

Chapter XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Education is vital for refinement of the cultured life of a society. Gurgaon seems to have been a centre of education in the ancient past where, according to legend, Dronacharya, the great Guru of Kauravas and Pandavas, taught and trained his pupils. But apart from this we know little about what happened here in the succeeding centuries.

Before the advent of the British rule, the system of instruction, here as elsewhere, both among the Hindus and Muslims, was intimately connected with their religious institutions. Some sort of schools popularly known as *pathshalas*, *maktabs* or *madrasahs* used to be organised here and there, especially at places where the population of a particular community was comparatively larger. The sons of Brahmans were sent to a *pathshala* in the charge of a Pandit to receive instruction in sacred lore and ritual. The boys began with the *Deva Nagari* alphabet. The instruction in *vyakarna* (grammar) was individual and two pupils rarely learnt the same lesson. The teacher used to sit on his *gaddi* and the boys went to him by turn to receive instruction. They were divided into two sections—*Chandraka Pathi* and *Siddhant Pathi*, the former studying elementary and the latter advanced treatises on Sanskrit grammar. The Mullahs in mosques undertook the duty of teaching the Koran to Muslim boys. They began by teaching the Arabic alphabet according to the *Baghdadi Kaida* and then went on to teach the Koran. The ordinary Meo was generally content with knowing the *Kalma*, the *Azan* and one or two ordinary prayers in Arabic. There was also another type of indigenous institution functioning in the district under the *Padhas* who imparted the knowledge of reading, writing and keeping of accounts in *Lande* characters to the wards of shopkeepers. These boys also memorised tables to perfection. No books were, however, used for this purpose. Each boy had a reed pen, and an earthen inkpot containing wet clay and a *takhti* (wooden board) smeared over with red clay or soot, on which the teacher marked the alphabet, figures or sums to be traced over by the pupils. This marking was called writing *Katkhanas*. As soon as a boy had mastered the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic, he started to assist his father in keeping shop accounts and this completed his education.

The schools practising the above systems of education, now termed 'indigenous', were either Hindi or Persian schools. In 1846, there were in all 100 such schools. Out of a total number of 1,309 children under instruction, 789 were taught Hindi, while only 520 received instruction in Persian. There were 104 teachers and their remuneration was meagre and uncertain. In addition to some money, food was occasionally provided to them. Further, every teacher used to receive presents on sacred days and on the occasion of weddings of their scholars or their relations. There was no such thing as a school building exclusively set apart for the purpose. The teacher assembled the scholars either in the house of one of the parents or in his own house, a mosque or a temple. The cases were not rare when the teachers imparted instruction gratuitously.¹

After annexation of the Punjab in 1849, the British Government began to open schools in every district. At the close of 1877-78, 67 schools existed in the Gurgaon district as shown below :

	Teachers	Pupils on the roll at the close of the year			
		Hindus	Muslims	Others	Total
Government Schools					
High Vernacular School, Gurgaon	2	8	—	—	8
District School, Rewari	6	112	18	2	132
9 Middle Class Schools	35	772	329	1	1,102
45 Lower Class Schools	60	1,342	539	—	1,881
4 Female Schools	4	66	42	—	108
Grant-in-aid Schools					
Middle Class, branch to District School Rewari	2	69	15	1	95
6 Lower School branches to District School, Rewari	14	291	48	—	339
Total (67 schools) :	123	2,660	991	4	3,655

Besides, there were 49 indigenous un-aided schools thus bringing the total number of schools to 116. The number of teachers, 104 in 1846, rose to 172

1. F.C. Channing, *Land Revenue Settlement of the Gurgaon District*, 1882, p. 55.

in 1878 and that of scholars from 1,309 to 4,213 during the same period. With the opening of government schools, the quality of instruction in the lower schools as compared to that in the indigenous schools improved. The agricultural classes paid the school cess and local rate but did not send their children for instruction. In many of the village schools there was a preponderance of boys of the trading class which paid little towards this support. In any case the fees charged for these classes was very small. Very few girls received any education what their parents taught them.¹

In 1910, the district was distinctly behind the rest of the province (the then undivided Punjab comprising 29 districts) in the field of education, as the following figures² reveal :—

Particulars	Percentage of literacy		
	Male	Female	Total
District	4.9	0.1	2.6
Province	6.5	0.3	3.6

The only high school in the district then was at Rewari which was opened as a middle school in 1857 and raised to a high school in 1880. The education of girls was still in a very backward stage, there were only 14 District Board primary schools for girls with 335 scholars. Progress was very slow partly owing to the apathy of parents and partly to the difficulty of obtaining qualified and efficient woman teachers on the low scale of pay offered.

The introduction of Punjab Primary Education Act, 1918, and passing of Compulsory Education Act, 1919, gave a fillip to education and a number of primary schools were opened for boys and girls. World War II also exercised some salutary effect on education in the district. The retrenched soldiers on their return home urged their brethren to send their wards to school. Many of them had fought abroad and realised the benefits of education. The result was encouraging. In 1947, there were 292 primary, 58 lower middle, 50 upper middle, and 11 high schools for boys.

The Independence brought a new type of social order in its train and stirred the minds of the people who began to strive hard to acquire education to meet demands of the new social order. The district was re-organised in December 1972 with the result that most part of the educationally advanced

1. F.C.Channing, *Land Revenue Settlement of the Gurgaon District*, 1882, pp. 54-5.
 2. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 231.

— tahsil of Rewari was excluded from it. Still in 1976-77, the district could in no way be considered backward, since there were different types of institutions, as shown below, which imparted education :

Degree Colleges	13
Professional College	2
Higher Secondary Schools	20
High Schools	126
Basic Training Schools	1
Middle Schools	74
Primary Schools	878
Industrial Training Institutes/Schools/Centres	7
Total :	<hr/> 1,121 <hr/>

Prior to re-organisation of the educational set-up, there were separate agencies for boys' and girls' schools in the district. The boys' schools up to the middle standard were controlled by District Inspector of Schools and the girls' middle schools by District Inspectress of Schools. They were assisted by Assistant District Inspectors/Inspectresses for control of the primary schools. The high and higher secondary schools were controlled by a Divisional Inspector and a Divisional Inspectress of Schools, Ambala. With the re-organisation of educational set-up in May 1963, the District Education Officer was made responsible for the administration of all primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools for boys and girls in the district. In October 1971, the posts of Deputy Education Officers, were re-christened as Sub-Divisional Education Officers. The District Education Officer, Gurgaon, is assisted by one Education Officer, 5 Sub-Divisional Education Officers, and 18 Block Education Officers, six of whom are women. He holds independent charge of the district under the Director of Public Instruction, Haryana, Chandigarh.

An Assistant Education Officer looks after the promotion of physical education in primary and middle schools. At the ministerial staff level, the establishment, accounts, examination and general (including statistics) branches

function under the general supervision of a Superintendent who is responsible to the District Education Officer for general administration and working of the office.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

According to the Sachar Formula introduced in the State in 1949, this district was included in the Hindi Region. Accordingly, teaching of Hindi began from Class I as first language and as medium of instruction. Panjabi as second language was introduced from Class IV. There was, however, an option that a parent could declare Panjabi as the mother tongue of his child and if the number of such children came to 10 or more in a class, or 40 or more in a school at the primary stage, or 1/3rd of the total number of students in the school at the secondary stage, provision for teaching of Panjabi as first language and medium of instruction was made for such a group of children.

