

Case 1

The Effects of Socio - Economic Scenario on School Children: A Case Study on the School Children from Cardamom Plantations in Kallar Vattiyar, Munnar, Kerala.

(Topic: Leading Community Partnership for School Transformation)

Case Study

Submitted by

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Submitted to

**National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA)
National Centre for School Leadership (NCSL)**

DECLARATION

This study, 'The Effects of Socio Economic Scenario on School Children : A Case Study on the School Children from Cardamom Plantations in Kallar Vattiyar, Munnar, Kerala' is a work done by myself with the help of Sri. Prajeesh Kumar, the President, Pallivasal Grama Panchayath, Smt. Sreeja S Nair, the school counsellor, Bhasi Kurup, a social worker and the class teachers who handled the issues of children without fail.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all I'm obliged to the people of Kallar Vattiyar who help me to learn the rituals, the ways of life, customs and habits of tribal people and migrants in Kalar Vattiyar.

I express my sincere gratitude to the president, Pallivasal Grama Panchayat who gives me official information about the incidents taking place in the village, related to children.

I take pleasure in expressing my thanks to Smt. Sreeja S Nair, the school counsellor who works with me to handle the problems of the children studying in this school. Moreover she shares with me the first hand information about the children.

I'm obliged to Mr. Bhasi Kurup, a planter and social worker living in Vattiyar who talked to me for hours and narrated me how the place was developed from forest to a village.

I'm obliged to Mr. Abhilash, the Education standing committee chairman, Pallivasal Grama Panchayat, who helped me to solve some of the issues in Kurisupara.

I extend my gratitude to the teachers in Govt. High School Kallar Vattiyar who stand with me to find out solutions for each issue when it arises.

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The major objectives of this case study are:

- To find out the students with family issues in Kallar Vattiyar.
- To find out the reason for increased number of broken families in Kallar Vattiyar.
- To analyze how family issues affects the life of children in Kallar Vattiyar
- To find out the reason for the increased number of suicide cases in Kurisupara.
- To analyze how social insecurity affects the learning process of the children.
- To analyze how broken families affects the economic stability of the children.
- To find out the reasons for separation of couples in Kallar Vattiyar.
- To suggest possible solutions for solving this grave issue.

ABSTRACT

This study is a an attempt to bring into light , the problems faced by the school children due to the issues like broken family, alcoholic parents and the dispute between parents, taking the Govt. High School Kallar Vattiyar as the sample area for study. Through the study I tried to find the mental struggle the students are facing as a student and as an individual as well. Direct interview with the persons concerned and own experiences as the head of the institution were the sources of this study. I could reach in the conclusion that the lack of social awareness, financial instability and illiteracy among parents are the root causes of the issue and this can be solved with the help of scientifically organized Jagratha Samithies in each wards in the Gramapanchayath, conducting awareness programmes focusing the areas concerned, providing more job opportunities, ensuring a permanent and increased family income.

About the school

The school was established in 1961 as a kudipallikoodam (Lower Primary School led by Ezhuthaasaans) to educate the children of the cardamom estate workers. They were mainly people from Tamil Nadu and the native tribal people such as Mannans, Muthuvans and Malayarayan and the people from scheduled caste such as Chakkiliyan, Pallan, Parayan , Pulayan and Cheramar. These people were illiterates and the social and political leaders in the area took initiative to educate the children of the estate workers. The school was upgraded to Upper Primary in 1979. The nearby school was Chithairapuram Govt. High School which was established in 1945, before the independence of India. .But it was mainly meant for the children of the officers and workers of Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project. When Kallar Vattiyar School was established near Vattiyar, common people got a chance to send their children in school. 2013 the school was upgraded into High School under the scheme ‘Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan’ (RMSA). The school has 3.5 Acrs of land and 3 semi-permanent buildings and 1 permanent building. 168 students are studying in this school at present. A considerable number of students are from Scheduled Tribe / Scheduled Caste and have Tamil origin. The tables given below shows the details.

