**ABBREVIATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. CADAL</td>
<td>Coastal Area Development Agency for Liberation.</td>
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<td>2. CESS</td>
<td>Centre for Earth Science Studies.</td>
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<td>3. CHAI</td>
<td>Catholic Hospital Association of India.</td>
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<td>4. CIDA</td>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency.</td>
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<td>5. CIF</td>
<td>Childline India Foundation.</td>
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<td>6. CIFT</td>
<td>Central Institute of Fisheries Technology.</td>
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<td>7. CMDRRP</td>
<td>Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Programme.</td>
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<td>8. CMFRI</td>
<td>Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute.</td>
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<td>9. CSD</td>
<td>Childline Se Dosthi</td>
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<td>10. CSSS</td>
<td>Calicut Social Service Society.</td>
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<td>11. DEN</td>
<td>Disaster Emergency Network.</td>
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<td>12. DM</td>
<td>Disaster Management.</td>
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<td>13. DPP</td>
<td>Diocesan Perspective Plan.</td>
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<td>14. DSSS</td>
<td>Diocesan Social Service Society.</td>
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<td>15. ERT</td>
<td>Emergency Response Team</td>
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<td>16. ESSS</td>
<td>Ernakulam Social Service Society.</td>
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<td>17. FRS</td>
<td>Food Relief Scheme.</td>
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<td>18. ICT</td>
<td>Information &amp; Communication Technology.</td>
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<td>19. IGP</td>
<td>Income Generating Programme.</td>
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<td>20. IHP</td>
<td>Integrated Health Programme.</td>
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<td>21. INTOIS</td>
<td>Indian National Ocean Information Service.</td>
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<td>22. KCBC</td>
<td>Kerala Catholic Bishops’ Conference.</td>
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<td>24. KLCWA</td>
<td>Kerala Latin Catholic Women’s Association.</td>
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<td>25. KSSF</td>
<td>Kerala Social Service Forum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>26. KSSS</td>
<td>Kannur Social Service Society.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27. MSW</td>
<td>Master of Social Work.</td>
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<tr>
<td>28. NFE</td>
<td>Non Formal Education.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29. NIFPHATT</td>
<td>National Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology &amp; Training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. OBC</td>
<td>Other Backward Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>31. PME</td>
<td>Performance Monitoring Frame Work.</td>
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</table>
32. PRA - Participatory Rural Appraisal.
33. PSSS - Punalur Social Service Society
34. QSSS - Quilon Social Service Society.
35. RNTCP - Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme.
36. SAFP - Save A Family Plan.
37. SES - Self-Employment Schemes.
38. SHG - Self Help Group
39. SPED - Sustainability Through Participation Empowerment & Decentralization.
40. TSSS - Trivandrum Social Service Society.
41. UCBDRM - Urban Community Based Disaster Risk Management.
42. UPS - Union Public Service Commission
43. WDP - Women’s Development Programme.
44. WID - Women in Development

CONTENTS
San Thome Basilica - Chennai
Tomb of St. Thomas San Thome Basilica - Chennai
San Thome Basilica in 1905 - Chennai
Church at top of St Thomas Mount (Parangimalai) -
Chennai

St. Thomas cave under the church, St. Thomas

Mount (Parangimalai) - Chennai
Postage Stamp and Covers of St. Thomas released by Indian Post & Telegraph Department in 1964.
St. Thomas footprint in the rock at St. Thomas Mount

(Parangimalai) - Chennai
A Second postage stamp released in 1972, in connection with the 19th Centenary of St. Thomas.
The Basilica of Bom Jesus or BoreaJezuchiBajilika

(Portuguese: Basilica do Bom Jesus) is located in Goa, India, and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site - Signage
The Basilica of Bom Jesus or BoreaJezuchiBajilika

(Portuguese: Basílica do Bom Jesus) is located in Goa, India
Casket of Saint Francis Xavier in the Basilica of Bom Jesus in Goa and the relics are kept here from 1637.
The Chapel of St Catherine – About 100m to the west of the
Church of St Francis of Assisi stands the small Chapel of St Catherine and was erected on this site by Portuguese conqueror Afonso de Albuquerque in 1510 to commemorate his triumphant entry into the city on St Catherine’s Day.

Latin Catholic Dioceses in Kerala

Catholic Church in India includes 170 dioceses, of which 131 are Latin Church, 29 are Syro-Malabar and 10 are Syro-Malankara. These are organized into 30 ecclesiastical provinces, comprising 23 Latin, 5 Syro-Malabar and 2 Syro-Malankara provinces.
The bishops of the Latin Church, Syro-Malabar Church and Syro-
Malankara Church form the Catholic Bishops' Conference of India
(CBCI).

