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State in southwestern IndiaThis article is about the Indian state. For other uses, see Kerala (disambiguation). State in South India, IndiaKeralaStateA houseboat in the Kerala backwatersEmblem of KeralaNickname: "God's Own Country"Location of Kerala in IndiaCoordinates: 1000N 7618E / 10.0N 76.3E / 10.0N 76.3E / 10.0N 76.3CountryIndiaRegionSouth
IndiaPreviously wasTravancoreCochinMalabar districtSouth CanaraFormation1 November 1956CapitalThiruvananthapuramDistricts14Government of KeralaGovernment of KeralaGovernment of KeralaGovernment of KeralaGovernment Vijayan (CPI(M))Chief secretarySharada Muraleedharan, IASState LegislatureUnicameralAssemblyKerala Legislative Assembly
(140 seats)National ParliamentParliament of IndiaRajya Sabha9 seatsLok Sabha20 seatsHigh CourtKerala High Co
[5]Total36,111,000Rank13thDensity890/km2 (2,300/sqmi)Urban79.42%Rural20.58%Demonym(s)Keralite, MalayaliLanguageOfficialMalayalam, English[6]GDP[7]Total (2025-26) $167.90 billion (PPP)Rank11thPer capita $4,650 (nominal) $19,586 (PPP) (11th)Time zoneUTC+05:30 (IST)ISO 3166 codeIN-KLVehicle
registrationKLHDI (2023) 0.798 High[8] (2nd)Literacy (2024)95.3%[9] (4th)Sex ratio (2025)1084/1000 [10] (17th)Websitekerala.gov.inSymbols of KeralaEmblem of K
elephant[11]TreeCoconut Tree[11]State highway markState highway of Kerala SH KL1 SH KL79List of India. It was formed on 1 November 1956 under the States Reorganisation Act, which unified the country's Malayalam-speaking regions into a single state. Covering 38,863km2
(15,005sqmi), it is bordered by Karnataka to the north and northeast, Tamil Nadu to the east and south, and the Laccadive Sea to the west. With 33 million inhabitants according to the 2011 census, Kerala is the 13th-most populous state in India. It is divided into 14 districts, with Thiruvananthapuram as the capital. Malayalam is the most widely
spoken language and, along with English, serves as an official language of the state. Kerala has been a prominent exporter of spices since 3000BCE. The Chera dynasty, the first major kingdom based in the region, rose to prominence through maritime commerce but often faced invasions from the neighbouring Chola and Pandya dynasties. In the 15th
century, the spice trade attracted Portuguese traders to Kerala, paving the way for European colonisation in India. After Indian independence in 1947, Travancore-Cochin. In 1956, the modern state of Kerala was formed by merging the Malabar
district, Travancore-Cochin (excluding four southern taluks), and the Kasargod taluk of South Kanara. Kerala has the lowest positive population growth rate in India (3.44%); the highest life expectancy, at 77.3 years; and the highest leavest positive population growth rate in India (3.44%); the highest life expectancy, at 77.3 years; and the highest life expectancy, at 77.3 years at 
women per 1,000 men. It is the least impoverished and the second-most urbanised state in the country. The state has witnessed significant emigration, particularly to the Arab states of the Persian Gulf during the Gulf Boom of the 1970s and early 1980s, and its economy relies heavily on remittances from a large Malayali expatriate population.
Hinduism is practised by more than half of the population, followed by Islam and Christianity. The culture is a synthesis of Aryan and Dravidian traditions, shaped over millennia by influences from across India and abroad. The production of black pepper and natural rubber contributes significantly to the national output. In the agricultural sector,
coconut, tea, coffee, cashew, and spices are important crops. The state's coastline extends for 595 kilometres (370mi), and 1.1million people depend on the fishing industry, which accounts for around 3% of the state's income. The economy is largely service-oriented, while the primary sector contributes a comparatively smaller share. Kerala has the
highest media exposure in India, with newspapers published in nine languages, primarily Malayalam and English. The state is one of India's leading tourist destinations, known for its backwaters, beaches, Ayurvedic tourism, and tropical greenery. The word Kerala is first recorded as Keralaputo ('son of Chera [s]') in a 3rd-century-BCE rock inscription
left by the Maurya emperor Ashoka (274237BCE), one of his edicts pertaining to welfare, [14] At that time, one of three states in the region was called Cheralam in Classical Tamil: Chera and Kera are variants of the same word. [15] The word Cheral refers to the oldest known dynasty of Kerala kings and is derived from the Old Tamil word for 'lake'.
[16] Keralam may stem from the Classical Tamil cherive-alam 'declivity of a hill or a mountain slope'[17] or chera alam 'land'; thus, 'land of coconuts',[18] which is a nickname for the state used by locals due to the abundance of coconut
trees.[19] Kerala was alternatively called Malabar in the foreign trade circles. From the time of Cosmas Indicopleustes (6th century CE) itself, the Arab sailors used to call Kerala Male. Main article: History of Kerala Ma
Dashavatara from Hindu mythology, the lands of Kerala were recovered from the sea by the axe-wielding warrior sage Parashurama Kshetram ("The Land of Parashurama").[20] According to legend, Parashurama threw his axe across the sea, and
the water receded to the point where it landed. This land that emerged extended from Gokarna to Kanyakumari.[21] The land that emerged was saline and uninhabitable, so Parashurama invoked the snake king Vasuki, who spat holy poison to purify the soil, transforming it into fertile land. Out of respect, Vasuki and all snakes were appointed as
guardians of the land. The legend was expanded and codified in the 17th or 18th century text Keralolpathi. It links the origin of early Kerala institutions the Chera king Chenkuttuvan may have emulated the Parashurama tradition by throwing his spear into the sea to
symbolise his lordship over it.[23]A prominent Puranic figure associated with Kerala is Mahabali, an asura and archetypal just king who is said to have ruled the earth from Kerala. He defeated the devas in battle, driving them into exile. In response, the devas appealed to Vishnu, who assumed his fifth avatar as Vamana and, to restore order, pushed
Mahabali down to Patala (the netherworld). According to popular belief, Mahabali returns to Kerala once a year, which is commemorated as the Onam festival. [24] The Matsya Purana, one of the oldest among the 18 Puranas, [25][26] situates the story of Matsyathe first avatar of Vishnuand king Manu, the first man and ruler of the regionin the Malaya
Mountains of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.[27][28]A dolmen erected by Neolithic people in MarayurA substantial portion of present-day Kerala is believed to have been submerged under the sea in ancient times. The discovery of marine fossils near Changanassery supports this hypothesis.[29] Prehistoric archaeological discoveries in Kerala include
Neolithic-era dolmens in the Marayur region of the Idukki district, locally known as muniyarafrom muni (hermit or sage) and ara (dolmen).[30] Rock engravings in the Edakkal caves in Wayanad date back to the Neolithic period, around 6000BCE.[31][32] Archaeological studies have identified Mesolithic, Neolithic and Megalithic sites throughout the
region.[33] These findings indicate that the development of early Kerala society and culture began in the Paleolithic Age and progressed through the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Megalithic periods.[34] Foreign cultural interactions also played a role in shaping this development;[35] some historians suggest possible connections with the Indus Valley
Civilisation during the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age.[36]Silk Road map. The spice trade was along the water routes (blue). Kerala has been a major spice exporter since at least 3000BCE, according to Sumerian records, and it is continues to be referred to as the "Garden of Spices" or as the "Spice Garden of India".[37][38][39] The region's spices
attracted ancient Babylonians, Assyrians, and Egyptians to the Malabar Coast during the 3rd and 2nd millennia BCE. Arabs and Phoenicians also established trade links with Kerala during the time of Emperor Ashoka, alongside the Chola, Pandya,
and Satiyaputra kingdoms.[41] Scholars generally identify Keralaputra as another name for the Cheras, the earliest major dynasty based in Kerala.[42][43] These southern territories once shared a common language and cultural framework, within a region historically known as Tamilakam.[44] While the Cheras governed most of what is now Kerala,
the southern tip of the region fell under the control of the Pandyas, [45] whose trading port is sometimes identified in ancient Western sources as Nelcynda (or Neacyndi). [46] Later, control of the Pandyas, Cheras, and Cholas. The Ays and Mushikas were two other dynasties of ancient Kerala, located to the south and north
of the Chera territory, respectively.[47][48]By the last centuries BCE, the coast had become an important hub for Greek and Roman trade, particularly in black pepper. The Cheras maintained commercial links with Ancient China, West Asia, Egypt, Greece, and the Roman Empire. In foreign trade records, the region was referred to as Male or
Malabar.[49] Principal ports of the time included Muziris, Berkarai, and Nelcynda.[50] The value of Rome's annual trade with Kerala has been estimated at around 50 million sesterces.[51] Contemporary Sangam literature describes Roman ships arriving at Muziris, laden with gold in exchange for pepper. One of the earliest Western traders to
navigate the monsoon winds to reach Kerala was Eudoxus of Cyzicus, who made the voyage around 118 or 166BCE under the patronage of Ptolemy VIII, king of the Hellenistic Ptolemaic dynasty in Egypt. Roman establishments in the region's port cities including a temple of Augustus and barracks for garrisoned Roman soldiers are recorded in the
Tabula Peutingeriana, the only surviving map of the Roman cursus publicus.[52][53]Merchants from West Asia and Southern Europe established coastal posts and settlements in Kerala from at least the 4th century BCE;
Herodotus (484413BCE) noted that goods brought by Arabs from Kerala were sold to Jews in Eden.[50] These Arab traders intermarried with local community. [58] In the 4th century CE, some Christians migrated from Persia and joined the early Syrian Christian community, which traces
its origins to the evangelistic activities of Thomas the Apostle in the 1st century CE.[59][60] The term Mappilaoriginally an honorific applied to esteemed foreign visitorslater became associated with the descendants of Jewish, Syrian Christian, and Muslim immigrants, leading to the terms Juda Mappilas, Nasrani Mappilas, and Muslim Mappilas,
respectively.[61][62] According to the traditions of these communities, some of the earliest religious establishments in India were built in Kerala.[58] These include the Saint Thomas Christian churches,[63] the Cheraman Juma Masjid (established in 629 CE), India's first mosque,[64] and the Paradesi Synagogue (built in 1568 CE), the oldest active
synagogue in the Commonwealth of Nations.[65]Tharisapalli plates granted to Saint Thomas Christians testify that merchant guilds and trade corporations played a very significant role in the economy and social life during the Kulasekhara period. A second Chera kingdom (c. 8001102), also known as the Kulasekhara dynasty of Mahodayapuram, was
founded by Kulasekhara Varman and governed over a territory comprising most of present-day Kerala and parts of modern Tamil Nadu. During the early phase of the Kulasekara period, the southern regionfrom Nagerkovil to Thiruvallawas controlled by the Ay dynasty. By the 10th century, however, the Ays had lost their power, and the region was
incorporated into the Kulashekara realm.[66][67] Under Kulashekhara rule, Kerala experienced a flourishing period marked by developments in art, literature, trade, and the Bhakti movement within Hinduism.[68] It was during this time that a distinct Keralite identity began to emerge, separate from Tamil culture, particularly through linguistic
differentiation.[69] For administrative purposes, the kingdom was divided into province governed by local chieftains called Naduvazhis. Each province was further subdivided into desams, which were overseen by Desavazhis. Each province was further subdivided into desams, which were overseen by Desavazhis. Each province was further subdivided into province was further subdivided i
Buddhism and Jainism, which had previously coexisted with Hinduism, declined and eventually disappeared from the region. [70] Social structures became increasingly rigid, and caste divisions deepened. [71] The Kulashekhara dynasty ultimately fell in 1102 CE following a combined assault by the Later Pandyas and Later Cholas. [66] In the 14th
century, Ravi Varma Kulashekhara (r. 12991314) of the southern Venad kingdom briefly established a short-lived supremacy over much of southern India. Following his death, and in the absence of a strong central authority, the region fragmented into thirty small, frequently warring principalities. Among the most powerful were the kingdom of
Samuthiri (Zamorin) in the north, Venad in the central region. In the 18th century, King Anizham Thirunal Marthanda Varma of Travancore as the dominant power in the region. The Kochi ruler sued for peace, and the
Malabar region eventually came under direct British rule until Indian independence in 1947.[72][73]The route taken by Vasco da Gama to reach Kerala (indicated in black)During the High and Late Middle Ages, Arab traders held a maritime monopoly over the spice trade in the Indian Ocean. This dominance was challenged during the European Age
of Discovery when the spice tradeparticularly in black pepperbecame a major focus of European commercial activity. [74] By the 15th century, the Portuguese had begun asserting control over eastern maritime routes, culminating in Vasco Da Gama's arrival at Kappad, near Kozhikode (Calicut), in 1498. [75] [76] The Zamorin of Kozhikode granted the
Portuguese permission to trade with his subjects, leading to the establishment of a prosperous Portuguese factory and fort. [77] However, tensions arose when the Portuguese attacked Arab traders operating under the Zamorin's protection, causing a breakdown in relations. Seizing the opportunity presented by rivalry between the Zamorin and the
King of Kochi, the Portuguese allied with Kochi. When Francisco de Almeida was appointed Viceroy of Portuguese India in 1505, he established his headquarters at Fort Kochi (Fort Emmanuel), rather than in Kozhikode. Under his administration, the Portuguese consolidated their influence by building several fortifications along the Malabar Coast. [77]
Despite these advances, the Portuguese faced significant resistance from the Zamorin's naval forces, particularly under the command of the Kunjali Marakkarsadmirals of Kozhikodewho launched effective maritime campaigns. This resistance eventually forced the Portuguese to seek a treaty. In 1571, the Zamorin's forces defeated the Portuguese in
the Battle of Chaliyam Fort, marking a major setback for Portuguese ambitions in the region. [78] However, the Dutch too faced military resistance, most
notably from Marthanda Varma of the Travancore royal family. After a decisive Dutch defeat at the Battle of Colachel in 1741,[80] the Treaty of Mavelikkara was signed in 1753, forcing the Dutch to withdraw from regional political affairs and confining their role to trade.[81][82][83] Marthanda Varma continued his military campaigns, establishing
Travancore as the preeminent power in Kerala.[84]In 1766, Hyder Ali, ruler of Mysore, invaded northern Kerala,[85] and his son and successor, Tipu Sultan, launched military campaigns against the expanding British East India Company. These confrontations contributed to two of the four Anglo-Mysore Wars.[86][87] By the early 1790s, Tipu Sultan
was forced to cede the Malabar district and South Kanara to the British, and these regions were annexed into the Madras Presidency of British India in 1792.[88][89][90] The British East India Company also secured tributary alliances with Kochi in 1791 and Travancore in 1795.[91] By the end of 18th century, the entirety of Kerala was either directly
[93] Social reform moments also gained momentum during this period, particularly those challenging caste-based discrimination. A major milestone was the Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936 in Travancore, which granted lower-caste Hindus the right to enter temples previously restricted to upper castes. [94] After the Partition of India in 1947 into
the independent dominions of India and Pakistan, the princely states of Travancore and Kochi acceded to the Union of India. On 1 July 1949, the two states were merged to form Travancore-Cochin. [95] On 1 November 1956, the taluk of Kasargod from the South Kanara district of Madras, the Malabar district of Madras State (excluding Gudalur taluk
of Nilgiris district, Lakshadweep, Topslip, and the Attappadi forest east of Anakatti), and the state of Travancore-Cochinexcluding four southern taluks (Kanyakumari district and Shenkottai taluks), which were transferred to Tamil Naduwere merged to form the state of Kerala under the States Reorganisation Act. [96] [97] [98] A Communist-led
government under E. M. S. Namboodiripad was formed following the first elections for the new Kerala Legislative Assembly in 1957.[97] It was among the earliest democratically elected Communist governments in the world, following Communist electoral success in the Republic of San Marino in 1945.[99][100][101]Main article: Geography of
 KeralaAnamudi, the highest peak in South India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the hilly terrains of Wayanad. Vembanad, a portion of Kerala backwaters, is the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the hilly terrains of Wayanad. Vembanad, a portion of Kerala backwaters, is the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the hilly terrains of Wayanad. Vembanad, a portion of Kerala backwaters, is the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the hilly terrains of Wayanad. Vembanad. Vembanad is a contract the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the hilly terrains of Wayanad. Vembanad is a contract the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the hilly terrains of Wayanad. Vembanad is a contract the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the hilly terrains of Wayanad. Vembanad is a contract the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the hilly terrains of Wayanad. Vembanad is a contract the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the hilly terrains of Wayanad. Vembanad is a contract the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the hilly terrains of Wayanad. Vembanad is a contract the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the hilly terrains of wayanad. Vembanad is a contract the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the longest lake in India. Tea and Coffee are produced in the longest lake in India. Tea and India. T
longitudes 7452' and 7722',[103] Kerala experiences humid tropical rainforest climate with some cyclones. The state has a coast of 590km (370mi)[104] and the width of the state varies between 11 and 121 kilometres (7 and 75mi).[105] Geographically, Kerala can be divided into three climatically distinct regions: the eastern highlands; rugged and
cool mountainous terrain, the central mid-lands; rolling hills, and the western lowlands; coastal plains.[106]:110 Pre-Cambrian and Pleistocene geological formations compose the bulk of Kerala's terrain.[107][108] A catastrophic flood in Kerala in 1341 CE drastically modified its terrain and consequently affected its history; it also created a natural
harbour for spice transport. [109] The eastern region of Kerala consists of high mountains, gorges and deep-cut valleys immediately west of the Western Ghats rain shadow. [106]:110 41 of Kerala consists of high mountains interrupted only
near Palakkad; hence also known Palghat, where the Palakkad Gap breaks.[113] The Western Ghats rise on average to 1,500 metres (4,900 feet).[115] Anamudi in the Idukki district is the highest peak in south India, is at an elevation of 2,695m (8,842ft).[116] The
Western Ghats mountain chain is recognised as one of the world's eight "hottest hotspots" of biological diversity and is listed among UNESCO World Heritage Sites.[117] The Athirappilly Falls, which is situated on the background of Western Ghat mountain ranges, is
also known as The Niagara of India.[118] It is located in the Chalakudy River and is the largest waterfall in the state.[118] Wayanad is the sole Plateau in Kerala.[119] The eastern regions in the districts of Wayanad, Malappuram (Chaliyar valley at Nilambur), and Palakkad (Attappadi Valley), which together form parts of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
and a continuation of the Mysore Plateau, are known for natural Gold fields, along with the adjoining districts of Karunagappally is known for high background radiation from thorium, are found in the coastal belt of Karunagappally is known for high background radiation from thorium, are found in the coastal belt of Karunagappally is known for high background radiation from thorium, and Titanium, are found in the coastal belt of Karunagappally is known for high background radiation from thorium.