After the re-organisation of Punjab on linguistic basis and consequent creation of Haryana State on November 1, 1966, the whole of the new Haryana State became a unilingual Hindi speaking State. With the passing of the Haryana Official Language Act, 1969, Hindi became the official language of the State. It was introduced in the administration at all levels on January 26, 1969.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

GROWTH OF LITERACY

In 1901, only 2.6 per cent of population of the district was literate. The extent of literacy often extended to little more than the ability to sign one's name. The percentage of literate women was insignificant, especially in the Firozpur Jhirka and Nuh tahsils. There was hardly any notable progress in the standard of literacy in the years to come; the literacy percentage stood at 3.3 per cent in 1931 and 8.2 per cent in 1951.

The Five-Year Plans have brought about a welcome change. The literate persons in the district in 1961 were 20.5 per cent of the total population; male literate population being 31.2 per cent of the male population and the female 8.4 per cent of the female population. The urge for receiving education is now on the increase and is quite perceptible among the people of the district. This is true more in rural areas where a number of school buildings have been put up

by the people and given over to the Government. In 1971, 39.6 per cent of the male population and 14.03 per cent of the female population was literate while the overall percentage of literacy was 21.8.¹

EDUCATION OF WOMEN

As in other district of Haryana, the women in this district too concern themselves more with household duties than with education and to a great extent this is necessitated by the agricultural economy of the district. Before 1900, there were hardly 0.1 per cent literate women and there were only 11 primary schools for girls, where 233 girls were on roll.

The growth of the education of girls has not kept pace with the growth in other fields of activity in the State. Parents still hesitate to send their daughters to co-educational middle and high/higher secondary schools. The following figures show the growth of the education of girls in this district during the period 1961-62 to 1976-77 :—

Year 1	Number of girl students			Percentage of female education		
	Total 2	Urban 3	Rural 4	Total 5	Urban 6	Rural 7
1961-62	24,063	9,932	14,131	8.1	6.0	2.1
1962-63	37,321	17,123	20,198	13.0	10.0	3.0
1963-64	39,709		21,284	14.2	11.0	3.2
1964-65	42,782	19,5	23,252	23.2	10.6	12.7
1965-66	44,282	19,920	24,362	23.4	10.5	12.9
1966-67	48,620	24,136	24,484	23.6	11.7	11.9
1967-68	51,383	25,934	25,449	23.7	12.0	11.7
1968-69	50,936	27,261	23,675	23.1	12.4	10.7
1969-70	52,526	21,956	30,570	23.2	9.7	13.5
1970-71	57,507	24,913	32,594	24.2	10.5	13.7
1971-72	59,593	25,417	34,176	24.2	10.5	13.9

1. This analysis relates to the pre-organised district.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(New district) 1972-73	52,588	23,502	30,086	26.9	11.5	15.4
1973-74	53,694	22,077	31,617	25.8	10.6	15.2
1974-75	60,057	26,552	33,505	27.1	12.0	15.1
1975-76	62,936	27,219	35,717	27.5	11.9	15.6
1976-77	61,844	37,842	24,002	28.1	10.9	17.2

There has been a steady increase in the number of girl students but the rate of increase has been rather slow. In order to propagate the education of girls in the rural areas of this district, the Education Department opened eight primary schools in 1972-73 in the rural areas exclusively for girls. These schools were opened in the following villages :—

Village	Tahsil
Teepli	Gurgaon
Jethol	Gurgaon
Baghola	Palwal
Dhabi	Palwal
Chandhat	Palwal
Bauchou	Palwal
Mandkola	Nuh
Hailey Mandi	Gurgaon

Four primary schools were upgraded to middle schools; one each at Hasanpur (tahsil Palwal) and Arjun Nagar (tahsil Gurgaon) in 1969-70 and one each at Bhim Nagar (tahsil Gurgaon) and Ahrwan (tahsil Palwal) in 1971-72.

Ten middle schools were upgraded to high schools; one each at Gurgaon village (tahsil Gurgaon), Tigaon (tahsil Ballabgarh), Hathin (tahsil Nuh), and Palwal Camp (tahsil Palwal) in 1969-70, one each at Nuh, (tahsil Nuh), Faridabad Township (tahsil Ballabgarh), Hasanpur (tahsil Palwal) and Punahana (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka) in 1971-72.

To further the cause of education of girls in the district, the Education Department appoints lady-heads of co-educational institutions. Some of such institutions are at Sukhrali, Dhankot, Narsinghpur, Alipur, Ghamroj, Jharsa, Daulatabad, Badshahpur and Wazirabad in tahsil Gurgaon.

The following table shows the enrolment of students (both boys and girls) at primary, middle and high/higher secondary levels in the district during 1976-77 :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	1,10,800	46,487	1,57,287
Middle	36,090	11,569	47,659
High/Higher Secondary	10,912	3,788	14,700
	1,57,802	61,844	2,19,646

EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE OTHER BACKWARD CLASS

Students belonging to these classes are provided stipends right from the first primary to the college stage at graded levels. Educational facilities are provided in the form of exemption from payment of fees, if any, reimbursement of public examination fees besides other facilities by way of reservation of seats in professional and technical schools and colleges. Despite these concessions, literacy among these classes is still low as they prefer to employ their children on odd jobs to supplement family income and are not quite alive to the benefits of education.

The table below gives figures of financial assistance given to school students of these classes during 1966-67 to 1976-77 :

Year	Financial assistance towards					
	Tuition fee		Examination fee		Stipends	
	Amount	Bene- ficiaries	Amount	Bene- ficiaries	Amount	Bene- ficiaries
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(Rs.)	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Number)
1966-67	89,952	1,590	89,952	1,590	38	13.9
1967-68	1,09,680	1,921	27,071	464		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1968-69	21,580	402	8,585	73	21,580	402
1969-70	2,70,912	3,048	8,889	85	18,154	402
1970-71	3,08,467	3,245	13,173	1,616	2,02,432	654
1971-72	2,53,440	3,520	24,753	683	27,835	630
1972-73	1,81,839	2,432	21,629	519	16,913	452
1973-74	1,39,458	2,086	26,194	5,311	2,94,110	2,119
1974-75	1,43,471	1,973	28,730	788	1,89,710	2,117
1975-76	56,153	1,424	2,23,966	2,784
1976-77	46,537	1,439	1,49,655	4,776

The following table shows the enrolment of the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes school students in 1976-77 in different institutions in the district :—

Type of institution

Number of the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes students

	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools	12,291	3,056	15,347
Middle Schools	2,441	493	2,934
High Schools	6,633	1,131	7,764
Higher Secondary Schools	881	121	1,002

GENERAL EDUCATION

The District Board (later on Zila Parishad) and municipal committees have in the past contributed to the spread of education in the district and have done pioneer work in the field of elementary education. The number of primary, middle and high schools maintained by the local bodies prior to the

provincialisation of schools on October 1, 1957, is given below :

