1. Mylanchi or Henna tattooing is an art the women of kerela have practiced since eternity.
2. Face and body paintings forms an integral part of Kerela’s performing arts.
3. Mural paintings in Kerela have its source in pre-historic rock paintings found in the region.
4. Water colors and charcoal sketches were the traditional forms of canvas art in Kerala.
5. Chedikkalam for example is a style of Keralam floor drawing.
6. Traditional Mysore paintings have charmed art aficionados for ages with their bright vegetable dye colors and lustrous gold leaves.
7. Karnataka has great traditional affluence in the field of mural art and it is distinctively recognised for its contribution in Brahmanical paintings executed in the rock-cut architecture of Badami.
8. Devanhalli plates of Karnataka dated 776 AD describes the engraver as skilled in painting picture.
9. The Rastrakutas patronage of the art of painting is evident in the Kailasa temple Ellora. It represents the last phase of classical mural tradition as prescribed by the Gupta artists Manosollasa of Kalyana Chalukya.
10. Number of inscriptions descriptions in kannada literature and accounts of foreign visitors throws light on the fact that the walls of rest houses, palaces, mansions and temples were decorated with colorful murals. These paintings were called Chitrabhasa which maybe treated as the sculpturally oriented paintings which is distinctively dimensional compared to the flat techniques of the Northern murals.
Traditionally, in Kerala food is served on a banana leaf. **Kerala cuisine** is a combination of Vegetables, meats and seafood flavoured with a variety of spices. Seafood's are main diet of Coastal Kerala. Whereas Vegetable is the main diet in plains of Kerala and Meat is the main course among tribal and northern Kerala. Almost every dish prepared in Kerala has coconut and spices added to it – spices such as cinnamon, cardamom, ginger, cloves, garlic, cumin, coriander, turmeric etc. Spices are used in Kerala to tone up the system the way wines aid the digestion of western cuisine.

A typical Kerala breakfast may be puttu, which is rice powder and grated coconut steam cooked together, idli and sambar, dosai and chutney, idiappam (string hoppers), or the most delicious of them all, the appam. Appam is a kind of pan cake made of rice flour fermented with a small amount of toddy (fermented sap of the coconut palm) which is circular in shape, rather like a flying saucer, edged with a crisp lacy frill. It is eaten with chicken or vegetable stew.
Kerala is known for its traditional banquet or sadhya, a vegetarian meal served with boiled rice and a host of side-dishes served especially during special occasions and festivals. The sadhya is complemented by payasam, a sweet dessert native to Kerala. The sadhya is, as per custom, served on a banana leaf, and is a formal-style meal with three or more courses of rice with a side-dish (usually sambar, rasam, buttermilk, etc.

Popular vegetarian dishes include sambar, aviyal, Kaalan, theeyal, thoran (dry curry), pulisherry (morozhichathu in Cochin and the Malabar region), olan, erisherry, puliinji, payaru (mung bean), kappa (tapioca), etc. Vegetarian dishes often consist of fresh spices that are liquefied and crushed to make a paste-like texture to dampen rice.

Common non-vegetarian dishes include stew (using chicken, beef, lamb, or fish), traditional or chicken curry (Nadan Kozhi Curry), chicken fry (Kozhi Porichathu/Varuthathu), fish/chicken/mutton molly (fish or meat in light gravy), fish curry (Meen Curry), fish fry (Karimeen Porichathu/Varuthathu), lobster fry (Konchu Varuthathu), Spicy Beef Fry (Beef Ularthiyathu), Spicy Steamed Fish (Meen Pollichathu) etc. Biriyani, a Mughal dish consists of rice cooked along with meat, onions, chillies and other spices. Kerala cuisine also has a variety of pickles and chutneys, and crunchy pappadums, banana chips, jackfruit chips, kozhalappam, achappam, cheeda, and churuttu.
KERALA FESTIVALS

Kerala is a land of colourful festivals, which have a long history and tradition behind them. Kerala's innumerable festivals however stand out because of their uniqueness.

