

KERALA HISTORY

Pre-Historic Kerala

- The megalithic monuments include the dolmens, cists, rock-cut caves, thopikallu, pulachikallu, kudakkallu etc. All of them are associated with burial system. 'Nannangadi' was the burial jar.
- The important palaeolithic sites are valuvasseri (Nilambur) and Tenkara (Palaghat)
- The mesolithic sites are Walayar (Palaghat), Mankara, Tenmalai (Kollam)
- Kerala is believed to have originated by the withdrawal of sea, when Parasurama threw his axe from Gokarnam to Kanyakumary.
- The oldest book which mentions about Kerala is 'Ithareyanyakam'.
- The author of Keralappazhama is Dr.Gundert.
- Kalidasa's **Reghuvamsam** mentions about Kerala.
- Parasurama divided Kerala into 64 villages and donated them to Brahmins.
- Famous Rock-cut caves in the Ambukuthi hills in the Wayanad district is known as **Edakkal Caves**.
It is the greatest example of megalithic culture in Kerala. It was Fred Foset who first studied about

Muziris

Kodungalloor is the present name of ancient port, Muziris. It was also the trade centre with Romans. It was known by different names such as 'Murichipathanam' in Ramayana, 'Muchiri' in Tamil works, 'Muyiricode' in Jewish Plate etc. The ancient historian plini mentions that Muziris was an important port in ancient India. It is also believed that the birth place of Aryabhata (the ancient astronomer), Ashmakam is in Kodungalloor. Muziris lost its importance due to the flood in Periyar in the year 1341. This lead to the coming up of Cochi port.

Sources of Kerala History

Keralolpathi, Kerala Mahatmyam, Raghuvamsam, Mooshaka vamsam, Unnuneeli Sandesham, Unniyadi charitham, Chandrolsavam, Unnichiruthevi charitham, Malabar Manual, Hortus Malabaricus.

- the pictures on these caves in 1901. Later this research was continued by Dr.M.R.Raghava Warrior and Dr.Rajan Gurukkal. Archeological excavations conducted in 2009 September on this site discovered the figure of 'a man holding a vessel' which resembles the Indus valley seal. It shows the relationship of megalithic culture of Kerala with Indus valley culture
- Writings in the Edakkal Caves belonged to the Dravida Brahmi script.
 - The prehistoric people of Kerala belonged to the **Negrito race** and **Proto Australoids**.
 - From 3000 BC onwards Kerala had trade relations by sea with the Indus Valley people
 - Early inhabitants of Kerala belonged to the last phase of **Middle Stone Age**.
 - **Chathanparambu** near Farrokh is a famous prehistoric site in the Malabar region.

Sangham Age

- Roman coins referred to in Chera and Chola inscriptions as pazhankasu.
- The period from **1st century AD - 5th century AD** is known as Sangham Age.
- Ashokan inscriptions mention about the early Cheras with the name **Cheralamputra**.
- Vanchi, Karur, Thrikkariyur and Thiruvanchikkulam were the capitals of Early Cheras.

‘Swrupas’

Nediyiruppu Swarupam	Kozhikkodu
Perumpadappu Swarupam	Cochi
Ilayidathu Swarupam	Kottarakkara
Thrippappur Swarupam	Thiruvithamcore
Elangalloor Swarupam	Edappalli
Padinjattedathu Swarupam	Kodungalloor
Arangottu Swarupam	Valluvanadu
Tharoor Swarupam	Palakkadu
Thanoor Swarupam	Vettathunadu

- Agriculture was the major occupation of the people in the Sangham Period.
- On the basis of physiography, the land was divided into five thinas (**Ainthina**)
- They were Palai (dry land), Marutham (fertile land), neithal (coastal area), mullai (forest area) and kurinji (hilly area)
- More people were settled in the land area called ‘**marutham**’.
- The term ‘sangha’ was first used by the saiva saint, Appa.
- **Venadu, Kuttanadu, Kudanadu, Puzhinadu and Karkanadu** were the five divisions of Kerala in the Sangham Age.
- **Kottavai** (a form of Durga) was the chief diety of people during the Sangham Age (war goddess)
- **Avvayar** was the most famous poetess of the Sangham period.
- **Manram** was the famous socio-political institution of the Sangham Kerala.
- The distinctive feature of social life in this period was the absence of caste system.
- **Kapilar** and **Paranar** were famous poets of Sangham Age, belonged to the ‘*Pana*’ community.
- Utiyan Cheralathan of first Chera Empire had the title ‘**vanavarampan**’.
- Chera ruler Nedum Cheralathan adopted the title **Imaya Varampan**
- Palyanai Chel Kezhu Kuttuvan defeated the Ay kings of Venadu in battle.
- Narmudi Cheralathan defeated the Ay Ruler Nannan in the **Battle of Vagai Perumthurai**
- Vel kezhu Kuttuvan had the title ‘**Kadal pira kottiya**’. He was popularly known as **Chenkuttuvan**.
- During the period of Chenguttuvan, Kerala had trade relations with Sri Lanka.
- The Royal symbol of Chera was bow and Chola’s symbol was Tiger and that of the Pandyas was fish (Carp)
- Aryans began to dominate Kerala from the 4th Century BC.

Ezhimala, Ay kingdoms

- Ezhimala ruler Konkanam Nannan was believed to be a contemporary of Bindhusara.
- The dynasty which existed in the Ezhimala was the ‘**Mushika Vamsa**’.
- **Mushika Vamsa Mahakavya** written by poet Athula describes about Ezhimala rulers.
- Ay dynasty belonged to the Yadava race.
- **Paliyam Copper Plate** (925 AD) of Vikramaditya Varaguna mentions about the Ay rulers.
- Early capital of Ays was **Pothiyil Mountain** or **Ayakkudi**.
- **Vizhinjam** was the Capital of Ays in later period.
- **Sri Padmanabha** was the tutelary diety of Ays.
- The major Ay provinces were Pozhi Chiozhnadu (Kantalur Sata, Thiruvananthapuram and Kulathur), Changazhanadu (Kunnathur), Valluvanadu (Kalkkulam) Iraniyal Muttam etc.), Thenkanadu (Panaiyur, Vilappil etc.) and Meynadu.
- Ay Kings followed **marumakkthayam**.
- Ay Antiran is believed to be the first Ay king.
- The second Ay king Titiyam was a contemporary of Kapilar, Paranar and Bhootha Pandyan.
- The Partivasekharapuram temple (Kanyakumari) was built by the Ay king, Karunanthadakkan.
- The **Paliyam Plate** issued by Vikramaditya Varaguna shows his religious tolerance (His land grants to sree Moolavasam, the famous Buddha Vihara)
- **Elephant** was the symbol of Ay kings.
- **Kollam Era** was started in AD 825 (August 15) (Chingam 1) by Rajashekhara Varman Kulasekhara.

