

# “Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat”

Department of School Education & Literacy, MHRD



एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत

## *Action Report*

**Name of the State/UT/Institute:** [Telangana](#) : [Haryana \(KVS\)](#)

**Name of the activity:** Student Project Notebook/Scrap book

**Number of students participated:** **1**

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Cultural

Diversity

Har yana



# Culture of Haryana

Haryana has been a witness to a lot of hoary traditions and customs. It has emerged through the ravages of times and has still managed to hold on to many of its traditions - some good and some not so good. The natives of Haryana have always cherished a basic lifestyles with very frugal needs. Hence, it is in a state of perpetual conflict between hoary traditions and modern evolution.



The people of Haryana strictly adhere to their customs and cultural traditions. One such traditional is of meditation. Yoga and chanting of vedic mantras have become an innate part of their lifestyle. The dialect of Haryana, popularly known as Haryanvi, Bangaru or Jatu, is known to be a bit crude but is full of earthy humour and straight forward wisdom.



Most of the people of Haryana have more or less equal social status. The factor of age is a really dominating trait in Haryana, as all elders, whether rich or poor are treated with almost respect and honour. Thus, it displays a very socialistic nature. In some parts of the state, economic status of an individual is also determined by the number of cattle he owns!

People here tend to retain their racial purity by not allowing marriages in the same gotra. widow Remarriages are also not encouraged and it is hence a very big obligation to the country.

Apart from all the vibrant and earthy customs of Haryana, there are a lot of practices here which needs amendment at the earliest. The major among them are the denial of education to the girl child, female infanticide of practice of the panchah.

Haryana's culture is reflective of this colourful state. Submerged in the rich cultural heritage of vedic Period, the mystical state of Haryana stands out from the crowd. characterised by the rickshaws and the charpays, the vivid fairs and the swaying paddy fields; Haryana is one of the most economically developed regions in south Asia. Popularly known as "The Home of God", Haryana shares its borders with Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. This vibrant state has a beautiful culture, heritage, festivals, folklores and the vibrant landscape.

Like any other region of India, Haryana also has its traditional form of dance and which is quite popular among people from all over the globe. The famous traditional dance forms include Ghooran, Gangaori and Khoria dance. The ancient folk music of Haryana is mainly of two types - classical and countryside. Classical form belongs to the great legends while countryside music includes songs with varied ragas, sung in Hindustani style. These ragas, sung in Hindustani style of music. Also, different types of musical instruments like Dholak, Drum, Matka, Harmonium, Damaru, Shehnai, Manjira, Sarangi, Tasta and Ghunguru, etc. are playing during the singing and dancing festivals.

The handicraft manufacturers in Haryana offer a variety of arts and crafts including pottery making, exquisite furniture and woodcarving, handlooms, and the shawls and dories. Haryana shawls are very well-known because of the phulkari, which has a great demand for its rich embroidery all over the globe. The phulkari are worn by the women of Haryana with their Ghagra and choli during the winters. Another type of shawl very similar to the phulkari is the Bagh. Intricate embroidery is the main features of this branch of Handlooms. Almost the entire base cloth is covered with embroidery in the Bagh styled shawls.

Haryana Arts and crafts are one of the major mode of income for the rural people of the state. Thus they play an important role in governing the country of the state of Haryana.



# Traditional Dress



The vibrancy of the people of Haryana is quite evident in their lifestyle too. Their simplicity and spirited enthusiasm find expression in their way of dressing up. Women of Haryana show a special affinity towards colours. Their basic trousseau includes Daaman, Kurta & Chunder. 'Chunder' is a long coloured piece of cloth, decorated with shiny laces and motifs, and is meant to cover the head. 'Kurta' is a shirt like a blouse. The 'Daaman' is the flaring ankle-long skirt, in striking vibrant colours.

The men generally wear 'Dhoti', the wraparound cloth, tucked in between the legs with a white-colored kurta worn on top of it. 'Pagri' is the traditional headgear for men, which is now worn mainly by the old villagers. All-white attire is a status symbol for men.

The culture of Haryana dates back to the Vedic times and the natives are known for their rich cultural society, the state has its own social beliefs and practices. Despite the influences from the Mughals and then the British, Haryana has retained its ancient heritage and continues to be the flag bearer of its ancient heritage and continues to be the flag of its traditions. From its ancient art forms to their traditional clothing and earthy lifestyle, we have a lot to gain from this enriching society.





# Art and Craft



Art and craft of Haryana comprise of the various forms of dance, music, pottery, embroidery, painting, weaving, sculpting, etc. The speciality is the very popular village handicrafts. Apart from being the major source of income of the craftsman, these art forms are a super hit among tourists. The hues of pottery, the moulds of clay, the shimmer of handicrafts, the beads of terracotta, all combine to display the creative imagination of thousands of artists. Panipat in Haryana is famous for its handloom tradition, especially rugs and upholstery fabric that the reason why it is known as a major textile town in India.



