

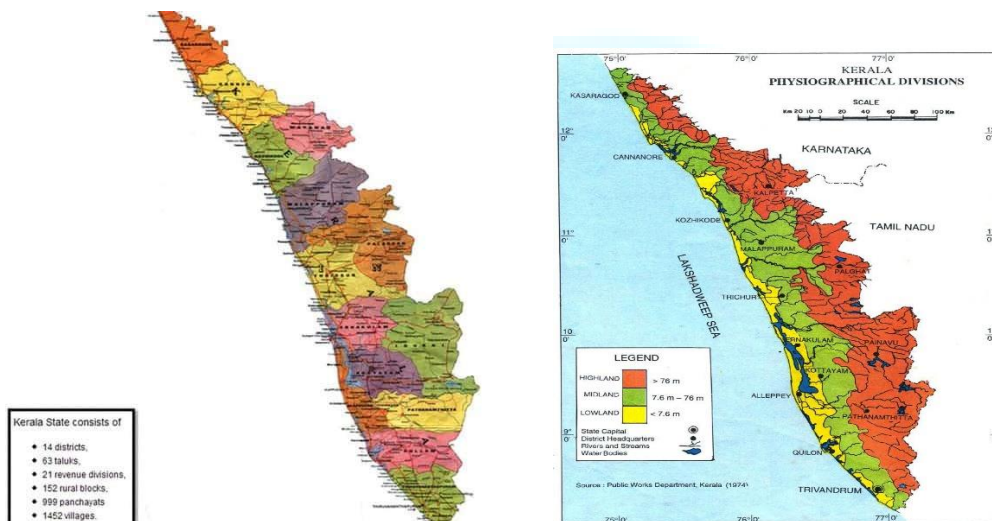
GEOGRAPHY – MODULE 3.5

GEOGRAPHY OF KERALA

- The south west edge of India.
- Western ghats range in the east and Arabian Sea in the west.
- Location: 8° 17' 30" N and 12° 47' 40" N

74° 27' 47" and 77° 37' 12" E

- Area – 38, 863 KM – 1.18%
- North to South distance – 560 KM.
- Coastal length – 580 KM.
- Longest river – Periyar River.
- Highest mountain range – Anamudi Hills.



PHYSIOGRAPHY

Highland	Slope down from the western ghats Rise to an average height of 900m with a number of peaks – over 1800m height. 48% - total land area of Kerala. Known as – Cardamom Hills. Anamudi – highest peak – 2695m. Major plantation – tea, coffee, rubber, spices.
Midland	Lying between the mountains and lowlands. Made up of undulating hills and valleys. 16200 sq.km in area. 40% - total land area.
Lowland	Covers total area of – 4000 sq. km. 12% - total land area of Kerala. Made up of numerous shallow lagoons locally known as – Kayals. Kuttanad region of Kerala – cultivation is done below the sea level.

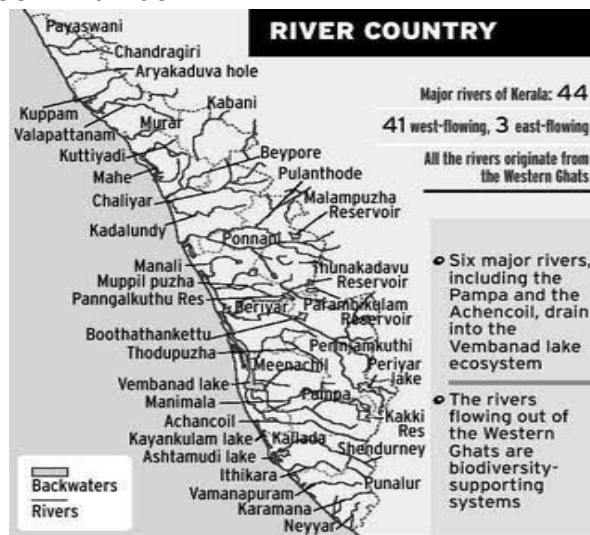
RIVERS AND BACKWATERS

- 44 rivers – 41 west flowing and 3 east flowing.

Periyar	244km Origin – Sivagiri hills End – kodungallur Kayal Local name – Poorni, Poorna, Aluva Puzha. Life line of Kerala. Most number of dams are based of this river. First Hydel Project – Muthirapuzha – 1940/
Bharathapuzha	209 km Origin – Anamala Other names – Kerala Ganga, Nila, Perar, Ponnani Puzha. Kuruthichal Project – Kunthipuzha.
Pampa	176 km. Origin – Pulichimala Ends – Vembanad Kayal. Orther names – Baris, Dakshina Bhageerathi. Perunthenaruvi Falls.
Chaliyar	Origin – Elambaleri Known for gold deposition. Karimpuzha wildlife sanctuary Ox bow lake – Chalakudy - Vintala

KAYALS

- 34 kayals in Kerala.
- Nine fresh waters.
- Most of the fresh water lakes at Thrissur.
- Largest – Vembanad lake; Smallest – Uppala Lake.
- Meppadi is in heart shape.
- Ramsar site – three in number



Vembanad	Sasthamkotta	Ashtamudi
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Vembanad	205 km. Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alappuzha. Pathiramanal island. Thottapally Spilway – 1955. Thanneermukkom Bund – 1975.
Ashtamudi	Kollam Eight leaf shape. Kallada river discharge into Ashtamudi.

