Chapter – 15

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIVES

15.1. INTRODUCTION

Based on the issues, problems and potentials evolved from the study of settlements and within the frame work of the goals and objectives, the key sectors, where planning interventions are required are identified. We have the spatial structure of the district which is evolved from the hierarchy of settlements, connectivity and activity pattern. The environmental aspects of the district are also studied. Based on the above, and incorporating the spirit of the development goals, development concept has been formulated. Subsequently development zones were delineated, transferring the development concept into ground. Now, based on the tentative development concept, development policies have to be framed. This chapter attempt to develop the General Policies and Strategies for integrated and concept based planned development of the District. The desirable directions of future development of the district, evolved in the District Spatial Plan are also summed up in this chapter.

The development concept derived for the district aim at

- Environmental protection and sustainable development
- Optimum utilisation of resources
- Integration of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors
- Ensuring local economic development and generation of better opportunities
- Balanced development and equitable distribution of facilities
- Attain certain level of self sufficiency in production sectors

15.2 GENERAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Within the framework of Goals, Objectives and the Development Concept the general District Development Policy can be stated as

“To make the district a thriving economic growth hub of the state by enhancing economy through optimum utilization of resources while conserving its environmentally sensitive areas where equitable distribution of facilities enable people to live a better quality life.”

15.3. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES – 2021

Future development strategies for the district have been formulated based on findings of analysis, development concept and the development policy. In view of the development policy the strategies are grouped as follows:

1. Environmental Protection & Sustainable Development Strategies.
2. Strategies to enhance the economic growth through optimum utilization of resources
3. Social welfare strategies/ Strategies for provision of equitable distribution of facilities

15.3.1 Environmental Protection & Sustainable Development Strategies

To attain long-term sustainability of natural resources, the land utilization pattern must be designed to ensure that the natural basis of living is sustained in the long run, i.e. the use of land should correspond to its natural potential. Environmental damage, already occurred shall be mitigated and damaging developments shall be avoided in future.
✓ Surveillance of natural eco systems and unique bio diversity in the western gaht reserve forest area of the district.
✓ Conservation of unique “kole land” areas which act as food granaries within the district
✓ Protecting flora, fauna, water and soil through traditional methods.
✓ Enhance the non conventional energy sources like solar energy, tidal energy and wind energy.
✓ Eco friendly, sustainable and judicial utilization of natural resources and environmental wealth of the district for local economic growth through eco tourism, value added products, extraction of resources within the carrying capacity limits and so forth.
✓ Prevention of reclamaiton/conversion of kole land / paddy lands
✓ Conservation of water bodies and natural drainage networks.
✓ Enhance the ground water recharging and rainwater harvesting to improve the ground water table and thus to solve water scarcity problems of the district to the extent possible.
✓ Abatement of water, air and noise pollution.
✓ Developing efficient and sustainable solid waste management system

15.3.2 Strategies to enhance the economic growth through optimum utilization of resources

♦ Develop agricultural sector as one of the economic bases of the District as most of the agricultural areas of the district are concentrated in the intensive agriculture zone of the district and general character of most of the settlements are rural. This can be achieved through:
  ✓ Developing sustainable agriculture which involves three aspects: an economically viable agricultural production system, the maintenance or enhancement of the natural resource base and eco-systems affected by agricultural activities, and the provision of natural amenities, including landscapes.
  ✓ Conversion of fallow land and waste land into agricultural land
  ✓ Restrict diversion of prime agricultural lands for other purposes
  ✓ Adoption of modernization techniques to improve production of goods and thus to attain certain level of self sufficiency in food crops.
  ✓ Develop agro based industries and food processing units in the Intensive Agricultural Zone and increase the income of the district.
  ✓ Create an administrative framework which can promote integration.
  ✓ Co-ordination of various agencies such as environment, irrigation, agriculture and soil and water conservation etc.

