

## Chapter XV

### EDUCATION AND CULTURE

#### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Though historical evidence about educational institutions in the district during the Hindu period is lacking, yet from the inscriptions<sup>1</sup> engraved on the hill in Tosham, we may infer that some system of education was prevalent as a rock edict would otherwise hardly exist. Nor is definite information available about educational and cultural institutions in the areas now comprising the district, during the Muslim period. There is also no record of the existence of any large educational institution before the introduction of the modern system of the nineteenth century. The only places where some sort of education was imparted appears to have been the religious schools in temples and mosques especially at places where the population of a particular community was comparatively concentrated.

These institutions did not conform to any common syllabus. Female education was neglected, there were no indigenous institutions exclusively for girls. Female education was confined to religious instruction. Hindu girls learnt Deva-nagari script to enable them to read their religious books while the Muhammadan girls learnt passages from the Quran, usually at home where a few gathered for the purpose. There was a private girls school at Kaliana to which Muhammadan girls went to learn religious books.

The beginning of western education may be traced to first district school established at Bhiwani in 1864. It taught Lande and Mahajani as well as the ordinary Urdu course. In 1883-84, the number of schools in the then Bhiwani tahsil rose to 5 including 4 vernacular primary and 1 middle school<sup>2</sup>. The middle school was at Bhiwani and the primary schools were at Tosham, Kairu, Tigrana and Bhiwani. The Bhiwani District School soon after became an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School. It was provided with a boarding house. It was maintained from municipal funds. Female education remained virtually neglected during this period. Except for a Baptist Mission Girls School at Bhiwani,<sup>3</sup> there was no other institution in the tahsil exclusively for girls.

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1. These inscriptions date back to 4th or 5th century A.D.

2. *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 61.

3. *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1892, p. 225.

Two Zamindari schools were opened during the period 1881-91 by the District Board. They were intended to supply sons of Zamindars and Kamins with really needful rudimentary education, such as simple reading, counting and accounts. These schools used to remain closed during harvesting.

The pace of education was even slower in the areas under princely states. Until 1890, indigenous education was imparted in a school maintained by the Jind State at Charkhi Dadri. It was not till 1889 that the Charkhi Dadri institution became a vernacular middle school. In 1891, three primary schools<sup>1</sup> were opened at Kaliaana, Ranila and Dadri and the vernacular middle school at Charkhi Dadri was converted to an anglo-vernacular school. Female education was still confined to religious instruction only.

Loharu tahsil, formerly a State, had no recognised educational institution till 1935<sup>2</sup>. It had only an Islamia Maktab which imparted religious instruction to Muslims, and a Hindu Pathshala in which, besides reading and writing some arithmetic was taught to shopkeepers' sons. But these institutions were deserted during harvest time<sup>3</sup>. In 1934, it had only 5 unrecognised educational institutions for males, with only 160 scholars on their rolls.

Writing about education, P.J. Fagan observed as follows in the *Hissar District Gazetteer*, 1915 :—

“As a general rule, however, the majority of the children taught in all these schools are either the sons of officials or of people of the shopkeeper class. The value of education is as yet, as the figures of literacy show, not understood by the great mass of the agricultural population”<sup>4</sup>.

While there was an expansion of education after 1915, it was not of any great proportions, and was substantially confined to the well-to-do classes. A great impetus, however, came after Independance and even female education started expanding rapidly.

The following figures show the vast expansion of education during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 :—

Institution/year 1	Number of institutions			Number of students		
	Govt. 2	Private 3	Total 4	Boys 5	Girls 6	Total 7
<b>Colleges</b>						
1972-73	1	5	6	3,241	469	3,710

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 329.

2. *Loharu State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1936, Table 51.

