



Know Your State **Haryana**

*Highly Useful for Haryana Public Service Commission (HPSC),
Haryana Staff Selection Commission (HSSC)
& Other State Level Exams*



1200+

**Chapterwise Multiple
Choice Questions**



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Haryana

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& Other State Level Exams*

Authors

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About The Book

General Knowledge of Haryana is essential for the competitive examinations of the State. For the same purpose this book (Know Your State Haryana) is designed to serve as a reference book for the students who appear in Haryana Public Service Commission (HPSC) and other state level competitive examinations.

The book provides comprehensive information about Haryana to familiarize the readers about the state. This book provides detailed study of History, Geography, Polity, Art and Culture, Centre and State Government Welfare Schemes and Current Affairs of Haryana. A systematic chapter by chapter study will result in marked improvement in the performance of the students. Box, Tables, Map, Figures are also used to make the presentation more clear.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) at the end of each chapter are given to test the candidates understanding of the subject from the examination point of view. The book provides the most relevant, authentic and up to date information on various aspects of Haryana.

We invite and welcome any feedback or suggestion for the further improvement of this book in subsequent editions.

Authors
Sohan Singh Khattar
Reena Kar

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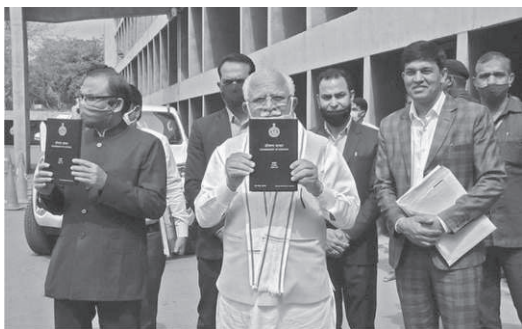
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Current Affairs

Haryana Budget 2021-22

- The Haryana Government on 12th March, 2021 presented the Budget for 2021-22 with ₹ 155645 crore, focusing on health, agriculture and infrastructure. The budget outlay comprises 25 per cent as capital expenditure of ₹ 38718 crore and 75 per cent as revenue expenditure of ₹ 116,927 crore.



- The Budget had been prepared amid the unprecedented global crisis induced by the COVID-19 pandemic and challenges being faced as never before. The health sector has been allocated ₹ 7731 crore in 2021-22.
Budget allocation for different Sectors is given below:

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

- A special campaign **Har Khet Swasth Khet** to be started for focus on soil health and facilitating cropping choices based on soil quality. Farmers are being encouraged to sow crops based on the soil health.
- To increase awareness among the farmers as well as science students regarding importance of soil health management, an initiative has been taken by the government to impart training to science students for testing soils and water samples.
- A new portal will be established for participation of farmers in the scheme for treatment of alkaline and saline soil. The Government proposes to target 1 lakh acres of land for reclamation in 2021-22.
- Government will form 1000 Farmer Produce Organizations by March 2022. To promote entrepreneurship, a **Crop Cluster Development Programme** is under implementation.
- A comprehensive management plan has been prepared for the management of crop residue on site and at other locations. Steps have been initiated to install 100 compressed bio-gas and bio-mass plants for utilisation of crop residue in association with the Union Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- The Government will provide subsidy of ₹ 7000 per acre as an incentive to farmers for diversification from paddy to alternate crops. The target is to reduce area under paddy cultivation by 2 lakh acres during 2021-22.
- Government to promote **zero budget farming** and **organic/natural farming**.

- It is targeted to cover an area of 1 lakh acres of cropped area under this initiative in the coming three years.
- Government to launch a new scheme, **Kisan Mitra Yojana**, to facilitate farmers through multiple services like cash withdrawal, cash deposit, balance enquiry, pin change, new pin generation, mini statement, cheque book request, Aadhaar number updation, loan request, mobile number updation and registration of problems and feedback, etc. The scheme envisages installing 1000 farmer's ATMs in partnership with banks.
- Government to create additional storage capacity for agriculture produce, to add over 6.60 lakh MT storage capacity this year.
- Government to establish the India **International Horticulture Market (IHM)** at Ganaur, Sonapat district in an area of 545 acre.
- Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. to set up 2000 retail stores/outlets across the 22 districts to set up a network for non-perishable packaged consumer goods etc. including Vita products within the state.
- Haryana is one of the 18 states that has implemented e-NAM in 81 APMCs. The remaining 32 Mandis will be integrated with e-NAM soon.
- A special drive is being conducted to provide **Pashudhan Kisan Credit Cards** to livestock farmers by different banks in the state.
- Government has decided to expand the **Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Samuhik Pashudhan Beema Yojana** for the livestock and has decided to go in for livestock insurance.
- Government will establish three bio safety Level-II laboratories with Rapid and RT-PCR diagnostics of Avian Influenza and other poultry diseases in Hisar, Sonapat and Panchkula to provide better diagnostic services in the state.
- Government will ensure computerisation of all 1020 Government Veterinary Hospitals and connect them with IT network by providing all necessary infrastructure linked with **Fiber to the Home (FTTH)** village level fiber net.
- ₹ 50 crore has been allocated to strengthen Gaushalas.
- With an objective to double the income of fish farmers, the government will develop an additional 1090 hectares saline affected area and 5000 hectares fresh water area under 'Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana Scheme' (PMMSY) during 2021-22 to 2024-25.
- Under the 'Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana Scheme' (PMMSY), 10 small fish feed mill plant units would be established during 2021-22 to 2024-25.

Social Welfare

- Old Age Samman allowance raised to ₹ 2500 per month from 1st April, from existing ₹ 2250.
- **Mukhyamantri Vivah Shagun Yojana** simplified so that beneficiaries get the benefit before marriage or on the wedding day itself.
- An amount of ₹ 22000 will now be provided to Scheduled Caste individuals to meet the expenditure for defending their cases related to property, agriculture land, rent and reservation etc. in the courts under the Legal Aid Scheme. This is double of earlier ₹ 11000.

Education and Health

- 4000 playway schools to be opened with focus on strengthening health, nutritional needs of children and augur their overall development in terms of inculcating moral values.
- In the first phase, 1135 Anganwadi centres running from school premises or departmental buildings will be upgraded into play schools and made operational from March 2021.

- In the second phase, 2865 Anganwadi Centres will be upgraded into play schools in financial year 2021-2022.
- 500 creches will be made operational in two phases. In the first phase, 182 creches were sanctioned and 30 already made operational with modern facilities in 2020-21. Remaining creches will be started in 2021-22 by upgrading existing Anganwadi centres after assessing the footfall of working women in different districts.
- Special focus will be given to disadvantaged groups by creating **Special Education Zones (SEZs)** for targeted groups to improve enrolment. A **Gender Inclusion Fund (GIF)** will be created to provide higher financial assistance to girl students in these SEZs.
- ₹ 18410 crores allocated for the education sector which is 17.8 per cent more than the previous year.
- A sum of ₹ 700 crore will be allocated to promote **technology-based learning** in all government schools which will include the provision of digital tablets, digital classrooms etc.
- **University of Health Sciences** in Karnal to be named after Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay.
- Government Medical Colleges are being set up in the districts of Jind and Mahendragarh.
- **Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government Medical College** is being established in Faridabad.
- The Government has also proposed to set up Medical Colleges in the districts of Yamunanagar, Kaithal and Sirsa.
- An **Oncology Centre** will be established in Maharaja Agrasen Medical College, Agroha.
- Besides medical colleges, the State Government is setting up a Dental College in the existing Shaheed Hasan Khan Mewati Government Medical College, Nalhar, Nuh.
- In addition, six Government Nursing Institutes are being established in districts of Faridabad, Rewari, Kaithal, Kurukshetra and Panchkula.
- 1000 AYUSH Assistants and 22 AYUSH coaches will be recruited on a contract basis soon in various 'Yogshalas' across the state.

Others Important Points

- A Dam will be built on the Yamuna river course from Ponta Sahib to Kalesar to store floodwater.
- **Pinjore** and **Gurugram** to be developed as film shooting hubs.
- **Panchkula** chosen to be developed as **solar** and **green city**.
- To provide drinking water to the Mewat area, the Government has decided to construct a **Mewat Feeder Canal** of 100 cusecs.
- A new milk plant in Southern Haryana will be set up, which will cover the NCR region with a packaging capacity of three lakh litre per day extendable to five lakh litre per day.
- A new milk chilling plant is proposed at village Sherla, Tehsil Loharu in Bhiwani. The new plant will process milk to make and market sweet meals under the VITA based brand name.
- A new scheme the Mukhyamantri Antyodya Parivar Utthan Abhiyan to be started. This Abhiyan will draw verified data from the Parivar Pehchan Patra (family ID card) and identify the poorest 1 lakh families in the state.

Welfare Schemes and Programmes

Member of Parliament Sanjay Bhatia Mobile Office Launched in Haryana

- Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar with Sanjay Bhatia, Member of Parliament (MP) from Karnal inaugurated MP Mobile Office on 31st December, 2020.



- According to the Chief Minister such type of office is a good and unique experiment by the Member of Parliament from Karnal which will be used for public welfare. Lok Sabha constituency will also be benefitted through the facilities available in the mobile office.
- Atal Seva Kendra is also a part of this mobile office which has been set up in a Tempo Traveller.
- Member of Parliament will be present in their mobile office during their tour of the Lok Sabha constituency. The office is well-equipped and also has Wi-Fi facility.

Mahila evam Kishori Samman Yojana and Mukhya Mantri Doodh Uphar Yojana Launched

- In order to give a major boost to the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' campaign, the State Government of Haryana has launched another two schemes on 5th August, 2020. These are 'Mahila Evam Kishori Samman Yojana and Mukhya Mantri Doodh Uphar Yojana.