Latin Catholic Dioceses in Kerala are under two ecclesiastical
provinces – Province of Trivandrum and Verapoly which are the
Metropolitan Archdiocese

**Province of Trivandrum**

- **Metropolitan Archdiocese of Trivandrum**

The Latin Catholic Archdiocese of Thiruvananthapuram
(Latin: Trivandren(sis) Latinorum) is an archdiocese located in
the city of Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala, India. July 1, 1937:
Established as the Diocese of Thiruvananthapuram from
the **Diocese of Quilon**. June 3, 2004: Promoted as Metropolitan
Archdiocese of Thiruvananthapuram. The diocese covers an
area of 686 km$^2$ (265 square miles), and contains a population
of 2,251,800 – 244,488 (10.9%, as of 2010) of which are Catholic.

- **Diocese of Neyyattinkara**

  The Latin Catholic Diocese of Neyyattinkara (Latin: Neyyattinkaraen(sis)) is a diocese located in the city of Neyyattinkara in the Ecclesiastical province of Trivandrum in India. June 14th, 1996: Established as Diocese of Neyyattinkara from the Diocese of Trivandrum The diocese covers an area of 1,497 km² (578 square miles), and contains a population of 1,334,865 - 128,730 (9.6%, as of as of 2004) of which are Catholic.

- **Diocese of Quilon**
The Roman Catholic Diocese of Quilon or Kollam is the first Catholic diocese in India in the State of Kerala. It was first erected on 9\textsuperscript{th} August 1329, and was re-erected on 1\textsuperscript{st} September 1886. The diocese, which covers an area of 1,950 km\(^2\) (753 square miles), and contains a population of 4,879,553 - 235,922 (4.8%, as of as of 2010) of which are Catholic.

- **Diocese of Punalur**

The Latin Catholic Diocese of Punalur (Latin: Punaluren(sis)) is a diocese located in the city of Punalur in the Ecclesiastical province of Trivandrum in India. December 21\textsuperscript{st}, 1985: Established as Diocese of Punalur from the Diocese of Quilon. The diocese covers an area of 5,052 km\(^2\) (1,951 square miles), and contains a population of

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Diocese of Alleppey

The Latin Catholic Diocese of Alleppey (Latin: Alleppeyen(sis)) is a diocese centred on the city of Alleppey in the Ecclesiastical province of Trivandrum in India. It lies along the Arabian Sea between the dioceses of Cochin and Quilon. On June 19, 1952 the Diocese of Alleppey was created by a division of the Diocese of Cochin. The "community of Five Hundreds" (Anjoottikkar) was a prominent group. The diocese covers an area of 333 km² (129 square miles), and contains a population of 765,000 – 163,100 (21.3%, as of as of 2012) of which are Catholic.

Province of Verapoly

Metropolitan Archdiocese or Verapoly
The Latin Catholic Archdiocese of Verapoly (Verapolitana) is located on the Malabar Coast in India. The Archdiocese of Verapoly was originally known as the Vicariate of Malabar. It has its origin in 1657, with the arrival of Carmelite Missionaries. On December 03, 1659, established as Apostolic Vicariate of Malabar and Renamed as Apostolic Vicariate of Verapoly / Verapolitan(us) (Latin) in March 13, 1709. It became a metropolitan in September 1, 1886. Verapoly is now officially named Varapuzha. The diocese covers an area of 1500 km² (589 square miles), and contains a population of 3,193,096 – 315,767 (9.9%, as of as of 2010) of which are Catholic.

- **Diocese of Cochin**

The Latin Catholic Diocese of Cochin (Latin: DioecesisCoccinensis) is a diocese located in the city of
Cochin in the Ecclesiastical province of Verapoly in India. On February 04, 1558 established as Diocese of Cochin. The diocese covers an area of 235 km\(^2\) (91 square miles), and contains a population of 562,746 – 160,812 (28.6%, as of 2006) of which are Catholic.

**Diocese of Vijayapuram**

The Latin Catholic Diocese of Vijayapuram (Latin: Viiayapuramen(sis)) is a diocese located in the city of Kottayam in the Ecclesiastical province of Verapoly in India. On July 14, 1930 established as Diocese of Kottapuram from the Metropolitan Archdiocese of Verapoly. The diocese covers an area of 9,000 km\(^2\) (3,500 square miles), and contains a population of 3,864,879 – 79,021 (2%, as of 2010) of which are Catholic.

**Diocese of Kottapuram**
The Latin Catholic Diocese of Kottapuram (Latin: Kottapuramen(sis)) is a diocese located in the city of Kottapuram in the Ecclesiastical province of Verapoly in India. On July 03, 1987 established as Diocese of Kottapuram from the Metropolitan Archdiocese of Verapoly. The diocese covers an area of 3,000 km² (1200 square miles), and contains a population of 3,201,098 – 90,951 (2.9%, as of as of 2004) of which are Catholic.