Name of local body	Number of schools maintained					
	Primary schools		Middle schools		High schools	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
District Board (later on Zila Parishad, Gurgaon	702	73	55	4	30	1
Municipal Committee, Gurgaon	7	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Committee, Ballalgarh	—	—	—	1	1	—
Municipal Committee, Faridabad	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Committee, Palwal	4	2	—	—	—	—
Municipal Committee, Sohna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Committee, Firozpur Jhirka	—	—	—	1	1	—
Municipal Committee, Farrukhnagar	—	—	—	1	—	—
Municipal Committee, Hodal	—	—	—	—	1	—
Municipal Committee, Nuh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Committee, Hailey Mandi	—	—	—	1	—	—
Municipal Committee, Pataudi	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following table gives data in respect of different grades of schools in the district as on March 31, 1977 :—

Tahsil	Primary		Middle		High		Higher Secondary	
	Boys/ co- educa- tional	Girls	Boys/ co- educa- tional	Girls	Boys/ co- educa- tional	Girls	Boys/ co- educa- tional	Girls
Gurgaon	211	15	22	4	38	6	4	2
Ballabgarh		7	15	4	24	4		2
Firozpur Jhirka	153	1	6	—			2	—
Nuh	175	2	13	1		2	2	—
Palwal	152	15		1	23		3	2
Total :	838	40	64	10	109	17	14	6

Pre-Primary Schools.—Pre-primary education in the district does not exist in any organised form. However, Lady of Fatima Convent School, St. Crispians School and St. Michaels School at Gurgaon run nursery classes on modern lines. There are other private unrecognised schools too which have nursery classes attached to them but these are not run by qualified teachers and there is no equipment. A few private and unrecognised schools have also been started by some of the retired teachers.

In rural areas, the Central Social Welfare Board, and Community Development Administration run two *balwadis* which look after the younger children. These are located at Bhundsi (tahsil Gurgaon) and Ajraunda (Faridabad). There is also a Pre-Project school at Faridabad.

Primary and Basic Schools.—Starting with the age-group of 6-7 in the first year, primary education was made compulsory from April 1961. Extending to one higher class in each subsequent year, the age-group of 10-11 was covered in 1965.

In the Gurgaon district, there were 878 primary schools in 1976-77. Education is free and all such schools are co-educational and oriented to

basic education. Single teacher schools are few, being located only in remote small villages. A primary school comprises five classes (i.e. from Class 1 to Class V) and most of the teachers are either basic trained or oriented to the basic pattern.

Middle Schools.—It was proposed to introduce compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years, but in view of the immense difficulties such as lack of adequate funds, continuous increase in population and inability of poor parents to buy even books for their children, it could not be translated into practice. Anyhow, the introduction of compulsory primary education has its impact on the enrolment at the middle stage. The primary schools are upgraded to middle schools according to their enrolment. The pupil-teacher ratio of 30:1 has been adopted for this stage and the education is free in all Government institutions. There were 74 middle schools in the district in 1976-77.

Secondary Schools.—For a majority of students secondary education has to be of a terminal character. Only for a limited number who intend pursuing higher education, it provides a preparatory stage. This postulates that secondary schools should offer a variety of courses calculated to meet the requirements of those who wish to earn their livelihood after completing the necessary education besides preparing a broad base for admission to higher courses of study. In order to pursue this aim and provide diversified courses, many high schools have been converted into higher secondary pattern. Conversion involves complex problems like funds for additional buildings and equipment and adequate trained personnel. Progress has, therefore, been slow. In 1977 (i.e. up to March 31, 1977), there were 20 higher secondary schools and 126 high schools.

To encourage the education of boys and girls belonging to poor families, a reduced scale of fee is charged from them. 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 fees at half the rates. Boys whose family income exceeds Rs. 3,000 per annum are charged fees at full rates whereas the girls in this category are charged fees at half the rates.

No tuition fee is charged from the children of serving defence personnel or of defence personnel who were killed or disabled during war.

State Institute of Education, Haryana, Gurgaon.—This institute, which was shifted from Karnal to Gurgaon in 1971, aims at bringing about qualitative improvement in the field of school education. It is the principal agency at the State level to look after the programme of academic improvement and functions

through various wings, viz. Guidance, Evaluation, Language, In-service Training, Audio-visual Education, Science and Extension Services. By March 1977, 12,589 teachers/masters were trained through 431 seminars of varying duration. The teachers who participate in the seminars/workshops are provided a very good platform for expressing their views freely on all academic problems and the curricula, text books, evaluation techniques and the application of new methods. To conduct research on projects, which are of practical interest to the teachers, is another important work of the institute. Research projects on topics like analysis of Hindi text books for primary classes, Hindi handwriting scales, wastage and stagnation, correlation between co-curricular activities and academic achievement and causes for not sending children to the schools in rural areas, have been completed. Besides, the institute has brought out 28 publications for the use of school teachers and students. The institute also publishes a monthly journal 'Prathmik Adhyapak' which caters to the needs of nearly 30,000 primary school teachers of the State.

HIGHER EDUCATION

All the colleges were previously affiliated to the Panjab University, Chandigarh. According to a State Government decision, these were affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, on July 1, 1974. There were 13¹ colleges in the district in 1976-77, viz. San tan Dharma College, Palwal; Braj Mandal College, Hodal; Pandit. Jawaharlal Nehru Government College, Faridabad; Dayanand College for Women, Faridabad; Shahid Smarak College, Tigaon (tahsil Ballabgarh); Kamla Nehru College, Jatauli (Hailey Mandi); Dronacharya S.D. College, Gurgaon; Government College, Gurgaon; B.B.R. College, Sidhrawli (tahsil Gurgaon), Yasin Meo College, Nuh; Aggarwal College, Ballabgarh; Mewat College, Nagina and Sant Nirankari Lok Priya College, Sohna. Besides, Y.M.C.A. Institute of Engineering at Faridabad offers Diploma Courses in Engineering. These are discussed briefly as under:

Sanatan Dharma College, Palwal.—The college was started in 1955 and is located in a commodious building situated on the Railway Road at a distance of 0.75 kilometre from Railway Station and 1.50 kilometres from the Bus Stand. When established, this was the only college catering to the educational needs of four tahsils of the district namely, Palwal, Ballabgarh, Firozpur Jhirka and Nuh. It has a good library having 10,393 books on different subjects and a well equipped Biology Museum. It also has playgrounds for hockey, badminton, etc.

1. Nehru College, Ajraunda (Faridabad) was started in 1963 but was disaffiliated by the Panjab University in March 1973. It has been closed since then.

It is a co-educational institution and is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for Pre-University (Arts, Science and Medical), Pre-Engineering, Pre-Medical, B.A. and B.Sc. (Three-Year Degree Courses). In 1976-77, there were 105 cadets on roll in N.C.C. It had 683 students (567 boys and 116 girls) on its roll in 1976-77 session which also included 30 the Scheduled Castes and 35 the Backward Classes students (all boys).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Government College, Faridabad.—Opened in July 1971, this college was initially housed in the building of the Government Higher Secondary School, Faridabad, in Sector 7. It shifted to its newly constructed building in Sector 16-A on June 27, 1972.