# Festivals

The state of Haryana celebrates the rich, glorious culture of India in its various fairs and festivals that are celebrated with equal pomp and gaiety here as all over the country. There are several fairs and festivals in Haryana that attract a large number of visitors to the state at different times of the year. These festivals are occasions of celebration, fun and frolic when the entire state of Haryana bustles with life.



Perhaps the major and most popular fair in Haryana is the Surajkund Crafts Mela that is held in the ~~month of~~ Month of February. The fortnight long fair takes place every year from 1<sup>st</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> February. The event provides one of the best platforms to local artisans and craftsmen from all over India to showcase their products to a large audience that arrives to witness this important annual event. Surajkund Crafts Mela is truly the largest exhibition of local crafts in India that allows numerous talented craftsmen in the country to bring to the fore their unique hand-made products and offerings.

Some of the other festivals in Haryana that are celebrated in the state with much fervour are Lohri (13<sup>th</sup> January), Baisakhi (13<sup>th</sup> April), Teej, Sangri, Kurukshetra Festival in Haryana (May-June) and Mango Mela Festival (May-June).

# Pinjore Heritage Festival

Pinjore in Haryana plays host to the Pinjore Heritage Festival, a yearly fair that offers one a chance to get a sneak-peek into the rich heritage, gardens of Pinjore as well as its promotion in the form of a potential tourist destination. Pinjore is an ancient town.



This annual event is managed by the Haryana Tourism Department and other chief state bodies. The celebrations of the Pinjore Festival started in 2006. Each year, Yadavindra Garden, which is famed as one of the oldest as well as the most well-maintained Mughal gardens around the globe, is the festival's venue. The garden has an interesting 7-descending level of arrangement and after being established by the Mughal rulers, it has been taken care of by the rulers of Himachal Pradesh, the royal house of Patiala and the Gorkhas and now by the Haryana Tourism Department.



# Haryana Day



In April 1966, the Indian government set up the Shah commission to review the existing state of Punjab and determine the boundaries of the new state of Haryana by considering the language spoken by the local people. The commission delivered its recommendations at the end of May 1966 and Haryana state was created on

1 November 1966. During the Haryana Festival, there are cycle rallies as well as a rally cum race that is held from Chandigarh to Panchkula town. All people and cycle riders participate enthusiastically and there is cheer and rejoicing on the streets all over the state. The day of the Haryana Day festival also marks the Pankwan Pratiyogita, the food festival that is held at that time, at the tourist complexes. There are also blood donation camps and other Run for fun events at the Haryana Festival. To add more enjoyment to the Haryana, there are musical performances in the evenings that are held almost in all complexes in Haryana. There are also various kinds of contests held to add some flavour to the Haryana Day. People participate actively and enthusiastically in the contests, races and other methods of celebrations.

# Fairs

Along with the mesmerising architecture and numerous tourist attractions, Haridwar has gained a lot of fame for the lively fairs organised there. The most acclaimed of these are —

## Mango Mela

Organised in the months of June and July at 'Yadavindra Gardens' of Pinjore, this mela is a great treat for the mango lovers. The mango Mela does not only quench the people's desires it is of the different variety of mangoes but also offers a forum to support the farmers to sell their mangoes and teach them about the latest technology to raise their mango production.





# Baisakhi Mela

Baisakhi is also known as Vaishakh, Vaisakhi, or Vasakhi is a historical and religious festival in Hinduism and Sikhism. It is traditionally observed on 13 or 14 April, every year, which commemorates the formation of Khalsa panth of warriors under Guru Gobind Singh in 1699.

According to the Khalsa Sambat, the Khalsa calendar starts with the creation of the Khalsa which is 1 Vaisakh 1756 Bikrami (30 March) 1699. Accordingly,

Vaisakhi has been the traditional Sikh new year. The alternative Nanakshahi calendar begins its year a month earlier on 1 Chait which generally falls on 14 March and begins with the birth year of the Guru Nanak Dev in 1469.

On Baisakhi, Gurdwaras are decorated and hold Kirtans, Sikhs visit and bathe in lakes or rivers before visiting local Gurdwaras, community fairs and Nagar Kirtan processions are held, and people gather to socialize and share festive foods.

Haryana Tourism is organizing and hosting the much awaited Baisakhi Mela at Pinjore Gardens. It is not only in the villages of Punjab and Haryana that the colourful Vaisakhi mela has gained popularity but they are also equally popular in big cities. There is also Sikh diaspora across the globe in various countries, which has helped make Baisakhi melas popular abroad as well.



