

## CHAPTER IV

### THE SETTING

#### 4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter consist profile of Gujarat state, Vadodara district, its geographical location, demographic structure, socio- economic structure, educational structure, profile of the study site. The purpose to present the profile of the study site is to give the clear understanding of the area where the study was undertaken also to provide the background of the selected case to know their social, economic and educational status. The present study is undertaken in Vadodara City of Gujarat.

Picture 4.1 Map of Gujarat



Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/gujarat/>

#### 4.1 PROFILE OF GUJARAT

The Gujarat state lies in the western part of India. Gujarat was established on May 1, 1960, formed from 17 northern districts of Bombay State when it was divided based on linguistic lines, separating the Marathi-speaking regions. To the northeast is Rajasthan; to the south are Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu; to the southeast is Maharashtra; to the east is Madhya Pradesh; and to the west is the Arabian Sea and the

Pakistani state of Sindh. There are 33 districts in Gujarat and Vadodara is one of its districts. The states official language is Gujarati.

The State of Gujarat occupies 1,96,024 square kilometres and is located on India's western coast. The State has the longest shoreline (1,663 km) within Indian States, with the Arabian Sea enclosing it on the west. The state has a subtropical climate, with rainy areas in the south and dry ones in the northwest. The State as a whole has different average temperatures. Winter temperatures range from 15°C to 35°C, while summer temperatures vary from 25°C to 45°C. The state's average annual rainfall varies greatly, ranging from 300 mm in Kutch's western half to 2,100 mm in the Dangs and the southern Valsad region. Gujarat has a 992-mile (1,596-kilometer) coastline, with no area of the state being far more beyond 100 miles (160 kilometres) from the ocean. The biggest town in the state and one of the most significant textile hubs in India, Ahmedabad, was the former capital of Gujarat from 1960 to 1970. Gandhinagar, the capital, is located on the edges of Ahmedabad. Gujarat gets its name from the Gurjara, who governed the region in the eighth and ninth century CE and are thought to have been a subtribe of the Huns. Gujarat is administered by a Legislative Assembly consisting of 182 members. Gujarat is represented by 26 seats in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of India's Parliament. Gujarat is a thriving state known for its cultural diversity, showcasing a vibrant array of rich heritage and traditions. With historical roots tracing back to the Harappan civilization, Gujarat serves as a confluence for multiple religions, including Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, and Buddhism. The culture of Gujarat is a harmonious blend of arts, beliefs, customs, traditions, institutions, inventions, language, technology, and values.

**Table 4.1 Demographic profile of Gujarat State**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>1</b>	Population	60,439,692
<b>2</b>	Population Density/sq. km	308
<b>3</b>	Male	31,491,260
<b>4</b>	Female	28,948,432
<b>5</b>	Literacy	41,093,358
<b>6</b>	Male Literacy	23,474,873
<b>7</b>	Female Literacy	17,618,485

**Source: 2011 Census**

Gujarat's districts are organized into 5 administrative divisions, facilitating efficient administration and helping authorities maintain better law and order.