The college has a library containing about fifteen thousand books on different subjects, and it subscribes to about 20 periodicals. It has an athletic track and facilities have also been provided for hockey, football, volleyball badminton, basket-ball, *kabaddi* and *kho kho*. Facilities also exist for training under National Cadet Corps and National Service Corps Schemes.

The college is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and prepares students for Pre-University (Arts, Science and Commerce subjects) and B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. (Three-Year Degree Courses), M.A. (History) and M.Com.

In 1976-77 session, 1,152 students (865 boys and 287 girls) were on its roll.¹ This included 19 students (all boys) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 19 (including 2 girls) to the Backward Classes.

Braj Mandal College, Hodal.—This institution came into being in July 1968. The college is named after Braj *Bhoomi*, the sacred land of the birth of Lord Krishna. The college is run by the Education Society, Hodal. It offers courses in Humanities and Commerce group up to degree level and has been affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

In 1976-77, it had 317 students on its roll. This included 22 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 14 to the Backward Classes. The strength of teaching staff in 1976-77 was 20. The college has one N.C.C. and one N.S.S. Unit.

The college library contains 4,231 books. The college possesses playgrounds for football, hockey and badminton.

1. An evening shift, for the benefit of the in-service students was also started from 1973-74 session and there were 144 students on its roll in 1976-77.

Shahid Smarak College, Tigaon (tahsil Ballabgarh).— This college was started in July 1970 in the memory of seven martyrs of village Tigaon, who, with many others, died fighting the enemy when China invaded Indian territories in 1962 and against Pakistan in 1965. The college is managed by a registered body called Education Society, Tigaon.

Although in its infancy, the college has a library containing about one thousand books on different subjects. It has its own playground. It provides free books to the deserving and needy students and also scholarships to poor students who have aptitude for sports.

The college is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra for Pre-University (Arts) and B.A. (Three-Year Degree Course). At present it prepares students for Pre-University (Arts) and B.A. Part I, II and III. In 1976-77, there were 70 students (65 boys and 5 girls) on its roll which included 18 students (17 boys and 1 girl) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Backward Classes.

Kamla Nehru College, Jatauli (Hailey Mandi).— This college was established in July 1971 and is situated on the suburbs of Jatauli (Hailey Mandi) at a distance of one kilometre from Pataudi Road Railway Station. Its natural surroundings present an ideal atmosphere for educational activities.

The college maintains a library containing 4,270 books on differentnt subject. It has playgrounds for volleyball, football, cricket, hockey, badminton and *kabaddi*. It prepares students for Pre-University (Arts, and Commerce), Pre-Engineering, Pre-Medical, B.A., B.Com. (Three-Year Degree Courses) and is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. In 1976-77, there were 295 students (279 boys and 16 girls) on its roll which included 32 boys belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 22 to the Backward Classes.

Dronacharya S.D. College, Gurgaon.— Before the Partition in 1947, the institution had been functioning as Hindu College at Gujranwala (Pakistan). It was re-established at Gurgaon in May 1951 through the untiring efforts of Goswami Ganesh Datt, a renowned Sanatanist leader and some philanthropists of the district. The college building is located on the Railway Road. It is a co-educational institution and all facilities pertaining to accommodation, games, sports, athletics and cultural activities are provided. Hostel accommodation for 100 boys has been made available in the college campus besides a spacious swimming pool. It has a good library and a reading room. The library is well stocked with 22,589 books on various subjects. There is one N.C.C. Company with nearly 100 students on the roll. The cadets

have been participating in all the important functions and parades, e.g. Republic Day Parade, Independence Day Parade, etc. Apart from attending the normal camps, selected students are sent to summer training camps, advance leadership camps and attachment to regular army units. The college also has one N.S.S. unit.

The college is affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for Pre-University (Science, Commerce and Humanities), Pre-Medical, and B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. (Three-Year Degree Courses). In 1976-77, it had 368 students (342 boys and 26 girls) on its roll. This included 42 students (all boys) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 4 students (all boys) belonging to the Backward Classes. The evening shift enrolment was 105. It included 6 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 5 to the Backward Classes.

B.B.R. College Sidhrawli (tashil Gurgaon).—This college was established in July 1971 in the memory of Baba Bhajali Ram, a saint and mystic who lived in village Sidhraoli about four centuries ago and has been held in great esteem by the people of the area. The college has, therefore, been located in the village of the saint on the Delhi-Jaipur Highway about 32 kilometres from Gurgaon. Being on the main road, its location is convenient for the scholars who come daily from distant places.

The college has a well stocked library with 3,600 books on different subjects. It maintains playgrounds for football, hockey, basket-ball, volleyball, etc. There is an old pool within the college premises which is proposed to be converted into a modern swimming pool. Hostel facilities are also available.

The college is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, and prepares students for Pre-University (Arts) and B.A. (Three-Year Degree Course). In 1976-77, there were 153 students on its roll. This number included 29 boys belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 2 to the Backward Classes.

Government College, Gurgaon.—A co-educational institution, it was established in 1959 and is located on the Mehrauli Road, 1 kilometre from the general bus stand and 5 kilometres from the railway station. The courses offered here include Pre-University, Pre-Engineering, Pre-medical, B.A., B.Sc. (Three-Year Degree Courses) and M.A. Part I and M.A. Part II (Music and Political Science). The college is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

It has two hostels ; one for the boys with accommodation for 120 students and the other for girls having accommodation for 100 students. The girls

hostel is located in the college premises while a rented building in a nearby village, Chandunagar, serves as a hostel for the boys. The college has its own playground for different games. It has employed one part-time doctor and one full time nurse for providing medical facilities to the students. The college library is well equipped with 25,000 books (as on March 31, 1977) on different subjects and subscribes to 41 periodicals.

During 1976-77, there were 3 N.C.C. companies for boys and 2 platoons for girls. Each company consisted of 100 boys while there were 60 girls in each platoon. There was one N.S.S. unit also.

The college had 2,440 students (1,542 boys and 898 girls) on its roll during 1976-77. These included 91 students (76 boys and 15 girls) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 60 students (50 boys and 10 girls) belonging to the Backward Classes.

Dayanand College for Women, Faridabad.—The college was established in 1970 to meet the growing need for higher education of women. It is located in the heart of Faridabad Township and is at a distance of about 2 furlongs from the bus stop and about 3 furlongs from the railway station.

leader, the college is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Training University and B.A. (Three-Year Degree Course). It has a library Kuruk with 2,459 books on different subjects. The college has two play-

There were 419 students on its roll in 1976-77 (March 31, 1977). This included 1 student belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 1 to the Backward Classes.

Yasin Meo College, Nnh.—Located on Gurgaon-Alwar Road in the civil es area, this institution came into being in July 1971. The Nuh tahsil did not have a college till then. The college fulfilled the long felt need of higher education for the young people of this area. It offers courses in Humanities, Science and Commerce group up to degree level and is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. The two professional courses offered by the college are : Diploma in Office Management and Secretariat Training and Diploma in Secretariat Practice; both recognised by the Kurukshetra University.

