



# Haryana

## Assistant District Attorney (ADA)

Haryana Public Service Commission (HPSC)

Volume - 5

Haryana General Knowledge



# विषयसूची

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# 1 CHAPTER

## Haryana General Knowledge

Haryana	
<b>General Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Foundation Day:</b> 1st November 1966</li> <li>➤ <b>Location:</b> Northwestern state of India</li> <li>➤ <b>Capital:</b> Chandigarh (Union Territory)</li> <li>➤ <b>Geographical Coordinates:</b> 27°39' - 30°55'5" N, 74°27'8" - 77°36'5" E</li> <li>➤ <b>Borders</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>States:</b> Himachal Pradesh (North), Rajasthan (South and Southwest), Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand (East)</li> <li>✓ <b>Union Territories:</b> Delhi (East), Punjab and Chandigarh (Northwest)</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ <b>Rank by Population:</b> 18th (17th after Telangana was formed) (Census 2011)</li> <li>➤ <b>Important Rivers :</b> Yamuna (Perennial), Ghaggar, Indori, Sahibi, Markanda</li> </ul>
<b>Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Area:</b> 44,212 sq. km (Comparable to Denmark)</li> <li>➤ <b>Rank by Area:</b> 21st (20th after J&amp;K became a UT)</li> <li>➤ <b>Largest District (by Area):</b> Sirsa (4,277 sq. km)</li> <li>➤ <b>Smallest District (by Area):</b> Faridabad (741 sq. km)</li> </ul>
<b>Administrative Structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Total Gram Panchayats:</b> 6,225</li> <li>➤ <b>Total Panchayat Samitis:</b> 126</li> <li>➤ <b>Total Cities and Towns:</b> 154</li> <li>➤ <b>High Court:</b> Punjab and Haryana High Court (Chandigarh)</li> <li>➤ <b>Legislature:</b> Unicameral (Vidhan Sabha) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>MLAs:</b> 90</li> <li>✓ <b>Rajya Sabha MPs:</b> 5</li> <li>✓ <b>Lok Sabha MPs:</b> 10</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>State Symbols</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>State Flower:</b> Lotus (<i>Nelumbo Nucifera</i>)</li> <li>➤ <b>State Fruit:</b> Mango (<i>Mangifera Indica</i>)</li> <li>➤ <b>State Tree:</b> Peepal (<i>Ficus Religiosa</i>)</li> <li>➤ <b>State Sport:</b> Wrestling</li> <li>➤ <b>State Bird:</b> Black Francolin (<i>Francolinus</i>)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>State Animal:</b> Blackbuck (<i>Antelope Cervicapra</i>)</li> <li>➤ <b>State Emblem:</b> The emblem consists of a circular shield depicting a <b>lotus</b> blossom emerging out of <b>water</b> in front of a rising <b>sun</b>. The shield is supported by ears of <b>wheat</b> and the <b>Lion</b>. The <b>Capital of Ashoka</b> forms the crest.</li> <li>➤ <b>State Motto:</b> Satyameva Jayate</li> </ul>
<b>Important Days</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Haryana Day:</b> 1st November</li> <li>➤ <b>Haryana Tourism Day:</b> 1st September</li> <li>➤ <b>Haryana Veer Shaheedi Diwas:</b> 23rd September</li> </ul>
<b>Languages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Official Language:</b> Hindi</li> <li>➤ <b>Second Official Language:</b> Punjabi (Declared in 2010 by Ch. Bhupinder Hooda)</li> <li>➤ <b>Previous Second Language:</b> Tamil (Declared in 1969 by Ch. Bansi Lal)</li> </ul>
<b>Culture and Literature</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>State Sweet:</b> Jalebi or Ghevar</li> <li>➤ <b>State Dance:</b> Saang (Swang)</li> <li>➤ <b>Major Festivals:</b> Lohri, Bhai Dooj (Tikka)</li> </ul>
<b>Important sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>First Pilgrimage Site of Haryana:</b> Kurukshetra</li> <li>➤ <b>Largest Cactus Garden in Asia:</b> Cactus Garden, Panchkula</li> <li>➤ <b>Largest Cattle Farm in Asia:</b> Hisar</li> <li>➤ <b>Museum of Ancient Coins and Utensils:</b> Jhajjar</li> <li>➤ <b>State's only hill station:</b> Morni Hills (Panchkula)</li> <li>➤ <b>Highest Point:</b> Karoh Peak (1,514 m, actual height 1,467 m)</li> </ul>
<b>Awards and Recognitions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Highest Literary Award:</b> Haryana Sahitya Ratna Samman</li> <li>➤ <b>Highest Sports Award:</b> Bhim Award</li> <li>➤ <b>Highest Agricultural Award:</b> Jananayak Ch. Devi Lal Award</li> </ul>
<b>Leaders and Prominent Personalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>First Chief Minister:</b> Bhagwat Dayal Sharma</li> <li>➤ <b>First Governor:</b> Dharamveer</li> <li>➤ <b>First Female Speaker (India and Haryana):</b> Shanno Devi</li> <li>➤ <b>First Chief Secretary of Haryana:</b> Sarup Krishna</li> <li>➤ <b>First Female Chief Secretary of Haryana:</b> Meenakshi Anand Chaudhary</li> <li>➤ <b>Father of Bhakra Dam Project:</b> Chaudhary Chhotu Ram</li> <li>➤ <b>Three Lals of Haryana:</b> Bhajan Lal, Devi Lal and Bansi Lal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Fourth Lal:</b> Manohar Lal Khattar</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>First Indian Astronaut (from Haryana):</b> Kalpana Chawla (Karnal)</li> <li>➤ <b>First Indian Woman to Climb Everest Twice:</b> Santosh Yadav</li> <li>➤ <b>First Indian Woman to Climb Everest from Both Nepal and China Sides:</b> Anita Kundu (Hisar)</li> <li>➤ <b>First Saint of Haryana:</b> Sant Lal Das</li> <li>➤ <b>Hadi-e-Haryana (Spiritual Guide of Haryana):</b> Shah Muhammad Ramzan Mahmi</li> </ul>
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## **Haryana State's Emblems**

