford to purchase mineral water for daily drinking purpose, the upper middle class and higher class people are purchasing mineral water, especially in urban areas. So the demand of this product is increasing steadily with the increase in hotels, restaurant, travel, tourism, festival and urbanization etc.

15). Paper shopping bag

Awareness about plastic and worldwide objection on using the plastic carrier bag is mounting up today. Therefore replacement for this outgoing product is to be found out. Eco-friendly products help the nature to be balance. So the demand for the paper made shopping bags is increasing tremendously.

16). Surgical cotton bandage

Surgical bandage is taken into the medical use. In the district the hospitals and the allied activities are increasing the surgical bandage has immense scope to develop. Surgical bandage are the products manufactured from white bleached cotton gauge cloth of suitable quality and size.

17). Readymade garments

Clothing is an essential requirement of every human being and readymade garments are gaining popularity because they are fashion

oriented, readily available and more economical than those traditional type of ordered to stitch garments. At present there is good demand for kids garments, nighties, purdhas, pants, shirts, jeans, churidars etc. in the market.

18). Aluminum fabricators

Aluminium fabricated items like doors, windows, staircase, handrails, railing of verandas, corridors etc have become the standard accepted features in most modern buildings. Since the shortage of wood in the future, the industry has immense scope in the district. The use of aluminium fabricated items in business and office complexes are very extensive for functional as well as decorative purposes.

19). Gold jewellery

Jewellery industry is a great industry. Indian jewellery market is the largest market in the world next to china. Over the next two decades 15 million weddings to be arranged. So there is a high demand for gold jewellery in India.

In the district there have an international airport and through this airport a large quantity of gold are imported. Using this we have the opportunity to make gold jewellery in large scale because of the abundant of workforce in the district.

20) **Repair and maintenance of motor vehicle**

The density of Motor vehicles in the roads in Malappuram district has increased abnormally. The percapita ownership of vehicles almost 1200 per thousand household in the district. The vehicles require repair and maintenance regularly. So there is the scope for the service industry of repair and maintenance of the vehicles.

21) **Tourism**

Malappuram District is famous for its natural beauty and historic part. Hence it attracts Tourist both domestic and foreign visitors. There is good opportunities for investing tourism promotion in the district.

Proposed Nano cluster in the district

Food Cluster

There is a scope for increase in processing of food industry. Mainly primary processing, large scope for value addition. Malappuram District has costal area of lengths of 70 KM fish is an indispensable food items for Malayalees of the total catch only a small percentage of fish is subject to processing. Since the fish is a perishable one the preservation of it is very expensive for individual units. So there is a scope for clusters MSE-CDP Scheme in this Sector. There is also scope for packaged food soft drinks, fruit juice, ready to eat products etc in the today's fast life. The clusters of this area can bring up above said units. here. So there is a scope for household nano cluster in the above sector. So nano cluster can be setup in the P.P Modle in the co-ordination with the local self government. The following sectors have identified for that.

Nano Cluster

Very high potential to 3 Nano clusters in Malappuram District. Vegitalbe and other corps are being cultivated

Pickles:

The pickle industry in India gains multimillion rupees by export market. So it has good scope in rural areas. And there for nano clusters can set up in rural area segment for this purpose.

1. Coconut & allied products:

There is a lot of coconut producer in this district. So there is scope for coconut and allied products, mainly coconut food items, oil and coconut craft items.

Since there is availability of skilled labours in the handicraft sector, the setting up of nano clusters in the area may help bring up small units.

2. Banana Fibre products:

Banana, is another major produce of this area, there is scope for difibering units and fibre products setting up on cluster in this area may also help bring up small units.

RECOMENDATION & CONCLUSION

The district came in to existence on June 16-1969. The district has got almost all infrastructural facilities required for the development of industries. The district is blessed with a good net work of roads. There are two railway line passing through the district. Kozhikode Airport, situated at Kondotty in Malappuram district is the only airport in Malabar. Availability of sheds/plots in industrial estate and park and in the proposed kinfra part at Kuttipuram and multistoried industrial gala at Manjeri, good banking system, facilities for communication and good social infrastructure are some of the factors that will help the rapid development of industries in the district.

Still there is a fair scope for industrialization in the district especially, in the MSME sector. Systematic planning and co-ordinated efforts of the local self government in the district along with an active participation of agencies for industrial promotion, financing, Power supply infrastructure development etc.

1. As a result of the introduction of decentralized planning and the increased powers derived by the Local Self Government bodies, the scope of these bodies in the industrial development of the district has widened.
In order to expedite the pace of industrial development, the District, Block, Grama Panchayath and Municipalities have make efforts in Co-ordinated manner.
2. Marketting is another area in which planned intervention in required. It is invariable that a professionally managed marketing system is developed in the district.
3. All the agricultural, fisheries, Mineral and forest products of the district should be made in to finished products here itself.
4. All possible effort may be taken to mobilize financial resources and expertise/exposure of Non Resident Keralites(NRKs) and motivate them to under take medium/large scale industrial projects, especially in the sectores like modern food processing, tourism, electronics/electrical products, Mechanical Engineering products and Large serving enterprises etc.
5. Promote and adequate services may be ensured to the entrepreneurs from all institution which offer support service such a industrial promotion agencies, Government department of agencies, financial institution etc.

6. The activities of the existing Single Window Clearance Boards may be strengthened and made more effective, so that wide delay in project implementation for want of clearance can be avoided.
7. Prevention of sickness and revival of sick units, an expert committee with representative of the Department of industries, financial institution, KSSIA and professional consultants may be formed at the district level.
8. Many Grama Panchayath/Block Panchayath have owned industrial land and some have completed development works. But most of the panchayath have not taken interest to utilize the industrial land so far. Hence expedited action may be taken to develop the land owned by Local bodies.
9. Private investment should be encouraged to establish required infrastructural facilities.
10. EDP/Technology clinic/Skill up gradation training/Work shop and similar programmes may be arranged along with an active participant of all development agencies /department, Consultancy organizations, Bank, KFC and other promotional agencies to disseminate project idea to prospective entrepreneurs and impart update knowledge in the trend and development in the specific sector.
11. Research and Development(R&D) wing is the back bone has the growth of any industry. Unfortunately many small scale industries especially engaged in food processing and textiles & garments do not have their own R&D wing. Ultimately they end up with profiting of existing product which may not find market. New product development as per the customer requirement is not happening in this area. Hence setting up of a R&D wing exclusively food and textile & garments sector may enhance the solar potential in this area.
12. Setting up of a permanent exhibition centre will benefit entrepreneurs in all areas. The district doesn't have any permanent place to conduct trade

fairs/exhibitions. Different organization/associations conduct such exhibition in different areas. Hence public reach is comparatively less.

13. To enhance export activities of the district, setting up of an export promoter centre will be highly beneficial to all groups engaged in export activities and for upcoming entrepreneurs. Along with this providing a cold storage facility as common to all who are engaged in food/meat processing.

14. There is no existing mechanism to study the demand, supply, end gap of the product in the market. As well as there is no system to study the actual market requirement, what are the strategies to be adopted to boost up the market, product analysis, market analysis, distribution channel analysis etc. Hence setting up of a market research institute wing is highly recommended in the district.

Conclusion

Based on the SWOT analysis, it can be seen that District has got strength for industrialization. Agriculture continues to be the main occupation of the people in the district and agricultural crops such as rubber, tapioca, cashew, banana etc are available in large quantities. Mineral deposits such as ilmenite, lime shell, clay, laterite, bauxite etc could be used as source for mineral based units. As such, the industrial opportunities of the district are quite good.
