Panchayath Wise Assessment of Rural Infrastructure Development in Kozhikode District, Kerala

K. Sumesh

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Government Arts College, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

Abstract

The need to achieve a balanced regional development has been one of the key challenges for India's policy planners for a long time. Imbalances in developmental processes could also be due to the fact that only a few growing sectors dominate the progress of the economy, adding to the continuum of rural-urban differences. Agricultural sector which assumes primary importance in rural areas, has been performing relatively poorer compared to the other sectors. The panchayath wise rural infrastructure index of Kozhikode district has been calculated and the backward panchayaths identified for better future developmental plans.

1. Introduction

The rural economic development of a region directly depends upon the infrastructure availability for agriculture and agro-based industries. The basic amenities are essential not only for agricultural development activities but also for the better quality of life. The basic facilities are decisive for the proper functioning of economic activities of the rural areas of India. The low returns, huge investments, long period of growth improper maintenance and even political bias are the major problem leading to rural infrastructure development in India. Providing infrastructures such as electricity, roads, markets and credit which are part of the rural environment induce farmers to take decisions about cropping practices (Barnes and Binswanger 1986).

The rural infrastructure for the present study has been identified based on the basic amenities including electricity, drinking water facility, latrine facility, and road length of each panchayath. Rural electrification provides the energy to pump sets, which helps to increase the irrigated area using groundwater; the output of crops cultivated under groundwater irrigation is always higher than those under canal or tank irrigation, because of its better reliability and controllability (Barnes and Binswanger, 1986). Rural road increases the diffusion of agricultural technology by improving access to markets, enhances more efficient allocation of resources, reduces the transaction costs as well as help the farmers to realise better input and output prices (Ahmed and Donovan, 1992). With the increase in transportation facility, each household can attain various services like healthcare, credit facility, education and market. Drinking water and sanitation facilities in rural areas reflects the health condition of rural people and it shows how far quality of their life has improved. A good health is an essential aspect for progressive agricultural activities.

Rural infrastructure is crucial for agriculture, agro-industries and overall economic development of rural areas. It also, incidentally, provides basic facilities that improve the quality of life. However, infrastructure projects, including those in rural sector, involve huge initial investments, long gestation periods, high incremental capital output ratio, high risk and low rate of returns on investment (Satish P, 2007). The rural infrastructure index is calculated to know how far these developmental

activities are helpful to capture decreasing trend of cultivation areas at present. Antle (1983) found a strong and positive relationship between infrastructure development and aggregate agricultural productivity.

Development of infrastructure is vital especially in rural areas as they have implications on productivity gains and reduction in poverty (Fan and Thorat, 1999). The role of road and other means of transportation supplementing agricultural productivity have been emphasized in several researches (Spencer, 1994; Felloni et al, 2001,). The role of various infrastructure facilities in determining the level of economic development across Indian states has been explicated by Ghosh and De, 2004.

2. Study area

Kozhikode is a district of Kerala state, located on the southwest coast of India. The district is bordered by the districts of Kannur and Mahé to the north, Wayanad to the east, and Malappuram to the south. The Arabian Sea lies to the west and Western Ghats stretches towards east. It lies between latitudes 11° 07' 13" N and 11° 48' 15" N and latitudes 75° 33' 15" E and 76° 8' 56" E longitudes. As per the 2011 census, the district is divided into 12 Block panchayaths and 75 Grama panchayaths. The total geographical area of the district is 2346.41km². The map 1.1 depicts the location of Kozhikode district.



3. Objective

To identify the panchayath wise rural infrastructure development of Kozhikode district.

4. Methodology

The panchayath level secondary data, collected from the District Statistical Office is used for analysis. The data has been converted to percentage for the analysis and represented in table as well in map.The Deprivation Index used by Srivastava S K,(Srivastava S K Et al., 2007)to identify the rural infra-structure index of different states.

The deprivation index Iij is estimated as :

 $I_{ij} = (X_{ij} - X_{imin}) / (X_{imax} - X_{imin})$

Where,

 $X_{ij} = i^{th}$ Rural Infra-structure Index in the j^{th} Panchayath.