# Surajkund Mela



Surajkund meaning 'Lake of the Sun' is an ancient reservoir that was built by King Suraj Pal of the Tomar dynasty in the 10<sup>th</sup> century Faridabad, the little destination hidden in Haryana, saw no tourism until it began hosting the 'Suraj-Kund International Craft Festival', the Suraj Kund Mela is a platform for artists across the globe to show case their culture and talent. Hosted annually by the Haryana Tourism Department in Surajkund the mela has many offbeat attraction for tourists of every age. Over 20 countries from South Asia, Africa and Europe actively participate in making this fair a huge.

Surajkund Mela 2020 Dates

The festival last a fortnight from around 1st to the 17<sup>th</sup> February engage visitors in traditional folk dances, musical shows, and even puppet skits

Surajkund Mela Timings

The Mela is on from 9:30 AM to 7:30 PM everyday.



# Group Members

- 1) Sneha Kumari
- 2) Ankit Kumar Hansola
- 3) Payal Kumari
- 4) Lucky Kumar.
- 5) Rahul Sharma.

KV  
GOMOH  
RANCHI REGION

HARYANA

SAINA NEHWAL

Bushma Swargi

Sakshi Malik

Kalpna Chawla

PARINEETI

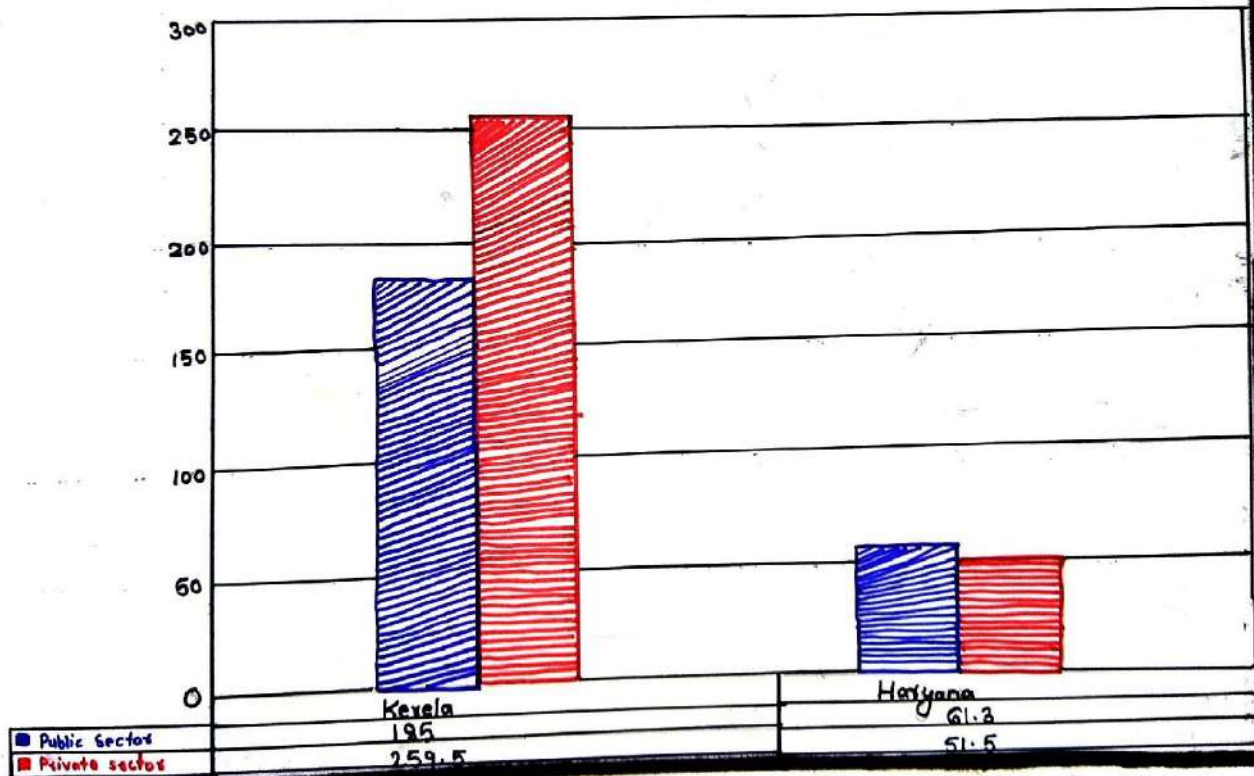
CHOPRA


HIMA DAS

ROLE OF  
WOMEN IN  
SOCIAL DEVELOP  
EMENT OF PAREN  
D STATE & COUNTRY



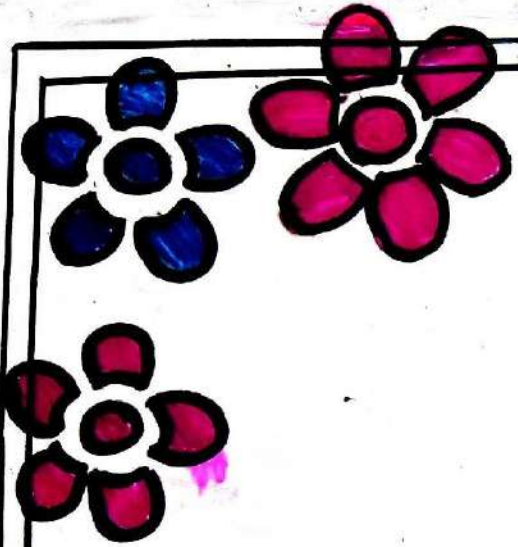
# WOMEN EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR





Haryana is the birth place of many famous personalities and celebrities in every field. Various sports persons, actors, actress, singers and writers have born in Haryana state with lots of talent. Haryana is a North Indian state surrounding New Delhi on 3 sides. Parul Gulati, Neha Bansal, Juhi Chawla, Parineeti Chopra are the famous and beautiful female actresses of Haryana. The celebrities of this state has achieve a good reputation in every field cricket, Kabaddi, modelling, boxing and in Olympic games.





Bushma  
Swaraj

## Late Sushma Swaraj...

Sushma Swaraj was an Indian politician and a supreme court lawyer. A senior leader of Bharatiya Janata Party, Swaraj served as the Minister of External Affairs of India in the first Narendra Modi government. She was the second woman to hold the office, after Indira Gandhi. She was elected seven times as a Member of the Legislative Assembly. At the age of 25 in 1977, she became the youngest cabinet minister of Indian state of Haryana. She also served as 5<sup>th</sup> Chief Minister of Delhi for a short duration in 1998.





