

A Case Study on Charotar Education Society an inspiring trust for Developing “CHAROTAR” as an Educational Region

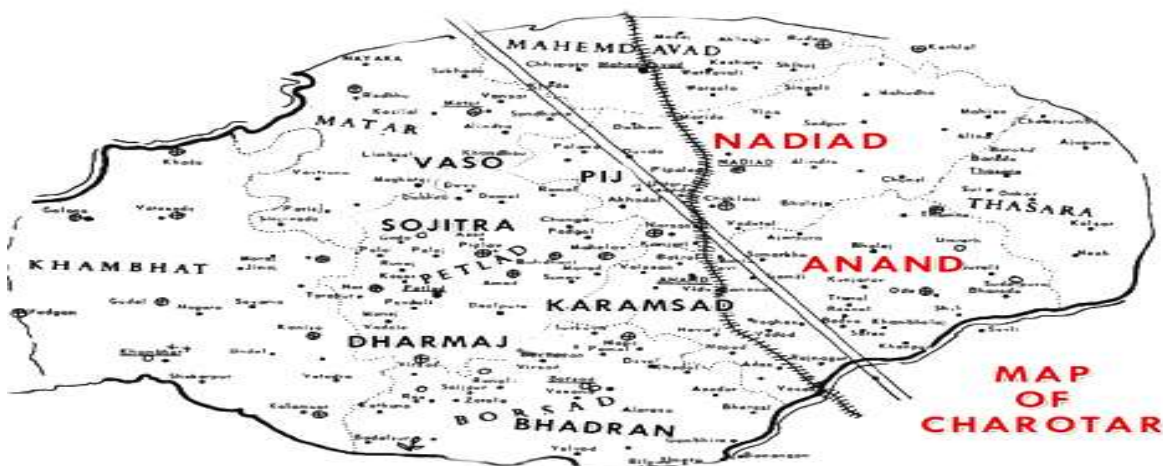
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ABSTRACT:

In recent decades, the commercialization of education has become more apparent and the need for using marketing tools is greater than before. This study aims to observe the increased effectiveness of Higher Educational Institutions in Charotar and its competitiveness. It proposes to develop the interest in enhancing the quality in Educational Institutions. It is monitored and evaluated through rapid growth of information technology, which makes sophisticated data collection possible. This study aims to create an awareness or self-competitiveness among educational institutions to enhance the quality of standard education and needs of the society and also to recognize the scale of height, which shows where we are in this globalized standard.

KEY WORDS: Globalized Standard, affordability, growing complexities, greater professionalism.

INTRODUCTION: History of Charotar



Charotar is known for its wealth and prosperity. The word itself says, it is a charu, a pot full of gold coins. The area of Charotar is educationally strong, agriculturally fertile and productive, emotionally well balanced, full of patriotism and charity and religiously no less than any tirth of India. Safety of this area is all due to the great Saint/Monk Pritam who pleased god through of his great deeds and penance .When god asked him to ask for anything. He asked safety and prosperity of area that is situated between two great rivers Mahi and Narmada. Because of the divine blessing, this area is safe from natural calamities such as flood and drought. Anand is the administrative hub of Charotar region. Vallabh Vidyanagar and Bochasan play the role of educational township and Umreth the religious city. The area of Charotar as of many great and famous stories and facts. Here are some of the cities with their identical details.

