

## Advent of modern education



## FROM THE EDITOR

### The evolution of modern education

In this issue of Pathemari, we explore a hitherto unexplored facet relating to the Malabar region of Kerala – the evolution of modern education.

Kerala has a unique position in the evolution of literacy. From the beginning of the 19th century, this state was one having a very high literacy- if not the highest, from the beginning of the 20th century. This achievement did not happen by default. Behind the achievement, there were several factors at work and there were several players behind this achievement. On the demand side, there was an emergence of a middle class that demanded 'modern' education as a path to social mobility. On the supply side, there were several players; local landlords, some of the

newly educated and enlightened individuals and most importantly Christian missionary organizations that entered into this field as part of their religious conversion activities. Each of this group viewed education from their own perspective.

For this issue of Pathemari, members of Calicut Chapter selected schools in and around Kozhikode that had existed for a century or more and researched on the origins and current status. I am thankful to the writers. Former Convenor of Calicut Chapter, Prof Jaiprakash Raghaviah in his introduction to the articles, situates the theme.

I am happy to present this issue of Pathemari to the wider readership.

**Prakash Manhapra**



## CONVENOR'S MUSINGS

### Warm greetings from INTACH Calicut

A new year has arrived and with it has blossomed a new hope for peace, health and happiness for all. At our Chapter, new ideas are taking shape and new endeavor to curate our activities so as to give the organization greater visibility.

The previous edition of Pathemari featured private collectors of antiques and heritage items. This issue focuses on schools in and around our city that are over one hundred years old and are still functional. It also traces the history of the evolution of the modern education in Malabar. It will evoke nostalgia for many.

The INTACH National Convention was held in New Delhi in August 2022. It was my first and turned out to be a very enriching experience. Convenors from Chapters across the country attended the event. A variety of eminent guest speakers, presentations, debates and sessions gave us a meaningful insight into the indelible mark that heritage leaves in the cultural fabric of a nation. The glimpses that we were shown of the activities of INTACH through its Chapters were truly inspiring. INTACH's pledge to conserve all forms of our rich and varied heritage stood strong. Felt truly blessed to be a part of this organization.

As we move further into this year, let us renew our pledge to preserve and protect our rich heritage and our precious planet.

Wishing all of you a blessed 2023 !!

**Archana Kamath**

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# Advent of modern education in Malabar



*Basel Mission High School at Tellicherry*

Till the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis in 1956, northern Kerala was a district under the Madras Presidency. This district was Malabar. From 1792 to 1947, Malabar District was directly administered by the British – first by the East India Company and later directly by the British Crown.

Before the coming of the British, traditional forms of education existed in Malabar. This was caste centred. There was also polluting distances between the castes. *Nambudiri* Brahmins who were repositories of traditional knowledge were taught Sanskrit, Malayalam and numeracy to some extent. This education culminated in religious education often leading to scholarship. Still lower, the *Nayar* caste had their own schools called *Pallikoodam* where the *Asan* taught the students Malayalam language, classics and numeracy. *Thiyya* tarawadus or joint families also had a similar system. Some *Thiyya* families practiced ayurveda and this required reading of ayurveda texts which were mostly in Sanskrit. The lowest in the caste hierarchy, the *Pulaya* community of agricultural labours were not expected to have either literacy or numeracy. Their children tended grazing cattle and

when they grew up, became agricultural labourers.

Characteristic of modern education is its inclusiveness – by which it is meant inclusiveness to all sections of society. Another aspect is its universality. By this it is meant that knowledge imparted at every stage is clearly defined. This type of education will have to be an undertaking of the State. But historically it has also happened differently. In Europe, during the medieval ages, churches and monasteries had taken up this role.

It is appropriate to state here that the advent of modern education in Malabar happened more by default. That is an interesting story.

Demand for modern education The first modern schools in Malabar were established by the Catholic missionaries. The St Joseph's Boys School at Calicut dates back to 1793. Half a century later, sisters of the Carmelite Order started St Joseph's Anglo Indian Girls High School. These schools were exclusive. The medium of instruction was English and these schools accepted students mainly from the small group of Anglo- Indian or Indo- Portuguese communities. Some

non- Malayalee residents of Calicut who wanted such education for their children were also given admission to these schools.

British colonial administration needed services of the local people as lower-level functionaries. There was need for clerks, peons, constables and so on. This required education at least up to the primary level. But the British administration was not willing to invest on education. To some extent the gap in employment was filled by people from other parts of Madras Presidency. Circumstances changed and these changes made the British administration to change its policies.

From 1835 onwards, there were insurrections in predominantly Muslim populated areas in the Malabar district – mainly the Eranadu Taluk. Many anti-colonial historians like Prof K N Panicker view these insurrections as having its roots in the tenancy related agrarian issues. These related to the British re-interpretations of traditional land tenures in Malabar. The majority of tenants at will who suffered due to British interpretation of land tenures were tenants- at -will, who were predominantly from the Muslim community.

Justice Thomas Strange, who was appointed by the British administration to look into the root causes of these insurrections, took a view that the uprisings were due to the educational and social backwardness of the Muslim community. Till then, the only education that the Muslim community had received was religious education imparted through their *Madrasas*. Following the suggestions of Justice Strange, the British administration attempted to introduce a secular content in the curriculum of *Madrasas*. These attempts did not have the desired results as the *Madrasa* teachers were not found competent to teach secular subjects. Thus, the government started what is called Mappila Upper Primary Schools in areas with predominant Muslim population. Even now, these schools continue to function under the same name.

By 1840, a Swizz/German missionary organization called the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society had started functioning in Malabar. As part of their commendable work in the religious, industrial and social fields the Basel Mission established the first universal educational system in Malabar. The schools established by the Basel Mission belonged to a different genre. There were Primary Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools. There were Vernacular Schools and Anglo Vernacular schools. The medium of education was Malayalam. In Anglo Vernacular schools, English was taught as a subject. Importance was given to science education. These schools accepted students from all sections of society and did not allow any caste- based discrimination. According to the annual Report of the Mission, in 1913, there were



*D Ganapat Rao, Founder,  
Govt. Ganapat Boys' High School*

9175 students in these schools of which 1772 were from the Christian community and 1191 were from other communities. Out of a total of 9175 students, 1961 or 21 per cent were girls.

