

Knowledge Roots

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Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh is often referred to as the "**Land of Snow**" is a stunningly beautiful state nestled in the northern Himalayas of India. It is known for its great landscapes, its majestic snow-capped peaks, lush green valleys, and serene lakes. The state's name, which means "**In the lap of the Himalayas**" is a fitting tribute to its breathtaking scenery.

Dev Bhoomi



Geography

Located in the northwestern part of India, Himachal Pradesh shares its borders with the Indian states of Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, and union territory of Ladakh, as well as with the neighboring country of China.

The total area of the state is 55,673 square kilometers.

Himachal Pradesh is enveloped by the Himalayan mountain ranges, which significantly influence its climate. The major ranges include the **Pir Panjal, Dhauladhar, and Zaskar ranges**.

The highest peak in Himachal Pradesh is **Reo Purgyl**, standing at 6,816 meters (22,362 feet).

There are several important valleys in Himachal Pradesh, such as the **Kullu Valley, Chamba Valley, and Spiti Valley**.

The state features several high-altitude lakes, including **Renuka Lake, Maharana Pratap Sagar** (Pong Dam Lake), and **Chandra Taal**.

Climate

The climate of the state varies significantly with altitude, resulting in a wide range of weather conditions across different regions.

Areas like Kangra, Una, Bilaspur, Hamirpur, and parts of Mandi experience a tropical and subtropical climate.

Solan, Kullu, Dharamshala, Palampur, and parts of Chamba enjoy a temperate climate.

Manali, Dalhousie, Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, and parts of Chamba and Kullu experience a cold climate.

Himachal Pradesh State's Symbols

State Tree

Himalayan deodar, also known as **Indian Cedar** is the state tree of Himachal Pradesh.



State Flower

Gulabi Buransh or the **Pink Rhododendron** is the state flower of Himachal Pradesh.



State Animal

Snow leopard is the state animal of Himachal Pradesh.



State Bird

Western tragopan or **jukurana** is the state bird of Himachal Pradesh.



Natural Vegetation

Himachal Pradesh is renowned for its diverse and rich natural vegetation. The state's vegetation varies significantly due to the wide range of altitudes, climates, and geographical features. The natural vegetation plays a crucial role in the ecological balance, supporting a wide range of wildlife and providing resources like timber, fuelwood, and medicinal plants.

Delicacies of Himachal Pradesh

The food in Himachal Pradesh reflects the local ingredients, traditional methods of preparation, and the climatic conditions of the region.

1. **Dham** is a traditional festive meal served on special occasions like weddings and festivals. It is a vegetarian meal, usually served on leaf plates, and includes rice, dal, rajma, chana (chickpeas), and a variety of vegetables.
2. **Madra** is a popular dish from the Chamba region. It's made primarily with soaked chickpeas or kidney beans cooked in a yogurt-based gravy, flavored with spices like cloves, cinnamon, and cardamom.
3. **Siddu** is a traditional steamed bread made from wheat flour. The dough is fermented, stuffed with a filling of mashed dal or poppy seeds mixed with spices, and then steamed.
4. **Tudkiya Bhath** is a traditional pulao from Chamba, made with rice, lentils, and vegetables, flavored with a variety of spices, and often garnished with curd or lime juice.



5. **Kullu Trout** is a specialty of the Kullu region, where fresh trout fish is marinated with local spices and grilled or fried.
6. **Babru** is a type of deep-fried bread, somewhat similar to kachori. It's made by stuffing dough with a paste of black gram and frying it until crispy.
7. **Patande** is a Himachali version of pancakes, commonly prepared in the Sirmaur district. Made from wheat flour, the batter is spread on a hot griddle and cooked until golden brown.
8. **Aktori** is a festive dish prepared during special occasions, especially in Lahaul-Spiti. It's made from buckwheat leaves or flour mixed with wheat flour to make a pancake-like dish.



Dialects of Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh has many dialects, including Pahari dialects, Kangri, and tribal languages.

1. **Western Pahari** dialects include Sirmauri, Kiunthali, Jaunsari, Chameali, Churahi, Mandeali, Gadi, and Kuluhi. The chief Central Pahari languages are Garhwali and Kumaun.
2. **Kangri** is an Indo-Aryan dialect spoken in the Kangra, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, and Una districts, as well as parts of Mandi, Chamba, and Kullu.
3. **Tribal languages** include Sumcho, Kinnauri, and Bhoti.

Some of the other dialects are Mandiyali, Kinnauri, Khaluri, etc.

Musical instruments used in Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh has a rich musical heritage, and its traditional music is deeply intertwined with the culture and daily life of its people.