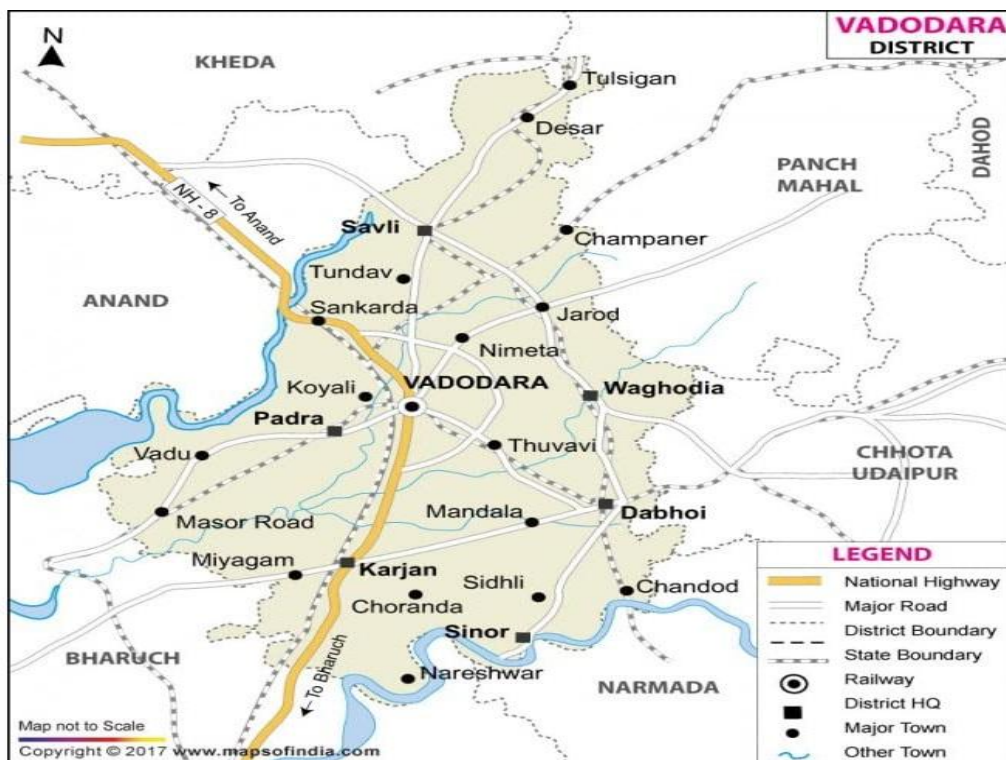
**Table 4.1.1 Administrative division of Gujarat**

North Gujarat	Kutch	Central Gujarat	Saurashtra	South Gujarat
Aravalli Banaskantha Gandhinagar Mehsana Patan Sabarkantha	Kutch	Ahmedabad Anand Chhota Udaipur Dahod Kheda Mahisagar Panchmahal Vadodara	Amreli Bhavnagar Botad Dwarka Gir Somnath Jamnagar Junagadh Morbi Porbandar Rajkot Surendranagar	Bharuch Dang Narmada Navsari Surat Tapi Valsad

Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/gujarat/regions.html>

The table 4.1 shows that the 33 district comes under these 5 administrative divisions. Vadodara comes under Central Gujarat.

**Picture 4.2 Map of Vadodara**



<https://www.amazon.in/Vadodara-District-Map-36-Width/dp/B0BBGKLHSV?th=1>

## **4.2 PROFILE OF VADODARA DISTRICT**

Vadodara is the third largest city of the Indian state of Gujarat also known as Baroda. Vadodara is located on the banks of Vishwamitri river. The river got its name from the famous saint Vishwamitra. It is the third largest city after Ahmedabad and Surat. Due to the abundance of banyan trees along the banks of the Vishwamitri, the city was originally named Chandravati after its ruler, Raja Chandan. Later it was known as Viravati, the home of the courageous, and finally Vadpatra. The current names of Baroda and Vadodara are derived from Vadpatra. The city is known as Sanskari Nagari, due to its rich cultural heritage. Although Gujarati is the official language of the state, Baroda also has a large Hindi, Marathi, and English-speaking population. Vadodara is roughly 1893 kilometres from Kolkata, 1028 kilometres from Delhi, 448 kilometres from Mumbai, and 1724 kilometres from Chennai in terms of distance. Few of the Indian towns and cities that are close to the city are Surat (142 kilometres), Ahmedabad (kilometres), Udaipur (378 kilometres), Bhavnagar (300 kilometres), Bhopal (509 kilometres) and so forth.

### **4.2.1 HISTORY OF VADODARA**

Vadodara has long history that begins in 812 A.D, when the first trade settlers arrived. Up till 1297, Hindu kings controlled the imperial region of Baroda. After a bitter rivalry, the Chalukya Dynasty won an epic battle to conquer the Gupta Empire. After this time, the Rajputs of Solanki took control of it. Then, when Muslim rule expanded throughout India, the Delhi Sultans stole the control of power. These Sultans ruled the city for an extensive period of time before the Mughal emperors soon defeated them. The Maratha Gaekwads entered this area during this time and started their glorious rule. Vadodara was designated as their capital. When Maratha General Pilaji Rao Gaekwad swept the Mughals out of Songadh in 1726, the Gaekwad family's magnificent history began. In 1732, the Mughal dynasty came to an end when Maratha General Pilaji Rao Gaekwad strengthened his Maratha Campaigns in South Gujarat and established a kingdom for his family. In 1734, Damajirao, the son and successor of Pilaji Rao Gaekwad, overthrew the Mughal Armies and took control of Baroda state. The Gaekwad heirs gradually extended their reign over further areas in Gujarat, making them among the most powerful kings in the province. Up till 1947, when India gained its independence, the Gaekwad family governed the kingdom.