Sakshi  
Malik

# SAKSHI MALIK

Sakshi Malik is an Indian freestyle wrestler. At the 2016 Summer Olympics, she won the bronze medal in the 58 Kg category, becoming the first Indian female wrestler to win a medal at the Olympics and the fourth female Olympic medalist from the country. She is a part of the JSW Sports Excellence Program, along with fellow female wrestlers Vinesh Phogat, Babita Kumari and Geeta Phogat. Malik had previously won the ~~silver~~ silver medal at the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow, and the bronze medal at the 2015 Asian Wrestling Championships in Doha.



.....

Kalpna  
Chavla



## Kalpana Chawla...

Kalpana Chawla was born on July 1, 1961 in Karnal, East Punjab, India. She was an American astronaut, engineer, and the first woman of Indian descent to go to space. She first flew on space shuttle Columbia in 1997 as a mission specialist and primary robotic arm operator. In 2003, Chawla was one of the seven crew members who died in the Space Shuttle Columbia disaster when the spacecraft disintegrated during its re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere. Chawla was posthumously awarded the Congressional Space Medal of Honour, and several streets, universities and institutions have been named in her honor.





Parinatti  
Chopra

## Pavineeti Chopra...

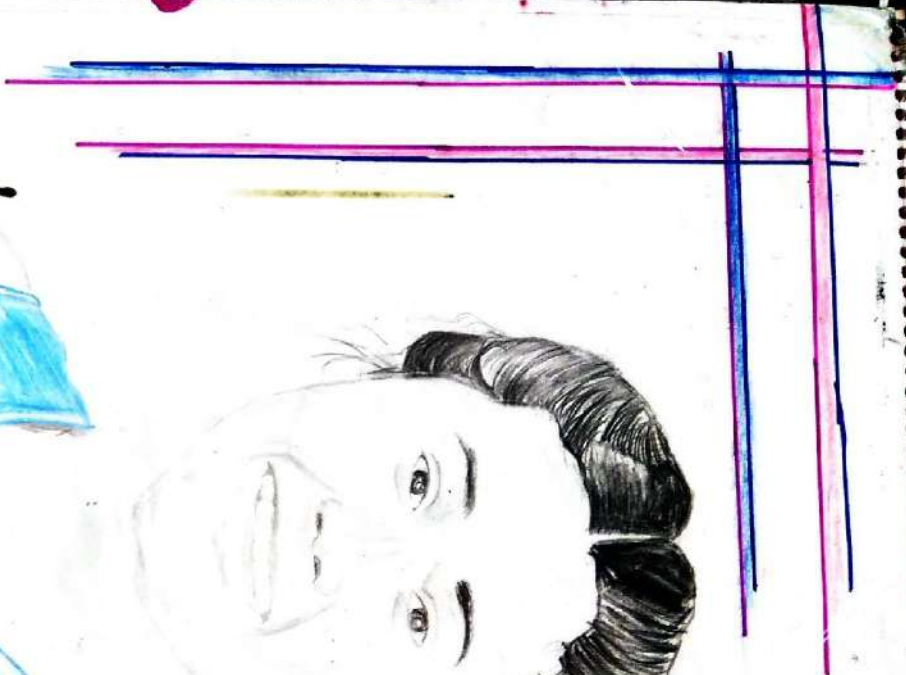
Pavineeti Chopra was born on 22 October 1988 in Ambala, Haryana, India. She attended Convent of Jesus and Mary, Ambala and went to Manchester Business School, Manchester, England for further studies. Pavineeti obtained a triple honours degree in Business, Finance and Economics. Chopra was a studious child and always bagged one of the top three positions in her class. She secured the AIR #1 in SSC exams and was awarded by Prathiba Patil, then the President of India. Pavineeti always aspired to be an Investment Banker.