♦ Develop animal husbandry sector complementary to agricultural sector through

  ✓ Augmenting the production potentialities of livestock and poultry and thus increasing the production of milk, egg and meat.
  ✓ Providing necessary and timely modern veterinary assistance and health cover to the livestock and poultry.
  ✓ Improve infrastructure facilities; implement schemes for the development of livestock and poultry products for self sufficiency.
  ✓ Restoration and protection of grazing lands

♦ Develop tourism as a major sector of economy through various measures such as

  ✓ Improve infrastructure facilities and connectivity network
  ✓ Make proper waste management plants/systems in tourist centers.
  ✓ Provide Guided Tours.
  ✓ Build better co-ordination between line departments and agencies for time bound implementation of tourism projects.
  ✓ Start tourism study centre.
 ✓ Protect beach area from natural threats.
 ✓ Harness the direct and multiplier effects of tourism for employment generation, economic development and providing impetus to rural tourism.
 ✓ Focus on domestic tourism as a major driver of tourism growth;
 ✓ Acknowledge the critical role of private sector with government working as a pro-active facilitator and catalyst.
 ✓ Create and develop integrated tourism circuits based on India’s unique civilization, heritage and culture in partnership with States, private sector and other agencies

♦ Develop fisheries sector to enhance local economic growth through various measures such as
 ✓ Promote fish markets, fish preservation and production units, export and import of marine products, ice plants, aquaculture farms, ornamental fish trading units, fish seed farms, fish farmers clubs, value added marine product outlet units, development of fish harbour & boat building yards, production and maintenance units of machineries in the ‘accelerated growth zone – marine’ of the district.
 ✓ Increase salt water fishing harvest
 ✓ Training in inland fish farming, maintenance of fishing equipment, and in fishing skills.
 ✓ Improve equipment availability to fishermen

♦ Developing Thrissur-Kochi corridor as an Economic Development Corridor through various measures such as
 ✓ Promoting industries, industrial parks, Special Economic Zones (SEZ’s), IT & Info Parks, Quality Education and Health care institutions etc

 ✓ Enhance the small scale and house hold industrial activities which support value addition of agriculture, fisheries and marine products.
 ✓ Provision of trained manpower in par with the anticipated demand due to industrial growth
 ✓ Need to preserve the environment and ensure the efficient use of available resources in a prominent way.

15.3.3. Social welfare strategies/ Strategies for provision of equitable distribution of facilities

 ✓ Safeguard the individual rights of every person in view of the principle that every human being has the right to live and enjoy the basic necessities of life
 ✓ Planning and preparedness to prevent or mitigate the effects of problems encountered by vulnerable populations.
 ✓ Develop, at different levels, the appropriate specific social policies and strategies
 ✓ To monitor the economic, socio-cultural, political and technological interests of the population, paying special attention to the needs and rights of minorities.
 ✓ Developing indicators and quality standards in order to measure and evaluate the impact of social welfare/social security programmes and implementing programmes to fill the gaps identified
 ✓ Providing a hierarchial system of settlements/ nodes supported with a network of transport corridors so as to ensure equitable distribution of facilities in the district

15.4 DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIVES

The district spatial plan for Thrissur aim at planned sustainable and integrated spatial development of the district. In connection with the preparation of the Plan
detailed studies of the profile and regional setting of the district, trend and level of urbanization in the district, economic base and regional connectivity of the district etc were conducted leading to evolution of functional character and hierarchy of settlements of the district. Further the activity pattern of each Local Government is evolved by integrating urban profile (urban/non urban), functional character (Urban/Semi Urban/Semi Rural/Rural) and land use concentration pattern (Urban/Agricultural/Plantation/forest) of Local Governments in the district. The spatial structure of the district is evolved by integrating the activity pattern, regional connectivity and hierarchy of settlements. The development goals and objectives of the district were derived based on findings of various studies. The tentative development concept of the district is formulated by synthesis of findings of studies in the orbit of goals and objectives over the district platform. The development concept so derived will provide the required frame work for integrated development of the district. Broad development policy for the district and the strategies to achieve them were also framed. The development directions of Thrissur district evolved in the District Spatial Plan for the district are consolidated hereunder:

15.4.1 Future Urban Profile

Following local governments are expected to define the future urban profile of the District.

1. Thrissur Municipal Corporation
2. Guruvayur Municipal Council
3. Chavakkad Municipal Council
4. Irinjalakkuda Municipal Council
5. Kodungallur Municipal Council
6. Chalakkudy Municipal Council
7. Kunnamkulam Municipal Council
8. Valappad
9. Edavilangu
10. Pavaratty
11. Adat
12. Manalur
13. Cherpu
14. Eriyad
15. Sreenarayanapuram
16. Methala
17. Puukkad
18. Mala

The likely future urban profile of the district evolved is shown in the table 15.1.