3. *Hissar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Loharu State)*, 1915, p. 20.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 241.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	2	5	7	4,073	601	4,674
1974-75	2	6	8	5,156	790	5,946
1975-76	2	6	8	4,021	826	4,847
1976-77	2	6	8	4,122	862	4,984
<b>Higher Secondary Schools</b>						
1972-73	7	2	9	5,767	2,546	8,313
1973-74	7	2	9	5,820	2,748	8,568
1974-75	7	2	9	6,349	2,930	9,279
1975-76	7	2	9	6,352	3,004	9,356
1976-77	7	2	9	5,894	2,701	8,595
<b>High Schools</b>						
1972-73	88	6	94	39,691	7,325	47,016
1973-74	88	6	94	41,597	7,546	49,143
1974-75	90	6	96	40,787	7,461	48,248
1975-76	90	8	98	42,948	8,806	51,754
1976-77	90	8	98	40,374	8,763	49,137
<b>Middle Schools</b>						
1972-73	73	1	74	14,966	3,926	18,892
1973-74	74	1	75	14,698	3,998	18,696
1974-75	74	1	75	14,481	4,448	18,929
1975-76	74	1	75	15,488	4,921	20,929
1976-77	74	1	75	16,469	5,499	21,968
<b>Primary Schools</b>						
1972-73	400	8	408	31,594	10,197	41,791
1973-74	413	8	421	31,569	10,841	42,410
1974-75	418	9	427	32,456	11,462	43,918
1975-76	415	9	424	33,354	13,185	46,539
1976-77	415	9	424	32,492	13,211	45,703

## EDUCATION OF WOMEN

Till recently women education had lagged well behind that of men. It was only during the last decade of the nineteenth century that a non-aided girls school was started at Bhiwani by the Baptist Mission. In 1915, it had only 30 pupils. The first Municipal Board Primary School for Girls had been opened at Bhiwani in about 1900. Deva-nagari was taught as the pupils were nearly all Hindus. There were no arrangements for higher education for girls. Even in 1947, there was no high school for girls in a town like Bhiwani.

In the Dadri area, in 1904, there was one private girls school at Kaliana where Muslim girls were imparted instruction in Arabic religious books.

Female education was entirely neglected in Loharu State where there was no school.

Women education thus improved only after Independence, when voluntary organizations like the Sanatan Dharam Sabha, the Arya Samaj and others opened a number of schools for girls. In 1976-77, the district was well advanced in women's education and there were 41 primary, 10 middle, 14 high and higher secondary schools exclusively for girls. Most other schools, particularly in the rural areas, are co-educational. Presently there are two degree colleges for women, one at Bhiwani (Adarsh Mahila Mahavidyalaya) and the other at Charkhi Dadri (Saraswati College for Women). Co-education is practised in most of the other degree colleges in the district.

The following table shows the number of institutions exclusively for girl students at primary, middle, high/higher secondary and college level in the district during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 :—

Type of institution	Number of institutions				
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Primary	35	41	41	41	41
Middle	8	10	10	10	10
High/Higher Secondary	11	12	12	14	14
Colleges	1	1	2	2	2



After the formation of the district, a special programme was drawn up for the promotion of girls' education. A composite hostel under this scheme was constructed by the Public Works Department for the Government Girls High School, Tosham, and it started functioning from March 1975.

#### EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

Before Independence, no particular effort was made in education for the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. They remained educationally the most backward section of society. After 1947, however, Government vigorously directed policy towards the eradication of illiteracy among them.

The students belonging to these classes are provided with various facilities by way of reserved seats in professional and technical institutions, exemption from payment of tuition fees, the reimbursing of examination fees and also by direct financial assistance in the form of stipends. School books are supplied to them free of cost in the classes IX to XI. Free college education is also given to students of these Classes. Despite these concessions literacy among these Classes is still low, as they prefer to employ their children on odd jobs to supplement the family income, and are not yet alive to the benefits of education.

The following table shows the enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes students in different institutions in the district during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 :—

Institution/year 1	Number of students		
	Boys 2	Girls 3	Total 4
<b>Primary Schools</b>			
1972-73	4,424	799	5,223
1973-74	4,389	863	5,252
1974-75	4,399	770	5,169
1975-76	4,559	999	5,558
1976-77	5,231	1,181	6,412
<b>Middle Schools</b>			
1972-73	1,838	362	2,200

1	2	3	4
1973-74	1,885	310	2,195
1974-75	1,761	386	2,147
1975-76	2,183	366	2,549
1976-77	2,061	462	2,523