- Kollam Era is also known as Malayalam Era.
- Earliest available inscription dated in the Kollam Era is the **Mampalli plate** (149) of Sri Vallabhan Kotha of Venadu.
- The **Battle of Venni** was fought between **Uthiyar Cheralathan and Karikala Chola**

Kulasekharas of Mahodayapuram (800-1102 AD)

- Kulasekharas of Mahodaya puram is also known as the **Second Chera Empire**.
- Kulasekhara Varman / Ramarajasekharan / Kulasekhara Alwar was the founder of Second Chera Empire.
- The age of Kulasekharas is known as the 'Golden Age of Kerala.
- The first king of this dynasty was Rajasekhara devan.
- Vazhappalli plate (AD-832) is the oldest plate of cheras.
- **Kulasekhara Alwar** wrote **Perumal Thirumozhi** in Tamil and **Mukundamala** in Sanskrit.
- **The Terisapalli Copper Plate of 849 AD** was issued by Ayyan Adikal Thiruvadikal of Venad for the Kulasekhara ruler Sthanu Ravi Varman.
- It was also known as Kottayam plates.
- Sthanu Ravi established a planetarium at Mahodayapuram.
- The Arab traveller **Sulaiman** (851AD) visited Kerala during the reign of Sthanu Ravi Varman.
- **The Jewish Copper plate** of 1000AD (175 Kollam Era) was issued by Bhaskara Ravi Varman I.
- This plate granted the right to collect taxes and the position of 'Anchuvannam' to the Jewish noble, Joseph Rabban.
- Raja Raja Cholan attacked Vizhinjam and Kantalar Sala during the period of Bhaskara Ravivarman (AD 962-1021)
- Kulasekhara empire began to disintegrate during this period.
- The famous "**Hundred Years War**" between the Cholas and Cheras began during the reign of Bhaskara Ravi Varman I.

'Kulasekhara' literature

Aattaparakarm, Kramadeepika Tholan
Yudhishtira vijayam, Thripuradahanam
..... Vasudeva Bhattathiri
Subhadra Dhananjayam, Vichinnabhishekam
..... Kulasekhara Varma
Sankara narayaneeyam, Gauri Kathodayam
..... Sankaranarayanan
Sivananda lahari, Saundarya lahari
..... Sankaracharyar

- Shift from Makkathayam to Marumakkathayam took place during this period of Hundred Years War.
- VeeraRaghava Pattayam (Iravikorthan Cheped) was given to a Christian noble by Veera Ravi Varma. This plate was discovered by Lord Macauley from Cochi.
- Devadasi system came to be popular during the period of Second Chera Empire.
- Chokkur plate (Kozhikode) has the earliest historical mention of the devadasis in Kerala.
- Koothu and Koodiyattom were two artforms developed during the period in Kerala
- Ramavarma Kulasekhara (1090-1102) was the last of Kulasekharas of Mahodayapuram.
- Ramavarma Kulasekhara shifted his capital from Mahodayapuram to Quilon and Quilon came to be called '**Ten Vanchi**' (Vanchi of the South)
- **The Cheraman Legend** says that the last Chera Emperor (Cheraman Perumal) received Islam and went to Arabia and met Prophet Muhammed at Jeddah.
- The "**Tuhafat-ul-Mujahidin**" of Sheik Zainuddin refers about the Cheraman legend.
- '**Munnuttuvar**' and '**Arunnuttuvar**' were local assemblies to look after the administration.
- **Manigramam, Anchuvannam** and '**Valanchiur**' were famous merchant's guilds of the period.
- Sankaracharya founded four mutts in four corners of India; **Badrinath** in the North (Jyotir Mutt) Puri in the east (Govardhan) **Dwaraka** in the West (Sarada Mutt) and **Sringeri** in the south.
- Malayalam became an independent language, freed from Tamil during the period of the Kulasekharas (9th Century AD).

Bhakti Movement

- **Sankaracharya** (788 - 820 AD) the great Advaita philosopher was a younger contemporary of Kulasekhara Alwar.
- Sankaracharya was a Namboothiri Brahmin born at Kaladi on the banks of river Periyar.
- Sankaracharya propagated the **Advaita philosophy** which had its roots in Upanishadic teachings.
- Vadakke Madam, Naduvil Madam, Edayil Madam and Thekke Madam are the four mutts founded by Sankaracharya in Trichur.
- Sankaracharya wrote commentaries on the **Brahmasutras**, the **Bhagavat Gita** and the principal **Upanishads**. He also composed poems like **Vivekachoodamani**, **Updeshasahasri**, **Atmabodha**, **Mohamudra**, **Sivanandalahari** and **Saundarya Lahari**.
- Bhakti movement became prominent under the Kulasekharas.
- Vedic schools attached to the temples during the Kulasekhara period were known as **Salais**. The **Kanthalur Salai** is popularly known as Nalanda of the South (**Dakshina Nalanda**).
- Kadavallur Anyonyam, three proficiency tests in the Rigveda, was conducted during the Kulasekhara period related to the Brahmins.

Early Foreign Contacts

- Assyrians and Babylonians were the first to have trade relations with ancient Kerala.
- In 1500 BC the Egyptian Queen **Hatshepsut**, (first woman ruler in the world), sent an expedition to Kerala for spices.
- It is believed that **Hippalus**, a Greek navigator, came to Muziris (Kodungallur) by sea in 45AD.
- Hippalus discovered Monsoon winds in 45 AD.
- Quilon was an important centre of Chinese trade.
- Pepper got the name '**Yavana priya**' because of its high demand by the Romans and Greeks.
- Italian (Venetian) traveller **Marcopolo** reached Kerala in 1292 (13th Century).
- **Muziris**, **Tyndis**, **Barace** and **Nelcynda** were the famous sea ports in ancient Kerala.

- African (Morocco) Traveller , Ibn Batuta reached Kerala during 1342-1347.
- **Nicolo Conti** reached Kerala in 1440.
- The Cranganore port (Muziris) declined as a result of the floods in the Periyar river in 1341.