LSGs adjacent to Thrissur Municipal Corporation and those along the National Highway can be assumed to attain urban status in the next 10 years and the remaining LSGs to become urban within the next 20 years. Five LSGs (Adat Grama Panchayat, Pavaratty Grama Panchayat, Eriyad Grama Panchayat, Mala Grama Panchayat, Methala Grama Panchayat) will attain urban status in 2011 and six LSGs (Edavilangu Grama Panchayat, Valappad Grama Panchayat, Sreenarayanapuram Grama Panchayat, Pudukkad Grama Panchayat, Manalur Grama Panchayat, Cherpu Grama Panchayat) will attain urban status in 2021.

The future urban profile of Thrissur District showing the existing urban local governments and the LSGs that will attain urban status by 2011 and by 2021 is represented in Fig 8.9 of Chapter 8.

15.4.2 Development zones and functions of settlements

a. Development zones

The tentative development concept formulated for Thrissur District has given due respect to the unique cultural and heritage character of the district, optimum utilization of resources, self sufficiency in production
Table 15.1: Future urban profile of the District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Urban areas</th>
<th>Future probable urban areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Thrissur Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>1. Valappad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Kunnamkulam Municipal Council</td>
<td>2. Edavilangu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irinjalakkuda Municipal Council</td>
<td>4. Adat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodungallur Municipal Council</td>
<td>5. Manalur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guruvayur Municipal Council</td>
<td>6. Cherpu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chavakkad Municipal Council</td>
<td>7. Eriyad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Sreenarayanapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Mehtala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Pudukkad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Mala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

sctors, local economic growth and above all conservation of environmentally sensitive areas of the district. As per the development concept thus derived, the district is divided into eight development zones and future hierarchy of each settlement and node are set and a future transportation network connecting the higher order settlements and nodes are planned (See fig 14.9 of Chapter 14). A development zone is delineated by grouping the settlements possessing similar major economic activity pattern as per the settlement studies. In other words, the thrust development sector of each Grama Panchayat or Municipal Council is specified.

The Development Zones evolved for Thrissur district and the nature of developments suggested in each zone are as given in Table 15.2.

The Development Zone in which each local government of the district is included is given in Annex 18.

b. Functions of settlements

The function of a settlement is determined by combining the effect of activity pattern and the zones which are derived from the development concept. The proposed major functions of settlements in Thrissur district derived through integrating their existing activity pattern and the nature of developments suggested in the development zone(s) in which they are included are as given hereunder:

Whatever may be the major function identified for a settlement, if any part of the settlement fall in Environmental Concern Zone, developments that may adversely affect the environmental concerns of that zone shall not be permitted in such parts. In the case of Environmental Concern Zone along coastal areas regulations like CRZ will be applicable. In the case of kole lands and other wet lands included in Environmental Concern Zone, agriculture and allied activities that are non detrimental to the environmental concerns of the area are allowable. Forest related primary activities including eco tourism; Aromatic & Medicinal plant production, aorestation, plantation etc will be permitted in non forest areas of Environmental Concern Zone along eastern high land areas of the district.
Thrissur Municipal Corporation falls in the Multifunction zone I and the main activity of Thrissur Municipal Corporation is tertiary activity and will act as a service centre for the entire district and will be seat of Higher order facilities like super specialty hospitals/other major health institutions, five star hotels, IT parks, educational facilities etc. Besides, Thrissur Municipal Corporation acts as cultural centre of District as well as the state. Thrissur Municipal Corporation has also good role in industrial sector also. This zone is surrounded by intensive agriculture zone. So agro and allied industries like processing units, value addition units etc in this connection also have potential. Suitable projects and programmes are to be implemented to exploit the urban potential of this zone.

