

# Colonial Exploitation and Environmental Degradation in Malabar, India

Shobha Karinchan<sup>1</sup>, Saranya T. S.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Associate Professor, Department of History, Government Brennen College, Kerala, India  
Corresponding Author Email: [shobakarinchan\[at\]gmail.com](mailto:shobakarinchan[at]gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor, AIBHAS, Amity University Bengaluru, India  
Email: [saranya.t.sathish\[at\]gmail.com](mailto:saranya.t.sathish[at]gmail.com)

**Abstract:** Colonial expansion and industrial capitalism profoundly reshaped ecological systems across the Global South, with long-lasting consequences for local environments and communities. This study examines the relationship between colonial exploitation and environmental degradation in Malabar, a region that experienced intensive ecological transformation under British rule. Drawing on historical records, colonial administrative policies, and environmental narratives, the paper analyses how the British colonial economy restructured land use, forest management, and resource extraction to serve imperial interests. Particular attention is given to deforestation, plantation expansion, timber extraction, and the role of railways in accelerating ecological exploitation. The study cites environmental change within the broader context of the Industrial Revolution, which increased colonial dependence on raw materials such as timber, agricultural produce, and forest resources. Colonial forest policies, driven by utilitarian and commercial objectives, systematically undermined indigenous land-use practices and disrupted long-standing human–nature relationships. The transformation of Malabar’s forests into revenue-generating assets led to ecological imbalance, displacement of tribal communities, and long-term environmental degradation. By adopting a historical–environmental perspective, the paper highlights how colonial modes of resource extraction not only altered the physical landscape of Malabar but also produced enduring socio-economic and ecological consequences. The study contributes to the growing field of environmental history by emphasizing the role of colonial governance in shaping contemporary ecological crises and underscores the need to reassess colonial development models through the lens of sustainability and environmental justice.

**Keywords:** Colonial environmentalism; Malabar; Forest exploitation; Timber trade; British colonial policy; Environmental history; Sustainable development

## 1. Introduction

Environmental degradation in colonial territories was not an unintended consequence of development but a systematic outcome of imperial economic expansion. The rise of European colonialism coincided with the Industrial Revolution, which generated an unprecedented demand for raw materials, land, and energy resources. Colonies were integrated into the global capitalist system primarily as suppliers of natural resources, leading to extensive ecological transformation and exploitation (Grove, 1995; Guha, 1989).

The Industrial Revolution marked a turning point in the relationship between humans and nature. While it stimulated technological progress and economic growth in Europe, it simultaneously intensified environmental degradation in colonized regions. Forests were cleared for plantations, mineral resources were extracted on a massive scale, and traditional agrarian systems were restructured to serve imperial markets (Gadgil & Guha, 1992). In India, British colonial policies fundamentally altered patterns of land use, forest management, and resource ownership, often at the expense of indigenous ecological knowledge and sustainable practices.

Malabar presents a particularly significant case for examining colonial environmental change. Rich in forests, rivers, and biodiversity, the region historically supported a balanced interaction between human communities and the natural environment. Pre-colonial land-use systems were shaped by subsistence agriculture, shifting cultivation, and community-based forest management (Menon, 2003). However, with the

establishment of British rule, Malabar’s ecological landscape underwent rapid transformation. Large tracts of forest were cleared for timber extraction, plantation agriculture, and infrastructural development, particularly to meet the demands of shipbuilding and railway expansion (Rangarajan, 1996).

The expansion of railways during the nineteenth century played a crucial role in accelerating environmental change. Railways not only facilitated the movement of goods and people but also created an enormous demand for timber for sleepers, bridges, and fuel. This led to the large-scale exploitation of teak and other hardwoods from the forests of Malabar and Travancore (Gadgil & Guha, 1992). The establishment of the colonial Forest Department, although presented as a measure of scientific management, primarily served commercial and strategic interests rather than conservation (Guha, 1989).