DAS

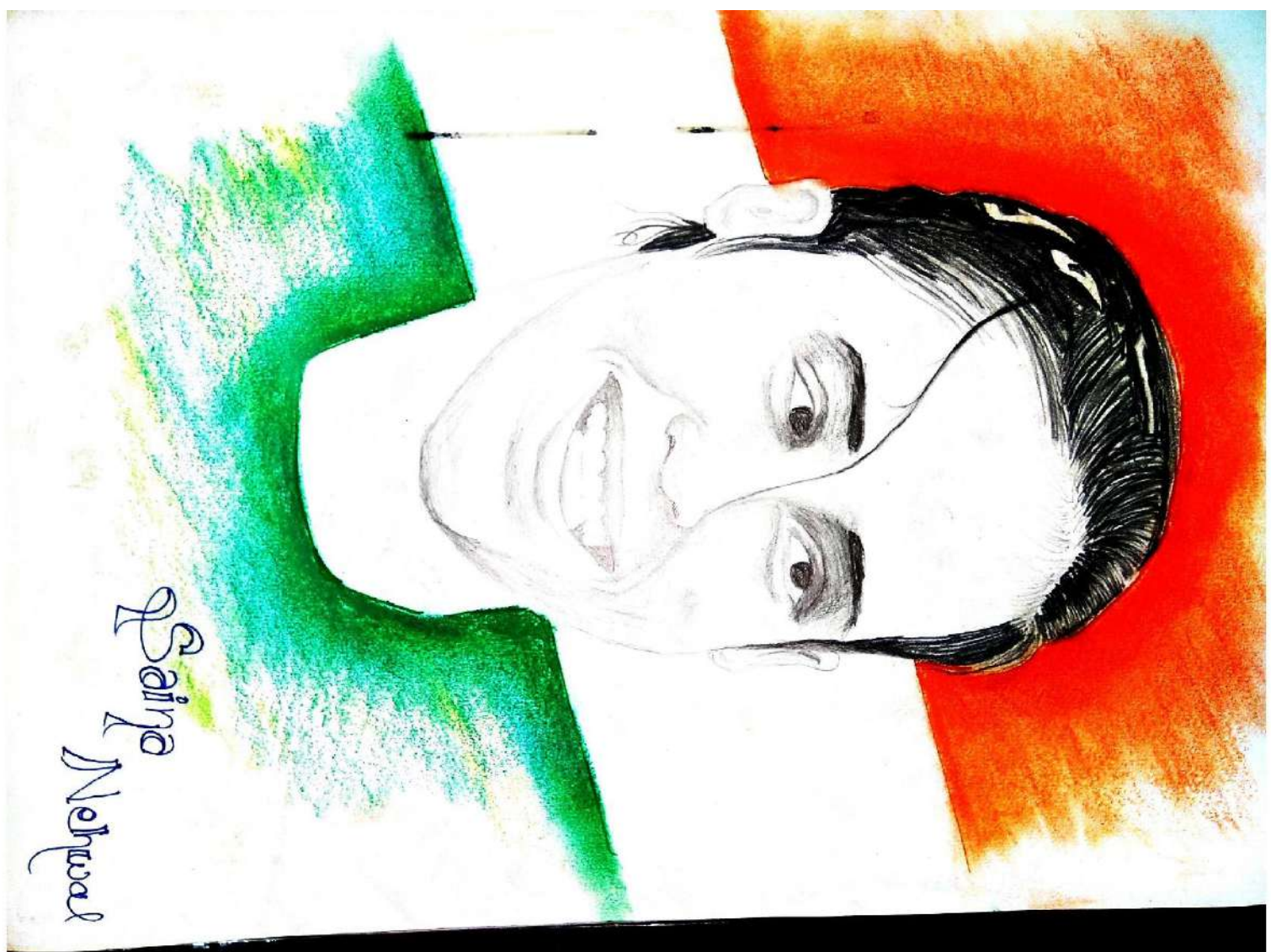
Gold Coast 2018



## Hima Das...

Hima Das also known as the "Dhing Express", is an Indian sprint runner from Assam. The 19-years-old holds the current Indian national record in 400 meters with a timing of 50.79 seconds that she clocked at the 2018 Jakarta Asian Games, Indonesia. Das is also the first Indian athlete to ever win a gold medal in a track event at the IAAF World U20 Championships. Hima Das was born in a poor family near Kandhulimari village in Assam's Nagaon district on 9 January. Her parents, Renjit and Sonali Das belong to the indigenous Kaibarta community.





Saino  
Nehru

## Saina Nehwal...

Saina Nehwal is an Indian professional badminton singles player. A former world no. 1, she has won over 24 international titles which includes eleven Superseries titles. Although she reached the world's 2nd in the 2009, it was only in 2015 that she was able to attain the world no. 1 ranking, thereby becoming the only female player from India and overall the second Indian player — after Prakash Padukone — to achieve this feat. She has represented India three times in the Olympics, winning a bronze medal in her second appearance.



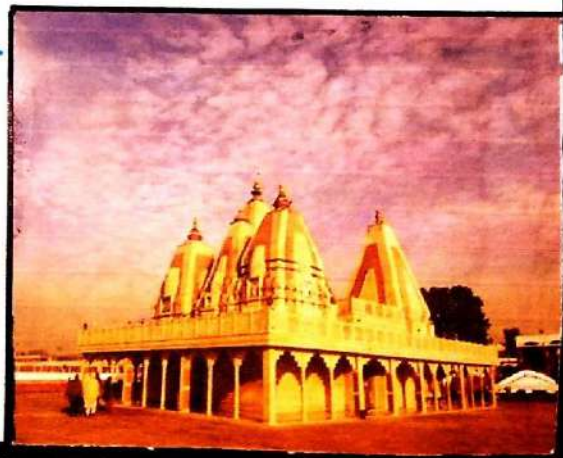
# GROUP MEMBERS NAME & SIGNATURE

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Vishnu Nayak       | <u>Vishnu Nayak</u>   |
| 2. Ashutosh Ram Kewat | <u>Ashutosh</u>       |
| 3. Arpit Kumar        | <u>Arpit Kumar</u>    |
| 4. Ankit Ram Kewat    | <u>Ankit Kumar</u>    |
| 5. Pritesh Baraik     | <u>Pritesh Baraik</u> |

KV, SIMDEGA  
RANCHI REGION

Harayana is said to be the land of God, as the name itself indicates (In Sanskrit, Hari - Lord Vishnu, Ayana - Home); So, 'Harayana' means a 'Home of Lord Vishnu'. Also, it is a place of several Mosques, Churches, and Gurudwara as well. Thus, it has become the home of many Pilgrims, who visit this state throughout the year.