Municipal towns of Guruvayoor, Irinjalakkuda, Kodungalloor, Kunnamkulam, Chavakkad and Grama Panchayats of Eriyad and Methala fall in Multifunction Zone II. Here the basic function is tertiary activities of second order. These LSGs will act as a service centers for the respective hinter lands and is very much suitable for industries utilizing agricultural produces of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Development Zones</th>
<th>Nature of developments suggested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Environmental Concern Zone</td>
<td>Developments that will not adversely affect the environmental concerns of the area viz. cultivation, forest related primary activities including eco tourism; Aromatic &amp; Medicinal plant cultivation, afforestation, plantation etc. as the case may be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Intensive Agricultural Zone</td>
<td>Agriculture related activities, Small scale industries promote value addition of production from agriculture and animal husbandry ie production units, chocolate production, coir industry, oil factory, Milk societies, Cattle feed etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Economic Development Corridor (EDC)</td>
<td>Large and medium scale industries, industrial park, , Quality Education and Health service institutions etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Accelerated Growth Zone – Industrial</td>
<td>Large and small scale and house hold industrial activities which support value addition of agriculture, fisheries and marine products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Accelerated Growth Zone – Institutional</td>
<td>Infrastructure facilities including Hospitals, Health Institutions and educational facilities, industries etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Accelerated Growth Zone – Marine</td>
<td>Industries accelerate marine products, fishing etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Multifunction Zone I</td>
<td>First order service activities, IT parks, Tourism, banking, infrastructure facilities, Real estate, textile, gold industry, Printing industry, brick and tile industry etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Multifunction Zone II</td>
<td>Second order service activities, tourism, banking, infrastructure facilities, Real estate, textile, Printing industry, brick and tile industry etc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 15.2 – Nature of developments suggested in various development zones**
DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIVES

hinterland. Second order Service activities, Tourism, banking, infrastructure facilities, Real estate, textile Industry, Printing industry, brick and tile industry etc will be promoted here.

- Grama Panchayats of Kadavallur, Chelakkara, Desamangalam, Elavally, Erumapetty, Kadangode, Kandanassery, Kondazhy, Kuzhur, Madakkathara, Mulloorkara, Nadathara, Panjal, Pariyaram, Pazhayannoor, Pookkode, Thekkumkara, Thiruvilwamala, Vadakkancherry, Vadakkekkad, Vallathol Nagar, Varavoor and Velur fall fully in Intensive Agriculture Zone. These Grama Panchayats will specialize in primary agriculture and allied activities. Tertiary service sector activities including eco tourism, farm tourism etc which are in conformity in the zone can also be promoted.

Portions of Grama Panchayats of Arimpur, Athirapilly, Chazur, Kattakampal, Kodassery, Pananchery, Porkulam, Punnayur, Punnayurkulam, Puthur, Tholur, Varanthurappilly that fall in Intensive Agriculture Zone are in Environmental Concern Zone. Agriculture and allied activities that are non detrimental to the environmental concerns of the area are allowable here.

- Grama Panchayats of Avanur, Avinissery, Karalam, Mala, Mulamkunnathukavu, Mundathokode, Paralam, Poormangalam, Poyya, Vallachira fall, fully in Accelerated Growth Zone – Industries. Grama Panchayats of Kodakara and Neemanikkara fall, fully in Economic Development Corridor (EDC). Some areas of Puthenchira and Vellangallur grama panchayats fall in EDC and the remaining portion of these grama panchayats fall in Accelerated Growth Zone – Industries. These Grama Panchayats may specialise in micro, small, medium and large industries to trigger the development impulses with priority to value addition of primary production (agriculture, marine etc...) and local resources. Non polluting service sector industries like IT can also be promoted. Tertiary/service sector activities to support secondary sector activities are also promoted. Large and medium scale industries, industrial park, IT & Info Parks, Quality Education and Health service institutions etc are suggested in LSGs along Economic Development Corridor (EDC).

- Kaiparamba Grama Panchyat is in the Accelerated Growth Zone – Institutional. The Grama Panchayat will specialize in service sector institutions like health, education, research and training along the transportation corridors and primary agriculture activity in hinter land area.

- Grama Panchayats of Orumanayoor & Pavaratty fall, fully in Accelerated Growth Zone Marine. These Grama Panchayats will specialize in production, value addition and marketing of marine produces and all allied activities. Also portions of Grama Panchayats of Edathuruthy, Edavilangu, Engadiur, Kadappuram, Kaippamangalam, Mathilakom, Nattia, Perinjanam, Sreenarayanapuram, Thalikulam, Vadanappally and Valappad that are not in Environmental Concern Zone are in Accelerated Growth Zone Marine. In such areas, Marine Activities viz. production, value addition and marketing of marine produces, allied tertiary sector developments (trade & commerce) are proposed. Agricultural activities will be continued in potential agricultural areas.

- Grama Panchayats of Kattur & Padiyur fall partly in Accelerated Growth Zone Marine & partly in Accelerated Growth Zone - Industrial and hence the proposed function of these LSGs is Secondary Activity with supporting Tertiary Activities. Accelerated industrial development, mainly focusing on marine
produces with supporting developments in trade and commerce are suggested in these LSGs.