- Under the first scheme, women between 10 to 45 years of age of about 1124871 BPL families will be given free sanitary napkins every month for a year. It will cover the state's 22.50 lakh women and girls.
- Under the second scheme, the State Government will provide flavoured skimmed milk powder to about 9.03 lakh children and 2.95 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers visiting 25962 Anganwadi centres in the state.
- The objective of the scheme is to address the problem of anaemia and malnutrition among states women and children.

Parivar Pehchan Patras Scheme Started

- On 4th August, 2020, Manohar Lal Khattar, the Chief Minister of Haryana launched a Parivar Pehchan Patras (PPP), an initiative in the State.
- The aim of the scheme is to monitor each family (around 54 lakh) living across Haryana.
- Under PPP, each family will be considered as a single unit and will be allotted an 8 digit unique identification number. This will enable seamless delivery of State Government services.
- The PPP will hold the data like the head of the family, name, age, income, contact number along with the information about the family's sector, city, district, village, tehsil, block and district. Every city and village will have unique code.
- The Mukhya Mantri Parivar Samridhi Yojana (MMPSY) along with three pension schemes-Old Age Samman Allowance Scheme, Divyang Pension Scheme and Widow and Destitute Women Pension Scheme are integrated with the Parivar Pehchan Patras.

Haryana Pashu Kisan Credit Card Scheme Started in Haryana

- Pashu Kisan Credit Card (PKCC) Scheme was launched on 22nd July, 2020 in Haryana. With Pashu Kisan Credit Card, farmers can get loans and buy anything they need but must repay the money within 1 year to avail concessional 4% interest rate.



- The loan given under PKCC scheme will promote animal husbandry as farmers will get loans for fish farming, poultry farming, sheep, goat, cow and buffalo rearing.

Samadhan Se Vikas Scheme Launched

- In July, 2020 the Haryana cabinet gave approval to 'Samadhan Se Vikas' scheme to recover External Development Charges (EDC).
- The scheme is applicable in respect of full amount outstanding on account of the EDC and on interest and penalty interest.
- Many colonisers and builders mostly in Gurugram and Faridabad failed to pay the State Government over ₹ 10000 crore as EDC.
- If the colonisers does not clear all EDC dues within the prescribed 2 years, the waiver of the balance, 50% of the accumulated interest and penal interest will be cancelled and the original EDC schedule will come into effect.

Top Connection to All Rural Families Programme Started

- On 13th May, 2020 the State Government of Haryana have planned to provide tap

connection to supply water to all rural families by December 2022. This programme is under the 'Jal Jeevan Mission' (JJM).

- ₹ 290 crore will be provided by the Central Government to Haryana under JJM Scheme which will be supplemented by the same amount of state's matching share.
- The State Government has provided 1.05 lakh tap connections in the year 2019-2020.
- There are 28.94 lakh houses in Haryana, of these 1883 lakh already have tap water connection and 10.11 lakh houses are to be covered.

Atal Kisan-Majdoor Canteens Started to Provide Affordable Meals

- On 20th February, 2020 the State Government of Haryana started Atal Kisan Majdoor Canteens in the mandis and sugarmills across the state to provide affordable, cheap meals to farmers and labourers at concessional rate of ₹ 10 per plate.
- These canteens are built by the Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board.
- The State Government has also decided to provide concessional free travel facility up to 150 km to 41 various categories of girl students in the ordinary buses of Haryana Roadways.

Mukhyamantri Parivar Samridhi Yojana Launched

- On 7th February, 2020, Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar and Deputy Chief Minister Dushyant Chautala jointly launched Mukhyamantri Parivar Samridhi Yojana scheme on the mark of successful 100 days of the present State Government.
- The scheme is about providing financial assistance of ₹ 6000 to the families Below Poverty Line (BPL).

- The amount will be transferred through DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) to Bank accounts.
- Under the definition of Below Poverty Line the families having annual income up to ₹ 1.80 lakhs and holding land of less than 5 acres are eligible to become beneficiary under the scheme.
- The amount will be transferred to the bank in equal installments.

A Draft Passed on Haryana State Employment of Local Candidates Ordinance, 2020

- The Haryana state cabinet, under the leadership of Manohar Lal Khattar has passed the draft 'Haryana State Employment of Local Candidates Ordinance, 2020' to provide 75% reservation for the residents of Haryana in private sector jobs having salary of less than ₹ 50000 per month in companies fronts, Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Firms, etc. situated in Haryana.
- Employment providers which have more than 10 employees in its premises would be covered in this upcoming act.
- If private companies will not be able to find suitable candidates, then they can inform to labour department and then will be issued permits to hire from other states.
- The quota was promised by Jannayak Janata Party (JJP) Chief Dushyant Chautala before 2019 Assembly election.

Government Provides Grants for Crop Diversification and Ponds Rejuvenation

- Central Government provides financial aid of ₹ 1500 crore to Haryana for water conservation, which includes ₹ 500 crore to expand crop diversification under the 'Mera Pani Meri Virasat' scheme and ₹ 1000 crore to rejuvenate the ponds and treat water.
- The Central Government will also be providing ₹ 1000 crore under the Jal Jeevan Mission which aims to ensure access of piped water for every household in India.
- 'Mera Pani Meri Virasat' scheme was launched for the purpose of crop diversification of maize, cotton, millet, pulses, horticulture crops in 1 lakh hectares of land.
- Under this scheme, farmers are encouraged to grow alternative crops other than paddy.

Health and Education

Haryana Yog Aayog Bill 2021 and Other Bills Passed by the Haryana Vidhan Sabha

- Haryana Yog Aayog Bill, 2021 was passed on 15th March, 2021 along with four other bills by the Haryana Vidhan Sabha during the budget session.
- The Haryana Yog Aayog Bill, 2021 was passed to establish Haryana Yog Aayog for the promotion, management, regulation, training of Yoga and to develop a system of Naturopathy system of medicine.
- Other four Bills that were passed include:
 1. Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2021
 2. Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2021
 3. Haryana Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2021
 4. Haryana Enterprises Promotion (Amendment), Bill 2021

Haryana Government Started Vaccination

- On 1st March, 2021 the vaccination programme for COVID-19 was started for general public.
- To ensure substantial reach of the COVID-19 vaccine, the Health Department of Haryana has decided to hold a massive vaccination drive on 15th March, 2020.
- As per the State Government's statement the Health Department has coordinated with the Asha workers and Anganwadi workers, other than officers to the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Urban Local Bodies (ULB) and Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs) for the drive so as to motivate the beneficiaries above 60 years and those with comorbidities falling within the age group of 45 years to 60 years.
- Besides Government and private hospitals, the vaccination is even being administered at health sub-centres which are located in the villages across the state.

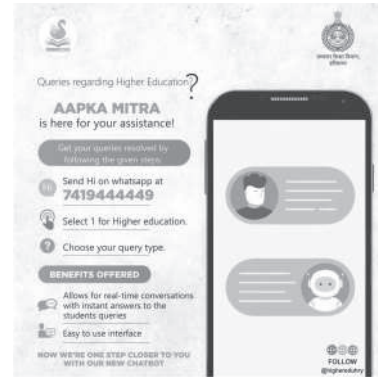
Haryana Government to Provide Free Textbooks to SC Students

- The Haryana Government has decided to provide free books to Scheduled Caste students studying in state-run colleges on 27th January, 2021.
- The ERP-portal has been designed to cater the requirements of the colleges for a robust database.
- The Government will transfer the money to purchase books directly into eligible students' bank accounts.

Educational Chatbot Aapka Mitra and Online Admission Platform for UG Course Launched

- On 7th September, 2020 Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar virtually launched the first of its kind Educational Chatbot 'Aapka Mitra' and Online Admission Platform for Under Graduate (UG) courses in

government aided and self-financed colleges for the new academic session 2020-21.



- Haryana CM launched the first of its kind educational whatsapp chatbot 'Aapka Mitra' to resolve admission related queries of the students.
- Students can send a message on Whatsapp Chatbot number to get information regarding admission and scholarship.
- Online Admission platform has been launched by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) in collaboration with the Higher Education Department.
- Using the new platform, the students will be able to complete the entire admission process in the convenience of home.
- CM also launched online international journals prepared by Higher Education Department to promote search. The online system is expected to strengthen the admission process and makes it transparent.

Distance Education Programme Started in Haryana

- Shri Kanwar Pal, Education Minister of Haryana in June, 2020 announced that the Government of Haryana under the Chief Minister's Distance Education Programme signed an agreement with Reliance Jio TV to benefit around 52 lakh rural students during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- The four channels of EDUSAT can be accessed through television, laptop, desktop, tablets and smartphones for free of cost which will be available on the Jio platform.
- The contents aired on the television will be available on Jio TV for a week, so that the students can access the content to their convenience and time. This will provide materials for the students preparing for competitive exams like JEE (Joint Entrance Examination) and NEET (National Eligibility Entrance Test).
- This initiative is estimated to benefit around 52 lakh students of both English and Hindi medium under Haryana School Board and the CBSE Board, etc.

Name of the NIFM has been Changed into AJNIFM

- On 11th February, 2020 the Government of India rename the National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) Faridabad as "Arun Jaitley National Institute of Financial Management (AJNIFM).
- NIFM, Faridabad was set up in 1993 as a registered society under the Department of Expenditure Ministry of Finance, which train officers of various finance and accounts service

recruited by the UPSC (Union Public Service Commission) through the Civil Service examination and also officers of the Indian cost accounts service.

MoU Signed to Enable Students to Get Governmental Jobs

- Haryana Employment Department signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with M3M Foundation. The philanthropic organisation M3M Group will facilitate students's online preparation, training and monitoring for entrance examinations of government jobs.
- The MoU was signed by Seema Kaushik, Director, Department of Employment, Government of Haryana and Dr. Payal Kanodia, Trustee, M3M Foundation.
- The MoU is in line with the vision of the Haryana Government to link 1 lakh candidates to government jobs within and outside the state in the next 2 years. The MoU is valid for 18 months.
- Under the MoU, M3M Foundation will finance the initiative, identify, select and hire suitable students and undertake a periodic review of the implementation of the programme.