- ❖ **Dhol** is a double-headed drum, widely used in folk music across Himachal Pradesh. It is played with sticks, with one side producing a bass sound and the other a higher-pitched tone.



- ❖ **Nagara** is a large kettledrum, made of metal or clay, and is played with sticks. It produces a deep, resonant sound. This instrument is often used in temple rituals, during festivals, and in large gatherings.



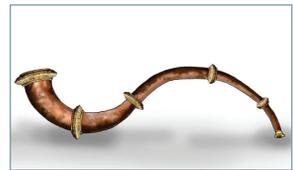
- ❖ **Karnal** is a long, straight trumpet made of brass or copper. It has a conical bore and is played by blowing into it.



- ❖ **Chimta** is a percussion instrument consisting of two long metal rods with small cymbals attached along their length. It is played by striking the rods together, producing a rhythmic jingling sound.



- ❖ **Ransingha**, also known as the Turhi, is a curved or S-shaped trumpet made of brass or copper. It is similar to the Karnal but has a distinctive curved shape. This instrument is traditionally used during ceremonial and religious events, particularly in the Kullu and Mandi regions.



- ❖ **Pawari** is a type of wind instrument made from a large horn, typically from an animal like a buffalo or ox. It produces a deep, sonorous tone.



- ❖ **Jhanjh** is a type of large cymbal made of brass. It is played by striking the two cymbals together. It is often used in religious ceremonies and folk music performances, providing a sharp, metallic sound that complements other instruments.



Crops Grown in Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh's diverse climate and topography allow for the cultivation of a wide variety of crops. The state's agriculture is mainly characterized by terraced farming, and the crops grown vary significantly based on altitude, climate, and soil type.

Wheat is one of the staple crops grown during the Rabi season (winter) in Himachal Pradesh. It is primarily cultivated in the lower and middle hill regions.



Maize is a major Kharif crop (summer) in Himachal Pradesh. It is grown widely across the state, particularly in the warmer valleys and foothills. It serves as both a food and fodder crop.

Barley is another important cereal crop, particularly in the higher altitudes where the climate is cooler. It is grown in both Rabi and Kharif seasons.



Pulses

Rajma is widely cultivated in Kullu, Mandi, and other mid-hill regions.

Black gram is a popular pulse grown during the Kharif season.

Masoor are grown in cooler climates and are a significant source of protein for the local population.



Fruits

Apples are the most important fruit crop of Himachal Pradesh, particularly in the Shimla, Kullu, and Kinnaur districts. The state is one of the largest producers of apples in India.

Plums, Peaches, and Apricots are also widely cultivated and are important for both domestic consumption and export.

Cherries are another important fruit crop, particularly in the cooler regions of Himachal Pradesh.



Spices and Medicinal Plants

Ginger, garlic and Turmeric are the spices widely grown in the areas of Himachal Pradesh.

Himachal Pradesh is rich in medicinal plants like **Aconitum, Datura, and Valeriana**. These are collected and used in traditional medicine and Ayurveda.



The Kangra district is famous for its **tea**, particularly the distinctive Kangra tea, which is known for its unique flavor and quality.

Floriculture is a growing industry in Himachal Pradesh, with flowers like **marigolds, chrysanthemums, and roses** being cultivated for both domestic use and export.



Dresses of Himachal Pradesh

In Himachal Pradesh the clothing varies according to the region, climate, and community, but certain elements are common across the state.

1. **Pattu** is a traditional woolen shawl worn by women in Himachal Pradesh. It is usually draped over the shoulders and fastened with a silver or brass brooch called a “**booch.**”
2. Women typically wear a long skirt called a **ghagri** or **churidar** paired with a blouse. The churidar is usually more common in the Kullu and Kangra regions.
3. **Reshta** is a long piece of cloth wrapped around like a saree by a woman, but in a unique style.
4. Women also wear a woolen cap called a **tipu** or **thipu**, especially in the Kinnaur region.
5. **Chola** is a traditional garment worn by men, particularly in the Kullu and Lahaul-Spiti regions. It is a long woolen coat that reaches below the knees and is tied at the waist with a sash.
6. **Kurta-Pajama** is a common attire among men in Himachal Pradesh, usually worn with a woolen waistcoat during colder months.
7. **Suthan** is a type of woolen pajama worn under the chola or with a kurta.
8. The **Himachali cap, or topi**, is an essential part of men's attire. These caps vary in design across regions:

Kullu Cap is a colorful cap with a broad band, usually decorated with geometric patterns.

Kinnauri Cap is Worn in the Kinnaur district, this cap has a unique design with a border and is often paired with traditional jewelry.



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