**High/Higher Secondary Schools**

1972-73	5,447	493	5,940
1973-74	5,702	436	6,138
1974-75	5,624	477	6,101
1975-76	8,021	937	8,958
1976-77	5,327	529	5,856

**Colleges**

1972-73	262	4	266
1973-74	197	—	197
1974-75	300	7	307
1975-76	243	1	244
1976-77	305	12	317

**LITERACY**

According to the 1911 Census<sup>1</sup>, there were 6,411 (27 per cent) literates in areas now comprising the Bhiwani district (excluding Bawani Khera tahsil). Literacy among males was 4.9 per cent while it was 08 per cent in the case of females. Literacy among females was particularly low in the Dadri tahsil where only .03 per cent were literate. In 1931, the percentage of total literates declined to 2.2 per cent and that of males to 4.2 per cent, but the percentage of literacy among females showed a marginal increase to 0.4 per cent.

With the expansion of educational facilities after Independence, literacy

1. Figures have been compiled from the number of literate persons in 1911, separately for Bhiwani, Loharu and Dadri tahsils but do not include the number of literate persons in the Bawani Khera tahsil.

took a significant upward trend. According to the 1961 Census, the percentage of total literates in the present district areas worked out to 17.2 per cent, and that of males and females respectively to 27.5 per cent and 5.4 per cent

The table<sup>1</sup> below gives the extent of literacy in rural and urban areas of the present district as revealed by the census of 1971 :—

	Total population			Literate and educated			Literacy ratio		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Urban	1,03,188	56,123	47,065	43,584	29,346	14,238	42.24	52.29	30.25
Rural	6,54,829	3,46,933	3,07,896	1,41,006	1,18,062	21,944	21.53	34.54	7.13
Total:	7,58,017	4,03,056	3,54,961	1,84,590	1,48,408	36,182	24.4	36.8	102

In 1971, 42.24 per cent of the urban population (52.29 per cent of males and 30.25 per cent of females) and 21.53 per cent of the rural population (34.54 per cent of males and 7.13 per cent of females) were literate as against the literacy ratio of 51 per cent for the urban population (59.12 per cent of males and 41.48 per cent of females) and 21.27 per cent for the rural population (32.57 per cent of males and 9.24 per cent of females) for the State as a whole

#### EDUCATIONAL SET-UP

The District Education Officer is responsible for the administration and control of all primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools. He is directly under the administrative control of the Director, Public Instruction, Haryana, Chandigarh. The District Education Officer is assisted by One Deputy District Education Officer and three Sub-Divisional Education Officers<sup>2</sup>. For rural areas he is helped by 10 Block Education Officers, 2 of whom are females. The area of operation of each B.E.O. is normally coterminous with the development block. Though there are seven development blocks, the Education Department has divided the district into 10 blocks.<sup>3</sup> An Assistant Education Officer looks after the promotion of physical education in primary and middle schools.

**Pre-primary schools.**—A systematic pre-primary education is of recent origin. The district lags behind in this field. But for few nursery schools run by

1. Source : (i) *Census of India 1971, District Census Handbook, Hisar District, 1974.*

(ii) *Census of India 1971, District Census Handbook, Mahendragarh District, 1973.*

(iii) *Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1973-74.*

2. Though there are two Civil Sub-Divisions, the Education Department has divided the district into three Sub-Divisions, viz. Bhiwani, Dadri and Loharu.

3. Bhiwani I, Bhiwani II, Dadri I, Dadri II, Badhara, Bawani Khara, Tosham, Bahl, Satnali and Loharu.



private bodies there is no pre-primary or nursery school run by the Government.

**Primary and basic schools.**—These cover five years. Since April 1, 1961, primary education has been made compulsory and free. By March 31, 1977, there were 424 primary schools and thus almost every village had one.

**Middle schools.**—The introduction of compulsory primary education is having impact on the enrolment at the middle stage. The pupil teacher ratio of 30:1 has been adopted for this stage and education is free in all Government institutions. On March 31, 1977, there were 75 middle schools in the district.