Award and Honours

Chhoriyan Chhoron Se Kam Nahi Hoti' Bags Best Haryanvi Film

- Rashmi Somvanshi's Haryanvi film, Chhoriyan Chhoron Se Kam Nahi Hoti won the 'Best Haryanvi Film' award at the 67th National Film Awards held on 22nd March, 2021. It is a drama film that follows

the story of a girl's struggle to study and become an IPS Officer, living in Haryana.

- It starts with Aniruddh Dave, Rashmi Somvanshi, Satish Kaushik, Sapna Choudhary, Pramod Dahiya, Prakash Ghai, Anjavi Huda, Mohan Kant and many others. The film released on May 17, 2019.

Haryana Bags SKOCH Award for Best State in Health

- On 22nd February, 2021 Haryana has been awarded the SKOCH Award for 'Best State in Health'. Besides this, Anil Vij was awarded with the title of the Best Health Minister in the country. This award has been given for several outstanding initiatives taken in the field of health at the state and district levels.
- Additional Chief Secretary, Health Rajeev Arora, Director of AYUSH Department, Prabhjot Singh and Director General of Health Suraj Bhan Kamboj handed over the SKOCH Award to the Health Minister.
- SKOCH had conducted a thorough research and assessment in the health sector across the country according to which the state of Haryana has performed outstandingly in the field of health in the country.
- According to SKOCH, all departments of the state had worked in cooperation under the leadership of Anil Vij resulting in rendering excellent health services to the people of the state even during the pandemic.

President Awards Haryana Government for Antyodaya Saral Portal

- President Ram Nath Kovind on 30th December, 2020 conferred the Platinum Award under the category of 'Excellence in Digital Governance - State/UT', Digital India Awards 2020, for Antyodaya Saral Portal to the Haryana Government.

- Taking the lead in the country in rendering efficient public service delivery for all Government to Citizen (G2C) services and schemes, the Haryana Government's Antyodaya Saral Portal has received the prestigious Award by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEIT).



Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Award to Two CCSHAU Scientists

- Two scientists of Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University (CCSHAU) awarded with Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Award, 2020.
- This award was given on the eleventh International conference on Agriculture, Horticulture and Plant Sciences held in New Delhi on 2nd January, 2021.
- **Dr. Rashmi Tyagi**, Co-Professor of Sociology Department and **Dr. Jatesh Kathpalia** have been given this honour on behalf of the Society of Tropical Agriculture by presenting their papers within the convention.

New Initiative and Research

Haryana Launched 'Tatkal' Land Deed Registration Service

- The Haryana Government has launched a 'Tatkal' Land Sale Deed Registration Service in all tehsils across the state on 23rd March, 2021.
- The provision has been made to enable an applicant to book an appointment for the deed registration on a 'tatkal' (urgent) basis.
- A 'tatkal fee' of ₹ 25000 will have to be paid by the applicants in the form of an e-challan.

Haryana Passed Bill to Recover Damages from Protesters

- Haryana Legislative Assembly has passed 'The Haryana Recovery of Damages to Property During Disturbance to Public Bill, 2021', by a voice vote on 18th March, 2021.
- The Bill will allow authorities to recover compensation from protesters for any damage to property.
- The Bill provides for the setting up of a Claims Tribunal to assess the damages caused, and to determine who caused it, making that person liable to compensate for it.

Haryana Government Inaugurated Air Taxi Services

- Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar has inaugurated air taxi services from **Chandigarh to Hisar** under the UDAN Scheme of the Central Government on 14th January, 2021.
- The air taxis have four seats, one for the pilot, and three for the passengers, and the distance between the two places is covered in 45 minutes with economical fare of ₹ 1755.
- The air taxi service will be operated by AirTaxi India which was granted the Scheduled Commuter Airline Permit by the Indian aviation regulator Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in December, 2020.

Hum Badalenge Sara Zamana Digital Platform Launched

- On 5th January, 2021, Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar inaugurated the digital platform 'Hum Badalenge Sara Zamana'.
- It is a good effort to keep the citizens connected with entertainment and arts through digital medium.
- According to the Gajendra Phogat, founder of this digital platform and in charge of Haryana

Kala Parishad Rohtak region many cultural, music, discussion, public praise programmes are being presented through the platform.

- Famous folk singers Prem Dehati, Gulab Singh, Satte Farmaia, Raja Sangi, Rajesh Hathi, Ravidat, Azad Singh have exhibited their art from this state.

Haryana Government Started Radio Stations in Haryana Jail

- Ambala, Panipat and Faridabad districts of Haryana started radio stations in Haryana jails, in January 2021.
- Daily one-four programme will be held and news, religious songs will be narrated.
- The prisoners will play these radio stations. These prison radios will be named as TJR i.e., Tinka Jail Radio.
- Radio was first introduced in 2013 in Tihar Jail in Haryana. There are 19 jails in Haryana including 3 Central and 16 District jails.
- At present, there are a total of 20 thousand 423 prisoners in Haryana jails, including more than 900 women prisoners.

Haryana Government Launched Mobile Water Testing Laboratory Van

- Haryana CM Manohar Lal Khattar on 2nd October, 2020 launched Art Mobile Water Testing Laboratory Van, an innovative solution of Water Testing of the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED).
- The Mobile Van will be stationed at state Water Testing Laboratory, Karnal and its operation will be throughout the state.
- Under Jal Jeevan Mission, the State Government is fully committed to provide functional household tap connection with a sustainable supply of quality drinking water to every rural household.

Haryana Government Launched Gram Darshan : A Digital Platform

- Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar on 2nd October, 2020 launched 'Gram Darshan', a platform aimed to enable the digital accessibility of data of 6197 Gram Panchayats of Haryana and to ensure that every village has their own website.



- Gram Darshan is launched to ensure that villagers should have digital access to the details of various development schemes and projects of their village so that they can put forth their demands to the Government of Haryana.
- This will ensure the availability of all the services provided by the Government to its citizens and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability in those services.
- The website of every Gram Panchayat will display the details of the elected representatives, including the Sarpanch, Panches and Gram Sachiv.
- The Gram Panchayats will upload the details on the financial assets such as fixed deposits and expenses like salaries. This is a step towards the complete digitalisation of villages of the state.

Web Portal, 'Works Management System' Launched

- On 4th August, 2020 Haryana's Urban Local Bodies and Home Minister Anil Vij launched the first of its kind 'Works Management

System' a web-based, paperless and centralised web portal for the management and monitoring of the development works in the Urban Local Bodies (ULB) in Haryana.

- This centralised Web Portal will bring in all the workings of ULB in Haryana under a single platform and any kind of delay in the completion of works will be displayed on the portal.
- The portal will enable transparency and reduce corruption in the state.
- This portal will enable the Chief Minister, Additional Chief Secretary and Director of the Department to access the progress of the development works on their dashboard and mobile phones.

E-Sachivalaya Portal of the State Launched

- On 21st July, 2020 Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar launched E-Sachivalaya Portal (<https://esachivalaya.edish.gov.in/>) a digital platform to enable people to take online appointments for virtual meetings with the Chief Minister, Deputy CM, ministers and other heads of various departments.
- This portal was launched to provide citizen centric services in a transparent and seamless manner to the general public by utilising Information Technology (IT).
- This portal enables people to book their appointments digitally through mobile phones, laptop which eliminates the need of physical presence.
- After taking the appointment, within 24 hours they will be given a time slot for the virtual meeting.
- The online appointments for E-Sachivalaya can also be taken through Atal Seva Kendras (rural) and Saral and Antyodaya Kendras (cities)

Sports

Wrestler Sonam Malik, Anshu Malik Qualify for Tokyo Olympics at Asian Olympic Qualifiers

- On 10th April, 2021 wrestlers Sonam Malik-62 kg category from Sonapat district and Anshu Malik-57 kg category from Jind district qualified for the Tokyo Olympics by coming through the crucial Asian Olympic Qualifiers in Almaty, Kazakhstan.
- Competing in the 57kg category, Anshu beat Uzbekistan's Shokhida Akhmedova 12-2 to win by virtue of technical superiority to book her place in the final of the tournament. But more importantly, it was enough for a place in the Olympics that are scheduled for 23 July.
- Sonam booked a place in an Olympics for the first time. She beat Korea's Um Jiuen (10-0) to start with and followed it with a win over Kazakhstan's Tassina Emma (10-0) in the second round

Vinesh Phogat and Rani Rampal Awarded with Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award

- On the National Sports Day 29th August, 2020, two players Vinesh Phogat (Wrestler)

and Rani Rampal (Hockey) of the state won Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, 2020.

- This year National Sports Awards ceremony is held virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Apart from Vinesh Phogat and Rani Rampal, Indian cricketer, Rohit Sharma, table tennis player Manika Batra and Paralympian M Thangavelu won Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, 2020.

Khelo India Youth Games, 2021

- The Minister of State of Youth Affairs and Sports, Kiren Rijiju and Haryana CM Manohar Lal Khattar announced that Haryana will host the 4th edition Khelo India Youth Games (KIYG) in 2021 through wide conference on 25th July, 2020.
- The Game will be held in Panchkula and will take place after the 2021 Tokyo Olympics. Star Sports will be the official Broadcast partner like the previous year.
- The talented players identified in priority sports discipline at various levels by the High Powered Committee will be provided annual financial assistance of ₹ 5 lakh per annum for 8 years.