(1) Anand: Anand does not need any identities. It has world famous Amul Dairy, a symbol of faith and hard work, unity and development. It has brought wealth, prosperity as well as education in this region. (2) Vallabh Vidyanagar: It is named after great freedom fighter and statesman Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The city is well known as an education city. The city is also famous as it has top class company, the Elecon Engineering. (3) Karamsad: Karamsad city is the land of great freedom fighter Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. His early childhood and schooling was completed here. It also has a medical college which provides medical help at possibly lowest rate. (4) Umreth: It had a religiously strong background. It was once the holiest place of Charotar region. It had been the place of sants, sadhus, sanyasis, religious preachers and acharyas. (5) Bochasan: The city played a very important role in the freedom struggle of India. Once the people decided not to pay the tax as a part of non co-operation movement and played a model role. (6) Bhadran: It is one of the ancient villages of India. We find bricks that are found at Mohen-Jo-Daro. We find a very beautiful temple of Goddess Bhadrakali on the bank of Malav Lake. (7) Borsad: The city had historical past. It has a glorious history of the Thakors and Peshwas. It had witnessed many historical battles. During the time of Peshwas it had great importance. Even in the time of British rule it remained in the fore front. (8) Adas: It is popularly known as the land of historical battles. Even during “Quit India” movement five young boys were killed in police firing. People celebrate their martyrdom every year on 18th August as the “Martyr Day” in their memory. (9) Sojitra: When Khambhat was a major port Sojitra emerged as an important industrial center. It was a very important city of business, money lenders and artisans. (10) Dharmaj: The village people of this place settled all across India and foreign and helped, donated thousands of rupees to make their native place prosperous. (11) Khambhat: Once it was one of the busiest port of Gujarat. It is a famous tourist place of Gujarat and also a well-known trade center. It had a golden time when it saw ships loaded with pearls, coral jewels to travel faraway places in the world. (12) Borriavi: One of the well-developed education cities of the area Boriavi has top schools and colleges. The people of this city celebrate the ‘Potato Festival’ every summer that symbolizes thankfulness to god and motherland. It has many industries as symbol of development. (13) Villages (Gam) in Charotar: There are many other villages and cities like Tarapur, Ras, Lambhvel etc. which have their own qualities and development in several direction. The people of Charotar area are modern, literate, hardworking and calculative. During various festivals like Navaratri, Janmashami, Rathyatra and Ganesh Chaturthi they express unity, love and brotherhood. During Diwali, Idd and New Year they meet one another and wish happy and prosperous life. Everyday life of this area starts in the very early morning. Village people go to farms for their routine work, farming. Students go to cities for their higher studies. Employees go to city for their work.

Charotar Education Society, Anand

Any mission started at any time is usually transformed into a tradition in course of time. For any creative work it is essential for a person to be associated with it emotionally. Motibhai Amin's empathy – spirit played a pivotal role in the establishment of Charotar Education Society, Anand. Motibhai was aware of the inconvenience of the students who had to commute to Petlad from the rural areas of Charotar. The students were facing a number of problems like lodging, boarding and financial problems too. The students from the rural areas could not afford to travel to Vadodara, Pune, or Mumbai. Motibhai and his colleagues managed for the boarding facilities in Petlad on 16th January 1906.

Motibhai's student Mr. Bhokre became the first superintendent of the boarding established in Petlad. After passing metric examination Mr. Bhokre had to give up his studies because of family liabilities and financial problems. It was Motibhai who inspired and co-operated Mr. Bhokre to complete his graduation. He remained jobless even after being a graduate so he suggested Motibhai to establish an Education Society in the area of Charotar. But Motibhai did not welcome his suggestion due to monetary issues. Mr. Bhokre joined college for further studies and in his absence his student Ambalal Patel from Sojitra rendered his services as the superintendent of the Boarding. Ambalal Patel once again suggested Motibhai to set up an Education Society when he had to join college to study further.

The students who left the Boarding and joined college impressed the other students by their virtues like simplicity and hard work. Motibhai established Old Boarding Association with the help of Ambalal Patel and 15 to 20 students were about to complete their graduation. It was really a golden opportunity to take advantage of these students to promote the mission of education in Charotar.

Ultimately Motibhai implemented Ambalal's and Bhokre's suggestions and established Charotar Education Society in 1914. The fourth sitting of Old Boards Association at Bandhani (Ta. Petlad) was held. This proposal was put before the students and after giving much thought to it, it was decided to establish in Charotar an institution like Deccan Education Society.

Later on the volunteers met together and discussed where to establish the institution and how to manage for the finance. In the beginning there were three volunteers, Ambalal Motibhai Patel from Sojitra, Shri Bhikhabhai Kuberbhai Patel from Karamsad. They were appointed at Borsad from 3-1-1915 and the third one Govardhan Kalidas Patel was appointed at Vaso. Then Motibhai went to Pune and with the help of the volunteers of Deccan Education Society studied the constitution of that institution and minutely observed the method of administration. By utilizing it as the foundation, he temporarily planned the administration of Charotar Education Society.