### **1. State Tree – Peepal (Ficus Religiosa)**

- Other Names:
  - ✓ **English Name:** Sacred Fig, The Holy Big Tree
  - ✓ **Sanskrit Name:** Ashwath
- Characteristics:
  - ✓ Large tree with red flowers (blooms in February)
  - ✓ Commonly found in uplands and plains
- Parts of peepal tree such as barks, roots, seeds, leaves etc have medicinal uses.

### **2. State Flower – Lotus (Nelumbo Nucifera)**

- Aquatic plant with broad floating leaves
- Varieties:
  - ✓ Red Lotus
  - ✓ White Lotus
- Characteristics:
  - ✓ Grows in shallow waters
  - ✓ Symmetrically arranged overlapping petals

### **3. State Animal – Black Buck (Antelope Cervicapra)**

- Commonly Found In: India, with small populations in Pakistan and Nepal
- Physical Features:
  - ✓ Males: Black upper body, white underparts, ring around eyes and have twisted horns .
  - ✓ Females: Light brown, usually hornless
  - ✓ Stands about 80 cm tall, weighs 32-43 kg

### **4. State Bird – Black Francolin (Francolinus Francolinus)**

- Also Known As: Black Partridge (Kala Teetar)
- Habitat: Found in cultivated fields, scrublands, and near wetlands

## Historical and Alternative Names of Places in Haryana

District	Cities and their old names
Kaithal	Kaithal: Kapil Sthal
Kurukshetra	Thanesar: Sthanishwar Pehowa: Prithudak
Jind	Safidon: Sarpadaman Jind: Jayantpuri
Yamunanagar	Jagadhri: Yugandhar
Panchkula	Kalka: Kalakuta
Sonipat	Gohana: Gaudhwana Sonipat: Swarnprastha
Faridabad	Ballabgarh: Balramgarh
Palwal	Palwal: Apalva
Hisar	Agroha: Agrodaka Hansi: Asi or Asika Hisar: Ishukara
Rohtak	Rohtak: Rohitaka
Bhiwani	Loharu: Loharup
Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh: Sharafabad.
Fatehabad	Fatehabad: Ikdera.
Mahendragarh	Narnaul: Narnarashtra Mahendragarh: Kanoud
Ambala	Ambala: Ambalika
Panipat	Panipat: Panduprastha or Panprastha
Karnal	Assandh: Asandhivat
Rewari	Rewari: Revavati
Sirsa	Ellenabad: Kharial