From the third quarter of the 19th century, in Malabar, there was a surge in activities relating to the establishment of schools. Some schools were established by the initiative of enlightened individuals. For example, Appu Nedungadi who was a lawyer, a banker and author of one of the first novels in Malayalam, *Kundaletha* took the initiative to set up the Achuthan Girls High School, indicating his commitment for the education of girls. Ganapat Rao, who was from the immigrant Konkana Brahmin community, started the Ganapat High School. His mission was to give access to education to the downtrodden sections of society. Under the initiative of the Zamorin Raja a school called *Kerala Patasala* was established. This school is now Zamorin's High School. Kadathnat Raja (Udayavarma Raja) started Raja's High School



*Rao Bahadur Appu Nedungadi, Founder,  
Achuthan Girls Higher Secondary School*

at Purameri. Societies like Moham- medan Educational Association and Imthisharul Islam Committee established schools with the objective of uplift of Muslim community. Malabar District Board which came into existence in 1919, also started schools. Even the miniscule Gujarati community felt a need to retain their community identity through establishment of Sri Gujarati Vidyalaya.

In this issue of Pathemari, members of the Calicut Chapter of INTACH researched on selected 'centurion' schools for their uniqueness as well as the contribution that they have made to the society at large. The area of coverage is Kozhikode and Malappuram districts.

It is interesting to note that all these schools have continued to grow and flourish as befitting tribute to their founders.

**Jaiprakash Raghaviah**



View of Mother of God Cathedral from St Joseph's Boys High School

# A student salutes his alma mater

and or from their family. After the 70's our school followed the Kerala syllabus and had Saturdays and Sundays as holidays.

The St Joseph's Boys High School was started in 1793 as European Boy's School. In 1950's, the name was changed to St. Joseph's Boy's School. In 1998 it became a Higher Secondary School. The school shares its boundary wall with the Mother of God Cathedral, a church built by the Portuguese in 1599. The cathedral reflects Renaissance church architecture. Near the Church was a pond, known to the old timers as *Kapitan Kulam* or Captain's Pond. Benjamin Swain Ward (1786-1835) notes in his book 'A Descriptive Memoir of Malabar' about this pond. He notes "in its vicinity is a Roman Catholic Church, and a large reservoir of water on the south surrounded by garden houses of opulent Portuguese families."

This pond is no more here; it was filled in 1920 to make a football field for the school. But during my course of study, from 1952 to 1963, we had our sports and other functions there. But it was soggy during the four months of monsoon. It catered mainly to the Anglo- Indian, Indo-Dutch and Indo Portuguese communities in Kozhikode. During my time students comprised mainly from the above communities and a few from non Keralite communities living in the city- myself being one.

It was not by choice that I joined the above school. Two of my elder brothers were already in the school. It was just a five minute walk from our home. If I could make a brisk walk after the first bell, which I could hear from home then I would be ready for the school assembly.

There were two divisions, one English medium and the other Malayalam. I studied in English Medium. The English medium class had 32 students and Malayalam 42 for appearing in the SSLC Examination in 1963.

We had holidays on Sundays and Thursdays. Thursday was important because the train carrying mail (letters) from Europe reach Kozhikode on that day. Letters from Europe would reach Bombay (Mumbai) port by ship and from there by train through Madras (Chennai) on its onward journey to Kozhikode. On Thursdays we could see a number of European planters who came from the Wayanad hills to collect letters from their Head Offices

Most of the teachers during my time wore full suit with tie, while others wore the coat over the *Dhothi*. Hindi teachers, Malayalam *Pandits* and craft teacher usually wore white dhothi and full sleeve white shirt. Notable were two lady teachers, Stella who was a pianist, Desandus was an art teacher and Harry was teacher in science. They were English. One of our teachers K P Antony, a drawing teacher became famous for conducting painting competitions for school children, known as 'Bala Kala Mela' (Children's Art Festival), one of the biggest art events in the country. He was recognised for his efforts and was awarded the Best Teacher award by the Government of Kerala.

The motto of the school was *Age Quad Ajes* which when translated means 'Do your duty best'. We also had our school prayer in English and Malayalam and a school anthem in Malayalam. The school morning prayer was very secular and even now I remember it.

One of the best aspects of the school was the influence of teachers, especially the priests on the students. Our teachers knew us well. They knew the background of each of us, our strengths weaknesses and our pranks. They mentored their students and this factor always stood out.

I mention some of the distinguished students of our school whom I remember during my time and seen often: Darius P Marshall, presently member of INTACH, Air Commodore (Retd) K Sanjeevan (1931-2019), Military Attache of the Indian Embassy in Moscow, PNM Ahamed Koya who was working in the Kozhikode Municipal Corporation, now in his 94th year, Playwright Jayaprakash Kulur, theatre personality K R Mohandas, violinist Wilson Samuel, stage actor Trivikraman Nair and much later the comedian Vinod Kooror, who is my junior. There are many doctors, lawyers, engineers, bureaucrats, traders, bankers, and so many others who came of this great institution to serve the nation.

## K Mohan

(K Mohan had his entire schooling at St Joseph's Boys High School Calicut, the oldest school in Kerala.)



## The trailblazers

### *The BEM chain of schools heralded a new educational culture in Malabar*

The eminent and the respected, he not so famous and the affluent, and scores of the citizenry both women and men were the benefactors of the new education culture ushered in by the Basel Evangelical Mission in Malabar in the 19th century.

The Switzerland –based Christian organisation which started its activities in Malabar in 1840 had as part of its ‘Vision and Mission’ visualized education as a linkage for the creation of a society of ‘responsible citizens’. Also, it was the objective that literacy would be the connectivity for reading the Bible for the new converts to Christianity. With this end in view the BEM painstakingly chalked out a unique curriculum that encompassed in its fold, concepts of Western education that was closely intertwined with the local culture.

The trend pioneered by the BEM started with the opening of the first school in Nettur near Thalassery in 1841. The school would be the precursor of a chain of schools attached to churches

(*pallikoodams*) being opened from Kasaragod in the north to Palakkad in the South. The Mission started primary schools, high schools, secondary schools, middle schools, girls’ schools, and schools attached to orphanages, vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools.

Today, the BEM chain of schools prestigious among them being the BEM Girl’s Higher Secondary School and the Malabar Christian College Higher Secondary School, and BEM Upper Primary School, Puthiyara in Kozhikode leading the chain with schools in Moorad, Vadakara, Koyilandi, Payyannur, Taliparamba, Madayi, Chombala, Annaseri, Puthiyangadi, Feroke, Parappanangadi, Ottapalam, Paraperi among others numbering as many as 45 schools and imparting education to thousands of students. These institutions continue to make their presence felt in the educational scenario of the State with the students winning laurels not only in the academic but in the cultural and sports field as well. The dedication of the

teachers is well-known too.

The muted clang of the metal bell that signalled the beginning of the class hour in these schools in that era would stand in good stead for scores of students for whom it was the dawn of a new culture of learning and discipline irrespective of the class, caste, religion or economic strata to which they belonged. What is noteworthy is that the new educational regimen opened the doors of learning to the underprivileged sections which were hitherto denied opportunity to education in the caste ridden society in Malabar during the period.

