CHAPTER-II

METHODOLOGY AND PROFILE OF THE STUDY

METHODOLOGY

One of the most important stages of research work is its methodology. It is a part of planning or scheme which is needed at each and every step of the research work. When we start our research work it is necessary to follow an approved and scientific methodology for authentic conclusion to be drawn out of the research work.

For the analytical sociological enquiry into the role of caste based educational institutions in the process of social mobility the new issues may be raised for gathering the information about the practical possibilities of carrying out research in the real setting. Keeping in view the discovery of new ideas and insights, the exploratory type of research design has been employed. The exploratory research design helped us to the basic issues raised earlier, like educational pattern and the community or the caste based education institutions. Caste people experiencing the process of social mobility i.e. their changing occupational structure and economic status of the household etc.

The methodology applied in this study used both qualitative and quantitative techniques for data collection. For examining the objectives of the study, it is important to gather information from the people associated with the caste based educational institutions. The perception of these institutions among the general public, in villages or the town, where the institutions are functioning, this became the focal point of analysis of the present study. The impact of these caste institutions in the process of social mobility of the particular caste people was examined on the basis of quantitative data collected
by using the interview schedule method.

**Sampling**

The study was designed to cover all the districts of the state. Keeping in mind the existing diversities of the districts, all the districts of Haryana were divided into two regions on the basis of factors. Such as agricultural development, mechanization, urbanization, caste domination and control over land ownership etc. All the districts of Haryana were divided into two regions. The two regions are as:

**Region A** - Ambala, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Sonipat, Yamunanagar, Rohtak, Kaithal, Jind, Panipat, Sirsa, Faridabad, Palwal, Panchkula

**Region B** - Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Mahendergarh, Rewari, Bhiwani, Hissar, Fatehabad, Mewat.

From these two regions one district was selected by lottery method, two districts selected were: 1. Rohtak, 2. Rewari. Keeping in mind the objective of the study the caste educational institutions functioning in these two districts were identified on the basis of dominant caste institutions. From Rohtak district “Jat Education Institutions” and from Rewari “Ahir Education Institutions” were selected for the intensive field study. Besides studying the functioning of these institutions, four villages within radius of 50 kms from these districts were randomly selected as to seek information regarding the mobility experienced by the people as the result of there caste based educational institution.

Two villages from Rohtak district namely Bohar and Bhagwatipur and from two villages from Rewari district namely Mirpur and Rampura were selected. The present study is an attempt to probe in detail the process of social mobility emerging in the two regions of Haryana. Each region represents its own socio-cultural and ecological diversity. The pattern of social mobilities experienced by the villagers due to the caste based institutions remained the focal point of study in the two regions of Haryana.
FIELD OF THE STUDY

Haryana was part of the composite Punjab state till 1966. This region has witnessed tremendous economic progress over the last 30 years due to the green revolution. Haryana is one of the fastest growing state in the country. The total population of Haryana is 25,353,081 [Census: 2011]. Amongst it the rural population is 165.31lacs [65.21 per cent] and the population of urban areas is 88.22lacs [34.79 per cent]. The literacy rate of Haryana is 76.64per cent, out of which 73.74 per cent lives in rural areas and 83.83 per cent are urban literates. The male literates are 85.38 % and that of female are 66.77 %.

TABLE 2.1: GROWTH OF POPULATION IN HARYANA (1951-2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>56,59,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>75,90,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1,00,36,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1,29,22,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1,64,63,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>21,082,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>25,353,081</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India, 2011, Government of India.

Rohtak: The district Rohtak derives its name from its headquarters town Rohtak, which is said to be a corruption of Rohtashgarh, a name still applied to ruined sites (also called Khokrakot) of two older cities. Traditionally, it is named after Raja Rohtas in whose days the city is said to have been built. It is also claimed that the town derives its name from Roherra (Tecoma undulata) tree called Rohitak in Sanskrit. It is said that before the town came into existence, it was the site of forest of Rohitak trees and hence its name Rohtak is
mentioned in the Mahabharata in connection with the campaign of Nakala and Ramdev worrier.

The district lies in the south east of Haryana state between 28.54 degree longitude in north and 76.38 degree in the east and is compact in shape. It is bounded by Jind and Panipat district in to north. Gurgaon and Jhajjar district in the south, Bhiwani and Hisar in the west. Besides this union territory of Delhi and Sonepat district are in the east. It is about 75 km. from the capital of India. The Yamuna flows along the eastern boundaries of state and separates it from U.P. Rohtak district have 5 development blocks namely Rohtak, Kalanaur, Sampla, Meham and Lakhan Majra. The district having two tehsils Rohtak and Meham.