## Cities and their Special Titles

Industry and economy related centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <b>Brass City (Peetal Nagari):</b> Rewari</li><li>➤ <b>Financial Capital of Haryana:</b> Gurugram</li><li>➤ <b>Second Financial Capital:</b> Panchkula</li><li>➤ <b>Industrial Capital of Haryana:</b> Faridabad</li></ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Call Center of Haryana:</b> Gurugram</li> <li>➤ <b>Medicity:</b> Gurugram</li> <li>➤ <b>Paper City:</b> Yamunanagar</li> <li>➤ <b>Sugar City:</b> Palwal, Rohtak</li> <li>➤ <b>Petrochemical Hub:</b> Panipat</li> <li>➤ <b>Medicine Hub:</b> Panipat</li> <li>➤ <b>Cast-off Capital (Global Center for Recycling Textiles):</b> Panipat</li> <li>➤ <b>Nano City:</b> Raipur Rani (Panchkula)</li> <li>➤ <b>Electronics City:</b> Gurugram</li> <li>➤ <b>Mixie City:</b> Ambala</li> <li>➤ <b>Shoemakers City:</b> Gurugram</li> <li>➤ <b>Magnet City:</b> Hisar</li> <li>➤ <b>Steel City:</b> Hisar</li> <li>➤ <b>Handloom City:</b> Panipat</li> <li>➤ <b>Weaver City:</b> Panipat</li> <li>➤ <b>Apparatus City:</b> Ambala</li> <li>➤ <b>Craftsmen's Kumbh:</b> Surajkund (Faridabad)</li> <li>➤ <b>Cyber City / Millennium City:</b> Gurugram</li> </ul>
Cultural and historical centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Cultural Capital of Haryana:</b> Kurukshetra</li> <li>➤ <b>City of Temples:</b> Bhiwani</li> <li>➤ <b>Mini Haridwar:</b> Pandu-Pindara</li> <li>➤ <b>Gaya of Haryana:</b> Pehowa</li> <li>➤ <b>DharamNagri:</b> Kurukshetra</li> <li>➤ <b>Birthplace of Gita:</b> Kurukshetra</li> <li>➤ <b>Land of 360 Baolis (Stepwells):</b> Pinjore</li> <li>➤ <b>Land of 360 Pilgrimage Sites:</b> Kurukshetra</li> <li>➤ <b>Sangam of 68 Pilgrimage Sites:</b> Hat Village (Jind)</li> <li>➤ <b>Island of Mughals:</b> Thanesar</li> <li>➤ <b>Haryana's Gateway (Entry Point of Haryana):</b> Bahadurgarh</li> <li>➤ <b>Delhi's Gate of Iron:</b> Ballabhgarh / Balramgarh (Faridabad)</li> <li>➤ <b>City of Museums:</b> Kurukshetra</li> <li>➤ <b>City of Gurudwaras:</b> Kaithal</li> <li>➤ <b>Chhoti Kashi:</b> Bhiwani (due to abundance of temples) and Kaithal (due to Navgrah Kunds)</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Sant Nagari:</b> Sirsa</li> <li>➤ <b>Cradle of Vedic Civilization:</b> Kurukshetra</li> <li>➤ <b>City of Charitable Trusts:</b> Bhiwani</li> <li>➤ <b>Land of Peer and Fakirs:</b> Tauru (Nuh)</li> <li>➤ <b>City of Tombs:</b> Nuh</li> <li>➤ <b>Sahityakaro ka Aradhya Sthal (Place of Worship for Litterateurs):</b> Sihi Gram, Faridabad (Birthplace of Surdas)</li> </ul>
Military and Patriotism related cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>City of War Heroes:</b> Bhiwani</li> <li>➤ <b>Martyrs' City:</b> Jhajjar</li> <li>➤ <b>Village of Immortal Martyrs (Amar Shahido ka Gaon):</b> Tigaon (Faridabad)</li> <li>➤ <b>Home of Soldiers and Veer Bhumi:</b> Rewari</li> </ul>
Agriculture and Dairy related centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Rice Bowl of Haryana:</b> Karnal</li> <li>➤ <b>Agro Hub:</b> Karnal</li> <li>➤ <b>Milk City:</b> Jind</li> <li>➤ <b>City of Cotton:</b> Palwal</li> </ul>
Science, Technology and Education centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Education City:</b> Rohtak, Sonapat, Panchkula</li> <li>➤ <b>Silage Hub:</b> Kurukshetra</li> <li>➤ <b>Science City:</b> Ambala</li> </ul>
Important Geographical and tourism centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>City of Parks:</b> Kurukshetra</li> <li>➤ <b>City of Talabs (Ponds) and Baolis (Wells):</b> Narnaul</li> <li>➤ <b>City of Canals:</b> Tohana (Fatehabad)</li> <li>➤ <b>London of Ahirwal:</b> Rewari</li> <li>➤ <b>Paris of Haryana:</b> Karnal</li> <li>➤ <b>Nandan Van of North India:</b> Yadvendra Udyan (Panchkula)</li> <li>➤ <b>Khajuraho of North India:</b> Bhima Devi Temple (Panchkula)</li> <li>➤ <b>Taj Mahal of the Delhi Sultanate:</b> Gujari Mahal (Hisar)</li> <li>➤ <b>Taj Mahal of Haryana:</b> Sheikh Chilli's Tomb (Thanesar, Kurukshetra)</li> <li>➤ <b>Miniature Ocean:</b> Brahma Sarovar (Kurukshetra)</li> <li>➤ <b>Cherrapunji of Haryana:</b> Chhachhrauli (Yamunanagar)</li> <li>➤ <b>Khanij Bhandar:</b> Mahendragarh</li> <li>➤ <b>Bird Paradise:</b> Sultanpur Jheel (Gurgaon)</li> <li>➤ <b>Fisherman's Paradise:</b> Hathnikund Barrage (Yamunanagar)</li> </ul>

Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Political Capital of Haryana:</b> Rohtak</li> <li>➤ <b>Pink City:</b> Fatehabad</li> <li>➤ <b>Golden City:</b> Sonapat</li> <li>➤ <b>Heart of Haryana:</b> Jind</li> <li>➤ <b>Twin Cities:</b> Yamunanagar and Jagadhri</li> <li>➤ <b>Tricity:</b> Chandigarh, Panchkula and Mohali</li> </ul>
Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Hockey Hub:</b> Shahbad (Kurukshetra)</li> <li>➤ <b>Mini Cuba:</b> Bhiwani</li> </ul>

### **Haryana's Personalities and Their Titles**

Religious, Literary and Arts Titles:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Sahityakar Samrat, Shiladitya:</b> Harshavardhana</li> <li>➤ <b>Bandi Chhor:</b> Sant Garibdas</li> <li>➤ <b>First Bhakti Saint of Haryana:</b> Dadu Dayal</li> <li>➤ <b>Pushti Marg ka Jahaj, Vatsalya Ras ke Samrat:</b> Sant Surdas</li> <li>➤ <b>Rubai Samrat:</b> Uday Bhanu Hans</li> <li>➤ <b>Swara Samrat, Sangeet Martand:</b> Pandit Jasraj</li> <li>➤ <b>Shakespeare of Haryana, Kalidas of Haryana:</b> Pandit Deepchand</li> <li>➤ <b>Tansen of Haryana:</b> Pandit Lakhmichand</li> <li>➤ <b>Sampoorna Kavita ka Kalidas, Kavi Sury (Suryakavi), Suryahar, Meera of Sufi Philosophy:</b> Pandit Lakhmichand</li> <li>➤ <b>Kavi Shiromani:</b> Pandit Mangeram</li> <li>➤ <b>Son of Saraswati:</b> Rajendra Singh Kharkiya</li> <li>➤ <b>Haryana's John Milton / Spontaneous Poet:</b> Dayachand Mayna</li> <li>➤ <b>Haryana's Lata:</b> Dilraj Kaur</li> <li>➤ <b>Haryana's Rafi:</b> Bhal Singh Balhara</li> <li>➤ <b>Haryana's Bhamashah, Jute King:</b> Seth Chhajuram</li> <li>➤ <b>Father of Satirical Journalism, Father of Journalism in Haryana:</b> Babu Balmukund Gupta</li> <li>➤ <b>Four-Line Poet:</b> Surendra Sharma</li> <li>➤ <b>Haryana's Hasya Ratna:</b> Alhad Bikaneri</li> <li>➤ <b>Father of Folk Theatre:</b> Ali Baksh</li> <li>➤ <b>Sangon ke Bhishma Pitamah:</b> Kishanlal Bhat</li> <li>➤ <b>First Film Producer of Haryana:</b> Devi Shankar Prabhakar</li> </ul>
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Political and Leadership Titles:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Plato of Jats and Jatons Ka Aflatoon:</b> Raja Surajmal</li> <li>➤ <b>Haryana Kesari:</b> Pandit Nekiram Sharma</li> <li>➤ <b>Tao, Jan Nayak, King Maker, Haryana's Bhishma Pitamah, Sher-e-Haryana:</b> Chaudhary Devi Lal</li> <li>➤ <b>Iron Man of Haryana, Architect of Modern Haryana, Haryana's Architect (Shilpi), Bhagirath Raja, Haryana Ka Vikas Purush:</b> Chaudhary Bansi Lal</li> <li>➤ <b>Gandhi of Haryana:</b> Babu Moolchand Jain</li> <li>➤ <b>Grand Old Man of Haryana:</b> Pandit Shriram Sharma</li> <li>➤ <b>Grand Old Man of Punjab:</b> Rai Bahadur Lala Murlidhar</li> <li>➤ <b>Champion of Farmers, Rahbar-e-Azam, Architect of Bhakra Dam:</b> Chaudhary Chhotu Ram</li> <li>➤ <b>Rajniti ke Chanakya:</b> Chaudhary Bhajan Lal</li> <li>➤ <b>Fourth Lal of Haryana:</b> Manohar Lal Khattar</li> <li>➤ <b>The Robinhood of Haryana:</b> Harphool Jat Julaniwala</li> <li>➤ <b>Banger ka Sher:</b> Ch. Birender Singh</li> <li>➤ <b>Steel King of Haryana:</b> Om Prakash Jindal</li> <li>➤ <b>Kesar-e-Hind:</b> Rai Bahadur Lala Murlidhar</li> <li>➤ <b>Grand Old Lady, Heroine of the 1942 Movement:</b> Aruna Asaf Ali</li> <li>➤ <b>Dinbandhu:</b> Chaudhary Chhotu Ram</li> <li>➤ <b>Bua Ji:</b> Chandrawati</li> <li>➤ <b>Hadi-e-Haryana:</b> Shah Muhammad</li> </ul>
Sports Titles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Haryana Hurricane (Paaji):</b> Kapil Dev</li> <li>➤ <b>Flicker Singh:</b> Sandeep Singh</li> <li>➤ <b>Tiger Pataudi:</b> Mansoor Ali Khan</li> <li>➤ <b>Nawab of Najafgarh, Sultan of Multan:</b> Virender Sehwag</li> <li>➤ <b>Golden Girl:</b> Mamta Kharab</li> <li>➤ <b>Lady Sehwag:</b> Shafali Verma</li> <li>➤ <b>The Great Wall of Hockey:</b> Savita Punia</li> <li>➤ <b>The Man with a Golden Arm:</b> Neeraj Chopra</li> <li>➤ <b>The Scoring Machine of Asia, India's Michael Jordan, Magician of Basketball :</b> Khushiram</li> <li>➤ <b>Queen of Hockey:</b> Rani Rampal</li> <li>➤ <b>Queen of Basketball:</b> Sheeba Magman</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Karnal/Taraori Express:</b> Navdeep Saini</li> <li>➤ <b>Eagle of the Mountain:</b> Shivangi Pathak (Hisar)</li> <li>➤ <b>Iron Man:</b> Rahul Turan (Kaithal)</li> <li>➤ <b>Hard lady, Lady khali:</b> Kavita Dalal</li> <li>➤ <b>Rustam-e-Hind:</b> Sajjan Singh</li> <li>➤ <b>Hind Kesari and Bharat Kesari:</b> Master Chandgi Ram</li> </ul>
Miscellaneous titles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Waterman of Haryana:</b> Dharambir Singh</li> <li>➤ <b>Tree Man of Haryana:</b> Devendra Sura (Sonipat)</li> <li>➤ <b>Flower Man of Haryana:</b> Ramji Jaymal (Sirsa)</li> <li>➤ <b>Space Queen :</b> Kalpana Chawla</li> <li>➤ <b>Google Boy:</b> Kautilya Pandit</li> </ul>

