

Knowledge Roots

A

Haryana

Haryana is a state located in northern India. It was carved out of the state of Punjab in 1 November 1966, with a rich historical and cultural heritage.

*Desa Mein Des Haryana
Jit dud dahi ka khana*



Geography

It shares its borders with several neighboring states and the national capital, Delhi. In the west, it is bordered by Punjab, to the north by Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, to the south by Rajasthan, and to the east by Uttar Pradesh.

The majority of Haryana's land consists of fertile alluvial plains formed by the rivers Yamuna.

Rivers

The Yamuna River forms Haryana's eastern boundary with Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.



Hills

The southwestern part of Haryana is home to a section of the Aravalli Range, one of the oldest mountain ranges in the world.

Climate

Haryana experiences a typical of northern India climate. It has hot summers, with temperatures often exceeding 40°C.

Winters are cold, with temperatures dropping significantly, especially in the northern regions.

The state witnesses a distinct monsoon season, with most of the rainfall occurring between June and September.

The hottest place in Haryana is Hisar, while Ambala is known to be the coldest place.

Haryana State's Symbols

State Tree

Pipal a native tree of India, has been declared state tree of Haryana.

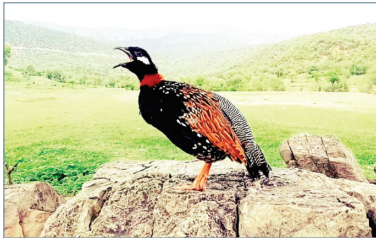


State Flower

Lotus an aquatic plant is the state flower of Haryana.

State Animal

Black Buck or kaala Hiran has ringed horns, is the star animal of Haryana.



State Bird

Black Francolin or Kala Teetar a stub-tailed bird is a state bird of Haryana.

Natural Vegetation

The natural vegetation in Haryana is categorized into three main types:

- ❖ Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
- ❖ Thorny Scrub Forests
- ❖ Grasslands

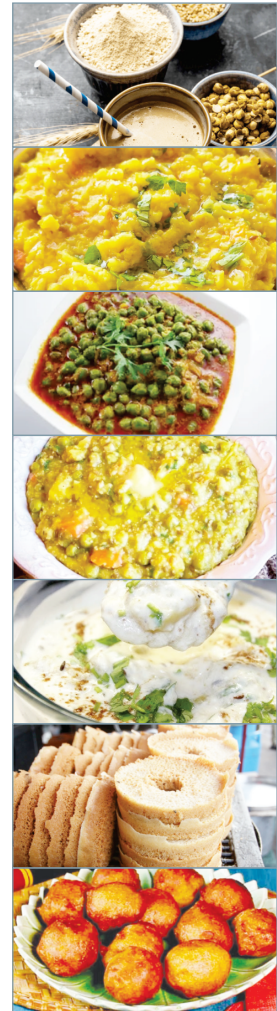
Delicacies of Haryana

Haryana boasts a rich culinary heritage with a range of local delicacies that are both flavorful and hearty.

- ❖ Haryana is known as the 'Land of Rotis'. Here people are fond of eating different kinds of rotis like common Wheat rotis , baajre ki roti, a mix of wheat, gram and barley, rotis of gochini atta mix of wheat and gram flour.
- ❖ Haryana is the home of the Murrah buffalo and the Haryana cow. People make butter (nooni) and ghee at home and use them in their daily diet.
- ❖ Buttermilk, chaaj is a favourite drink and is an instant cooler for summers. Lassi made from yoghurt is another popular drink, almost a meal in itself.



1. **Sattu** is roasted gram flour, which can be used in various ways. One common preparation is "Sattu Paratha,
2. **Khichdi** is a simple yet delicious one-pot meal made from rice and lentils, often served with ghee and yogurt.
3. **Hara Dhania Cholia** dish features fresh green chickpeas (cholia) cooked with green coriander and spices.
4. **Bajra Khichdi** made from pearl millet (bajra), this khichdi is a nutritious dish that's commonly consumed in Haryana.
5. **Dahi Wale Aloo** a dish consists of boiled potatoes cooked in a yogurt-based gravy with spices like cumin, coriander, and ginger.
6. **Ghevar** is a popular Haryanvi dessert made during festivals like Teej and Raksha Bandhan.
7. **Gulgule** are sweet fritters made from wheat flour and jaggery. They are often prepared during festivals and special occasions.