sand. In some coastal panchayats, median outdoor radiation levels are more than 4 mGy/yr and, in certain locations on the coast, it is as high as 70mGy/yr.[122]Kerala's western coastal belt is relatively flat compared to the eastern region, [106]:33 and is criss-crossed by a network of interconnected brackish canals, lakes, estuaries, [123] and rivers
known as the Kerala Backwaters.[124] Kuttanad, also known as The Rice Bowl of Kerala, has the lowest altitude in India, and is also one of the few places in world where cultivation takes place below sea level.[125][126] The country's longest lake Vembanad, dominates the backwaters; it lies between Alappuzha and Kochi and is about 200km2
(77sqmi) in area.[127] Around eight percent of India's waterways are found in Kerala.[128] Kerala's 44 rivers include the Periyar; 244 kilometres (105mi), Radalundipuzha; 130 kilometres (81mi), Chalakudipuzha; 130 kilometres (109mi), Chalakudipuz
Valapattanam; 129 kilometres (80mi) and the Achankovil River; 128 kilometres (80mi). The average length of the rivers are small and lacking in delta, they are more prone to environmental effects. The rivers face problems such as sand
[134]:80 Kerala has a wet and maritime tropical climate influenced by the seasonal heavy rains of the southwest monsoon and northeast monsoon and northeast monsoon. [135] Around 65% of the rainfall occurs from June to August corresponding to Northeast monsoon.
The moisture-laden winds of the Southwest monsoon, on reaching the southernmost point of the Indian Peninsula, because of its topography, divides into two branches; the "Arabian Sea Branch" of the Southwest monsoon first hits the Western Ghats, [137] making Kerala the first state in
India to receive rain from the Southwest monsoon. [138] [139] The distribution of pressure patterns is reversed in the Northeast monsoon, during this season the cold winds from North India pick up moisture from the Bay of Bengal and precipitate it on the east coast of peninsular India. [140] [141] In Kerala, the influence of the Northeast monsoon is reversed in the Northeast monsoon is reversed in the Northeast monsoon.
seen in southern districts only.[142] Kerala's rainfall averages 2,923mm (115in) annually.[143] Some of Kerala's drier lowland regions average only 1,250mm (49in); the mountains of the eastern Kerala, a drier tropical wet and dry
climate prevails. During the summer, the state is prone to gale-force winds, storm surges, cyclone-related torrential downpours, occasional droughts, and rises in sea level.[144]:26,46,52 The mean daily temperature ranges from 19.8C to 36.7C.[145] Mean annual temperatures range from 25.0 to 27.5C in the coastal lowlands to 20.022.5C in the
eastern highlands.[144]:65Main article: Flora and fauna of KeralaA migratory Ichthyaetus in Kadalundi Bird SanctuarySilent Valley National ParkThe Cardamom Hills are notable for biodiversity is concentrated and protected in the Western Ghats. Three-quarters of the land area of Kerala was under thick forest up to the 18th
century.[146] As of 2004[update], over 25% of India's 15,000 plant species are in Kerala. Out of the 4,000 flowering plant species; 1,272 of which are endemic to Kerala, 900 are medicinal, and 159 are threatened.[147]:11 Its 9,400km2 of forests include tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen forests (lower and middle elevations 3,470km2),
tropical moist and dry deciduous forests (mid-elevations4,100km2 and 100km2, respectively), and montane subtropical and temperate (shola) forests (mid-elevations100km2). Altogether, 24% of Kerala is forested.[147]:12 Four of the world's Ramsar Convention listed wetlandsLake Sasthamkotta, Ashtamudi Lake, Thrissur-Ponnani Kole Wetlands
and the Vembanad-Kol wetlandsare in Kerala,[148] as well as 1455.4km2 of the vast Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and 1828km2 of the Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve.[149] Subjected to extensive clearing for cultivation in the 20th century,[150]:67 much of the remaining forest cover is now protected from clearfelling.[151] Eastern Kerala's windward
mountains shelter tropical moist forests and tropical dry forests, which are common in the Western Ghats.[152][153] The world's oldest teak plantation 'Conolly's Plot' is in Nilambur.[154]Kerala's fauna are notable for their diversity and high rates of endemism: it includes 118 species of mammals (1 endemic), 500 species of birds, 189 species of
freshwater fish, 173 species of reptiles (10 of them endemic), and 151 species of amphibians (36 endemic).[155] These are threatened by extensive habitat destruction, including soil erosion, landslides, salinisation, and resource extraction. In the forests, sonokeling, Dalbergia latifolia, anjili, mullumurikku, Erythrina, and Cassia number among the
more than 1,000 species of trees in Kerala. Other plants include bamboo, wild black pepper, wild cardamom, the calamus rattan palm, and aromatic vetiver grass, Vetiveria zizanioides.[147]:12 Indian elephant, Bengal tiger, Indian leopard, Nilgiri tahr, common palm civet, and grizzled giant squirrels are also found in the forests.[147]:12,17475
Reptiles include the king cobra, viper, python, and mugger crocodile. Kerala's birds include the Malabar trogon, the great hornbill, Kerala laughingthrush, darter and southern hill myna. In the lakes, wetlands, and waterways, fish such as Kadu, Red Line Torpedo Barb and choottachi; orange chromideEtroplus maculatus are found.[156][147]:16365
Recently, a newly described tardigrade (water bears) species collected from Vadakara coast of Kerala, List of revenue divisions of Kerala, List of revenue divisions of Kerala, List of taluks of Kerala, and List of cities and towns in KeralaSee also: Local government in
KeralaThe state's 14 districts are distributed among six regions: North Malabar (far-north Kerala), South Malabar (north-central Kerala), Northern Travancore (south-central Kerala), Northern Travancore (south-central Kerala), Northern Travancore (south-central Kerala), Central Travancore (south-central Kerala), Northern Travanco
and land revenue purposes are further subdivided into 27 revenue subdivisions and 77 taluks, which have fiscal and administrative powers over settlements within their borders, including maintenance of local land records. Kerala's taluks are further subdivided into 1,674 revenue villages.[158][159]The following map of Kerala shows its 14
 administrative districts. MapKasaragodKannurKozikodeWayanadMalappuramPalakkadThrissurErnakulamIdukkiKottayamAlappuzhaPathanamthittaKollamThiruvananthapuramSince the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, local self-government institutions in Kerala function as the third tier of government, comprising 14 District Panchayats,
152 Block Panchayats, and 941 Grama Panchayats for rural governance, and 87 Municipalities, six Municipal Corporations, and one Township for urban governance. [160] Mah, a part of the Indian union territory of Puducherry, [161] though 647 kilometres (402mi) away from it, [162] is a coastal exclave surrounded by Kerala on all of its landward
approaches. The Kannur District surrounds Mah on three sides with the Kozhikode District on the fourth. [163] In 1664, the municipality in the Indian subcontinent, which was dissolved when the Dutch authority got weaker in the 18th century. [164] The municipalities of
 Kozhikode, Palakkad, Fort Kochi, Kannur, and Thalassery, were founded on 1 November 1866[165][166][167][116] of the British Indian Empire, making them the first modern municipalities in the state of Kerala. The Municipality of Thiruvananthapuram came into existence in 1920. After two decades, during the reign of Sree Chithira Thirunal,
Thiruvananthapuram Municipality was converted into Corporation on 30 October 1940, making it the oldest Municipal Corporation of Kerala.[168] The first Municipal Corporation 
corporations in Kerala that govern Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kochi, Kollam, Thrissur, and Kannur.[170] The Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation is the largest corporation in Kerala while Kochi metropolitan area named Kochi UA is the largest urban agglomeration.[171] According to a survey by economics research firm Indicus
Analytics in 2007, Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kochi, Kollam, Thrissur are among the "best cities in India to live"; the survey used parameters such as health, education, environment, safety, public facilities and entertainment to rank the cities. [172] Main articles: Government of Kerala, Kerala Legislature, Local government in Kerala, and List of
agencies of the government of Kerala See also: Politics of Kerala and Political parties in Kerala High Court complex in KochiThe Kerala Secretariat in Thiruvananthapuram the seat of executive administration of Kerala, and formerly of the legislative assembly Building in Thiruvananthapuram the state is
governed by a parliamentary system of representative democracy. Kerala has a unicameral legislature. The Kerala Legislature Assembly also known as Niyamasabha, consists of 140 members who are elected for five-year terms.[173] The state elects 20 members to the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian Parliament, and 9 members to the Rajya
Sabha, the upper house.[174]The Government of Kerala is a democratically elected body in India with the governor as its constitutional head and is appointed by the president of India for a five-year term.[175] The leader of the party or coalition with a majority in the Legislative Assembly is appointed as the chief minister by the governor, and the
council of ministers is appointed by the governor on the advice of the chief ministers and Ministers of State (MoS). The Secretariat headed by thee government functions. The council of ministers and Ministers of State (MoS).
Chief Secretary assists the council of ministers. The Chief Secretary is also the administrative head of the government department is headed by a minister, who is usually an officer of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS). The Additional Chief
Secretaries/Principal Secretaries serve as the administrative heads of the department to which they are assigned. Each department also has officers of the rank of Secretary, Joint Secretary, and other supporting officials, who assist the Minister and the Additional Chief Secretary or Principal Secretary in carrying out departmental
functions and ensuring effective coordination. Each Secretariat department is in charge of a number of executive departments or agencies (known as Directorates, and similar entities) are responsible for implementing government policies and carrying out work at the field level. These entities are headed
by a Director, Commissioner, Chief, or Director General, who functions as the Head of Department. The District Collector is responsible for land revenue administration, general administration, disaster management, elections, maintenance of law and
order, and coordination of various departments within the district. For administrative convenience, each district is further divided into revenue administration. Auxiliary authorities known as panchayats, for which local body elections are regularly held, govern local
affairs.[176] The judiciary consists of the Kerala High Court and a system of lower courts.[177] The High Court, located in Kochi,[178] has a Chief Justice along with 35 permanent and twelve additional pro tempore justices as of 2021[update].[179] The high court also hears cases from the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.[180][181]In Kerala, local
government bodies such as Panchayats, Municipalities, and Corporations have existed since 1959. However, a significant decentralization initiative began in 1993, aligning with constitutional amendments by the union government.[182][183]:12 The Kerala Panchayats Raj Act and the Kerala Municipality Act were enacted in 1994, establishing a three
tier system for rural governance and a single-tier system for urban governance. The rural governance structure consists of Gram Panchayats, and District Panchayats, and Di
and Municipal Corporations, which are responsible for local government allocates around 40% of the state plan outlay to local governments. [185] Kerala has 1,200 local
bodies, including 941 Gram Panchayats, 152 Block Panchayats, 152 Block Panchayats, 152 Block Panchayats, 87 Municipal Corruption Survey 2019 by Transparency International, is considered the least corrupt state in India.[187][188] The Public Panchayats, 152 Block P
Affairs Index-2020 designated Kerala as the best-governed state in India.[189] Kerala hosts two major political alliances: the United Democratic Front (UDF), led by the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M)). As of[update] 2021 Kerala Legislative Assembly election, the
LDF is the ruling coalition; Pinarayi Vijayan of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) is the Constitution of India, Kerala has a parliamentary system of representative democracy; universal suffrage is granted to residents.[190]Main
article: Economy of KeralaAfter independence, the state was managed as a social democratic welfare economy.[191] The "Kerala phenomenon" or "Kerala phenomenon" 
was the 8th-largest in India with 8.55 trillion (US$1,000).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,600).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,600).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,600).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,600).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,600).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,600).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,600).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,600).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,600).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,600).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,600).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,000).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,000).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,000).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,000).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,000).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 63% of the state domestic product of 222,000 (US$2,000).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contributed around 222,000 (US$2,000).[7] In 201920, the tertiary sector contribut
2020, Kerala's economy was gradually shifting from an agrarian economy into a service-based one.[193]Technopark at Thiruvananthapuram, the first transshipment terminal in IndiaMappila Bay harbour at KannurThe state's service sector which accounts for
around 63% of its revenue is mainly based upon hospitality industry, tourism, Ayurveda and medical services, pilgrimage, information technology, transportation, financial sector, and education. [194] Major initiatives under the industries, [121] food
processing, marine products processing, and Rubber based products. The primary sector of the state is mainly based upon cash crops such as coconut, tea, coffee, pepper, natural rubber, cardamom, and cashew in India.[195] The cultivation of food crops began to reduce
since the 1950s.[195]Kerala's economy depends significantly on emigrants working in foreign countries, mainly in the Arab states of the Persian Gulf, and the remittances annually contribute more than a fifth of GSDP.[196] The state witnessed significant emigration during the Gulf Boom of the 1970s and early 1980s. In 2012, Kerala still received the
highest remittances of all states: US$11.3billion, which was nearly 16% of the US$71billion remittances to over 1 lakh crore (US$83billion).[198] Malappuram district
has the highest proportion of emigrant households in state. [193] A study commissioned by the Kerala State Planning Board, suggested that the state look for other reliable sources of income, instead of relying on remittances to finance its expenditure. [199] As of March 2002, Kerala's banking sector comprised 3341 local branches: each branch served
10,000 people, lower than the national average of 16,000; the state has the third-highest bank penetration among Indian states. [200] On 1 October 2011, Kerala became the first state in the country to have at least one banking facility in every village. [201] Unemployment in 2007 was estimated at 9.4%; [202] chronic issues are underemployment, low
employability of youth, and a low female labour participation rate of only 13.5%, [203]:5,13 as was the practice of Nokku kooli, "wages for looking on". [204] By 19992000, the rural and urban poverty rates dropped to 10.0% and 9.6%, respectively. [205] The state government's tax
revenues (excluding the shares from Union tax pool) amounted to 674 billion (US$8.0billion) in 2020201; up from 557 billion (US$6.6billion) in 20202021. [206] However, Kerala's high ratio of taxation to GSDP has
not alleviated chronic budget deficits and unsustainable levels of government debt, which have impacted social services. [207] A record total of 223 hartals were observed in 2006, resulting in a revenue loss of over 20 billion (US$240million). [208] Kerala's 10% rise in GDP is 3% more than the national GDP. In 2013, capital expenditure rose 30%
compared to the national average of 5%, owners of two-wheelers rose by 35% compared to the national rate of 15%, and the teacher-pupil ratio rose 50% from 2:100 to 4:100.[209]The Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board is a government-owned financial institution in the state to mobilise funds for infrastructure development from outside the
state revenue, aiming at overall infrastructure development of the state.[210][211]In November 2015, the Ministry of Urban Development selected seven cities of Kerala for a comprehensive development program known as the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).[212] A package of 2.5 million (US$30,000) was declared
for each of the cities to develop service level improvement plan (SLIP), a plan for better functioning of the local urban bodies in the cities of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Kochi, Thrissur, Kozhikode, and Palakkad. [213] The Grand Kerala Shopping Festival (GKSF) was started in 2007, covering more than 3000 outlets across the nine cities
of Kerala with huge tax discounts, VAT refunds and huge array of prizes.[214] Lulu International Mall at Thiruvananthapuram is the largest shopping mall in India.[215]Despite many achievements, Kerala faces many challenges like high levels of unemployment that disproportionately impact educated women, a high degree of global exposure and a
very fragile environment.[216]Traditional industries manufacturing items; coir, handlooms, and handicrafts employ around one million people.[217] Kerala supplies 60% of the total global produce of white coir fibre. India's first coir factory was set up in Alleppey in 185960.[218] The Central Coir Research Institute was established there in 1959. As
per the 20062007 census by SIDBI, there are 1,468,104 micro, small and medium enterprises in Kerala employing 3,031,272 people. [219] [220] The KSIDC has promoted more than 650 medium and large manufacturing firms in Kerala employing 3,031,272 people. [219] [220] The KSIDC has promoted more than 650 medium enterprises in Kerala employing 3,031,272 people.