Onam

Onam is the most famous festival of Kerala. All Malayali's irrespective of religion celebrates it. It falls in the Malayalam month of Chingam (Aug-Sept). It is the harvest festival of Kerala. Legend states that Onam is celebrated as the home coming of Mahabali, the king who ruled over Kerala in the age of plenty and was pushed down to the infernal regions (Patala) by Lord Vishnu in the form of Vamana.
**Vallamkali or Boat Races**

This is a typical keralite festival of boat races. It is held in August in the Punnamada Kayal, which commemorates the visit of former Prime Minister, Late Jawaharlal Nehru to Alleppey.

**Vishu**

The first month of Malayalam Calendar is Medam (April-May) and the first day of Medam is celebrated as Vishu, the New Year day. Begin an auspicious day; it is a common belief that the fortune of the coming year depends on the first day. So the first day begins with ceremony of Kani Kanal, which literally means first sight. At the dawn, the Malayali’s begin the first day of the Year by waking up in front of Kani. The Kani includes gold ornament, white cloth, a measure of rice or paddy, bell metal mirror, flowers of the Konna tree (Cussia fistula), halved jack fruits, halved coconuts, yellow cucumber, and two standing oil lamps emitting sparkling light their eyes

**Navarathri**

Literally Navarathri means Nine nights. This festival is celebrated for Navagraha Naayagi (Nine nymphs).
AMITY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, EAST DELHI

CLASS V

HERITAGE OF INDIA- KERALA (COSTUMES AND JEWELLERY)

DRESSES OF KERALA

The traditional dress forms are the 'Mundu and Nerithu

Men were dressed in a hand-woven cotton cloth, called *moondoo*, and wore sandal pastes on their chests and brows. When going outside, they threw a smaller cloth over their shoulders. Even now, men adopt the same style when at home. The hot climate makes this the most comfortable dress. On going out, however, they don a shirt, and the trouser replaces the *moondoo* in many cases. Women of three or four generations ago also followed a similar pattern. For the last few generations, Hindu women of Kerala had adopted the practice of wearing a blouse and a second cloth over the blouse.

With the advent of the North Indian fashion dress on a large scale in Kerala, the half sari dress is seldom seen in any part of Kerala. The half sari that was worn earlier consisted of a full skirt, short blouse and a davani (shawl) and sari blouse

Both men and women preferred white dresses. The *moondoos* had gold (*kasavoo*) borders for wearing on special occasions, as seen in the pic right.
Q. Which is the most famous and basic dress of Kerala?
A. Mandu and Nerithu

Q. What is Mandu made up off?
A. Cotton

Q. What is Kasayu Saree?
A. The festival saree with a golden border

Q. What is the bead necklace called?
A. Kallumalla

Q. What is the golden amulate called in kerala?
A. amboothri

Q. What is Chutty- Cheruthali?
A. The big cylindrical hollow gold ear rings.

Q. What is wore by vaidikan priests during Onam?
A. Kundalam

Q. What are the famous ornaments?
A. Mekkath, Pachakallu, Alicath and Jimikki.
DANCES OF KERALA

1. KATHAKALI

Originated over 500 years ago, Kathakali is a spectacular classical dance form of Kerala. It is a combination of drama, dance, music and ritual. Kathakali is one of the oldest theatre forms in the world. The word 'Katha' in Malayalam means Story and 'kali' means Play. Thus Kathakali literally means 'Story-Play.'
2. THEYYAM

Theyyam is a sacred ritual dance performed to glorify the goddess Kaali. It earned the name Thirayattam as every thira or village performed this ritualistic art at the village temple known as kaavu.

3. THULLAL

This art form emerged in the eighteenth century. A solo performance combining both dance and recitation, thullal is the explication of a tale - normally drawn from the puranas, narrated in verse.

4. KOODIYATTAM

Koodiyattam literally means "acting together". Koodiyattam is a temple art and probably the only surviving form of the traditional presentation of Sanskrit drama.

5. DUFFMUTTU

It is a dance form particular to the Muslim community of Kerala. The name Duffmuttu is attributed to the use of an instrument called duff or tap. Daff is a round percussion instrument with one side covered with hide and is used to produce rhythm.

6. OPPANA

It is a dance form specific to the Muslim community of Kerala. Oppana is usually a bridal group dance performed the day before the wedding day. It is a dance form essential to the wedding entertainment and festivities of the Muslims especially in the Malabar region of Kerala. Oppana is generally presented by young female relatives of the bride, who sing and dance around the bride clapping their hand.