The BEM schools further benefited the lower strata which was bogged down by the social practice of ‘polluting distances’ prevalent here. Data shows that the number of non Christian students enrolled in these schools was 7403 when compared to the Christian students who numbered 1772. It is found that members of the *Thiyya* community benefited most from this educational initiative that enabled



BEM Girls Higher Secondary School, Kozhikode-1959

them to move up the social ladder. The Basel Mission also placed great importance on the education of girls. An enviable offshoot of this was women uplift and consequently empowerment through employment opportunities for them in the schools, hospitals, and industrial establishments of the Mission. Data shows that the percentage of female literacy in Malabar among Christian women was 84 per cent far higher when compared to women in other communities.

Rev Vinod Allen whose thesis is focussed on the education system introduced by the Basel Mission in Malabar avers that the curriculum meticulously drawn up under the leadership of Rev Herman Gundert, author of the Malayalam English Lexicon who was appointed as the Inspector of the BEM Schools is unique in that it reflected the post colonial western concept of learning in Germany while at the same time borrowed a lot from the local culture too. The Missionaries believed that the education ushered through the schools would be channel to a new civiliza-

tion. The new curriculum included in its fold subjects such as geography.

Side by side concepts from the *Vedas*, the *Panchatantra* and local proverbs were included. Here we cannot forget the wholehearted assistance provided by the learned local persons such as Uracheri Kunhikannan, Uracheri Gurukkal and Ambu Gurunathan in drafting the curriculum though this munificence has not been sufficiently acknowledged. The affluent local persons by way of financial assistance and gifts of land lent a helping hand to start the schools in centres such as Codacal and Vaniamkulam to name a few. The reports of the Mission mention the names of the above persons who assisted by way of knowledge and finances.

The BEM produced its own textbooks for the schools. Even during the 19th century, the schools established by the BEM had science laboratories indicating the importance given in the curriculum for science education.

The eminent alumni of BEM Schools are so numerous that it is not possible to enumerate here. Yet to name a few, Murkoth Kunhappa, Murkoth Ramunni, writers, Murkoth Madhavi, one of the first women doctors, besides former Chief Election Commissioner of India TN Seshan and Metroman E Sreedharan. To this list the names of MGS Narayanan eminent historian, M Gangadharan literary critic and historian, R Basant, former judge of the Kerala High Court and Senior Supreme Court lawyer can be added.

The motto of the Mission was 'Education without discrimination'. Situating itself in the 19th century social environment of which the significant aspect was polluting distance, these schools established by BEM by not recognizing caste as a factor, was a pioneer in the introduction of modern education in Malabar.

**Maleeha Raghaviah**

# A mark of excellence

## St. Joseph's Anglo Indian Girls High School



In the year 1860 Bishop Micheal Antony, Bishop of Mangalore took the initiative to start a school in Kozhikode and in 1862, the St. Joseph's Anglo Indian Girls High School was founded. The school was established with the dedicated purpose of giving education to students of various streams of Anglo Indian communities residing in the city. These also included children from Indo-Portuguese, Indo-Dutch and Indo-French descent. The school was located in the vicinity of the Mother of God Cathedral built by the Portuguese in 1599, near the beach. The school had in its compound a beautiful convent and a small chapel. Fr. Marie Ephrem, a French Carmelite was appointed as the Vicar of the Parish and chaplain of the convent. Mother Mary Veronica of the Passion belonging to the Carmelite Order was appointed as the Superior of the convent and the Headmistress of the school in 1862.

After a few years Mother Veronica left for Bayonne, France to found the Apostolic Carmel order. In 1868, the Apostolic Carmel order sent sisters to India to establish a new Order of the Carmelites. In 1906, the school was brought under the Code of Regulations for European schools. This school admitted a small number of Indian students. Later during 1940s, the percentage of Indian students was raised to 40 per cent. The school adopted I C S E syllabus in 1972 and in 1984 merged to the Kerala State

Board. In 2000, the school was upgraded as Higher Secondary School. The school has grown into a distinguished school in Kozhikode.

St Joseph's Anglo Indian School had dedicated teachers who shaped the students to be better citizens. In 2007 Sr Jovita, the then Principal of the Higher secondary division has honoured with the National Award for the best principal. During my school days Sr Backemans was the Headmistress in Nursery, Sr Rosy was the Headmistress. Both the Sisters were pleasing and did their role well in bringing out the students to be responsible and well disciplined.

The school has been having a School Band for a long time and won awards in State level band performance competitions. In basket ball Asha Latha and Asha Reita were the distinguished players- much remembered. The school imparts training in extra-curricular activities like dance, drama, recitations, music, and making of handicrafts. Students from the school have won many Kalathilakam awards during the State Youth Festivals. Many students have reached coveted posts. For example, Ashwathy Selvaraj and Shamin Sebastian were selected to the Indian Administrative Service.

Having a complement of Anglo Indian teachers is a basic of retaining the Anglo Indian culture of the school. Here, the names of Bridgette

Brown who won the Rotary awards, Milli D'souza, Betty Heber, Ann, Celine, Grace, Elizabeth D'couto, and other teachers frequently surface. Some teachers used to come in frocks while others in sari. With the departure of the Anglo Indian community from Kozhikode, the character and profile of the school has undergone changes. The release of the prestigious Postal Cover in honour of the school is yet another milestone to cherish.

The school faces several problems, the most important being the non availability of space for expansion. Situated in the heart of the city, the school has no space for expansion. In order to accommodate a three story structure for class rooms, the school authorities were forced to demolish the 175 year old 'original' structure – much against the opposition by old students and general public. At present the school has a complement of about 2000 students and 100 staff members.

The motto of the school is *Thro' Duty To Glory*. St. Joseph's Anglo Indian girls High school has been one the best schools in south India, because of the toil of numerous dedicated teachers and due to the leadership given by the Carmelite Order.

**Chitralekha S**

*(The author is was a student of  
St Joseph's Anglo Indian  
Girls High School)*





# Sri Gujarati Vidhyalaya Higher Secondary School

## 153 Years and Moving Forward

A school deeply rooted in the history of Kozhikode, Sri Gujarati Vidhyalaya has stood the test of time being a witness to some of the most prolific events in the history of Calicut.

Long before Vasco Da Gama came to Calicut via the sea, traders from another part of India, the Gujaratis had made Kozhikode their hub of trade and commerce, thanks to its strategic location on the Arabian Sea coast, and the prominence Jainism had attained in Kozhikode. As centuries went by these Gujaratis slowly became part of Kozhikode.

For the Gujaratis, it was important to preserve their language which was being forgotten by the descendants as generations passed by, and hence in 1869 soon after Kozhikode became the first modern municipality of the Madras Presidency, prominent members of the Gujarati community came together and founded the Gujarati Private School. What started as a centre for teaching the Gujarati Diaspora their mother tongue, soon became an institution of education and excellence. During the British rule, it was from here also that the sparks of the fire of Independence lit by Mahatma Gandhi and Subash Chandra Bose had reached the north Malabar Coast.