 kaolin, bauxite, silica, quartz, rutile, zircon, and sillimanite.[222] Other major sectors are tourism, medical sector, educational sector, banking, ship building, oil refinery, infrastructure, manufacturing, home gardens, animal husbandry and business process outsourcing. Tea plantations at Munnar, KeralaA paddy field at Palakkad, also known as The
Granary of KeralaThe major change in agriculture in Kerala occurred in the 1970s when production of rice fell due to increased availability of labour. [223] Consequently, investment in rice production decreased availability of rice all over India and decreased availability of labour.
crops.[224][225] Profitability of crops fell due to a shortage of farm labour, the high price of land, and the uneconomic size of operational holdings.[226] Only 27.3% of the families in Kerala depend upon agriculture for their livelihood, which is also the least corresponding rate in India.[227]Kerala produces 97% of the national output of black
coconut and Kerala ranks first in the area of coconut cultivation in India.[237] Around 90% of the total Coffee produced in India are from Kerala.[193] India are from Kerala.[193] The key agricultural staple is rice, with varieties grown in
extensive paddy fields.[238] Home gardens made up a significant portion of the agricultural sector.[239]With 590 kilometres (370 miles) of coastal belt,[240] 400,000 hectares of inland water resources[241] and approximately 220,000 active fishermen,[242] Kerala is one of the leading producers of fish in India.[243] According to 200304 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 6,08,000tons in 200304.[244] 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.[245] During the southwest monsoon, a suspended mud bank develops along the shore, which in turn leads to calm ocean water, peaking the output of fish: pelagic species; 59%, demersal species; 23%,
crustaceans, molluscs and others for 18%.[245] Around 1050,000(1.050million) fishermen haul an annual catch of 668,000 tonnes as of a 19992000 estimate; 222 fishing villages are strung along the 590-kilometre (370-mile) coast. Another 113 fishing villages are strung along the 590-kilometre (370-mile) coast.
CorporationNH 544 Six lane Thrissur VadakkencherryKerala has 331,904 kilometres (206,236mi) of roads in Kerala include 1,812
kilometres (1,126mi) of national highway; 1.6% of the nation's total, 4,342 kilometres (20,630mi) of urban (municipal) roads; 6.3% of the nation's total, and 158,775 kilometres (98,658mi) of rural roads;
3.8% of the nation's total.[249] Kottayam has the maximum length of roads among the districts of Kerala, while Wayanad accounts for minimum.[250] Most of Kerala's west coast is accessible through state highways.[251] New projects for hill and coastal highways were
recently announced under KIIFB.[252] National Highway 66, with the longest stretch of road (1,622 kilometres (1,008mi)) 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.[251]
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. [253] The Department of Public Works is responsible for maintaining and expanding the state highways system and major district roads. [254] The Kerala State Transport Project (KSTP), 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. [255][256] Traffic in Kerala has been growing at a rate of 1011% 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 narrow roads and irresponsible driving. [257] 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 are 45 metres (200 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. [258] [259] 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 [260] 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.[261]Main article: List of Railway stations in KeralaSee also: Kochi MetroSouthern Railway soperates all railway lines in the state connecting most major towns and cities except those in the highland districts of Idukki and Wayanad.[262] The railway network in the state is controlled by two out of six divisions of the
Southern Railway; Thiruvananthapuram Railway division headquartered at Palakkad Railway Division headquartered at Palakkad Railway Division headquartered at Palakkad Railway Station in the state. [264] Kerala's major railway stations are: Thiruvananthapuram Central (TVC) is the busiest railway station in the state. [264] Kerala's major railway station in the state.
(ERS)Kozhikode (CLT)Kollam Junction (QLN)Thrissur (TCR)Palakkad Junction (PGT)Kannur (CNGR)Alappuzha (ALLP)Kochuveli (KCVL)Kayamkulam Town (North) (ERN)Kottayam (KTYM)Chengannur (CNGR)Alappuzha (KTYM)Chen
stateCochin International Airport, the busiest airport in the state is also the first airport in the world to be fully powered by solar energyKerala has four international AirportCochin International AirportCalicut International AirportKannur Internation
Presidency, but since closed, was the first airport in Kerala. [265] Kannur had an airstrip used for commercial aviation as early as 1935 when Tata airlines operated weekly flights between Mumbai and Thiruvananthapuram stopping at Goa and Kannur. [266] Trivandrum International Airport, managed by the Airport Authority of India, is among the
oldest existing airports in South India. Calicut International Airport, which was opened in 1988, is the second-oldest existing airport in the state and the seventh busiest in the country. It is also the first airport in the world to be fully powered by solar
energy[268] and has won the coveted Champion of the Earth award, the highest environmental honour instituted by the United Nations. [269] Cochin International Airport is also the first Indian airport to be incorporated as a public limited company; it was funded by nearly 10,000 non-resident Indians from 30 countries. [270] Other than civilian
airports, Kochi has a naval airport named INS Garuda. Thiruvananthapuram International Airport shares civilian facilities with the Southern Air Command of the Indian Air Force. These facilities are used mostly by central government VIPs visiting Kerala. Main article: Ports in KeralaSee also: Kochi Water MetroCranes at the Cochin ShipyardKerala
has two major ports, four intermediate ports, and 13 minor ports, 4 of which have immigration checkpoint facilities. [271] The major port in the state is at Kochi, which has an area of 8.27km2. [273] The wight facilities. [271] The major port in the state is at Kochi, which have immigration checkpoint facilities.
construction.[273] Other intermediate ports include Beypore, Kollam, and Azheekal.[273] The remaining ports are classified as minor which include Manjeshwaram, Kasaragod, Nileshwaram, Nile
is headquartered at Neendakara, which has an additional subcentre at Kodungallur too. [273] The state has numerous backwaters, which are used for commercial inland navigation. Transport services are mainly provided by country craft and passenger vessels. There are 67 navigable rivers in the state while the total length of inland waterways is
1,687 kilometres (1,048mi).[274] The main constraints to the expansion of inland navigation are; lack of depth in waterways caused by silting, lack of modern inland craft terminals, and lack of a cargo handling system. Kerala also have India's
first water metro, called 'Kochi water metro, called 'Kochi water metro project identified 15 routes, connecting 10 islands along a network of routes that span 78km with a fleet of 78 fast, and fully electrically propelled hybrid ferries. [276] The Kochi water metro project identified 15 routes, connecting 10 islands along a network of routes that span 78km with a fleet of 78 fast, and fully electrically propelled hybrid ferries.
Poovar.[277] It is divided into five sections: 41 kilometres (25mi) long Kasaragod-Nileshwaram reach, 168 kilometres (104mi) long National Waterway 3 (Kottapuram-Kollam reach), and 74 kilometres (46mi) long Kollam-Vizhinjam reach.
[193] The Conolly Canal, which is a part of the West-Coast Canal, connects the city of Kozhikode with Kochi through Ponnani, passing through the districts of Malappuram and Thrissur. It begins at Vadakara. [278] It was constructed in the year 1848 under the orders of then District collector of Malabar, H. V. Conolly, initially to facilitate movement of
goods to Kallayi Port from the hinterlands of Malabar through Kuttiady and Korapuzha river systems. [278] It was the main waterway for the cargo movement between Kozhikode and Kochi through Ponnani, for more than a century. [278] Other important waterways in Kerala include the Alappuzha-Changanassery Canal, Alappuzha-Kottayam-
Athirampuzha Canal, and Kottayam-Vaikom Canal. [273] Main article: Demographics of KeralaSee also: Ethnic groups in Kerala and List of people from KeralaThe Population; with a density of 859 persons per km2, its land is nearly three times as densely settled as the national average of
370 persons per km2.[279] As of 2011[update], Thiruvananthapuram is the most populous city in Kerala.[280] In the state, the rate of population growth is India's population more than doubled between 1951 and 1991 by adding
15.6million people to reach 29.1million residents in 1991; the population stood at 33.3million by 2011.[279] Kerala's coastal regions are the most densely settled with population density of the state, 859 persons per km2, leaving the eastern hills and mountains comparatively sparsely
populated.[281] Kerala is the second-most urbanised major state in the country with 47.7% urban population according to the 2011 Census of India.[282] Around 31.8million Keralites are predominantly Malayali.[279] The state's 321,000 indigenous tribal Adivasis, 1.1% of the population, are concentrated in the east.[283]:1012There is a tradition of
matrilineal inheritance in Kerala, where the mother is the head of the household. [284] As a result, women in Kerala have had a much higher standing and influence in the society. This was common among certain influence in the they
started schools for girls from poor families. [285] Opportunities for women such as 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.[287]Kerala's sex ratio of
1.084 (females to males) is higher than that of the rest of India; it is the only state where women outnumber men. [192]: 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. [288][289][290]Main article: LGBT rights in KeralaKerala has been at the forefront of LGBT issues in India. [291] 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. [292][293] Queerala is one of the major LGBT people and sensitisation concerning healthcare services, workplace policies and
educational curriculum.[295] Since 2010, Kerala Queer Pride has been held annually across various cities in Kerala.[296]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. [297][298]See also: Kerala ModelHuman Development Index map for Indian states in 2006, as calculated by Government of India and United Nations Development Programme. [299]Under a
democratic communist local government, Kerala has a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.770, which is in the "high" category, ranking it first in the country.[301] It was 0.790 in 200708[302] and it had a consumption-based
HDI of 0.920, which is better than that of many developed countries.[302] 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;[303][304] the report was prepared by the central government's
Institute of Applied Manpower Research.[305][306] However, the Human Development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since the advancement in human development for the state since th
regarded as the cleanest and healthiest state in India.[307]According to the 2011 census, Kerala has the highest literacy rate was calculated to be 96.2% in the 2018 literacy rate was 97%.[309][10]
[310] The life expectancy in Kerala is 74 years, among the highest in India as of 2011[update].[311] Kerala's rural poverty rate fell 47% between the 1970s and 2000s against the 29% fall in overall poverty rate in India.[312] By 19992000, the rural and urban poverty rates
dropped to 10.0% and 9.6%, respectively. [205] 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. [313] These changes stem largely from efforts begun in the late 19th century by the kingdoms of Cochin and
Travancore to boost social welfare.[314][315] This focus was maintained by Kerala's post-independence government.[144][316]:48 Kerala is the least impoverished state in India according to NITI Aayog's Sustainable Development Goals dashboard and Reserve Bank of India's Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy.[317][318]Kerala has undergone
a "demographic transition" characteristic of such developed nations as Canada, Japan, and Norway.[192]:1 In 2005, 11.2% of people were over the age of 60.[316] In 2023, the BBC reported on the problems and benefits which have arisen from migration away from Kerala, focussing on the village of Kumbanad.[319]In 2004, the birthrate was low at 18
per 1,000.[320] According to the 2011 census, Kerala had a total fertility rate is highest in Malappuram district (2.2) and lowest in Pathanamthitta district (1.3).[321] In 2001, Muslims had the TFR of 2.6 as against 1.5 for Hindus and 1.7 for Christians.[322]
The state also is regarded as the "least corrupt Indian state" according to the surveys conducted by CMS Indian Corruption Study (CMS-ICS)[323] Transparency International (2005)[324] and India Today (1997).[325] Kerala has the lowest homicide rate among Indian states, with 1.1 per 100,000 in 2011.[326] In respect of female empowerment, some
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negative factors such as higher suicide rate, lower share of earned income, child marriage is lower in Kerala. The Malappuram district has the highest number of child marriages and the number of such cases is increasing in Malappuram. Child marriages are particularly higher among the Muslim community. [328][329] In 2019, Kerala recorded the highest conviction rate of any state, over 77%. [331] Kerala has the lowest proportion of homeless people in rural India, I Was (2018), became his first to debut atop the

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Billboard 200 and spawned the single "A Lot" (featuring J. Cole),[9] which won Best Rap Song at the 62nd Annual Grammy Awards.[10][11] The following year, he and Metro Boomin released a sequel to their breakout EP with Savage Mode II (2020), which also debuted atop the Billboard 200[12] and spawned the top ten-singles "Runnin" and "Mr.
Right Now" (featuring Drake).[13] He guest appeared on Drake's 2022 single "Jimmy Cooks", which marked his first song to debut atop the Hot 100 and second to do so overall.[14] Later that year, he and Drake released the collaborative album Her Loss (2022), which saw continued success as his third project to peak the Billboard 200.[15] His third
album, American Dream (2024), became his fourth consecutive chart-topping project, and spawned the Billboard Hot 100 top-ten songs "Redrum" and "Ne-Nah".[16]21 Savage was arrested by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) on February 3, 2019. Officials revealed his status as a British citizen who entered the U.S. in July 2005 and
unlawfully overstayed an H-4 visa that expired in 2006.[17] He was granted bond on February 12 and released the next day, pending the outcome of an expedited deportation hearing,[18] which was initially scheduled for April 9, but was later postponed indefinitely,[19] with 21 Savage's lawyers stating he was legally residing in the U.S. for several
years prior to the 2005 H-4 visa.[20] In 2023, 21 Savage became a lawful permanent resident of the United States and received his green card; he is eligible for citizenship in 2028.[21][22]Shyaa Bin Abraham-Joseph[23][24][25][26] was born on October 22, 1992 at Newham University Hospital in Plaistow, London, to British parents Heather Carmillia
 Joseph and Kevin Cornelius Emmons. His family is of Caribbean descent; his mother's family is from Dominica, [27] and his father was Haitian. [28][29] Abraham-Joseph considers himself African-American. [30] His father and twin sisters, dance choreographers Kyra and Jayda
 Davis, continue to live in London, where his father works for Westminster City Council.[29]Abraham-Joseph's parents separated early in his life, and he moved at age seven with his mother to Atlanta, Georgia.[31][32][33] In June 2005, at the age of 12, he returned to the United Kingdom for his uncle's funeral, [34] stayed for a month, and then went
back to Atlanta on an H-4 visa on July 22, 2005,[35] which allegedly expired a year later.[17][36][37] He had a brother, Quantivayus ("Tay-Man"), who died in a shooting after an attempted drug deal.[38]In seventh grade at Stone Mountain Middle School, Abraham-Joseph was placed on probation for gun possession. Following a probation violation in
the eighth grade, he was expelled from the DeKalb County School District. [39][40][41] This led him to begin attending schools around the Atlanta metropolitan area before being sent to a juvenile detention center.