**Secondary schools.**—For a majority of students, secondary education is of a terminal character; a limited number only can pursue higher education. This postulates that secondary schools should offer a variety of courses calculated to meet the requirements of those who wish to earn a livelihood after completing secondary education, besides providing a broad base for admission to higher courses of study. With this objective some high schools were converted into higher secondary pattern. Since the conversion involves complex problems like funds for additional buildings and equipment and adequate trained personnel, progress has been slow. There were 7 Government and 2 privately managed higher secondary schools and 92 Government and 6 privately managed high schools in the district on March 31, 1977.

#### MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

The medium of instruction in the district is Hindi. According to the policy adopted by the State Government in April 1967, the teaching of Hindi as the first compulsory language and as medium of instruction begins from class 1. English is taught from the 6th class as a second compulsory language. Sanskrit, Urdu or Telgu is taught as a third compulsory language in classes 7 and 8. Safeguards have also been provided for linguistic minorities. The teaching of Urdu/Panjabi as an additional subject from the 1st primary class is provided if there are 10 students in a class or 40 in a primary school or primary department of middle/high/higher secondary schools, desirous to study this language. But the medium of instruction and the first language even for these schools remains Hindi.

#### INCENTIVES

In order to encourage the education of boys and girls belonging to poor families, a reduced scale of fee is charged from them. The education is free



for all whose family income is less than Rs. 1,000 per annum in the case of boys and less than Rs. 3,000 per annum in the case of girls. Boys whose family income is between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 are charged fee at half rates. Boys whose family income exceeds Rs. 3,000 per annum are charged fee at full rates whereas the girls in this category are charged fee at half rates.

The students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, who are studying in 9th, 10th and 11th classes, are given stipends at the rate of Rs. 8 per mensem under the State Harijan Welfare Scheme, provided the income of their parents/guardians does not exceed Rs. 1,800 per annum. They are also allowed refund of examination fees. Scheduled Castes are exempt from the payment of tuition fee, but the students belonging to Other Backward Classes are allowed this concession subject to the above income condition.

Scheduled Castes are also given assistance under the Government of India Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme. This includes refund of examination fee, tuition fee and other compulsory charges. The rate of assistance varies from Rs. 27 to Rs. 75 according to different income slabs.

No tuition fee is charged from the children of serving defence personnel or of defence personnel who have been killed or disabled during national emergency.

#### COLLEGES (INCLUDING TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL)

The origin of college education in the district can be traced back to 1944 when Vaish College was established at Bhiwani and that of technical education to 1943 when the Technological Institute of Textiles was founded. The next decade saw the birth of only one college, the K.M. Teachers' Training College imparting instruction for B.Ed. Course. At present there are nine colleges; 2 of these are run by the Government and 7 by privately managed bodies. All these colleges are affiliated to the Kurukshetra University.<sup>1</sup>

**Government College, Bhiwani.**— The scheme for the construction of buildings for a Government College at a cost of Rs. 64.96 lakh was approved in two phases during December 1971 and February 1973. The institution came into existence in July 1971, as Government College, Bhiwani, at first located in the hostel of the I.T.I. on the Hansi

1. All these institutions were previously affiliated to the Panjab University, Chandigarh but from the academic session 1973-74, these have been affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

Road. The foundation stone of the new collaage was laid on July 22, 1972. It was inaugurated on January 17, 1975. Initially providing instruction for a 3-year Degree Course in humanities only, it has developed into a multi-faculty college, functioning in two shifts and having post graduate classes as well. It has its own library containing 13,673 books. It also brings out annually a magazine named PINAKI.

In 1976-77, the college had on its rolls 1,273 students (1,224 boys and 49 girls) including 80 students belonging to Scheduled Castes and 108 to Backward Classes(all boys). It had 75 members on its teaching staff. It had one N.S.S. Unit and two N.C.C. Companies.

Its campus covering about 52 acres (21 hectares) of land provides blocks for Arts, Science and Commerce groups, a commodious library, extensive playgrounds, hostel accomodation for students and residential accomodation for the staff. There is also provision for an auditorium, a swimming pool, and additional hostel and staff quarters.

