

## SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

MISS MARYKUTTY.

The urban growth of Calicut was not different from other medieval towns in Kerala. It was trade potential that developed the city of Calicut. The port market was separated from local market and it was under the control of the kingdom. Towns and Ports are related with the areas of forelands and hinterlands. They are connected with a port by means of riverine and land transport system. The Arab traders and *paradesi* merchants received all the facilities for the export and import facilities. Expansion of trade and commerce of Calicut port had significant impact on regional politics and social organizations. Calicut emerged as the most important spice market town with the support of Arab traders on the western coast of India to fulfil the requirements of European markets located at Venice. Thus the Malabar economy entered the sphere of world economy by virtue of its active role in global trade through the Al Karimi merchants and other west Asian traders even before the coming of the Europeans into India. This made the Zamorin of Calicut the richest ruler of Coastal Western India.

Urbanism points to the behavioural aspects of urban life, to a particular way of life in a city. Calicut was growing as a medieval city and urbanism reflected in every sphere of its life. The intensive trade, both external and internal incorporated the port-city of Calicut to world economy. By the beginning of 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century Malabar became the focal point in pepper trade and in the beginning of 15<sup>th</sup> century Calicut had developed into a great emporium of international trade.

The cultural role by the port-city was that it introduced the great temple of the King, palaces, luxuries, festivals and buildings of bungalow types. The religious festivals of Mamankam were not only religious but also an occasion of pomp and power of the emperor of Kerala. There were beautiful avenues of flowering trees and well laid out streets in Calicut. As remarked by K.V. Krishna Ayyar, "the rapid rise of Calicut was due, not so much to its geographical advantages, nor even to the coming of the Moors and the Chinese, as to the character and policy of Zamorins which induced them to flock to this port in such large numbers".