semester of high school, but dropped out in his freshman year following multiple exclusions that he said "exhausted" him.[43] After dropping out, he joined a local street gang affiliated with the wider Bloods gang and became a full-time drug dealer,[2] mainly selling cannabis.[43] He also regularly took part in other criminal activities, including
robbery and car theft, although he was only arrested once after contraband was found in a car he was driving.[44] In 2011, when he was 19, his "right-hand man" Larry, was killed in a shootout.[43] In 2013, during an attempted robbery on his 21st birthday, Abraham-Joseph was shot six times by rival gang members, and his best friend Johnny was
killed.[19][45]Following the death of his friend in a shootout on his 21st birthday, 21 Savage began rapping.[44][46] His music career was originally subsidized by his deceased friend's uncle, who gave him money for studio time in 2013.[2] On March 1, 2013, 21 Savage's debut single, "I Can't Get Enough" was released.[47] His debut mixtape, The
Slaughter Tape, which was released on May 25, 2015.[48] The release made him what Interview Magazine called an "underground hero in Atlanta".[2]On July 2, 2015, 21 Savage released a collaborative EP, Free Guwop, with Sonny Digital.[49] It is a tribute EP to fellow rapper and influence Gucci Mane. On December 1, 2015, 21 Savage released his
second mixtape, Slaughter King.[50]Main articles: Savage Mode; Issa Album; and Without Warning (21 Savage Mode with Atlanta-based record producer Metro Boomin album)In June 2016, 21 Savage was named as one of the "Freshman Class" of 2016 by XXL.[51] On July 15, 2016, 21 Savage released his joint EP Savage Mode with Atlanta-based record producer Metro Boomin album)In June 2016, 21 Savage was named as one of the "Freshman Class" of 2016 by XXL.[51] On July 15, 2016, 21 Savage was named as one of the "Freshman Class" of 2016 by XXL.[51] On July 15, 2016, 21 Savage was named as one of the "Freshman Class" of 2016 by XXL.[51] On July 15, 2016, 21 Savage was named as one of the "Freshman Class" of 2016 by XXL.[51] On July 15, 2016, 21 Savage was named as one of the "Freshman Class" of 2016 by XXL.[51] On July 15, 2016, 21 Savage was named as one of the "Freshman Class" of 2016 by XXL.[51] On July 15, 2016 by
The EP gained international success and peaked at number 23 on the Billboard 200, which became their highest charting EP to date.[52] In November 2016, he was on the cover of The Fader.[53] The Savage Mode single "X" featuring Future was confirmed by Billboard as going platinum in the US, being 21 Savage's first platinum record.[54] On
 January 18, 2017, 21 Savage announced that he had signed to Epic Records.[55]In 2017, his debut studio album, Issa Album, debuted at number 12 on the Billboard Hot 100.[58][59] Later that year, he was featured on Post Malone's single "Rockstar", which
number four on the US Billboard 200[64] and received generally positive reviews from critics. Its lead single, "Ric Flair Drip" peaked at number 13 on the Billboard Hot 100.[65][66]Main article: I Am Greater than I Was21 Savage in June 2018In April 2018, 21 Savage had a guest appearance on Young Thug's extended play Hear No Evil along with
 fellow rappers Nicki Minaj and Lil Uzi Vert.[67] Later that month, he also appeared on the single "Outstanding" by SahBabii.[68] On March 21, 2018, he was featured on Ty Dolla Sign's "Clout", which was part of the deluxe edition of
his album Beach House 3.[71]On October 31, 2018, 21 Savage posted on his Instagram a picture of a man in silhouette jumping in the air in the direction away from a large blaze. In the bottom right corner of the picture there was a "Parental Advisory" notice, as there often a man in silhouette jumping in the air in the direction away from a large blaze. In the bottom right corner of the picture there was a "Parental Advisory" notice, as there often a man in silhouette jumping in the air in the direction away from a large blaze. In the bottom right corner of the picture there was a "Parental Advisory" notice, as there often a man in silhouette jumping in the air in the direction away from a large blaze. In the bottom right corner of the picture there was a "Parental Advisory" notice, as there often a man in silhouette jumping in the air in the direction away from a large blaze. In the bottom right corner of the picture there was a "Parental Advisory" notice, as there often a man in silhouette jumping in the air in the direction away from a large blaze. In the bottom right corner of the picture there was a "Parental Advisory" notice, as the result in the direction away from a large blaze. In the bottom right corner of the picture there was a "Parental Advisory" notice, as the result in the direction away from a large blaze. In the bottom right corner of the picture the result in the direction away from a large blaze. In the bottom right corner of the picture the result in the direction away from a large blaze. In the bottom right corner of the picture the result in the direction away from a large blaze. In the bottom right corner of the picture the result in the direction away from a large blaze. In the bottom right corner of the picture the result in the direction away from a large blaze. In the bottom right corner of the picture the result in the picture the 
the post. For these reasons, some speculated it to be a sequel to 2017's Without Warning album. However, it turned out to be the cover for Metro's debut solo album, I Am > I Was, on Instagram, which features a blurred out image of himself, captioning
the image with a number of goat emojis.[73] The next day, 21 Savage took to Twitter and his Instagram story to apologize that he "forgot" to release the album, saying on Twitter: "Dam I forgot to drop my album my bad y'all".[74] He announced a new date of December 21, 2018.[75] The track-list was leaked by record producer Louis Bell via his
Instagram story on December 13, 2018.[76][77] 21 Savage released his second studio album I Am > I Was on December 21, 2018, with features from Travis Scott, Post Malone, Childish Gambino, Offset, J. Cole, Gunna, Lil Baby, Project Pat, Yung Miami, and Schoolboy Q.[78][79] None of those acts, however, are credited as artists on the album. I Am
> I Was debuted at number one on the US Billboard 200, earning 131,000 album-equivalent units (including 18,000 pure album sales), making it 21 Savage's first US number one album.[80][81] It was led by "A Lot", featuring vocals from J. Cole. The song peaked at number 12 on the US Billboard Hot 100 and earned 21 Savage his first Grammy
award.[82][83] Through 2019, 21 Savage released only one song named "Immortal". Main articles: Savage Mode II, Spiral: From the Book of Saw Soundtrack, and Her LossIn February 2020, 21 Savage and longtime collaborator Metro Boomin hinted at the release of a sequel to their Savage Mode extended play called Savage Mode II.[84] On
 September 28, 2020, a teaser trailer for Savage Mode II, directed by Gibson Hazard was released, with a narration from Morgan Freeman, announcing the release date of October 2.[85] The collaborative album included two top-ten singles, "Runnin"
and "Mr. Right Now", featuring Drake.In April 2021, 21 Savage announced the release of his new EP, Spiral, serving as the official soundtrack to the film Spiral: From the Book of Saw.[87] 21 Savage was featured alongside Justin Bieber on DJ Khaled's April 2021-released single "Let It Go" from Khaled's twelfth studio album, Khaled Khaled.[87] On
May 14, 2021, he released an EP titled Spiral, serving as the official soundtrack to the film Spiral: From the Book of Saw.[87] The same day, he was featured on the track peaked at number two on the Billboard Hot 100.[88] Months later, in October 2021, Abraham-Joseph appeared
as a feature on the remix of Nardo Wick's "Who Want Smoke?" alongside G Herbo and Lil Durk.[89][90] The track peaked at number seventeen on the Billboard Hot 100 and was certified 3 Platinum by the RIAA. On November 16, 2021, Savage appeared as a feature on Drake's "Knife Talk" alongside Project Pat from his September 2021, Certified
Lover Boy.[91] The track peaked at number four on the Billboard Hot 100 and was later certified 5 Platinum by the RIAA.[92]On January 14, 2022, 21 Savage was featured on the single "Don't Play That" by Chicago rapper King Von, as the
 first single for the posthumous album What It Means to Be King. The single was accompanied by a related music video. The tune peaked at number 40 on Billboard Hot 100, and at number 59 on Billboard Global 200.[95] On March 11, 2022, Savage appeared as a feature on Latto's "Wheelie", the third single from her sophomore album, 777.[96]
Months later, on June 10, 2022, Savage appeared as a feature on "Jimmy Cooks", the outro track of Drake's seventh studio album, Honestly, Nevermind. [98] The track debuted at the number one position the
Billboard Hot 100, marking Savage's second chart-topping single. [99] The track was later re-released as a single on October 22, 2022, Drake and 21 Savage released the official music video for "Jimmy Cooks", announcing the release of the two's collaborative studio album, Her Loss, which was released on
November 4, 2022.[100] Upon release, the album debuted at number one on the Billboard 200 with 404,000 units, marking Abraham-Joseph's fifth top ten entry and his third consecutive album to top the charts.[101] All sixteen tracks from the album debuted on the Billboard Hot 100, while eight of them appeared in the top ten.[102]On December 2,
2022, 21 Savage appeared on four tracks from Metro Boomin's sophomore album, Heroes & Villains: "Umbrella" with The Weeknd, "Niagara Falls (Foot or 2)" with Travis Scott, and "Walk Em Down (Don't Kill Civilians)" featuring Mustafa.[103] "Creepin'" was re-released as the lead single from the album on January 27,
2023.[104] The track peaked at number three on the Billboard Hot 100.[105] The track later received a remix featuring Diddy.[106]On February 28, 2023, Savage appeared on Young Nudy's "Peaches & Eggplants".[107] The track was re-released as the lead single from Nudy's album, Gumbo on May 16, 2023.[108] On March 31, 2023, Savage
appeared as a feature alongside DaBaby on Gucci ".[109][110] On May 26, 2023, Savage was recruited by Lil Durk as a feature on two tracks from Metro Boomin's soundtrack album, Spider-Man: Across the Spider-Verse: "Nonviolent
Communication" with James Blake and ASAP Rocky, and "Givin' Up (Not the One)" with Don Toliver and 2 Chainz.[112] On the same day, Savage appeared as a feature on the remix of Burna Boy's "Sittin' on Top of the World".[114] The
remix received a nomination for Best Melodic Rap Performance at the 66th Annual Grammy Awards.[115] On the same day, Savage appeared as a feature on two tracks from Young Thug's third studio album, Business Is Business: "Wit da Racks" with Travis Scott and Yak Gotti, and "Want Me Dead".[116] Just weeks later, Savage appeared as a feature
on two tracks from Travis Scott's fourth studio album, Utopia: "Topia Twins" with Rob49 and "Til Further Notice" with James Blake.[117]Months later, on September 15, 2023, Savage appeared on "Another One of Me" alongside Diddy, on the same day, he appeared as a feature on "Turks & Caicos" from Rod Wave's fifth studio album, Nostalgia.[118] On the same day, he appeared on "Another One of Me" alongside Diddy, and "Til Further Notice" with James Blake.[117]Months later, on September 15, 2023, Savage appeared on "Another One of Me" alongside Diddy, and "Til Further Notice" with James Blake.[117]Months later, on September 15, 2023, Savage appeared on "Another One of Me" alongside Diddy, and "Til Further Notice" with James Blake.[117]Months later, on September 15, 2023, Savage appeared on "Another One of Me" alongside Diddy, and "Til Further Notice" with James Blake.[117]Months later, on September 15, 2023, Savage appeared on "Another One of Me" alongside Diddy, and "Til Further Notice" with James Blake.[117]Months later, on September 15, 2023, Savage appeared on "Another One of Me" alongside Diddy, and "Til Further Notice" with James Blake.[117]Months later, on September 15, 2023, Savage appeared on "Another One of Me" alongside Diddy, and "Til Further Notice" with James Blake.[117]Months later, on September 15, 2023, Savage appeared on "Another Notice" with James Blake.[118] Months later, on September 15, 2023, Savage appeared on "Another Notice" with James Blake.[118] Months later, on September 15, 2023, Savage appeared on "Another Notice" with James Blake.[118] Months later, on September 15, 2023, Savage appeared on "Another Notice" with James Blake.[118] Months later, on September 15, 2023, Savage appeared on "Another Notice" with James Blake.[118] Months later, on September 15, 2023, Savage appeared on "Another Notice" with James Blake.[118] Months later, on September 15, 2023, Savage appeared on "Another Notice" with James Blake.[118] Months later, on September 15, 2023, Savage appeared on September 15, 2023, 
The Weeknd, and French Montana.[119] Just a month later, Savage appeared on Drake's "Calling for You" from his eighth studio album, For All the Dogs.[120]Main article: American Dream: The 21 Savage aboun)On January 8, 2024, 21 Savage announced that a biopic titled American Dream: The 21 Savage Story was coming soon and was set to feature
himself, Donald Glover and Caleb McLaughlin as the leads. However on January 24, Savage confirmed on Shannon Sharpe's podcast, Club Shay Shay that the movie does not exist and its trailer is a parody.[121][122]On January 10, 2024, Savage announced his third studio album American Dream. On January 12, 2024 the album was released and
 featured guest appearances from Travis Scott, Young Thug, Doja Cat, Brent Faiyaz, Lil Durk, Summer Walker, Mariah the Scientist, Burna Boy and Metro Boomin.[123][124] Upon release, the album debuted at number one on the Billboard 200 with 133,000 units, marking Abraham-Joseph's sixth top ten entry and his fourth consecutive album to top
the charts.[125] American Dream was supported by the singles "Redrum" and "N.H.I.E." with Doja Cat, both of which debuted at number five and nineteen on the Billboard Hot 100, respectively.[125] The Travis Scott and Metro Boomin-assisted "Ne-Nah" debuted at number ten position on the chart.[125] Burna Boy's single "Sittin' On Top of the
World", which features Savage, received a nomination for Best Melodic Rap Performance at the 66th Annual Grammy Awards.[126] Burna Boy performed the song at the ceremony on February 4, 2024, alongside 21 Savage and Brandy, whose 1998 single "Top of the World" was heavily sampled in the single.[127][128]Called "one of the last real street
niggas left making music" by frequent collaborator Metro Boomin,[129] 21 Savage's music is heavily autobiographic with an emphasis on violent and criminal aspects of his past, including alleged murder and drug dealing.[44] Vocally, he is known for his "trademark villainous monotone drawl".[130] His musical style is influenced by Three 6 Mafia.
[131]In early August 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019, 21 Savage hosted the "Issa Back to School Drive" (named after his album Issa Album) in his home neighborhood in Atlanta. The drive gave free haircuts, hairstyles, supplies, and school uniforms. In March 2018, 21 Savage announced the creation of the 21 Savage Bank Account Campaign (named after his album) in his home neighborhood in Atlanta.