In 1939, the school adopted the then revolutionary Montessori education and changed its name to Sri Gujarati Vidhyalaya. In 1952, the school moved to its present location on

the beach road under the name Sri Naranji Purushotham Vidya Bhuvan and subsequently in 1953 the present Gujarati Vidhyalaya Association was registered.

Since 1962 the medium of instruction of the school has been English and the first batch of SSLC students appeared for the examination in 1969. Impressed by the performance of the school, the Kerala Government gave special consideration to the school to allow its students to have an option of learning advanced English instead of Malayalam.

In 2002, the school developed further into a higher secondary school offering commerce and computer science stream to students. The institution has had as teachers the famous author S K Pottekat besides the Kozhikode Mayor Dr Beena Philip in the near past. The school also has an array of prestigious business tycoons, doctors, engineers, and scientists as alumni.

Not many schools in India can claim to have hosted a galaxy of eminent personalities such as Mahatma Gandhi (1922), Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Shri Lalalajpat Rai, Sri Bipin Chandra Pal, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sri Jayaprakash Narayan, Sri Morarji Desai, Dr. E. Sreedharan to name a few.

Amidst the ever changing scenery of the Calicut beach, the Gujarati school, as it is locally known stands tall, ever ready to share the history of Kozhikode it has witnessed and impart the centuries of wisdom it holds within to its pupils and the community.

**Vimala Jayaraj**

*(Principal, Sri Gujarati Vidyalaya Higher Secondary School)*



Khan Bahadur  
P M Muthukoya Thangal



Maliyekkal  
Kunhammadakka

## Pioneering Muslim education GVHSS Kuttichira

Kuttichira, in Kozhikode is a locale of living history with its ancestry tracing back to centuries old trading contact with Arab traders. Their intermarriage with local women resulted in the creation of an Indo – Arab community, generally referred as the 'Moplahs'. The Kuttichira settlement located close to the sea on the southern side of Kozhikode is believed to be one of the first Islamic communities in the country. Kuttichira is within walking distance from the Kozhikode beach.

Being predominantly a Muslim community, education for the Moplah children in Kuttichira was mostly confined to religious education imparted through the *Madrassas*. By the second half of the 19th century, this community also felt the need for secular education.

Government Vocational Higher Secondary School (GVHSS) had its humble beginning in 1876 as an elementary school located by the side of the Kuttichira pond. It was started by Puthiya Maliyekkal Khan Bahadur Syed Hassan Jiffri Thangal aka Khan Bahadur P M Muthukoya Thangal. Maliyekkal Kunhammadakka is known to have donated the land and building for the school. P M Muthukoya Thangal was honoured with the 'Khan Bahadur' title by the British Government in 1910 for his services to society. The

school has grown to become a Vocational Higher Secondary School. It was entrusted with the Municipality in 1910 and upgraded to Government U P School in 1957, High School classes were started in 1983 with the efforts of Sri Nadukkandi Muhammed Koya, Social leader, President of its Parent Teachers Association and alumni of the school. Vocational High School was started in 1995. It was renamed as Government Vocational Higher Secondary School (GVHSS), and the Higher Secondary section commenced in the year 2003. Now there are about 800 students and 42 teachers. This is a co-educational institution. English is the medium of education at VHS & VHSE levels. Both Malayalam and English are the medium of instruction in the lower classes.

The school is also very near to the famous landmark which epitomizes the Islamic heritage of Kozhikode - the Mishkal mosque, a 14th century four storied wooden structure in Kerala's traditional style.

Noted alumni of the school includes Sayyed Alavi Jiffri (S A Jiffri), famous Industrialist of Malabar who founded the West India Steel company in 1963, which later became Steel Complex Ltd Kerala in 1974. He was the Managing Director of Steel Complex for several years and also

Director in Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) and Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC). Another well known student was Sri Nadukkandi Mukammed Koya, freedom fighter, social worker and also a leader of the undivided communist party in its early years. Others include Kunjawa, film actor of 1970s, Sri P.T Abdul Latheef, Former Deputy Mayor of Kozhikode and Sri P.M Mohammed Koya, former General Secretary of Muslim Service Society.

The school had its ups and downs. Once catering to the local Moplah children from the lower income groups, the institution was unable to compete with nearby private and aided schools, and gradually began to decline resulting in low student enrolment. But with the efforts of local residents and PTA led by Nadukkandi Mohammed Koya, the situation changed, leading to opening of High School in 1985 and Higher Secondary wing in 2003. Now many students from other localities including the neighbouring Malappuram District also study here. The only Government school in Kuttichira, this school has also the distinction of being one of the first to introduce computer education way back in 1987.

**Sanoop T Nair**



*View of Zamorin's Higher Secondary School from Tali Pond*

The story goes back to 1877. P K Manavikraman Raja, the Zamorin of Calicut decided to establish a school for imparting 'modern education' to the members of the royal family and established a school named Kerala Vidyasala in the vicinity of the Tali temple in Kozhikode. The school was started at the suggestion of William Logan, the then Collector of Malabar district. It was started in a one and a half acre land that the Zamorin had donated. The first Principal was Cyril M Barrow. Madras Government had given some funds to the school for the purchase of books and scientific instruments for the laboratory.

In 1900, the name of the school was changed to Zamorin's College High School. Till 1904, the school was directly administered by the Zamorin after which a Board of Management was set up consisting of distinguished individuals under the

chairmanship of the Zamorin. Individuals like M K Vellodi ICS, K P Krishnan Nair (Retired Collector), Prof K P G Menon served as members of the Board at different times. After the establishment of the Guruvayoorappan College by the same management, the college part was shifted to Pokkunu, in the outskirts of Kozhikode but the school continued to function in the same compound. At present, three components – the Upper Primary School, High School and Higher Secondary School functions in the same premises.

From the beginning, this school maintained a high educational standard and produced individuals who distinguished themselves in various walks of life. Freedom fighter and former Minister of Defence, V K Krishna Menon was a student of this school. Distinguished Malayalam writer and Gnanpeetam awardee, S

K Pottakkad studied here. M K Vellodi I C S and former Minister of Government of Kerala P P Ummer Koya were students of this school. This school distinguished itself in co curricular activities and sports and games. Badminton international player Aparna Balan was a student here.

A teacher from this school, A Padmanabhan was awarded distinguished teacher award by the Government of Kerala. At present there are about 1600 students and 70 staff in this school. A new block of class rooms is under construction. The present Principal of the school is Mrs. Sajitha N under whose guidance the school continues to scale greater heights.