Coming of Religions to Kerala

- Ancient religion in Kerala was Dravidian in Nature.
- **Jainism** reached Kerala in the 3rd Century BC.
- Jainism in Kerala was introduced by the disciples of Bhadrabhanu.
- Jainism was popular in Wayanad, Palakkad and the island regions of Travancore.
- It has influenced the architecture of the temples and mosques of Malabar.
- The **Koodalmanikyam Temple** at Irinjalakkuda, dedicated to Bharata was a famous Jain temple.
- It is assumed that Buddhism reached Kerala during the period of Ashoka in the 3rd century BC (232 BC).
- The Sangham work **Manimekhalai** mentions about the spread of Buddhism in Kerala.
- A large number of Buddha images have been found from **Kunnathur** and **Karunagappally** taluks of Quilon district.
- Famous Buddhist image **Karumadikuttan** has been discovered from Karumadi near Ambalappuzha.
- The Indilayappam idols found in different parts of Kerala were originally Buddhist idols.
- The Paliyam Copper Plate of Vikramaditya Varaguna bears evidence of the patronage extended to the temple of Sri Mulavamsam, the main Buddhist pilgrim centre in South India.
- Naga worship, Kettu Kazhcha and Chakkier Kuthu of the Hindus have traces of Buddhist influences.

Major Treaties

- Kannur Treaty of 1513 between Kozhikodu Zamorin and the Portuguese.
- Ponnani Treaty of 1540 between Kozhikodu and Portuguese.
- Azheekodu Treaty of 1661 between the Dutch and the Kozhikodu

- The Ayurvedic system of treatment in Keala is believed to be a gift of Buddhism.
- The source book of ayurveda is **Ashtangahrudayam** written by Buddhist scholar Vagbhata.
- It was the Bhakti saints who checked the spread of Buddhism and Jainism among the masses.
- The Bhakti movement had two branches ie the Vaishnavites led by the Alvars and the saivites led by the Nayanars.
- Kulasekhara Alwar (Kulasekhara Varma) was the only Alwar from Kerala. His great works were Perumal Thirumozhi in Tamil and Mukundamala in Sanskrit.
- Cherman Perumal Nayanar (Rajasekhara Varman) was the second Kulasekhara ruler. His story is narrated by Sekkilar in his 'Periyapuranam'. Sundaramurthi Nayanar, the Saiva was his close friend.
- Viralminda from Chengannur was also a contemporary of Sundaramurthi.
- '**Karuna**', '**Chandala Bhikshuki**' and '**Sri Buddha Charitam**' of Kumaranasan are closely associated with Buddhism.
- Christianity was introduced in Kerala in the first century AD (52 AD) by St. Thomas. **St. Thomas** founded seven churches in Kerala, ie, Maliankara, Palayur, Kottakkavu, Kokkamangalam, Quilon, Niranam and Nilakkal.
- St. Thomas Christians were called Syrian Christians.
- The Jews came to Kerala in 68 AD and first landed at Kodungallur.
- **The White Jews Synagogue** at Mattancherri was built in 1567.
- Islam was introduced to Kerala probably in 644 AD by **Malik Ibn Dinar**. He founded the **Cheraman Mosque** at Kodungallur.
- One and only Muslim ruling dynasty in Kerala was the Arakkal Dynasty. It had its centre at Kannur. If the ruler of this dynasty, is a male he is known as **Ali Raja** and a female is known as **Arakkal Beevi**.
- **Aadiraja Aysha Beevi** is the new Arakkal Beevi.

Venad

- Venad was the name of ancient Travancore upto the time of Marthandavarma.
- Vira Kerala Varma (Kulasekhara Perumal) was the first ruler.
- The five swarupams named Venad, Thiruvithamkodu, Trippappur, Desinganad and Chiravi were later popularly called as Travancore.
- Venad had an important public body under the name "Six Hundred" to supervise the working of the temples and charities.
- Ravivarma Kulasekhara (1299-1313) is called as 'Samgramadhira'. By defeating the cholas and Pandyas, he accepted the title 'Emperor of south'. He was the first kerala ruler who issued coins in his own name.
- Chera Udaya Marthanda Varma has the longest period of reign in Venad. 'Leelathilakam' was produced during his period. He was the architect of the 'Sabha mandapa' of the Sucheendram temple.
- It was during the period of Ravivarma, Thirumala Naik of Madurai invaded Nanjinad in 1634. It was the famous battle of Kaniyakulam between Iravikutty Pillai (the commander of Venad and Ramappayya (Madurai)
- In 1644, the English obtained permission from Ravi Varma to build a factory at Vizhinjam, which was the earliest settlement in Travancore.
- By a settlement made in 1050 AD, the administration of the Sreepadmanabha temple was vested in the Ettarayogam.
- In course of time, the Yogakkar exercised all religious authority and the pillamar occupied all political power.
- Thus the medieval Venad kings had to fight against Ettuveetil Pillaimar and Yogathil Pottimar.
- By the death of Aditya Varma, Aswathy Thirunal (Umayamma Rani) came to power as the regent of Prince Ravi Varma till 1684 AD.

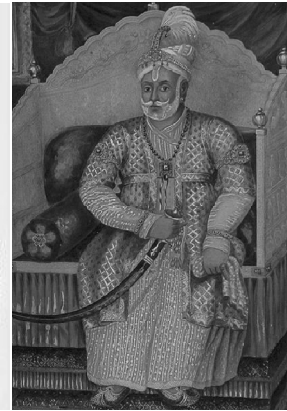
Thiruvithamcore

- **Trippapur Swaroopam** or Thiruvithamcode was the early name of Travancore.

- Marthandavarma followed the policy of '**Blood and Iron**'.
- The absorption of Attingal, annexation of Kollam, Kayamkulam and Elayidathu Swarupam (Kottarakkara) showed the military strength of Marthandavarma.
- By the Treaty of Mannar, Kayamkulam gave half of its territory to Travancore.
- Later he annexed purakkad (Ambalappuzha), Vadakkumkur and Thekkumkur.
- Then he entered into an Alliance with Cochin in 1757. He recaptured Kalakkad (the eastern frontier). Thus he extended his kingdom from Suchindram to Cochi.
- In the famous battle fought at **Kolachal** (10 Aug. 1741) the forces of Marthandavarma defeated the Dutch and captured **D'Lannoy**, who later became the '**Valiyakappithan**' of Marthanda Varma's army.
- An important innovation introduced by Marthandavarma was the framing of the annual budget called '**Pativukanakku**'.
- Marthandavarma is known as the **Maker of Modern Travancore**.
- The Chief Minister of Travancore was known as **Dalawa**.
- **Ramayyan** was the Dalawa of Marthanda Varma.
- Marthanda Varma was born in the year 1705 and came to the throne in 1729.
- Marthandavarma dedicated the kingdom to Sri. Padmanabha of Trivandrum (**Thrippatidanam**) on Wednesday, January 3, 1750 (Makaram 5, 725 KE). There after the Travancore Rajas came to be known as **Padmanabhas**.
- The '**Bhadradeepam**' and '**Murajapam**' in the Padmanabha Swami Temple was also started by Marthandavarma.
- Karthika Tirunal Rama Varma (1758-1798) who is known as the Dharmaraja succeeded Marthanda varma to the throne.
- **Ayyappan Marthanda Pillai** and Raja Kesava Dasa were the Chief Ministers of Dharmaraja.
- The reign of Dharmaraja saw the invasion of Kerala by the Mysore rulers, **Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan**.