In 1976-77, it had 301 students (265 boys and 36 girls) on its rolls. This included 16 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes (all boys) and 17 to the Backward Classes (all boys). The strength of teaching staff in 1976-77 was 19,

The college library contains nearly 3,733 books and subscribes to 20 periodicals. The college possesses extensive playgrounds for football, hockey, cricket, basketball and badminton. It is presently housed in the building of Yasin Meo High School. A new building intended for a hostel to accommodate 100 boys costing Rs. 5 lakh is under construction.

Aggarwal College, Ballabgarh.—Located in the heart of the town, the college was founded in 1971. It offers courses in Humanities and Commerce up to degree level and one-year diploma course in Secretariat Practice. It is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

In 1976-77, it had 412 students (344 boys and 68 girls) on its roll. This included 8 students (all boys) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 8 (all boys) to the Backward Classes. The strength of the teaching staff in 1976-77 was 16.

The college library contains nearly 4,500 books on various subjects. A book bank run by the college gives books on loan to needy students. The college possesses extensive playgrounds for football, hockey, basketball and badminton. It also publishes a magazine annually.

Sant Nirankari Lok Priya College, Sohna.—Managed by Sant N Mandal, Delhi, the college was established in July 1974. It offers courses in Humanities and Commerce up to degree level and is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

In 1976-77, it had 292 students (209 boys and 83 girls) on its roll. This included 23 (all boys) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 6 (5 boys and 1 girl) to the Backward Classes. The strength of the teaching staff was 16.

Stocked with 3,060 books, the college library subscribes to 29 periodicals and journals. A book bank run by the college gives books on loan to needy students. The college maintains playgrounds for various games.

Mewat Collage, Nagina.—Founded in 1970, the college offers courses in Humanities and Commerce up to degree level. It is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

In 1976-77, it had 158 students (122 boys and 36 girls) on its roll. This included 5 students (all boys) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 12 students (all boys) to the Backward Classes. The strength of the teaching staff was 10.

Stocked with 5,000 books, the college library subscribes to 30 periodicals and journals. A book bank, run by the college, gives books on loan to needy students. The college maintains playgrounds for games. Hostel facilities also exist.

Rao Mohar Singh College of Education, Behrampur.—Established in August 1974 in the sacred memory of Rao Mohar Singh, a leading social reformer of the area, this college is located on Delhi-Jaipur Highway. The college offers B.Ed. course and Art and Craft Teachers Training Course. It is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

In 1976-77, it had 375 students (133 boys and 242 girls) on its roll. The strength of the teaching staff was 11.

Stocked with 2,000 books, the college library subscribes to 6 periodicals and journals. A book bank, run by the college, gives books on loan to needy students. College provides facilities for playing hockey, football and volleyball. Separate hostel facilities for boys and girls also exist.

Rao Lal Singh College of Education, Sidhrawli.—The college was established in July 1974, in the sacred memory of Rao Lal Singh, a popular leader of the area. The college offers B.Ed. Course, Art and Craft Teachers Training Course and J. B. T. (Home Craft) Course. It is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

In 1976-77, it had on its roll 100 students (63 boys and 37 girls) in B.Ed., 86 students (36 boys and 50 girls) in Arts and Craft Teachers Training Course and 64 (all girls) in J. B. T. (Home Craft). This included 3 students (2 boys and 1 girl) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 6 (all boys) to the Backward Classes in B.Ed., and 1 boy belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 2 boys to the Backward Classes in Arts and Craft Teachers Training Course. In 1976-77, the college had 11 persons on its teaching staff.

Stocked with 1,830 books, the college library subscribes to nearly 33 journals and periodicals. The college provides facilities for playing *kabaddi*, *kho kho*, volleyball, basketball and badminton. The college has its own spacious building and a hostel each for boys and girls.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Y.M.C.A. Institute of Engineering, Faridabad.—Located on the main Delhi-Mathura Road at kilometre 32 from Delhi, this institute was established in 1969 by the National Council of Y.M.C.A.s of India in collaboration with the State Government of Haryana and the Government

of India. Some assistance in the form of experts and equipment also came from West Germany.

It offers 4-Year Diploma Course in Engineering. Courses of study include (a) Machine Tool Operation and Maintenance, (b) Fabrication and Welding Technology, (c) Refrigeration and Air-conditioning on mechanical engineering side, (d) Electrical Machines and Appliances, (e) Electronic Instrumentation and Control Circuits, and (f) Radio and Television on electrical engineering side. These courses are conducted on German sandwich pattern.

Out of the total sanctioned intake of 120 seats, 60 are reserved for candidates belonging to Haryana State and the remaining 60 seats are meant for candidates belonging to other parts of India. In each category, 20 per cent seats are reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and sons/wards of ex-servicemen/military personnel. In 1976-77, the institute had 379 students on its roll including 2 belonging to the Scheduled Castes. A merit scholarship of Rs. 120 per mensem is awarded to a student who stands first in the annual examination in a particular course. In addition, several merit-cum-means stipends of Rs. 100 per mensem are awarded to needy students.

The institute is residential and hostel facilities are provided to all students. It has a well-equipped library with reading room and reference section. Adequate facilities have been provided in workshop and laboratories for the training of students and for extra-curricular activities, besides playground and an auditorium.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The development of industries, whether in public or private sector requires the services of trained and skilled personnel. To meet this increasing demand of such personnel in the cottage industries, three Industrial Training Institutes were opened in the district at Gurgaon, Palwal and Faridabad in the years 1959, 1963, and 1965 respectively. To further the scope of industrial training, two industrial schools for girls were also opened in the district—one at Gurgaon in 1958 and other at Palwal in 1964. The trainees of these industrial institutes and schools are trade tested in the month of July every year under the aegis of the Director General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.¹ Besides, there is a Rural

1. These trade tests are conducted in accordance with the policy laid down by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades for the award of National Trade Certificate to the successful candidates.

Artisan Training Centre at Sohna which was started by the State Government in 1961-62. The annual examination of these centres and private institutions running Art and Craft and J.B.T. Home Craft Classes are, however, conducted by the Department of Industrial Training. All these institutions, functioning under the overall control of the Director of Industrial Training, Haryana, are discussed below :

Industrial Training Institute, Gurgaon.—This institute started functioning in February 1959 at Gurgaon. In the beginning, the classes were held in the work-centre sheds but in 1962, the building of the institute was constructed at Mehrauli Road and the classes were shifted to that building. The workshop block attached to the building consists of 5 workshops, one store, one foreman's office and other auxiliaries. The two hostels comprise 29 dormitories for 142 students, a guest room, a recreation room and a dining hall. The manufactured goods are placed on sale for the public in its show room. The institute maintains a library well equipped with technical books. It has playgrounds for volleyball, basket-ball and badminton. Twenty quarters have been provided for its staff.