7. KAIKOTTIKALI,

It, is a very popular group dance of Kerala. Thiruvathirakali is performed by the women of Hindu community, often during festive seasons like Onam and the Thiruvathira day in the Malayalam month of Dhanu (December- January).
PAINTINGS OF KERALA

The art of painting in Kerala has a tradition, which goes back to the immediate Post-Aganta Period. The murals of Tirunandikkara (Kanya Kumari Dist) are the specimens of this art in Kerala and they are believed to be of Pandiyan origin. Churches of Kerala also contain some valuable pieces of paintings. The performance of religious rites necessitated the development of a special kind of pictorial art in Kerala known as Kalamezuthu. Raja Ravi Verma is one of the outstanding names in the art of painting in Kerala.

The murals of the temples at Haripad, Aranmula, Vaikom and Udayapuram are exquisite specimens of artistic excellence. The pinnacle of achievements in pictorial art is visible on the walls of the shrine at Sree Padmanabhaswami temple, Thiruvananthapuram, executed in the true native style.
**KARNATAKA**

**COUNTRY → INDIA**

**NAME:** ____________________  **CLASS:** III  **ROLL NO.:** ___  **DATE:** ___

**COSTUMES:**
- Women wear sarees
- Men wear dhoti

**LANGUAGE:** Kannada

**FOOD:**
- Rice and ragi
- Masala dosa
- Vada

**SWEETS:**
- Mysore pak
- Dharwad pedha

**ART AND CRAFT:**
- Mysore painting
- Lacquerware
- Block printing
- Bidriware
- Embroidery using shells, buttons, and mirrors

**STATE:** Karnataka

**EARLIER KNOWN AS:** State of Mysore

**CAPITAL:** Bengaluru

**MUSIC:** Carnatic music

**DANCE:** Bharatanatyam
1. The state of Karnataka was earlier called ________________.
2. The state’s capital is ________________.
3. People of Karnataka speak ________________.
4. __________, __________ and __________ start from the Western Ghats and flow into the plain of Karnataka.
5. This state produces __________, __________ and __________.
6. Bangalore city is famous for ________________ industry.
7. __________, __________ are built near the Krishna raj sagar dam and are famous for their musical fountains.
8. __________ and __________ are the famous industries of Karnataka.
9. __________ is the famous warrior who fought against the British.
10. In 1956 ________________ was named Karnataka.
11. __________, __________ is the highest water fall in India.
12. ________________ is a folk theater from Karnataka.
Colour the states of Karnataka, Kerala...
WORKSHEET ON KARNATAKA

Name-__________________________ Class-___ Sec-___ Date-__________

I. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the help-box.

1. Karnataka was earlier known as ____________________.

2. ____________________ is the new name of the capital of Karnataka.

3. Lambani and Kasuti are different types of ____________________.

4. Mysore silk and Ilkal are famous types of _______ of the state.

5. The two styles of classical music common in Karnataka are
   ____________________ and ____________________ music.

6. ____________________ is known as the father of Carnatic music.

7. Dholu kunitha and Krishna Parijatha are _________ dances of
   Karnataka.

8. ____________________ is a dance drama with elaborate costumes
   and make-up which is performed throughout the night.

9. The state is known for handicrafts like ____________________ and
   ____________________.

10. Balyata and Dasrata are types of ____________________ in the state.

Embroidery dance-dramas Hindustani Mysore folk lacquerware
Sarees block-printing Yakshagana Purandara Das Bengaluru
II. Answer the following questions in one word.

1. Which sea lies to the west of Karnataka? ______________________

2. What is Mysore pak and Dharwad peda? ______________________

3. Which famous Indian classical dance is performed in the Mysore style in the state? ______________________

4. What is Bidar in Karnataka known for? ______________________

5. What is the language spoken by the people? ______________________

Facts about Karnataka

The ruins of the Vijayanagara Empire at Hampi and the monuments of Pattadakal are on the list of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites.

The monolith of Gomateshwara at Shravanabelagola is the tallest sculpted monolith in the world, attracting tens of thousands of pilgrims during the Mahamastakabhisheka festival.[139]

The waterfalls of Karnataka and Kudremukh National Park are listed as must-see places and among the "1001 Natural Wonders of the World. Jog Falls is India's tallest single-tiered waterfall.

Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur, has the second largest pre-modern dome in the world.

Karnataka has 25 wildlife sanctuaries and five national parks. Popular among them are Bandipur National Park, Bannerghatta National Park and Nagarhole National Park.

The Indian roller and the Indian elephant are recognized as the state bird and animal while sandalwood and the lotus are recognized as the state tree and flower respectively.
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2. Face and body paintings forms an integral part of Kerela’s performing arts.
3. Mural paintings in Kerela have its source in pre-historic rock paintings found in the region.
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FACTS ABOUT KARNATAKA

Karnataka is a state in the southern part of India. It was created on November 1, 1973, with the passing of the States Reorganisation Act. Originally known as the State of Mysore, it was renamed Karnataka in 1973.

Karnataka is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west, Goa to the northwest, Maharashtra to the north, Andhra Pradesh to the east, Tamil Nadu to the southeast, and Kerala to the southwest. The state covers an area of 74,122 sq miles.

Kannada is the official and most widely spoken language.

Karnataka is derived from the Kannada words karu and nādu, meaning elevated land. Karu nadu may also be read as Karu (black) and nadu (region), as a reference to the black cotton soil found in the Bayaluseeme region of Karnataka.

HISTORY

In the period that followed, parts of northern Karnataka were ruled by the Nizam of Hyderabad; the British, and other powers. In the south, the Mysore Kingdom, former vassals of the Vijayanagara Empire, was briefly independent. With the death of Krishnaraja Wodeyar II, Haidar Ali, the commander-in-chief of the Mysore army, gained control of the region. After his death, the kingdom was inherited by his son Tippu Sultan. To contain European expansion in South India, Haidar Ali and later Tippu Sultan fought four significant Anglo-Mysore Wars, the last of which resulted in Tippu Sultan's death and the incorporation of Mysore into the British Raj in 1799. The Kingdom of Mysore was restored to the Wodeyars and Mysore remained a princely state under the British Raj.

After India's independence, the Maharaja, Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar, allowed his kingdom's accession to India. In 1950, Mysore became an Indian state of the same name; the former Maharaja served as its Rajpramukh (head of state) until 1975.

GEOGRAPHY

The state has three principal geographical zones: the coastal region of Karavali, the hilly Malenadu region comprising the Western Ghats and the Bayaluseeme region comprising the plains of the Deccan plateau. Depending on the agricultural capability of the soil, the soil types are divided into six types, viz. Red, lateritic, black, alluvio-colloviul, forest and coastal soils.
There are 29 districts in Karnataka—Bagalkote, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikkaballapur, Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Ramanagaram, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi and Uttara Kannada.

OTHERS

Karnataka also leads the nation in biotechnology. It is home to India's largest biocuster, with 158 of the country's 320 biotechnology firms being based here. The state also accounts for 75% of India's floriculture, an upcoming industry which supplies flowers and ornamental plants worldwide.

A majority of the 3500 crore silk industry in India is headquartered in Karnataka State, particularly in the North Bangalore regions of Muddenahalli, Kanivenarayanapura, and Doddaballapura the upcoming sites of a 70 crore "Silk City".

FOODS OF KARNATAKA

Bisi bele bath, Vaangi baath, Chitranna, Mosaranna, Puliyogare, Avalakki, Mandakki, Ragi mudde, Gunpongalu
DRESSES OF KARNATAKA

Saree is the traditional dress of woman, men wear dhoti known as Panche.

FACTS ABOUT KERALA

Capital: Trivandrum
Language: Malayalam
Literacy: 100% (app)
Longest River - Bharathapuzha (251.1 Km)
Highest Mountain - Anamudi (2652.3 Metres)

History: Kerala had become a Linguistically distinct region in 14th century
First Recorded Kingdom: Empire Chera Ruled Kerala from Vanchi.
Between 8th and 14th century, Malayalam is developed as a language under Chera Empire-II.
Kerala was first mentioned in the Sanskrit epic Altareya Aranyak.

Special Features:
- First literate state of India
- First state to implement land reform bills and education reform bills
- Lower birth rate
- Least infant mortality
- State with maximum life expectancy
- The only state with the facilities of hospitals in every village
- Excellent communication infrastructure.
- One among the states where Air, Water and Road are used as the media for transportation.

