



White Paper

# Why Kerala's Cities Failed to Become Economic Engines

## Urbanised Without Urban Power

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Kerala is among India's most urbanised regions in practice, yet it remains one of the weakest in urban economic governance. Continuous habitation, high population density, and intense mobility should have produced powerful city economies. Instead, Kerala's cities function as administrative service zones rather than engines of growth. This outcome is not a result of geography or culture. It is a consequence of political design that never granted cities real economic authority.

## Density Without Strategy

Cities create value through density. Proximity enables specialisation, labour mobility, innovation spillovers, and efficient service delivery. In successful economies, density is actively shaped through planning and institutions. In Kerala, density emerged by default. Mixed-use development exists without coordination. Housing, commerce, transport, and employment grew together, but without an economic strategy to turn proximity into productivity. Congestion increased, but agglomeration benefits remained weak.

## Municipalities Without Economic Mandates

Kerala's municipalities are structurally limited. Local governments manage sanitation, permits, and minor infrastructure, but they lack clear economic mandates. City administrations are not evaluated on job creation, enterprise density, productivity growth, or investment attraction. Political representatives are rewarded for grievance redressal and welfare delivery, not for economic outcomes. As a result, cities behave like service administrators rather than growth leaders.

## Fragmented Governance, Diffused Accountability

Urban regions in Kerala are split across multiple municipalities and panchayats. Economic activity spills across these boundaries, but governance does not. Transport systems, housing markets, labour flows, and commercial clusters operate at a metropolitan scale, while authority remains fragmented. No single institution owns city-level outcomes. When responsibility is diffused, strategy disappears. Planning becomes reactive and incremental rather than coherent.

## Planning for Movement, Not for Value

Urban planning in Kerala prioritised movement over value creation. Roads were built to ease congestion, not to anchor logistics or industrial corridors. Public transport expanded without aligning land use around stations and depots. Housing developed without proximity to employment hubs. Infrastructure spending improved access, but it did not integrate production, services, and mobility into economic systems.

## Leadership Without Continuity

Cities require professional leadership with continuity, autonomy, and technical depth. In Kerala, urban leadership roles are often short-tenured and politically constrained. Mayors and municipal heads operate with limited executive authority and narrow fiscal capacity. Urban leadership becomes a stepping stone rather than a serious executive assignment. Economic planning, which demands long-term commitment, rarely survives electoral churn.

## Smart Cities Without Smart Governance

Urban missions and smart city programs introduced technology and capital, but not institutional reform. Sensors, apps, and command centres were layered onto weak governance structures. Projects focused on visible infrastructure rather than economic capability. Without empowered city governments, technology improved monitoring but did not improve value creation. Smart tools without economic intent delivered cosmetic modernisation.

## Cities Without Economic Identity

Kerala's major cities possess distinct strengths, yet policy treats them uniformly. No city is explicitly mandated to become a logistics hub, a research centre, a creative economy cluster, or a manufacturing node at scale. Kochi, Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Thrissur, and Kollam follow similar administrative templates despite different economic potentials. Uniform governance produced uniform underperformance.

## The Cost of Urban Underperformance

The consequences are now visible. Cities attract people but struggle to retain talent. Enterprise formation remains dispersed. High-value services cluster weakly. Informality

persists despite education. Urban living costs rise without corresponding productivity gains. Cities consume resources but do not compound value.

### Urbanisation Is Not Growth

Urbanisation without urban governance is not development. It is congestion management. Kerala's challenge is not to build more cities, but to empower the ones it already has. Cities need economic mandates, fiscal autonomy, professional leadership, and outcome-based accountability. Density alone does not create prosperity. Governance does.

Until Kerala treats cities as engines rather than service centres, growth will remain scattered and shallow.