Miscellaneous

India's First Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Skill Development in Power Sector Launched in Haryana

- On 18th December, 2020 minister of State for skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), RK Singh virtually launched India's First Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Skill Development in Power Sector at the campus of National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), Gwal Pahari, Gurugram, Haryana.

- The CoE has been established in an area of 4000 square feet which was contributed by NISE.
- It has an annual capacity of training more than 300 individuals.
- The CoE will serve as a platform to create a robust cadre to certified trainers and assessors across the country.

International Gita Mahotsav 2020 Organised in Haryana's Kurukshetra

- The International Gita Mahotsav 2020 organised in Kurukshetra, Haryana between 17th December to 25th December, 2020.
- Jai Ram Thakur, Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister, Haryana Tourism and Education Minister Kanwar Pal, Kurukshetra MP Nayab Singh Saini among the others inaugurated the festival. The international festival is held every year.

Haryana Government Launched Project Air Care in Gurugram

- On 11th November, 2020 Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar virtually unveil 'Project Air Care' to combat rising pollution in Gurugram, Haryana.
- 65 Wind Augmentation Purifying Units (WAYU) would be set up at areas with high Air Quality Indices (AQI) in Gurugram to improve the air quality.
- The project is a result of public-private partnership between Gurugram Metropolitan Development Authority (GMDA) and GSK (Glaxosmithkline) Consumer Healthcare. The Air purifiers have been developed by CSIR-NEERI (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research - National Environmental Engineering Research Institute) IIT, Bombay.

Former Haryana Congress Chief Shamsher Singh Surjewala Passes Away at 87

- Former Haryana Congress Chief Shamsher Singh Surjewala passes away on 20th January, 2020 after suffering from a brief illness at the age of 87.

- He won from Narwana, Haryana in 1967, 1977, 1982, 1991 and from Kaithal in 2005 for Haryana Legislative Assembly.
- In 1992, he was elected to the Rajya Sabha as Member of Parliament.
- He was the father of Congress National Media-in Charge and National Spokes Person Randeep Singh Surejwala.

Shakti Rani Sharma became the First Women Mayor in Haryana

- Shakti Rani Sharma became the first women 'Mayor' in Haryana.
- She is the wife of former minister Vinod Sharma and is from Haryana Jan Chetna Party (HJCP).
- She became the Mayor of Ambala City Municipal Corporation. She received a total of 37604 votes and defeated Vandana Sharma of BJP.

MoU Signed to improve Start Up Ecosystem startup Haryana

- Department of Information Technology, Electronics and Communication (DITECH), Government and Haryana has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with India Accelerator (IA) to build a strong start up ecosystem in Haryana.
- IA will provide support to the startups through knowledge sharing and free of cost services to high potential start ups.
- IA will provide young entrepreneurs with access to its online programmes and equip them with knowledge, mentorship and connections.

Amin Village of Kurukshetra District Renamed as Abhimanyupur

- The Central Government approved renaming the Amin village as Abhimanyupur in Kurukshetra district.
- The decision has been taken by the Union Home Ministry after getting permission from a few central organisation. In order to charge the name of the village as a town or a city an executive order is needed for renaming a state requires amendment of the Constitution with a simple majority in the Parliament.
- The Central Government has approved renaming at least 25 towns, villages or districts across the country in the last 3 years, including Uttar Pradesh's Faizabad as Ayodhya and Allahabad as Prayagraj.

Council of Ministers of Haryana

Minister	Departments
Shri Manohar Lal Khattar (Chief Minister)	Finance, Town and Country Planning and Urban Estates, Public Health Engineering, Irrigation and Water resources, Information Technology, Electronics and Communications , Information, Public Relations & Languages, Housing, Planning, Administration of Justice, Environment & Climate Change, Architecture, General Administration, Criminal Investigation (CID), Personnel & Training, Raj Bhawan Affairs, Any department not specifically allotted to any Minister
Shri Dushyant Chautala (Deputy Chief Minister)	Revenue and Disaster Management, Excise & Taxation , Development and Panchayats, Industries & Commerce, Public Works (B&R), Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs, Labour & Employment, Civil Aviation, Rehabilitation, Consolidation
Shri Anil Vij (Minister)	Home, Urban Local Bodies, Health, Medical Education & Research, Ayush, Technical Education, Science and Technology
Shri Kanwar Pal (Minister)	Education, Forest, Tourism, Parliamentary Affairs, Hospitality, Art & Culture Affairs
Shri Mool Chand Sharma (Minister)	Transport, Mines & Geology, Skill Development & Industrial Training, Elections
Shri Ranjit Singh (Minister)	Power, New & Renewable Energy, Jails

Minister	Departments
Shri Jai Parkash Dalal (Minister)	Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Fisheries, Law & Legislative
Shri Banwari Lal (Minister)	Co-operation, Welfare of SCs & BCs
Shri Om Prakash Yadav (Minister of State)	Social Justice and Empowerment (Independent Charge), Sainik and Ardh Sainik Welfare (Independent Charge)
Smt. Kamlesh Dhanda (Minister of State)	Woman & Child Development, Archives (Independent Charge)
Shri Anoop Dhanak (Minister of State)	Archaeology & Museums (Independent Charge), Labour & Employment (Attached with Deputy Chief Minister)
Shri Sandeep Singh (Minister of State)	Sports & Youth Affairs (Independent Charge), Printing & Stationery (Independent Charge)

* As on 16th April, 2021

* **Source** : www.haryanaassembly.gov.in

Top Officials of Haryana

Name	Designation
Satyadeo Narayan Arya	Governor
Ravi Shankar Jha	Chief Justice
Anurag Agarwal	Chief Electoral officer
Manoj Yadav	DGP (Director General of Police)
Bharat Bhushan Bharti	State Chief Information Commissioner
Baldev Raj Mahajan	Advocate General
Gian Chand Gupta	Speaker (Vidhan Sabha)

* As on 16th April, 2021

Haryana

BASIC INFORMATION

● Geographical Landscape of Haryana

Geographical Location	North-West part of India
Latitudinal Extent	27° 39' N to 30° 55' N
Longitudinal Extent	74° 27'E to 77° 36' E
Area	44,212 sq km (1.34% of total geographical area of India)
State Boundaries	Himachal Pradesh in the North-East, Rajasthan in the South-West, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Uttarakhand in the East and Punjab, Chandigarh in the North-West
Northernmost District	Panchkula
Southernmost District	Mewat
Important Rivers	Yamuna, Ghaggar, Saraswati, Sahibi, Indori and Markanda

● Demography (Census 2011)

Total Population	2,53,51,462
• Male Population	1,34,94,734
• Female Population	1,18,56,728
Urban Population	88,42,103
Percentage of Urban to Total Population	34.88%
Rural Population	1,65,09,359
Percentage of Rural to Total Population	65.12%
Population Density	573 person per sq. km
Sex Ratio	879
Decadal Growth Rate of Population	17.64%
Total Literacy Rate	75.60%
• Male Literacy	84.10%
• Female Literacy	65.90%
Scheduled Caste (SC) Population	20.17%

● Administrative Structure of Haryana

Established on	1st November, 1966
Meaning of the State's Name	Abode of God (Hari)
Capital	Chandigarh
Division	6
Districts	22
Lok Sabha Constituencies	10
Rajya Sabha Constituencies	5
Vidhan Sabha Constituencies	90+1
High Court	Punjab and Haryana High Court (Chandigarh)

● Naming of Some Famous Districts of Haryana

District	Derived Name From
Fatehabad	After the name of son of Firoz Shah Tughlaq, Fateh Khan
Rewari	After the name of the daughter of King Rewat named Rewati
Charkhi Dadri	After the name of the lake named Dadar
Mahendragarh	After the name of the king of Patiala named Raja Mahendra Singh
Gurugram	After the name of Guru Dronacharya
Jind	After the name of Temple of Jainti Devi
Karnal	After the name of Karna, the major character of Hindu Epic Mahabharata
Kurukshetra	After the name of King Kuru, ancestor of Kauravas
Yamunanagar	Due to having location on the banks of Yamuna river
Sirsa	After the name of Shashwat saint, Shirishvana
Kaithal	After the name of the birth place of Hanuman ji
Mewat	Due to having abundance of Meo caste
Jhajjar	After the name of Chhajju farmer
Hisar	After the name of four forts
Panchkula	Due to having five wells
Ambala	After the name of Goddess Bhawani Ambalika
Palwal	After the name of Palawasur, a demon
Faridabad	After the name of Sheikh Farid
Rohtak	After the name of the son of Queen Taravati named Rohitas
Sonapat	After the name of Shravan Kumar
Panipat	After the name of Panini Rishi

● Nicknames of Geographical Areas of Haryana

Geographical Areas	Nickname
Kurukshetra	City of Parks, Dharmashetra
Rewari	Bronze city, Vir Bhumi
Jind	Heart of Haryana
Karnal	Paris of Haryana
Gurugram	Cyber city, City of Entertainment
Yamunanagar	Paper city
Palwal and Rohtak	Sugar city
Panipat	Textile city, The City of Weavers
Panchkula	Nano city
Fatehabad	Pink city
Hisar	Magnet city, Steel city
Jhajjar	The City of Martyrs
Panchkula-Chandigarh-Mohali	Tri-city
Ambala	Science city, Twin city, City of Equipments
Bhiwani	Kashi of Haryana, City of Temples, Mini Cuba
Palwal	Cotton city
Hathnikund	Heaven of Fishermen