- X_{imax} = Rural Infra-structure Indicator with maximum value among all the Panchayath indicating the worst situation. This gets the value of 1 in Rural Infra-structure Index.
- X_{imin} = Rural Infra-structure Indicator with minimum value among all the Panchayath indicating the best situation. This gets the value of 0 in Rural Infra-structure Index.

In respect of road length per thousand populations, the following formula was used to get the Index of the road length.

 $I_{ij} = (X_{imax} - X_{ij}) / (X_{imax} - X_{imin})$

 $I_{RII} = Rural Infra-structure Index is$

calculated as follows: $I_{RII} = \{\lambda (Iij)/n\} \times 100$

i = 1 to 4 Rural Infra-structure Indicators

j = 1 to 75 Panchayaths of the Kozhikode District

The composite Index is the average of all the four indices. Each index measures the distance of the state from the worst possible situation, compared to the distance between the best and worst panchayath. A composite index of possible situation, compared to the distance between the best and worst Panchayath. A Rural Infra-structure Index of 99 percentages for panchayath "X" means that Panchayath "X" has to travel 99 percentage of the distance to reach the level of Panchayath with best infrastructure.

5. Analysis

The Panchayath wise Rural Infrastructure Development of Kozhikode district is identified by calculating Rural Infrastructure Index. The indicators like percentage of Non-electrified households, Non-availability of drinking water facility in households, Non-availability of latrine facility in households and road density are chosen for analysis.

In Numbers In km In Percentage Non-drinking water facility households facility households Non-drinking water Sl.No. PANCHAYATH Non-latrinefacility facility households Non- Electrified Non- Electrified Road Density Households Non-latrine households households households 10.30 Koduvally 10374 1038 708 378 10.01 6.82 3.64 1 2 407 209 49 3.43 0.80 8.35 Azhiyur 6088 6.69 537 386 47 8.77 8.92 3 Purameri 6120 6.31 0.77 6513 907 440 371 13.93 6.76 5.70 4 Madavoor 10.42 1170 123 5 Edacheri 5988 80 19.54 2.05 1.34 8.93 281 5.22 1.25 6 Nadapuram 8464 442 106 3.32 6.00 6012 987 40 16.42 0.12 7.53 7 Onchiyam 0.67 8 Kakkodi 9521 986 356 238 10.36 3.74 2.50 7.05 9 Cherode 7819 810 141 33 10.36 1.80 0.42 6.17 7641 377 342 298 4.93 3.90 10 4.48 6.16 Omassery 697 11 Kodencheri 8631 965 460 11.18 8.08 5.33 8.28 7.23 12 Chengottukavu 6323 684 307 235 10.82 4.86 3.72 Kunnamangalam 10138 353 13 262 91 3.48 2.58 0.90 4.41 14 Kunnummal 4331 336 256 1407.765.91 3.23 6.17 274 2.47 15 Perumanna 7799 193 97 3.51 1.24 4.01 16 349 653 105 6.16 11.5 1.85 6.01 Kayakkodi 5662 17 4187 666 166 123 15.91 3.96 2.946.99 Valayam 18 Thiruvallur 7657 1754 492 265 22.91 6.43 3.46 8.93 19 Balusseri 6116 816 521 148 13.34 8.52 2.42 6.30 129 17.76 7.32 20 Thurayur 3102 551 233 7.51 4.16 21 Villiyappally 7422 1198 266 108 16.14 3.58 1.46 5.52 22 Olavanna 14587 1020 1706 424 6.99 11.7 2.91 5.22 Kadalundi 570 372 23 9535 3852 40.405.98 3.90 11.32 939 272 24 5501 460 17.07 4.94 8.36 7.36 Ayancheri Narikkuni 464 207 7.93 7.91 3.53 4.76 25 5865 465