It is a popular and perhaps one of the oldest cities in Haryana state. It is a big center of education and a number of students receive their education here. Unlike any other town of Haryana, Rohtak has a number of cinema Houses, Clubs Restaurant and parts. There are four cinema houses in the city which enter to the elite and the common strata alike. The sitting capacity of the cinema houses is approximately 3000. There are two government complexes four beer bars and many other public restaurants. Four very big parks near main road and many other small parks in different ebonies are a good source of spending leisure time. Two canals flows along the eastern boundary of Rohtak city. A mini zoo is also at the Tilyar tourist complex nearby Rohtak city. Tilyar complex is having a lake and a tourist resort on national highway no. 10 along with Rohtak.

Rohtak is one district of Rohtak division, which is located in the central part of Eastern Haryana. As per the Census, 2011 there are two Tehsils, Meham [31 villages] and Rohtak [116 villages] containing 5 Block and viz. Meham [25 villages] Lakhanmajra [31 villages] Kalanaur [28 villages], Rohtak [57 villages] and Sampla [24 villages] in the district. There are total 147 villages
and four towns namely, Rohtak, Meham, Sampla and Kalanaur in the district. Rohtak is a good place for business purposes. The district has a big cotton cloth market which supplies cotton cloth to the other districts in Haryana.

The total population of Rohtak district is 10,58,683, in which 5,66,708 are male and 4,91,975 are female population. The literacy in Rohtak district is 80.4% out of which 88.4% are male and 71.2% are female.

**Village Bohar**

The present study was conducted in the village Bohar-Tehsil & District Rohtak. It is situated at 2 K.M. away from Rohtak on Sonipat-Rohtak State highway. It is 2 km away from NH-10 Delhi-Rohtak Highway. It is an ancient village, there is a big idol of Baba Mastnath located in the village land. People worship Baba Mastnath as their deity, they have great regard towards Baba Mastnath. Baba Mastnath Temple is situated in the adjoining Asthal Bohar village located on Delhi-Rohtak Highway.

Ch. Kundan Singh Nandal established the village in 1124 AD (Vikrami Samvat 1181 Falgun Badi Panchmi) upon his grandfather name Ch. Bohrsi Nandal. Bohar village is origin of all the Nadal Jats. Presently Bohar village has two gram panchayats i.e. Bohar-Bhopan and Bohar-Melwan, one Panchayat having 12 members and other having 19 members excluding Sarpanch. As per 2011 census, the village population is around 20370. It’s a multi-caste village, where jats are the dominant caste. Most of the land holdings have been acquired by state government for the expansion of the Rohtak town. All the HUDA residential Sectors, Maharshi Dayanand University, Pt. Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Health University, Model Town, Tilak Nagar, Bharat Colony, Ramgopal Colony, Basant Vihar, Tau Nagar, Sun City are located in the hither to village land.
The village has mostly pacca houses. Transport facilities are quite good in the village. Villagers have all kinds of modern transport facilities. Majority of villagers have their own vehicle, village prosperity gained momentum due to the higher compensation rates of their land provided by the state during the last decade.

**Village Bhagwatipur**

The Bhagwatipur village which is away from the city was selected for our study. It is situated at 18 K.M. away on N.H. 73 Rohtak-Jind highway with link road. This village is also an ancient village and a big deity of Swami Dayanand Saraswati movement Arya Samaj. Till date no temple is situated in this village due to big deity of Arya Samaj in the village. Village Panchayat having 11 members excluding Sarpanch. As per 2011 census, the village population is around 8500. It's a multi-caste village, where jats are the dominant caste. The village has mostly pacca houses. Main occupation of the village is agriculture. Transport facilities are quite good in the village. Villagers have all kinds of modern transport facilities. Majority of villagers have their own vehicle, because Govt. Job rate is quite high in this village due to education. The village has one co-education Sr. Sec. School. There is also a private school which is upto Xth standard. For higher education students have to go to Rohtak.