• Diocese of Calicut

The Latin Catholic Diocese of Calicut (Latin: Calicuten(sis)) is a diocese located in the city of Kozhikode in the Ecclesiastical province of Verapoly in India. On 12 June 1923, established as Diocese of Calicut from the Latin Catholic Diocese of Coimbatore, Diocese of Mangalore and Diocese of Mysore. The diocese covers an area of 12,505 km².
The Latin Catholic Diocese of Kannur Kannur / Kannuren(sis) (Latin) is a diocese located in the city of Kannur by bifurcating the Diocese of Calicut on November 05, 1998. The new Diocese consists of revenue districts of Kannur and Kasaragod. The diocese covers an area of 4,988 km² (1926 square miles), and contains a population of 2,734,000 – 48,899 (1.8%, as of as of 2011) of which are Catholic.

The Latin Catholic Diocese of Sultanpet(Latin: DioecesisSultanpeten(sis)) is located in the city of Palakad in the Ecclesiastical province of Verapoly in India. The Diocese

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is consisting of Palakkad district, the division of the Latin Catholic Diocese of Coimbatore and Latin Catholic Diocese of Calicut. On December 28, 2013 established as Diocese of Kottapuram from the Metropolitan Archdiocese of Verapoly. The diocese covers an area of 4,466 km\(^2\) (1,724 square miles), and contains a population of 4,260,435–30,975 (.7%, as of as of 2013) of which are Catholic.


**Milestones in the History of the Diocese of Quilon**

AD 52 St. Thomas, the Apostle established the church in Quilon (Kollam)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>AD 343</td>
<td>Migration of Christians from Persia to Quilon (Kollam)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AD 823</td>
<td>Mar Sapor &amp; MarProt, bishops from Persia, minister in Quilon (Kollam)</td>
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<td>AD 825</td>
<td>Establishment of “ThareesaPalli“</td>
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<tr>
<td>AD 849</td>
<td>Christians of Quilon (Kollam) bestowed with special privileges by “Ayyanadikal”, the King of Quilon (Kollam)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AD 1291</td>
<td>Visit of John De Monte Corvino</td>
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<td>AD 1292</td>
<td>Visit of Marco Polo</td>
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<tr>
<td>AD 1300</td>
<td>Arrival of Franciscan &amp; Dominican Missionaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>AD 1329</td>
<td>Jordanus Catalani De Severac ministers in Quilon (Kollam)</td>
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</tbody>
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AD 1329     Quilon (Kollam) erected as suffragan Diocese of

Sultania by Pope John XXII

AD 1329     QUILON (Kollam ), the First Diocese in India,

August 9th, 1329 Jordanus Catalani appointed as

the First Bishop of Quilon (Kollam)

AD 1336     Jordanus Catalani was martyred at Thane, near

Bombay

AD 1348     His Grace John De Marignoli, the Papal Legate,

ministers in Quilon (Kollam) for 16 months

AD 1503     Portuguese Missionaries arrive in Quilon (Kollam)

AD 1509     St. Thomas Fort built in Tangasseri

AD 1523     Mar Abuna Jacob introduces his faithful to

Portuguese Emperor as Quilon (Kollam) Christians.

AD 1533     Quilon (Kollam) is part of the Diocese of Goa.
AD 1544    St. Francis Xavier ministers in Quilon (Kollam) coast.

AD 1549    St. Francis Xavier ministers in Quilon (Kollam) coast. Establishment of San Salvador College in Tangasseri.

AD 1557    Quilon (Kollam) is part of Cochin, a suffragan Diocese of Goa


AD 1614    Infant Jesus Church built

AD 1653    Great Schism in Kerala; Christians of Quilon (Kollam) remain loyal to the Holy See.
AD 1661  Dutch take over Quilon (Kollam) from Portuguese; destruction of churches in Tangasseri

AD 1808  Persecution of Christians in Quilon (Kollam)

AD 1838  Establishment of Malabar Vicariate – Verapoly - Quilon (Kollam) placed under the Vicariate

AD 1845  Restoration of Quilon (Kollam) Vicariate

AD 1886  Quilon (Kollam) re-erected as an Episcopal See and as suffragan to Verapoly

AD 1930  Erection of Kottar Diocese from Quilon (Kollam) Reunion of Jacobite Christians and first Holy Mass in Syro – Malankara Rite (Celebrated in Bishop’s House Chapel)

AD 1937  Most Rev. Jerome M. Fernandez, the first indigenous Bishop of Quilon (Kollam).
AD 1937  Erection of Trivandrum Diocese from Quilon (Kollam)

AD 1986  Erection of Punalur Diocese from Quilon

AD 1995  Promulgation of Pastoral Guidelines

AD 2000  Great Jubilee Year

AD 2000  Most Rev. Dr. Joseph G. Fernandez, Bishop of Quilon, laid the foundation stone for the new cathedral Church

AD 2003  Live –in together of the Presbyterium to evaluate the present pastoral policies & strategies, to examine the challenges before the church in our times & to explore new expressions of faith.

AD 2005  Blessing of New Cathedral Church by Most Rev. Dr. Stanley Roman, Bishop of Quilon
AD 2010  Vision 2020 begins.