his hit song "Bank Account") on The Ellen DeGeneres Show, he also announced that he was donating $21,000 to the cause. He stated, "I started the 21 Savage Bank Account Campaign and it's to help kids learn how to save money, and open bank accounts for kids." [132] Four months later, he donated $10,000 to Atlanta's Continental
Colony Elementary School to fund an anti-bullying campaign. [133]On July 1, 2020, 21 Savage announced he was launching a free online financial literacy education program for kids and teenagers stuck at home during the COVID-19 pandemic, saying, "I feel like it's important more than ever to give our next generation the tools to succeed in life." The
 program includes a partnership with Atlanta mayor Keisha Lance Bottoms to provide free tablets and WiFi to underserved students in Atlanta.[134][136][137] In June 2017, he started dating model Amber Rose, [138][139] but had separated in May 2018.[140]
 In October 2017, he began taking flying lessons in a Cirrus SR20 single-engine aircraft.[141]In 2018, 21 Savage reportedly started a movement called "Guns instead of lethal firearms.[142] The head of the Detroit Police Department, James Craig,
 described the movement as "well-intentioned, however, misguided", after several incidents involving paintball guns for firearms.[143][144] The movement
 has been linked to several cases of property crime and homicide.[142][145] 21 Savage has not commented on the matter, although he paid for the funeral of a 3-year-old who was killed in a related incident.[142][145] 21 Savage has not commented on the matter, although he paid for the funeral of a 3-year-old who was killed in a related incident.[142][145] as not commented on the matter, although he paid for the funeral of a 3-year-old who was killed in a related incident.[142][145] as not commented on the matter, although he paid for the funeral of a 3-year-old who was killed in a related incident.[142][145] as not commented on the matter, although he paid for the funeral of a 3-year-old who was killed in a related incident.[142][145] as not commented on the matter, although he paid for the funeral of a 3-year-old who was killed in a related incident.[142][145] as not commented on the matter, although he paid for the funeral of a 3-year-old who was killed in a related incident.[142][145] as not commented on the matter, although he paid for the funeral of a 3-year-old who was killed in a related incident.[142][145] as not commented on the matter, although he paid for the funeral of a 3-year-old who was killed in a related incident.[142][145] as not commented in the funeral of a 3-year-old who was killed in a related incident.[142][145] as not commented in the funeral of a 3-year-old who was killed in a related incident.[142][145] as not commented in the funeral of a 3-year-old who was killed in a related incident.[142][145] as not commented in the funeral of a 3-year-old who was killed in a related incident.[142][145] as not commented in the funeral of a 3-year-old who was killed in a 3-year-old who was killed 
 line, "We been gettin' that Jewish money, everything is kosher." The lyrics came under fire for perpetuating negative Jewish stereotypes when LeBron James shared an Instagram story quoting the track.[146] 21 Savage later apologized, saying on Twitter, "The Jewish money, everything is kosher." The lyrics came under fire for perpetuating negative Jewish stereotypes when LeBron James shared an Instagram story quoting the track.[146] 21 Savage later apologized, saying on Twitter, "The Jewish money, everything is kosher." The lyrics came under fire for perpetuating negative Jewish stereotypes when LeBron James shared an Instagram story quoting the track.[146] 21 Savage later apologized, saying on Twitter, "The Jewish money, everything is kosher." The lyrics came under fire for perpetuating negative Jewish stereotypes when LeBron James shared an Instagram story quoting the track.[146] 21 Savage later apologized, saying on Twitter, "The Jewish money, everything is kosher." The lyrics came under fire for perpetuating negative Jewish stereotypes when LeBron James shared an Instagram story quoting the track.[146] 21 Savage later apologized, saying on Twitter, "The Jewish money, everything is kosher." The lyrics came under fire for perpetuating negative Jewish stereotypes when LeBron James shared an Instagram story quoting the track.[146] 21 Savage later apologized, saying negative Jewish story and the sa
gettin' Jewish money. I never thought anyone would take offense, I'm sorry if I offended everybody, never my intention I love all people with all my heart."[147]In November 2020, a feud between 21 Savage and American producer Young
Chop arose after Chop insulted 21 Savage on an Instagram livestream. [149] On April 6, while reportedly taking an Uber in 21 Savage's neighborhood in an attempt to find where he lived, Chop stated that an unknown gunman fired at his car, but he was not injured. No other sources have confirmed whether or not this story is true and no gunshots
were captured on the video in which he made the accusation.[150]21 Savage was convicted of felony drug charges in October 2014 in Fulton County, Georgia.[151]Controversy arose after 21 Savage pulled out a firearm during a pool party on June 10, 2018.[152] 21 Savage had been given the firearm by a friend after seeing an opposing crew member
also pull out a pistol.[153]On February 15, 2019, 21 Savage turned himself in to authorities and was booked into a south Georgia jail in response to a warrant for his arrest for felony theft by deception. This dispute surrounds a gig arranged in 2016 for which the rapper allegedly accepted a payment of $17,000 to appear at a concert, but did not
appear and did not give back the money. He was released on his own recognizance, pending a court hearing on a later date to resolve the charge. [154][155]On February 3, 2019, just two days after releasing the music video for his single "A Lot", 21 Savage was taken into custody by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) after a vehicle
 was pulled over that contained him and his cousin, Young Nudy, and two other men. Young Nudy and the two other men had been targeted in an operation involving charges of aggravated assault and violation of the Georgia Gang Act.[156]21 Savage later alleged that he was personally also targeted in the operation.[31]After his arrest, ICE revealed
that 21 Savage is a British national who has been in the United States unlawfully since his non-immigrant visa expired in July 2006. 21 Savage had commonly been believed to be a native of the Atlanta area e.g., Interview magazine
had reported in an interview with Seth Rogen in April 2018 that the rapper's birthplace was Atlanta, Georgia, and in a 2016 interview with XXL Magazine, he said he was "from Decatur, Georgia" (which is in the Atlanta metropolitan area).[36][157][158][159]A spokesperson for ICE said of 21 Savage, "His whole public persona is false. He actually
came to the U.S. from the U.K. as a teen and overstayed his visa."[160] A birth certificate then surfaced showing that 21 Savage was born in Newham, London on October 22, 1992, which indicates that he had been 12 years old in July 2005 not "a teen."[23][161] Moreover, he had first entered the U.S. at age 7, only leaving in 2005 to attend his
uncle's funeral and re-entering that same year.[31] His attorney acknowledged that 21 Savage had overstayed the expired visa, but said that he had not attempted to hide his background, and said that the Department of Homeland Security had been aware that in 2017 he had applied for a U visa a non-immigrant visa offered to crime victims and their
 family members who assist law enforcement officials in the investigation or prosecution of criminal activity.[37]21 Savage was released from ICE's custody on February 13, 2019. An immigration hearing for his case was scheduled for April 9 of the same year, but postponed indefinitely due to court backlogs.[162] 21 Savage's immigration case was
 further delayed after he was charged with other crimes in January 2022.[163]On October 5, 2023, rapper Drake released the single "8AM in Charlotte", on which he claim the following day.[165][166]In November 2022, 21 Savage and Drake were sued
by Cond Nast, the publisher of Vogue magazine, for using the Vogue name without permission to promote their collaborative album (2017)I Am > I Was (2018)American Dream (2024)Collaborative albumsWithout Warning (with Offset and Metro Boomin) (2017)Savage
 Mode II (with Metro Boomin) (2020)Her Loss (with Drake) (2022)21 Savage has also worked on a YouTube animated mini-series named Year 2100.[169]YearTitleRoleNotes2023Call of Duty: Modern Warfare IIHimselfPlayable Character (DLC); Voice and LikenessHeadliningIssa Tour (2017)[170]Numb the Pain Tour (2017)[171]I Am > I Was Tour
(2019)[172]American Dream Tour (2024)Co-headliningThe Off-Season Tour (2021) (with J. Cole)It's All a Blur Tour (2023) (with Post Malone)AwardsYearNomineeCategoryResultRef.American Music Awards2018"Rockstar" (with Post Malone)Favorite
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(Daft Punk album) (links | edit)Pirate radio in Australia (links | edit)Pirate radio in Australia (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/21 Savage" Kerala, a small beautiful state situated in the southwest corner of India is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the country. Kerala has 14 districts with Thiruvananthapuram
(Trivandrum) as the capital city which is situated in the southwestern coast of Kerala. The Port city Kochi and Kozhikode are the two major cities in Kerala has three airports which provide international as well as domestic connections. The area of the state is 38,863 square kilometer with a population of 31.8 million. Languages spoken are
Malayalam, Hindi and English. Kerala is a major producer of coconut, rubber, pepper, cardamom, Hindi and Christianity being the most significant among them. Rice and Tapioca are the important food crops in Kerala is a major producer of coconut, rubber, pepper, cardamom,
cashew, coffee, tea, ginger and cocoa. Tree spices like cinnamon and cloves are also cultivated here. Tourism in Kerala is a fast growing industry which provides job opportunities for so many local people. Every year thousands of tourists are coming to see the serene beauty of this small peaceful land. Kerala has unique and wonderful art forms,
culture and festivals. Kathakali, a classical dance form of Kerala attracts so many tourists. Kalaripayattu, the martial art form of Kerala is also well known. Kerala has lots of renowned festivals with great passion and spirit. Kerala is
the land of Ayurveda which is a unique and indispensable branch of medicine. Ayurveda not only refreshes your soul. For getting Ayurvedic treatment the period between April to August is considered as the best time. Kerala- A Complete Touring Experience (Image credit:
@alenin99@unsplash) Nature is at its best in Kerala with beaches covered with palm trees presenting a breathtaking setting all together. Beaches at Kovalam and Varkala are sure to tempt you to take a dip in the cool and fresh water of the sea. The tranquility of the backwater of Kumarakom and Kuttanad and thick lush forests of Thekkady and
 Silent Valley also offer a respite from the daily hustle bustle. The calmness of the hills of Munnar and Vagamon is sure to awaken the soul inside you. The state is nothing less than a paradise for nature lovers. However, at the same time, it gives a treat to that spiritual self of yours. The Sabarimala Temple in Pathanamthitta district is a temple not
unknown to any religious being. You also have Guruvayoor Sree Krishna Temple, Thrissur; Chottanikkara Bhagavathy Temple, Cochin; Sree Padmanabha Temple, Thrissur. The Marys Forane Church, St Francis Church and Malayattoor Church are also worth visiting. Apart from these, few of the mosques
in the state also draw your attention. For those of you who are interested in historical buildings, Kerala has something to offer you too. There are many forts, palaces, cemeteries and citadels, narrating the history of the state. Cuisine is a delight in Kerala, especially for non-vegetarians. From Avial to Appam and mutton stew to vegetable Manga
Mappas, Kerala cuisine will treat your plate in the best way possible. Though you can visit the state at any time of the year and enjoy the calmness and serenity it has to offer you, it is always a good idea to visit during some festivals as you can explore the rich culture and tradition from a closer perspective. Onam, Vishu, Pulikali and Thrissur Pooram
are few of the festivals during which you can have an enhanced Kerala Experience. History of Kerala (Image credit: varmamanyu@unsplash) Kerala the beautiful green land took birth on 1 November 1956. According to Hindu mythology Parasurama the sixth incarnation of Mahavishnu created Kerala. Initially Kerala was made up of
three distinct areas Malabar, Cochin and Travancore. Archaeologists believe that the first citizens of Kerala were the Negrito people, the hunters. They introduced cultivation of rice and vegetables which are still a main part of kerala
culture. Then came the Dravidians and Aryans who influenced the Kerala culture. Kerala has a unique position in the commercial field. Kerala was an important destination of travellers and traders from almost all parts of the world including Portuguese,
Dutch, Chinese, Greek, Romans, French and British had come here leaving their marks in various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various sections of Christianity, Hindu and Muslim. In the history of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of Kerala society become a mix of people from various fields of the fiel
lands in Kerala who lived luxuriously. The lands being leased to the next higher castes for cropping. The lowest castes were abolished and the colonial rule was stopped later. Now Kerala is one of the most peaceful places for living. Learn more about History of
Kerala Village Life Experience in Kerala Villages Life in Kerala Villages credit: nandhukumarndd@unsplash) The soul of Kerala is in its fabulous villages. The breathtaking beauty and peaceful ambiance of Kerala villages is a refreshing experience. Villages dotted with rivers, tall coconut trees, green paddy fields and the wonderful traditional homes take
you to another world. Laid back life of these villages among the innocent villagers gives a different experience for everyone. The villagers gives a different experience for everyone. The villagers mill definitely be the
most memorable times of your life. Spending time in the lap of nature in the presence of villages will give you the pleasure of perfect holidays. The pure, serene and lively atmosphere of villages will give you the pleasure of perfect holidays. The pure, serene and lively atmosphere of villages will give you the pleasure of perfect holidays. The pure, serene and lively atmosphere of villages offers a heavenly experience.
tourist villages in Kerala. These villages give knowledge about the culture and tradition of the land. The sleepy Kerala villages offer you the sight of rich and diverse vegetation, beautiful temples, rivers, many exotic birds etc. You will be mesmerised by the beauty of these villages. Once you visit the villages you can never forget this experience.
Seasons & Best time to visit Kerala Best Time to Visit Kerala are Summer (February - May), Monsoon (June - August and October - November) and Winter (December - January) with an interval of mild weather between August and
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October. There is no significant falling, but towards the height of summer there is a partial falling of leaves. During the period February to May it gets increasingly hot, temperatures reach upto 35 degree centigrade. Summers in Kerala are moderate when compared to other states in India. The Western ghats prevent the entry of the dry northern
winds and the cool breeze from the Arabian sea blowing towards this small green land made the summer pleasant. Sudden downpours and thunderstorms are noticeable in Summer. The Monsoon. Winds from the Southwest begin to flow from
the oceans, the clouds cover the sun and the rain begins to pour. The climate then is dark and cold. The southwest monsoon lasts till August and there is a pleasant interval of two months before north-east monsoon is different with thunder and lightning.
The Winter: The winter in Kerala is cool with a temperature fall upto 25 degree centigrade. Mornings there will be fog covering trees and buildings. This pleasant winter is the time for major pilgrimages and festivals in Kerala People of Kerala (Image credit: sundaestudios@unsplash)
People in Kerala are simple, highly cultured and traditional. Kerala people also known as Malayalees (People speaking Malayalam) are polygenic and belong to different ethnic groups and religions. Kerala is the first state in India to have achieved the highest literacy level. This fact reflects in the progressive thinking of people of Kerala and in the male
female ratio also. Unlike other states in India, the people of Kerala are not into female infanticide and sex selective abortions. The people in Kerala is communal harmony. Even though the cast system is present, communal violence is not heard in Kerala like some
other states. The people in Kerala are peace loving and have a great tolerance. Learn more about People of Kerala Quality of Life in Kerala is greater than any other state in India and is in fact closer to the West. By retaining the traditional values Kerala has adapted
easily to modern life. Kerala is one of the most progressive states in India with its high quality life and social welfare. The people in Kerala made it a better place to live. The people in Kerala is one of the most progressive states in India with its high quality life and social welfare. The people in Kerala enjoy a unique cosmopolitan outlook. The progressive states in India with its high quality life and social welfare.
abortions etc. Women here enjoy many rights unlike other states in India. Over 90 % of people in Kerala own land where their home stands. Kerala society is highly flexible to changes and can accept new traditions and cultures without any hesitation. The law and order in Kerala is the best in the country. The great urbanization rate is seen in Kerala
Learn more about Quality of life in Kerala Performing Arts in Kerala The rich and vibrant culture of Kerala has attracted people for ages. The real beauty of Kerala lies in the culture of this small heavenly land. The treasures of Kerala has attracted people for ages. The real beauty of kerala lies in the culture of this small heavenly land. The treasures of Kerala are its unique art forms which reflects the life and traditions of the people. From the renowned Kathakali to the folk
dances, every art form in Kerala reflects the rhythmic impulse and rituals of the intellect sensitive people here. Religious festivals and social events. UNESCO declared Koodiyattam, an art form of Kerala as one among the masterpieces of oral
and intangible heritage of humanity. It's for the first time in the history of UNESCO selecting an art forms are religious. Traditionally these art forms are performed during festivals and in social gatherings and temples. Some of these art forms are night long
events. These art forms help in maintaining social interaction and bonding between people from different backgrounds. There are classical art forms help in maintaining social interaction and bonding between people from different backgrounds. There are classical art forms help in maintaining social interaction and bonding between people from different backgrounds. There are classical art forms help in maintaining social interaction and bonding between people from different backgrounds. There are classical art forms help in maintaining social interaction and bonding between people from different backgrounds. There are classical art forms help in maintaining social interaction and bonding between people from different backgrounds.
called Koothu is one of the oldest theatre art forms. Apart from these, many wonderful folk art forms are also an unavoidable part of Kerala tradition and culture. Main folk art forms of Kerala are Krishnanattam, Mohiniyattam, Thullal, Pathakam, Theyyam, Kalampattu, Kavadiyattam, Sarpa pattu, Thidambu nritham, Padayani, Chavittunadakam
Pulikali, Thiruvathirakali, Margamkali, Kolkali, Duff Muttu, Oppana etc. Margamkali is an art form famous among Syrian christians of Kerala. Oppana, the wonderful art form is a Muslim bridal group dance, where the bride sits in the centre and others move around her singing and clapping their hands in a rhythmic way. Learn more about Performing
Arts in Kerala Kerala Geography With an area of 38,863 square kilometre Keralas coast runs 580 km in length and 35 -120 kilometre in width. A network of forty four rivers are seen in Kerala kerala is the one place with many diverse geographical features. Eastern Kerala has lands bordered by western ghats and which include high mountains,
beautiful valleys etc. Here the lands are covered either with dense forests or tea and coffee plantations. Forty one of Keralas forty four rivers originate in the eastern region. West side of the mountain lies the midland plains with an area of land running along central Kerala. The lowest regions of midland plains host paddy fields and the elevated land
slopes have rubber and fruit trees along with black pepper, tapioca and other crops. The western ghat rises on an average elevation of 1500 meters above sea level and in certain areas the elevation is above 2500 meters. Keralas coastal belt is relatively flat with green paddy fields, coconut trees, a fine network of interconnected canals and rivers.
