

I'm not robot!







and the government among women, the marginalised, and the landless.[352][353] The state government promotes these activities via educational campaigns and the development of new cattle breeds such as the Sunandini.[354][355] Though the contribution of the agricultural sector to the state economy was on the decline in 2012–13, through the strength of the allied livestock sector, it has picked up from 7.0% (2011–12) to 7.2%. In the 2013–14 fiscal period, the contribution has been estimated at a high of 7.8%. The total growth of the farm sector has recorded a 4.4% increase in 2012–13, over a 1.3% growth in the previous fiscal year. The agricultur sector has a share of 9.3% in the sectoral distribution of Gross State Domestic Product at Constant Price, while the secondary and tertiary sectors have contributed 23.9% and 66.7%, respectively.[356] There is a preference for organic products and home farming compared to synthetic fertilizers and pesticides.[357][358] Forest gardens are common and known by the name home gardens. According to the English horticulturist Robert Hart, Kerala is "from the agroforestry point of view, perhaps the world's most advanced country, with an extraordinary intensity of cultivation of some forest gardens."[359] Fisheries Cheena vala (Chinese fishing net) With 590 kilometres (370 miles) of coastal belt,[360] 400,000 hectares of inland water resources[361] and approximately 220,000 active fishermen.[362] Kerala is one of the leading producers of fish in India.[363] According to 2003–04 reports, about 11 lakh(1.1 million) people earn their livelihood from fishing and allied activities such as drying, processing, packaging, exporting and transporting fisheries. The annual yield of the sector was estimated as 6,08,000 tons in 2003–04.[364] This contributes to about 3% of the total economy of the state. In 2006, around 22% of the total Indian marine fishery yield was from Kerala.[365] During the southwest monsoon, a suspended mud bank develops along the shore, which in turn leads to calm ocean water, peaking the output of the fishing industry. This phenomenon is locally called *chakara*. [366][367] The waters provide a large variety of fish: pelagic species; 59% demersal species; 23% crustaceans, molluscs and others for 18%. [365] Around 10.5 lakh(1.050 million) fishermen haul an annual catch of 668,000 tonnes as of a 1999–2000 estimate; 222 fishing villages are strung along the 590-kilometre (370-mile) coast. Another 113 fishing villages dot the hinterland. Background radiation levels Minerals including Ilmenite, Monazite, Thorium, and Titanium, are found in the coastal belt of Kerala.[291] Kerala's coastal belt of Karunagappally is known for high background radiation from thorium-containing monazite sand. In some coastal panchayats, median outdoor radiation levels are more than 4 mCy/yr, and in certain locations on the coast, it is as high as 70 mCy/yr.[368] Transportation Roads Main article: Roads in Kerala NH 544 Six lane Thrissur - VadakkencherryThamarassery Churam (Mountain pass) Kerala has 331,904 kilometres (206,236 mi) of roads, which accounts for 5.6% of India's total.[23][369] This translates to about 9.94 kilometres (6.18 mi) of road per thousand people, compared to an average of 4.87 kilometres (3.03 mi) in the country.[23][369] Roads in Kerala include 1,812 kilometres (1,126 mi) of national highway; 1.6% of the nation's total, 4,342 kilometres (2,698 mi) of state highway; 2.5% of the nation's total, 27,470 kilometres (17,070 mi) of district roads; 4.7% of the nation's total, 33,201 kilometres (20,630 mi) of urban (municipal) roads; 6.3% of the nation's total, and 158,775 kilometres (98,658 mi) of rural roads; 3.8% of the nation's total.[370] Kottayam has the maximum length of roads among the districts of Kerala, while Wayanad accounts for minimum.[371] Most of Kerala's west coast is accessible through the NH 66 (previously NH 17 and 47); and the eastern side is accessible through state highways.[372] New projects for hill and coastal highways were recently announced under KIIFB.[373] National Highway 66, with the longest stretch of road (1,622 kilometres (1,008 mi)) connects Kanyakumari to Mumbai; it enters Kerala via Talapady in Kasargod and passes through Kannur, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Guruvayur, Kochi, Alappuzha, Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram before entering Tamil Nadu.[372] Palakkad district is generally referred to as the Gateway of Kerala, due to the presence of the Palakkad Gap in the Western Ghats, through which the northern (Malabar) and southern (Travancore) parts of Kerala are connected to the rest of India via road and rail. The state's largest checkpoint, Walayar, is on NH 544, in the border town between Kerala and Tamil Nadu, through which a large amount of public and commercial transportation reaches the northern and central districts of Kerala.