In October 1915 for the further discussion it was sent to the friends who were interested in the field of Education. The plan was welcomed and several suggestions for corrections were made. As the conclusion of the discussion the announcement of the establishment of Charotar Education Society was made at the 10th Annual Conference held at Petlad Boarding House. The next day an emergency meeting was conducted and Mr. R.P. Paranjaye, Principal of Fergusson College and volunteer of Deccan Education Society, Pune was specially invited to preside over the meeting. The guidance of the experienced members of Deccan Education Society was sought for framing the plan of the society. The suggestions by Motibhai were discussed in their presence.

At the end, it was unanimously concluded that Anand is the most suitable centre for the establishment of an educational institution. The land between the railway station and the residential area of Anand was selected for the purpose. The seeds of Education were sown by Motibhai in Charotar in 1916, the geographical place between the rivers Vatrak and Mahi. One of the Alumni of Petlad Boarding advised the leaders of Anand to hand over the administration of English Medium School to Charotar Education Society. A group of leaders was sent to Motibhai to request him to do the needful in this matter. Motibhai did not have man power or money

power to shoulder this responsibility. He accepted the demands of the representatives on the following conditions:

1. The residents of Anand will not interfere in the administration of the school.
2. They should pay Rs. 2000/- to compensate the loss during the first three years.

These conditions were accepted by the enthusiastic people of Anand. But it became an acid test for Motibhai. He agreed to shoulder this responsibility with reluctance and started managing the school by appointing two teachers. Later on the same school was named as Dadabhai Naoroji High School. The prestige of this school brought name and fame to Motibhai also. Motibhai Amin was awarded the title 'The Pearl of Charotar' by Gandhiji. Shri Ramanlal Desai, the writer titled him 'The Pearl of Mahisagar'. Shri Thakkarbapa bestowed him with the title 'Divya Dayadharmi'.

In this way, it was a new experience of running a school with the policies of the Society. Motibhai Amin sent the teachers through the society and he also gathered the people of Anand and gave an explanation of the policy of the Society that will be helpful in running the school. He also expressed his expectation of building up the school soon. Later on a resolution was passed on September 10th, 1916 at Vaso, that the society should have its own independent organisation. And for the construction of the building Rs. 30,000/- and 10 acres of land and for expenses annually Rs. 1200/- was accepted to be paid by the elders of Anand. Then New English School of Anand will be known as a High School and it will be considered as a part of the Society.

A meeting of the counsellors was held on 15th October 1916 at Petlad to discuss various matters for a proper and systematic establishment of the organisation in Anand. And also to discuss the important issues and decide the objectives of the society. The structure of the society was also worked out with the establishment of the society since the society was founded with the ideals of morality and in order to accomplish it, it was inevitable to work out early.

There are four parts of the management according to the constitution.

- (A) Council of Society
- (B) Governing Body of Society
- (C) Trustees of the Society
- (D) Volunteers of Society

All these parts are associated with one other and assist one another.

Council of Society:

The council consisted of seven members who were elected from among all the members of the society like patrons, vice patrons, donors, fellows and volunteers. The council members had to select the Chairman from among them. Every three year the council was elected and the members elected earlier were also eligible to submit their candidatures.

The activities of the Society:

To achieve its objectives the society itself will carry out the following activities:

- 1) Where there is need and convenience
 - a) Boarding House
 - b) Boarding School
 - c) Schools

- d) Functions of upper standards
- e) Libraries
- f) Establishment of physical education schools
- 2) The private institutions doing above mentioned activities be brought under the management.
- 3) The poor and intelligent students be helped to study abroad through loan fund or scholarship fund.
- 4) To accept Rs. 250/- and more education related trust fund and to administer according to the terms agreed upon.
- 5) Competitions on general subjects or book knowledge be organised. Also sport gatherings where students get physical education be held.
- 6) In brief to carry out the activities as per rules.

At the time of establishment 115 students were registered and approximately more than six thousand rupees help was received. Almost all of those activities listed in the purpose of the society had been undertaken and from the date of establishment the organization started functioning as the Society's Constitution.

Contribution of the Highschool towards the National Freedom Fight:

- 1) Kheda Satyagrah (1917-18)
- 2) Non Co-operation Movement (1920)
- 3) Jhanda Satyagrah (1923)
- 4) Borsad Satyagrah (1923-24)
- 5) 1927 Flood and Relief works
- 6) Dandikuch (1930)
- 7) Congress convention performance (1938)
- 8) Quit India Movement (1942)
- 9) The role of the volunteers of Charotar Education Society in National Freedom fight.
- 10) The contribution of the teachers of highschool in the National Freedom fight.
- 11) The teacher of D.N. Highschool. Shri Vitthalbhai J. Patel, looted the post-offices.