● First Facts Related to Haryana

Novelist of the First Novel of Haryana (Jhadufiri)
 First State Poet of Haryana
 First Comic Poet of Haryana
 First Newspaper of Haryana
 First Research Magazine of Haryana
 First Film Producer of Haryana
 First Film Director of Haryana
 First Branch of Arya Samaj in Haryana
 First Branch of Sanatan Dharm (Hindu) in Haryana
 First Governor of Haryana
 First Chief Minister of Haryana
 First Lokayukta of Haryana
 First Chief Justice of Haryana High Court
 First Woman Speaker of Haryana Vidhan Sabha
 First Male Speaker of Haryana Vidhan Sabha
 First Woman Forest Officer of Haryana
 First Female Mountaineer of Haryana
 First Captain of Haryana in Indian Cricket Team
 Indian Captain who won First Cricket World Cup
 First Cancer Institute of Haryana
 First University of Haryana
 First College of Haryana
 The Largest Animal Farm in India and Asia

Raja Ram Shastri
 Uday Bhanu Hans
 Mir Jafar Jatthali
 Hariyana (published from Jhajjar)
 Haryana Research Magazine
 Devishankar Prabhakar
 Anand Kumar
 Rewari (1880 AD)
 Jhajjar (1886 AD)
 Shri. Dharm Vir
 Shri. Bhagwat Dayal Sharma
 Shri. Pritam Pal Singh
 Shri. Ramlal
 Shanno Devi
 Rao Virendra Singh
 Amrinder Kaur
 Santosh Yadav
 Nawab Mansoor Ali Khan
 Kapil Dev
 Badsa (Jhajjar)
 Kurukshetra University
 Pandit Neki Ram Sharma College
 Hisar

● Largest, Highest and Biggest of Haryana

Highest Peak of Haryana
 Longest River of Haryana
 District of Haryana with Largest Area
 District of Haryana with Maximum Forest Area
 District of Haryana with Maximum Road Length
 Most Populous District of Haryana
 Densely Populated District of Haryana
 Largest Rice Producing District of Haryana
 Largest Wheat Producing District of Haryana
 District of Haryana having Maximum Number of Animals
 Most Literate District of Haryana
 Largest Railway Station of Haryana
 District of Haryana with Highest Sex-Ratio

Karoh Peak (1,514 metre)
 Ghaggar (291 km)
 Sirsa (4,277 sq. km)
 Panchkula (390.70 sq.km), As per ISFR-2019
 Hisar (2,108 km)
 Faridabad (18,09,733 persons)
 Faridabad (2,442 persons)/(per sq.km)
 Karnal
 Sirsa
 Hisar
 Gurugram (84.70%)
 Ambala Cantt Junction
 Mewat (907 : 1000)

Minimum/Smallest of Haryana

District of Haryana with Least Forest Area (As per ISFR-2019)	Palwal (13.97 sq. km.)
District with Minimum Area of Haryana	Faridabad (743 sq. km)
District with Minimum Population of Haryana	Panchkula (5,61,293 persons)
District with Minimum Population Density of Haryana	Sirsa (303 persons/sq. km.)
District with Minimum Literacy Rate of Haryana	Mewat (54.08%)
District with Minimum Road Length of Haryana	Faridabad (522 km.)
District with Least Cities in Haryana	Faridabad

Various Organisations of Haryana

Name of Organisation	Establishing Year	Headquarters
Haryana Finance Corporation	1st April, 1967	Chandigarh
Haryana Khadi and Gramodyog Board	1st February, 1969	Panchkula
Haryana Housing Board	1971	Panchkula
Haryana Ware Housing Corporation	1st November, 1967	Faridabad
Haryana Urdu Academy	22nd December, 1985	Panchkula
Establishment of Horticulture Department of Haryana	1990-91	Panchkula
Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited	1997	Panchkula
Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited	19th August, 1997	Panchkula
Haryana State Commission for Women	20th December, 1999	Panchkula
International Solar Alliance Headquarters	25th January, 2016	Gurugram

Famous Personalities of Haryana and their Pen-Name

Personalities	Pen-Name
Harshavardhana	Shiladitya, Sahityakar Samrat
Mool Chand Jain	Gandhi of Haryana
Kalpna Chawla	Queen of Space
Chaudhary Choturam	Massiha of Farmers
Mamta Kharab	Golden Girl
Raja Suraj Mal	Plato of Jats
Chaudhary Bhajan Lal	Chanakya of Haryana
Shah Muhammad	Hadi-i-Haryana
Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi	Tiger Pataudi
Manohar Lal	Fourth Lal of Haryana
Surendra Sharma	Poet of four lines. (Char lines)
Kavita Dalal	Lady Khali
Pandit Neki Ram	Haryana Kesari
Chaudhary Devi Lal	Sher-i-Haryana
Sajjan Singh	Rustam-i-Hind
Om Prakash Jindal	Steel King of Haryana
Pandit Mangeram	Kavi Shiromani
Pandit Jasraj	Swar Samrat
Alhad Bikaneri	Hasya Ratna of Haryana
Khushiram	Michael Jordan of India
Lala Murlidhar	Kesar-e-Hind
Chaudhary Bansilal	Architect of Modern Haryana, Iron-Man of Haryana

Haryana

State Symbols

State Tree : Peepal

A native tree of India 'Peepal' (*Sacred Fig*), has been declared state tree of Haryana. It is also known as bodhi tree, pippala tree and ashwattha tree. This tree is considered to have a religious significance in three major religions i.e. Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism. All parts of the Peepal tree, including root, bark, leaf and fruit are useful. Its scientific name is *Ficus religiosa*.



State Flower : Lotus

The Lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera*) or the Water Lily is an aquatic plant with broad floating green leaves and bright fragrant flowers that grow only in shallow water. The roots of lotus are planted in the soil of the pond or river bottom, while the leaves float on top of the water surface are held well above it. The flowers are usually found on thick stems rising several centimeters above the leaves. On the basis of colour, it has two types, i.e. red lotus and white lotus.



State Animal : Blackbuck

Blackbuck, also known as Antelope, is mainly found in India, but with other small population in Pakistan and Nepal also. The Blackbuck has ringed horns that have a moderate spiral twist of three to four turns. The white fur on the chin and around the eyes is in sharp contrast with the black stripes on the face. The upper parts and outsides of the legs are dark brown to black, the underparts and the insides of the legs are all white.



State Bird : Black Francolin

Black Francolin, sometimes known as Black Partridge, is a widespread breeding resident in most of the North and Central India. It is called Kala Teetar in Hindi, this handsome stub-tailed bird is found near cultivation and scrub, bordering wetlands. The head of the black francolin is curved with brown iris eyes colour and unique pattern of brown colour crown and the throat colour is black. The primary colour is black with black breast rufous belly, white spots on flanks and golden brown spots at the back of body.



State Sport : Wrestling

Wrestling has been declared as a state sport by the Haryana Government. It is a kind of dual war, which is fought only by physical force without the help of any weapon. It is mentioned in the Puranas as 'Malla Krida'.



CHAPTER 01

Ancient History of Haryana

- The history of Haryana can be traced from various sources like mythological sources, archaeological sources, monetary sources etc.
- The state has many sites belonging to the Indus Valley Civilisation which flourished well in the state e.g. **Banawali, Daulatpur, Bhagwanpur**, etc. It also remained a place of many dynasties.
- Haryana came into existence as a separate state on 1st November, 1966 but its history is very old.
- According to Manusmriti, the state got its origin by many deities, thus, it was earlier known as **Brahmavrat**.
- Haryana is also known as **Brahmrishi Pradesh** and **Uttarvedi of Brahma**.

Historical Sources of Haryana

Historical sources of Haryana can be divided into three parts such as **literary sources**, **archaeological sources** and **modern sources**.

1. Literary Sources

These sources include **Vedic literature**, **Buddhist and Jain literary sources**, **Mahabharata** and **later Sanskrit literature** and **Foreign accounts**.

Vedic Literature

- Important literatures like Vedas, Brahmins, Upanishads, Aranyakas were composed in Haryana. Major ancient rivers of Haryana like Saraswati, Drishadvati, etc. and other geographical facts are mentioned in vedic literature. Saraswati and Drishadvati have been described as holy rivers in vedic literatures.
- In the **Shatapatha Brahmana** and **Aranyakas**, the language of the ancient citizens of Haryana has been described as supreme and the conduct of the people has been described as exemplary and courteous.
- The ancient general life of Haryana has been described in **Jemini Brahamana** and the socio-economic life has been described in **Chandogya Upanishad**.

Buddhist Literary Sources

- According to Buddhist text **Papanchasudani**, Mahatma Buddha visited many places in Haryana.
- Information about the ancient political life of Haryana is obtained from the Buddhist Literature **Majjhima Nikaya**.
- The Buddhist text **Divyavdan** provides information about the propagation of Buddhism in Haryana.

- In this book two major Buddhist centres of Haryana namely, **Rohtak** and **Agroha** are described. At that time Agroha was a famous cultural centre.
- Mahanidana Sutta and Satipathan Sutta of Buddhist Literature Digha Nikaya and Magandiya Sutta and Anjasappaya Sutta of Majjhima Nikaya were widely publicised in Haryana.

Jain Literary Sources

- The major Jain texts like Parishishtaparvan, Bhadrabahu Charitra, Kathakosh, etc. provide information about the social, religious and cultural life of Haryana from the first century to the third century.
- According to Jaina Literature, Agroha was a major centre of Jainism, where the great **Jain Scholar Lohacharya** lived in the first century. Maharaja Agrasen belonged to the city of Agroha.
- Jain poet Pushpadanta mentioned the state of Haryana in **Mahapurana** and Sridhar in **Pasnahachariu**.
- Rohtak is mentioned frequently in Jain texts.

Mahabharata and Later Sanskrit Literature

- Many important sites of Haryana have been mentioned in the **Aranyaka Parva** of Mahabharata.
- **Nakula Digvijayam** of Mahabharata provides information about the ancient, political, economic, geographical conditions of Haryana. Rohtak has been mentioned in its title.
- Puranas give information about the ancient history of Haryana in which **Vamana Purana** is prominent.
- The Vamana Purana mentions **seven** major forests of Haryana which are Kamyaka forests, Aditi forests, Vyasa forests, Falaki forests, Surya forests, Madhu forests and Cold forests.