Kuttanad, the rice bowl of Kerala in Alleppey district comprises more than 20% of Indias waterways by length. The backwaters, canals and rivers in Kuttanad made the coastal belt of Kerala rich with water. Learn more about Geography of Kerala Festivals of Kerala Festivals are celebration time in Kerala. The festivals of Kerala are connected with
local traditions and religions. Kerala is a land of many colorful festivals which have a history behind them. The diversity of the land reflects in festivals preserve the wonderful Kerala tradition and culture. Festivals express the
harmony of spirit. With so much fun and excitement, festivals are a time to come together with family and friends. Boat races, which is an important event in Kerala, originated as a religious event and gradually turned out to be a great social event. Onam the state festival of Kerala is the biggest festival and it falls in the Malayalam month Chingam
(between the periods August - September). Onam is the harvest festival of Kerala. Onam is the harvest festival which is celebrated among all the communities. Carnival of Onam lasts for 10 days. This is the festival which is celebrated among all the communities.
dance form performed by women in sari), snake boat race etc. Vallam Kali, the traditional boats. The Nehru Trophy boat race in Mannar, Aranmula and Thiruvanvandoor are some of the most important in the list. The excitement of the race attracts thousands of tourists
every year. There are so many religious and local festivals in Kerala. Vishu is another festival celebrated with great passion and spirit. Vishu is the astrological New Year day of Kerala. Bursting crackers is one exciting thing about Vishu. On this day all go to the temple. The heart of this festival lies in the preparation of Vishu Kani, the divine offering
consisting of arrangement of articles like raw rice, vegetables and so many other things in Pooja room along with the previous night. On the day of Vishu the first sight should be this Vishukkani. Vishu is celebrated in the month of April
Thiruvathira, Thrikarthika, Ashtamirohini, Mahashivaratri and Navaratri and Navaratri and Navaratri and Navaratri and Navaratri and Seculous events conducted in Kerala. Christians with great passion. In addition to this there are some local religious events conducted in
churches in Mannar, Parumala etc. Maramon convention is one important Christian religious event in Kerala. Muslim religious festivals like Bakrid, Id Ul Fitr, Miladi Sharif, and Muharram are celebrated by Muslims in Kerala. Chandanakudam at Beemapalli is another colourful Muslim festival in Kerala. Also there are so many local festivals in Kerala
celebrated with excitement and spirit. They are Pooram festivals, Padayani festivals and Boat races. Learn more about Festivals of Kerala Travel Tips & Quick Facts Kerala with its breathtaking beauty and serenity offers you an unforgettable experience of your life. Still there are some travel tips that you have to keep in mind while
you are in Kerala. Best Time to Visit: Although Kerala has pleasant weather throughout the year the best time to visit Kerala is September - March. Monsoon is also an ideal time to go for warm massages. Communication: Kerala is September - March. Monsoon is also an ideal time to go for warm massages. Communication: Kerala is Indian
Rupee. Foreigners can bring unlimited foreign currency, money exchange in Kerala is not a big problem as there are so many exchange centres, but it will take some time. Credit cards are accepted in main hotels, restaurants in
Kerala offer Mughlai, Chinese, Continental, Indian, Fast Food and traditional Kerala foods. What to Wear: There is no strict restriction or rules for clothes to wear in Kerala, but nudity is not allowed in any part of Kerala. Cottons are an ideal option. Sunglasses, sunscreen lotion and hats will be handy while travelling. Languages: The official language
of Kerala is Malayalam. But almost everyone in Kerala can converse in English. Heavy penalty with imprisonment is there for possession of narcotic drugs. Avoid eating cut fruits and raw salads, and avoid drinking roadside water. Emergency
Numbers: Police Control Room - 100 Fire Station - 101 While traveling on Highways: 9846 100 100 While traveling in Trains: 9846 200 100 Travel and Safety Measures: Though the people in Kerala are genuinely simple, polite and helpful there are some anti social elements like everywhere. So it's better to take some precautions
while travelling. Do not wear revealing clothes and keep your valuables safe. Its better to avoid public display of affection like hugging and kissing as it is not accepted in Kerala Souvenirs have real significance in the tourism industry
Tourism industry designates tourism souvenirs as memories connected to a particular location. Everything about Kerala is unique and after completion of your journey you will get confused on selecting souvenirs from a huge collection. There are so many things which reflect the culture, history, art and socio-religious aspects of this Gods Own
Country. Kerala offers a wide variety of attractive souvenirs including some of the most beautiful handmade products are made from coconut shells, wood, clay and cane. Some of the typical souvenir items in Kerala are Aranmula Kannadi - a metal mirror unique to Kerala, Kasavu Sari which is a traditional wear of
Kerala women, Nettipattam - caparison for elephants, Nettoor Petti - traditional jewellery box, Nilavilakku - a brass lamp, Ramacham Vishari which is a handmade fan, Mural paintings, Ravi varma pain
of Kerala Govt Tourism, as well as other shops in Kerala. Learn more about Where to buy Souvenirs in Kerala kerala, the green beautiful land has always been a great visual experience for the viewers. The breathtaking beauty and serenity of Kerala made it the most popular tourist destination. Think of houseboats or treehouses or calm beaches or hill
stations, Kerala is first place to pop up in your mind. Isnt it? So why wait any longer? Check our all-inclusive Kerala is nestled in the southwest part of India along the Malabar Coast. On November 1, 1956, the States Reorganisation Act led to the formation of this beautiful state which combines numerous for a memorable time.
regions speaking the common language called Malayalam. The state shares boundaries with Karnataka to the north and northeast and with Tamil Nadu to the south and east. It is commonly known as the land of coconut as it has never ending array of coconut palms. The state is sandwiched between the Western Ghats from the east and the
Lakshadweep Sea from the west. The state holds the twelfth spot as the largest state by population and is divided into 14 districts. Thiruvananthapuram is the capital city of this state, while Malayalam is its official language. It is
believed that Kerala was originated from the sea when Lord Parasurama is said to be as a sixth avatar of Lord Mahavishnu. He threw his axe into the ocean from Gokarnam in remorse for his actions of killing Kshatriyas. The land emerged from the waters of the Arabian Sea. From 3000 BC to 3rd century, Keralawas originated from the sea when Lord Parasurama is remorse for his actions of killing Kshatriyas.
was the most prominent exporter of spices and the first most powerful kingdom of this land was the Chera Dynasty. During this period, Kerala remained as one of the most important international spice trading centres in India. Due to its reputation of a spice exporter, it compelled Egyptians, Babylonians and Assyrians to start trading here in the 3rd
and 2nd millennia BC. The term Kerala comes from the word Keralaputra, which was carved into the rock by the Maurya emperor Ashoka in 3rd BC, hence, it was designated as the Land of Keralaputra and Chola. During this
period all these territories shared a common language known as Tamilakam. Most of the land of this state was ruled by the Cheras, while the southern portion was managed by the Pandyas. The history of Kerala, however, goes way back into the past. It easily spans several millennia and is believed to date back all the way to 5000 BC. There have been
numerous excavations, and researchers have found countless artifacts that suggest that life was thriving even in the Edakkal Caves are a notable example of this fact. This confirms a human presence in the region even in the prehistoric era, and suggests that there were
human settlements in Kerala all the way back. If one delves a little deeper into the history of Kerala, the state presents a glorious image, one filled with rich and highly lucrative trade ties, peaceful co-existence with many different religions and cultures, and one that any ancient civilization would be envious of. Kerala has been home to some of the
greatest empires in the country, with rulers creating dominions over the entire south of Vindhyas, and Kerala is mentioned by name in one of the great cities in the world since time immemorial, and its spices have drawn the Spaniards, the
 English, the Arabs and every other civilization that has sought business across the oceans. One of the oldest documents to have survived the years, dating all the way back to the first few centuries AD, talks about how Roman ships filled with gold used to visit the lands and seek out the kings to buy pepper and the many other spices that grew
here. From the Chola Dynasty to the Pandyas, quickly making way for the Satiyaputras and then finally coming under the Hindus. This era
is also known as Sangam and ended around the seventh century AD. Around the time that Adi Shankara rose to fame, and the Brahmin influence grew across Kerala, the harmony slowly began to fade away, with feudal separation starting between the masses, and the beginning of casteism, which would later become the norm across the lands. Kerala
finds mention in a number of Indian ancient texts of Hindus. From being the homeland of the legendary Asura ruler Mahabali, to having its name mentioned in the Rig Veda, it is evident that human civilization here has thrived since the earliest of times, and history is well documented through this texts that have been preserved with the utmost
care. Going back further still, there have been discoveries that point at human settlements in Kerala all the way back in the Mesolithic, and Megalithic age. Relics recovered from these eras range from dolmens to hat stones, and some burial sites have been discovered. Links have also been discovered.
between the establishments in Kerala and civilizations in other regions, with a possibility that the progress made in the region following the Paleolithic age was due to contact with the Indus Valley civilization. ~ B.C 3000: Sindhu Valley peoples & Kerala People Begun trade ~ B.C 2000: Assyrians & Babylonians Came to Kerala ~ B.C 1000: Elephants
Tusk, Monkeys and Peacocks are trading for King of Solaman in Israel~ B.C. 700: Dravidians came to Kerala and after they build a new culture in Kerala~ B.C 257: Maurya King Ashokas Second inscription. He said about the
culture of KeralaThe Arabians had the first to control over the trade of spices in Kerala. It was Vasco da Gama who arrived in Kerala in 1498 to break the determination of Arabs control over the growing trade of spices in Kerala in 1498 to break the determination of Arabs control over the trade of spices in Kerala. It was Vasco da Gama who arrived in Kerala in 1498 to break the determination of Arabs control over the growing trade of spices in Kerala in 1498 to break the determination of Arabs control over the growing trade of spices in Kerala.
Calicut and Cochin. The conflict between Calicut and Cochin helped Dutch to establish their trade settlements in Kerala and they, finally, expelled the Roman Catholic Portuguese from this state. The Dutch, however, were unable to continue here beyond 18th century due to the fight between the rulers of Mysore. Then came the British who were theexes and they, finally, expelled the Roman Catholic Portuguese from this state.
most successful colonial power in India. Tipu Sultan, the successor of Hyder Ali had conflict with the British, and the four Anglo-Mysore wars were fought across southern India in the latter half of the 18th century. Tipu Sultan ceded Malabar District, in
1799. The British ended their treaties of subsidiary alliance with the rulers of Cochin (1791) and Travancore (1795), and they became princely states of British India, maintaining local autonomy in return for a fixed annual tribute to the British. Malabar and South Kanara districts were part of British India, maintaining local autonomy in return for a fixed annual tribute to the British. Malabar and South Kanara districts were part of British India, maintaining local autonomy in return for a fixed annual tribute to the British.
Freedom Movement was also felt in Kerala. The Non Violence and Satyagraha were instrumental in almost all parts of the state. Mass protests were also held at various places to eradicate various social evils like untouchability and caste feelings. After India got Independence in 1947, the state of Kerala was created on November 1, 1956 when the
Malabar District was merged with Travancore-Cochin state and Kasargod taluk of South Kanara District to form the State of Kerala, based on the recommendations of the State Reorganization Commission set up by the Government of India. The state of Kerala has witnessed much significant events over the years from early times up till the modern
period. Following are some significant years and events in the history of Kerala: ~ B.C 3000: Sindhu Valley peoples & Kerala People Begun trade~ B.C 2000: Assyrians & Babylonians Came to Kerala and after they build a
new culture in Kerala~ B.C 330: Megasthanies (The famous Greek sailer) said about Kerala~ B.C 272-233: Religion of Buddha came in Kerala~ B.C 272-233: Religion of Buddha came
A.D 68: Judahs came to Kerala. They build their prayer houses A.D 125-180: Cheran chenkuttavan ruled in Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed over the rule of Kerala A.D 315: Brahmins handed
Dinar came into Kerala and he tried in converting the people to Islam. A.D 650: Buddhism has destroyed in Kerala calender. A.D 849: Tharisa Palli Shasanam (This was written by Ayyandi Thiruvadikal) A.D 851: Arabian trade man
Sulaiman came into Kerala ~ A.D 900: S.T Thomas Church built in Malayattoor ~ A.D. 1292: Paliyam Shasanam ~ A.D 1168. Literature book syandhapuranam written during this time ~ A.D 1196: Vellayani Shasanam ~ A.D 1292: Marko Polo came
into Kerala~ A.D 1295: Kozhikode (Calicut) City was built~ A.D 1325-1360: The life of Lakshmi das (famous Literature Man). He wrote Shuka Sandesham~ A.D 1374: The Famous Literature work Unnuneeli Sandesham was written~ A.D 1400: The famous Historical Book Koka Sandesham was
written~ A.D 1409: The Chinese sailor, Mahuan came into Kerala~ A.D 1427-1500: The Life of Thunjathezhuthachan (The Father of Malayalam Language). His Famous Works are Adyathma Ramayanam Kilipattu,
Harinamakeerthanam and Shiva Puranam~ A.D 1498: The Portuguese sailor Vasco da Gama came into Kerala. A.D 1500: Gabreal (Portuguese) came into Kerala second time~ A.D 1509: The life of Melpathoor Narayan Bhattathiri (famous literature man in Kerala). He wrote Narayaniyam. This time
another Malayalam poet was living namely Poonthanam. His famous works are Njanapana, noottettu hari and srikrishna karnamrutham~ A.D 163: Roonan kurish pledge~ A.D 1663: Portuguese defeated by dutchs in Kerala~ A.D 1699:
Malayalam Grammar book written by Arnoas Pathiri ~ A.D 1729: Marthanda Varma become the ruler in Thiruvithamkoor ~ A.D 1750: Marthanda Varma died. The Mysore Sulthan Haider Ali attacked Kerala. ~ A.D 1773: Samsheba
Vedartha Published~ A.D 1767: Haider Ali built the Palakkad Fort~ A.D 1792:Third Mysore War (Tippu Sulthan vs British). Sreeranga Pattanam Udambadi. Tippu Handled Malabar to British.~ A.D 1805: Raja died~ A.D 1809: Kundara proclamation by Veluthambi Dhalava~ A.D 1812:
Kurichyar Rebellion~ A.D 1822: First Channar Rebellion~ A.D 1859: Second Channar Rebellion~ A.D 1855: Sree Narayana Guru's birth~ A.D 1859: Second Channar Rebellion~ A.D 1859: Second Channar Rebellion~ A.D 1855: Sree Narayana Guru's birth~ A.D 1859: Second Channar Rebellion~ A.D 18
First Malayalam-English Dictionary~ A.D 1888: Malayala Manorama Company Established. ~ A.D 1888: Malayala Manorama Company Established. ~ A.D 1889: O.Chandu Menons Indulekha published. ~ A.D 1891: Malayali Memorial
started.~ A.D 1896: Dr.Palppu Established Ezhava Memorial~ A.D 1899: Nedungadi Bank, the first bank in Kerala was started~ A.D 1902: S.N.D.P was started~ A.D 1902: S.N.D.P was started~ A.D 1906: The World Famous Kerala Painter Raja Ravi Varma died~ A.D 1904: Vaikam Satyagraham~
A.D 1930: Salt Struggle (Uppu Sathyagraham A.D 1936:Temple entry Proclamation A.D 1941: Kayoor Struggle A.D 1946: Punnapra -Vayalar Sathyagraham. Karivallur Incident A.D 1956: The state of Kerala was established on November
1st, 1956Kerala is spread over a land of 38,863 km2 and is flanked between the Western Ghats and the Lakshadweep Sea. The state is blessed with a beautiful coast of 590 kms, which has numerous number of beaches and coconut palms. It usually experiences humid equatorial tropical climate and is located on the southern tip of the Indian
Subcontinent and is located near the centre of the Indian tectonic plate. The land is covered with beautiful mountain ranges and serene beaches which offers amazing tourism experience. The width of the land is covered with lush coconut groves, the
physical and topographic characteristics of the state changes drastically from east to west. Due to the physical features and the nature of the terrain, the land can be divided into three different regions: The coastal regionHills and valleysMidland and plainsQuick FactsHead of State: Government - Chief Minister: Mr
Oommen ChandyRuling Party: United Democratic FrontCapital City: ThiruvananthapuramNumber of districts 14Official Language: Malayalam, and EnglishArea: 38,863 square kmPopulation: 33,387,677Website: river: PeriyarHighest peak: AnamudiLargest Lake: Vembanadu LakeKerala is blessed to be the only state in India with such a diverse
geographical distribution. Coordinates wise, the state stretch from latitudes 818' and 1248' from North to South and longitudes 7452' to 7722' from East to West. The most of the terrain of the state is formed by the Pleistocene and Precambrian geological formations. A wall of mountains is formed by the Western Ghats on the eastern side of the state
from Kerala and flows to the neighbouring states. Along the eastern edge, close to the Western Ghats there is an array of hills and deep valleys covered with dense forest, which provide wonderful picturesque views to tourists. The state holds as many as 44 rivers, among which 41 originate from the Western Ghats and mixes into the Arabian Sea.