Colonial forest policies were deeply influenced by utilitarian ideology, which viewed nature as a resource to be managed for maximum economic gain. These policies restricted traditional rights of local and tribal communities, leading to displacement, loss of livelihood, and ecological imbalance (Rangarajan, 1996). Resistance movements such as those led by Pazhassi Raja in the forests of Wayanad reflected not only political opposition to British authority but also resistance to ecological dispossession and the destruction of traditional ways of life (Panikkar, 2000).

This study seeks to examine how colonial exploitation reshaped the environment of Malabar through forest policies, plantation expansion, and infrastructural development. By situating these changes within the broader framework of

Volume 15 Issue 1, January 2026

Fully Refereed | Open Access | Double Blind Peer Reviewed Journal

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colonial political economy and environmental history, the paper highlights the long-term ecological consequences of colonial rule and emphasizes the relevance of historical analysis in understanding contemporary environmental challenges. The study contributes to interdisciplinary scholarship by linking environmental degradation to colonial governance, economic transformation, and social change.

## 2. Methodology

### Research Design

The present study adopts a qualitative historical–analytical research design to examine the relationship between colonial exploitation and environmental degradation in Malabar. The study is grounded in the interdisciplinary framework of environmental history, which integrates historical analysis with ecological and socio-economic perspectives to understand long-term human–environment interactions. This approach is particularly suitable for examining colonial resource extraction, land-use change, and environmental transformation over time.

The research is primarily descriptive and interpretative, aiming to analyze how colonial policies, industrial expansion, and administrative interventions reshaped the ecological and social landscape of Malabar during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

### Sources of Data

The study is based on secondary and archival sources, which include:

#### 1) Historical and Archival Sources

- Colonial administrative reports and forest records
- Government proceedings related to land revenue, forestry, and railways
- Travel accounts and official correspondence of British administrators
- Reports of the Forest Department and revenue settlements

These sources provide insights into colonial policies, patterns of resource extraction, and environmental management strategies.

#### 2) Secondary Literature

The study extensively draws upon:

- Scholarly works on Indian environmental history
- Studies on colonial forestry and resource exploitation
- Research on Malabar's agrarian and ecological history
- Works on colonial political economy and environmental governance

Key texts by scholars such as Gadgil and Guha (1992), Grove (1995), Guha (1989), Rangarajan (1996), and Panikkar (2000) form the theoretical and analytical foundation of this research.

## 3. Analytical Framework

The analysis is guided by three interrelated frameworks:

#### 1) Colonial Political Economy

This framework is used to examine how colonial economic interests shaped land use, forest policy, and extraction

practices. The study interprets environmental change as a consequence of imperial priorities aimed at maximizing revenue and supporting industrial expansion in Britain.

#### 2) Environmental History Approach

Environmental history enables the examination of long-term ecological transformations caused by human intervention. It facilitates an understanding of how colonial forest policies altered ecological balance, biodiversity, and traditional land-use systems in Malabar.

#### 3) Human–Environment Interaction Model

This perspective highlights the reciprocal relationship between human activity and environmental change. It helps explain how colonial interventions disrupted indigenous ecological knowledge systems and transformed sustainable practices into extractive regimes.

## 4. Method of Analysis

The study employs qualitative content analysis to interpret historical documents and scholarly literature. Textual materials were critically examined to identify recurring themes such as:

- Deforestation and forest commercialization
- Plantation expansion
- Timber extraction and railway development
- Displacement of indigenous communities
- Colonial forest legislation and governance

The data were analyzed thematically to establish causal linkages between colonial policies and environmental degradation. Comparative references were used where relevant to situate Malabar's experience within broader colonial and global environmental trends.

#### 1) Scope and Limitations

The study focuses primarily on Malabar during the British colonial period, particularly from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century. While the paper draws upon secondary sources for historical interpretation, it does not involve quantitative ecological measurement or field-based environmental assessment.

Limitations of the study include:

- Dependence on colonial records, which may reflect administrative bias
- Limited availability of indigenous perspectives in written sources
- Lack of quantitative environmental data from the colonial period

However, these limitations are addressed through critical interpretation and triangulation of multiple historical sources.