The mythological story about Kerala was a land rose from the sea where the axe landed thrown in penance for waging the terrible war by Parasuram, the 6th incarnation of Lord Vishnu, who massacre the evil kings 21 times over to repeal their force from earth. The first ever ruler of Kerala recorded was the king Chera, ruled from Vanchi.

GEOGRAPHY

Kerala is located on the south western tip of India with the Arabian Sea on the west and Western Ghats towering 500-2700m on the east. The State is divided into three regions - the coastal lowlands, the fertile midlands and the highlands. This area is rich with cashew, coconut, arecanut, tapioca, banana, rice, ginger, pepper, sugarcane and vegetable plantations. This is an area abound in tea, coffee, rubber and spice plantations and wildlife reserves.

Kerala, which lies in the tropics, is mostly subject to the type of humid tropical wet climate experienced by most of Earth's rainforests. Kerala's rains are mostly the result of seasonal monsoons. As a result, Kerala averages some 120-140 rainy days per year.

FOODS OF KERALA

Meen Molee, Mutton Biryani, Theeyal, Duck Roast with Malabar Poretha, Chilly fried crabs, Lacy Idiappam, Crisp Meen Prichathu, Appam with Mena Curry, Fresh Toddy, Parpu Curry, Kuttanad Fish Curry, Chemmeen Coconut fry.

DRESSES OF KARNATAKA

Saree is the traditional dress of woman, men wear dhoti.
FOLK THEATRE OF KARNATAKA

i) BAYALATA

The folk theatre of Karnataka, Bayalata (open air theatre) has derived its form from religious rituals. All folk performances are part of a ritual festival conducted in the name of the local deity. Dasarata, Sannata, Doddata, Parijata and Yakshagana are the five types of Bayalata commonly performed. In Parijata and Yakshagana a single narrator - sutradhar - controls the story, while the other forms comprise a chorus of four to five narrators, aided by a Vidhushaka or jester. The Dasarata is performed by a group of dasas (mela) men and women who enact themes of Radha and Krishna with the aid of vibrant gestures. This popular style has been adapted by the Marathi theatre as Tamasha. Sannata, or the small play, is an improvisation of the Dasarata-Sannata works on three distinct themes - the Vaishnavite theme, the Shaivite theme and the social theme. Unlike the other styles like the Yakshagana, Doddata and the puppet plays, Sannata brings the folk theatre to the social plane. The Parijata, like the Sannata is also an opera, where the actor summarizes and explains the song. The main story is based on the mythological romance of Krishna and Rukmani-Satyabhama. The Doddata is a combination of verse and prose.

ii) YAKSHAGANA

Yakshagana is a typical dance-drama of the North Kenner and South Kannara districts of Karnataka. It is an admixture of dance and drama. Its heart lies in 'Gana' meaning music. It is about 400 years old. Yakshagana is a true people's theatre, commonly staged in the paddy fields at nights and the themes are the same as all over India, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and mythological tales from the Puranas. The earliest Yakshagana manuscript goes back to 1651 AD. Yakshagana, like the other four styles of Bayalata, is performed during the night. The stage is set in front of a temple open to the audience on three sides. The story to be presented is called the Prasanga. The first character to enter is the clown. The language is Kannada and the themes are based on Hindu epics. The costumes are almost similar to the Kathakali ones and the style seems to have drawn inspiration from Kathakali. As prescribed in the Natya Shastra, it has the Sutradhara (conductor) and the Vidhushaka (the jester).

iii) TAL-MADDALE

This narrative drama of Karnataka is predecessor of the Yakshagana, a colourful dance-drama of the region. Tal is a kind of cymbal and Maddale is a kind of drum. The chief narrator is called Bhagavata and his associates are called Arthadharis. Tal-maddale is a play without costumes, make-up, dance or acting and is performed in sitting position.
Kerala Food

A typical Kerala feast, referred to as sadhya, is spread out temptingly on a clean green banana leaf. And the food is to be eaten with the fingers. Even the dessert, payasam, that tastes like rice pudding, is served on the leafy plate.