944

139

1199

657

1790

827

589

7405

6072

8051

4832

4486

7631

5396

747

850

552

652

236

177

431

Table1.1 – Indicators of Rural Infrastructure Index by panchayathwise

www.oiirj.org

Ramanattukara

Thamarassery

Maruthomkara

Narippatta

Kuttyadi

Eramala

Kakkur

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

ISSN 2249-9598 Page

12.75

2.29

14.89

13.60

39.90

10.84

10.92

111

113

408

185

46

158

342

10.0

14.0

6.86

13.4

5.26

2.32

7.99

1.50

1.86

5.07

3.83

1.03

2.07

6.34

5.56

3.98

6.18

6.65

9.89

3.75

5.73

		100 -				<u> </u>	1 - 1	<u> </u>	1.10
33	Thalakulathur	6985	660	322	263	9.45	4.61	3.77	4.18
34	Karassery	6708	1073	437	194	16.00	6.51	2.89	5.49
35	Peruvayal	10474	1314	510	243	12.55	4.87	2.32	4.32
36	Thuneri	5220	690	296	201	13.22	5.67	3.85	4.96
37	Thikkodi	6168	547	336	178	8.87	5.45	2.89	3.80
38	Perambra	7699	1543	843	235	20.04	10.9	3.05	6.99
39	Kuruvattur	8239	920	346	220	11.17	4.20	2.67	3.83
40	Velom	6001	469	502	212	7.82	8.37	3.53	4.00
41	Mavoor	6547	672	326	333	10.26	4.98	5.09	4.18
42	Chekyad	5084	711	351	243	13.99	6.90	4.78	5.15
43	Keezhariyur	3495	521	215	123	14.91	6.15	3.52	4.63
44	Kodiyathur	5658	1217	225	5	21.51	3.98	0.09	4.65
45	Nochad	6463	700	385	227	10.83	5.96	3.51	3.56
46	Feroke	11017	2325	985	151	21.10	8.94	1.37	5.48
47	Kavilumpara	5561	233	745	147	4.19	13.4	2.64	2.78
48	Meppayur	6424	961	622	232	14.96	9.68	3.61	4.54
49	Puthuppadi	8884	1290	661	519	14.52	7.44	5.84	4.59
50	Chelannur	9362	1105	458	375	11.80	4.89	4.01	3.12
51	Changaroth	7225	1233	659	151	17.07	9.12	2.09	4.31
52	Payyoli	10442	1047	675	289	10.03	6.46	2.77	2.62
53	Moodadi	7114	1208	522	505	16.98	7.34	7.10	5.04
54	Maniyur	9101	2041	642	366	22.43	7.05	4.02	5.24
55	Unnikkulam	11313	1840	1466	955	16.26	12.9	8.44	5.21
56	Cheruvannur	5500	1027	762	421	18.67	13.8	7.65	5.34
57	Koodaranji	4384	236	670	72	5.38	15.2	1.64	1.16
58	Ulliyeri	7552	2075	750	475	27.48	9.93	6.29	5.85
59	Vanimel	5427	496	1571	227	9.14	28.9	4.18	4.26
60	Mukkam	8712	1649	832	521	18.93	9.55	5.98	3.22
61	Nadauvannur	6053	844	580	255	13.94	9.58	4.21	1.40
62	Panangad	8246	1511	1141	617	18.32	13.8	7.48	3.67
63	Kottur	7620	1180	1008	402	15.49	13.2	5.28	2.41
64	Koothali	4007	839	305	283	20.94	7.61	7.06	2.70
65	Arikkulam	4332	908	508	250	20.96	11.7	5.77	2.62
66	Thiruvambadi	6676	927	523	1179	13.89	7.83	17.66	2.56
67	Atholi	7008	1557	888	724	22.22	12.6	10.33	2.88
68	Kattippara	5506	1655	871	497	30.06	15.8	9.03	4.55
69	Kizhakkoth	6948	2212	348	1618	31.84	5.01	23.29	5.56
70	Kayanna	3375	1022	558	326	30.28	16.5	9.66	3.36
71	Chakkittapara	5164	1584	625	433	30.67	12.1	8.38	1.99
72	Chemancherry	9113	2575	2258	1989	28.26	24.7	21.83	6.19
73	Kurachundu	4060	1023	710	399	25.20	17.4	9.83	0.92
74	Nanmanda	6970	3199	3092	980	45.90	44.3	14.06	6.02
75	Chathamangalam	10072	5166	6589	4222	51.29	65.4	41.92	3.91
1	0	1	-			-			1