### Haryana: Major Cities and Their Founders

Districts	Named after	Founded by
Ambala	Ambalika, Amba Rajput, or the abundance of mango trees (Aam)	Ambala: Founded by Amba Rajput
Karnal	Danveer Karna (from Mahabharata)	
Jhajjar	Farmer Chhajju	Jhajjar: Founded by Chhajju Jat Jahazgarh (Jhajjar): Founded by George Thomas Bahadurgarh (Jhajjar): Established by Rathi Jats
Mewat	Named due to the dominance of the Meo community Nuh (other name) -- Named after Salt (Noon/Naun)	
Palwal	Demon Palambasur	
Charkhi Dadri	Named due to an abundance of frogs (Dadur) in the area	Charkhi Dadri: Founded by Bilvraj
Rohtak	Raja Rohtash Bhurum	Rohtak: Founded by Raja Rohtash
Bhiwani	Raja Neem Singh's wife Bhani	Bhiwani: Founded by Neem Singh
Sonipat	Shravan Kumar	Gohana (Sonipat): Founded by Prithviraj Chauhan

Hisar	Derived from Hisar-e-Firoza (In Persian, Hisar = Fort), or the presence of four fort gates	Hisar: Founded by Firoz Shah Tughlaq Modern Hansi Hisar): Founded by Asharam Jat
Gurugram	Guru Dronacharya	
Jind	Jayanti Devi (Goddess of victory)	
Mahendragarh	Prince Mahendra Singh, son of Maharaja Narendera Singh of Patiala	Mahendragarh: Founded by Anangpal
Faridabad	Baba Farid	Faridabad: Founded by Sheikh Farid
Sirsa	Shaswat Rishi or the Shiris tree	Sirsa: Founded by Raja Saras Ellenabad (Sirsa): Named after Robert Hutch's wife, Elna
Yamunanagar	Named due to its location on the banks of the Yamuna River	Chhachhrauli (Yamunanagar): Founded by Gurbakhsh Singh
Kaithal	Rishi Kapil	
Rewari	Raja Rewat's donation to Revati	Rewari: Founded by Karam Pal, Raja Rewat Kosli (Rewari): Founded by Kosal Dev Singh who was inspired by sage Baba Mukteshwar Puri.
Panipat	Rishi Panini or the Pani tribe	
Fatehabad	Fateh Khan, son of Firoz Shah Tughlaq	Fatehabad: Founded by Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Panchkula	Panch Kulha (Five Wells)	