**Jat Education Society**

In the beginning of the 20th Century a drastic change came into the field of education when a group of people assembled and established a primary school. The main aim of the school was to impart the primary education at Rohtak. After this small step taken by those people has grown up into a big society. This Society was called Jat Education Society. It is an education Society registered under Societies Regulation Act XXI of 1860. The society was formed in 1914 under the name of Jat Anglo Sanskrit High School, Rohtak.
with the prime objective to serve the cause of education and in the year 1927 it changed its name as Jat Heroes Memorial Anglo Sanskrit High School, Rohtak.

The name of the society was changed to Jat Education Society, Rohtak in 1977. The society is presently running Eleven prestigious institutions viz.

1. All India Jat Heroes Memorial College.
2. Chhotu Ram Polytechnic.
3. Chhotu Ram Memorial Public School.
4. Maharani Kishori Jat Kanya Mahavidyalaya
5. Chhotu Ram College of Education
6. Jat Heroes Memorial Anglo Sanskrit High School
7. Jat Heroes Memorial Anglo Sanskrit Senior Secondary School
8. Jat Heroes Memorial Anglo Sanskrit Primary School
9. Dr. Ram Dhan Singh School of Competition
10. Chhotu Ram Institute of law
11. Matu Ram Institute of Engineering and Management

To meet the gigantically burgeoning demand of legal Education in India, especially in Industrial and Education hub of Haryana, Rohtak and surrounding area, the Jat Education Society (Regd.) Rohtak has recently established a Law Institute by Name “Chhotu Ram Institute of Law” to meet the Cherished ideal of Sir. Ch. Chhotu Ram, a philanthropist, most generous and humane, outstanding Advocate. As a result of broad thinking/vision of management, and the huge demand of the members of the society, a proposal was mooted for setting up of Law College in Distt. Rohtak, to meet the requirement of legal Education to the Youth, especially of rural area and Rohtak Distt. in particular. To give the practical shape of the proposal this Institute was established recently in April, 2009. This is the only Law Institute imparting legal education in Rohtak, under self financing basis.
The Jat Education Society (Regd.) Rohtak organized and held “Great Hawan Ceremony” on November 2nd, 2008 as the first step to the above mentioned demand of the Society. The Inspection report for setting up Chhotu Ram Institute of Law (CRIL) Rohtak was placed before the legal Education Committee of the Bar Counsel of India, New Delhi at its meeting held on 4th April, 2009.

The Bar Counsel of India after considering the report allowed permission to run B.A.LL.B (Hons.) 3-year course (Professional) and B.A.LL.B (Hons.) 5-year integrated course with intake of two sections of 60 students in each course for a period of two years, i.e., for the academic years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.

This Chhotu Ram Institute of Law is a self –financed Institute and not getting any finance aid either from Govt. of Haryana or by U.G.C, New Delhi or any Non-Govt. bodies. This Institute has made appointment of the Teaching and Non-teaching faculty as required under the norms/rules of M.D.University, Rohtak, Bar Counsel of India, New Delhi and U.G.C., New Delhi.

Presently the Institute is running classes of two LL.B course with intake of 120 seats in Block-2 of its C.R.College of Education Building, Rohtak. The Building for this Chhotu Ram Institute of Law (CRIL) is under construction with an estimated cost of Rs. 240.00 lacs.

**DISTRICT Rewari**

**History**

The history of Rewari is contemporary to the history of Delhi. During the Mahabharata period, a king named Rewat had a daughter named Rewati. The father used to call her Rewa. He founded a city named “Rewa Wadi” after her. When Rewa married Balram, elder brother of Lord Krishna, the king donated the city “Rewa Wadi” as dowry for her daughter. In course of time, the name Rewa Wadi became Rewari.
Rewari was a district of Delhi province during Akbar's time and included several parts of the modern other districts of Haryana and Rajasthan. It was made a tehsil of Gurgaon district by the British in 1862. Following Rao Tula Ram's revolt, it was included in Punjab, where it continued until 1972, when it was made a tehsil of Mahendragarh district. It became an independent district in 1989. The district has three tehsils: Rewari, Bawal and Kosli.

Martial history

During the medieval period and rule of Mughals in 1553-1556, a Dhusar Brahman named 'Hem Chandra Vikramaditya', called 'Hemu' in short, a Bhargava of Rewari (whose initial occupation was selling saltpetre / gunpowder), became chief of the army and Prime Minister of Adil Shah who had become insane. In a three-year period, Hemu fought 22 battles for Adil Shah, spanning entire north India from Bengal to Punjab. He proved to be one of the greatest Hindu warriors in the history of India. He was nearly successful in throwing out Mughals out of India after victories over Akbar's armies in Agra and Delhi. After centuries of foreign rule, Hemu re-established the Hindu Raj in North India on 6 October 1556 in a coronation in what is now known as Old Fort, Delhi, opposite Pragati Maidan.