Dialects of Haryana

Haryana, like many regions in India, has a rich linguistic diversity with various dialects spoken across the state. The primary and most widely spoken language in Haryana is Haryanvi. It has various regional dialects within Haryana,

Ahirwati: Spoken in the regions of Mahendragarh and Rewari by the Ahir community.

Mewati: Predominant in Mewat, it has its own distinctive vocabulary and accent.

Bangaru: Found in the Bhiwani district, this dialect has its unique characteristics.

Khaddar: Spoken in the Khaddar region along the Yamuna River.

Bagri: Although primarily spoken in Rajasthan, Bagri is also heard in parts of southern Haryana.

Musical instruments

Haryana has a rich folk music tradition, and the music of the region often features a variety of traditional musical instruments.

Dholak is a two-headed hand drum that is widely used in Haryanvi folk music. It provides rhythm and beats to the music.

Harmonium a keyboard instrument that produces sound by blowing air through reeds.

Tumbi is a single-stringed plucked instrument, similar to a musical bow.

Sarangi is a classical string instrument that is sometimes used in Haryanvi folk music for its melodic contributions.

Chimta is a pair of tongs with jingles attached. It is used as a percussion instrument to create rhythmic sounds.

Manjeera (Jhanj) a pair of small cymbals, is used in Haryanvi folk music for its jingling and clapping sound.

Kartal is a traditional percussion instrument made of wooden blocks with jingles attached to them.

Nagara (Nagada) is a traditional Indian drum with a unique shape. It is used to produce powerful beats and rhythms in Haryanvi folk songs, especially during festive occasions and celebrations.



Crops Grown in Haryana

Haryana has diverse agro-climatic conditions and different crops are grown in various parts of the state.

Wheat is cultivated across the state, but the central and southern regions, including districts like Hisar, Sirsa, and Fatehabad, are known for their wheat production.



Rice (Basmati) is prominently grown in the northern and central parts of Haryana, including districts like Karnal, Kurukshetra, Ambala, and Yamunanagar.

Cotton is a major cash crop grown in Haryana and is concentrated in regions such as Sirsa, Fatehabad, Bhiwani and parts of Hisar.



Maize is cultivated in various regions of Haryana, with a focus on districts like Jhajjar, Rohtak, and Bhiwani.

Sugarcane is primarily grown in the western and northwestern districts of Haryana, such as Rohtak, Jind, and Karnal.



Oilseeds Mustard and sunflower, which are important oilseeds, that are grown in various parts of Haryana.



Barley is grown in the central and northern regions of Haryana.

Vegetables including tomatoes, potatoes, onions, and cauliflower, are grown throughout the state.



Sorghum (Jowar) and Pearl Millet (Bajra) are primarily cultivated in the arid and semi-arid regions of southern Haryana.



Dresses of Haryana

The traditional costumes of Haryana reflect the state's rich cultural heritage and rural agrarian lifestyle.

For Men

1. **Dhoti** is a traditional lower garment for men. It is a rectangular piece of cloth that is tied around the waist and extends to the legs.
2. **Kurta** is a loose-fitting, long-sleeved shirt that is typically worn over a dhoti or pajama.
3. **Pajama** is a type of lower garment that is similar to trousers.
4. **Turban (Pagri)** is a common headgear worn by men in Haryana. It is a symbol of pride and honor and can vary in color and style based on the region and community.
5. **Angarkha** is a traditional, long tunic with an overlapping front panel and ties on the side.

For Women

1. **Ghagra (Daaman)** is a full, flared skirt that is typically paired with a choli (blouse) and a dupatta (scarf).
2. **Salwar Kameez** is a popular outfit for women in Haryana.
3. **Odhni (Dupatta)** also known as a dupatta, is a long scarf that is draped over the head or shoulders.
4. **Bodi** is a waist-length choli or blouse that is often paired with a ghagra.
5. **Parna** is a headscarf or veil that women wear to cover their heads.
6. **Jootis (Mojris)** are traditional handcrafted footwear worn by both men and women in Haryana.