The courses offered by the Institute are Draftsman Civil, Draftsman Mechanical, Electrician, Fitter, Machinist, Turner, Wireman, Radio Mechanic, Blacksmith, Carpenter, Motor Mechanic, Moulder, Painter and Decorator, Sheet Metal Worker, Welder (Gas and Electric) Tractor Mechanic, Stenography, Refrigerator Mechanic and Air-conditioning and Diesel Mechanic. Besides free training, it provides free workshop clothing, hostel accommodation, medical facilities, etc. One-third of the trainees are awarded stipends @ Rs. 25 per mensem on need-cum-merit basis. Scholarships @ Rs. 40 per mensem are also awarded to the sons of ex-servicemen by the District Sainik Board. Students belonging to the Scheduled Castes receive stipends @ Rs. 45 per mensem. The District Sainik Board also gives stipends @ Rs. 75 per mensem to the wards of ex-servicemen residing in the hostel. In 1976-77, the institute had 727 students on its roll including 32 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 25 to the Backward Classes.

Industrial Training Institute, Palwal.—This institute was established in 1963 on Railway Godown Road and is 2½ kilometres away from the Palwal town. Initially, only 64 seats for Carpenters, Moulders and Fitters were provided but in 1965, the number was increased to 320 and new courses, viz. Turner, Electrician, Machinist, Tractor Mechanic and Welders, were introduced. The training period was 18 months but in 1966, it was reduced to

one year in the case of Carpenters, Moulders, Welders and Tractor Mechanics, and increased to two years in the case of Machinists, Turners, Fitters and Electricians. Admission though open to both the sexes, no female candidate ever applied for admission till 1973, when in August that year 16 girls got admission for the first time. The institute provides free technical education, free hostel facilities, free medical aid, free workshop clothing, etc. The benefit of stipends is also available to the trainees as in the case of Industrial Training Institute, Gurgaon.

The institute provides full facilities for indoor games as well as outdoor games such as football, hockey, volleyball and *kabaddi*. Wide and open grounds and grassy lawns are available for these games. The institute also maintains a library equipped with technical books numbering 360. In 1976-77, 418 students were on its roll which included 55 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 55 to the Backward Classes.

Industrial Training Institute, Faridabad.—This institute, was started in 1965 with a capacity of 56 seats (24 for Welders and 32 for Fitters). In 1967, the training in Motor Mechanic (32 seats), Diesel Mechanic (16 seats), Refrigeration Mechanic (16 seats) and Turner (24 seats) was also started. The courses of training in the trades of Instrument Mechanic (16 seats), Machinist (16 seats) and Electrician (16 seats) were also started the same year.¹ As the accommodation was not sufficient, the admission on behalf of this institute in respect of some of the trades, viz. Turner, Refrigerator Mechanic and Diesel Mechanic, had been arranged in the Industrial Training Institute, Gurgaon, and in respect of some of the other trades, viz. Instrument Mechanic, Machinist and Electrician, in the Industrial Training Institute, Palwal.

The institute constructed its own building at Faridabad and shifted there in August 1970. The facilities, concessions and stipends are provided to the trainees in the same way as has been mentioned in the case of Industrial Training Institute, Gurgaon. In 1976-77, 609 students were on its roll. This included 45 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 13 to the Backward Classes.

Government Industrial School for Girls, Gurgaon.—This school was started in 1958 in a rented building under the administrative control of the Director of Industrial Training, Haryana, Chandigarh. Training in the Course of Needle Work, Tailoring and Cutting is imparted. Initially, training was being given for one year but in 1961 it was converted into Two-Year Diploma Course.

1. The classes of Instrument Mechanic and Machinist were, however, disbanded

The total number of seats in the institution is 48 but 25 per cent of the total seats can be increased if more candidates seek admission. Candidates who have passed the primary or middle school examination are eligible for admission. A stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem is awarded to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. One third of the trainees are awarded stipends @ Rs. 25 per mensem on merit-cum-priority basis.

In 1976-77, 56 students were on its roll which included 2 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

Government Industrial School for Girls, Palwal.—Started in 1964-65, this school offers training in Tailoring and Embroidery. To start with, the duration of training was one year. From 1965-66, it was converted into two-year diploma course. However, the trainees are free to choose one-year certificate course or two-year diploma course. The benefits and the facilities provided to the trainees are similar to those as mentioned in the case of Industrial School at Gurgaon. Every year an exhibition of clothes stitched by the students of the school is arranged.

In 1976-77, 48 students were on its roll, which included 2 students belonging to the Backward Classes.

Rural Artisans Training Centre, Sohna.—Situated on the Delhi-Alwar Road, this institution is housed in the building of Industrial Training Estate, Sohna. Run by the Department of Industrial Training, Haryana, the institution was started in 1961-62 to impart training to rural artisans in modern methods and techniques so as to uplift the cottage industry of the district. Mostly the traditional artisans and Harijan trainees receive training at this centre. The institution imparts practical training to the unskilled workers in weaving, dyeing and calico printing, soap-making and in general mechanical work. Cutting and tailoring was started in 1973-74 in place of dyeing and calico printing trade. Embroidery was introduced in 1974-75. Sixteen seats are available for each trade and the training period is one year. The requisite qualification for admission is only primary pass. No tuition fee is charged from the trainees who are also provided with hostel accommodation free of charge. A stipend of Rs. 30 is given to the boarders, Rs. 20 to the non-boarders and Rs. 45 to the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Facilities for games exist on the playgrounds within its compound. In 1976-77, 51 trainees were on its roll. It included 5 trainees belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

A production wing to promote sales of the products of this centre was set

up in 1968 on commercial lines but was closed in 1974. The following year-wise figures show the value of goods manufactured at the centre and sales realised on account of supplies to Government offices :—

Year	Production (Rs.)	Sale (Rs.)
1969-70	27,759	24,883
1970-71	51,918	16,162
1971-72	86,980	95,247
1972-73	37,590	59,328
1973-74	8,612	14,844

ORIENTAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The only three institutions for the teaching of Sanskrit in the district are : Ashram Hari Mandir Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Pataudi; Sanskrit Pathshala, Bhagola (tahsil Palwal) ; and Shrimad Dayanand Gurukul Vidyapeeth, Gadhपुरi (tahsil Ballabgarh). All these institutions are associated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for Prajna, Visharad and Shastri examinations.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Physical education and sports activities form an integral part of high/higher secondary school and college education. A trained diploma holder in physical education generally called D.P.E. or Physical Training Instructor called P.T.I. looks after the physical education and health of the students. Some middle schools too have a P.T.I. on their staff. Regular games and athletics are held under the supervision of personnel trained in physical education. Normally, these games are held after the college/school hours. A competition in sports among the schools is held once a year. It is first held at the zonal level, the district having been divided into 6 zones. The winning teams then compete at the district level. The teams which win at the district level compete at the State level. Some high and middle secondary schools also have a post of an instructor of National Fitness Co-ops (N.F.C.). This scheme of N.F.C. is financed by the Government of India. They train the school students in mass physical training, lazium, dumbles, gymnastics, etc. and inculcate the habit of discipline in them.

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. The students are physically examined at places where qualified doctors are available.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

It was only in recent years that the problem of tackling the mass illiteracy in rural areas arrested the attention of the authorities and steps in this direction have been taken. The Farmers Functional Literacy Project was initiated in this district in October 1971 and 60 centres; ten in each of the six blocks, viz. Gurgaon I, Gurgaon II, Sohna II, Palwal I, Palwal II and Hodal, were started. Instruction to the adult farmers was imparted at these centres at night by the primary school teachers under the supervision of the Block Education Officers.¹ After six months, the progress achieved was evaluated by the Block Education Officers concerned and 987 out of a total of 1,198 farmers were found up to the standard. In 1976-77, 1,690 persons (1,380 males and 310 females) received education at these centres. Out of the 60 centres run in the district in 1976-77, 48 were for males and 12 exclusively for females.