**Durga K C**

*(The author is a keen heritage enthusiast and teaches in the High School)*



## Born of a philanthropic initiative

The Government Ganapat Boys' High School was founded in 1886 by D Ganapat Rao, an educationist and philanthropist. Its original name at the time was the Native School. The school was born as a result of the social inequality that existed in society in those days. The caste system was largely prevalent in Kerala at the time and education was the privilege of the upper castes and the wealthy. This rigid social system ensured that the lower castes and the economically weak remained marginalized.

Ganapat Rao was born in 1864. He did his schooling at Kerala Vidya Sala (the present day Zamorin's Higher Secondary School) and graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Chemistry from the Madras Presidency College. He joined his alma mater, the Zamorin's High School at Tali, Calicut as a teacher. He was a staunch supporter of the Indian National Congress and very progressive in his thinking. The social inequality that pervaded the education system saddened him immensely. Education was forbidden to the poor and the lower castes. He repeatedly urged the school authorities to open the school doors to all children irrespective of caste, creed and religion. His request was denied. Disappointed by their response, he decided to take matters into his hands. Social reformers in the past like Mahatma Jotirao Phooley and Sri Narayana Guru had undertaken this bold initiative to restructure the social order on the basis of social equality, justice and reason.

Committed to making a similar difference, Ganapat Rao resigned from the school and with the support and cooperation of his former college mates Alwar Rao and Srinivas Rao, started the Native School in 1886 at his own residence. He was the first headmaster of the school which was a non-profit organization.

A short while from then, Alwar Rao retired from the venture and the responsibility of the school came into the hands of the remaining two. With the subsequent death of Srinivas Rao, the entire burden of running the institution fell on Ganapat Rao's shoulders. Mobilising funds to run the school was an uphill task and he faced a lot of resistance. Fortunately, his devotion to his goal found many admirers, some who volunteered to teach, at times with little or no remuneration.

Following the death of his wife Satyabhama in 1920, Ganapat Rao became a *Sanyasi* of the Arya Samaj and took the name '*Suvicharananda*'. He handed over the entire responsibility of the school to his fourth son, Sarvothama Rao. It was Sarvothama Rao who re-christened the Native School as Ganapat School, in honour of his father.

It was during the tenure of Sarvothama Rao that the Malabar Educational Society was formed and Ganapat Schools were started at Kallai, Feroke, Nalloor, etc. The society had taken over charge of the Devdhar High School at Tanur and the Sarvajan High School in Wayanad. However, following the formation of the Kerala State in 1956, the State Government took over all the Ganapat schools on June 14, 1957. This alumni of the school has many prestigious luminaries - political personalities like former Union Defence Ministers V K Krishna Menon, E K Imbichi Bawa, Avukaderkutty Naha, P M Aboobacker, P P Ummer Koya and socialist leader P K Muhammed, literary luminaries like S K Pottakkat, N P Muhammed, Sanjayan, K A Kodungallur, media personalities like founder of the Malayalam daily Mathrubhumi K P Kesava Menon, freedom fighters like K A Achuthan Nair, P Kumaran, and film personalities like actors K P Ummer, Harish Kanaran, Nishanth Sagar, director Shajoon Karyal, producer P V Gangadharan, screenwriter T Damodaran, to name a few.

The school is now a co-educational institution and is known as Government Ganapat High School. To this day, all Government Ganapat High Schools stand tall as beacons of hope, equality and dedication to the civil society.

*(Credits: Saraswat Vani, Publication of Samyukta Gowd Saraswat Sabha, Kozhikode)*

# On a path of excellence

The Achuthan Girls Higher Secondary School was started by an enlightened individual- Appu Nedungadi about whom a mention has already been made. Appu Nedungadi was a lawyer, a banker and author of one of the earliest novels in Malayalam. The school was established at his initiative and the objective was to impart modern education to girls. The medium of education was English and European teachers were also employed in the school. The school admitted boys up to standard three. The school gave equal importance to English, Malayalam and Sanskrit and accepted students from all sections of society.

In 1930, the institution was handed over to the Kozhikode Municipality. It was at this time that the school got its name Achuthan Girls High School. Before handing over to the Municipality, Appu Nedungadi had passed on the reins of the school to his friend – a person named Achuthan, and that name stuck on.

For long years during the 1920s and 30s, the Principal of the school was Ms Rachel Thomas. This cigar smoking lady used to drive her own car – a Model T Ford much to the amusement of the people around. In those days, in Kozhikode, it was rare for a woman to drive a car.

The first batch of students appeared for the SSLC examination in 1940. In 2002, the Higher Secondary batch was started. The school offers opportunity to learn skills like cycling, karate, swimming and making of handicrafts. Students can also opt for the Hindi Teacher's Certificate course.

This school now has high-tech classrooms, new blocks are being built and some of the old blocks have been demolished. The school which started as a primary school for girls has moved ahead, leaps and bounds.

**P I Ajayan**



*Rao Bahadur Appu Nedungadi, Founder,  
Achuthan Girls Higher Secondary School*



## A pioneer in women's education

The Government Vocational Higher Secondary School for Girls at Nadakavu has its origin in 1892 on a piece of land measuring three acres and 42 cents located at the heart of Calicut. This land was donated by one Moyan - a businessman and philanthropist who had considerable land holdings. The school was started for the education of girls belonging to the educationally, socially and economically backward communities residing near the seashore. At that time this primary school was known as Moyan's Training School.

The curriculum consisted of elementary science, geography, history of India, history of England, basic mathematics, needle-work, music, drawing, sports and cooking. The first headmaster was E Joshar. In 1934 due to heavy rains the school building collapsed. A new building with tiled roof was built in 1936. Now it is a Malayalam medium school exclusively for girls with classes from 1st to 12th, affiliated to the Kerala State Board. The school has since become well known on account of the academic achievements of the students as well as the extracurricular activities such as NCC, Junior Red Cross, Student Police and Guides. Football and hockey teams have been formed and coaching imparted to the students by the Sports Council,

Kozhikode. The school is an active participant in the State Youth Festival.