- Kolazhy Grama Panchayat falls in Accelerated Growth Zone - Institutional & Accelerated Growth Zone - Industrial. The proposed function of the Grama Panchayat is secondary activity with supporting tertiary activity. We can promote secondary sector industrial activity together with supporting tertiary service sector activities like industrial training institutions etc.

- Portion of Porathissery Grama Panchayat that falls in Accelerated Growth Zone - Industries is in Environmental Concern Zone. Similarly, Portion of Velukkara Grama Panchayat that falls in Economic Development Corridor and Accelerated Growth Zone - Industrial is in Environmental Concern Zone. The proposed functions of the Grama Panchayats are secondary activity, but in areas that fall in Environmental Concern Zone, any developments that may adversely affect the environment shall not be permitted.

- The activity pattern of Grama Panchayats of Muriyad and Cherppu is primary activity (Agriculture). At the same time, Muriyad Grama Panchayat is included in Intensive agricultural zone, Economic Development Corridor (EDC), Accelerated growth zone-industrial and Environmental Concern Zone. Similarly, Cherppu Grama Panchayat falls in Intensive Agriculture Zone, Accelerated Growth Zone-Industrial and Environmental Concern Zone. Therefore function of these two grama panchayats derived is primary activity with support to secondary activity.

- Grama Panchayats of Alagappa Nagar, Alur, Annamanada, Kadukutty, Koratty, Melur, Parappukkara, Pudukkad and Thrikkur are along Economic Development Corridor (EDC). However, considerable portions of these LSGs are in the Intensive agriculture zone. So the main function of these LSGs is primary activity. Secondary activities which support the agriculture related activities will be promoted here. Promotion of large and medium scale industries, industrial park, IT & Info Parks, Quality Education and Health service institutions etc are suggested along Economic Development Corridor (EDC).

- Grama Panchayats of Manalur, Mullassery, Thaikkad, Thanniyam Anthikkad and Venkitanghu fall in Intensive agriculture zone & Accelerated Growth Zone- Marine. The basic function of these Grama Panchayats is primary along with secondary. The agriculture related activities along with Industrial activities support Marine activities viz. production, value addition and marketing of marine produces and agriculture activities can be promoted here. Portions of Anthikkad and Venkitanghu Grama Panchayats fall in Environmental Concern Zone also. The basic function of these Grama Panchayats is primary along with secondary. The agriculture related activities along with Industrial activities support Marine activities viz. production, value addition and marketing of marine produces and agriculture activities can be promoted here.
The activity pattern of Adat Grama Panchayat is primary activity. The Grama Panchayat is included in Intensive agriculture zone, Accelerated growth zone-Institutional and Environmental concern zone. The basic function of the Grama Panchayat is derived as primary activity. Tertiary sector activities will be promoted in the Institutional Growth Zone.

The activity pattern of Mattathur Grama Panchayat is primary activity (Plantation). The Grama Panchayat is included in Intensive agriculture zone, Economic Development Corridor (EDC) and Environmental concern zone. The basic function of the Grama panchayat is primary activity because major portion falls in the Intensive agriculture zone.

Chalakudy Municipal Council is one among the five sub-regional centers proposed in the district. Hence the proposed function of the Municipal Council is Tertiary Activity, even though the Municipal Council is included in the Development Zones of Intensive Agriculture Zone and Economic Development Corridor (EDC).

15.4.3 Hierarchy of settlements

Balanced development of the district and equitable distribution of facilities to its population are aimed at in the Plan. Hence a hierarchial system of settlements is proposed in the district with one regional centre, 5 sub – regional centers and 7 service centers. The future hierarchy of settlement of the district evolved shows that Thrissur Municipal Corporation is the regional centre of the District. Chalakkudy Municipal Council, Irinjalakkuda Municipal Council, Kunnamkulam Municipal Council and Grama Panchayats of Chelakkara and Mattathur are the proposed sub – regional centers. Kodungallur Municipal Council, Guruvayur Municipal Council, and others.

Figure 15.1 Function of settlement – Thrissur District
Council and Grama Panchayats of Alagappanagar, Pananchery, Venkitangu, Valappad and Wadakkanchery are the proposed service centers. The suggested hierarchy of settlements is as shown in figure 15.2.

The service area of the regional centre is the entire Thrissur District. The service area and service population of the sub-regional centers and service centers is given in Annexe 15.