#### 4.2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF VADODARA DISTRICT

	No. of house-hold	Total Population	Total Male	Total Female	Total population in the age group of 0-6 yrs.	Male population in the age group of 0-6 yrs.	Female population in the age group of 0-6 yrs.
<b>Total</b>	877106	4165626	2153736	2011890	499811	263506	236305
<b>Rural</b>	417600	2099855	1077943	1021912	288758	149899	138859
<b>Urban</b>	459506	2065771	1075793	989978	211053	113607	97446

**Source: 2011 Census**

Vadodara accumulate a total area of 7546 sq.cm. According to 2011 census, the population of Vadodara District consist of 41,65,626 out of the total population of India. From the table it can be seen that the Urban population of Vadodara district is lower than the Rural population. The total male population of Vadodara district consist of 21,53,736 which higher than the female population. Total population in the age group of 0-6 years comprise of 4,99,811. Among this the male population in the age group of 0-6 consist of 2,63,506 which is higher than female population. The district's gender ratio is 934 females to 1000 males. Vadodara district is divided into 12 sub district, 25 towns and 1537 villages. The district has a population density of 552 per sq.km.

#### 4.2.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Over the past ten to fifteen years, the country's cities have seen tremendous change due to the nation's strong GDP growth, the expansion of its infrastructure, and the growth of its services sector. And one of those is Vadodara. The district's industries are the primary sources of its economy. The primary sectors of this region's economy are tobacco, glass, dairy, biotechnology, machine tools, cotton textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and engineering. Another significant component of Vadodara's economy is agriculture. Crops such as sugarcane, oilseeds, wheat, gram, tobacco, groundnut, and jowar are widely cultivated. In the state of Gujarat, Vadodara is the primary producer of fruits, flowers and pulses.

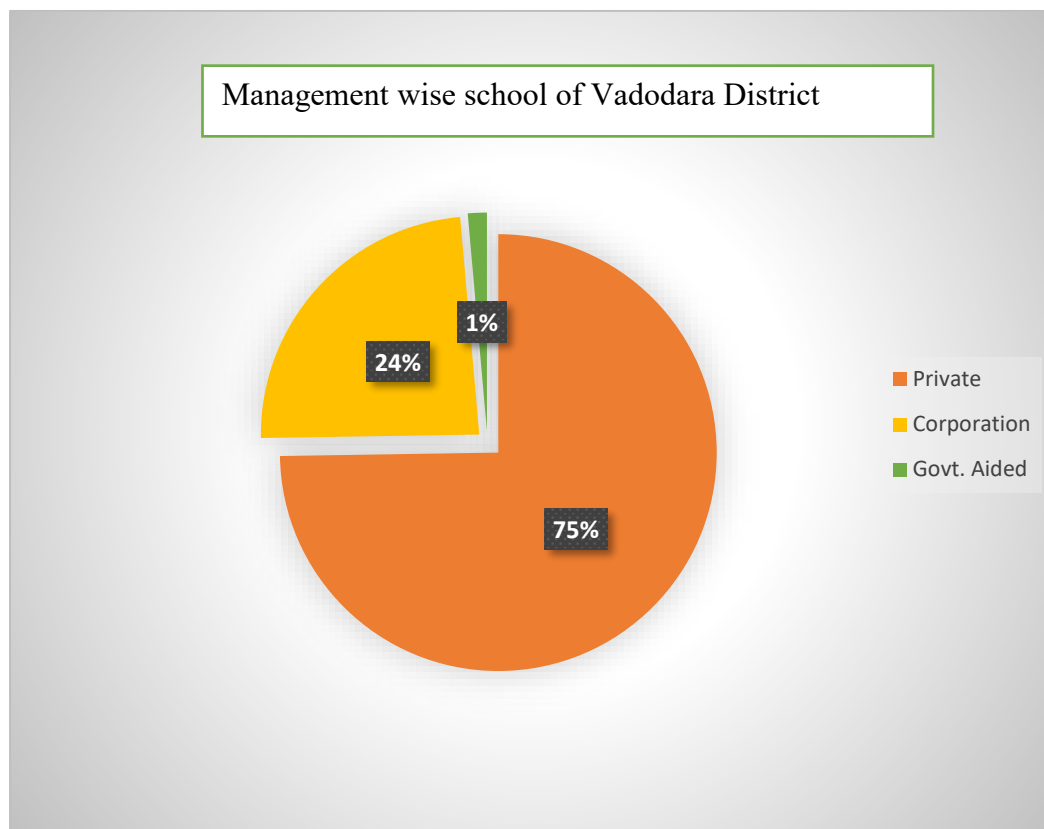
There are numerous large-scale industries, including Gujarat State Fertilizers chemicals, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited and Gujarat Alkalies and