Three tributaries of the Cauvery River originate from Kerala and flows to the neighbouring states. Some of the other rivers of Kerala are Bharatapuzha, Periyar, Pamba, Chaliyar and Chalakudy, etc. The water of these rivers forms the majestic backwaters of Kerala are Bharatapuzha, Periyar, Pamba, Chaliyar and Chalakudy, etc. The water of these rivers forms the majestic backwaters of Kerala are Bharatapuzha, Periyar, Pamba, Chaliyar and Chalakudy, etc. The water of these rivers forms the majestic backwaters of Kerala are Bharatapuzha, Periyar, Pamba, Chaliyar and Chalakudy, etc. The water of these rivers forms the majestic backwaters of Kerala are Bharatapuzha, Periyar, Pamba, Chaliyar and Chalakudy, etc. The water of these rivers forms the majestic backwaters of Kerala are Bharatapuzha, Periyar, Pamba, Chaliyar and Chalakudy, etc. The water of these rivers forms the majestic backwaters of Kerala are Bharatapuzha, Periyar, Pamba, Chaliyar and Chalakudy, etc. The water of these rivers forms the majestic backwaters of Kerala are Bharatapuzha, Periyar, Pamba, Chaliyar and Chalakudy, etc. The water of these rivers forms the majestic backwaters of Kerala are Bharatapuzha, Periyar, Pamba, Chaliyar and Chalakudy, etc. The water of these rivers forms the majestic backwaters of the page 100 page 10
Portion. These valleys have been used as paddy fields, while the elevated lands are used for growing fruits, rubber, tapioca, pepper etc. Tea and coffee are grown at the higher ranges. The coastal region of the state is plain and comprises of large paddy fields, array of coconut trees and marvellous backwaters, which are interconnected by canals
rivers and lagoons. Kerala has well over 40 rivers, 34 backwaters and divides the lands of the state into criss-crossing pieces of a puzzle that fit together beautifully. You can go from being on the beach, to dense forests, and cool hills within the span of a day when you are in Kerala, and such drastic topological diversity makes for an amazing
adventure. The Western Ghats not only offer a wintry escape to those who wish to avoid the sticky and warm summers of the state, they also serve as a barrier for the monsoon winds, and result in a torrential downpour in the lands. The mountain range is virtually unbroken, and serves as a natural divide between Kerala and North India, helping the
residents escape many conquerors who ravaged the Northern plains. The constant rains are also a reason why there are so many tea plantations in Kerala, as well as a major reason behind the superior spice quality of the state. An abundance of water and fertile lands has naturally endowed Kerala with a heavy cover of forested area. Spanning an area
of roughly 11,125 sg km, these forests hold a total of seven wildlife sanctuaries, and are also home to an abundance of wildlife. Being rich in fertile lands, the state also boasts of a variety of mineral reserves like white clay, Graphite, Iron Ore, Silica Sand, Bauxite, etc. A large of the Kerala industries depend on these available minerals for their
production of cement, aluminium, ceramics, electrical equipment, chemicals, pencil glass etc. Did You Know?~ While Darjeeling may be more famous, the majority of India drinks tea that is grown in Kerala and the Western Ghats. Buy the local tea for strong and rich tea that is also priced affordably.~ The Western Ghats ensure that Kerala has a
moderate climate despite being very close to the equator. ~ Kerala has a literacy rate of 93.19%, the highest among all states in India. ~ The first mention of the name Kerala comes from an ancient scripture dating back to the times of the King Ashoka where the word Keralaputra is first seen. ~ The first time that a communist party was voted to power
in India, happened in Kerala when the LDF came into power. Kerala experiences a humid tropical wet climate most of the year. Mainly there are three seasons felt in the state. Seasonal heavy rainfalls lash the state during monsoon seasons. From the month of February to May, the climate is hot; temperature sometimes reaches 38 C.The South-west
monsoons in Kerala begins in June and continues till the full moon in October or November. In this season, there is fairly good rainfall without a break. The weather, however, in between December and January is fair and pleasant. The overall climate of the state is moderate throughout the year. Compared to other Indian states, Kerala lies nearer to
the equator. Yet Kerala is bestowed with a pleasing and equable weather throughout the year. The main reason for this because of the land's nearness to the sea and the occurrence of the outpost like Western Ghats which prevent
this breeze from going into the land. Kerala obtains copious rain, which is average 3000 mm each year. The temperature in Kerala commonly ranges from 28 to 32 C (82 to 90 F) on the flat lands but drops to about 20 C (68 F) in the highlands. The Highlands of Kerala, which is average 3000 mm each year. The temperature in Kerala commonly ranges from 28 to 32 C (82 to 90 F) on the flat lands but drops to about 20 C (68 F) in the highlands.
the middle of February. During this time of the year temperature is comparatively reduced but it does not vary much from other times of the year. In the Highlands, where the climate is comparatively reduced but it does not vary much from other times of the year. In the Highlands, where the climate is comparatively reduced but it does not vary much from other times of the year. In the Highlands, where the climate is comparatively reduced but it does not vary much from other times of the year.
will be rising and this marks the start of summer in Kerala. Relatively higher temperature, reduced rainfall and slightly humid climate are the characteristics of this time of the year. When contrasted to other Indian states where the temperature soars to over 40C, summers in Kerala are cool and pleasant. The Western Ghats help prevent the dry to the
time of the year in Kerala. This time of the year starts round the end of May or early June with the outset of the southwest monsoons in Kerala rivers are fed by the monsoons in Kerala rivers are fed by the monsoons. The southwest monsoons in Kerala rivers are fed by the monsoons in Kerala rivers are fed by the monsoons in Kerala rivers are fed by the monsoons.
Monsoons furthermore known as the Retreating Monsoons or Reverse Monsoons or Reverse Monsoons is throughout the return of the southwest monsoon winds. These rainfall are in the months of October and November and occasionally it can last till December. The days are moderately hot and humid but there is not much variation in temperature. Cherthala
688524Ernakulam - 682011Idukki - 685602Irinjalakkuda - 680121Kalpatta - 680121Kanjangadu - 673121Kanjangadu - 673121Kanjangadu - 68503Malappuram - 686001Koyilandy - 686507Kannoor - 68001Kottayam - 686001Kottayam - 680503Malappuram - 686001Koyilandy - 680503Malappuram - 6
6951210lavakkode - 678002Pala - 685575Palakkad - 678001Pathanamthitta - 689645Perumbavoor - 680512Thiruvalla - 689512Thiruvalla - 689101Thiruvalla - 689501Thiruvalla - 689501Thi
680582Vadakara - 673101Vaikam - 686141Kerala is a state in the Democratic Union of India, so same set of political rules is set for it too as the rest of the country. The Governor is the constitutional head of the state and the post is held by former Chief Justice of India Mr. P. Sathasivam, on the other hand Chief Minister represents the people of
Kerala in the Parliament and the post is taken by Mr. Oommen Chandy. Kerala is well known for its incredible literacy rate, and for a general excellence in the public towards its civic duties. Voter turnouts for the state are consistently above the 70% mark, and the state has a decidedly leftist inclination when it comes to politics. Communism has many
supporters in Kerala, and the Left Democratic Front, which is one of the two major political outfits in Kerala, is led by the Communist Party of India. At the moment, Kerala has the United Democratic Front in power, which is being led by the Communist Party of India. At the moment, Kerala has the United Democratic Front in power, which is being led by the Communist Party of India. At the moment, Kerala has the United Democratic Front in power in the Centre with complete
majority, has a negligible presence in Kerala, and has to contend with being the biggest of the minor parties in the state. The Legislative Council having provision for a total of 141 MLAs, with candidates from all parties contesting for these seats, which are spread amongst the 14 districts that Kerala has been structured into. Read MoreThe economy
of Kerala is dominated by the service industry and the state is ahead of most of the states in terms of per capita GDP and economy has been a strong suit for Kerala since the earliest of times. The global spice route passed right through the state, and older ports like Muziris were amongst the busiest in the world. The spice
trade was such a major influencer for the economy, that not only did it impact and help Kerala grow at a phenomenal rate, it was directly responsible for a huge bulk of the economy steadily flourishing ever since, Kerala has a solid infrastructure, and a
booming economy which continues to flourish and bolster even further today. Much of the economic growth in Kerala post Independence has occurred when the state was still being operated as democratic socialist welfare. Many of the cumbersome and restrictive License Raj restrictions of such a political structure were lifted in the 1990s, and has
allowed a number of industries to make inroads into the state flourished at a virtually unprecedented rate. Kerala exceeds the national growth rate today by a wide margin, and stands at 8.93% growth for the year 1988-2005,
whereas, the national average for the same period was a much lower 4.80%. This is often referred to as the Kerala Model of Development, yielded terrific results for the service sector of the state, which includes tourism. Kerala not only has a phenomenal literacy
rate, it also has a large number of expatriates living in the Gulf countries, who left the state and moved abroad during the 70s and 80s, when the boom in the region was significant, and attracted job seekers from all over the world. A large part of the state's economy is also dependent on these expatriates and their remittance. Tourism has a major
impact on the economy of Kerala as well, and the state sees millions of visitors from domestic states as well as international destinations on a regular basis. The famous backwaters of the state, as well as the many ashrams here are a major source of tourism revenue for Kerala. In the light of the strong economy and booming industries, Kerala has
managed to keep a check on its population, allowing to manage its incredibly high population density of 859 people for every square kilometre, Kerala has a population density that is almost thrice of the other territories in the country. Kerala has
managed to keep population growth in check for the past several decades, setting an astounding 4.9% growth rate, which is going down even further as the years progress. The coastal regions of the state have the highest human settlement, and are incidentally, the most economically active as well. Tourists as well as international traders frequent
the port cities of Kerala even today, and the spice trade flourishes still, and with much gusto. With close to 56% of dwellers following one or another form of the population. Christianity is a major presence in Kerala as well, and almost 19% of the population.
of Kerala citizens follow Catholics beliefs or some similar form of Christianity. Unlike North India, where Islam was introduced by the Middle Eastern invaders and subsequent rulers, in Kerala, the religion was introduced by one of
the twelve apostles of Christ, Thomas, the Apostle, himself according to Christian literature. Judaism has a presence in the state as well, and was spread here during the global trade routes. Kerala also used to have a substantial population of Jews, who
were amongst the first Jewish settlers in the country, but the majority of this population has now left the country, and moved to Israel instead. Although the matrilineal traditions in Kerala have reduced drastically post Independence, women in the state continue to enjoy freedom and respect from their fellow men, in a much higher degree than what is
common in the rest of the country. Fact: Women in Kerala outnumber men 1084 to 1000The spectacular array of dishes that are offered to the visitors in Kerala will blow anyone's mind. Being a coastal area, sea food is found in abundance but this hardly means that those who only eat vegetarian food will feel left out. Since the land has been
welcoming travellers from every corner of the world, tastes of all these different lands have mixed with the local flavour to create a delightful culinary surprise. Coconut is used extensively while making the food, and so are the spices that are grown locally and allow for incredible flavours. There is a distinct difference between the culinary styles of
the food that you will get to eat in Kochi, Malabar, and Travancore. This is due to the fact that the three were different provinces before Independence, and hence had uniquely different styles which were restricted to their respective kingdoms. The beautiful beaches, the calming and serene backwaters, quiet and enchanting hills, and so much more
has helped Kerala establish itself as the top choice for travellers in the country. Tourists can be seen everywhere in Kerala no matter what time of the year, although this number is reduced by a large margin during the monsoons, when the constant rain cut off a lot of less well-connected areas of the main cities. The beauty of Kerala can be gauged
from the fact that the state is considered one of the ten paradises on this planet according to the Traveller magazine by National Geographic. Kerala is also famous for its spiritual retreats where domestic as well as international travellers pay a visit just to experience the ancient Indian healing techniques of Yoga and Ayurveda. The state regularly
makes an appearance on the top must see destinations of the world, and is a beauty to behold, and a true joy to visit. The tourism in Kerala is also a popular reason why millions of people travel to Kerala. There are dozens of reputed resorts and clinics in
Kerala where visitors can stay for long periods of time, practice the natural healing techniques taught by Yogis, and find treatment is offered at the hands of registered and renowned Ayurveda experts as well. Dubbed as a natural
way of medicine which has no side effects, Ayurveda has quickly gained a lot of popularity and acceptance among the masses. The purpose of shopping when you are at an unfamiliar place, should always be to bring back something that you might not find elsewhere. Kerala offers a number of exotic and unique shopping opportunities, and will delight
visitors with the many options that it presents to the tourists. Spices have always been a major source of trade for Kerala, and a number of visitors try and buy spice from the famous markets in the state. Cashew nuts are another must buy, and Kerala offers them at a low price, and assures high quality. Coir products are also a popular choice, and an
entire industry of handmade coir products exists in the state, offering you an incredible range of products to choose from. And for those who want a distinctly memorable souvenir to bring back from God's Own Country, Kathakali masks are definitely the way to go. The state also has a number of shopping malls where one can buy clothes, perfumes,
gadgets and more. Buy a packet of banana chips to munch on as you are trekking or siting in the train. They are abundantly found in Kerala government has paid a lot of attention to the public transportation system in the state. Railway, airports and roadways are modes of transportation that
are utilized efficiently, and since Kerala is riddled with rivers and canals, the state also has a very good water-based transportation system. The state is connected to the rest of the country through railways, roadways, as well as through flights, and Kerala has international airports as well, for international travellers who wish to land directly in the
state. Kerala has some of the finest coffee plantations in the world, and offers a unique experience to coffee lovers. Buy from a store close to the plantations for the best possible quality. Kerala is home to several stylised martial art forms such as kalaripayattu, they are not plantations for the best possible quality. Kerala is home to several stylised martial art forms such as kalaripayattu, they are not plantations for the best possible quality. Kerala is home to several stylised martial art forms such as kalaripayattu, they are not plantations for the best possible quality. Kerala is home to several stylised martial art forms such as kalaripayattu, they are not plantations for the best possible quality. Kerala is home to several stylised martial art forms such as kalaripayattu, they are not plantations for the best possible quality. Kerala is home to several stylised martial art forms such as kalaripayattu, they are not plantations for the best possible quality.
ancient traditions. Modern sports like football, cricket, and volleyball are popular in the state as well, and Kerala has a national level athletics team too, with players representing the state on a national as well as international level athletics team too, with players representing the state on a national level athletics team too, with players representing the state on a national as well as international level. Over the years, Kerala has produced several sportspersons of note, chief among them being: I. M. Vijayan FootballC. V.