Apart from the efforts being made by the Education Department, Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas working in each block under the Panchayati Raj disseminate information on every aspect concerning village-uplift and thereby help in bringing about social awakening.

EDUCATION FOR THE BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB

No institution for the education of the blind exists in the district. A school for the education of deaf and dumb was opened on October 2, 1971, under the aegis of Haryana Women Welfare Board. It is housed in the newly constructed hostel building of the Industrial Training Institute, Gurgaon, on Mehrauli Road.

EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE PROGRAMME

Modern development in secondary education and particularly the advent of multi-purpose high schools has necessitated that students should be helped to grow and develop in accordance with their ability, aptitude and interests.

1. A primary school teacher was paid a remuneration of Rs. 20 per mensem for this work while the Block Education Officer Rs. 50 per mensem.

The Education and Vocational Guidance Programme which was started in 1965 in the schools of the district aims at achieving this objective.

The basic purpose of the School Guidance Programme is to help each student to imbibe a clear understanding and acceptance of himself, develop his abilities and interests, make a correct choice and decision, plan his future and to achieve adjustment in new situations. The programme includes: (i) pupils information service, (ii) educational and vocational information service, (iii) group guidance service, (iv) individual counselling service. The following data show the progress of the programme in the district :—

(i) Number of schools in which Guidance Programme has been started	25
(ii) Number of career masters trained in 1976-77	20
(iii) Career corners set up in 1976-77	11
(iv) Total number of career corners in the district	54
(v) Cumulative Record Cards introduced in 1976-77	3
(vi) Guidance Material Workshops held in 1976-77	—
(vii) Career Conferences held in 1976	—
(viii) Career talks arranged in different schools in 1976-77	—
(ix) Psychological tests administered in 1976-77	—

NATIONAL FITNESS CORPS PROGRAMME

In order to develop character and discipline and to make the child physically fit, General J. K. Bhonsle started the National Discipline Scheme. The scheme created a new awakening in the field of physical education culminating in the formulation of the National Fitness Corps Programme which is comprehensive in its scope of physical education. The good points of all schemes relating to physical education were incorporated in the programme of National Fitness Corps and an integrated syllabus was formed. The programme includes exercise tables, drill and marching, laziness, gymnastics and folk-dances, major and minor games and relays, track and field events, trekking and hiking, combatives, national ideals and citizenship, practical projects and community singing of the National Anthem and emotional and national integration songs.

In the Gurgaon district, the programme is implemented under the general supervision of the District Education Officer who is assisted by an Assistant Education Officer. One Instructor has been provided in all the high and higher secondary schools.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

National Cadet Corps (NCC) was introduced in 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, National Service Corps and National Sports Organisation, have been introduced as alternatives to N.C.C. which is no longer compulsory for all as it was before.

N.C.C. is organised in the district through N.C.C. Group Headquarters, Rohtak. The Senior Division covers college students and the Junior Division school students. In 1976-77, there were 1,370 cadets in the Senior Division and 1,170 cadets in the Junior Division as shown below :

Wing	Senior Division		Junior Division	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Army	1,119	153	1,170	—
	98	—	—	—
Naval	—	—	—	—
	1,217	153	1,170	—

ATS

Sports activities in the district include school tournaments, panchayat tournaments, labour tournaments and other open tournaments for all categories of players. Coaching camps for different games are organised for young players where they are taught the fundamentals and skills of the games concerned and are provided opportunities for practice under expert guidance.

School Tournaments.—There is a District Schools Tournaments Committee consisting of elected members from various schools with District

Education Officer as its ex officio Chairman. This committee organises inter-school tournaments for high and higher secondary school students of the district in hockey, football, cricket, athletics, volleyball, basketball, badminton, table-tennis, wrestling, *kabaddi* and other minor games. This tournament initially starts zonal competitions. For this purpose, the district is divided into eight zones, i. e. Gurgaon I, Gurgaon II, Pataudi, Nuh, Hodal, Faridabad, Palwal and Firozpur Jhirka. Only the winning teams participate in the district level tournament. This tournament is generally completed by October every year. The district selected teams are sent to participate in State Schools Tournaments held every year by rotation. Tournaments for middle school students are organised on the same lines in hockey, football, athletics, *kabaddi*, wrestling, *kho*, deck-tennis and a few other minor games by the District Education Officer. Tournaments for girl students are conducted separately side by side both for high/higher secondary schools and middle schools.

Panchayat Tournaments.—The Panchayat Department used to organise sports tournaments for rural people at the district and divisional levels. With the establishment of Sports Department in 1961, these tournaments have been extended to block level also. The Panchayat Tournaments are completed by the end of December every year and selected teams from blocks participate in District Panchayat Tournaments. Such tournaments are held in hockey, football, athletics, volleyball, basket-ball, wrestling, *kabaddi* and tug-of-war for men and hockey, athletics, volleyball, basket-ball, *kho kho* and *kabaddi* for women. The district teams are sent for the State Panchayat Tournament which is organised by the Sports Department every year in one of the districts of the State. In this tournament the employees of armed forces, police and railways and the residents of urban areas are not allowed to participate.

To promote sports activities in rural areas, 22 Rural Sports Centres have been started at Sirhole, Patli Hazipur, Sidhrawli, Pataudi, Shikohpur and Badshahpur (tahsil Gurgaon), Hathin, Mandhnaka, Ujina and Taoru (tahsil Nuh), Banchari, Aurangabad, Pirthla and Dhatir (tahsil Palwal), Chhainsa, Kurali, Pali and Tigaon (tahsil Ballabgarh), Nagina, Firozpur Jhirka, Punahana and Pinangwan (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka).

Labour Tournaments.—Introduced for the first time in 1970-71, the sports tournaments for the industrial workers are organised by the Labour Department. This provides a sort of social activity for the workers and instil into them a sense of achievement. This also helps to promote better

understanding between the workers and the employers. The tournaments and cultural competitions are conducted for the teams of the industrial concerns by the Labour Department Circles.¹ The winning teams from these circles participated in the first Haryana Sports and Cultural Festival which was organised at Faridabad in April 1971 with the help of the Sports Department. The games included were cricket, hockey, football, athletics, volleyball, wrestling, *kabaddi*, tug-of-war, badminton, table-tennis and bicycle race.

Sports Associations .—There are separate district associations for organising different games. All the associations are invariably affiliated with the District Olympic Association (which exists in Gurgaon since 1954) and State level associations for a particular game. These associations organise district championships in their respective games for the clubs of the district. The championships are open to all categories of players including servicemen, ruralites, club players and students. The selected teams are sent for the State championships. The games for which no individual associations exist, are organised by the District Olympic Association. All the associations are voluntary and autonomous in character and manage their affairs with the funds collected through membership subscriptions, donations and grants from different sources. All these associations have the patronage of high level officers, leading publicmen and industrial houses.