SL. No	Class	Total Students	SC	ST	BPL
1	1	18	00	04	10
2	2	05	01	02	04
3	3	16	02	01	14
4	4	09	01	03	07
5	5	14	01	04	13
6	6	20	04	06	16
7	7	18	01	01	13
8	8	17	02	04	14
9	9	11	03	03	11

10	10	13	02	01	11
11	LKG	10	01	02	09
12	UKG	17	02	04	12
TOTAL		168	20	35	134

Teaching staff

SL No	Description	Number
1	Teachers in L P section	04
2	Teachers in U P section	03
3	Teachers in H S section	04
4	Guest faculty (HS section)	01
5	Pre - Primary teachers	02
Total number of teachers		14

Non-teaching staff

SL No	Description	Number
1	Headmaster	01
2	Clerk	01
3	Office Assistant	02
4	FTM	01
5	Driver	01
6	Cook	01
Total number of teachers		07

Infrastructure

SL No	Description	Number
1	Classrooms	11
2	Office	01
3	Staff room	01
4	Library	01



Highlights

The school is situated in Kallar Vattiyar valley, a stone's throw away from Kallar town. It's abundant with natural beauty and the atmosphere is calm and quiet. There is enough conveyance facility as the school is on the side of Kochi – Dhanushkodi high way (NH 85). 90 % of the students are coming from cardamom farms and hilly villages. Hence they are close to nature and they have a repository of traditional knowledge handed over from generations to generations. Most of the students are physically strong and they are capable of doing any work demanding physical involvement even from high school level. Some of them are well aware of tribal art forms.

Support demanding areas

Out of 168 students in the school, 134 are financially very poor and they belong to BPL (Below Poverty Line) group. Their parents are working in cardamom plantations and they are underpaid. Most of them are alcoholics. The major portion of their income goes for purchasing alcohol, tobacco products, betel leaf and areca nut. Hence the students are not getting enough attention and care from their family. The students focused in the study are

coming from broken families. They are under the guardianship of grandparents or relatives. This makes their life insecure and hopeless.

The facilities available in the school are also not up to the mark. Out of 4 buildings, 3 are semi-permanent with sheet roof. There is no conference hall, well equipped labs and libraries, well maintained play area and mess hall. The school authorities and PTA are trying hard now to get fund from the government for improving the infrastructure of the school.



Cultural Influence

The students focused in this study are coming from tribal colonies (Kudi) and Tamil proletarian settlement areas. Most of the people are unschooled. Tamil people came to Devikulam Taluk in 1870 when tea estates were formed there. They came as coolies. They lived in Layams (huts) and their children also joined in work force when they were 10 or 11 years old. This practice continued and people began to settle in the low areas like Pallivasal, Vattiyar, Kurishupara, Mankulam etc. At present the students focused in this study are the

children of these people. Their celebrations in life are always accompanied by liquor. Their life style, food and customs are different from native people and so they always are isolated from the mainstream society.

Another set of children are from tribal colonies. They are very poor. They always live together and never come out of their group. Hence there is no chance of mingling with the outside world. They speak Muthuvan language which is not known to others in this area. Their festivals and rituals are different from the mainstream society here. So there is a cultural separation and these people have inferiority feelings to mingle with others. The use of betel and areca nut for chewing and alcoholism is a common phenomenon among them. This influences the children very badly. More over education is not the primary item in their agenda. So they do not give much attention in whether their children are present in school regularly or clearing the examinations. Their parents never turn up in class PTA meetings or communicate with the teachers.

Problem Analysis

Out of 168 students of the school more than 30 students have serious family issues. Their parents are either parted or addicts of alcohol or drugs. Their families are quarrelsome. Most of the children are brought up by their grandparents or relatives. Such children shows withdrawal symptoms. They are very poor in studies and they are not keeping personal hygiene. The details of some of the students are given below.