During the Mughal period, Rewari was part of the Delhi territory. In the first war of independence of 1857, Rao Tula Ram of Rewari fought aggressively against the British rule. He led a movement that briefly ended British rule in Rewari. Not able to maintain power, Rao Tula Ram went to Afghanistan.

The land of Rewari is called Veer-Bhumi people of Rewari are proud to serve in the Indian army. Tens of thousands of soldiers and officers from Rewari have joined the Indian armed forces and paramilitary forces. Their salaries and the pensions of an equal number of ex-servicemen add substantially to the income of rural areas of Rewari.
In November 1962, the men of Rewari valiantly fought the Chinese aggressors at Rezang La ridge defending the nearby airstrip in Chushul Valley of Ladakh. Many died. The 118 men of the Ahir rifle company of 13 Kumaon Regiment fought until their bullets were finished. They then fought hand-to-hand, killing about 1,300 Chinese. Only four Rewari men returned alive. They were awarded one Param Vir Chakra’, eight Vir Chakra and four Sena Medals posthumously. Rezang La Memorial, a monument in their memory, has been built at Delhi Road, Rewari near the stadium.

**Geography**

Rewari town is located at 28.18°N 76.62°E. It has an average elevation of 245 metres (803 feet). The area of Rewari district is 1,559 square kilometre. The summer temperature can go up to 46 degree Celsius from May to July. Winter is from November to February and the temperature can fall to 2 degree Celsius in December and January. The district is adjacent to Rajasthan and has dust storms in summer. Rugged hilly terrain of Aravali ranges as well as sandy dunes are found in the district.

**Table 2.2: POPULATION AS PER CENSUS 2011---- A GENERAL DETAIL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>% to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rural Population</td>
<td>664718</td>
<td>74.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Urban Population</td>
<td>231411</td>
<td>25.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>896129</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>472254</td>
<td>52.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>423875</td>
<td>47.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Literates</td>
<td>488190</td>
<td>82.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Density of Population</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>Per Sq. KM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>No. of females on 1000/-males</td>
<td>898</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The overall climate is dry and some parts are semi-arid. Rain falls from July to September. A little rain is experienced during winter also. The average rainfall in Rewari is less than 500 mm. Rain-fed Sahibi river that originates in
Rajasthan passes through Rewari and falls in Najafgarh lake in Delhi. Extremely heavy rains in 1978 flooded Sahibi which in turn flooded Delhi. A barrage was then constructed at Masani village on junction of NH8 and NH71B to impound the water coming from Rajasthan. However, the rains have not been heavy for the last 30 years and the barrage has hardly collected any water. Now a canal has been constructed to bring excess rain water from other areas of Haryana, particularly flood water of Yamuna, to the barrage to recharge the ground drinking water for Rewari town.

**Demographics**

As of 2011 India census, Rewari town had a population of 100,946. Males constitute 54% of the population and females 46%. Rewari has an average literacy rate of 74%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 79%, and female literacy is 67%. In Rewari, 12% of the population is under 6 years of age. Rewari district had a population of 765,351 in 2011 census, 82 per cent of which was rural.

Yadav (Ahir) caste forms the majority of Rewari district's population. Rewari is a part of Ahirwal, the land of Ahirs. Ahirwal includes Mahendragarh-Narnaul area and Alwar, which also have a large population of Ahirs (Yadavs). The adjacent districts of Mahendragarh and Alwar have Yadav-majority populations.

When the National Capital Region (NCR) was formed three decades ago around Delhi, the capital of India, Rewari was included, as it is only 60 km from the Delhi boundary. The urbanisation of agricultural rural areas has reached Dharuhera and Rewari; many real estate development projects have been completed in the Manesar-Dharuhera-Rewari-Bawal corridor along NH 8 (Delhi-Jaipur highway).

**Transport**

Delhi airport is about 60 km from Rewari town. It is less than an hour's drive from the airport to Rewari town by access-controlled eight-lane Delhi-
Gurgaon expressway and four-lane NH 8 (Gurgaon-Jaipur highway).