Marthanda Varma



Dharmaraja

- Travancore came to be known as '**Dharmarajyam**' during the reign of Dharmaraja.
- Haider's first invasion was in 1761 and second in 1773.
- Dharmaraja constructed the '**Nedumkotta**' or 'Travancore lines' in central Kerala to prevent the Mysore invasion.
- It was Ayyappan Marthanda Pillai, Dharmaraja's Chief Minister, who developed Varkala as the nucleus of a flourishing town.
- The palace at Krishnapuram was improved a Public road from Quilon to Purakkad was opened.
- The Palace at Krishnapuram was improved a public road from Quilon to Purakkad was opened.
- The state was divided into three administrative divisions called 'Mukhams' each of them was placed under sarvadhikaryakkar. The subordinate officers were called Karyakkars.
- Raja Kesava Das was the first Chief Minister of Travancore who assumed the title Diwan.
- Raja Kesava Das was respectfully referred to as '**Valia Diwanji**'.
- Vizhinjam was developed into a small port by Raja Kesava Das.
- Alleppey was also developed into a town and port by Raja Kesava Das.
- **The Chalai Bazar**, the completion of the Gopuram of Sri Padmanabhaswami temple were also done by Rajakesava Das.

- The surname 'Raja' was given to Kesava Das by the Governor Lord Mornington.
- **Kunchan Nambiar** and **Unnayi Warriar** were the famous poets in the court of Marthanda Varma and Dharmaraja.
- It was Dharmaraja who shifted the capital of Travancore from Padmanabhapuram to Trivandrum.
- People respectfully called him '**Kizhavan Raja**'

The Portuguese Period

- **Vasco Da Gama** was the first European navigator to reach India by sea route.
- Gama reached at Kappad near Calicut on 20 May 1498. He was sent to India by Portuguese king **Manuel**.
- Gama was received at Calicut by the Zamorine.
- Gama left Calicut and reached Cannanore at the invitation of Kolathiri Raja.
- Gama returned to Lisbon in 1499.
- Gama's second visit was in 1502.
- Gama reached Kerala for the third time in 1524 and died here on 29 December 1524 and was cre-

Mamankam

Mamankam or 'Magha makam' was the festival celebrated on the banks of river Bharathappuzha (Thirunavaya of Malappuram district) once in 12 years.

Initially it was conducted by Valluvakonathiri. Later the 'Status of Protector' was taken by the Zamorin. The 'Chaverppada' was appointed by Valluvakonathiri to take back his 'status'. There were so many exhibitions, trade fairs and athletic meets in association with this 28 day long festival.

During the last mamankam which was held in 1776 A.D. Hyder Ali attacked and both the Zamorin and the Konathiri lost their power. 'Manikkinar, Nilapaduthara, Marunnara, Pattinithara, Changampall Kalari which were associated with Mamankam were still present in Thirunavaya

Zamorin in Calicut

The zamorins ruled Malabar for about 750 yrs. Earlier they were known as 'earadis'. According to historians, the period of zamorins started in the year 346 AD. The Portuguese sailor, Vasco-da-gama came to Calicut during the period of Manavikraman Samoothiri.

The first mention about the Zamorins is in the descriptions of Ibn Batuta. The Chief Ministers named 'Sarvadhikaryakkars' and the minister named 'Karyakkars' were helped in the administration. They had good trade relations with the Arabs and the Chinese. The dynasty who ruled a province in India for the longest period is the Zamorins.

ated at the **St. Francis Church** at Fort Cochin. Later his mortal remains were brought back to Lisbon, Portugal.

- The second expedition of the Portuguese to Kerala was led by **Pedro Alvarez Cabral**. He reached Cochin on 24 December, 1500.
- **Francisco d'Almeda** was the first Viceroy of the Portuguese in the East. He was appointed in 1505 AD.
- **Albuquerque** is regarded as the greatest of the Portuguese statesmen who came to the East.
- **Kunjali Marakkar** opposed the Portuguese.
- Kunjali Marakkars were the traditional naval commanders of Zamorin.
- Fourth and last Kunjali was Muhammed Kunjali. He adopted the titles "**King of the Moors**" and '**Lord of the Indian Seas**'.
- In 1600 the Kunjali IV was captured by the Zamorin and he was executed by the Portuguese at Goa.
- Vasco-da-Gama reached Kerala in a ship called St. Gabriel.
- **The Synod of Diamper** (Udayamperur Sunnahadose) to reform Kerala Church was conducted by the Portuguese (1599)
- The "**Oath of the Coonan Cross**" against the appointment of Latin Bishop was in 1653.
- First European fort built in India was the Fort **Manual** at Cochin by Albuquerque.

'Anchal' System

The postal system prevalent in the Travancore and Cochin was known as 'Anchal' system the word 'anchal' was derived from the latin word 'Angeles' which means messenger. Government articles and letters were brought to the secretariat by 'Viruthi' people from the time of Marthanda Varma. This system was modified in 959 K.E.(Kollam era). Later Col. Munro introduced the 'anchal system' .

The Dutch in Kerala

- The Dutch were the first Protestant nation in Europe to establish trade contacts with Kerala.
- **The Dutch East India company** was formed in 1602.
- Dutch Admiral **Steven Van Der Hagen** was the first Dutch Admiral to reach Kerala (Calicut)
- The Dutch set up factories at Masulipatanam, Pulicat, Surat, Bimilypatam, Balasore, Nagapattam, Cochin etc.
- They first of all entered into an alliance with the Zamorin of Calicut.
- By the Treaty of Venad (1662), they established their monopoly of pepper trade.
- Weakened by the wars with the Zamorin and beaten by Mathandavarma, they paved the way for English Supremacy.
- They introduced salt farming industry in Kerala. They maintained Leper Asylums at Pallipott and Baypin.
- The famous 'Travancore Lines' which checked Hyder Ali and Tipu were the joint work of the Dutch Captain, D' Lannoy and Soobba Iyer.
- Most important contribution of Dutch to Kerala is the monumental work, **Horthus Malabaricus**. It was compiled under the patronage of **Admiral Van Rheede**. Carmelite Monk Mathews, three Gowda Saraswath Brahmins, **Ranga Bhatt**, **Appu Bhatt** and **Vinayaka Bhatt** and an Ezhava Physician **Itti Achuthan** were associated with its compilation. The work was published from Amsterdam (Holland) between 1678 and 1703.
- They built the Bolgatti palace in 1744.