The places is fully crowded during the major fairs and festivals of Harayana. Apart from the pilgrims, other tourists do visit these religious places to watch and capture the architectural beauty of





all temples, mosques, churches and gurdwaras. You can find some of the most important pilgrimages in the entire state of Haryana.

### Temples in Haryana

The state of Haryana is a land of several beautiful ancient temples, which have become one among the ideal tourist spots of India. These important temples are the best architectural masterpieces which are treasures of learning and ethnicity.

There are plethora of temples in Haryana; out of which, the Bhawani Amba Temple, as well as the Kali Mata Temple (Ambala), the Shiva Temple (Gurgaon), the Bishnoi Mandir as well

as the Sheetala Devi Temple are some of the most famous temples of Haryana.

The Sheetala Devi Temple situated in Haryana is a main pilgrimage point; and this place is popular as the Shakti Peeth, as Sheetala Devi (the Goddess Shakti) is the main deity here. While, the Bhawani Amba Temple is established in Ambala city, and the entire history of Ambala is highlighted through this ancient temple, since the birth of Ambala.

All the temples located at Haryana are very unique in their own ways, and all these temples have distinct, interesting and informative background.



## Salveshwar Mahadev Temple



Not just Birla Mandir, But also Salveshwar Mahadev temple is established in the heart of 'Brahma Sarovar' of Kurukshetra. One can also find a small bridge to reach this temple, and was said to be built

by 'Baba Shriawan Nath'. Also, the idols of lord Garuda, as well as lord Narayan, lord Shiva and lord Ganesha, are installed at this temple.