1. **Nivedya and Lavanya :** These two children are living with their mother and step-father. Their father left the family because the mother had an extra-marital relationship. Mother eloped with a man who already has a wife and two children. Unfortunately this man is a heavy drunkard and he is violent after he is drunken. The mother keeps the children with her but forcing them to live under the control of the drunkard it makes the life of them miserable and insecure. They are living in a rented house. The rent is paid by the step-father and he shows a king of arrogant attitude towards the children. Nivedya is in std. 1 and Lavanya in std. 7. They are from 8th Acre, near Kallar.
2. **Srishty:** Srishty is studying in std. 1. She is from Vattiyar, very near to the school. There are 12 years age difference between her parents. They met each other in the

refugee camp of 2018 flood, fell love from there and got married. Now they have two children. The man is a drunkard and he is suspected user of drugs. He becomes very violent often and attacks his wife and children physically. When he starts attacking they run away from the house and seek refuge in the neighboring houses. The child is not secure. The lady filed a case against the man in Adamli police station. She is demanding divorce and now they are living in separate houses.

3. **Aradhya:** Aradhya is living with her grandparents in 8th Acre. She is in std. 2. Aradhy's father is a drunkard and he attacks his wife and child very brutally. Once he poured boiling water on his wife and she was hospitalized. Hence she left the house and now nobody knows where she is. She had an extra marital relationship. This made the problem worse.
4. **Karthikeyan and Karthika:** These two children are studying in LKG and UKG respectively. Their parents are separated and they are living with their grandparents. They belongs to 8th Acre. Their father is an alcoholic addict and paranoid. Mother left the house and working in Ernakulam as a sales person.
5. **Darshan and Priyadarshini:** Darshan and Priyadarshini are Tamil origin. They are living in Kurisupara. Darshan is in Std. 3 and Priyadarshini in std. 4. Their father is a drunkard and paranoid as well. He is not going for any work. Their mother is working as a sales person in a textiles shop in Kurisupara. Her income is not enough to manage the family.
6. **Athul Siju and Adithya Siju:** These two children are in std. 5 and Std 9 respectively and they are from Kambiline, 5 km away from Kallar. Their father is an alcoholic and paranoid. Mother is working in a spices shop at Kallar. Even though they are not legally parted whenever they live together they fight each other and it makes a lot of trouble to the children. Father attacks the mother and the children physically. He destroys the utensils and furniture in the house when he is drunk. He uses bad words and the children imitate the same at school. Now the father suspects Athulya and rebuke her aloud as if she has some bad relationship with boys.
7. **William:** The condition of William is very pathetic. His father burned their house when once he was heavily drunken. The mother is working as a house maid at

Kothamangalam. William is living with his grandparents at Kurisupara. Father is a drunkard and paranoid as well.

8. **Apsara:** Apsara's mother died of TB and father left her and living with another woman. She is now living at Unnikuzhi with a caretaker who is a distant relative of her, 2 km away from school. She is frustrated and often behave awkwardly. Once she was caught by the guardian for using beedi. The main reason of her misbehavior is that she is an orphan. Now she is in std. 8
9. **Praveen:** Praveen is in std. 10 and he is living very near to the school. His father is a carrier of drugs and is now in jail. His mother is working in cardamom plantations as a coolie. The family is quarrelsome. Police and excise team comes to the house often and it affects him very badly. He became a silent child. He is very good at studies.
10. **Anvar:** Anver's father is a drunkard. He goes for work but never support the family. The family is not safe for him as there are quarrels every day. His mother works in cardamom plantations and her meagre wage is the only income of the family. Anvar is in std. 10 and he is coming from 8th Acre.
11. **Alaina:** Alaina is totally addicted to screen. She herself confessed that she is using smart phone whole night. Hence she is not in a position to come to school. She is std. 10 and coming from Kallar. Her mother is working in Dubai as a house maid. Alaina is with his father. Father is a drunkard and he always talk about his wife using bad words. After drunk, he goes to bed early at night. Then Alaina takes his smart phone and uses till morning. This made her life miserable. The very serious matter is that she has a suicidal tendency.
12. **Aswathi:** Aswathis is coming from Kurisupara. Her parents are separated and she is living with her grandparents. She is addicted to screen. She is studying in std.10 and she is deviated from studies.
13. **Anjali:** Anjali is from Peechad. She is in std. 7. Her parents are separated. She is with her grandparents. They are not financially fit to look after Anjali. Her father is not supporting them she is an alcoholic and paranoid. He usually disturb the family and Anjali's life is miserable.

