

Keralapathrika

- Chengalath Kunhrama Menon (1857–1935) was the founder/editor of Kerala Pathrika —first and earliest Malayalam newspaper published from Kozhikode, Calicut Kerala during 1885. Kunhrama Menon was completing his bachelor's degree at the Maharajah's College.
- He represented Malabar and attended the first Indian National Congress in 1885. He also met Bipin Pal, who suggested that Menon start a newspaper from Kerala, supporting the National movement. Financial help to start a newspaper was provided by Appu Nedungadi and Kannambra Valiya Unni Nair. Menon also attended the 1890 editor's conference in England with Kasturiranga Iyengar of The Hindu.
- The editor placed emphasis on promoting nationalistic feelings and opposing the autocratic functioning of the government. Kunhrama was highly impressed with the working of Amrita Bazar Pathrika of Calcutta newspaper.
- It is said this was the first congress newspaper in Malayalam. Kerala Pathrika was published for a long time. After a short interruption in 1930 the paper resumed publication in 1938. Later this newspaper continued publication from Cochin in 1947.
- He had penned several notable short stories in the pen name MRKC.'malayaalathile janmimar, raghuvamsacharithram, george pattabhishekam, kambaraamaayanam, velluvakkammaaran were some of the short stories he wrote. He became manager of the

publication Mangalodayam in 1912.

Swadeshabhimani

- Vakkom Abdul Khadir Moulav founded the weekly newspaper on 19 January 1905, to spearhead the fight against corruption and to struggle for the democratic rights of the people in Travancore.
- He managed to import, directly from England, an automatic flatbed printing press, the latest type then available. The press operated from *Anjuthengu* (*Anglican: Anjengo*), a British colony at the time directly ruled by British.
- C P Govinda Pillai was the editor of before Ramakrishna pillai took over as the editor in January 1906. Ramakrishna Pillai and his family had to shift to Vakkom in Chirayinkizh Taluk where the newspaper office and the printing press were located.

- In July 1907, both the newspaper office and the family moved to Trivandrum. Though Vakkom Moulavi was still the proprietor, Ramakrishna had been given total freedom in the running of the newspaper by Moulavi. Although there were never any legal or financial contracts between the two, Moulavi provided all the financial aid to set up the press.
- On 26 September 1910, the newspaper and the printing press were sealed and confiscated by the British Police. Ramakrishna Pillai was arrested and banished from Travancore to Thirunelveli.

Malayala Manorama

- Kandathil Varghese Mappillai, founded the Malayala Manorama stock publishing group on 14th March, 1888 and on 22nd March, 1890, he brought out the first edition of Malayala Manorama newspaper. Malayala Manorama newspaper belongs to the Malayala Manorama Company

which is owned by the descendants, and the extended family of Kandathil Varghese Mappillai.

- The newspaper started printing with a Hopkinson and Cope press imported from London for which the Malayalam types were made by Konthi Achari, a local craftsman. The logo of Malayala Manorama newspaper which is a modified version of the Travancore State's coat of arms was approved by the Maharaja of Travancore, Sir Mulam Thirunal Rama Varma VI.
- Originally, Malayala Manorama published just as a four page weekly newspaper only on Saturdays. In 1901, it began to be published bi-weekly and by 1918 it became a tri-weekly newspaper. Malayala Manorama became a daily Malayalam newspaper on 2nd July 1928.

- In 1938, due to charges brought by the Travancore State against some news publishing, Malayala Manorama was stopped but it again restarted in 1947 under K.C Mammen Mappillai who earlier in 1904 took over Kandathil Varghese Mappillai as editor. Malayala Manorama established its printing centre at Kozhikode in 1966 and offset press at Kottayam.

Mathrubhumi

- Mathrubhumi was founded by K. P. Kesava Menon, an active volunteer in the Indian freedom struggle against the British. Mathrubhumi means "Mother land" . It is the second most read newspaper of Kerala state of India after Malayala Manorama. Mathrubhumi was founded in 1923 in the aftermath of Gandhi's non-cooperation movement as a public limited company.

- The first edition of the paper carried a strong message of support for the National Movement and a pledge to unify the un-organized Malayalees. The editorial had an intense patriotic tone; stressing on the need for real freedom from disparity, divisions and distortions.
- Poets like Vallathol Narayana Menon, apart from others often expressed their patriotic feelings through the columns of the Mathrubhumi, inspiring the freedom fighters.
- Mathrubhumi was published thrice in a week during its initial years. However, it became a daily newspaper from 6th April, 1930. It started its journey with only one edition published from Kozhikode. The second edition of the newspaper was published on 25th May, 1962 and was published from Kochi.
- As the popularity of Mathrubhumi increased gradually, the newspaper introduced new editions in regular intervals. It entered into magazine journalism and launched the 'Mathrubhumi Illustrated Weekly' on 18th January, 1932.