Besides, there are also idols of Goddess Parvati, and lord Shiva (Shiva lingam) with Nameli can be seen. Apart from these are idols, you can see the idols of lord Krishna and Balrama, as well as lord Hanuman at this temple. These are found to be the main attractions of the temple.

### Kaleshwar Teerth in Haryana

Kaleshwar Teerth is established in Kurukshetra district, where demon Ravana (a character in Ramayana epic - killed by Lord Rama), installed the idol of Lord Shiva at this spot. Since then, Kaleshwar Teerth that is devoted to Lord Shiva, has become the holy place, and has been filled with local as well as many tourists of India and abroad.

### Markandeya Temple in Haryana

The shrine of Markandeya is situated over the bank of River Saraswati, right on the road to Pipli of Kurukshetra. The place has become popular and holy, due to the divine Markandeya. Markandeya, a young boy who



had pursued Tapa (Meditation) at this location, and Lord Shiva appeared to him, and gave him the boon to be 'Chiranjeevi' (deathless). Since then, people arrive this place to get some peace of mind, and the temple has been built here naming it as Markandeya Temple.

Birla Mandir of Haryana is situated very close to the 'Thanesar Railway Station' (over the Kurukshetra - Pehova road). During the year 1955, Jugal Kishore Birla has built this Mandir and named it as 'Bhagwadgeeta Mandir'. This Mandir can be seen on the banks of the 'Brahma Sarovar' (Kurukshetra Shrine).

## Chitta Temple of Yamunanagar

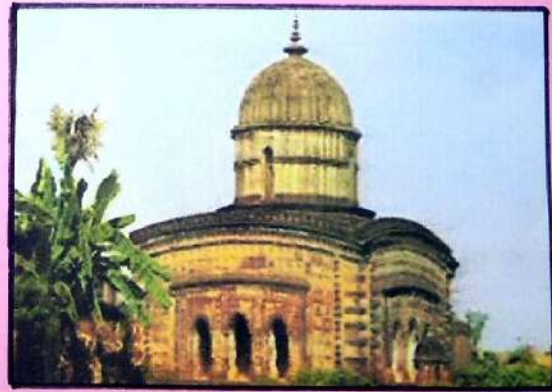
Chitta Temple of Yamunanagar has been around 60 years ago till now. While, there is a praying land of 'Mahant Shri Ganga Nadi Giri Ji' established at this spot. Also, this is the resting spot of Pandavas (Mahabharata epics), who halted here for sometime, before they moved towards Kurukshetra to war against the Kauravas. The picture of Lord Hanuman ji, he appeared himself at this spot, as a white person. After few days, Hanuman (white statue) was established here. This is the reason, the temple is called as 'Chitta Mandir', meaning 'white temple' where a fair is held Tuesday at this spot.



## Radheshyam Temple

Radheshyam Temple has been established in the town of Pundarik in Haryana. And as the name indicates, there are two idols, one is of Radha, and another one is Lord Krishna (also known as Shyam, meaning black colour).

If you visit this temple of Radheshyam, you can also view some other temples nearby, which are namely the Lord Shiva Temple and Gauri Shankar Temple. One can also attend the fairs conducted at these temples during the occasion of Krishna <sup>ma</sup> Janmashtami.



## Geeta Mandir

Geeta Mandir is established close to Mordane Ghat (on the way to Pundarik), and many religious scriptures including Ramayana were written on the walls of the Mandir. People who visit this temple can read the hymns to get the spiritual knowledge. This temple best suits for the spiritual researchers, but other people can also visit this place if they love to make spiritual tourism.





## Shiva Mandir of Badhot

Shiva Mandir is situated with a distance of 40 Kms from the Mahendragarh of badhot. This Shiva Mandir was constructed by the King Dilip (a ruler of Ushawaku dynasty), who named it as 'Bagheshwar'. However, the name was shortened by people as 'Badhot'. Since many years, people from all over the village gather together especially during the occasions of the 'Shrawan Shiva Rati' and 'Phalguna Maha Shiva Ratri'.

### Thakurdwara of Kutani

Thakurdwara of Kutani which is 50 ft in height has been established with a

distance of 23 kms from the 'Thajjan'; which was built by Shauji Singh in the year 1901. The temple is devoted to Goddess Radha and Lord Krishna, and the statues were made using 8-metals alloy which is also called 'Astha dhatu'. While, jeweleries weighing 50 Tolas have been put to decorate these idols of Radha and Krishna.



**Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple**  
Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple has been established with a distance of 5 kms from the place of Chhachhrauli; and just 23 kms far from the location of 'Jagadhri'. It is said



that, the statue installed in this temple is about 350 years old; while, ~~the~~ devotees drive to the temple every week (especially on Tuesday and Saturday).