Chemicals Limited. Every year, these industries provide huge amounts of revenue. The Vadodara Stock Exchange (VSE) is situated in Vadodara as well.

#### 4.2.3 EDUCATIONAL STATUS

According to 2011 census the total literate person of the district is 28,93,038. Total male literate consists of 16,14,087 and female literate consist of 12,78,993. The total literate person in Vadodara city is 16,64,472, out of this the portion of male literacy is 8,98,227 and female literacy is 7,66,245. Maharaja Sayajirao established the district's educational institutions and began to support education. One of Gujarat's most famous and largest universities, Maharaja Sayajirao University, is located in Vadodara. Other well-known educational institutions in this region include Babaria Institute of Technology, GSFC University, Navrachana University, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Parul Institute of Engineering and Technology, The Sigma Institute of Technology and Engineering and others.

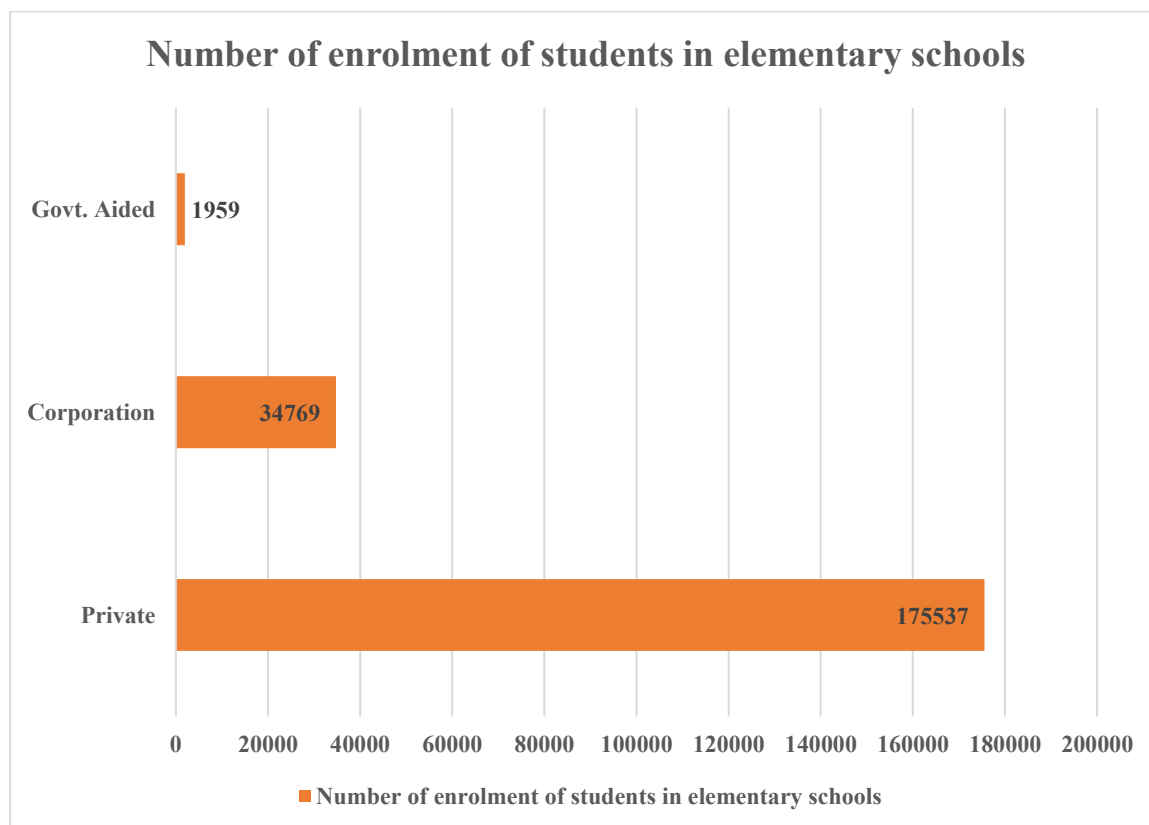
**Figure 4.3 Management wise school of Vadodara District in 2023-24**