**Vaish College, Bhiwani.**—It is one of the oldest educational institutions of the State. Pioneers of education in Bhiwani formed a Vaish Sabha to promote education. A pathshala was established for teaching of Hindi on Magha 5, 1966 B. K. (A.D. 1908). With constant cooperation and guidance from late Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, prominent freedom fighter of Haryana and donations from philanthropists, the pathshala was turned into a middle school and soon raised to a high school. In the forties of the 20th century, the Vaish Mahavidyalaya Trust was formed. Land was donated by Seth Kirori Mal. The Vaish College came into being in 1944 on the Railway Road. Beacuse of financial difficulties, the Kirori Mal Charity Trust took over the college in 1953. Though named after a particular community, the college has always served all the communities.

Initially providing instruction up to degree course in humanities only, it has developed into a multifaculty college. Now it offers courses in humanities, science and commerce up to the degree level. It also offers honours courses in Hindi, English and Mathematics. An honours course in Psychology was started from 1974-75. The college started M.A. classes in Hindi from 1975-76.

In 1976-77, the college had on its rolls 1,580 students (1,493 boys and 87 girls) including 76 students (74 boys and 2 girls) and 118 students (all boys) belonging respectively to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. It had 52 members on its teaching staff. It also had N.S.S. and N.C.C. Units.

The college library contains 27,160 books. It is housed in a new building built in 1969 on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the college. It subscribed to more than hundred periodicals, Indian as well as foreign. A book-bank, with a grant of Rs. 20,000 from the University Grant Commission, has been set up in the library to help deserving and needy students.

The College has vast playgrounds and equipment for games and sports. It publishes a magazine annually.

**Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.**—Established in 1943, it is a unique institution with a large composite textile mill attached to it for providing practical training and research under actual industrial conditions. It is situated on the Tosham Road.

The institute offers both under-graduate and post-graduate courses to 308 Indian and foreign students (1976-77).

To begin with, the institute started Artisan and Certificate Courses and later introduced a Three-Year Diploma Course in Spinning/Weaving Technology. It was then affiliated to the Department of Industries. It was upgraded to the degree level in 1952, and was affiliated to the Panjab University for the B.Sc. Textile Degree Course. To keep pace with the developments in the man-made fibres and fabric processing techniques, a parallel degree course in Textile Chemistry and a post-graduate course in Textile Technology was started from 1971.

Apart from the mill, a new workshop of ultra-modern design was constructed in 1962 at a cost of Rs. 14 lakh to provide additional facilities for training and research for students.

The institute possesses a Textile Testing House, well equipped with modern precision instruments, both mechanical and electronic, for physical, mechanical and chemical testing of fibres, yarn and fabrics, natural and man-made. Apart from training students, this Testing House undertakes testing, investigations and research projects. It provides technical and consultative service to the industry and to other agencies.

Its spacious library contains over 6,000 books and 3,100 bound periodicals. In addition, the library subscribes to 40 technical journals and magazines from India and abroad. The library has almost all the available books on textile subjects as well as many rare and out of print volumes.



It is a residential institute. The newly constructed open air theatre provides excellent facilities for cultural programmes. The institute has got its own 35 mm double projector to exhibit feature films to students. It has extensive playgrounds. Participation in sports is compulsory for all the students.

Till December 1976, 1,073 technologists had graduated from the institute in addition to 185 diploma holders.

**Kirori Mal Collge of Education, Bhiwani.**—This college was established in 1955 and is one of the oldest institutions in Haryana imparting instruction for B.Ed. Course. It is co-educational and has two hostels—one for boys and the other for girls. In 1976-77, it had 245 students on its rolls (130 boys and 115 girls) including 3 students (all boys) belonging to Scheduled Castes and 15 (all boys) to Backward Classes. The college had 12 members on its teaching staff.

The college is housed in an imposing building on an 8-acre (3.2-hectare) campus on Hansi Road. It has a good playground and a library which has about 9,046 volumes in it. There is a book-bank attached to the library and it caters to the needs of poor and needy students. A college magazine named the New Educator is brought out annually. During 22 years of its existence, this institution has trained 4,345 teachers.

**Adarsh Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bhiwani.**—Founded in 1970, it was the first women's college in the district. It offers courses in humanities up to the degree level. In 1977, the college had on its rolls 400 girl students, and 19 members on its teaching staff. It had also one N.C.C. platoon consisting of 100 cadets. It publishes an annual magazine named ANUPMA.