[374] A panoramic view of Vyttila Mobility Hub integrated transit terminal in the city of Kochi The Department of Public Works is responsible for maintaining and expanding the state highways system and major district roads.[375] The Kerala State Transport Project (KSTIP), which includes the GIS-based Road Information and Management Project (RIMS), is responsible for maintaining and expanding the state highways in Kerala. It also oversees a few major district roads.[376][377] Traffic in Kerala has been growing at a rate of 10–11% every year, resulting in high traffic and pressure on the roads. Traffic density is nearly four times the national average, reflecting the state's high population. Kerala's annual total of road accidents is among the nation's highest. The accidents are mainly the result of the narrow roads and irresponsible driving.[378] National Highways in Kerala are among the narrowest in the country and will remain so for the foreseeable future, as the state government has received an exemption that allows narrow national highways. In Kerala, highways are 45 metres (148 feet) wide. In other states, national highways are grade separated, 60 metres (200 feet) wide with a minimum of four lanes, as well as 6 or 8-lane access-controlled expressways.[379][380] The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has threatened the Kerala state government that it will give higher priority to other states in highway development since political commitment to better highways in Kerala has been lacking.[381] As of 2013[update], Kerala had the highest road accident rate in the country, with most fatal accidents taking place along the state's national highways.[382] KSRTC Bus Station at Kozhikode State transport corporation Main article: Kerala State Road Transport Corporation Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) is a state-owned road transport corporation. It is one of the country's oldest state-run public bus transport services. Its origins can be traced back to Travancore State Road Transport Department, when the Travancore government headed by Sri. Chithra Thirunall decided to set up a public road transportation system in 1937. The corporation is divided into three zones (North, Central and South), with the headquarters in Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala's capital city). Daily scheduled service has increased from 1,200,000 kilometres (750,000 mi) to 1,422,546 kilometres (883,929 mi).[383] using 6,241 buses on 6,389 routes. At present the corporation has 5373 buses running on 4795 schedules.[384][385] The Kerala Urban Road Transport Corporation (KURTC) was formed under KSRTC in 2015 to manage affairs related to urban transportation.[371] It was inaugurated on 12 April 2015 at Thevara.[386] Railways Main article: List of Railway Stations in Kerala Southern Railway zone of Indian Railways operates all railway lines in the state connecting most major towns and cities except those in the highland districts of Idukki and Wayanad.[387] The railway network in the state is controlled by two out of six divisions of the Southern Railway, Thiruvananthapuram Railway division and Palakkad Railway Division.[388] Thiruvananthapuram Central (TVC) is the busiest railway station in the state.[389] Kerala's major railway stations are: Thiruvananthapuram Central (TVC) Ernakulam Junction (South) (ERS) Kozhikode (CLT) Kollam Junction (QLN) Thrissur (TCR) Palakkad Junction (PGT) Kannur (CAN) Shoranur Junction (SRR) Ernakulam Town (North) (ERN) Kottayam (KTYM) Chengannur (CNGR) Alappuzha (ALLP) Kochuveli (KCVL) Kayamkulam Junction (KYJ) Tirur (TIR) Kasaragod (KGO) Aluva (AWY) Thalassery (TLY) The first railway line in the state was laid from Tirur to Chاليام (Kozhikode), with the oldest Railway Station at Tirur, passing through Tanur, Parappanangadi, Vallikkunnu, and Kadalundi.[390][391] The railway was extended from Tirur to Kuttippuram through Tirunavaya in the same year.[391] It was again extended from Kuttippuram to Shoranur through Pattambi in 1862, resulting in the establishment of Shoranur Junction railway station, which is also the largest railway junction in the state.[391] Major railway transport between Chاليام–Tirur began on 12 March 1861.[391] from Tirur–Shoranur in 1862.[391] from Shoranur–Cochin Harbour section in 1902, from Kollam–Sengottai on 1 July 1904, Kollam–Thiruvananthapuram on 4 January 1918, from Nilambur–Shoranur in 1927, from Ernakulam–Kottayam in 1956, from Kottayam–Kollam in 1958, from Thiruvananthapuram–Kanyakumari in 1979 and from the Thrissur–Guruvayur Section in 1994.