The Growth of British Power in Kerala

- First Englishman who came to Kerala was perhaps **Master Ralph Fitch**. He is known as "**Pioneer Englishman**"(1583)
- The 1616 **Captain Keeling** arrived in Calicut with three ships which brought **Sir Thomas Roe** on his embassy to the court of Jahangir.
- British merchants exported pepper to England for the first time from Cochin in 1626.
- First English factory in Kerala was set up at Vizhinjam.
- In 1695 the English constructed the Anchuthengu fort with the permission of Attingal Rani. Construction was started in 1684.
- The **Attingal Outbreak** was on 15 April 1721. It was between the natives and the British traders. 140 Englishmen were massacred by the natives. The event occurred near Anjengo.
- Attingal Revolt was the first organised revolt against the English in Kerala.
- By 1800 Cochin came under the control of the English East India Company.
- By the treaty concluded in 1795 Travancore accepted the Supremacy of the Company.
- Col. Macaulay was appointed as the first British Resident in Travancore.
- The treaty of 1805 which was negotiated by Velu Thampi Dalawa resulted in the loss of the political freedom of Travancore.

Challenge to British Supremacy

- The more serious of the revolts against the British in Malabar were organised by **Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja** of Kottayam Royal Family.
- Pazhassi's first revolt was in 1793 - 1797, second revolt was in 1800-1805.
- Cause of the first Pazhassi revolt was the revenue policy of the British.
- The immediate cause of the second revolt was the British move to take possession of Wayanadu which had been ceded to them by the Mysore ruler under the **Partition Treaty** following the fall of Srirangapattanam in 1799.

- Pazhassi Raja organised the guerilla warfare from the Wynadu hills particularly from the Puralimala with the help of **Kurichyas** and **Kurumbas**, the tribals of Wynadu and Nairs.
- “**Kerala Simham**’ is a historical novel written by **Sardar K.M. Panicker** about Pazhassi Raja. The Malayalam film ‘*Kerala Simham*’ was directed by Navodaya Appachan.
- On the 30th November 1805 the Raja was shot dead by Thomas Harvey Baber, Subcollector of Tellichery. **Sir Arthur Wellesley** (later Duke of Wellington) was the Commander in Chief of the British forces in Malabar.
- Pazhassi was killed on the banks of ‘**Mavilathode**’.
- **Parankippadayali** is also a novel written by K.M. Panicker.

Revolt of Velu Thampi & Paliath Achan

- VeluThampi was the Dalawa of Travancore
- Velu Thampi was appointed as **Mulakumadiseela Karyakkar** (Commercial minister in 1799 by Balaramavarma)
- In 1800 he became the Dalawa.
- Velu Thampi introduced travelling courts in Travancore.
- On 11 January 1809 (1st Makaram 984) issued the famous **Kundara Proclamation** indicting the British rule and exhorting the people to rally under his banner for a patriotic struggle against the foreigners.
- He organised the **Hajoor Kachery** at Kollam.
- Velu Thampi committed suicide in the house of the Potti of the Bhagavati temple at Mannadi.
- His relatives were deported to Maldives.
- The oldest male member of the Paliyam family was the hereditary Diwan of Cochin Raja.
- Paliyat Achan revolted against the British in collaboration with Velu Thampi. But he was finally defeated and deported to Madras. Cochin became a subsidiary state of the British in 1809.
- The Kurichyas and Kurumbas of Wynad rose in revolt against the British in 1812.
- **Kurichya Revolt** was the last of the early revolts broke out in Malabar against the British supremacy.



■ Attingal Rebellion	1721
■ Kulachal Battle	1741
■ Kundara Proclamation	1809
■ Kurichyar Rebellion	1812
■ Channar Lahala	1859
■ Malayali Memorial (Travancore)	1891
■ Ezhava Memorial	1896
■ Mopla Rebellion, Wagon Tragedy ..	1921
■ Vaikom Satyagraha	1924
■ Civil Disobedience Movement	1930
■ Guruvayoor Satyagraha	1931
■ Nivarthana Agitation	1932
■ Temple Entry Proclamation	1936
■ State Congress Movement	1938
■ Kayyur Rebellion	1941
■ Punnapra Vayalar Rebellion	1946
■ Formation of Kerala State	1956
■ Liberation Movement	1959

Enlightened Administration in Travancore

- After the death of Dharmaraja, Balarama Varma came to the throne.
- He appointed Velu Thampi as his commerce minister and then the Dalawa.
- Ummi Thampi became the new Dalawa after Velu Thampi.
- The weaver’s township of Balaramapuram was created by Ummi Thampi.
- **Resident Col. Monro** was appointed as the first English Diwan in Travancore
- The Secretariat System was introduced in Travancore by Col. Munro.
- Col. Munro changed the Karyakkar position to Tahsildar.
- The direct management of Devaswams by Govt was introduced by Col. Monro.