The college has its own library containing 4,500 books, and playgrounds for volleyball and badminton. To promote literary activities among students, the college has a Music Society and Hindi-Literary Society.

**Government College of Education, Bhiwani.**—This college was established on July 28, 1973. It is a co-educational institution in which students are admitted for B.Ed. course. It has 200 seats, i.e. 100 for boys and 100 for girls. Fifty per cent seats are reserved for Science and fifty per cent for Arts students.

In 1976-77, the college had 200 students on its rolls. It had also one unit of N.S.S. During the session 1976-77, two units of O.T. (Sanskrit) class were also added.

The college is housed in the hostel of I.T.I. building located on Hansi Road. It possesses extensive playgrounds. The college has a library with 725 books.

**Janta Vidya Mandir Ganpat Rai Rasiwasia College, Charkhi Dadri.**—The foundation stone of this college was laid on June 26, 1962. It started functioning in July 1965. The Dadri tahsil did not have a college till then. It imparts instruction in humanities up to the honours level and science and commerce up to the degree. Starting with a feeble strength of 150 students in 1965-66, it had 1,040 students on its rolls in 1976-77 including 68 students belonging to Scheduled Castes and 60 to Backward Classes. The strength of the teaching staff was 67. It had one company of N.C.C. for boys and one unit of N.S.S.

It has a well stocked library containing 16,901 books. It also subscribes to 12 dailies and 29 periodicals.

Housed in a magnificent building, it has spacious lecture rooms and well-equipped laboratories. The hostel accommodates 60 boarders in 24 cubicles and 4 dormitories.

The college has a spacious gymnasium hall and extensive playgrounds. It has arrangement for providing medical facilities to the students. The college is co-educational. It brings out an annual magazine called SHYAMSAR.

**Saraswati College for Women, Charkhi Dadri.**— Located on Delhi-Mahendragarh Road, this institution came into existence in July 1974. It offers courses in humanities up to degree level. This is now the second college in the district exclusively for girls. The foundation stone of the College building was laid on July 30, 1972. It was inaugurated on August 1, 1974.

In 1976-77, the college had on its rolls 100 students. It had 9 members on its teaching staff.

The college library contains nearly 800 books and subscribes to 10 periodicals. A separate building for the library and hostel costing Rs. 2 lakh is under construction. The college possesses playgrounds for volleyball and badminton.

**Saraswati College of Education, Charkhi Dadri.**—This institution came into being in July 1975. It is a co-educational institution in which students are admitted for B.Ed. course.

In 1976-77, the college had 100 students on its rolls (51 boys and 49 girls). The college had 6 members on its teaching staff.

The college is presently housed in the premises of the Janta Vidya Mandir G.R.R. College. Its library has nearly 850 books and subscribes to 18 periodicals.

A separate building for the college is to be constructed shortly for which land has been purchased.

#### TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Apart from apprenticeship training from a father to son, formal organized facilities for technical education were practically non-existent in the different areas of the Bhiwani district. An Industrial Training Institute was opened at Bhiwani in 1963. Later, Government Industrial Schools for Girls were started at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri. After the creation of the district, one such school was started at Tosham. All of these function under the administrative control of the Director, Industrial Training, Haryana, Chandigarh.

**Industrial Training Institute, Bhiwani.**—It imparts training to both males and females in engineering and non-engineering trades, viz. Electrician, Fitter, Machinist, Radio and T.V. Mechanic and Turner—two years; and Carpenter, Moulder, Welder, Hand Compositor and Proof Reader, Printing Machine Operator, Cutting and Tailoring, Embroidery and Needle Work, Hand Weaving of Fancy Fabrics and Stenography (Hindi)—one year. The number of seats sanctioned in various trades during the year 1976-77 were:

Serial number	Name of trade	Sanctioned seats
1	2	3
1.	Electrician	32
2.	Fitter	32
3.	Machinist	24
4.	Radio and T.V. Mechanic	32
5.	Turner	48
6.	Carpenter	16
7.	Moulder	16



1	2	3
8.	Welder	12
9.	Hand Compositor and Proof Reader	16
10.	Printing Machine Operator	16
11.	Cutting and Tailoring	16
12.	Embroidery and Needle Work	16
13.	Stenography (Hindi)	32
14.	Hand Weaving of Fancy Fabrics	16
Total :		324

Twenty per cent seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 2 per cent for Backward Classes and 10 per cent for Backward Areas. Cutting and Tailoring, and Embroidery and Needle Work trades are reserved for girls only. They can join other trades also.