14. **Sethu and Yadhu:** Sethu and Yadhu are in std. 10 and 4 respectively. Their parents are separated. They are now living in a joint family. Grandmother dominates in the family and she is not giving freedom to children or their father as well. The total income of the family is handled by the grandmother. She is not amicable with the children. They are from 8th Acre.
15. **Anna Maria Joby and Alfin Joby:** These two children are orphans. Their father committed suicide and mother died of Leptospirosis. As their parents, Joby and Aysha were from two different religions their grandparents were not ready to accept the children.



Why the children suffer?

There are social, economic, geographical and domestic problems behind this grave issue. It is not easy to find out a solution for the sufferings of the children. The authorities, social workers, organizations and various departments of the government

have to stand together and work to restructure the society and families in this area. Some of the reasons are given below.

1. Broken family

The trauma, the children from broken family suffer is unexplainable. They become mentally, emotionally and economically insecure when their parents are parted. The special feature here is that they are continuing the quarrel even after divorce. Most of the men in such families are addicted to alcohol or drugs.

2. Alcoholism

Alcoholism is a very common issue here. People don't take it as an important factor. When the men folk get drunk they attack physically the women. Some cases are very serious. They don't allow the other members of the family to eat the cooked food, to sit somewhere or even to sleep. It is easy to get local or foreign liquor in the high range areas. The availability of alcohol and drugs is common as Munnar, the tourism hub is very near to this area.

3. Suicidal Tendency

Increasing suicidal tendency is a threat to society here. Noted hotspot of this phenomena is Kurisupara. The number of Students, youngsters and grownups commit suicide is more here. People are frustrated, sometimes fall in traps and addicted to alcohol, drugs or smartphones and finally seek refuge in ending up the life.

4. Geographical

The geographical features of this place called Kallar makes the problem worse. Most of the places are hilly. The mountains and slopes are covered with forest. It's easy to hide drugs and alcohol and the authority concerned can't find them out in any way. People have enough private space to sit together and engage in these kinds of activities secretly. More over to reach from one place to another is a very difficult task. People suffer isolation and inertia because they have nothing to do. Hence they fall in alcoholism. The tribal communities never take this issue very seriously.

5. Imprudent use of smartphone

After Covid-19 there is all possibilities for all the people to get a smartphone. It became a necessary element. They started using it as tool for their children's study. But when they used to it, they began to make extra marital relationship using the device. This leads to family breakdown. These grown up people, after giving birth to two or three children leave the family in one fine morning without giving any prior information or making any arrangement for the livelihood of their children.

6. Cultural elements

Education of the children never comes as the major agenda of the people. They aim to make their children a worker in plantation. Some of them haven't Aadhar card, birth certificate or any ID cards. Hence in school records they are in general category even though they belong to SC or ST category. Issuing authority of caste certificate is also helpless because they can't give the children a certificate because there are no certificate of any kind of the parents as a proof of caste or religion. Lack of certificate causes the loss of many chances and benefits from the government.

Steps towards the solution

As it is clearly mentioned above it's not easy to address this problem. It demands continuous and forbearing efforts from school authorities, local self-governments, various government departments and social working groups. Important finding and actions taken are given below.