MINERAL DEPOSITS IN KERALA

Gold occurs in Kerala – as primary and placer deposits – Wayanad and Nilambur regions.

Iron ore, magnetite, quartzite – identified in Kozhikode and Malappuram districts.

Bauxite – Sooranad, Vadakkumuri, Adichanallur in Kollam district.

China clay – identified in Kundara, Kollam district.

Silica sand – coastal tract between Alappuzha.

INDUSTRIES IN KERALA

Coir Industry	<u>First coir factory in India – Darrah’s mail and company at Alleppey – established in 1859 – James Darrah.</u> 1954 – formation of coir board. Coir Research Institute – Kalavoor. 2010 – Year of Coir.
Handloom Industry	Procurement and marketing of handloom fabrics – undertaken by – Hantax and Hanveev. SURABI – Kerala state handicraft apex co-operative society.
Cashew Industry	Largest produce of cashew nut – Kannur. The agencies in cashew processing sector – KSCDC and CAPEX.
Rubber Industry	First rubber factory in India – Travancore Rubber Factory. Founded in 1953 Trivandrum. RUBCO – Kerala state Rubber Cooperative Ltd – 1947 – office at Kannur.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

Sl. No	Name of National Highway	Length (Km)
1	NH-17 from Thalappady- Edappally	669.437
2	NH-47 from Walayar to Edappally	160
3	NH-49 from Bodinettu to Kundanoor	167.61
4	NH -47/C from Vallarpadam to Kalamassery	17
5	NH- 208 from Kollam to Kazhuthuritty	81.28
6	NH-212 from Kozhikode to Kerala –Karnataka border	117.6
7	NH-213 from Kozhikode to Thrissur	125.304
8	NH 220 from Kottarakara to Theni	190.3
9	NH 47A from Wellington Island to Kudanoor	5.92
	Total	1534.451

Kerala has 11 national highways

NH 44	Old HN 1 – largest National Highway. Srinagar to Kanyakumari.
NH 594 / NH 47	First national highway
NH66	Longest Panvel to Kanyakumari
NH 966 B	Shortest national highway Kundannur to Wellington
NH 85	Kundannur to Tondi point
NH 183	Kottarakkara to Dindigul
NH 183A	Bharanikavr to Vandipetta
NH 185	Adimali to Kumily
NH 544	Edapally to Salem
NH 744	Kollam to Thirumangalam
NH 766	Kozhikode to Mysore
NH 966	Feroke to Palakkad
NH 966A	Vallarpadam to Kalamassery

WATERWAYS

NW 3	Kollam to Kozhikode
NW 8	Alappuzha to Changanassery
NW 9	Alappuzha to Kottayam
NW 13	Poovar to Jraimmanthwai – shortest
NW 59	Kottayam to Vaikom

TRANSPORT

Kerala developed good infrastructure in the field of transport.

Important cities and other places are well connected with roads and railway networks.

Very high road density.

KSRTC –

- public sector.
- Responsible for the transport operation in Kerala.
- Wayanad – district with lowest number of vehicles followed by Idukki.
- Ernakulam - district with highest number of vehicles followed by Thiruvananthapuram.

<p>Kerala State Transport Project KSTP</p>	<p>Project of public work department. Launched in 2002. Aim – to improve state road network and inland water transportation – IWT with the aid of World Bank.</p>
<p>Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation</p>	<p>To finance the transport service in Kerala. Established – in a non-banking financial company.</p>
<p>National Highways</p>	<p>Kerala has 11 national highways. 2.3% - total of India. National Highway that passes through Kerala – NH17, NH47, NH 49. Total length of roads – 173592 km. National transport planning and research centre NATPC – established as unit of Kerala state Electronic Development Corporation KELTRON. Objective – promoting scientific research, planning and development in different aspect of transportation.</p>
<p>Railways</p>	<p>1050 km – total length of railway routes in Kerala. Covers – 13 railway routes. Gauge operation – both broad and meter gauge lines. Railway operations are controlled by three divisions – Thiruvananthapuram, Palakkad, Madurai. There are long distance trains in Kerala.</p>



POPULATION

- Population – 3.46 crores.
- Malappuram – most populated district.
- Wayanad – least populated district.
- Trivandrum – most densely populated district.
- Idukki – least densely populated district.
- Density is 859.
- Infant mortality rate – 7/1000.
- Kannur – highest sex ration.
- Idukki – lowest sex ratio.
- Literacy rate – 94% - male: 96.11 – female: 92.07.
- Life expectancy – 75.2/2021.