The training imparted is of National Trade Certificate level and carries all-India recognition. Financial assistance is also given to certain specified categories of students at varying scales. Stipends are paid at the rate of Rs. 45 per mensem to members of the Scheduled Castes, Rs. 100 to ex-servicemen and Rs. 40 to their dependents. All trainees are provided free medical aid, workshop clothing and hostel accommodation.

The institute has a library of technical books. Facilities also exist for indoor and outdoor games. It has a well-equipped workshop, 9 theory rooms, an administrative block and a hostel for trainees.

During 1976-77, there were 347 trainees on the rolls (305 boys and 42 girls) out of which 46 boys and 2 girls belonged to the Scheduled Castes and 35 boys to the Backward Classes. The strength of the staff was 30. During 14 years of its existence, this institution has trained 1,565 personnel.

**Government Industrial School for Girls, Bbiwani.**—This School was started in 1963 for a two-year diploma course. In 1966, this course was replaced by a one-year certificate course. Training in two trades, viz. Cutting and Tailoring, and Embroidery and Needle Work, is imparted.

A stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem is awarded to all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

In 1976-77, the school had 67 students on its rolls. The teaching staff consisted of five teachers including the Headmistress.

**Government Industrial School for Girls, Charkhi Dadri.**—This school was established in 1965 and is still in a rented building. Students in the age group of 15—25 are admitted. The upper age limit is relaxable in the case of widows, divorcees and separated wives. The candidates having passed middle or above are eligible for admission. The school imparts training for one-year certificate courses in (a) Cutting and Tailoring (b) Embroidery and Needle Work.

There are 48 seats in the school altogether. Twenty per cent seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 2 per cent for Backward Classes and 1 per cent for brilliant women. A stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem is awarded to all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Rs. 40 per mensem to the wards of ex-servicemen.

Library and facilities for indoor games exist.

In 1976-77, the school had 65 students on its rolls including 2 students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The teaching staff comprised 1 Headmistress, 3 Junior Mistresses and 1 Drawing Master.

**Government Industrial School for Girls, Tosham.**—This institution was opened on August 1, 1974, to impart practical and theoretical training in the trades of Cutting, Tailoring and Embroidery to the girls of this area. A stipend of Rs. 40 and Rs. 45 is awarded respectively to the wards of ex-servicemen and Scheduled Castes students. In 1976-77, the school had 69 students on its rolls.

#### ORIENTAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

There are only three institutions for the teaching of Sanskrit in the district, Shri S. D. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Bhiwani, Shri Haryana Sheikhawati Brahmacharya Ashram, Bhiwani and Arya Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Charkhi Dadri. Shri S. D. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya was started in 1900 by the Sanatan Dharam Sabha. Shri Haryana Sheikhawati Brahmcharya Ashram is the second oldest institution of the district established in 1911.

These institutions are now affiliated to the Kurukshetra University for Shastri, Pragya and Visharad examinations.

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND HEALTH

The physical education and health of the students are looked after by trained diploma holders in physical education generally called P.T.I.s. Some middle schools too have a P.T.I. on their staff. Regular games and athletics are held under the supervision of these instructors. Normally games are held after college/school hours.

In middle, high and higher secondary schools, a small amount of money is collected as Health Fund which is spent on looking after the health of the students. In colleges and certain high/higher secondary schools in towns, a part-time doctor is employed and a small dispensary is maintained from where medicines are dispensed.

### ADULT LITERACY AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

There are 60 Adult Education Centres and 100 Non-Formal Education Centres in the district in which education is given to adults on a part-time basis. During 1976-77, 1,120 persons benefited through Adult Education Centres and 1,913 through Non-Formal Education Centres. Adult Education Centres provide education to the age group 25—50, while Non-Formal Education Centres to the age group 15—25. All these centres are run by the Government. Private effort in this direction is lacking.

Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas working in each block disseminate information on aspects of village uplift.

### EDUCATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

There is no official or voluntary educational institution working exclusively for the education of the physically handicapped persons in the district.

### NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.) scheme was introduced as part of the educational programme in 1948 to develop the qualities of leadership, unity and discipline. Later in July 1963, after the Chinese aggression, it was made compulsory for all able bodied under-graduate boy students at college level. The N.C.C. training is imparted regularly during academic sessions and through outdoor camps. From 1968, two other programmes, namely the National Service Scheme and the National Sports Organisation have been introduced as an alternative to the N.C.C which is no longer compulsory.



N.C.C. is organized in the district through N.C.C. Group headquarters, Rohtak. It has under its jurisdiction 11 Haryana Boys Battalion N.C.C. and Haryana Girls Battalion N.C.C. covering cadets of senior division in colleges and junior division in Schools.

#### SPORTS

(i) **Tournaments.**—Sports activities in the district include panchayat tournaments at the block and district levels. School tournaments at the zone and district levels and open tournaments at the district level.

The holding of panchayat tournaments at the block and district levels is the responsibility respectively of the Panchayat Samitis and the Additional General Assistant under the overall control of the Deputy Commissioner. Representative teams from different panchayats take part in block tournaments and then block teams compete in the District Panchayat Tournament.

The District School Tournaments Committee consists of elected members from various schools with the District Education Officer as its ex-officio chairman. It organizes school tournaments at the zone and district levels, separately for middle schools and high and higher secondary schools.

Various associations also organize open tournaments for different games. Coaching camps for games are organized for young players where they are taught the fundamentals and skills of the games and are provided opportunities for practice under expert guidance.

(ii) **Promotion of Sports.**—For the promotion of sports in the district, the State Government has appointed a District Sports Officer at Bhiwani. He is assisted by 4 Coaches.

Five sports centres have been set up for providing daily scientific training in various games to persons of both sexes. In these centres free coaching is provided in football, volley-ball, wrestling and cricket by Coaches trained from the National Institute of Sports, Patiala. One-week coaching camps are also organized in the villages.

(iii) **Stadia.**—At present, there is only one stadium in the district which is in the J.V.M.G.R.R. College at Charkhi Dadri. For giving a real boost to games and sports, a stadium of international standards is under construction at Bhiwani. It is estimated to cost Rs. 30 lakh. A players hostel and a swimming pool will be its main attraction.

## LIBRARIES

In pre-Independence days only schools and colleges had libraries which were meant for to the students and teachers of those institutions. The library movement gained momentum after Independence. Village libraries were introduced in 1950 when some panchayats collected subscriptions and opened libraries and reading rooms.

By 1976-77, there were 307 libraries and reading rooms in the district. Of these, 195 libraries were owned by colleges and schools for use of their students and staff; 105 were under panchayats, and the remaining 7 libraries and reading rooms were maintained by local bodies and private organizations. Some of the more important are described here.

**Neki Ram Sharma District Library, Bhiwani.**—Located in the Municipal Park, its new building has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 14 lakh. An additional sum of Rs. 5 lakh has been spent on furniture and books. It contains about 16,000 books on all subjects and subscribes to 70 periodicals and newspapers. The library has a separate children section, reference section and four research cabins. An auditorium with a seating capacity of 150 is also attached to the library.

**Kirori Mal Temple Library and Reading Room, Bhiwani.**—It is located in the premises of Kirori Mal Temple and has got a few hundred religious books only.

**Kishan Lal Sewa-Sadan Library and Reading Room, Bhiwani.**—It also contains a few hundred books on religion and some other subjects.

**Municipal Committee Library, Charkhi Dadri.**—It is located in the old town near Hira Cowk. The library has about 2,500 books in stock in different languages.

**Municipal Committee Library, Loharu.**—A library and a reading room is being maintained by the notified area committee, which is located in the heart of the town. It contains about 700 books.

## EDUCATION IN FINE ARTS

At present, there is no institution exclusively providing facilities for cultivation of fine arts, music, painting and dancing in the district. These subjects are, however, taught in the Women's Colleges, and facilities for teaching are also available in the two teacher training colleges.