1. Enriching School counselling system and School Jagratha Samithi.

School Counselling system and Jagratha Samithi with a broad vision can do a lot. An example for this is the case of Alfin and Anna. When these two children became completely orphan one day, these two systems in our school worked with a positive mind and did a lot. Alfin Joby, a student in Std. 10th and his sister Anna Maria Joby became parentless when their mother died of Leptospirosis. Their parents, Joby and Aysha were from different religions and so their family didn't accept both of them after their marriage. They were living in a rented house. When the two children were born, one day Joby committed suicide and Aysha

was on the verge of utter collapse. She shifted to a lower paid rented house which is in a pathetic condition. It was in the midst of the forest. She worked in a small tea shop. The wage from there was meagre and not sufficient to bring up a family. So she went for work in cardamom plantations whenever she was free from the shop. She got Leptospirosis from there and died. After the death of her, the children became completely orphans and the grandparents were not ready to take the responsibility of them. The counsellor and Jagratha Samithi of Govt. High School Kallar Vattiyar connected this issue with some social organizations working in high range and provided some facilities to the children. The Jagratha Samithi System in the school takes over the problems of the children seriously and direct the issues to the agencies concerned and tries to find solutions.

2. Parental Counselling Centres

An Efficient parent counselling centre in each ward of the grama panchayat can be a support to the efforts of solving problems. Parents are not thinking about the future of their children. They are fighting each other or become the addicts of Alcohol or such intoxications. Powerful counselling and support can be organized through Parental Counselling Centres. This can be functioned in Anganwadis.

3. Ward and Panchayat Social Jagratha Samithis

Social Jagratha Samithis are functioning in pallivasal grama panchayat. This is led by officials and politicians who have a lot of other responsibilities. So it can't be much effective. This should work as a system with independent social workers as officers because they have to follow the cases continuously without fail. They should have separate office and counselling centres and the local government should provide fund for the smooth functioning of the centre.

4. Child Protection Committee

Panchayat Child protection committee convenes only once or twice in a year. It should be a continuously working system. Schools and members of LSG should be able raise the issues in the committee from time to time and handover the issues to the department and agencies concerned.

5. Sports, Arts and Craft

There should be enough opportunities for the children to play, to practice and perform their artistic talents and enrich their abilities in handicrafts. This may lead them to a responsible person. Grama Panchayat is trying to build playground and it can be expanded to each ward.

6. Shelter for Children

There are a good number of children in the panchayat whose lives are miserable because of family issues. There should be a well-equipped shelter in the Grama Panchayat to rehabilitate these children. This can prevent the children from child abuse, exploitation and physical attacks.

7. Social Agencies

Private as well as NGOs can do a lot to support these children. Grama Panchayat Child Protection Committee can give directions to these agencies while they interfere in different cases. They can fund for the child shelter also.

8. Coordination of different government agencies

Different agencies working in this field like Child Line, Women and Child Development, District Resource Centre, District Mental Health Programme, Vimukthi Centre etc. can be coordinated and work together taking different aspects of the issues as their areas of focus.

CONCLUSION

Opportunity to lead a happy life, to get education and to be free from all kinds of exploitation are fundamental rights of our children. We are obliged to provide these to our children. Government and its agencies, schools, social and political organizations and the individuals of our nation are bounded to think and work in this direction. Let's hope that the children in Kallaar Vattiyar also will get a good living with the help people and agencies from all directions.



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Case 2

**Sajjam – A project to ensure internet facility for all the students in
Meppayur Grama Panchayat at the time of Covid 19.**

(Topic: Leading Community Partnership for School Transformation)

Case Study

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DECLARATION

‘Sajjam – A project to ensure internet facility for all the students in Meppayur Grama Panchayat at the time of Covid 19’ is a work done by a team led by me under the supervision and support of Meppayur Grama Panchayat, Kozhikode district, Kerala with the help of Sri K T Rajan , The President, Meppayur Grama Panchayath, Sri. Bhaskaran Kozhukkallur, The chairman, Educational standing committee, Meppayur Grama Panchayat, the headmasters of schools in Meppayur Grama Panchayat, Clubs and libraries in Meppayur Grama Panchayat and Political and Social workers in Meppayur.

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Kallar
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Vattiyar,
2025



Satheesan V P
Headmaster

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The major objectives of this project :

- To enable all the students in the panchayat to get online classes at the time of lockdown.
- To provide devices to the needy for participating in the online class.
- To find out the students who are not attending classes because of the lack of online facilities and provide them the facilities.
- To connect all the students from -2 to +2 level with the teachers during the pandemic period.
- To establish digital clinic in Meppayur Grama Panchayat to repair digital devices of the students.
- To make the teachers able to handle online classes effectively.