- Vamana Purana mentions **nine** rivers flowing in Haryana which are Saraswati, Vaitarani, Aapaga, Mandakini, Madhushrava, Anshumati, Kaushiki, Darshanti and Hiranyavati. Thus, the description of the rivers flowing in Thanesar and Kurukshetra of Haryana is found in the Vamana Purana.
- Information about Haryana is also found from the literary texts like **Ashtadhyayi** of Panini, **Mahabhashya** of Patanjali, **Harshacharita** composed by the court poet, Banabhatta of Harsha king and **Rajatarangini** of poet Kalhana of Kashmir.

Foreign Accounts

Travelogues of foreign travellers provide detailed account about Haryana. The prominent among them are Greek traveller **Arian** and Chinese travellers **Fa-hien** and **Hiuen-Tsang**.

2. Archaeological Sources

- **Sir Alexander Cunningham**, also called the **Father of Indian Archaeology** visited Haryana in 1862 AD. Probably he was the first person to explore this area. Then in 1888-89 AD, Rogers carried on Cunningham's work.
- The **first archaeological excavation** in Haryana was done by **DD Snooper** in 1921-22 on a mound near the fort of King Karna.
- In the year 1933-34, Theh Polar, located in the Southern region of the Saraswati rivers, was excavated under the leadership of **HL Srivastava**. Many copper coins were found in this excavation, including the coins of Kushana ruler Vasudev and the coins of Yaudheyas.
- Many important archaeological materials were found from the sites of Amin, Pehowa, Thanesar of Kurukshetra under the leadership of **Prof. BB Lal**.

- Under the direction of the Punjab University, Sugh (1964-65), Mitathal (1968) and Siswal (1970) were excavated. Similarly, under the direction of Kurukshetra University, archaeological excavations took place in Daulatpur (1968-70 and 1976-78), Raja Karna Fort (1970-71 and 1975-76), Mirzapur (1972-73 and 1975-76) and Balu (Jind) (1978-80).
- Excavations were also done under the direction of Maharishi Dayanand University at Haat in Jind and Khokhrakot in Rohtak.
- In the year 1974-75, the Haryana Archaeological Survey Department excavated **Banawali**, **Agroha** and **Kunal** sites. Similarly, archaeological excavations at Bhagwanpur and Kashital were done in the year 1975-76 in which sources like coins, ornaments, pottery, etc. were found.
- Archaeological sources can be divided into five parts to facilitate their study. These are as follows:
- An inscription written in **Kharosthi script** has been found in Karnal which is related to the construction of pond.
- An incomplete inscription has been found in **Kapal Mochan** area of Haryana.
- Raja Devanka wrote about the glory of Kurukshetra in an inscription of **Laos** country. It belongs to 5th century.
- Two inscriptions of the third-fourth century have been found from **Tosham**. These inscriptions are related to the pond built by Vishnu devotee, Acharya Sobharata.
- An inscription has been found from **Sirsa** which mention about the Pashupati community of this place.
- An inscription has been found in Agroha which mentions about all the seven notes of music.
- A commemorative inscription found from **Hansi** is associated with Prithviraj-II. According to an inscription which has been found in **Ladnu** (Rajasthan), Delhi was the capital of Haryana.
- Eight inscriptions have been found from a pillar which is located in **Gujari Mahal** in Hisar. It mentions about Gods which came from eight different places.
- A rock inscription of Pratihara king, **Mahendra Pala**, has been found at **Pehowa** which mentions about construction of temples.
- Bhojdeva's inscription is also found from Pehowa, which belongs to the 9th century. According to this inscription, Pehowa was famous for horse trading at that period.
- A religious inscription written in Barakhadi has been found from **Sugh place** of Jagadhri.
- Some of the 10th century inscriptions are found from **Mohanbadi** (Rohtak) and **Guravada** (Rewari) which are related to the construction of Vaishnava temples.

Records/Inscriptions

- A total of 37 record inscriptions of all the categories have been found in Haryana, of which the oldest record is the **Topra inscription**.
- Topra inscription belong to Mauryan ruler, **Asoka**. Seven inscriptions have been recorded on the Topra pillar which is located presently at Yamunanagar. The script of these inscriptions is Brahmi and the language is Sanskrit.
- Three inscriptions of Chauhan ruler **Vigraharaja-IVth** (11th century) are also recorded on the Topra pillar which give information about the victory of Vigraharaja over Mlechchhas.
- Topra inscription was transferred by **Firuz Shah Tughlaq** to Delhi.

Coins

- Coins have an important place in the study of the ancient history of Haryana as an archaeological source. In fact the history of Haryana from 200 AD to 300 AD is dependent on the basis of coins.
- **Aahat** coins have been found from places like Sugh, Agroha, Naurangabad. These coins dated back to the second century BC. Aahat coins were made by stamping a special symbol on a piece of metal.
- Coins of Indo-Greek rulers of 3rd century have been found from **Khokhrakot** of Rohtak.
- Gold and Copper coins obtained from the **Mitathal** of Bhiwani belong to Kushana rulers.
- Coin minting dyes which belong to the period of Kushana rulers, Huvishka and Kanishka have been found from **Aurangabad** and **Khokhrakot**. Yaudheyas mint is located in Rohtak.
- Coins of Agar people have been found from Agroha, Barwala and Aurangabad and coins of Kuninda rulers have been found from Karnal, Jagadhri, Sugh and Budiya.
- Coins of Gupta ruler Samudragupta have been found from Mitathal of Bhiwani and an Indo-Sasanian silver coin is found from Kapal Mochan.
- Copper currency of Harsha period has been found from Sonipat, which gives information about ancestry Pushyabhuti king Harshavardhana.
- The coins of rulers of Pratihara, Tomar, Chauhan, etc. of the early medieval period have been found from Khokhrakot, Sugh and Budiya.

Stamps

- Stamps also helps in studying the history of Haryana. In Haryana, many stamps have been found from Sugh, Daulatpur, Fort of King

Kama, Agroha, Naurangabad, Ached Paharipur, Rakhigarhi, Karnal, Khokhrakot etc. These stamps were used to **mint coins**. Most of these are preserved in the museum of Jhajjar district.

- On the stamp of Yaudheyas period found in Agroha, an inscription is minted which reveals the administrative system of Yaudheyas period.

Monuments

- In Thanesar of Kurukshetra, the fort of King Karna and the remains of fort of Emperor Harshavardhana are located.
- The fort of ancient Hansi has now been converted into ruins. Some of the 8th and 12th century ruins are found at ancient temples at Rohtak, Pinjore, Kalayat etc. Mauryan period stupa is found at Chaneti in Jagadhri tehsil and **Ashoka ki Laat** is found in Topra, Hisar and Fatehabad.

Statues/Sculptures

- Most of the sculptures found from Haryana are related to Vaishnavism, Buddhism, and Jainism. Some religious sculptures are also made of terracotta.
- The sculptures found in Haryana are dated from 2nd century BC to the 10th-11th century.
- In Haryana, the main centre of the sculptures of Shunga period was **Sugh** and the main centre of sculptures of Kushana period was the area around Rohtak.
- The medieval sculptures obtained from Haryana mostly belong to Pratihara and Tomar period.

3. Modern Sources

- Modern sources are basically concerned with literary texts. These sources include books written in modern times.

- In the context of modern sources, 'The History of Gurugram (Gurgaon), Rohtak and Hisar Districts', 'Tarikhe Jhajjar' and 'Aabhir Kuldipika (History of Rewari region)' written down in Urdu language through the then Punjab Government are very important.
- Shri Ram Sharma Acharya has written a book called **History of Haryana** which gives a lot of information about the history of Haryana.

Ancient History of Haryana

- The state of Haryana existed in ancient times and was also home to humans.
- Guy Ellcock pilgrim found a skull from Pinjore which proved that about 15 million years ago, there were primitive humans beings in Haryana.
- The ancient history of Haryana has been divided into **pre-historic period**, **proto-historic period** and **historical period**.

Pre-Historic Period

The period which has no written evidences is known as 'pre-historic period'. The relics of the pre-historic period give information about Haryana state. This period is divided into three different periods i.e. **Palaeolithic Age**, **Mesolithic Age** and **Neolithic Age**. These are discussed below:

1. Palaeolithic Age

- Dilip Chakraborty, SR Phogat, Nayanjot Lahiri, MK Kumar, GC Mahapatra, etc. archaeologists have found stone tools from various sties in Haryana which were made from palaeolithic milky brown quartzite.
- Palaeolithic tools have been procured from the Dhamli, Kotla, Suketdi, Pinjore, Papalina, Jhirka, etc areas of Haryana state. These stone tools are round, small and flat in shape. They may had been used for hunting in early times.
- Palaeolithic tools obtained from Haryana are mainly of two types i.e. **core** and **flake**.

Palaeolithic period has been further divided into three period which are as follows:

(i) Lower Palaeolithic Period (5,00,000 to 1,25,000 years ago)

- In this period, humans used the part inside the stone i.e. **core** to make stone tools. The main tools of this period were crood, axe, scraper, etc.
- Evidences of this period in Haryana are found from the hills of Shivalik near **Pinjore-Kalka** and the Northern ranges of the Aravali range in **Gurugram** and **Faridabad**.
- The tools of this period have been found from 10 arachaeological sites in Pinjore-Kalka region. These sites are Damla, Suketdi, Chandi Mandir, Mansa Devi, Dera Kharuni, Mehranwala, Khandi-Khanda, Chandi Kotla, Nayagaon and Pinjore (near HMT factory).