15.4.4 Future Connectivity

Equitable distribution of facilities to the district population calls for proper connectivity between settlements of different hierarchies. Existing transportation network need to be augmented by way of upgrading, providing new linkages etc. Incorporating the spatial distribution of settlements of different hierarchies with the existing transportation network, a conceptual road network is evolved for the district as shown in figure 9.5 of Chapter 9. The conceptual road network thus evolved is superimposed over the existing road network to suggest proposed road network for the District.

The proposed district road network contains mainly following types of roads:
1. Ring Road around Thrissur Municipal Corporation
2. Radial Roads (1st order Road) – connecting Regional Centre with Sub-Regional Centers
3. Loop connecting Sub-Regional Centers
4. Roads connecting loop road with service centres.

Some routes of radial roads, loop roads and by-passes are suggested in the road network by considering the hierarchy of settlements. As far as the linkage between the Regional Centre and Sub-Regional Centers is concerned, there already exists a radial pattern of roads which support the planning concept of road

Fig. 15.2 Suggested hierarchy of settlements
network for a first order settlement which is centrally located.

The proposed district road network is shown in figure 9.6 of Chapter 9.

15.4.5 Future Population Content & Work Participation rate

The population of Thrissur district is analyzed based on various parameters like population density, population growth rate, population concentration pattern etc. The spatial agglomeration pattern of population clearly shows that the transportation corridors, especially the national highways, passing through the district play a crucial role in formulating the spatial concentration pattern of population. Other determinants are social and physical character of coastal areas, nearness to existing urban areas etc.

Three distinct zones can be earmarked based on the distribution of the gross population density. The eastern high land region of the district shows the least gross population density value of less than 750 population/sq km. The LSGs in the mid land region is having a gross population density range of 750-1500 people/sq km. The highest population density is seen in the coastal belt of the district which falls in the range 1500-3200 people/sq km.

When projected based on trend, the population of the district will be 3,286,439 by 2021(growth rate 4.21%). But as per the district development concept, accelerated growth of population is envisaged in some of the development zones on account of the development anticipated in those zones. Based on the district development concept natural growth in Environmental Concern Zone, enhanced growth in Intensive Agricultural Zone, moderate enhanced growth along Economic Development Corridor (EDC) & Accelerated Growth Zone – Institutional, high enhanced growth in Accelerated Growth Zone – Industrial & Multifunctional Zones of the district are expected. A reversion in the trend of out migration from the district is expected through planned interventions. So the 2021 population of the district is projected to be 3,405,062 with an in-

**Table 15.3: Zone wise population in 2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Induced growth rate – Projected in 2021</th>
<th>Population in 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Environmental concern zone</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>115468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Intensive agricultural zone</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>954248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Economic Development Corridor (EDC)</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>533394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Accelerated growth zone - industrial</td>
<td>10.08</td>
<td>363030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Accelerated growth zone - institutional</td>
<td>8.80</td>
<td>271281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Accelerated growth zone - Marine</td>
<td>5.02</td>
<td>527465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Multifunctional zone I</td>
<td>7.88</td>
<td>372965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Multifunctional zone II</td>
<td>5.37</td>
<td>267211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The existing occupational structure of the district clearly shows that there is a declining trend in the production sector and increasing trend in service sector. Secondary sector also takes a determinant role in the district’s economy. It is observed that rural areas of the district are slowly withdrawing from primary sector and started depending more on the service sector. The boundary distinguishing the character of rural and urban areas is narrowing down.

It is clear that primary workers are more concentrated in high land region and some mid land LSGS. Secondary workers are concentrated in the mid land region and some coastal LSGS and the tertiary workers are more concentrated in and around the urban areas.

The projected occupation structure of the district is mainly based on the development concept derived and projected population which is already explained. As per the likely impact in the occupational structure due to future developments, increase in work force is expected in 7 out of the 8 development zones. The work participation rate in Thrissur District is expected to increase from 32.12% in 2001 to 36% in 2021. The projected occupational structure is given in Table 15.4.

The occupation structure of Thrissur district clearly shows that the percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers are 5% and 9% respectively in 2001. And it is increased to 7% and 12% respectively in 2021. The percentage of Household industrial workers also show increasing trend (5% in 2001 & 6% in 2021) in 2021. The development proposals in agriculture sector are a major component in increasing the work participation rate. The boost in agricultural activities is expected to arrest the dilution in the economic base of the District in its rural areas.