Before Mahatma Gandhiji initiated transformation in the field of education in Gujarat, Charotar Education Society was an actively working organisation for education in Kheda district. At this time, there was an outbreak of the devastating plague. A large number of people died of this disease. The villagers moved away from the village and built tents to be safe from the disease. Twenty five of their tents were destroyed in fire and in this situation the students helped and worked hard with the villagers in shifting and building up new tents.

KHEDA SATYAGRAH (1917-18):

The next year after the establishment of Charotar Education Society, Charotar received the wrath of nature. Because of excess rainfall the monsoon crops were affected, the cattle fodders were destroyed. Farmer's miseries knew no bounds. It was their expectation and demand too that the government should show concern and their revenue should be waved. But the government officials and the English Bureaucrats did not bother for the farmers. On 20th March the historical event known as Kheda Satyagrah took place. The government seized the farmer's movable – immovable properties for auction. When this agitation of the farmers against the government was going on, there were 195 students studying in D. N. High School. The students of schools and boarding were being educated and trained with the principle of fearlessness, self-help and public-service. The goals of the students were directed towards social service. The students of D. N. High School were encouraged to join their fight.

NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT:

The fame of Charotar Education Society was increasing day by day. In 1919-20, the strength of students reached up to 318. In the same year, due to protest against the Rolat Act, the atmosphere across the country became explosive. Gandhiji went around the country and gave the message to hold disobedience against the

British government. In Calcutta on 8/9 September, 1920 a special session of Congress met, in which the resolution of non-co-operation was passed. After returning from Calcutta, with Sardar Patel the leaders of Gujarat started to cultivate referendum to make all the schools in Gujarat non-cooperative. The impact of this resolution was seen on Charotar Education Society and D. N. High School was linked with Gujarat Vidhyapith, Ahmedabad. During this movement, Shri Bhikhabhai inspired the students to join the struggle having the goal of education and to sustain the organisation. During this non-co-operation movement the students participated in picketing liquor shops and the shops selling foreign goods. The funds of Rs. 256/- were sent to 'Tilak Swaraj Fund'. To help the people in Orissa during famine the students of Charotar Education Society collected funds by observing fast and sent them the saved amount. To keep this movement high-strung, the students of Charotar Education Society did various glorifying activities and some students also became absorbed in promoting Khadi.

THE ROLE OF THE PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF CHAROTAR EDUCATION SOCIETY IN THE NATIONAL FREEDOM FIGHT:

The president of the society, Vitthalbhai Zaverbhai Patel, was kept in prison as he was a member of the committee that was declared illegal by the General Assembly. He was in captivity for around six months. He was kept in the jail of Madras (Chennai) in 'A' section. The vice-president was also imprisoned for six months against a futile case of picketing. But because of his fair hearings he was relieved and the case against him was also withdrawn. The Chairman of the society, Shri Dadubhai Desai, was the dictator of the committee declared illegal in Kheda district and so he too was imprisoned for five months and a penalty of Rs. 500/- was fined and if the penalty was not paid an additional one and a half month imprisonment was sentenced. He was kept captive in jail in 'A' section. The volunteer candidate of the society, Shri Umedbhai Naranbhai Patel, was arrested and kept in the jail of Nasik. His sentence was not yet completed and in a pamphlet named Cyclostyle his name was not printed as the editor. A second case was charged against him in this matter and he was imprisoned for two months and Rs. 100/- penalty was charged. If the penalty was not paid an additional one month imprisonment was sentenced. The Deputy Collector of the District tempted him to relieve him if he gave a written promise of not getting involved in other fights in future. But Shri Umedbhai did not accept it.

THE ROLE OF THE TEACHERS OF ANAND IN THE NATIONAL FREEDOM FIGHT:

In Anand, the teachers of D. N. High School, Shri Ravjibhai Chaturbhai Patel, Ishwarbhai J. Patel and his brother Shri Vitthalbhai J. Patel participated in the national freedom fight.

The ex-students of D. N. High School and the director of Vallabh Vidhyalaya, Shri Shivabhai Gokalbhai Patel headed a procession in Borsad. When they reached the inn they were attacked by the policemen to split up the procession. Shri Shivabhai Gokalbhai stood at his place steadfast and he was beaten up so badly that he fell unconscious. He was fractured in one hand. He was taken to nearby public place where he was arrested and taken to government hospital.