District Sports Associations of Gurgaon have hosted the following championships after the formation of the new State of Haryana :—

Name of championship	Year in which held
1st Haryana Football Championship	1967
2nd State and Inter-District Badminton Championship	1968
3rd Haryana Hockey Championship	1970
4th State and Inter-District Table-Tennis Championship	1970
Haryana State Boxing Championship	1973-74
Haryana State Cycling Championship	1974-75
Haryana State High School Championship	1975-76
Haryana State <i>Kho Kho</i> Championship	1976-77
Haryana State Basket-ball Championship	1976-77
Haryana State Women Sports Festival	1976-77
National Junior Wrestling Championship and Junior Hind Kesri Title	1978

1. There are three Labour Department Circles in the district, viz. Gurgaon, Faridabad and Ballabgarh.

A number of international hockey matches were also organised in the district; against the visiting German team at Gurgaon in January 1967, against the Ceylon team at Faridabad in January 1969, and against the Japan team at Faridabad in December 1969.

Open Tournaments .—The following annual tournaments are regularly held in the district :—

Name of the tournament	Place at which held
1. Independence Day Sports Tournament	Garhi Harsaru
2. Dronacharya Hockey Tournament	Gurgaon
3. Bikram Singh Memorial Badminton Tournament	Gurgaon
4. United Cricket Club Tournament	Gurgaon
5. Escorts Football Tournament	Faridabad
6. O.P.Mehta Memorial Football Tournament	Faridabad
7. Friends Football Tournament	Faridabad
8. Goodyear Hockey Tournament	Faridabad
9. Escorts Hockey Tournament	Faridabad
10. Lions Club Badminton Tournament	Faridabad
11. Hot Weather Badminton Championship	Faridabad
12. Escorts Table Tennis Tournament	Faridabad
13. Lions Club Table Tennis Tournament	Faridabad
14. Friends Cricket Tournament	Faridabad
15. Rising Star Sports Tournament	Gurgaon village

The wrestling matches(*dungals*) are also held regularly in some villages of the district as a part of the festivals they celebrate.

Sports Department .—For the promotion of sports, the State Government appointed a District Sports Officer at Gurgaon in 1962. The staff of this office includes two Coaches, one Steno-typist, one Clerk, one Peon, one Game Attendant and one Ground Mali. A sports centre has been started in Nehru

Stadium, Gurgaon, where coaching in hockey, football and athletics is imparted to young students, both boys and girls. To prepare them for competitions, coaching camps for selected teams of the district are held from time to time. Talented young players are sent to centralised State level coaching camps for further specialised training. Such camps are held regularly every year during vacation separately for school and college students.

From 1970, the Sports Department has started sending parties of students for high altitude trekking in Kulu Valley mountains during the summer vacation. Nine boys in 1970 and fifteen boys in 1971 were selected and sent from the Gurgaon district to take part in different parties sponsored by the Sports Department.

Nehru Stadium, Gurgaon.—A small pavilion was constructed on a piece of land, which was *nazool* property and then known as Cricket Ground, in the thirties by the Nawab of Pataudi, a famous cricketer and excellent sportsman. In 1955, the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon constructed a new pavilion. It was named Nehru Stadium.¹ Public donations were accepted in cash and kind in developing this stadium. Its management is with the Sports Department and the office of the District Sports Officer is located in its building. Separate hockey and football grounds with facility to play cricket exist at this sports campus.

A good sports campus comprising a set of playgrounds, separate for all games, with a club-house including all modern facilities for players and spectators is very much needed for the fast developing Faridabad Industrial Complex. There already exist Country Golf Club, Bata Sports Club and Escorts Ground. Some of the big industrial concerns, viz. Escorts Ltd., Goodyear India Ltd., Metal Box Company of India Ltd., Bata Shoe Company Ltd., Gedore Tools (Pvt.) Ltd., American Universal Electric (India) Pvt. Ltd., Forgings Ltd., and others have started taking interest in sports promotion amongst their employees. The sports activities in that area are coming to the surface and good teams in almost all major games are taking shape.

Playgrounds.—The Sports Department allocated the following amount grant-in-aid for the construction of rural playgrounds and development

1. For the development of this stadium, 'Nehru Stadium Committee' was set up in 1970 with the Deputy Commissioner as its President, the District Sports Officer as its Honorary Secretary and seven other members.

Stadium, Gurgaon, where coaching in hockey, football and athletics is imparted to young students, both boys and girls. To prepare them for competitions, coaching camps for selected teams of the district are held from time to time. Talented young players are sent to centralised State level coaching camps for further specialised training. Such camps are held regularly every year during vacation separately for school and college students.

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Playgrounds.—The Sports Department sanctioned the following amount as grant-in-aid for the construction of rural playgrounds and development

1. For the development of this stadium, 'Nehru Stadium Committee' was set up in 1970 with the Deputy Commissioner as its President, the District Sports Officer as its Honorary Secretary and seven other members,

of existing playing facilities in the Gurgaon district :—

Year	Amount	Recipients
	(Rs)	
1959-60	21,000	8 Panchayats, 4 Clubs
1960-61	21,800	18 Panchayats, 2 Institutions
1961-62	17,500	5 Panchayats
1962-63	5,000	2 Panchayats
1963-64	5,000	2 Panchayats
1970-71	15,000	Nehru Stadium, Gurgaon
1971-72 to 1976-77	Nil	

Scholarship—To encourage the young players who are good at games and sports, the State Government has been awarding scholarships of Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per mensem to school and college students respectively since 1962-63. The following data show the amount disbursed in scholarship to the students from the Gurgaon district :—

Year	Amount	Beneficiaries
	(Rs.)	(Number)
1962-63	480	4
1963-64	2,520	10
1964-65	1,320	4
1965-66	—	—
1966-67	360	1
1967-68	360	1
1968-69	600	2
1969-70	600	2
1970-71	1,200	4
1971-72	720	3
1972-73	2,280	8
1973-74	360	1
1974-75	2,640	10
1975-76	1,200	4
1976-77	4,920	16

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

Before Independence, a few schools in the district had their libraries which were open only to the students and teachers of those institutions. The Bar Library at Gurgaon met the professional requirements of its members. The library movement gained momentum after Independence. Village libraries were introduced in 1950 when some - panchayats collected subscriptions and opened village libraries and reading rooms. Now each middle, high/higher secondary school and college has its own library.

By 1976-77, there were 371 libraries and reading rooms in the district. Of these, 234 libraries were owned by colleges and schools for use of their students and staff; 127 were under gram panchayats; and the remaining 10 libraries/reading rooms, as shown below, were maintained by the local bodies and private organisations :

Gurgaon	District Library, Adarsh Library, Randhawa Library (village Gurgaon)
Ballabgarh	Complex Library
Palwal	Municipal Library
Hailey Mandi	Notified Area Committee Library
Hodal	Do
Nuh	Do
Sohna	Do
Firozpur Jhirka	Do

The District Library, Gurgaon, is the biggest of all these 10 libraries and has a total of 13,000 books in Hindi, English, Urdu and Panjabi for readers of all tastes, both young and old. This library was started in March 1971 and is run on the open shelf system. A new building for this library has been constructed on Jharsa Road at a cost of Rs. 90,000.

There is no museum in the district,