



STATE MAP

केरल
KERALA
SCALE 1:750,000

भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग SURVEY OF INDIA

1st Edition 2026.



Scale 1:750,000

1 centimetre = 7.5 kilometres

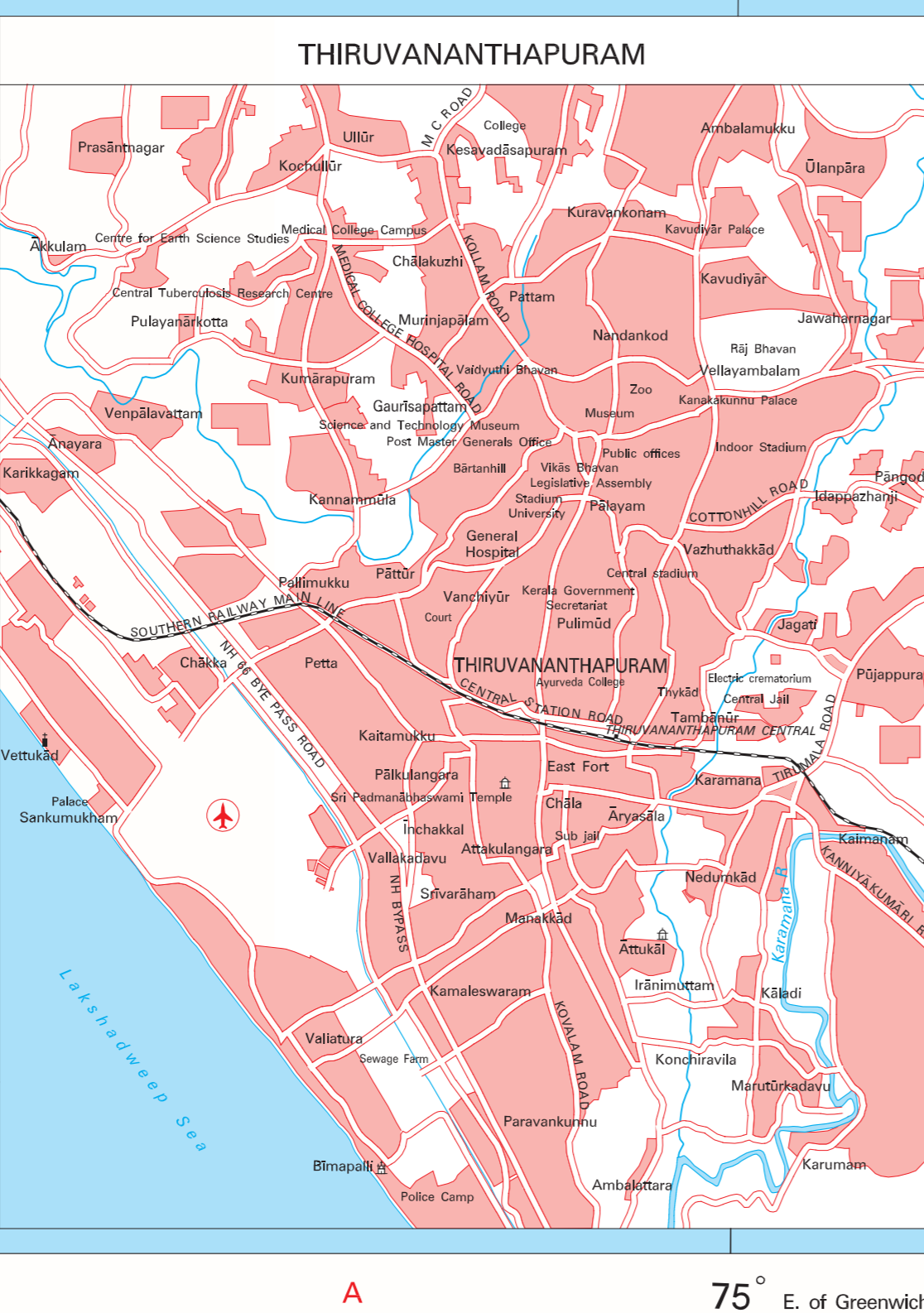
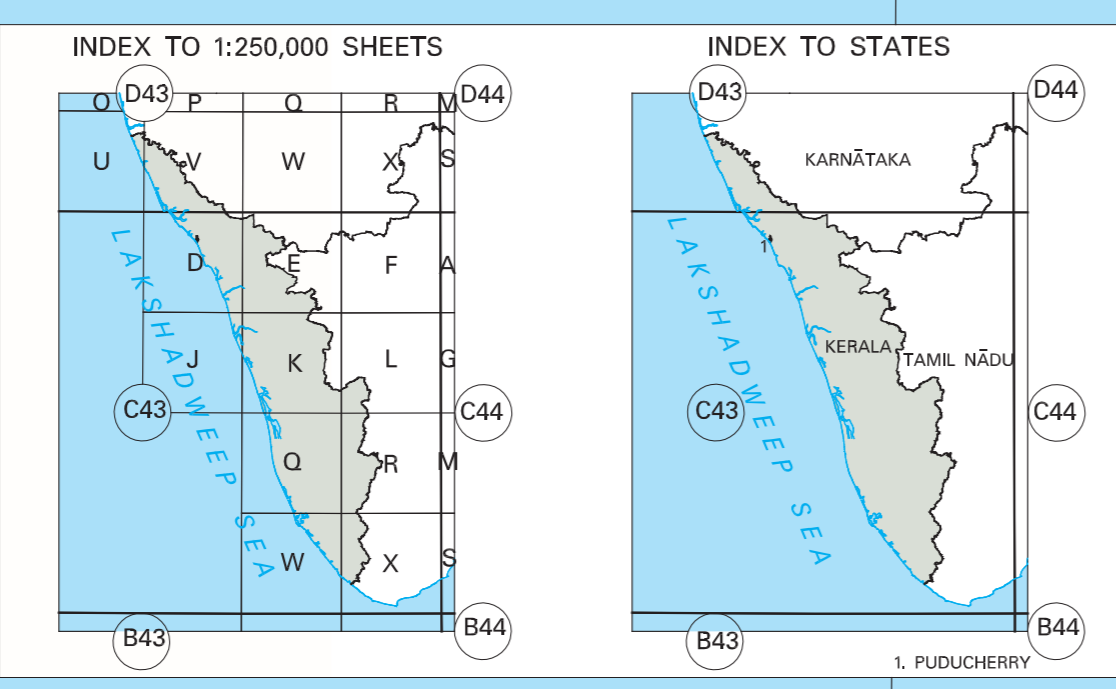
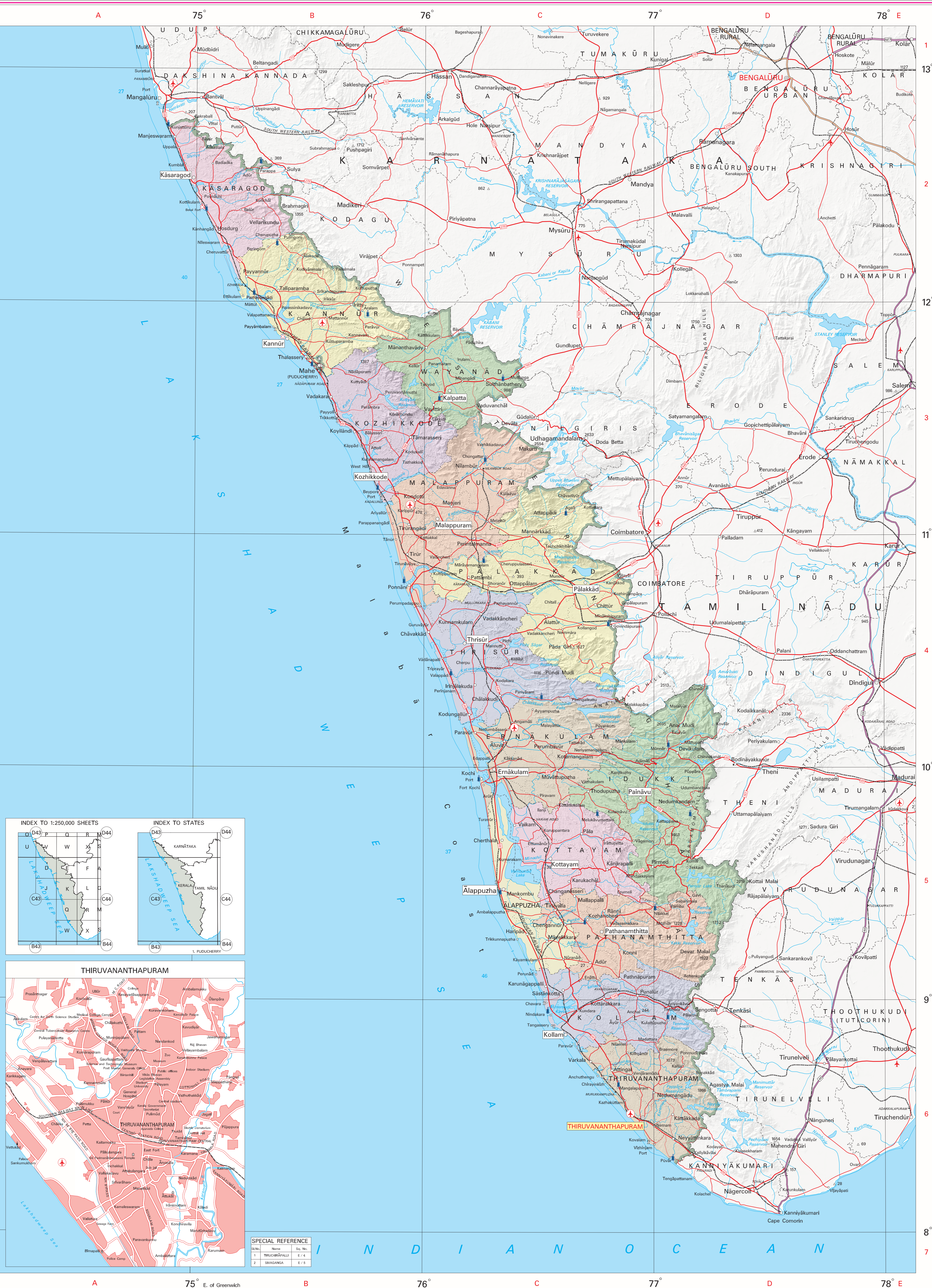
Highs and lows are in metres. The territorial waters of India extend to the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line. Measurements of area and distance are based in the body of the map.