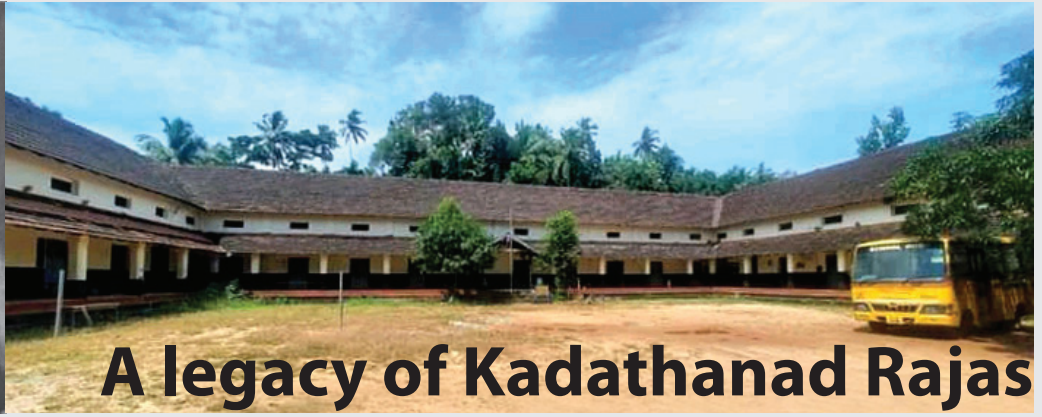
The school carries with it a strong social consciousness. Donations were collected by the students from the locals for the Bengal famine relief, Madras flood relief, and they helped the wounded soldiers with clothes and medicines in 1942. Sanjayika, a savings scheme for students is strictly implemented to inculcate the concept of savings and to mould civilized human beings. The PTA funds and the Corporation have provided afternoon meals, milk and refreshments in the evenings to the students in need. The financial aid from Members of Parliament like MP Veerendra Kumar and K Muraleedharan and Pradeep Kumar MLA and international organizations like the OISCA and Rotary has helped to improve the infrastructure facilities of the school from time to time. The PTA and the retired staff endowments provide awards and scholarships to the meritorious students. Thirty dailies are distributed free of cost by individuals of the society to nurture the habit of reading among the students.

Looking back, only three of the 18 students of the first SSLC batch passed the examination in 1951. By 2003 the pass percentage went up

to 95% due to the efforts put in by the then headmistress Kamaladevi and teachers who followed a planned teaching strategy. National award for the best teacher was bagged by teacher Kunjamma. Teacher Annie Amma Joseph won the best teacher award in the state. Meghana Girish a Science teacher was honored by the government for the important observations made by her in her field. Among the top ten Government Day School category of schools, GVHSS Nadakavu came out second in the 13th Educational World India School rankings for 2019-2020. It was ranked 3rd last year in the Samagra Shiksha Swachh Vidyalaya based on 14 parameters like infrastructure provisions and competence of faculty. In November 2022 the GVHSS Nadakavu was declared overall champions in the Kozhikode City Sub-District Kaloltsavam.

Well known personalities who have served as faculty in the school are the Mayor of Kozhikode Dr. Beena Philip and the Councilor of ward 65 Dr. Alphonso. Former MLA Pradeep Kumar sought the help of philanthropist Mr. Faizal Kottikollon, Founder and Chairman KEF Holdings who through their Faisal and Shabana Foundation provided infrastructural amenities.

**Anila Rekha Mackaden**



## A legacy of Kadathanad Rajas

A K Udaya Varma Raja, Founder,  
Kadathanad Rajas Higher Secondary School.

The erstwhile Kadathanad was a small kingdom comprising of the present Vadakara and neighboring areas. The dynasty is also known as *Porlathiri Raja Swaroopam*. Later, Kadathanad, which was a part of Malabar, came under the direct administration of the British. In 1896, a primary school was established at Purameri, near Vadakara under the tutelage of A K Udaya Varma Raja, the second seniormost member (*Elaya Raja* as he is addressed) of the Kadathanad royal family. This school is the present Kadathanad Rajas Higher Secondary School.

Udaya Varma Raja (1867- 1906) is from the *Ayancheri Kovilakom* family, one of the two branches of the royal family, the other being *Edavalathu Kovilakom*. He was a scholar in Sanskrit and Malayalam and knew English too. He authored books in Malayalam, translated Sanskrit books and contributed articles to various journals. Udaya Varma published three periodicals in Malayalam titled *Janaranjini*, *Kavanodayam* and *Sarodayam* during 1890s and had a printing press named Janaranjini Press. He was keen on providing education to the local people from different castes including women and this motivated him to set up the school.

After the demise of the founder and manager in 1907, his successor in the family Sankara Varma Raja of the Ayancheri Kovilakam became the manager and administered the school till 1939. In 1907, it became a middle school and was upgraded to a high school in 1918. The first batch of students appeared for the S S L C Examination in 1921. Due to the financial difficulties faced during this period, the family members of the royal family requested the then *Valiya Raja*, titular king of Kadathanad, E K Kunhikrishna Varma Raja to take over the school. In 1939, the school became a royal property and Valiya Raja became the school manager. He extended the area of the school from one acre to six acres. After the demise of E K Kunhikrishna Varma Raja

in 1944, E K Rama Varma took charge as Valiya Raja and Manager of the school. During his tenure as Manager, the school celebrated the Golden Jubilee in 1945-46, and nine classrooms were constructed in commemoration of the jubilee.

A dispute between members of the royal family led to litigation and from 1965 to 1989, the school administration was under a Receiver cum Manager appointed by the court. Through an interim order, the school administration was again restored to Valiya Raja, the King. In December 2018, as per the final verdict by the Kerala High Court, an elected 11- member managing committee comprising of family members was set up to manage the school. The present President of the committee and Manager of the school is Praseetha P and Vice President is E K Sankara Varma Raja, elected in January 2022.

The eminent philosopher Acharya Vinoba Bhave, considered as the spiritual successor of Mahatma Gandhi, stayed in this school for a week in August 1958, during his visit to Vadakara as part of Bhoodan Movement. The well known and well placed alumni of the school include Sri Achuthan, former M P, E K Sankara Varma Raja, and Panaroth Kunhi Muhammed, both former MLAs, Dronacharya Award winner O M Nambiar, Government Secretary K A Nambiar, District Collector K Balakrishna Kurup, and Chairman, National Hospital, Kozhikode Dr Moidu K. The high school was upgraded to higher secondary in 2010. The school has nearly 3000 students on its rolls and more than 100 staff members.

### Prakash Manhapra

(Inputs from Sri. Prasanth Puthen Kovilakom, S/o (late) E K Ramavarma Raja aka Prabhakaran Thapuram, former *Elaya Raja*. Prasanth is a Special Grade Auditor in the Department of Cooperation, Govt. of Kerala)

# Pioneering girl's education in Tirur



Tirur in the present day Malappuram district is best known as the birth place of Thunjath Ramanujan Ezhuthachan, 16th Century poet, who is considered as the father of modern Malayalam language. Tirur is also the birth place of many including the great Malayalam poet of 20th century, Vallathol Narayana Menon who was also the founder of Kerala Kalamandalam. Tirur and its suburban areas including Ponnani have a great tradition in education and literature.