### Mosques in Haryana

There are many Muslims Shrines or Mosques in Haryana which impacts the ancient rulers of Punjab, as well as represents the Rich heritage of the Muslims Rulers. These mosques of Haryana, creates a great tourist charm and thereby welcomes plethora of travellers from all over the world.

The shrines like the Lakhi Shah as well as the Taqwval Shah looks slightly different from

other shrines and are established in the Ambala district, and majestically portrays the taste of the Muslim rulers. The ancient structures (Muslim shrines) lets the tourist to move several years back (ancient periods), when the entire state of Haryana was supposed to be the blooming state with wide range of religious communities. Below are some of the most popular Muslims <sup>shrines</sup> or mosques in Haryana.

### Bu-Ali-Shah-Qalandar

Panipat of Haryana is filled with a great Sufi saints and scholars. While, the most popular one is the 'Bu-Ali-Shah-Qalandar': whose Dargah has been treated as a holy pilgrimage that belongs to the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Bu-Ali Shah Qalandar is a



great spirituals who was famous for making miracles, had been surrounded by many people to seek his blessings. Bu Ali Shah Qalandar, a 112 years old sufi, was even honoured by Anguish 'Alauddin Khilji'.

### Aliwardi Masjid

Aliwardi Masjid is presumed to be 200 years old mosque, that is established just 2kms North from the old Tehsil office of Gurgaon in Haryana. While, the mosque known as 'Aliwardi Masjid' was constructed by the Nawab Aliwardi Khan (the founder of Aliwardi village).

## Kabul Bagh Mosque

Kabuli Bagh Mosque was built during the year 1526 AD, by Babur in the memory of his victory against his first Battle of Panipat against 'Sultan Ibrahim Lodi'. This mosque is located inside the natural enclosure and ~~is~~ is surrounded by octagonal towers at all the corners, with the entrance on the north.

While, there is also a gateway that is constructed using bricks with red sandstone, that consist of a lintel bracket-type opening in a large arch, that is decorated with arched corners with rectangular panels.

One can also enter the main prayer hall, that has a square on plan which has



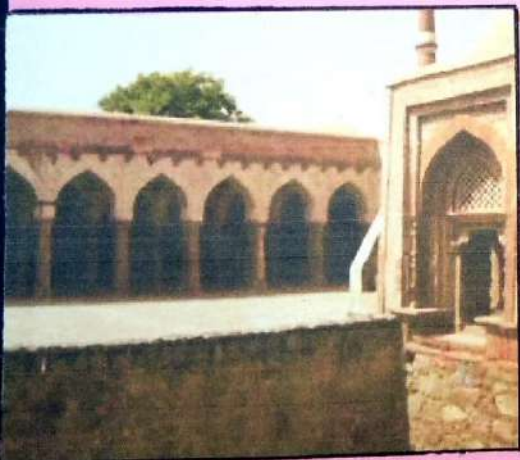
annexes on all the sides and its high facade that is separated in panels are plastered with lime. And every annexe has nine bays, crowned with hemispherical domes over the low drums.

### Lat Ki Masjid

Lat Ki Masjid located in Haryana has been built by 'Feroz Shah Tughluq' and the mosque seems to be the best example of Tughluq architecture. While, the mosque is a mixture of buildings. L-shaped sacred tank and pillar known as lat. This mosque has been constructed partially using Red and Buff sandstone, & another half has been constructed with

rubble masonry with thick plaster. There are even stone pillars which display the floral and geometrical designs, acquired from the destroyed Hindu temples, which support the main arched openings.

The main prayer-hall has nine bays that comprises many arches which are supported by pillars. The prayer hall has a carved 'Qibla' as well as a pulpit over the wall at the west side. Overall, it is a great architectural mosque of Haryana.





## Pathar Masjid

The Pathar Masjid noted for its fluted minarets are constructed with red sandstone. While, the ceiling of the mosque that stands as a support on pillars is adorned with floral designs that highlights the rich architectural heritage of Haryana.

The 'Qibla' situated at the center of the western wall, can be found on either side of the wall by two arched niches engraved with different Quranic verses (hymns). While, there is a masonry terrace that builds the front court, and has been modified at a later date. Wherein, these pillars are also profusely decorated with attractive floral

designs, and the bases above the moldings display as 'Chaitya', which means window motifs.

Dini Mosque or Adina Mosque  
Rohtak of Haryana has several mosques that represents rich Muslim architecture as well as their culture. One of the great historical mosques is known as the 'Dini Mosque', also known as the 'Adina Mosque'. There is also an underground basement in the 'Thekhana' (Mosque) which is not open to public.