Rewari is a major junction on Indian railway network. Five railway lines connect it to Delhi (82 km away) and Ahmedabad on the major North-West trunk route, Bhiwani and Hissar towards Punjab, Bikaner via Mahendragarh-Loharu-Sadulpur-Churu, Ajmer via Alwar and Jaipur, and Ajmer via Ringas. The sixth railway line is being built to connect Rewari to Jhajjhar and Rohtak. The seventh railway line connecting Rewari to Palwal and Khurja has been under planning for over two decades but not approved for construction (as on July 2011).

Rewari is a major transit station for freight traffic from Bombay and Kandla ports in western India towards Delhi and northern states of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu-Kashmir. As the Kandla-Ahmedabad-Rewari railway track is not electrified, freight trains (goods trains) with containers double-stacked ply on this route and take the containers further north from Rewari. Double-stacked container freight trains can carry almost 4,000 tons per rake which is almost twice of the load a normal goods train can haul. The Rewari-Delhi railway line has double track and the Rewari-Ahmedabad railway line is being doubled. The Rewari-Delhi railway line is planned to be electrified.

Rewari is connected by three national highways: NH 8 (Delhi-Jaipur), NH 71 (Jalandhar-Rewari-Bawal) and NH 71B (Narnaul-Rewari-Dharuhera-Palwal). State highways connect Rewari to all major towns in Haryana and adjacent districts of Rajasthan. Buses ply regularly and very frequently between Rewari, Delhi and all towns of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. Thousands of commuters commute by train every day between Rewari and Gurgaon and Delhi for work. Rewari was first connected by a railway line to Delhi in 1870s, when on 14th February 1873, the first meter gauge railway track in India, was opened between Delhi to Rewari (84km), along with a branch line from Garhi Harsaru to Farrukhnagar (12.3km), the latter being built
specifically for the salt trading, and was plied by 'A class 2-4-0 tank steam engines, which started from Delhi’s Sarai Rohilla station [4] and gradually to more railway lines. All the railway lines were metre gauge. The gauge has been changed to broad gauge in 17 years from 1992 to 2009. Now Rewari is connected to all major cities in India by direct trains obviating the need for change of trains at gauge-change stations such as Delhi and Ahmedabad.

**Economy**

The economy of Rewari was mainly agrarian until recently and continues to be so in most of the district. The traditional industries are brass metalwork and ornamental shoes (tilledar jooti). Slates and stones are mined in Arvali range in western part of the district. Salary and pension of a large number of servicemen contribute to the economy of villages.

**Dharuhera-Bawal corridor on NH8.** Proximity to Delhi led to development of industrial areas along NH8 from Dharuhera to Bawal in 1970s and 1980s. The growth of manufacturing units has created employment and wealth. Farmers benefited from acquisition or sale of land for industrial estates.

Real estate development of agricultural land into houses and offices near Gurgaon town from 1970s to 1990s and further south-west towards Manesar in the current decade has led to similar development in Dharuhera and adjacent Bhiwadi of Alwar district of Rajasthan in recent years. Sale of land has put huge amounts of money in the hands of farmers and changed their life style. Rewari Town Regional Development Plan has earmarked about 40 sectors for residence, commerce and industry between Rewari town, NH8 and NH71B (the road connecting Rewari town to NH8). Most of the sectors fall in villages and private developers are buying agriculture land for development of plots and buildings. Some land has been acquired by the government and four residential sectors have been developed in Rewari city. With winds of change, a shopping mall-cum-multiplex has come up in the city.
Education

Rewari has a number of schools and colleges. The nearest college was in the nearby princely state of Alwar until independence. Ahir College was set up at the end of the second world war in 1945 by Rao Balbir Singh, descendant of Rao Tula Ram. Kishanlal Public College is also an old educational institute. Now several private colleges have been set up in Rewari district to teach engineering, nursing, management, etc. though the quality of education in some of them is low.

A Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) has existed in Rewari since 1980. A Sainik School has started in the year 2009. It is temporarily housed in Rewari city awaiting completion of construction of its permanent campus at village Gothra, west of the city.

Industry

Rewari is famous for its traditional metalwork, particularly brass work. If anybody needs some of the best brass work in the world, Rewari is the place to find it. The main markets of Rewari have shops that sell brass utensils and brass artistic works. Along with Moradabad, Rewari is the brass hub of India.