#### 2) Ethical Considerations

As the study is based entirely on secondary and archival sources, it does not involve human participants or primary data collection. Ethical considerations were maintained by ensuring accurate representation of historical events, proper citation of sources, and avoidance of misinterpretation or selective use of data.

### 3) Summary

The methodological approach adopted in this study enables a comprehensive understanding of how colonial economic policies and industrial imperatives reshaped the environment of Malabar. By integrating historical analysis with environmental perspectives, the study offers a nuanced interpretation of colonial ecological transformation and its enduring consequences.

## 5. Results

This section presents the findings of the study based on historical records, colonial documents, and secondary literature. The results are organized thematically to highlight the major patterns of environmental change and colonial intervention in Malabar. The analysis reveals that colonial exploitation fundamentally altered land use, forest ecology, and socio-economic relations, producing long-term ecological degradation.

### 1) Colonial Resource Extraction and Environmental Transformation

The findings indicate that British colonial administration in Malabar was primarily oriented toward resource extraction rather than environmental management. Forests were viewed as commercial assets rather than ecological systems, leading to large-scale deforestation and ecological imbalance.

Colonial records reveal that extensive tracts of forest were cleared to meet the growing demand for timber, plantation crops, and infrastructure development. The emphasis on revenue generation resulted in the transformation of forests into controlled economic spaces, where ecological sustainability was secondary to imperial profit. The shift from subsistence-based land use to commercial exploitation marked a fundamental rupture in the human–environment relationship of the region.

### 2) Deforestation and Commercialization of Forests

One of the most significant outcomes of colonial intervention was the systematic deforestation of Malabar's forest landscape. The study found that forest clearance increased rapidly during the nineteenth century due to:

- Expansion of teak and other commercial timber extraction
- Establishment of plantations (coffee, tea, spices)
- Construction of railways and infrastructure
- Increased demand for fuelwood and shipbuilding material

Colonial forest policies promoted monoculture plantations, replacing biodiverse forests with commercially valuable species. This not only reduced biodiversity but also weakened ecological resilience, making forests more vulnerable to degradation and soil erosion.

### 3) Railways and Intensification of Environmental Degradation

The introduction of railways emerged as a major catalyst in accelerating environmental change. The study reveals that railway expansion created unprecedented demand for timber, especially teak, for sleepers, bridges, and fuel.

Railway connectivity enabled deeper penetration into forested regions, making previously inaccessible areas available for exploitation. As a result:

- Large forest tracts in Malabar and Wayanad were cleared
- Timber extraction intensified beyond sustainable levels
- Forest-based communities experienced displacement

The data indicate that railway development functioned not merely as a transport innovation but as a mechanism that intensified colonial extraction and ecological destruction.

### 4) Colonial Forest Policies and Administrative Control

The establishment of the Forest Department marked a shift from community-based forest use to state-controlled forest management. However, the findings show that colonial forest laws were primarily designed to protect imperial economic interests rather than conserve nature.

Forest regulations restricted traditional access to forest resources, criminalized indigenous practices such as shifting cultivation, and centralized control under colonial administration. This led to:

- Loss of customary rights
- Marginalization of tribal communities
- Increased dependence on wage labor
- Disruption of traditional ecological knowledge systems

The results indicate that forest conservation under colonial rule was largely a tool of control rather than genuine environmental protection.

### 5) Socio-Economic Impact on Indigenous and Agrarian Communities

The transformation of forests and land use had profound socio-economic consequences. The study finds that:

- Tribal and forest-dependent communities were displaced
- Agricultural patterns shifted toward cash crops
- Subsistence economies weakened
- Social inequalities widened

Migration into forest areas for plantation cultivation further accelerated deforestation and altered demographic patterns. The loss of access to common property resources intensified rural poverty and vulnerability.

### 6) Resistance and Environmental Conflict

The findings also reveal that colonial environmental exploitation generated resistance movements rooted in ecological grievances. The resistance led by Pazhassi Raja in the Wayanad region exemplifies how forest landscapes became sites of political and environmental conflict.