Tirur was a centre of the Malabar Muslim community, commonly known as *Moplahs/Mappilas*. The people of the Malabar coast were inspired by the Arab traders and attracted to Islam after 10th century. The community's educational focus was restricted only to religious teaching and this situation continued for centuries. Several religious teaching centres called '*Othupallis*' were established throughout Malabar. Nineteenth century Malabar witnessed numerous riots between Moplahs and the British. In AD1855 Malabar district collector Henry V Conolly was assassinated by the Moplahs for the actions he sought to take on their leader Fazal Pookoya Thangal, of Mampuram. Fazal was exiled to Turkey following a report of a Commission headed by Justice T L Strange. This report was approved by Collector Henry V

Conolly. This incident led the British government to study the cause of backwardness and unrest of the Moplah community. British administration had to deal with the issue of backwardness of the Moplah community. They found that the lack of proper education was one of the main reasons of the Moplah unrest. The then Madras Presidency took the recommendation of the T L Strange Commission and planned to introduce elementary education in Ernad, Valluvanad and Ponnani taluks in the Malabar district. British government appointed Sub Assistant Inspectors from the Moplah community. They travelled throughout the region and visited Othupalli or Madrassas where the religious classes for Muslims were held. At first school syllabus was introduced along with the religious curriculum. The students were given school education along with religious classes.

There was an Othupalli in Bettath Puthiyangadi (B P Angadi), an old market place 3Kms south of the present day Tirur town. This institution was run by a noble lady from the same place. During 1880s a lady officer holding a superior position in the British Education Department, happened to visit the institution and was impressed seeing the girls

getting systematic education. The officer's suggestion of starting an elementary school was accepted and the department offered all support. Subsequently when the Court and Jail of Tirur were shifted from B P Angadi to Tirur in the year 1910, this space was utilised for the school. In 1914 the elementary School was sanctioned. The main hurdle to upgrade as a high school was lack of land. A landlord from the place offered his land and the school was upgraded to High School in 1938.

It was a revolutionary decision to start hostel facility for girls upon the starting of the high school. The girl's school education was given less importance in those days. Many girls from faraway places utilised the hostel facility and completed their school education from here and became the torch bearers of the women empowerment through girls education in the region.

Today the century old Government Girls Vocational Higher Secondary School of B P Angadi, Tirur has good strength of students and is continuing its unparalleled historical journey by serving the community for a noble cause.

**M Manzoor Moopan**





## Founded on a strong tradition of Ponnani

Ponnani in Malappuram District was one of the famous port towns during the medieval times and also find mention during the early historical period. During the British rule Ponnani was a major hub of Indian nationalist movement in Malabar District. Due to the political and cultural enlightenment during the time of the freedom struggle, Ponnani got unique attention especially in politics and literature. The AV School in Ponnani, established in 1895 continues to play an important role in developing and maintaining Ponnani's political, literary and cultural prominence even today.

It was C V Cheriyan, a teacher by profession who introduced the idea of starting a school in Ponnani. The local personalities of the time Hariharamangalath K Achutha Varrier, P P Karunakara Menon, K V Sankunni Menon, P Achutha Menon, Karuvattu Parameswaran Nambudiri, Paruthulli Thamu Menon, Adv Doraswami Ayyar and P K Ravunni Menon, supported establishment of a school which was christened as 'Native Middle School Ponnani'. The objective of the school was to provide education to students from all categories of the society. The President of the Management committee was Achutha Varrier and Ravunni Menon the Secretary. C V Cheriyan was the first Head Master of the school. Within a short time the school earned the recognition from the Government.

By 1909, the school faced major financial crisis and the management committee of the school entrusted the responsibility of the school personally to Achutha Varrier. The school was elevated to a High School in 1917 and the name changed to 'Hindu Secondary School Ponnani'. In 1919, the name of the school was again changed to 'High School Ponnani'. After the demise of Achutha Varrier in 1935, the school management was reconstituted to a trust

named 'A V Educational Society Ponnani, and the name of the school to 'A V High School Ponnani'. The first head master of the High School Arokyia Sami Pillai shaped a strong tradition as a role model for teachers. The arrival of K Kelappan (1889-1971), a prominent Gandhian, freedom fighter and cultural activist, who was appointed as a physics teacher in 1919, gave acceleration to the freedom struggle as well as the cultural activities in Ponnani

A V Kuttykrishnan Menon (later he served as Principal of Zamorins Guruvayurappan College, Kozhikode), P A Sankarayyah, K Sekhara Varier who served the school for 26 years as H M are some among the many noted personalities during this period. The cultural and literary interventions based on this school initiated by Edassery Govindan Nair, Malayalam poet and playwright gave much reputation to 'Ponnani Kalari', a concept of thought in literature originated from Ponnani. The Kalari activities which were usually held under the huge Mango tree of the school later earned the name 'Edassery Mavu' for the tree. Unfortunately the tree had to be cut two years ago due to the damage in the trunk.

Over the years, the school has produced distinguished alumni. To name a few: N E S Raghavachari (District Collector of erstwhile Malabar District who later served as Advisor to the Governor of Kerala), S Jagannathan, former Governor of Reserve Bank of India, Kunjahammedkutty, Judge of Madras High Court, Chettur Sankaran Nair (former Judge of Kerala High Court), K V Noorudheen, President, Malabar District Board, E K Imbichibawa (former Minister, Government of Kerala), artists K C S Panicker, Padmini and literary figures M Govindan, P C Kuttykrishnan aka Uroob, Kadavanad

Kuttykrishnan, E Harikumar and C Radhakrishnan.

Mrs. Radha Sreedharan, wife of the Metro man E Sreedharan and an alumnus of the school reminisces : "the curriculum was disciplined and supportive of cultural activities, teachers were dedicated, strict and affectionate, there was no religious or caste discrimination even in those times, we all lived like a family."

The centenarian and famous education- alist Sri P Chithran Nambuthirippad of *Pakaravoor Mana*, who studied in this school during 1940s recalls his joining this school. His family was quite conservative and they were not allowed to go to school. But being aware of the importance of education, the parents provided him private tuition in English, Sanskrit and other subjects under a teacher. When he was around 15 years of age the parents agreed to send him to a school and he was admitted to 4th Form. At the school there was an option to admit him up to the class 4th Form (8th standard) based on a qualifying test.

Now there are about 4000 students studying in this school from 5th to 12th classes, and about 100 teachers. The manger of the school is Adv. K Ramkumar, a noted practicing lawyer at the High Court of Kerala. Mr. Krishnakumar who is also a teacher at the school, is the representative to the manager looking after the day to day management. The four buildings in the school, the Office building, staff room building, Long hall and Drill shed are the traditional structures still functional. The Head Mistress is Ms. Reetha P and the Principal to Higher secondary is Mr. Suresh Babu. The school continues to function excellently in both academic and extra-curricular activities.