[392] The Nilambur–Shoranur line is one of the shortest broad gauge railway lines in India.[393] It was established in the British era for the transportation of Nilambur teaks and Angadipuram Laterite to United Kingdom through the port at Kozhikode.[393] The presence of Palakkad Gap on Western Ghats makes the Shoranur Junction railway station important as it connects the southwestern coast of India (Mangalore) with the southeastern coast (Chennai).[89] Kochi Metro Kochi Metro train at Kallayi Port from hinter lands of Malabar through Kuttiyadi and Korapuzha river systems.[409] It was the main waterway for the cargo movement between Kozhikode and Kochi through Ponnani, for more than a century.[409] Other important waterways in Kerala include the Alappuzha-Changanassery Canal, Alappuzha-Kottayam-Athirampuzha Canal, and Kottayam-Vaikom Canal.[407] Demographics Main article: Demographics of Kerala See also: Ethnic groups in Kerala and List of people from Kerala Population trend CensusPopulation %± 19016,396,262— 19117,147,67311.7%19217,802,1292.2%19319,507,0502.1%9%194111,031,54116.0%195113,549,11822.8%196116,903,71524.8%197121,347,37526.3%198125,453,68019.2%199129,098,51814.3%200131,841,3749.4%201133,406,0614.9%Source:[410] The Population pyramid of Kerala Kerala is home to 2.8% of India's population; with a density of 17.6%.[411] Kerala's population more than doubled between 1951 and 1991 by adding 15.6 million people to reach 29.1 million residents in 1991; the population stood at 33.3 million by 2011.[411] Kerala's coastal regions are the most densely settled with population of 2022 persons per km2, 2.5 times the overall population density of the state, 859 persons per km2, leaving the eastern hills and mountains comparatively sparsely populated.[413] Kerala is the second-most urbanised major state in the country with 47.7% urban population according to the 2011 Census of India.[20] Around 31.8 million Keralites are predominantly Malayali.[411] The state's 321,000 indigenous tribal Adivasis, 1.1% of the population, are concentrated in the east.[414]:10–12 List of major cities in Kerala No. City District Population Images No. City District Population Images 1 Thiruvananthapuram Thiruvananthapuram 968,990 6 Kannur Kannur 232,486 2 Kozhikode Kozhikode 609,224 7 Alappuzha Alappuzha 180,856 3 Kochi Ernakulam 602,046 8 Kottayam Kottayam 138,283 4 Kollam Kollam 388,289 9 Palakkad Palakkad 131,019 5 Thrissur Thrissur 315,957 10 Manjeri Malappuram 97,102 Source: 2011 Census of India[412] As per the population within their respective Municipal Corporation/Municipality limits Gender There is a tradition of matrilineal inheritance in Kerala, where the mother is the head of the household.[415] As a result, women in Kerala have had a much higher standing and influence in the society. This was common among certain influential castes and is a factor in the value placed on daughters. Christian missionaries also influenced Malayali women in that they started schools for girls from poor families.[416] Opportunities for women such as education and gainful employment often translate into a lower birth rate,[417] which in turn, make education and employment more likely to be accessible and more beneficial for women. This creates an upward spiral for both the women and children of the community that is passed on to future generations. According to the Human Development Report of 1996, Kerala's Gender Development Index was 597; higher than any other state of India. Factors, such as high rates of female literacy, education, work participation and life expectancy, along with favourable sex ratio, contributed to it.[418] Kerala's sex ratio of 1.084 (females to males) is higher than that of the rest of India and is the only state where women outnumber men.[289]:2 While having the opportunities that education affords them, such as political participation, keeping up to date with current events, reading religious texts etc., these tools have still not translated into full, equal rights for the women of Kerala. There is a general attitude that women must be restricted for their own benefit. In the state, despite the social progress, gender still influences social mobility.[419][420][421] LGBT rights Main article: LGBT rights in Kerala Participants at a pride parade in Thrissur in October 2018 Kerala has been at the forefront of LGBT issues in India.[422] Kerala is one of the first states in India to form a welfare policy for the transgender community. In 2016, the Kerala government introduced free sex reassignment surgery through government hospitals.