- In 1812 Rani Gauri Lakshmi Bai abolished slavery in Travancore.
 - **The London Mission Society (LMS)** at Nagercoil established in 1816 under the patronage of Gauri Parvati Bai.
 - The reign of **Swathi Thirunal** (1829-1847) was the **Golden Age** in the history of Travancore.
 - Swathi Thirunal was known as '**Garbhasreeman**'
 - **Sucheendram Kaimukku** was also abolished by Swathi Thirunal.
 - He shifted Hajoor Kachery from Quilon to Trivandrum.
 - He introduced English Education in Trivandrum.
 - Sir C.P. Ramaswami Ayyar was the Diwan of Sri Chitira Thirunal.
 - An English School was opened at TVM in 1834 **Raja's Free School**.
 - Swathi Thirunal opened the Trivandrum Observatory in 1836.
 - He introduced the first charity hospital at TVM.
 - He set up the Department of Engineering, Irrigation and Maramathu Department for the first time.
 - First census of the state was conducted in 1836 by Swathi Thirunal.
 - Utram Thirunal Marthanda Varma abolished all restrictions in regard to the covering of their upper parts by a Channar women in South Travancore in 1859.
 - First Post-Office in Travancore (also of Kerala) was opened at Alleppey during the reign of Utram Thirunal Marthanda Varma in 1857.
 - First modern factory for the manufacture of coir was also opened at Alleppey (1859) during the period of Utram Thirunal Marthanda Varma.
 - Beginning of Agrarian Reforms in Travancore was during the period of Ayilyam Thirunal
 - **The Pandarapattam Proclamation** (1865) and the **Janmi-Kudiyan Proclamation** (1867) for agrarian reforms were during the period of Ayilyam Thirunal.
 - **Trivandrum Museum building** and the main building of **Trivandrum University College** were constructed during the reign of Ayilyam Thirunal.
 - The first systematic census of Travancore was taken on May 18, 1875 by Ayilyam Thirunal.
 - Ayilyam Thirunal was also the first Raja of Travancore to receive the title '**Maharaja**' from the British crown.
 - Ayurveda College was started during the period of Sri Mulam Thirunal (1885-1924)
 - Sri Mulam Thirunal formulated a **Legislative Council** in 1888. This was the first Legislative Council in an Indian State.
 - **The Sri Mulam Popular Assembly** (Praja Sabha) was formed in 1904 by Sri Mulam Thirunal.
 - **Devadasi System** in the temples of South Travancore was abolished during the regency of Setu Lekshmi Bai.
 - **Sri Chitira Thirunal Balarama Varma** (1931-1949) was the last ruling Raja of Travancore.
 - Establishment of Travancore University (1937) was the significant achievements of Sri Chitira Thirunal.
 - Travancore Rubber Works (Trivandrum) Kundara Ceramic Factory, Punalur Plywood Factory and Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (Elur) were started during the period of Sri Chithira Thirunal.
 - The execution of the Pallivasal Hydroelectric Scheme and the introduction of State Transport Services were also done by Sri Chithira Thirunal.
 - A Public Service Commission was appointed in 1935 in order to ensure fair representation for all communities in appointments to Government service on the basis of a system of communal rotation.
- ## Malabar Rebellion
- The Malabar Rebellion was in 1921
 - The attempted arrest of **Vadakkeveetil Muhammed**, the Secretary of the Khilafat Committee at Pukottur in Eranadu Taluk, led to a series of violent clashes between the police and the Mappilas in the Eranadu and Valluvanadu Taluks.
 - Variyankunnathu Kunjahammad Haji, Koya Tangal and Ali Musaliyar were the famous leaders of the revolt.
 - One of the tragic episodes of the rebellion was the '**Wagon Tragedy**' in which 61 of 90 Mappilas carried as prisoners in a closed railway goods wagon from Tirur, to Coimbatore on November 10, 1921 died of suffocation.

Political Movements in Travancore and Cochin

- **The Malayali Memorial** was submitted to the Maharaja on January 1, 1891 against the appointment of Tamil Brahmins in Government Service.
- The Malayali Memorial was signed by 10,028 persons.
- The brain behind the Malayali Memorial was Barister G.P.Pillai and K.P. Sankaramenon.
- **The Ezhava Memorial** was submitted on 3rd September 1896, signed by 13,176 members of the Ezhava community under the leadership of Dr. Palpu.
- The Ezhava Memorial requested the Maharaja to confer on the Ezhavas the same rights and privileges which were being enjoyed by those of their caste who had become converts to Christianity.
- Swadeshbhimani K. Ramakrishna Pillai was the first to write the biography of **Karl Marx** in Malayalam.
- K. Ramakrishna Pillai, the editor of the “**Swadesha bhimani**” owned by Vakkom Abdul Khadir Maulavi published a series of articles criticising the Diwan P. Rajagopalachari and the king Sri Mulam Thirunal.
- K. Ramakrishna Pillai was deported from the State in September 1910, he died at Cannanore in April 1916.
- The objective of the Poura Samatvavada Prakshobhanam was the achievement of civic rights.
- The agitation was carried on by the Avarnas of the Hindu community, the Muslims and the Christians as they were denied appointments to the Land Revenue Department.
- Indian National Congress started its activities in Travancore during the reign of Sri Mulam Thirunal.
- The agitation known as **Nivarthana (Abstention) Movement** was started as a protest against the constitutional reforms of 1932.
- The Travancore State Congress was formed in September 1938.
- Pattom Thanu Pillai was the first President of Travancore State Congress.
- The September 1946 there occurred the **Punnappa Vayalar Upheaval** against the ‘**American Model**’ irremovable executive.

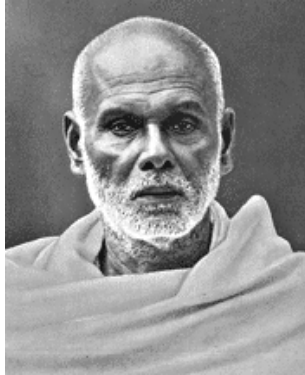
- The American Model was proposed by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.
- The “**Electricity Agitation**” was organised against the privatisation of electric supply in Cochin town by Diwan R.K. Shanmukham Chetti (1936).
- E. Ikkanda Warriar of Congress became the first Chief Minister of Cochin. During his tenure the new state of Travancore - Cochin came into existence on 1 July 1949.
- First popular ministry of Travancore headed by Pattom A. Thanu Pillai was installed in office on March 24, 1948.

Aikya Kerala Movement

- **The State Peoples Conference** held at Ernakulam (1928) was the earliest resolution on the subject of united Kerala.
- **The Payyannur Political Conference** held in May 1928 under the Presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru also supported the Aikya Kerala Movement.
- An Aikya Kerala Conference was held at Trichur in April 1947 under the presidentship of K. Kelappan.
- The Cochin Maharaja Sri Kerala Varma proposed the idea of uniting Cochin and Travancore.
- On July 1, 1949 the State of Travancore Cochin came into existence. The Maharaja of Travancore became the **Rajapramukh** of the New State.
- Panampalli Govinda Menon was the last Chief Minister of Travancore Cochin State. The fall of his ministry was followed by the first spell of President’s Rule in Kerala.
- The first popular ministry in Travancore Cochin was headed by T.K. Narayana Pillai, the Chief Minister of Travancore, at the time of the integration.
- The state of Kerala formally came into existence on November 1, 1956.
- The first general elections to the Kerala state Legislature were held in February and March 1957.
- Communist Ministry under the chiefministership of E.M.S. Namboothiripad came to power.
- The agitation known as “**Vimochana Samaram**” or ‘**Liberation struggle**’ began on June 12, 1959 under the leadership of Mannathu Padmanabhan to overthrow the Communist Ministry.

- The Ministry collapsed and the President's rule under the Article 356, for the first time began on 31st July 1959.