(ii) Middle Palaeolithic Period (1,25,000 to 40,000 years ago)

- In this period human used small stone tools like scrapers and borers, etc.
- In this period humans started living in caves, river valleys, etc. Evidence of tools of this period is found in the **Kalka region** of Panchkula.

(iii) Upper Palaeolithic Period (40,000 to 10,000 years ago)

- The tools of this period were much smaller and lighter than the middle palaeolithic period. Almost all the tools of this period were made by blade and were quite sharp.
- Pestle, mortar, sharp-edged scythe, etc tools have been found from places like **Siswal** of Hisar, **Rakhigarhi** of Hansi, **Mitathal** of Bhiwani and **Banawali** of Fatehabad.

2. Mesolithic Age

- In this period, the size of tools was reduced which is called 'microlith'.

- The main tools in this period were scraper, borer, chisel, etc.
- Under the supervision of Dr Dilip Chakraborty and Mayanot Lahiri, many mesolithic stone tools have been discovered from different sites of Haryana such as Ankar hills of Gurugram-Faridabad, Mewla hills, Noda, Koh, Mohtabad hills, Paliyangaon hills, Sirohi, Gothda, Dhauj, Nimaur, Tethur, Khorl Jamalpur, Nimriwali hills, Chhatarpur, Harchandpur, Sikandarpur, Bandhwa Ghati, Nangri Ki Thani, Dhulawat, Bhutla and Manesar.

3. Neolithic Age

- Human started the practice of agriculture in this period. Evidence of agriculture have been found from Siswal. Besides this, other evidences of this period which have been found are beads, earthen bangles, red clay pot made on wheel, grey coloured pottery and so on.
- Neolithic evidences have been found at several places in the **Pinjore-Kalka** region in the lower ranges of Shivalik.

Proto-historic Period

It was the age before the historical period, when the script and letters were known to the people but they could not read it. It includes **Siswal Culture, Hakra Culture and Indus Valley Civilisation**.

Siswal Culture

- The **first excavation in Haryana** was done at the place **Siswal of Hisar district**, due to which it has been named as 'Siswal Culture'.
- Archaeologists believe that around 2500 BC, some farmers from Rajasthan settled in Drishadvati river valley and started doing agricultural work there, due to which Siswal culture emerged in Haryana.

- This culture basically represent the development of farming community, thus, it is also known as **Farming Culture**.
- There are a total of 29 places under this culture in Haryana, which are divided into three levels i.e. pre-Siswal settlements, middle Siswal settlements and later Siswal settlements.
- There are around 13 pre-Siswal settlements in Haryana, of which 9 are located in valley of Drishadvati, 2 in Saraswati river valley and 2 in Yamuna river valley.
- There are around 20 middle Siswal settlements, of which 12 are located in Drishadvati river valley, 5 in Yamuna river valley, 2 in Ghaggar river valley and 1 in Saraswati valley.
- There are around 28 (maximum) later Siswal settlements, of which 11 are located in Sahabi river valley, 10 in Drishadvati river valley, 6 in Yamuna river valley and 1 in Saraswati valley in Haryana.
- The Siswal people first settled in the valley of the Drishadvati river. Siswal settlements have also been discovered in Mahendragarh in Haryana state.

Important Sites of Siswal Culture

Siswal

- It is a village situated on the banks of Chautang river in the West direction of Hisar district.
- In the year 1968, some remains of this site were found as a result of the superficial investigation done by archaeologists. Under the direction of Punjab University in the year 1970, Dr Surajbhan conducted archaeological excavations on this site.
- The items found from the mound of Siswal are hand-made pottery, painted bangles of clay, beads, copper handle sickle, stone tools, etc.
- The vessels/pottery found from Siswal has white and black paint on them. Some pottery is also grey in colour.

Mitathal

- It is located in **Bhiwani district** of Haryana. Gupta period coins were found from Mitathal in the year 1915-16.
- The excavation of this site started under the supervision of Surajbhan of Punjab University in the year 1968. Mitathal's mound is divided into two parts, which are around 4-5 m in height.
- Houses of sun-dried raw bricks have been found from Mitathal. The roof of these houses was thatch. The size of the raw bricks found from Mitathal is 30 × 20 × 10 cm.



▲ ITEMS FOUND FROM MITATHAL

- Pots have been discovered from this site which were made on potter's wheel and fire-baked. Apart from this, clay bangles, green bangles of faience, stone balls, stone piddle, copper bangles and elephant tooth pins have been found. Some dishes of grey colour have also been found from this site.

Banawali

- It is a small village in **Fatehabad district** of Haryana.
- The antiquity of Banawali was first discovered in the year 1965 and excavation started in Banawali in the year 1974 under the direction of the Department of Archaeology, Government of Haryana.

- The houses of this site were made of mud bricks, although some baked brick of 1: 2: 3 ratio have also been found. The Siswalites of this place used copper and bronze. Gold was also prevalent here.
- Other items found from Banawali are round shaped stove and a furnace, pottery, rare stone jewellery, kitchen utensils, clevis, children's toys (umbrella car) etc.

Rakhigarhi

- Rakhigarhi or Rakhi Shahpur is a famous village in Hansi tehsil of **Hisar district**.
- Archaeologists first noticed the antiquity of Rakhigarhi in the year 1964. Excavations in this area provide information about the culture of the Siswal people.
- Important objects found from this area through archaeological excavations are pottery, painted bangles and many types of precious stones. Some of the pottery found here is grey in colour.

Balu

- It is a village in **Jind district** of Haryana. The site was excavated by Kurukshetra University in the year 1978-79.
- The items found from here are the remains of raw brick houses, pottery made of red and grey colours on wheel, clay beads, bangles, balls and rare stone beads, etc.
- Apart from this, clay figurines, bangles, toys, carts, balls, bone needles, grinding stones, faience bangles, copper tools etc have also been found.

Farmana

- It is a small village in Rohtak district of Haryana.

- This site was excavated during the year 2007-09 and this place is associated with the first phase of Siswal Culture.
- Some pits of 2-3 meters have been found from here and clay stoves (chulas) have also been made in these pits i.e. these pits were used as kitchens.
- From this site, pottery made of red colour and painted with black colour has been found.

Kunal

- It is located in Ratia tehsil of **Fatehabad district** of Haryana. This place is situated on the right bank of the river Saraswati. Many pits and pottery of Siswal culture have been found from Kunal.
- Royal crowns have also been obtained from this place. Gold and silver jewellery has also been found.

Giravad

- It is located in **Rohtak district** of Haryana. The excavation of Giravad started in the year 2007 and 13 pits, 2 kilns and few pottery have been found during the excavation.

Bhirdana

- The site is also located in **Fatehabad district** of Haryana, where the high mound of Siswal Culture was excavated during 2003-05.
- From here, pits which are similar to the form of Farmana and Giravad and pottery of red and grey colour have been found.

Important Features of Siswal Culture

- This culture was agrarian and was much more advanced than the later cultures.
- Animal husbandry was duly started at this time. Cows, bulls, goats, dogs, pigs, etc were the main domestic animals.
- Due to animal husbandry, the practice of dairying also started during this culture and people here became proficient in the art of making skins, wool and cotton cloth etc.

- Groups, families and many other social institutions became quite prevalent during this period.
- Probably marriage and practice of religion and idol worship started during this period.
- When people of this culture were moving towards Urban Civilisation, they were connected to Indus Civilisation and around 2300 BCE, Urban Civilisation also expanded in this culture.

Important Places related to Siswal Culture

Hisar	Siswal, Salimgarh, Shahpur, Patan, Satrod Khurd, Alipur, Kharar, Sisai, Data, Pali, Rakhigarhi, Sendhwa
Sirsa/ Fatehabad	Bani, Talwada, Rat Tibba, Chimu, Rania
Bhiwani	Dadri, Manhedu, Chang, Tigdana
Rewari	Badli, Lohar, Badsha
Gurugram	Alduka, Sultanpur, Mukkola, Gokalpur, Mundehra, Papra, Mamlika
Kaithal	Moh, Cheha, Ritauli, Kalayat, Jatheri, Pundri
Jind	Narwana, Barsana, Khokhri
Karnal	Kunjpura, Nisang, Dhachar, Bahola

Hakra Culture in Haryana

- The period of Hakra culture in Haryana is considered before the period of Harappan Civilisation.
- This basically represents the development of farming community, thus this is also known as **Early Farming Culture**.
- The evidences of this culture have been found in the drainage area of the Hakra (Ghaggar) river thus, it is also known as Hakra Culture.
- **Kunal is the first excavated site** from where the evidences of Hakra Culture have been found.

Indus Valley Civilisation/ Harappan Civilisation

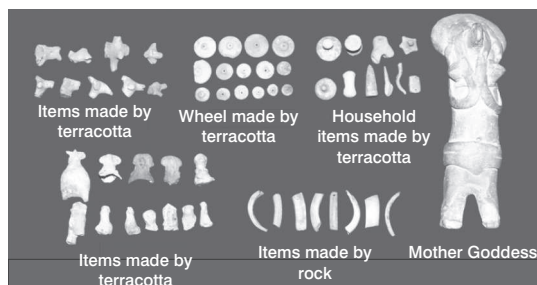
- Indus Valley Civilisation is included in the proto-historic era as its pictographic script has not been deciphered till the date.
- 5000 years old Indus Valley Civilisation is presently found in the Hisar district of Haryana.
- Although various scholars have described the period of the Indus Valley Civilisation but the accepted date is from 2400 to 1700 BC.
- This civilisation is also called **Bronze Civilisation**. Archaeologists have been divided the Indus Valley Civilisation into three phases in Haryana i.e. early, mature and late phases, in which 241 settlements of the initial phase, 145 settlements of the second phase and 842 settlements of the third phase have been found.
- The remains of the people of the Indus Valley Civilisation coming first in Haryana have been discovered from two places such as the Saraswati river valley and Drishadvati river valley.