Phase 1

Meeting of all the headmasters in the panchayat were convened many times. They made a survey among the children and listed out the total number of students in the panchayat who are not having digital devices to attend the online classes.

Listed such students and began to find out resources to provide them gadgets. When the final part of the first phase was completed 260 smart phones were distributed for the students in various parts of the panchayat.

At last this team made sure that all the students have smart devices with them to attend the online classes.

Teachers, businessmen, political leaders, employees, NRIs and the entire people of the Panchayat helped to fulfil the aim of the first phase of the project.

Phase 2

When the first phase was completed another serious issue emerged. Some of the students had no money to recharge the internet connection. Their parents had no job hence no income in the lockdown season.

Another issue was that some parts of the Panchayat had no internet accessibility. This problem was not under the control of the team.

The team thought about it. Teachers from different schools identified the locations of such children and shared the location in a google sheet.

A meeting of the internet providers such as BSNL, Jio, Airtel and the local cable operators was convened. The meeting analyzed the issue. The list of poor network coverage areas was handed over to them.

The network operators strengthened the power of the towers wherever necessary. The cable operators agreed to provide internet connection to the Wi-Fi centers in a reasonable cost.

The meeting of all the clubs secretaries and presidents, library workers, Anganwadi teachers and political party leaders convened thereafter. They agreed to arrange facilities for Wi-Fi centres in Anganwadis and clubs. The charge for internet was collected from the public.

When the work was finished it became a milestone in the history of the Panchayat. Meppayur Grama Panchayat became the first Grama Panchayat having Wi-Fi facility in all the nooks and corners.

Photo Gallery



മേപ്പയൂർ പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ പൊതു വൈഫൈ കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മന്ത്രി വി ശിവൻകുട്ടി ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്യുന്നു.

മുഴുവൻ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും ഓൺലൈൻ പഠന സൗകര്യമൊരുക്കി **മേപ്പയൂരിൽ എന്തൊരു സ്പീഡ്...**

സ്വന്തം ലേഖകൻ

പ്രൊഫ്

പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ മുഴുവൻ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും ഓൺലൈൻ പഠനസൗകര്യമൊരുക്കി മേപ്പയൂർ പഞ്ചായത്ത്. സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് ആദ്യമായാണ് ഒരു പഞ്ചായത്ത് സമ്പൂർണ്ണമായി ഓൺലൈൻ പഠന സൗകര്യം ഉറപ്പാക്കുന്നത്.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പ്രവർത്തകരെയും, രാഷ്ട്രീയ സാമൂഹിക സാംസ്കാരിക പ്രവർത്തകരെയും, വായനശാലകൾ, കലാസമിതികൾ എന്നിവയെയും അണിനിരത്തി പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഭരണസമിതി നടപ്പാക്കിയ സജ്ജം 2021 പദ്ധതിയിലൂടെയാണ് ഈ അപൂർവ്വനേട്ടം കൈവരിച്ചത്. പദ്ധതിയുടെ



ആദ്യഘട്ടത്തിൽ നടത്തിയ സമഗ്ര സർവ്വേയിൽ സ്റ്റാർട്ട് ഫോൺ ഇല്ലാത്തവരായി കണ്ടെത്തിയ 250 കുട്ടികൾക്കും 20 ലക്ഷം രൂപ സമാഹരിച്ച് രണ്ടു മാസം മുമ്പ് തന്നെ ഫോൺ, ടാബ് എന്നിവ വിതരണം ചെയ്തു.