<b>Notable Firsts in Haryana</b>		
Governance and Judiciary		First Governor of Haryana – <b>Shri Dharm Vir</b> First Chief Minister of Haryana – <b>Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma</b> First Lokayukta of Haryana – <b>Shri Pritam Pal Singh</b> First Chief Justice of Haryana High Court – <b>Shri Ramlal</b> First Woman Speaker of Haryana Vidhan Sabha – <b>Shanno Devi</b> First Male Speaker of Haryana Vidhan Sabha – <b>Rao Virendra Singh</b> First Woman Forest Officer of Haryana – <b>Amrinder Kaur</b>
Religious and Social Movements		First Branch of Arya Samaj in Haryana – <b>Rewari (1880 AD)</b> First Branch of Sanatan Dharm in Haryana – <b>Jhajjar (1886 AD)</b>

Literature and Journalism	<p>First Novelist of Haryana – <b>Raja Ram Shastri (Jhadufiri)</b></p> <p>First State Poet of Haryana – <b>Uday Bhanu Hans</b></p> <p>First Newspaper of Haryana – <b>Hariyana</b> (published from Jhajjar)</p> <p>First Research Magazine of Haryana – <b>Haryana Research Magazine</b></p> <p>First and Last Urdu State Poet: <b>Anoopchand Aftab</b></p>
Film Industry	<p>First Haryanvi Film: <b>Dharti (1968)</b></p> <p>First Film Producer of Haryana – <b>Devishankar Prabhakar</b></p> <p>First Film Director of Haryana – <b>Anand Kumar</b></p>
Education and Research	<p>First Cancer Institute of Haryana – <b>Badsa (Jhajjar)</b></p> <p>First University of Haryana – <b>Kurukshetra University</b></p> <p>First College of Haryana – <b>Pandit Neki Ram Sharma College (Rohtak)</b></p>
Sports	<p>First Captain of Haryana in Indian Cricket Team – <b>Nawab Mansoor Ali Khan</b></p> <p>Indian Captain Who Won the First Cricket World Cup – <b>Kapil Dev</b></p> <p>First Female Mountaineer of Haryana – <b>Santosh Yadav</b></p>

### Facts related to Chandigarh

Chandigarh	
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ India's first planned city after independence.</li> <li>➤ Chandigarh city is designed based on four key functions:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Living</li> <li>2. Working</li> <li>3. Care of body and soul</li> <li>4. Circulation</li> </ol> </li> <li>➤ It is also known as the "City Beautiful".</li> <li>➤ Surrounded by <b>Mohali (Punjab)</b> on three sides and <b>Panchkula (Haryana)</b> on one side. Forms part of the "Tri-City" with Mohali and Panchkula.</li> <li>➤ Situated in the Shivalik foothills of the Himalayas.</li> <li>➤ The emblem and symbol of the Government of Chandigarh is <b>the Open Hand (Open Hand Monument)</b>, designed by <b>Le Corbusier</b>.</li> </ul>
Historical Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Foundation laid on <b>April 2, 1952</b> by <b>Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru</b>.</li> <li>➤ Designed by <b>French architect Le Corbusier</b>.</li> <li>➤ Became the <b>joint capital of Punjab and Haryana</b> on <b>November 1, 1966</b>.</li> </ul>

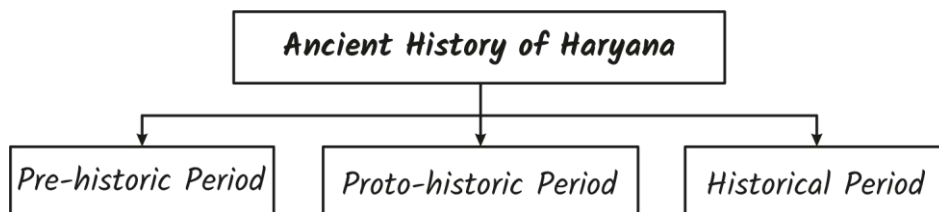
<p>Architectural Layout by Le Corbusier</p>	<p><b>Part of City</b></p> <p>Head Heart Lungs Viscera Circulatory System</p>	<p><b>Component</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Capitol Complex (Sector-1)</li> <li>➤ City Center (Sector-17)</li> <li>➤ Leisure Valley</li> <li>➤ Industrial Area</li> <li>➤ Road Network with Seven 'V's (Hierarchy of roads)</li> </ul>
<p>Tourist Attractions and Institutions</p>	<p><b>Institutions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ CSIO (Central Scientific Instruments Organisation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Shifted to Chandigarh in 1962.</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Botanical Garden, Sarangpur <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The foundation stone was laid on 30th May, 2002 by Lt. Gen. (Retd.) J.F.R. Jacob, the then Administrator, U.T. Chandigarh.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Lakes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sukhna Lake <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Built in 1958 by Le Corbusier.</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Rock Garden <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Established in 1957 by Nek Chand Saini.</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Zakir Hussain Rose Garden <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Asia's largest rose garden.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Historical and Memorial Sites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Shaheed Smarak (Martyr's Memorial)</li> <li>➤ Open Hand Monument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Designed by Le Corbusier. Built in 1964.</li> <li>✓ It is the emblem and symbol of the Government of Chandigarh.</li> <li>✓ It symbolizes peace and reconciliation. It is open to give and open to receive.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



## 2 CHAPTER

# Prehistoric Periods in Haryana

The State of Haryana existed in ancient times and was also home to humans. The ancient history of Haryana has been divided into pre-historic period, proto-historic period and historical period.