Important Centres of Indus Valley Civilisation

Banawali

- It is the important place of Indus Valley Civilisation which is located in the ancient river valley of Saraswati in Fatehabad district, Haryana.
- Information about the settlement pattern of the people of Siswal has been discovered from the excavation of Banawali.
- It was discovered by **RS Bisht** in 1973-74. The excavation of this place started in the year 1974.
- This city was planned on the basis of **pattern of the chess board**. The Western part of this city was very important and people of higher status were lived there.

- The Eastern part was simple and the common people lived here. Evidence of a road is also found in the city.
- A striking animal posture has been found in this place which has the body of lion and horns of bulls. Besides, other evidences of this period have been found in this place like a **clay toy (plough)**, **signs of wheels of bullockcart**, evidences of **barley and grains**, **first mother goddess terracotta figurine** of independent India and evidences of fire altars.
- Gold and silver pieces have been found here, from which it is known that there was knowledge about metals.
- **Stamps** have also been found here on which there are pictures of wild goats, horses and many other animals.
- **Bones** of many animals have also found in many houses which means that people of this period used to eat meat.
- The evidence of some bricks has also been discovered, on the basis of which it can be said that the bricks were made in the ratio of 1:2:3.
- Evidences of beads, bangles, jewellery, weighing tools, built from rare stones, have also been found here.
- In Banawali, there was lack of drainage system, which is the major characteristic of the Indus Valley Civilisation.



▲ ITEMS FOUND FROM BANAWALI

Rakhigarhi

- This archaeological site is located on the right bank of Rigvedic Drishadvati river in Narnaund Block in Hisar district.
- It is the **largest Indus Valley Civilisation site** followed by Mohenjodaro. It is spread around an area of 350 hectares. It is also the oldest harappan site in Haryana.
- This site has been found in 1969. It was excavated by Dr Amrendra Nath from 1997 to 2000.
- Many pre-Harappan and mature Harappan evidences have been found from this site. It had also remained an important centre of Siswal Culture.
- Other evidences have also been found from this place like **houses, pottery and ornaments** made from some precious stones.
- From here, a pot of bronze has been discovered, which has been decorated with gold and silver.
- Some women's skeletons have also been found, who have wore shell-made bangles. Gold armor and precious stones have been found near their skeletons.
- Estimated evidence of Early Harappan (3200 to 2700 BC) and Mature Harappan Civilisation (2700 to 1800 BC) has been found from the excavation of this site.
- As other Harappan cities, Rakhigarhi city was divided into two parts and there are signs of making Parkota around the city for security perspective.

Mitathal

- This village is located in Bhiwani district. It was excavated under the direction of Dr Surajbhan by Kurukshetra University.
- It is a significant site of Indus Civilisation. The sources of three cultures i.e. Early Harappan Culture, Mature Harappan Culture and Late Harappan Culture have been found from this site.

- **Coins of Gupta and Kushana periods** have also been found from this place in the year 1915-16.
- From here **pottery, ornaments of women-men, children's toys, tools of clay and copper, weighing stones**, etc have been found.
- Rare stones, steatite, clay beads, fiancé etc have been found here. Tusk pins, copper, bangles made from fiancé, spears (Harpoon) built in copper, etc have also been found here.

Madina

- This village is located in the Central Block of Rohtak district. It was excavated in 2007-08 under the supervision of Dr Manmohan Kumar.
- Residence of late Harappan and people of **Painted Grey Ware (PGW)** Culture have also found here.

Bhagwanpura

- This village is located on the south banks of Saraswati river in Kurukshetra district.
- This site was excavated by archaeologist GP Joshi. The main relics found here are glass and copper bangles of white, black and blue colour.

Farmana Khas (*Daksha-Khera*)

- It is located in Rohtak district. It is the **second largest archaeological site of Harappan Civilisation in Haryana**.
- During excavation at this site, four Harappan seals made of talc and remains of cemetery have been found. Cotton and woollen clothes have also been found here.

Daulatpur

- It is situated on the banks of Drishadvati river near Thanesar. Many remnants belonging to the Indus Valley Civilisation have been found in this village.
- The site was excavated by the Department of Antiquities of Kurukshetra University in the years 1968-69, 1969-70, 1976-77 and 1977-78.

- The relics obtained from **Daulatpur** belong to the third phase of the Indus Valley Civilisation, i.e. the Late Harappan period.
- Daulatpur was also based on a chess board pattern and pottery, beads, bangles, toys etc have been found from this site.

Kunal

- This place is located in the North-East direction of the village Fatehabad. It is situated on the left bank of the Rigvedic Saraswati river.
- Excavation of this site was done in the year 2003-04 under LS Rao's supervision, which was completed in the year 2005-06.
- During excavation from this site, remains of Hakra Culture, early Harappan Culture and Harappan Civilisation have been found.



▲ REMAINS FOUND FROM KUNAL

Giravad

- It is situated in the Maham tehsil of Rohtak district. This site was discovered in the year 2006 by Vivek Dangi, a researcher of the Department of History at Maharishi Dayanand University.
- It was excavated in the year 2007 under the joint supervision of Dr Vasant Shinde (Deccan College, Pune), Prof Manmohan Kumar (MDU, Rohtak) and Prof Toshiki Osada (Kyoto, Japan).
- Remnants of Hakra culture only have been found in excavations at this site. 13 trough residence and two pottery cooking kilns have also been found here.

Balu

- This place is located in Kaithal district, which was discovered in the year 1977 by Dr Surajbhan and Dr Jim J Shaffer (America).
- The excavation of this site started in 1979 under the supervision of Udayveer Singh and Dr Surajbhan.
- Remnants of Early Harappan Culture, Mature Harappan Civilisation and Late Harappan Culture were obtained from this site.

Siswal

- It is a village on the Chautang Canal, 26 km West of Hisar. This site is covered under Adampur tehsil. The signs of more ancient culture than **old Theh** (300 x 200 m) have been discovered here.
- Earthen utensils have been found in large quantities from here, most of which are handmade. It seems that Siswal people did not know about potter's wheel.
- These utensils resemble material obtained from the place of **Kalibanga** (Rajasthan). These also include some painted bangles made of mud, and beads.
- Siswali people probably used copper as well, because a copper-handled gilded object has also been found. It was believed that copper was in use due to the proximity of copper mines in Khetri (Rajasthan).
- Excavation work of this site was done by Surajbhan under the aegis of Punjab University.

Important Features of Indus Valley Civilisation

- It was the first Urban Civilisation. This period represents both merchant and peasantry groups. Barley was the main crop here, as well as wheat, rice etc were also cultivated.
- The script of this Civilisation is **pictograph**, which has not been deciphered till date.
- Many types of religious beliefs had started in this civilisation. Peepal trees and many other types of animals were also worshipped.

Important Sites of Indus Valley Civilisation in Haryana

Districts	Tehsil	Sites
Kurukshetra	Thanesar	Chimarhedi, Fort of Ring Karna, Bakana, Malari, Boli, Devidaspur, Gadi Rodan, Garhi Sardaran, Gulabgarh, Kalwa, Kanauli, Pipli, Thanesar, Palwal
Ambala	Ambala	Ratankhedi, Mohanpur, Mulana, Samalkhedi, Bodha
Ambala	Narayangarh	Badoli, Tandwal, Andheri
Yamunanagar	Jagadhari	Koharkhana, Santh, Bhadehari, Chaubala
Fatehabad	Fatehabad	Banawali, Burj
Fatehabad	Tohana	Ghaswa
Hisar	Hisar	Sindhuwa, Talu, Alipur, Kharar, Chunar
Hisar	Hansi	Rakhi Shahpur
Jind	Narwana	Kalayati
Jind	Jind	Khokhdi, Jiwan Kheda, Malar Kheda, Beri Kheda
Karnal	Karnal	Nisang, Maudi, Sambhi, Bahol, Pujam
Panipat	Panipat	Udhana Kalan
Sonapat	Gohana	Chhapra, Garhwal, Madina Nuravkheda, Rithala
Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Gagrana, Kachhwa, Nidana, Shamgarh, Jhanjhari Ramba, Kheri Mansingh, Tigdana, Mitathal, Chang
Charkhi-Dadri	Dadri	Mishri, Jhijhad
Rohtak	Rohtak	Mana, Silana, Sisana, Kansala, Kasraunti
Gurugram	Gurugram	Kherki Majra
Gurugram	Ferozpur-Jhirka	Basai Kheda, Papad, Bhadas, Kheda Mundeta
Kaithal	Guhla	Chika, Kasor, Ratakheda, Budanpur, Khambaheda, Rakhi, Malikpur, Banehad
Kaithal	Kaithal	Barsana, Kheri Raiwali, Rithauli, Aarot, Mund, Miyoli, Jatheri, Pundri, Uplana, Sawatkheri, Jogani Kheda, Dudha Kheda, Dhurala, Daulatpur

Historical Period

The period when all the recorded history of that period can be read, is known as ‘historical period’. The relics of this period give information about Haryana state. It includes the following periods :

Vedic Period

- After the Indus Valley Civilisation, the new civilisation developed in India is known as **Vedic Civilisation**. Information about this period is mainly received from the Vedas, in which the Rigveda is the oldest Veda.
- The word Haryana was used in the book Rigveda in the form of **Raj Haryane**. In Rigveda, Haryana is also described as ‘Harna’.
- In the Vedic period, Haryana was a major part of the Aryavart. This part was irrigated by the water of Saraswati and Drishadvati rivers.
- The name of Haryana is **Hariyali** in Skanda Purana. Rohtak is mentioned in Nakul Digvijay.
- Bhagavad Gita is the ancient epic of Haryana. The ancient name of Panipat district is Panprastha. Kurukshetra is mentioned as Harishetra in Skanda Purana.