ISSN 2249-9598 Page

Sl. No.	PANCHAYAT H	Index of Non- drinking waterfacility households	Index of Non- Electrified households	Index of Non- latrine facility households	Index of Road Network	Rural infrastructure Index	Rural infrastructure Develop in Percent
1	Koduvally	0.15	0.1	0.08	0.1	0.1075	10.75
2	Azhiyur	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.29	0.11	11.00
3	Purameri	0.13	0.09	0.02	0.23	0.1175	11.75
4	Madavoor	0.23	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.135	13.50
5	Edacheri	0.34	0.02	0.03	0.23	0.155	15.50
6	Nadapuram	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.51	0.16	16.00
7	Onchiyam	0.28	0	0	0.36	0.16	16.00
8	Kakkodi	0.16	0.05	0.06	0.41	0.17	17.00
9	Cherode	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.49	0.17	17.00
10	Omassery	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.5	0.175	17.50
11	Kodencheri	0.17	0.11	0.13	0.29	0.175	17.50
12	Chengottukavu	0.17	0.06	0.09	0.39	0.1775	17.75
13	Kunnamangalam	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.66	0.1825	18.25
14	Kunnummal	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.5	0.1925	19.25
15	Perumanna	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.7	0.195	19.50
16	Kayakkodi	0.08	0.17	0.04	0.51	0.2	20.00
17	Valayam	0.27	0.05	0.07	0.42	0.2025	20.25
18	Thiruvallur	0.4	0.09	0.08	0.23	0.2	20.00
19	Balusseri	0.22	0.12	0.06	0.48	0.22	22.00
20	Thurayur	0.3	0.11	0.1	0.38	0.2225	22.25
21	Villiyappally	0.27	0.05	0.03	0.56	0.2275	22.75
22	Olavanna	0.09	0.17	0.07	0.59	0.23	23.00
23	Kadalundi	0.74	0.08	0.09	0	0.2275	22.75
24	Ayancheri	0.29	0.07	0.2	0.38	0.235	23.50
25	Narikkuni	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.63	0.2325	23.25
26	Ramanattukara	0.2	0.15	0.03	0.55	0.2325	23.25
27	Narippatta	0	0.21	0.04	0.71	0.24	24.00
28	Thamarassery	0.25	0.1	0.12	0.49	0.24	24.00
29	Maruthomkara	0.22	0.2	0.09	0.45	0.24	24.00
30	Kuttyadi	0.73	0.07	0.02	0.14	0.24	24.00
31	Eramala	0.17	0.03	0.05	0.73	0.245	24.50
32	Kakkur	0.17	0.11	0.15	0.54	0.2425	24.25
33	Thalakulathur	0.14	0.06	0.09	0.69	0.245	24.50