Early morning at 4'o clock the buggy driver was taking post of the collector from Mahemdabad, where Shri Pashabhai, Shri Vitthalbhai and their companion Abdulbhai were hiding at the side of the road all ready for robbery. The buggy driver was dozing off while driving. They tied a rope at a tree and as soon as the buggy was near they pulled the rope and stopped the buggy. Two of them climbed the buggy and made the driver unconscious by making him smell chloroform and they stole the stamps costing 80 thousand rupees.

Ishwarbhai J. Patel was the principal of D. N. High School and as the movement of 1942 began, on 9th August the procession by the students of D. N. High School was lathi charged. As a revolt against this, the very next day Shri Ishwarbhai J. Patel resigned from the post of principal and joined the movement for freedom. The school remained closed for six months. He also helped those in treating the ones who got injured in Adas firing. At that time, Sardar Patel was leading the cabinet of Vadodara state. Once Sardar Patel was to visit Vadodara and for his welcome a team of one hundred volunteers was present and a procession was organised. And this team was headed by Shri Ishwarbhai J. Patel. The procession of Sardar Patel was attacked by many hurdle-

creators and Shri Ishwarbhai along with his volunteers fought bravely. All the tents were destroyed in fire and so the meeting was postponed to the next day. On their way back, the team was again attacked and Shri Ishwarbhai was injured.

The military forces were supplied butter and cream through Polson Dairy of Anand. Shri Ishwarbhai J. Patel decided to stop these supplies. He and Shri Chimanbhai Desai of village Bakrol started a journey to explain the people to stop the milk administrators. They travelled to many villages like Bandhni, Mahelav, Changa, Sunav, etc. Shri Chotubhai Purani and his colleagues were at a hide-out at Vadodara. Shri Ishwarbhai brought bombs to Umreth and Anand from Chotubhai Purani. He actively participated in robbery and threatening-dealing activities. On 4th May, 1943 Ishwarbhai J. Patel was arrested from Anand and sent to Sabarmati Jail.

In this way, apart from education the students, volunteers, president, chairman and even the teachers had the desire to sacrifice everything for the sake of freedom of their motherland. The dark period of slavery ended in 1947. When the motherland became free from the bondages of the British Empire, at midnight of 14th August, the Society was lightened to give a grand welcome to freedom of the Nation.

Charotar Education Society, Anand, which was established on 16th April 1916 by the Gem of Charotar Shri Motibhai Amin Saheb with a view to developing higher education in the Charotar Pradesh, the region between the Mahi and Vatrak rivers extending from Vasad to Kheda. The Constitution of the Society was framed by Late Shri Vitthalbhai Patel, the elder brother of Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel, who played an active role in the preparation of the Indian Constitution.

In the beginning the Society was managed well by the brothers Shri Ishwarbhai J. Patel and Late Shri Vitthalbhai J. Patel, Shri Ishwarbhai J. Patel had been the Vice Chancellor of international universities as well as the Vice Chancellor of many universities of Gujarat. Late Shri Vitthalbhai J. Patel is in real sense, the Charotar Education Society is spread over 41 acres of land and has 4 big campuses in which K.G. to P.G. education is provided to the needful students. The society runs P.T.C., B.Ed., Arts, Commerce and Science degree colleges and has also started P.G. self financed courses in Science and Arts.

Project SANGAM: A complete web Portal of CES.

IT CELL has designed a concept to launch web portal for all school/colleges managed by Charotar Education Society, Anand. The Web portal is designed with Social Media touch so any user can attach to visit Information provided on Portal.

www.cesociety.in. This project works under IT CELL

Project SANDESH: A Messaging Solution

Whatsapp facility has been established for student's query and infrastructure maintenance. This project works under IT CELL.

Project ADITYA: Solar Power System

Solar power plant has been established to generate power by using natural resource. Generated power use in Laboratories and classes.

Project VARUN:

Water Recycling and water conservation plant has been established

Project EKLAVYA:

Prepare student for Life skill, personality development and ICT for overall progress.

Project E-GYAN:

Collecting, storing and retrieving the material from World Wide Web in form of presentation, eBook, animation, visuals, etc for the student's preparation.

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