**Source: Management Information System, 2024 (DPEO, Vadodara)**

Figure 4.3 reveals that the number of private schools in the Vadodara district surpasses other types of schools. This indicates a preference among students for better infrastructure, well-trained teachers, and a more rigorous academic curriculum. Figure 4.4 illustrates the enrolment of students in elementary schools.

**Figure 4.4 Enrolment of students in elementary schools in 2023-24**



**Source: Management Information System, 2024 (DPEO, Vadodara)**

Figure 4.4 depicts student enrolment in elementary schools for the year 2023-24, highlighting a significant preference for private schools. In contrast, government-aided schools exhibit lower enrolment numbers.

### **4.3 PROFILE OF SELECTED CBSE SCHOOL SELECTED AS STUDY SITE**

The selected school is a private un aided English medium school. The school offers curriculum from CBSE and GSEB boards. The strength of the school consists of 2000 students which include students from pre-primary to class XII from both the boards. The staff comprises of 160 teachers, 12 administrative staff and 40 non-teaching staff. 70% of school student's parents are working in various fields and are salaried person. 20% of the student's parents have different businesses. 10% students belong to RTE family. The school offers facilities of Audio-visual room, music room, dance room,

computer lab, AC classroom, auditorium, playground, and canteen facility. The school has both science and commerce stream.

Majority of the students of school comes from Nizampur, Gorwa, Chhani, Ranoli, Dashrath and GSFC area. Nizampura is a premium area in Vadodara that has reached full development. Gorwa is Vadodara's residential and business neighbourhood. Dashrath is the Vadodara city's rural administration. Ranoli is a village of Vadodara district. GSFC is an industrial township, it is a semi urban area.

For this study, grade VI students, typically aged 11yrs, 12yrs and 13 yrs. were selected as the case group. The majority of these students' fathers are salaried employees, while most of their mothers are housewives. However, five students' fathers who own a business and only a few student's mothers are working. Most of the students live in nuclear families and have siblings, though a few are single child. Approximately eighteen students attend tuition classes, whereas the majority receive help in their studies from their parents at home. The class has a higher proportion of boys than girls. Most of the students come from the Chhani and Gorwa areas, with a few from Ranoli, Dashrath, and the GSFC area.

All the selected students are from the CBSE board. There are 30 students in grade VI designated as S1 to S30. They arrive at school at 7:30 in the morning with an assembly held from 7:30 am to 8:00 am. Classes commence at 8:00 am with each period lasting 40 minutes. A 30-minute break is scheduled from 10:30 am to 11:00 am. On Tuesdays and Thursdays students have a 40-minute Group Games period. Every Saturday they participate in School Cinema.

The compulsory subjects for these students include English, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, Hindi and Computer. Additionally, they can choose between Gujarati and Sanskrit subject with 60% opting for Gujarati and 40% for Sanskrit. Students have chosen between music and dance with the majority selecting dance and a few choosing music. Drawing and yoga classes are conducted once a week.

Most students bring their own lunch boxes and only one student utilizes the breakfast facility provided by the school. Some students bring money to purchase eatables and juice from the canteen.

#### **4.4 CONCLUSION**

Since this chapter provided the explanation on demographical profile of Gujarat, Vadodara and the selected school it was also necessary to provide the social, the cultural and the economic background too to understand the nature of the case under study. The next chapter presents the analysis of this case that include their enhancement in all the ten skills.