Rewari has kept the traditional art of Tilledar Jooti alive. People from various locations come here to purchase Tilledar Jootis. Huge deposits of quartzite and slate in shades of green, black, and brown are found in the Aravali ranges of Rewari district nearer to Narnaul and mined extensively. The mining is open cast.

Rewari also has emerged as a new industrial township. The district has three modern developed industrial areas: Dharuhera and Bawal on Delhi-Jaipur national highway and Rewari along Rewari-Dharuhera road. Companies like Hero Honda, Sony, YKK, Suraj Maltings, Exide, TVS, Anantraj Industries, National Metal & Engg. Works, JGB Industries and many metal processors have setup manufacturing units.
Rewari district has made unprecedented progress on the industrial front in the last few years. A number of policy initiatives announced by the Government of Haryana from time to time have provided impetus for a rapid growth of industries in the district. The factors like, its ideal location on the National Highway (Delhi–Jaipur road), being in proximity to Delhi, its well developed infrastructural base like extensive roads and communication network all over the district, total electrification, a large pool of skilled manpower, all supportive social environment and above all the development of various industrial colonies/ estates, such as, Dharuhera Complex, Rewari Complex and Bawal Growth Centre have made Rewari the choicest location for industries and as such high-tech and high value projects involving foreign collaborations and investment have come up in this area.

The products range is wide, such as, Motor Cycles, Televisions, non-woven carpets floor tiles, beer, cotton and synthetic Yarn, metal cans, jelly filled, telephone cables, copper and brass sheets and circles, zippers, disposable syringes and heavy earth movers and a host of other consumer and industrial products.

There are 56 Large & Medium scale industrial units with an investment of about Rs. 890 crores. The annual turn-over in the Large scale sector exceeds Rs.2050 crores. The employment provided in this sector is more than 16,000 persons.

There are more than 2250 small scale and rural industries in the district with an investment of more than Rs. 65 crore producing industrial goods worth Rs.130 crore annually and providing employment to about 6800 persons.

The small scale units are manufacturing a wide range of products, such as, industrial brass and copper sheets, brass handicrafts, zinc oxide, Light engineering products, cotton texturized Yarn, cement etc. The industrial non-ferrous metal sheets manufactured in Rewari find a wide application in electrical and tea industry.
Brass utensils

The traditional industries of brass utensils a prestigious activity of this district. There are approximately 500 families who are engaged in this activity. Basically, they carry on this activity in their houses/shops with the help of iron and wooden hammers/implements. This trade is being practised in this district for the last 400-500 years. The main tribe engaged in this activity belongs to Thathera caste. The main items being manufactured are Tokni, Parat, Karahi, Thali, Katora and Hukka etc. There is a lot of demand for these items in and around the city. These are also being marketed to big cities such as Agra, Kanpur, Bombay, Hyderabad and Pune etc. The families engaged in this trade do not directly sell the manufactured items but they are doing this activity on job basis. They generally get employment for ½ of the years. Now a days, this industry is failing day by day as so many people of Thathera caste have got themselves in gainful employment i.e. by way of getting employment in government/Private sectors.

Export of graystone (SLATE STONE)

In this district, there are mines of SLATE STONE at KUND (at the border of Rewari and Mahendergarh district). Heavy machinery is established at this place for crushing, cutting and rubbing of SLATE STONE to make BRICKS and Tiles of slate stone for house making which are exported throughout the country.

TILLA Juti Handicraft

In the surrounding villages of district Rewari, approximately, 1200 people are working on preparation of leather “Juti” & making special embroiding on them. Approximately 2.25 crores is annual turn out of this Tilla Juti Handicraft.

DARI making:

Dari & Khes weaving was also a famous handicraft in the district. Most of the rural women were involved in making KHES & DARI out of the
“Kachha Soot” spun on ‘CHARKHA’. But now this handicraft almost have disappeared except a few centers have taken a professional shape.

**Village Rampura:**

Rampura is a Village in Rewari Mandal in Rewari District in Haryana State. Rampura, village is situated south west to Rewari and 2.5 kms from Railway station Rewari and 2 km from Bus Stand. Name of this village was Ismailpura in 1800, subsequently its name was renamed as Rampura in 1825. Freedom fighter of first Indian freedom struggle Rao Tula Ram was ruler of this village and Rewari region. Rampura is 4.6 km far from its Mandal Main Town Rewari. Rampura is located 2.8 km distance from its District Main City Rewari. It is located 283 km distance from its State Capital City Chandigarh. The Bhagwatbhakti Ashram is a very beautiful and peaceful visiting place in Rampura. Every year the ashram society organizes a mela on Basant Panchmi. Rampura village is an Education centre having a B.Ed college [in the name of former chief minister of Haryana and Union minister Rao Birendra Singh], a Public model School and a PG college i.e. Ahir College.