[423][424][425] Queerala is one of the major LGBT organisation in Kerala. It campaigns for increased awareness of LGBT people and sensitisation concerning healthcare services, workplace policies and educational curriculum.[426] Since 2010, Kerala Queer Pride has been held annually across various cities in Kerala.[427] In June 2019, the Kerala government passed a new order that members of the transgender community should not be referred to as the "third gender" or "other gender" in government communications. Instead, the term "transgender" should be used. Previously, the gender preferences provided in government forms and documents included male, female, and other/third gender.[428][429] In the 2021 Mathrubhumi Youth Manifesto Survey conducted on people aged between 15 and 35, majority (74.3%) of the respondents supported legislation for same-sex marriage while 25.7% opposed it.[430] Human Development Index See also: Kerala Model Human Development Index map for Indian states in 2006, as calculated by Government of India and United Nations Development Programme.[431] As of 2015[update], Kerala has a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.770, which is in the "high" category, ranking it first in the country.[7] It was 0.790 in 2007–08[432] and it had a consumption-based HDI of 0.920, which is better than that of many developed countries.[432] Comparatively higher spending by the government on primary level education, health care and the elimination of poverty from the 19th century onwards has helped the state maintain an exceptionally high HDI.[433][434] the report was prepared by the central government's Institute of Applied Manpower Research.[435][436] However, the Human Development Report 2005, prepared by Centre for Development Studies envisages a virtuous phase of inclusive development for the state since the advancement in human development had already started aiding the economic development of the state.[433] Kerala is also widely regarded as the cleanest and healthiest state in India.[437] According to the 2011 census, Kerala has the highest literacy rate (94%) among Indian states. In 2018, the literacy rate was calculated to be 96%. In the Kottayam district, the literacy rate was 97%.[438] [9][439] The life expectancy in Kerala is 74 years, among the highest in India as of 2011[update].[440] Kerala's rural poverty rate fell from 59% (1973–1974) to 12% (1999–2010); the overall (urban and rural) rate fell 47% between the 1970s and 2000s against the 29% fall in overall poverty rate in India.[441] By 1999–2000, the rural and urban poverty rates dropped to 10.0% and 9.6%, respectively.[310] The 2013 Tendulkar Committee Report on poverty estimated that the percentages of the population living below the poverty line in rural and urban Kerala are 9.1% and 5.0%, respectively.[442] These changes stem largely from efforts begun in the late 19th century by the kingdoms of Cochin and Travancore to boost social welfare.[443][444] This focus was maintained by Kerala's post-independence government.[237][288]:48 Kerala has undergone a "demographic transition" characteristic of such developed nations as Canada, Japan, and Norway:[289]:1 as 11.2% of people are over the age of 60.[288] and due to the low birthrate of 18 per 1,000.[445] According to the 2011 census, Kerala had a total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.6. All district except Malappuram district had fertility rate below 2. Fertility rate is highest in Malappuram district (2.2) and lowest in Pathanamthitta district (1.3).[446] In 2001, Muslims had the TFR of 2.6 as against 1.5 for Hindus and 1.7 for Christians.[447] The state also is regarded as the "least corrupt Indian state" according to the surveys conducted by CMS Indian Corruption Study (CMS-ICS)[448] Transparency International (2005)[449] and India Today (1997).[450] Kerala has the lowest homicide rate among Indian states, with 1.1 per 100,000 in 2011.[451] In respect of female empowerment, some negative factors such as higher suicide rate, lower share of earned income, child marriage,[452] complaints of sexual harassment and limited freedom are reported.[418] The child marriage is lower in Kerala. The Malappuram district has the highest number of child marriage and the number of such cases are increasing in Malappuram. The child marriages are particularly higher among the Muslim community.[453][454] In 2019, Kerala recorded the highest child sex abuse complaints in India.[455] In 2015, Kerala had the highest conviction rate of any state, over 77%.[456] Kerala has the lowest proportion of homeless people in rural India,





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