These movements reflected not only opposition to colonial rule but also resistance to the destruction of traditional ecological systems. Forests served as strategic spaces for resistance, highlighting the link between environmental degradation and political struggle.

### 7) Long-Term Ecological Consequences

The cumulative impact of colonial exploitation produced lasting environmental consequences, including:

- Decline in forest cover
- Loss of biodiversity
- Soil erosion and reduced agricultural productivity

- Altered hydrological patterns
- Increased vulnerability to ecological stress

The study finds that many of these effects persist into the postcolonial period, shaping contemporary environmental challenges in Kerala.

## 8) Summary of Key Findings

Aspect	Observed Outcome
Forest use	Shift from subsistence to commercial exploitation
Colonial policy	Revenue-driven, utilitarian approach
Railways	Accelerated deforestation
Indigenous communities	Displacement and loss of livelihood
Ecology	Long-term degradation and biodiversity loss
Resistance	Environmental and political in nature

## 6. Discussion

The findings of the present study reveal that colonial intervention in Malabar resulted in profound and lasting environmental transformation, driven primarily by imperial economic imperatives rather than ecological considerations. The analysis demonstrates that British colonial rule fundamentally altered patterns of land use, forest management, and human–environment relationships, leading to long-term ecological degradation and social dislocation. These findings strongly support the central arguments of environmental historians who view colonialism as a major driver of environmental change in the Global South (Grove, 1995; Gadgil & Guha, 1992).

### Colonial Political Economy and Environmental Exploitation

The results confirm that colonial forest policies in Malabar were shaped by the logic of political economy, wherein natural resources were commodified to serve metropolitan industrial needs. Forests were redefined as state property, and their value was measured primarily in terms of commercial output—particularly timber for shipbuilding, railways, and infrastructure development. This utilitarian approach aligns with Guha's (1989) argument that colonial forestry represented a shift from subsistence-oriented resource use to state-controlled commercial exploitation.

The introduction of scientific forestry, while ostensibly aimed at conservation, functioned largely as a mechanism to ensure a continuous supply of timber for imperial use. As shown in the findings, the establishment of forest departments and regulatory frameworks did not prevent deforestation; rather, they facilitated systematic extraction. This supports Rangarajan's (1996) observation that colonial conservation policies often masked economic motivations under the rhetoric of sustainability.

### Railways as Catalysts of Environmental Change

One of the most significant findings of the study is the role of railway expansion in accelerating environmental degradation. Railways served as both a symbol and instrument of colonial modernity, enabling deeper penetration into forested regions and intensifying resource extraction. The demand for timber for sleepers, bridges, and fuel dramatically increased

deforestation in Malabar, particularly in forest-rich areas such as Wayanad.

This finding resonates with Grove's (1995) argument that colonial infrastructure projects were closely tied to environmental transformation. Railways not only facilitated the movement of raw materials but also restructured landscapes, altered settlement patterns, and integrated regional ecosystems into global capitalist networks. In Malabar, railway expansion marked a turning point in the scale and speed of ecological exploitation.

### Disruption of Indigenous Ecological Systems

The study highlights the profound disruption of indigenous land-use systems caused by colonial intervention. Traditional practices based on community management, shifting cultivation, and ecological balance were undermined by rigid colonial policies that criminalized local usage of forests. The displacement of tribal communities and restriction of customary rights reflect what Gadgil and Guha (1992) describe as the erosion of "ecological prudence" under colonial rule.

The marginalization of indigenous communities not only resulted in social and economic deprivation but also weakened long-standing conservation practices embedded in local knowledge systems. The findings suggest that environmental degradation was closely linked to social injustice, reinforcing the argument that ecological crises in colonial contexts cannot be understood separately from questions of power and inequality.

### Environmental Resistance and Ecological Consciousness

An important insight from the study is the recognition of resistance movements as forms of ecological resistance. The struggle led by Pazhassi Raja, supported by forest-dwelling communities, illustrates how forests functioned as spaces of political and environmental resistance. These movements were not merely reactions to political domination but also responses to ecological dispossession.