Sree Narayana Guru



- Sree Narayana Guru was born at Chempazhanthy in Trivandrum district on 20 August 1854 (Vayalvarathu Veedu)
- He is known as the **Father of Kerala Renaissance**.
- The parents of Sree Narayana Guru were Madanasan and Kuttiyamma.
- He met **Chattampi Swamikal** at the Aniyur temple near Chempazhanthy.
- His famous **Aruvippuram Consecration** (Siva) was in the year 1888.
- S.N.D.P.Yogam was founded in 1903 and Guru became the life time President and Kumaranasan as Secretary.
- **The Vavoottuyogam** started at Aruvippuram is considered as the predecessor of S.N.D.P. Yogam.
- Guru founded the Sarada temple at Varkala in 1915 (1087 KE) and the **Advaitasrama** at Aluva on the banks of Periyar.
- He gave the message **“One caste, One Religion, One God for Man”** at a conference held at the Advaitasrama.
- ‘**Atmopadesha Satakam**’, ‘**Nirvriti Panchakam**’, ‘**Darsanamala**’, ‘**Jatimeemasam**’, ‘**Ardhanareeswara Sthothram**’ etc are the major works of Guru.
- **Dr. Palpu** was responsible for the connection between Guru and Swami Vivekananda.

- The famous Sivagiri pilgrim festival conducted on December 30, 31 and January 1 was started by Guru.
- Tagore visited Guru in 1922.
- Gandhiji visited Guru at Sivagiri in 1925.
- Sri Narayana Guru died on 20 September 1928 (1104 Kanni 5) at Sivagiri.

Ayyankali (1863-1941)

- Ayyankali was born in 1863 at **Venganoore** in Trivandrum district.
- In 1905 he founded the **Sadhujana Paripalana Sangham**, which later became **Pulaya Mahasabha**.
- He was nominated to the Sreemoolam Prajasabha in 1910 and remained in office for 25 years.
- He died at the Age of 77 on 18 June 1941.
- Gandhiji visited Ayyankali in 1934 and called him ‘**Pulaya Raja**’.

Chattampi Swamikal (1853 - 1924)

- He was a Nair reformist.
- He was born in **Kannammoola** in Thiruvananthapuram district.
- His real name was **Kunjan Pillai**.
- **Pracheena Malayalam**, ‘**Vedaddikara Nirupanam**’ ‘**Advaita Chinta Paddhathi**’ ‘**Vedanta Saram**’ etc are his famous works.
- He was against untouchability, subcaste barriers and against the observances of practices as Talikettu Kalyanam, Tirandukuli etc.
- He attained Samadhi at **Panmana** in Kollam district.
- Chattampi Swami Memorial is situated at Panmana.

Sahodaran Ayyapan (1890-1968)

- He gave the revolutionary message - **“No Caste, No Religion, No God for Man”**
- He was born in Cherayi near Cochin.
- He founded the **Vidhya Poshini Sabha**.
- In 1917 he started the a movement for interdining and founded the **“Sahodara sangham”**.
- ‘Sahodaran’ was a paper started by Sahodaran Ayyappan.

Swadeshabhimani Ramakrishna Pillai (1878-1916)

- He was born at Neyyattinkara in Thirruvannanthapuram.
- He was the editor of 'Malayali' published from Kollam.
- In 1906 he became the editor of Swadeshabhimani.
- He was deported from Kerala for criticising the government in 1910.
- 'Karl Marx', "Kerala Bhasholpathy" "Benjamin Franklin" Mohandas Gandhi, "Socrates", "Dharmaraja Nirupanam" are his famous works.
- "Ente Nadukadathal" is his autobiography.
- He died on 28 March 1916 at Kannur.
- His memorial is situated at **Payyampalam** in Kannur.

Channar Revolt

- Channar Revolt was for the right of Channar women to cover their breast like other upper class women.
- The agitation led to the Royal Proclamation of July 26, 1859 by Uthradam Thirunal Maharaja.
- 'The Channar Agitation', proclamation (1859) made by Uthradam Thirunal of Travancore helped to end.

Vaikom Sathyagraha

- The Vaikom Sathyagraha was started on 30 March 1924.
- It was against untouchability and for the right to use the road before the Vaikom temple by untouchables.
- T.K. Madhavan, K.P. Keshavamenon etc were the major leaders.
- Supporting the Sathyagraha a 'Savarnajatha (March of upper castes) was led by Mannath Padmanabhan from Vaikom to Thiruvananthapuram.
- The Sathyagraha ended on 23 November 1925.
- Gandhiji visited Kerala for the Second time related to the Sathyagraha.
- The Sathyagraha lasted for 20 months.
- The approach roads to the temple were formally opened to all Hindus, irrespective of caste.

- The proclamation of 1853 June 24 was a milestone in **Emancipation of slavery**.

Yachana Yathra and Pattini Jatha

- **Yachana Yathra** was led by V.T. Bhattathirippadu in 1931 from Trichur to Chandragiri river which lasted for seven days.
- Aim of this begging march was to enable the poor children to get educated.
- **Pattini Jatha** was led by A.K. Gopalan in July 1936 from Kannur to Chennai. There were 32 persons in the March.

Guruvayur Sathyagraha

- Aim was to enable all sections of Hindus to enter temples.
- Sathyagraha was started on 1. November 1931.
- September 25 was earlier observed as Temple Entry Day in Malabar.
- K. Kelappan & A.K. Gopalan were famous leaders.
- By 1928 approach roads to all temples were thrown open to all Hindus irrespective of caste, in the whole of Travancore.
- Temple Entry Proclamation was issued on November 12, 1936 by Sri Chitira Tirunal Balarama Varma.
- Gandhiji hailed it as "a miracle of modern times" and "a smriti which is the people's charter of spiritual emancipation".
- '**Krishnageethi**' is the book of Manavedan Zamudiri famous for Krishnanattom.

Administration of Kerala -

- Total 13 General Elections were conducted in Kerala.
- Present Legislative Assembly is the 12th
- V.S. Achuthanandan, is the 20th Chief Minister of Kerala and 11th person to become the Chief Minister.
- C. Achuthamenon, K. Karunakaran and E.K. Nayanar are the three Chief Minister who completed the term of five years.
- K. Karunakaran became the Chief Minister for the maximum number of times (4)
- E.K. Nayanar ruled for the longest term and C.H. Muhamed Koya for the shortest term.