### Prehistoric Periods in Haryana

The era without any written records is referred to as the 'Prehistoric Period.' The remnants from this period provide insights into the history of Haryana. It is classified into three distinct phases: the Palaeolithic Age, the Mesolithic Age, and the Neolithic Age. These are elaborated below:

#### **DID YOU KNOW?**



The **first** human evidence in Haryana was found in **Pinjore/Shivalik region** (Panchkula) in the form of a **human skull**.

**Dr. Guy Ellcock Pilgrim** concluded that the skull is 15 million years old (1.5 crore years).

### **1. Palaeolithic Age**

- Archaeologists such as Dilip Chakraborty, S.R. Phogat, Nayanjot Lahiri, M.K. Kumar, and G.C. Mahapatra have discovered stone tools from various sites in Haryana, crafted from Paleolithic milky brown quartzite.
- Paleolithic tools have been found in areas such as Dhamli, Kotla, Suketdi, Pinjore, Papalina, and Jhirka in Haryana. These tools are generally round, small, and flat in shape and were likely used for hunting in ancient times.
- The Paleolithic tools discovered in Haryana are primarily classified into two types: core and flake tools.
- This period is further divided into three periods as given below:

#### **1. Lower Palaeolithic Period (5,00,000 – 1,25,000 years ago)**

- ✓ During this period, humans primarily used the inner part of the stone, known as the core, to create tools. The main tools of this era included crude axes, scrapers, and similar implements.



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- ✓ Evidence of this period in Haryana has been found in the Shivalik hills near Pinjore-Kalka and the northern ranges of the Aravalli Hills in Gurugram and Faridabad.
  - ✓ Archaeological findings from ten sites in the Pinjore-Kalka region indicate the presence of tools from this period. These sites include Damla, Suketdi, Chandi Mandir, Mansa Devi, Dera Kharuni, Mehranwala, Khandi-Khanda, Chandi Kotla, Nayagaon, and Pinjore (near the HMT factory).

## **II. Middle Palaeolithic Period (1,25,000–40,000 years ago)**

- ✓ During this time, humans used smaller stone tools such as scrapers and borers. They also began to settle in caves and river valleys. Evidence of tools from this period has been found in the Kalka region of Panchkula.

## **III. Upper Palaeolithic Period (40,000–10,000 years ago)**

- ✓ The tools of this period were significantly smaller and lighter compared to those of the Middle Palaeolithic period. Most of the tools were blade-like, making them sharper and more efficient.
- ✓ Artifacts such as pestles, mortars, and sharp-edged scythes have been discovered at sites including Siswal in Hisar, Rakhigarhi in Hansi, Mitathal in Bhiwani, and Banawali in Fatehabad.

## **2. Mesolithic Age**

- In this period, the size of tools was reduced and were called 'microlith'.
- During this period, the primary tools included scrapers, borers, and chisels.
- Under the supervision of Dr. Dilip Chakraborty and Nayanjot Lahiri, numerous Mesolithic stone tools have been discovered from various sites in Haryana.
- These sites include the Ankar Hills of Gurugram-Faridabad, Mewla Hills, Noda, Koh, Mohtabad Hills, Paliyangaon Hills, Sirohi, Gothda, Dhauj, Nimaaur, Tethur, Khori Jamalpur, Nimriwali Hills, Chhatarpur, Harchandpur, Sikandarpur, Bandhwa Ghati, Nangri Ki Thani, Dhulawat, Bhutla, and Manesar.

## **3. Neolithic Age**

- During this period, humans began practicing agriculture. Evidence of early agriculture has been found at Siswal. Other findings from this period include beads, earthen bangles, red clay pots made on a wheel, and grey-colored pottery.
- Additionally, Neolithic artifacts have been discovered at several locations in the Pinjore-Kalka region, situated in the lower ranges of the Shivalik Hills.

# 3 CHAPTER

## Proto-historic Period

It was the period where script and letters were known to the people but their language has not been deciphered yet. In Haryana, it includes Siswal Culture, Hakra Culture, Rang Mahal Culture and Indus Valley Civilization.