**Prakash Manhapra**

## NEWS FROM NEIGHBOURING CHAPTERS



### INTACH - India Heritage Quiz 2022 Kerala State Finals

12 students representing 6 chapters from Kerala participated in the Kerala State Finals held on 22 Nov 2022 at Kerala Museum, Edappally, Kochi, hosted by INTACH Cochin Chapter. Biley Menon, Architect and Co-Convenor of INTACH Cochin Chapter welcomed the participants and accompanying teachers and Parents. Arun Narayanan, Convenor of INTACH Palakkad and Ar. Sanusha (INTACH Palakkad) were the quiz masters for the event. Johann Kuruvilla of Kochi Heritage Project and Aswathy Jerome of Trees of Cochin appeared as guest questioners. Balagopal Chandrasekhar (IAS), former Civil Service Officer, MD of Therumo Penpol & Chairman of Board of Federal Bank gave away the prizes for the Kerala State Finals. C. Babu Rajeev (IAS), former director general of ASI and Convenor of INTACH Cochin Chapter was also present at the function. The state level winners are Abhijith Krishna and M. Vishnupriya, Bhavans School, Girinagar. The runner up are Kailaas Krishna and Sreevalabhan from Bhavans Vidya Mandir, Irinjalakkuda. The State winners will represent INTACH Kerala in the INTACH India Heritage Quiz Nationals Finals to be held in New Delhi. Earlier Cochin City round quiz competition was also held in the same venue as part of the chapter level programs.



### Thrissur Chapter conducted City Heritage Walk

As part of the World Heritage Week, INTACH Thrissur chapter conducted a Heritage walk for school students of Bhartiya Vidya Bhavans, Irinjalakkuda for 7th and 12th classes on November 23, 2022. The walk led by chapter Convenor Ar. Vinod Kumar, covered the sites of Shakthan Thampuram Palace, Ramanilayam, Town Hall, Taluk Office, Kerala Sahitya Academy, Model Boys HSS School etc and ended at Anchuvilakku Junction.

## CALICUT CHAPTER ACTIVITY REPORT

**31 MAY 2022:** Chapter Meeting No 7 was held at 6 pm at Malabar Chamber of Commerce Board Room.

**03 JULY 2022:** The heritage walk of our Chapter 'Walk with Us' Series 5 was conducted by Past Convenor Shri K Mohan. The walk began at the North Pier Calicut Beach and ended at the South Pier, Calicut Beach. We received mine registrations. The walk concluded with breakfast.



**18-20 JULY 2022:** Naina Nair of Class 9 of Silver Hill's Public School, the National Winner from our Chapter, attended the Felicitation Ceremony at New Delhi for 10 National & 75 Regional Winners of INTACH school contest 'Heritage In Our Hands'.

**25 JULY 2022:** Our Chapter webinar on 'Industrial Evolution of Malabar' was presented by Past Convenor Jaiprakash Raghaviah. 34 people including 14 members attended.

**01 AUG 2022:** Chapter Convenor Archana, Ar Anita Choudhuri and Space Art architects visited Serambi at Wayanad. The totally collapsed Serambi at Pakkom on the Pulpally-Mananthavady route was built by the British in 1886. The Chapter had received a request via INTACH Architectural Division from DFO Kalpetta, Wayanad region to assess the site to see if reconstruction of the structure would be possible.





**03 AUGUST 2022:** Chapter AGM was held at 6.30 pm. 16 members attended. Chief Guest was Naina Nair of Class 9 of Silver Hills Public School, Kozhikode who was declared a National Winner for the INTACH national school contest 'Heritage in our Hands'.

**21 AUGUST 2022:** The heritage walk of our Chapter 'Walk with Us' Series 6 was conducted by Past Convenor Shri K Mohan. It began at Gandhi statue & ended at Silk Street. We received 17 registrations. The walk concluded with breakfast.

**10-12 SEPTEMBER 2022:** Convenor Archana Kamath attended the INTACH National Convention at Hotel ITDC Ashok, New Delhi.

The Convention served as a forum for an exchange of ideas, exploration of innovative thinking & ground-breaking research & technology to keep pace with a fast changing world. Sessions were presented by scientists, intellectuals, administrators, archaeologists etc.



*Padmasree KK Muhammed*

Among the presentations on various subjects, Padmasree K K Muhammed, retired from the Archaeological Survey of India as Regional Director north, also presented a paper on the challenges of temple conservation in Chambal Valley. He spoke extensively of the challenges he faced during the

conservation of the eighty temples of Bateswar in Morena District of Madhya Pradesh. This complex of 200 sandstone ancient Shiva, Vishnu and Shakti temples located around 40 km from Gwalior, were built between the 8th and 10th CE during the Gurjara Pratihara dynastic rule. The complex was extensively damaged in an earthquake around 1350 AD. This was one of the most sensitive and challenging archaeological projects undertaken in India as the area was under the control of the dreaded Chambal Valley dacoits. Padmasree K K Muhammed presently is the Advisor Archaeology to Chairman INTACH and a member of the Calicut Chapter of Intach.



*Chapter Convenors from Kerala at INTACH National Convention, New Delhi. From Left: Arun Narayanan (Palakkad), Dr. V Jayarajan (Kasaragode), Archana Kamath (Calicut), Ar. Vinod Kumar (Thrissur).*

**18 SEPTEMBER 2022:** The heritage walk of our Chapter 'Walk with Us' Series 7 was conducted by Past Convenor Shri K Mohan. It began at CSI Church near Mananchira & ended at BEM Girl's High School. We received 15 registrations. The walk concluded with breakfast.

**20 SEPTEMBER 2022:** INTACH Heritage Quiz 2022 was held from 10 am to 12.30 pm at Sri Gujarati Vidhyalaya. 64 teams from 15 schools participated. City Round Winners: Vedavyasa Vidyalayam (Nivedita Ranjish, Std 10 & Samanway Harish, Std 10). Second Place: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chevayur (Arya Manjush, Std 7 & Nived S Kumar, Std 10). Third Place: Vedavyasa Vidyalayam (Keerthana V, Std 10 & Hrishinandha S R, Std 10). Fourth Place: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chevayur (Bhavya Narayan, Std 7 & Meghna Sudhir, Std 8).

**05 NOVEMBER 2022:** Intachers attended the Seminar on proposing a Project Profile on developing Tourism at the Vellamunda Panchayat, Wayanad. Chapter members who attended were Immediate Past Convenor Jaiprakash Raghaviah, Past Convenor K Mohan, Ar Kasthurba & Ar Chithralekha K.

**08 NOVEMBER 2022:** Chapter Meeting No 1 (2022-23). Online via Google Meet at 1830 hrs.

**22 NOVEMBER 2022:** City round Winners Vedavyasa Vidyalayam participated in the State round of Heritage Quiz 2022 at Kerala Museum, Kochi. Team: Niveditha T, Std 10 & Samanway Harish, Std 10.

**06 JANUARY 2023:** Online Google meeting with Ar Prasanth A K who give us a brief on the status regarding the demolition of the Asoka Hospital Clock Tower. 9 chapter members attended,

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