Rural Infrastructure Index of Kozhikode District by Panchayathwise Table1.2-

www.oiirj.org

ISSN 2249-9598

24	17	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.50	0.0475	24.75
34	Karassery	0.27	0.09	0.07	0.56	0.2475	24.75
35	Peruvayal	0.2	0.06	0.05	0.67	0.245	24.5
36	Thuneri	0.21	0.08	0.09	0.61	0.2475	24.75
37	Thikkodi	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.72	0.2475	24.75
38	Perambra	0.35	0.16	0.07	0.42	0.25	25.00
39	Kuruvattur	0.17	0.05	0.06	0.72	0.25	25.00
40	Velom	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.7	0.2525	25.25
41	Mavoor	0.16	0.07	0.12	0.69	0.26	26.00
42	Chekyad	0.23	0.1	0.11	0.59	0.2575	25.75
43	Keezhariyur	0.25	0.08	0.08	0.64	0.2625	26.25
44	Kodiyathur	0.37	0.05	0	0.64	0.265	26.50
45	Nochad	0.17	0.08	0.08	0.75	0.27	27.00
46	Feroke	0.37	0.13	0.03	0.56	0.2725	27.25
47	Kavilumpara	0.04	0.2	0.06	0.82	0.28	28.00
48	Meppayur	0.25	0.14	0.08	0.65	0.28	28.00
49	Puthuppadi	0.24	0.1	0.14	0.65	0.2825	28.25
50	Chelannur	0.19	0.07	0.09	0.79	0.285	28.50
51	Changaroth	0.29	0.13	0.05	0.67	0.285	28.50
52	Payyoli	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.84	0.285	28.50
53	Moodadi	0.29	0.1	0.17	0.6	0.29	29.00
54	Maniyur	0.39	0.1	0.09	0.58	0.29	29.00
55	Unnikkulam	0.27	0.19	0.2	0.59	0.3125	31.25
56	Cheruvannur	0.32	0.2	0.18	0.57	0.3175	31.75
57	Koodaranji	0.06	0.23	0.04	0.98	0.3275	32.75
58	Ulliveri	0.49	0.14	0.15	0.53	0.3275	32.75
59	Vanimel	0.13	0.44	0.1	0.68	0.3375	33.75
60	Mukkam	0.32	0.14	0.14	0.78	0.345	34.50
61	Nadauvannur	0.23	0.14	0.1	0.95	0.355	35.50
62	Panangad	0.31	0.2	0.18	0.74	0.3575	35.75
63	Kottur	0.26	0.19	0.12	0.86	0.3575	35.75
64	Koothali	0.36	0.11	0.17	0.83	0.3675	36.75
65	Arikkulam	0.36	0.17	0.14	0.84	0.3775	37.75
66	Thiruvambadi	0.23	0.11	0.42	0.84	0.4	40.00
67	Atholi	0.39	0.19	0.24	0.81	0.4075	40.75
68	Kattinnara	0.54	0.23	0.21	0.61	0.4075	40.75
69	Kizhakkoth	0.51	0.07	0.55	0.55	0.4375	43 75
70	Kayanna	0.50	0.07	0.33	0.55	0.1575	45.00
71	Chakkittanara	0.55	0.18	0.23	0.77	0.4575	45 75
72	Chemancherry	0.55	0.10	0.2	0.7	0.4725	47.75
72	Kurachundu	0.51	0.57	0.32	0.49	0.4723	48.50
73	Nanmanda	0.43	0.20	0.23	0.51	0.403	50.00
74	Chothomonaclar	0.03	0.07	0.33	0.31	0.39	01.75
15	Chathannangalam	0.96	1	1	0.71	0.9173	91./3





www.oiirj.org

The table no. 1 shows panchayath wise indicators and related data of Kozhikkode district. In Chathamangalam Panchayath there are 51.29 % households had no facility for drinking water. Nanmanda and Kadalundi are the other panchayaths which has 45.90 % and 40.40% of households with no facility for drinking water. Only 2.29 % households in Narippatta Panchayath receive proper drinking water facility. The Map 1.2 shows the panchayath wise index of non-availability of drinking water facility in the households of Kozhikkode district.

There are 65.42 % and 44.36% of non-electrified households in Chathamangalam and Nanmanda panchayath respectively. Whereas in Onchiyam panchayath, the total non-electrified households is only 0.67 percent. The Map 1.3 show the panchayath wise index of non- electrified households of Kozhikkode district.

In Chathamangalam panchayath 41.92% of households have no latrine facility. Kizhakoth panchayath comes next in lack of proper latrine facility with 23.29percent households have no latrine facility. Kodiyathur panchayath ranks first in latrine facilitated households with only 0.09% households left to have proper latrine facility. The Map 1.4 shows the panchayath wise index of households with no latrine facility.