Such resistance aligns with Guha's (1989) interpretation of peasant and tribal movements as early expressions of environmental consciousness. The use of forest terrain in guerrilla warfare underscores the intimate relationship between local communities and their environment, highlighting how ecological knowledge became a tool of resistance against colonial control.

### Long-Term Environmental Consequences

The long-term consequences of colonial exploitation, as revealed by the study, extend well beyond the colonial period. Large-scale deforestation, monoculture plantations, soil degradation, and biodiversity loss have continued to shape the ecological profile of Malabar in the postcolonial era. The persistence of extractive economic structures established during colonial rule has limited sustainable development and contributed to contemporary environmental challenges.

This finding supports broader scholarship that links present-day ecological crises in postcolonial societies to historical patterns of resource exploitation (Grove, 1995; Rangarajan, 1996). The colonial legacy thus remains embedded in



environmental governance systems, land-use patterns, and development models.

### Implications for Environmental History and Sustainability

The study contributes to environmental history by demonstrating how colonial governance transformed nature into an economic commodity, thereby redefining human–environment relations. It also reinforces the importance of historical analysis in understanding present-day environmental issues. Recognizing the colonial roots of ecological degradation is essential for developing more equitable and sustainable environmental policies.

From a contemporary perspective, the findings highlight the need to reassess development models that prioritize economic growth over ecological balance. The Malabar experience underscores the importance of integrating indigenous knowledge, community participation, and ecological sensitivity into environmental governance frameworks.

In sum, the discussion demonstrates that colonial exploitation in Malabar was not merely an economic process but a profound ecological transformation with enduring consequences. Through deforestation, plantation expansion, and infrastructural development, colonial policies reshaped both the physical landscape and social fabric of the region. The legacy of these interventions continues to influence environmental conditions and development trajectories in Kerala today. By situating Malabar's experience within broader debates on colonial environmentalism, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of the historical roots of contemporary ecological challenges.

## 7. Conclusion

This study has examined the relationship between colonial exploitation and environmental degradation in Malabar, demonstrating how British colonial policies fundamentally transformed the region's ecological and socio-economic landscape. By situating environmental change within the broader framework of colonial political economy, the study has shown that environmental degradation in Malabar was not accidental but a direct consequence of imperial priorities centered on resource extraction, revenue generation, and industrial expansion.

The findings reveal that colonial interventions—particularly in forestry, plantation agriculture, and transportation—altered traditional land-use systems and disrupted long-standing human–environment relationships. Forests were redefined as commercial assets, leading to large-scale deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and the erosion of indigenous ecological practices. The expansion of railways and timber extraction intensified these processes, enabling deeper penetration into forested areas and accelerating environmental decline. What emerged was a model of development driven by utilitarian logic, where ecological sustainability was consistently subordinated to imperial economic interests.

The study also highlights the profound social consequences of environmental change. Colonial forest policies marginalized tribal and agrarian communities by restricting

access to common resources and dismantling traditional systems of livelihood. Resistance movements, such as those led by Pazhassi Raja, reflected not only political opposition to colonial authority but also ecological resistance to the destruction of local environments. These struggles underscore the intimate connection between environmental justice and social equity in colonial contexts.

Importantly, the legacy of colonial exploitation continues to shape contemporary environmental challenges in Kerala. Patterns of resource use, land ownership, and forest management established during the colonial period have persisted into the postcolonial era, contributing to ongoing ecological stress and uneven development. The study thus reinforces the argument that present-day environmental crises cannot be fully understood without acknowledging their historical roots in colonial exploitation.

By adopting an environmental historical perspective, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of how colonial governance reshaped ecological systems and human–nature relationships in Malabar. It also emphasizes the need to integrate historical insights into current debates on sustainability, conservation, and development planning. Recognizing the environmental consequences of colonialism is essential not only for academic inquiry but also for formulating more just and ecologically sensitive approaches to resource management in the present and future.

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