- The credit of remaining in power for longest continuous term goes to C. Achutha Menon.
 - **Non Malayali Brahmins** is the Diwan of Travancore from 1817 were.
 - K. Karunakaran Ministry of 1997 which lasted for only 33 days has the shortest term in office.
 - The credit to become the opposition leader for the longest period goes to E.M.S.
 - C. Achuthamenon was the first Chief Minister who completed the term of five years.
 - ? Arrange the following in the correct chronological order.
 1. The Abstention movement
 2. Malayali memorial
 3. A Resolution for the division of the Devaswom and Revenue department in the Travancore Legislative Assembly
 4. Sree Moolam Thirunal created the Sreemoolam Council.
- Ans - IV, II, III, I**
- K. Karunakaran was the first congress chief minister who completed the term.
 - V.S. Achuthanandan is the oldest person to become the Chief Minister (83).
 - **Kakkinada session** is the Congress Session which passed the Abolition of Untouchability (Ayithochadanam) resolution
 - **Changanassery Parameswaran Pillai** is the leader of the Savarna Hindu who requested the Ezhavas not to join christianity.
 - A.K. Antony was the youngest Chief Minister (37)
 - First Chief Minister of Kerala born in the 19th century was Pattom A. Thanu Pillai.
 - The united political council submitted a memorandum 1934 Jan to the Govt. demanding sufficient seats to the Backward Communities in Government service under the leadership of **C. Kesavan**.
 - First Chief Minister of Kerala who had lost power through article 356 - E.M.S. Namboothiripad.
 - Only person to head the Ministries of Travancore, Thiru-Cochi and Kerala – Pattom A. Thanu Pillai.
 - **T M Varghese** became the Deputy president of the Legislative Assembly 1937.
 - Only person to hold the office of MLA, MP, Speaker, Minister, Deputy Chief Minister and Chief Minister - C.H. Muhammad Koya.
 - First Chief Minister from a backward community was R. Sankar.
 - C.H. Muhammed Koya is the only Chief Minister from Muslim Community.
 - R. Sankar was the first to become Chief Minister after holding the position of Deputy Chief Minister.
 - R. Sankar was the first Congress Chief Minister .
 - First to become Chief Minister after holding the post of Speaker - C.H. Muhammed Koya.
 - Only Chief Minister of Kerala who later became the Governor of an Indian State - Pattom A. Thanu Pillai.
 - First to become Central Cabinet Minister after becoming Chief Minister - A.K. Antony
 - Only Chief Minister who later became Deputy Chief Minister - C.H. Muhammed Koya
 - First Rajya Sabha member to become Kerala Chief Minister - C.Achuthamenon
 - First to become Rajyasabha Member after becoming Chief Minister - A.K. Antony
 - L.M. Pyli of Cochin Legislative Assembly was the first elected Speaker in India (1947).
 - At the time of the Integration of Travancore and Cochin **T.K. Narayana Pillai** was the Chief Minister of Travancore.
 - First Communist to be elected to a Legislative Assembly was K. Ananthan Nambiyar. He was elected to Madras Legislative Assembly in 1946.
 - Electronic Voting Machine was used for the first time in India in Kerala (Paravur Byelection 1982)
 - First Minister in Kerala to resign followed by no-confidence motion was Dr. A.R. Menon (1942) of Cochin State.
 - The credit to become the Minister for the longest period goes to K.M. Mani and M.P Virendra Kumar for the shortest period.
 - The Assembly which had the longest term - 4th Kerala Legislative Assembly.
 - The Assembly which had the shortest period - 6th Kerala Assembly (1980-1982)

- Vakkom Purushothaman became the speaker for the longest period: and A.C. Jose for the shortest term (February-June 1982).
- The first Speaker who completed the term of five years - M. Vijayakumar.
- Kerala came under President Rule for the 1st time on **July 31, 1959**.

OTHER FACTS

- **Churni** river mentioned in Kautilya's Arthasasthra is river Periyar.
- **Hieun Tsang** visited Kerala in AD 630.
- The Chinese traveller who visited Kerala in 1409 was **Mahuan**.
- The city of Calicut was established in 1295.
- **Sree Narayana Guru** is hailed as the Father of Modern Kerala Renaissance.
- **Mamankam** one of the greatest regional festivals of Kerala was started by Kulashekharas. The first Mamankam was held in 829 AD. Mamankam was held on the banks Bharathapuzha in **Thirunavaya** in Malappuram district. From the Kulashekharas the proprietary right of Mamankam passed to the Valluvanadu Raja and then to the Calicut Zamorine. The last Mamankam was held in 1755.
- **The Career and Legend of Vasco da Gama** is a book written by Sanjay Subramanyan.
- **Revathi Pattathanam** was conducted at the Taliyil temple in Calicut.
- **Valmiki Ramayanam** was translated to Malayalam for the first time by Kottayam Keralavarma in 1645.
- **Temple Entry Proclamation** is known as the Magnacarta of Kerala.
- The Proclamation of Independent Travancore was made by **Sir. C.P. Ramaswami Aiyer**.
- The first railway line in Kerala was opened for traffic on March 12, 1861 between Bepore and Tirur.
- The first railway line in Travancore was inaugurated on November 26, 1904 between Thirunelveli and Kollam.
- **Travancore Muslim Mahajanasabha** was founded by Vakkom Abdul Khadar Maulavi.
- Thiruvananthapuram General Hospital was started in 1864 during the reign of Ayilyam Thirunal.
- Present Kerala Secretariat building was built in 1869.
- **Herman Gundert** (1814-1893) was the person who compiled the first Malayalam dictionary. He was a German. He lived and worked at Illikkunnu in Thalassery.
- **Accama Cherian** is popularly known as the **Jhansi of Travancore**.
- **The Kayyur Riot** against caste system and imperialism was on 28 March 1941 in Kasargode.
- ? He / she introduced a British Indian model administration in Travancore. The secretarial system was introduced. An efficient system of Audit and Accounts was introduced, designation of the Karyakar was changed to Tahasildar and deprived his military and Judicial powers. Slavery was abolished in Travancore. Who is that?

Ans : Col. Munro

- Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee was formed in 1925 with K. Madhavan as its Secretary. First conference of the K.P.C.C. was held on 23 April 1921.
- The first trade union in Kerala, the Travancore Labour Association was set up in 1922.
- Kerala History Museum is located at Edappalli (Ernakulam).
- The Radio Station in Thiruvananthapuram was set up in 1943.
- **Doordarshan** programme started in Kerala on August 14, 1984. Malayalam program were started in January 1985.
- M. Vijayakumar has the longest term as the Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly.
- R. Sankara Narayanan Thampi was the first Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly.
- **State Human Rights Commission** was constituted in 1998 with Justice Pareed Pillai as its Chairman. Justice N. Dinakar is the present chairman of State Human Rights Commission.
- People's Plan Campaign was inaugurated on August 17, 1996.