 Pappachan FootballT. C. Yohannan AthleticsP. T. Usha AthleticsJimmy George VolleyballShanthakumaran Sreesanth CricketKerala also has a national level stadium for cricket located in Kochi, known as the Jawaharlal Nehru International Stadium for cricket located in Kochi, known as the Jawaharlal Nehru International level stadium for cricket located in Kochi, known as the Jawaharlal Nehru International Stadium, and has the third largest seating capacity in the country. Read More Did You Know? The short-lived IPL
franchisee of Kochi Tuskers would have represented Kochi, Kerala in the popular T20 games. The Human Development index in the state, and modern practices such as allopathy are easily available at government hospitals
and private clinics. The government has introduced a number of health schemes in the state in order to offer even better medical assistance. Year 2013 saw the inauguration of free generic medicineThe popularity of the state as a tourist destination also
ensures that most leading resorts and hotels have tie ups with local medical experts to provide emergency services when needed. Kerala boasts of an average life expectancy of 77 years, the highest in India, and also has a highly low population growth of 3.44%. Lets discover more about this natures blessed colorful and educational state... One of the
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Like a robot from outer space, this theme is more than meets the eye. Tell me more about the design Kerala, the land of everlasting charm is a destination which one shouldnt miss in their lifetime. It is indeed one of the most popular destination which one shouldnt miss in their lifetime. It is indeed one of the most popular destination which one shouldnt miss in their lifetime. It is indeed one of the most popular destination which one shouldnt miss in their lifetime. It is indeed one of the most popular destination which one shouldnt miss in their lifetime. It is indeed one of the most popular destination which one shouldnt miss in their lifetime. It is indeed one of the most popular destination which one shouldnt miss in their lifetime. It is indeed one of the most popular destination which one shouldnt miss in their lifetime. It is indeed one of the most popular destination which one shouldnt miss in their lifetime. It is indeed one of the most popular destination which one shouldnt miss in their lifetime. It is indeed one of the most popular destination which one shouldnt miss in their lifetime. It is indeed one of the most popular destination which one shouldnt miss in their lifetime. It is indeed one of the most popular destination which one shouldnt miss in the most popular destination which is a state of the most popular destination which is a state of the most popular destination which is a state of the most popular destination which is a state of the most popular destination which is a state of the most popular destination which is a state of the most popular destination which is a state of the most popular destination which is a state of the most popular destination which is a state of the most popular destination which is a state of the most popular destination which is a state of the most popular destination which is a state of the most popular destination which is a state of the most popular destination which is a state of the most popular destination which is a state of the most popular destinat
houseboats. Well, there are much more, that one can explore in this beautiful state. Keralain southwestern Indiamay lack the grand monuments and forts of the north, but it more than makes up for it with its breathtaking landscape. This tiny tropical state along Indias Malabar Coast has palm-fringed backwaters, uncrowded beaches, tea- and spice-
covered hills in the Western Ghats, and steamy jungles. It is also rich in history, with temples, mosques and churches that have stood for centuries and a culture that includes outlandish yet profoundly transfixing dance forms, martial arts and Ayurvedic practices. Leading by example, the state has made impressive social achievements as well, like the
highest literacy rate and life expectancy in India, along with comparatively lower poverty levels. It launched the Garbage-Free New Kerala campaign and designated 25 of its most popular tourist spots as green centers. This eco-conscious initiative aims for a cleaner, healthier state in 2025. In all, Kerala is a success story. Heres how to experience this
charming destination at its best.1. Go on a heritage walk of fort Cochin, a crossroads shaped by traders since the 15th century. Portuguese churches and Dutch-style homes stand along tree-lined streets, while the seaside is punctuated by the prominent yet precarious-looking Chinese fishing
nets. The area pulses with creative energy, thanks to the Kochi-Muziris Biennale, Indias largest art exhibition, held alternate years from December to March. South of fort Cochin is Mattancherry, home to the 16th-century Mattancherry Palace, adorned with vivid Hindu murals, and the Pardesi Synagogue, famous for its hand-painted blue porcelain tiles
from China. If youd like to get to know fort Cochin and Mattancherry in detail, theKochi Heritage Project andKochi Stories by Ajita Skaria will take you on an insightful storytelling or heritage walking tour. Detour: Cochin Magic does aprivate heritage tour of Muziris, a port city just an hour north of Kochi that's brimming with historic churches,
synagogues, temples and mosques, including Indias first mosque, Cheraman Juma Masjid.2. Cruise the palm-fringed backwaters of northern KeralaCruising through the backwaters a lattice of rivers, brackish lagoons, canals and lakes that spans much of the state aboard a ketuvallam (a repurposed "rice barge" houseboat) is the poster child of any
visit to Kerala. TheAlappuzha (Alleppey) backwaters are the headliner for this activity, but the Valiyaparamba backwaters, which snake through Kasaragod, Keralas northernmost region, plot a quieter yet equally enchanting journey. Stay at Neeleshwar Hermitage, an Ayurvedic retreat that has its own luxury houseboat. Alternatively, the state-owned
Bekal Resorts Development Corporation does affordable backwater cruisesout of Ayitti and Edayilakkad. For a more intimate, immersive paddle, float through the Valiyaparamba backwaters by kayak the best part is coming upon a cluster of mangroves emerging like a green mirage from a still canal. Experience the thrill of a snake boat race If your
in Kerala during the monsoon (the rainy season from June to September), dont miss the exhilarating snake boat races. Chundan vallams long snake-shaped boats once used in warfare speed across the backwaters, powdered by up to 100 rowers moving in perfect harmony to the energetic rhythm of the vanchipattu (the song of the boatman). The most
coveted battle is the Nehru Trophy Boat Race, which takes place on the Alleppeys Punnamada backwaters to coincide with the Onam harvest festival. Get tickets onlineor at booths near the route. Several other snake boat Race and the Champakkulam Boat Race both on the
Pampa River and both steeped in religious traditions. A bharatanatyam dancer in Kochi. Storm Is Me/Shutterstock 4. Savor traditional art formsKeralas performing arts are the heart and Mahabharata through elaborate mudras (hand gestures)
expressive body movements and facial expressions. To see it for yourself, head to the Great KV Kathakali Centre in Thekkady. For an otherworldly performance, catch they yam. The ritualistic dance brings to life the legends of gods, evil spirits and
local heroes in over 400 variations, accompanied by gigantic headdresses (mudi) and striking costumes, jewelry and body paints. Theyyam is best witnessed at village shrines in northern Malabar between November and May. Kerala Tourism maintains atheyyam event calendar, or consider an overnight guided tour from Kannur. Also spectacular are
bouts of kalarippayat, an ancient martial art that takes place on mud floors and tests the limits of body and mind in bare-handed combat using weapons like flexible, double-edge swords and daggers. Catch the action at the same venues in Thekkady and Munnar. For something gentler, attend mohiniyattam a classical solo dance performed by women
at cultural centers statewide.5. See prehistoric rock art at the Edakkal CavesPerched atop a remote hill, the Edakkal CavesPerched atop a remote hill atop a remote hi
from the parking area near Ambalavayal to the ticket counter (watch out for the cheeky monkeys), followed by a climb of around 300 steps to the sunlit top cave. But on clear days, stunning views of Wayanads lush landscape are an additional reward. Planning tip: The caves are closed on Mondays. Start your hike early to avoid the midday crowds. A
boat tour at Periyar Tiger Reserve. Pav-Pro Photography Ltd/Shutterstock 6. Watch wildlife in the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to Malabar gray hornbills, elusive tigers to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to Malabar gray hornbills, elusive tigers to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to Malabar gray hornbills, elusive tigers to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to Malabar gray hornbills, elusive tigers to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to Malabar gray hornbills, elusive tigers to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to Malabar gray hornbills, elusive tigers to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to Malabar gray hornbills, elusive tigers to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to Malabar gray hornbills, elusive tigers to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-tailed macaques to southern birdwings (South Indias largest butterfly), the Western GhatsFrom lion-taile
Periyar Tiger Reserve in Keralas southern Ghats. Its day- and nighttimewildlife-watching programs are led by former poachers turned guides. On a boat safari on the lake, you can spy elephants, gaur (Indian bison) and a myriad of birds particularly in the dry months of March and April, when wildlife are most active near the water. In the misty
highlands of Munnar lies Eravikulam National Parkand its equally rare Nilgiri tahrs (cloud goats) and Neelakurinji, a stunning purplish blue bloom that carpets the hills every 12 years from August to October. At Parambikulam Tiger Reserve in northern Kerala, you can join guided hikes led by local naturalists or try bamboo rafting across the serene
reservoir. If you head to Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuaryvia a two-hour jeep or bus safari, you may spot wild elephants, sambar (deer), langur monkeys and if luck prevails leopards or tigers. Farther afield, Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary in northwestern Kerala is a paradise for butterfly enthusiasts the habitat contains over 250 species of the winged beauties
Jeep safaris as well as hiking and camping are possible within its verdant expanse. 7. Interact with artists along the Nila River (Bharathappuzha), Keralas second longest river, still practice traditional arts like pottery, shadow puppetry, weaving, and folk dances and music. Guided trips from the
conservation-drivenBlue Yonderallow you to explore this rich cultural heritage. The beach in Varkala. Dmitry Rukhlenko/Shutterstock 8. Go beach hoppingWith its 600km (370-mile) coastline, Kerala has beaches aplenty. Kovalam is a favorite surf destination in India, helped by reliable right-hand waves and a mix of beach, reef and point breaks that
perform best from October to April. If youre keen to learn how to hang ten, take lessons at schools likeKovalam Surf Club. About 59 km (37 miles) north up the coast, Varkalaalso has a thriving surf scene, with numerous schools catering to surfers of all levels. One of the most popular and pioneering of them is Soul & Surf, which provides surf and yoga
classes, along with accommodations. For more adventure, the crescent-shaped Muzhappilangad Beach in Kannuris the only spot in Kerala where you can drive on the beach. You can partake in all manner of water sports (paragliding, parasailing, catamaran rides) or go for dip in the sea take your pick. Find both luxury and history at Bekal Beach, located
on the northwestern edge of Kerala. From the well-preserved fort more than 350 years old you'll get panoramic views of the cove-shaped beach. The gorgeousTaj Bekal Resort & Spais an indulgent escape. If you are looking for more of a
castaway feel, the goldenThottada Beach (just south of Kannur), the 10km (6-mile) Cherai Beach on Vypin (a barrier island suburb of Kochi) and the ultraclean Marari Beach (north of Alleppey) are good bets.9. Attend a temple festivals are a feast for the senses intense, thrilling and raw. Honoring local deities, these festivals
erupt in processions of lavishly decorated elephants, colorful floats, loud (and deft) drumming, musicians and fireworks. While they happen all over Kerala, the best known is Thrissur Pooram at Vadakkumnathan temple in Thrissur. Held during late April or May, it features grand elephant parades, a stunning parasol display and pulsating percussion
ensembles. Other notable festivals include Nenmara Vallangi Vela, held in April at the Nellikulangara Bhagavathy Temple in Palakkad, where two neighboring villages compete in a spectacular display of pageantry; it is the worlds largest gathering of women who cook a special rice dish in clay pots as an offering to the
deity at Attukal Bhagavathi Temple in Thiruvananthapuram (Trivandrum). Planning tip: Festival dates are often pegged to the lunisolar calendar and can vary. Check Kerala Tourisms calendar forupcoming festivals. 10. Drink in the local spiritTo imbibe the true spirit of Kerala, try toddy, traditionally called kallu. It is a mild homegrown spirit made with
the sap of coconut palm trees, which is collected by a tapper who climbs the tree and drains it into a clay vessel. When fermented, this naturally sweet liquid turns slightly tart and packs a punch. Served in no-frills shaaps (shops) across the state, toddy pairs perfectly with the area's fiery dishes. The spice is as bold as the drink in the backwater
regions of Alleppey and Kumarakom. As they say, "The spicier the food, the more you need to drink to ease the burn." A traditional sadya, a traditional feast often served during Onam and weddings. This elaborate vegetarian
meal of at least 24 dishes sometimes as many as 60 includes an array of pickles, chutneys, crunchy banana chips, curries, stir-fried vegetables, rice, rasam (adhal-based broth flavored with tamarind) and sweet payasam (rice pudding), all served on a banana leaf. Eating with your hands is a must, as is folding the leaf in half to signal you are
done. Through Kerala Tourism's cuisine program, visitors can attends adya in local homes. 12. Rejuvenate with Ayurveda For a full-on transformative wellness experience, theres no place quite like Kerala the birthplace of Ayurveda, a more than 5,000-year-old healing tradition that combines yoga, healthy eating and lifestyle habits. The tropical climate,
owing to a prime position along the Malabar Coast, and bounty of medicinal plants and herbs have yielded a bumper crop of Ayurvedic retreats and resorts across the state. A few favorites include the riversideMekoshaan hour north of Trivandrum, where spa suites have private treatment rooms and pool views; the atmosphericSomatheeram Ayurvedic
Health Resortabout 7km (4 miles) south of Kovalam Beach, with lush gardens and thatched cottages; and the deluxeCarnoustie Ayurveda & Wellness Resortin Alleppey, with pool villas and programs focused on stress relief, immunity and graceful aging 13. Hike Chembra PeakThe Western Ghats is laced with hiking trails, from short rainforest strolls
to full-day treks. Among the most accessible yet rewarding is Chembra Peak in Wayanad, rising 2100 meters (6890 feet) above sea level. This easy to moderate hike starts from the watchtower near the Chembra Peak VSS Forest Office, just outside the village of Meppadi, then meanders through emerald tea gardens, spice plantations and thick jungle.
While the summit is off-limits due to wildlife activity, hikers can reach the heart-shaped lake known locally as Hridaya Saras. The hike is 4km (2.5 miles) and is best between November and February. Planning tip: The trail is open from 7am to 5pm, with a daily limit of 200 hikers. Permits must be obtained before 2pm. Hillsides of
tea in Munnar. Instants/Getty Images 14. Relax in Munnars green hills of Munnar are blanketed in tea bushes, their distinct aroma hinting at the towns long tea-growing heritage. The British favored the area in the 19th century as a cooler summer escape from the sun-baked plains, and today, it retains its refreshing
charm. Munnar is made for relaxation, whether you wander the flower-filled Blossom International Park, sample fine teas at Lockhart Tea Factory(try the orthodox orange pekoe, a loose-leaf black tea made from an evergreen plant calledcamellia sinensis), hike to the viewpoints at Top Station and Echo Point, or go boating at Mattupetty Dam. Detour:
Adventurers can hike up nearby Meesapulimala, the second-highest peak in the Western Ghats, at 2640m (8661ft), passing through grasslands and misty forest to reach the highest point.15. Explore Indias first ecotourism destinationFor a family holiday that blends leisure, culture and adventure, visit Thenmala, located in the lower reaches of
Western Ghats in the Kollam (Quilon) district. This green getaway offers a variety of activities for all age groups: scenic riverfront walks, butterfly safaris, rock climbing, zip-lining, walks through forests teeming with biodiversity. Theres also a sculpture garden, childrens park and musical dancing fountain to keep the young ones entertained. Kerala
Tourism's Thenmala packagescover jungle safaris, hiking and tented accommodations. Geography & Travel States & Other Subdivisions What is Kerala and where is it located in India? What is Kerala famously known as and why? What are the official language and currency used in Kerala? What is the capital city of Kerala? What role does Kerala's
geography play in its climate? What are some traditional cultural practices or festivals celebrated in Kerala's biodiversity and wildlife conservation efforts? Kerala, southwestern coastal state of India. It is a small state, constituting
only about 1 percent of the total area of the country. Kerala stretches for about 360 miles (580 km) along the Malabar Coast, varying in width from roughly 20 to 75 miles (30 to 120 km). It is bordered by the states of Karnataka (formerly Mysore) to the north and Tamil Nadu to the east and by the Arabian Sea to the south and west; it also surrounds
Mahe, a segment of the state of Puducherry, on the northwestern coast. The capital is Thiruvananthapuram (Trivandrum). How to pronounce Kerala See all videos for this article Although isolated from the Indian interior by the mountainous belt of the Western Ghats, Kerala has been exposed to many foreign influences via its long coastline;
consequently, the state has developed a unique culture within the subcontinent, not only with a diverse religious tradition but also with its own language, Malayalam. Also notable is the high social status that continues to be accorded to women of Kerala, owing to the former strength of a matrilineal kinship system. Area 15,005 square miles (38,863)
square km). Pop. (2011) 33,387,677. Periyar RiverDam on the Periyar River, Idukki, Kerala, India. Kerala is a region of great natural beauty. In the eastern part of the state, Anai Peak (8,842 feet [2,695 metres]), the highest peak of peninsular India, crowns the Western Ghats. Descending from the rocky highlands westward toward the coastal plain is a
stretch of farmlands, with different crops cultivated at different elevations. Along the coast, a linked chain of lagoons and backwaters form the so-called Venice of India. Among the more important rivers that flow to the Arabian Sea are the Ponnani (Bharatapuzha), Periyar, Chalakudi, and Pamba. The climate of Kerala is equable and varies little from
season to season. Throughout the year, daily temperatures usually rise from the low 70s F (low 20s C) into the 80s F (27 to 32 C). The state is directly exposed to the southwest monsoon, which prevails from July through September, but it also receives rain from the reverse (northeast) monsoon, which blows in October and November. Precipitation
averages about 115 inches (3,000 mm) annually statewide, with some slopes receiving more than 200 inches (5,000 mm). The watery coastal zones of Kerala are interspersed with rainforests and monsoon forests (tropical deciduous forests). Rolling grasslands
are typical of the upland region. This diverse natural environment is home to an extraordinary array of wildlife. Mammals include sambar deer, gaurs (wild goatlike animals; Hemitragus hylocrius, or, by some classifications, Nilgiritragus hylocrius), elephants, leopards, tigers, bonnet monkeys, rare lion-tailed macaques
(Macaca silenus), and Hanuman and Nilgiri langurs (Semnopithecus entellus and Trachypithecus johnii, respectively). King cobras (Ophiophagus hannah) are among the notable reptiles, while peacocks and hornbills are common birds. The state has several national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, among which the Periyar National Park and Tiger
Reserve is the largest. The Malayalis are a group of people of mixed ethnic heritage who speak Malayalis are descendants of the early inhabitants of India, the so-called Dravidians (speakers of Dravidian languages), who were driven southward between
about 2000 and 1500 bce when the Aryans (speakers of Indo-Aryan languages) descended into the Indian subcontinent. Over the millennia, there has been much exchange between the two groups. Elements of Indo-Aryan ancestry remain strongest among the Nambudiri, a prominent caste of orthodox Hindus. Also living in Kerala is a significant
minority of Tamils, a neighbouring people of Dravidian ancestry. Jain temple J
community. Christians, who account for nearly one-fifth of the population, belong broadly to the Syrian Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches as well as to various Protestant denominations. Regardless of their sect, these indigenous Christians share a common set of early Christian traditions unique to the Malabar Coast. They are referred to
collectively as St. Thomas (Mar Thoma) Christians in allusion to the tradition that St. Thomas the Apostle first evangelized the region. Kerala is one of the most densely populated states in India. While only about one-fourth of the population was
reported as urban in the early 21st century, such statistics are deceptive because of the close proximity of rural houses, especially in the coastal plain. Indeed, in parts of the state there are densely populated rural equivalents of urban megalopolises. The major urban centres and industrial complexes include Kochi, Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode,
Kollam (Quilon), Alappuzha (Alleppey), Thrissur (Trichur), and Thalassery (Tellicherry). Agriculture is the states main economic activity. Commercial plantings on less than half of the total land under cultivation earn a sizable amount of foreign exchange but have necessitated the importation of food for local consumption. Keralas principal cash crops
are rubber, coffee, and tea, which are cultivated in plantations on the slopes of the foothills, as well as areca nut, cardamom, cashew nut, coconut, ginger, and pepper. The major food crops are rice, pulses (e.g., peas and beans), sorghum, and tapioca. Commercial poultry farming is well developed. fishing nets, Kerala state, India. The
forests yield valuable timbers such as ebony, rosewood, and teak. In addition, Keralas woodlands supply industrial raw materials such as bamboo (used in the paper and rayon industries), wood pulp, charcoal, gums, and resins. The state is also a national leader in fish production. Sardines, tunas, mackerels, and prawns are among the principal
products of the industry. Whether it's sandy beaches, serene hills, or tranquil backwaters, Kerala offers a variety of perfect destination spots to provide the most memorable backdrop for your special day. Kerala has a number of industrial parks, which are designed to promote industrial development and employment generation in the state. The parks
offer a range of facilities and services to businesses, including land, water, power, roads, and other infrastructure. They also provide access to markets, financial institutions, and other support services.
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