MESMERIZING
Malabar

WEAVING
SHEER MAGIC
Kasaragod Handloom Sari & Thalangara Cap

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One among the many peculiarities of Kasaragod, the northernmost and last-formed district of Kerala, is its handloom industry.

The Kasaragod handloom, known for its unshrinking texture and fast colours, has so conquered the imagination of women that is impossible to gauge how far and wide its cotton and silk saris have spread in the world. This eco-friendly product, that uses only traditional colours, is perhaps best known for its designer borders. And the fact that it continues to maintain high quality is a testament to the intimate knowledge and skill that go into its manufacture.
Every expert handloom weaver who creates a sari is uncompromising in maintaining high standards at each and every part of the process – be it the choice of threads, the selection of colours, the preparation of designs or the final act of weaving. That is the reason why it has bagged the “Geographical Indication Tag,” reserved only for those rare products that exhibit international standards of quality.
The other handloom creations of Kasaragod also maintain the same exacting criteria. Such an unparalleled aim is achieved by taking great care in selecting the raw materials and putting them through various stages of refinement.

As such high quality goods produced by hundreds of workers on a daily basis make their way into markets even to the distant places of the world, they convey greetings from this eco-friendly land.
NEARBY ATTRACTIONS

- Malik Dinar Mosque
- Thalankara
- Vidyanagar Handloom
- Chandragiri Fort
- Bekal Fort

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This historic mosque built in typical Kerala style is believed to have been founded by Malik Ibn Dinar who is credited with having brought Islam to the Malabar region.
Thalankara

This quiet suburb of Kasaragod rose to international fame because of the special caps that are made here. These flat and round caps, with intricate designs woven out of gold threads on its sidebands, are always high in demand.
Kasaragod’s weavers are from the Padmashaliya community, who were originally based in Mysore. Kasaragod sarees have got a GI tag and are the notable exception to the popular image of the Kerala saree being natural cotton and decorated with kasavu—instead, a variety of colours are used and there is a lack of any zari ornamentation.
South-east of Kasaragod Town, situated near the confluence of the Payaswini River and the Arabian Sea, the Chandragiri Village is known for its large 17th-century fort built by the famous Sivappa Naik of Bedanore.
One of the largest and best-preserved forts in Kerala, Bekal Fort is the crown jewel of all of Kasaragod. This imposing circular structure of laterite rises 130 feet above sea level and stands on a 35-acre headland that runs into the Arabian Sea.