### 1. Siswal Culture

- It is believed that around **2500 BCE**, agricultural communities from Rajasthan migrated and settled in the **Drishadvati Valley**.
- Siswal Culture primarily evolved as an **agrarian** society.
- Named after **Siswal village (Hisar)** and is located on the banks of the **Chautang Canal**.
- **Total 29 sites** related to this culture have been discovered in Haryana.
- Key feature of this culture is **Black-painted pottery with white designs**.
- Archaeological Excavations →
  - ✓ **1968:** Scholars first noticed the archaeological importance of Siswal due to the discovery of prehistoric remains.
  - ✓ **1970:** **Dr. Suraj Bhan** (Punjab University) conducted excavations.
- Findings →
  - ✓ Tallest Shivling in Haryana (4 feet high) has been found in **Siswal**.
  - ✓ **Pottery:**
    - Red pottery painted black & white and some grey pottery.
    - Pottery found are similar to **Kalibangan (Rajasthan)**.
  - ✓ **Artifacts :**
    - Painted terracotta bangles, beads, copper axe-like object
- Classification of Siswal Settlements in Haryana →

Category	Total sites	Major river valleys
Early Siswal Settlements	13	Found in valleys of Saraswati, Yamuna, Drishadvati
Middle Siswal Settlements	20	Found in valleys of Saraswati, Ghaggar, Yamuna, Drishadvati
Late (New) Siswal Settlements	28	Found in valleys of Saraswati, Yamuna, Drishadvati, Sahibi

➤ Key Features of Siswal Culture -

✓ Agriculture & Animal Husbandry

- **Agriculture** was the main occupation.
- Domesticated livestock like **Cow, bull, goat, dog, pig**.
- **Milk consumption** began during this period.
- People had knowledge of leather, wool, and cotton textiles.

✓ Metal Use

- Familiarity with **copper** (sourced from **Khetri Mines, Rajasthan**).

✓ Social & Religious Evolution

- **Clan-based society**, emergence of **family structures**.

✓ Anthropological Identity

- **Russian scholar V.Y. Gankovsky** suggested that Siswal people were of **Negro-Australoid descent** with physical traits **as** short height, dark skin, thick curly hair and broad nose.

➤ Key Places related to Siswal Culture:

District	Archaeological Sites
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, Mamluka
Kaithal	Moh, Cheha, Ritauli, Kalayat, Jatheri, Pundri
Jind	Narwana, Barsana, Khokhri
Karnal	Kunjpura, Nisang, Dhachar, Bahola

**DID YOU KNOW?**

Evidence of **Neolithic** farming settlements have been found in **Siswal**.



➤ Important Sites of Siswal Culture

1. **Siswal**

- ✓ Siswal, a village on the banks of the Chautang River in western Hisar, was first identified in 1968 during a superficial investigation. In 1970, Dr. Surajbhan led excavations under Punjab University.
- ✓ Findings from the site include handmade pottery, painted clay bangles, beads, a copper-handled sickle, and stone tools. The pottery features white and black paint, with some pieces in grey.

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## **II. Mitathal**

- ✓ Mitathal, located in Haryana's Bhiwani district, yielded Gupta-period coins in 1915-16. Excavations began in 1968 under Dr. Surajbhan of Punjab University.
- ✓ The site features a mound divided into two parts, each 4-5 meters high. Excavations revealed sun-dried brick houses with thatched roofs, using bricks sized 30 x 20 x 10 cm.
- ✓ Finds include fire-baked pottery, clay and green faience bangles, stone balls, stone puddles, copper bangles, elephant tooth pins, and grey-colored dishes.

## **III. Banawali**

- ✓ Banawali, a small village in Haryana's Fatehabad district, was first identified in 1965, with excavations beginning in 1974 under the Haryana Archaeology Department.
- ✓ The site features mud-brick houses, though some baked bricks in a 1:2:3 ratio were also found. The Siswalites here used copper, bronze, and gold.
- ✓ Findings include round stoves, a furnace, pottery, rare stone jewelry, kitchen utensils, clevis, and children's toys like an umbrella car.

## **IV. Rakhigarhi**

- ✓ Rakhigarhi, also known as Rakhi Shahpur, is a well-known village in Hansi tehsil, Hisar district. Its historical significance was first identified in 1964. Excavations have provided insights into the Siswal culture.
- ✓ Key discoveries include pottery, painted bangles, and various precious stones, with some pottery being grey in color.

## **V. Balu**

- ✓ Balu, a village in Haryana's Jind district, was excavated by Kurukshetra University in 1978-79.
- ✓ Findings include remains of raw brick houses, red and grey wheel-made pottery, clay beads, bangles, stone beads, and various artifacts. Other discoveries include clay figurines, toys, carts, bone needles, grinding stones, faience bangles, and copper tools.

## **VI. Farmana**

- ✓ It is a small village in Rohtak district of Haryana.
- ✓ Excavated between 2007-09, this site is linked to the first phase of Siswal Culture.
- ✓ Findings include 2-3 meter deep pits, some used as kitchens with built-in clay stoves. Red pottery painted in black has also been discovered.

## **VII. Kunal**

- ✓ Located in Ratia tehsil, Fatehabad district, on the right bank of the Saraswati River, Kunal has revealed pits and pottery from the Siswal culture. Notable findings include royal crowns, as well as gold and silver jewelry.