KERALA

Cradled by the sea on the West, guarded by the ghats on the East, Kerala derives its name from the local version 'kera' for the coconut palm that dominates the life and landscape of the state. Consequent to the States Reorganisation on linguistic basis, the present KERALA came into being on 1st of November 1956 embracing the Malayalam speaking areas. The archaeological evidences support the continuous habitation here since megalithic age. From time immemorial this land had trade links with other parts of the world. Aryans migrated here introduced Hinduism. Christianity was preached by Apostle St. Thomas and Islam was brought by Arab traders. Buddhism, Judaism and Jainism also found their way into Kerala resulting in a happy blending of various cultures enriching the life of this state. Kerala rose to prominence under the Kulasekharas of 9th century. The 100 year war between Chera and Chola Dynasties in the 11th century A.D. made the land to split into petty principalities, the most important were the princely states of Travancore, Cochin and Kottikode. The landing of Vasco-da-Gama at Kappad near Kozhikkode exposed this territory and the whole country to European trade. The Mysorean invasion on Kerala between 1766-1790 paved the way to British ascendancy. The High court of Kerala and the union territory of Lakshadweep is located at Kochi.

Kerala is divided into 14 districts. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people. The forest clad hills range with rich flora and fauna presenting a vista of exotic plantations, the fertile midlands with varieties of cash crops, low lands covered with coconut groves and paddy fields, and the sea adjoining west is rich in aquatic life. The major rivers Bharatappuzha, Pamba, the Periyar and four other minor rivers emerge from the mountains, glide across, making the midlands and plains irrigated green throughout and merge with the Lakshadweep Sea. Climate is equable and the area receives plenty of rain from the South-West and North-East monsoons.

The secular ecological pattern, the communal harmony and the religious tolerance are the essence of Kerala's culture and heritage. This highly civilised region is known for its highest literacy. Export of spices, fish, cashewnut, by-products of coconut and the large number of people employed abroad keep the state in line in earning foreign exchange to the country. Kerala has proudly presented many illustrious personages like Sri Sankaracharya, Sri Narayanaguru, Tunchattu Ezhuthachan, Kunhan Nambiar, Swati Thirunal, Raja Ravi Varma etc. The International fame Kathakali, Snakeboat race, Thrissur Pooram, martial art Kalaripayattu and various other forms of visual arts thrive well in this land. The harvest festival Onam is celebrated by all communities with great festivities in August / September. The 2600m high Anai Mudi the highest peak in Southern peninsula, panoramic hills and gorgeous valleys, sandy beaches, swaying coconut palm silhouettes of children fishing nets, the cool hill backwaters, the lazy lagoons, the silent villages—these scenic splendours make Kerala a treasure chest of infinite natural beauty. The state capital THIRUVANANTHAPURAM—beautiful seaside city, KOVILAM—the most picturesque beach in world, KOCHI a famous sea port city, THEKKAD—the domain of wild elephants, MALAMPUZHA—the scenic gardens, the popular pilgrim centres SABARIMALA, GURUVAYUR, MALAYATTUR, KALADI etc. are only a few of the many, making Kerala an enchanting heaven for domestic and foreign tourists. SRI PADMANABHASWAMI TEMPLE, Thiruvananthapuram, attracts lot of pilgrims and tourists for its sacrosanct beauty and the huge treasure associated with it.



REFERENCES

Name of headquarters: State / UT **THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**

Name of headquarters: District, Sub-District (TBAK) **Painavu** Manjeri

Name of other towns **Naduvil**

Name of district **D U K K I**

Region, Locality **Malabar Coast**

Hill name, Peak name **CARDAMOM HILLS Anai Mudi**

Mountains, Range **WESTERN GHATS**

Headquarters: State / UT, District **THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**

Sub-District (TBAK), Other Towns **Manjeri**

Road: National Expressway, Golden Quadrilateral, **Golden Quadrilateral**

North-South Corridor, National Highway **National Highway**

State Highway, Other Roads **State Highway**

Railway Line Broad gauge: Double with station, Single **Broad gauge**

Other gauge **Other gauge**

Stream: Perennial, Reservoir **Perennial, Reservoir**

Lake, Canal **Lake, Canal**

Bathymetric contour, Depth **46**

Boundary: State, District, Sub-District (TBAK) **State, District, Sub-District**

Temple, Mosque, Church **Temple, Mosque, Church**

Lighthouse, Fort **Lighthouse, Fort**

Height: Triangulation station, Point, CORS **2369 1463**

Aerodrome: International, Others **International, Others**

For further details about the map please contact
Wing In-Charge
Kerala & Lakshadweep Wing
Survey of India, C.G.O. Complex
Poonkulam, Vellayani P.O.
Thiruvananthapuram - 695222.
Tel : 0471 - 2418152
Email : ker.gdc.soi@gov.in

WEBSITE - www.surveyofindia.gov.in

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