According to 2011 census, population of the village is 4514. The total number of household is 776 including 2385 male and 2129 female. As far as literacy is concerned 2832 people are literates including 1701 male and 1131 female. Total voters in the village are 3175. Ahir is the dominant caste in the village with agriculture as the main occupation. The major crops in this area are Barley & Cotton in kharif and Wheat and Mustard in Rabi season.

**Village Meerpur:**

Meerpur is one of the Villages in Rewari Mandal in Rewari District in Haryana State. Meerpur is located 7.4 km distance from its Mandal Main Town Rewari. Meerpur is 9 km far from its District Main City Rewari. It is 277 km far from its State Capital City Chandigarh. Meerpur is a mid sized village located in the district of Rewari in the state of Haryana in India. It has a
population of about 2422 persons living in around 455 households including 1255 male and 1167 female. Total 1571 people are literates including 941 male and 630 female. Total voters in the village are 1375. Ahir is the dominant caste in the village with agriculture as the main occupation. The major crops in this area are Barley & Cotton in kharif and Wheat and Mustard in Rabi season.

History of Ahir College, Rewari

Rao Birender Singh (20 February 1921-30 September 2009) was an Indian politician. He served as the Chief Minister of Haryana from 24 March 1967 until 2 November 1967, and also served in the union cabinet. He was the second Chief Minister of the state and first speaker of Haryana Vidhan Sabha after its secession from Punjab, which state he had also represented as a minister at one time. By his efforts Rewari was made a separate district in 1989. In 1989, he was re-elected to the 9th Lok Sabha seat from Mahendragarh on the Janata Dal ticket and became the Union Minister for Food and Civil Supplies in the Chandra Shekhar ministry.

Apart from his political service to the Nation Rao Birender Singh also served the backward areas of Ahirwal by establishing many educational institutions like Ahir College Rewari, RBS School-Rewari, Rao Tula Ram School- Rewari, Rao Tula Ram Technical College-Delhi. He is the founder of RBS College of Education- Rampura, Rewari.

The Ahir College, Rewari established in 1945 as a result of community initiative, is one of the oldest pioneering educational institutions serving Southern Haryana, which is predominantly a backward region. Situated on the Rewari-Narnaul road, the college has a sprawling campus of about 13 acres of land and a built up area of about 80,000 sq. ft.
The college is managed by Ahir College Society, Rewari (Haryana), which also runs R.B.S. College of Education, Rewari; R.B.S. Model Public School, Rewari; Rao Tula Ram Public school, Rewari; K.V.K. Rampura, Rewari and Rao Tula Ram College of Engineering, New Delhi.

The campus is well connected and with in reach from NCR region and neighboring town in Gurgaon, Rewari, Delhi, Mahendergarh to the Ahir college. The College offers under graduate level courses in arts, science, commerce and management. It is affiliated to the M.D. University, Rohtak. The college is UGC recognized under sections 2f and 12B. It is a grant-in-aid college and abides by the rules and regulations of the Department of Higher Education (D.H.E.), Govt. of Haryana.

College imparts education in fifteen subjects out of which English, Hindi, History, Political Science, Geography, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Economics, Commerce, Physics and Chemistry were started from the inception of the college. The departments of Botany and Zoology were added in the year 1966. Keeping pace with the changing times, college has started the department of management studies in the year 1998, offering a self-financed B.B.A course. A vocational course in Tax Procedure and Practices (TPP) under Commerce Department was also added in 1999.

Overall the college appears to be working towards achieving its goals and objectives as spelled out in its Mission Statement - Students are admitted solely on the basis of their academic qualifications. The creation of a multi-cultural, co-educational, academic community is both a means and an end in the mission of the Institute. It provides students with a rich and varied campus life that fastens their personal growth and supports their transition to responsible adulthood in a rapidly changing world. It is attempting to integrate liberal studies and professional education to give its graduate both breadth and
specialization. It has initiated and is attempting to provide vocational courses to meet the changing socio-economic needs, with human values and purposeful social responsibility and to achieve excellence with 'Quality in every Activity'.