The culinary efforts of the different communities of Kerala come out in distinctly different dishes of great variety. While Hindus specialise in delicious vegetarian food such as sambar, rasam, olan, kaalan, pachadi, kichadi, aviyal, thoran and so on.

The Muslims and Christians excel in non-vegetarian cuisine. The pathiri, a sort of pancake made of rice flour, and biriyani which is a mouthwatering dish of rice cooked along with meat, onions, chillies and other spices are Muslim culinary delights. Christians have interesting recipes to make an array of fish dishes such as meen pollichathu, fish molee and so on. Christian cookery specially caters to people with a sweet tooth - crunchy kozhalappam, achappam, cheeda, churutu etc.

A typical Kerala breakfast may be puttu, which is rice powder and grated coconut steam cooked together, idli and sambar, dosai and chutney, idiappam (string hoppers), or the most delicious of them all, the appam. Appam is a kind of pan cake made of rice flour fermented with a small amount of toddy (fermented sap of the coconut palm) which is circular in shape, rather like a flying saucer, edged with a crisp lacy frill. It is eaten with chicken or vegetable stew. Kanji (rice gruel) and payaru (green gram), kappa (casava) and fish curry are traditional favourites of Keralites.

Almost every dish prepared in Kerala has coconut and spices added to it – spices such as cinnamon, cardamom, ginger, cloves, garlic, cumin, coriander, turmeric etc. Spices are used in Kerala to tone up the system the way wines aid the digestion of western cuisine. The juice of
Maharajah Swathi Thirunal of Travancore Kingdom, South India, was a prolific composer of Hindustani and Carnatic songs.

Kerala is musically known for Sopanam. Sopanam is religious in nature, and developed through singing invocatory songs at the Kalam of Kali, and later inside temples. Sopanam came to prominence in the wake of the increasing popularity of Jayadeva's Gita Govinda or Ashtapadis. Sopana sangeetham (music), as the very name suggests, is sung by the side of the holy steps (sopanam) leading to the sanctum sanctorum of a shrine. It is sung, typically employing plain notes, to the accompaniment of the small, hourglass-shaped ethnic drum called idakka, besides the chengila or the handy metallic gong to sound the beats. Sopanam is traditionally sung by men of the Marar and Pothuval community, who are Ambalavasi (semi-Brahmin) castes engaged to do it as their hereditary profession. Some famous sopanam singers are Neralattu Rama Poduval, Janardhanan Nedungadi and Damodara Marar.[2]

Kerala is also home of Carnatic music. Legends like Swati Tirunal, Shadkala Govinda Maarar, Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavat, Palghat Mani Iyer, Vidwan Gopala Pillai, Chertala Gopalan Nair, M. D. Ramanathan, T. V. Gopalakrishnan, Sankaran Namboothiri and T. N. Krishnan are renowned musical exponents from Kerala[3]. Among the younger generation, child prodigy violin wizard L.Athira Krishna and Carnatic vocalist P. Unnikrishnan have made their musical impact in the international arena, thus keeping the regal tradition of Carnatic music alive.

Kerala also has a significant presence of Hindustani music as well.[4] The king of Travancore, Swathi Thirunal patronaged and contributed much to the Hindustani Music.
Handicrafts of Kerala

Handicrafts in Kerala is either hereditary occupation or practised by amateurs who has great interest in the art. Kerala has the tradition of making beautiful handicrafts with ivory, bamboo, palm leaves, seashells, wood, coconut shells, clay, cloth, metals, stone etc. Many old handicraft classics can be seen in Palaces, old heritage homes, museums, etc. The artists are experts in making beautiful flower vases, ash trays, ornamental plates, jewel boxes, miniature boats, elephants, idols, kathakali masks, embroidery works, etc.

The ornaments, head gears and costumes for classical arts and ritual arts are entirely made by artists expertised in handicrafts. They make all necessary materials for Kathakali, Theyyam, Mudiyettu, Koodiyattam, etc. They use the locally available turmeric, powdered rice, powdered leaves of Acacia etc. for making excellent colours and combination of colours for painting faces of performers, which is a very good example of handicrafts of Kerala.

Rather than an art the handicrafts have evolved into a small scale industry in Kerala. The making, domestic selling and exporting are increasing and now there are many institutes giving training in handicrafts.