നെറ്റ് വർക്ക് പ്രശ്നം നേരിടുന്ന 40 പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെ 25 അങ്കണവാടികൾ, ശിശുമന്ദിരം, 36 ഗ്രന്ഥശാലകളും ക്ലബ്ബുകളും

ഉൾപ്പെടെ 62 കേന്ദ്രങ്ങളിൽ പുതുതായി പൊതു വൈഫൈ കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ സജ്ജീകരിച്ചു. സാങ്കേതിക പ്രശ്നങ്ങളോ സാമ്പത്തിക ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടോ കാരണം ഓൺലൈൻ ക്ലാസിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കാൻ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടാവില്ലെന്ന കൂട്ടികൾക്ക് പരമാവധി അഞ്ചുമിനിറ്റ് നടന്നാൽ ഏതെങ്കിലുമൊരു സൗജന്യ വൈഫൈ കേന്ദ്രത്തിലെത്താം.

ഇതിലൂടെ മേപ്പയൂർ പഞ്ചായത്ത് വിവരസാങ്കേതിക വിനിയോഗം പുതുമാതൃക സൃഷ്ടിച്ചു. പൊതു വൈഫൈ കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മന്ത്രി വി ശിവൻകുട്ടി ഓൺലൈനായി ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്തപ്പോൾ ടി പി രാമകൃഷ്ണൻ എംഎൽഎ അധ്യക്ഷനായി.

സമ്മേളനം 2021

മേപ്പയ്യൂർ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തിലെ മുഴുവൻ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും
ഓൺലൈൻ പഠന സൗകര്യം ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തുന്നു

പൊതു വൈഫൈ കേന്ദ്രങ്ങളുടെ ഉദ്ഘാടനം



ഉദ്ഘാടനം:
വി ശിവൻകുട്ടി
(ബഹു: വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ,
തൊഴിൽ വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രി)



അധ്യക്ഷൻ
ടി വി രാമകൃഷ്ണൻ
(ബഹു: എം.എൽ.എ)



കെ ടി രാജൻ
(ബഹു: മേപ്പയ്യൂർ
ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത്
പ്രസിഡണ്ട്)

2021 ആഗസ്റ്റ് **24** ചൊവ്വ കാലത്ത് 9 മണിക്ക്
ടി കെ കൺവെൻഷൻ സെന്റർ, മേപ്പയ്യൂർ



മേപ്പയ്യൂർ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത്
കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ല 673524

കേരളത്തിലെ ആദ്യത്തെ വൈ ഫൈ പഞ്ചായത്തായി മേപ്പയൂർ

മലയാള മനോരമ

മേപ്പയൂർ • കേരളത്തിൽ ആദ്യമായി സമ്പൂർണ്ണ സൗജന്യ വൈ ഫൈ (സൗജന്യ ഇന്റർനെറ്റ് കണക്ഷൻ) ഒരുക്കുന്ന പഞ്ചായത്തായി മേപ്പയൂർ. പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ മുഴുവൻ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും ഓൺലൈൻ പഠനസൗകര്യം ഉറപ്പാക്കി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ കൗശലത്തിന് മാതൃകയാവുകയാണ് 17 വാർഡുകളുള്ള ഈ പഞ്ചായത്ത്.

വാർഡ് സെന്ററിൽ മന്ത്രി വി. ശിവൻകുട്ടി നിർവഹിക്കും. ടി.പി.രാമകൃഷ്ണൻ എം.എൽ.എ അധ്യക്ഷത വഹിക്കും. സാങ്കേതിക, പ്രവർത്തന കാരണ മൊ സാമ്പത്തിക ബുദ്ധിമുട്ട് കാരണമോ ഓൺലൈൻ ക്ലാസിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കാൻ പ്രയാസം നേരിടുന്ന കുട്ടികൾക്ക് പരമാവധി 5 മിനിറ്റ് നടന്നാൽ സൗജന്യ വൈ ഫൈ



കേരളത്തിലെത്തന്നെ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ വിവിധ ഭാഗങ്ങളിലായി മൊത്തം 62 പൊതു വൈ ഫൈ കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ ഭാഗമായി 250 വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കായി 20 ലക്ഷം രൂപയുടെ ഡിജിറ്റൽ ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ ലഭ്യമാക്കി. നെറ്റ്വർക്ക് സേവനദാതാക്കളെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനം

ഹാർവർഡ്, നെറ്റ്വർക്ക് പ്രവർത്തനം നേരിടുന്ന പ്രാദേശങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾക്കാണ്, കേന്ദ്രീയ സേവന ദാതാക്കളോടുള്ള ധാരണ, സാഹസികതയുടെയും, കൃത്യതയുടെയും തുടങ്ങി പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ വിവിധ ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടാർത്ഥകളായുള്ള സൗജന്യ വിനിമയം, വിവിധ തലങ്ങളിലായി നടത്തിയ നൂറിലേറെ യോഗങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയ്ക്കു ശേഷമാണ് പഞ്ചായതിലെത്തിയത്.

യത്. പഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡന്റ് കെ.ടി.രാജൻ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സ്മിരി, സമിതി അധ്യക്ഷൻ ജാസ്കൻ കൊച്ചുക്കുട്ടൻ, പഞ്ചായത്ത് നോഡൽ ഓഫീസർ വി. പി.സതീശൻ എന്നിവരുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിലാണ് പഞ്ചായത്ത് നിലവിൽ.



THE HINDU
TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 2021

Timings KOZHIKODE

TUESDAY, AUG. 24		
RISE	06:17	SET 18:41
RISE	20:18	SET 07:44
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25		
RISE	06:17	SET 18:41
RISE	20:57	SET 08:33
THURSDAY, AUG. 26		
RISE	06:17	SET 18:40
RISE	21:35	SET 09:21

Kozhikode Weather max - min		
Vadakara	31	25
Tamarassery	31	25
Kozhikode	31	25

Kozhikode Today
32°C The weather will be warm and humid. Night will be slightly warm. Chances of light rain and thundershowers.

Kozhikode Tomorrow
31°C The weather will be slightly warm and humid. Night remains slightly warm. Rain and thundershowers is likely to occur.

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car washing

Meppayur to be first panchayat to offer free Wi-Fi to students

'Sajjam 2021' to be launched by General Education Minister today

STAFF REPORTER
KOZHIKODE

The Meppayur grama panchayat in Kozhikode is all set to be the first panchayat in the State to offer free Wi-Fi to all students within its limits. The project named 'Sajjam 2021' will be launched by Minister for General Education V. Sivankutty on Tuesday.

The project, aimed at ensuring that students in the panchayat did not have any difficulty accessing online classes, is being implemented as a result of two-and-a-half-month-long efforts.

There are 7,138 students in 16 schools in the panchayat. There have been a lot of complaints related to access-

ing online classes and the panchayat conducted a survey to find the issues. "We found that a lot of students did not have devices to watch classes while some were sharing devices. We distributed mobile phones to 250 students spending ₹20 lakhs," said V.D. Sathesan, the nodal officer for the project.

However, even with the devices being made available, some students could not access classes due to poor mobile connectivity in their areas. Several rounds of discussions were held with mobile service providers to solve the issue. But, many students continued to face

difficulty either due to the geography of their locality or financial problems.

Realising that providing free Wi-Fi to all students was the only solution, the panchayat began efforts to implement it. Free Wi-Fi centres were set up in 25 anganwadis, one Sisu Mandiram and 36 clubs and libraries in the panchayat. Cable network providers helped make the arrangement at a cost of ₹7,000 per centre.

The Wi-Fi centres are managed by a working committee in each centre, a ward committee in each ward, and a panchayat-level monitoring committee. "At present, 55 centres are function-

al. A few more will be set up by the end of the week," said Mr. Satheesan.

With the launch of the project, all students will be able to access Wi-Fi centres within five-minute walking distance from their houses. They can use the facility for one hour every day, during which they can download classes from the Vickers channel and listen to classes organised by their schools. Neighbourhood groups will keep tabs on students using the centres.

"This project will make sure that there is no digital divide in Meppayur panchayat," said panchayat president K.T. Rajan.