In the case of road network Kadalundi panchayath have well connected road network. The road density of Kadalundi panchayath is 11.32 km per sq.km. Madavoor and Koduvally are the other panchayaths which have high density of road network with 10.42 and 10.30km per sq.km respectively. Kurachundu is the largest panchayath of Kozhikode district which lack in road density with 0.92 km per sq.km. It is due its highly rugged topography and large concentration of forest area. The Map 1.5 shows the panchayathwise index of road network in Kozhikode district.

6. Conclusion

The map 1.6 shows the Panchayath wise rural infrastructure development of Kozhikode district. There are 16 panchayaths which have to travel 20 percentage of the distance more to reach the level of panchayath with best infrastructure. It shows that there are 16 panchayaths that achieved very high development in terms of rural infrastructure when compared to others. There are 50 panchayaths categorised in highly developed panchayaths which has to develop their infrastructure 20% to 40% more to reach the level of Panchayath with best infrastructure.

Out of 75 panchayaths, 66 panchayaths possess a well-built rural infrastructure. Eight panchayaths categorized as medium infrastructure developed panchayaths have to improve their infrastructure facilities 40% to 60% more to reach the level of Panchayaths with best infrastructure. Chathamangalam is the one and only panchayath which has to increase its infrastructure growth to 91.75% in order to reach the level of Panchayaths with best infrastructure facilities.





6. References

- 1. Ahmed, R and C, Donovan (1992) Issues of Infrastructural Development: A Synthesis of the Literature, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, D.C., U.S.A
- 2. Ashok and Balasubramanian (2009) Role of Infrastructure in Productivity and diversification of Agriculture. SANEI, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad, Pakistan.
- 3. Antle, J. M. (1983), "Infrastructure and Aggregate Agricultural Productivity: International Evidence", Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp.609-619.
- 4. Barnes, D. F. and Binswanger H. P. (1986) "Impact of Rural Electrification and Infrastructure on Agricultural Changes", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp.26-34.
- 5. Binswanger, H. P, Khandker S. R. and Rosenzweig M. R. (1993)How Infrastructure and Financial Institutions Affect Agricultural Output and Investment in India, Journal of Development Economics, Vol. 41, No. 2,pp.337-366.
- 6. Deshpande, R (2006)Karnataka"s Agricultural Policy 2006. Bangalore: Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, Government of Karnataka.
- 7. Fan S, Hazell P and Thorat S (1999). Linkages between Government Spending, Growth, Poverty in Rural India. International Food Policy Research Institute, WashingtonD.C.
- 8. Felloni F, Wahl T, Wand Schneider P and Gilbert, J (2001) Infrastructure and Agricultural Production: Cross- Country Evidence and Implications for China. Washington StateUniversity.
- 9. Ghosh, B, and De, P (2004) How Do Different Categories of Infrastructure Affect Development? Evidence from Indian States. Economic and Political Weekly, 39 (42): 4645-4657.
- 10. Panchayath level Statistics 2011, Kozhikode District, Department of Economics and Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India
- 11. Satish.P (2007), Rural Infrastructure and Growth: An Overview, Ind. Jn. of Agri. Econ. Vol. 62, No.1, Jan.-March2007
- 12. SoumyaManjunath and ElumalaiKannan (2015) Effect of Rural Infrastructure on Agricultural Development: District Level analysis in Karnataka, Institute For Social And Economic Change, Bangalore,India
- 13. Spencer D (1994) Infrastructure and Technology Constraints to Agricultural Development in the Humid and Sub Humid Tropics of Africa. IFPRI, Environment and Production Technology Division,EPTD Discussion PaperNo.3.
- 14. Srivastava SK, Dutt CBS, Nagaraja R, Meena Rani HC, Badyopadhayay S andHegdeVS and Jayaramn V (2007) Geoinformatics in support of food security and poverty alleviation: A perspective based on national wasteland mapping project, In Geoinformatics applications in Agriculture, AK Sing and UK Chopra (Eds.), New India Publishing Agency, and New Delhi, India.