Name of the State/UT/Institute: Telangana : Haryana (KVS)

Name of the activity: Student Project Notebook/Scrap book

Number of students participated: 1
Cultural Diversity in Haryana
Culture of Haryana

Haryana has been a witness to a lot of heavy 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 lifestyle with very frugal needs. Hence, it is in a state of perpetual conflict between heavy 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 Bhakti Mantras have become an innate part of their lifestyle. The district of Haryana, popularly known as Haryanvi, Bangaur or Jat, is known to be a bit crude but is full of earthy humour and straightforwardness.
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 utmost respect and honour. Thus, it displays a very socialist 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 moral purity by not allowing manusya in the same gotra. Inter-caste marriages are also not encouraged, and it is hence a very big obligation to the country.

Apart from all the vibrant and healthy 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, or practice of the purdah.

Haryana's culture is reflective of this colourful state. Submerged in the rich cultural heritage of the old Punjab, the mystical state of Haryana stands out from the crowd. Characterised by the khejadi and the chappar in the nullahs, the vivid faces 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. The vibrant state has a beautiful culture, heritage, festivals, folk-lore, 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 Grihachar, Gairaur, and Khalsa dance. The ancient folk music of Haryana is mainly of two types - classical and courtlyable. Classical form belongs to the great legends while courtlyable 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, Dhol, Matta, Harmonium, Damrau, Shehnai, Manjra, Sarangi, Tasha, and Ghunguru, etc., are played during the singing and dancing festivals.

The handicrafts manufactured in Haryana offer a variety of arts and crafts, including pottery making, exquisite furniture and woodcarving, handlooms, and the shawls and shawls. 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 was worn by the women of Haryana, with their Ghagra and Choli during the winter. Another type of shawl very similar to the phulkari is the Bagh. Intricate embroidery is its main feature 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 modes 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, Kurti & Chunkey. Chunkey is a long coloured piece of cloth decorated with shiny laces and motifs and is used to cover the head. Kurti is a short slip like a blouse. The Daaman is the flowing ankle-length skirt, in shocking vibrant colours.
The men generally wear "Dhoti", the wraparound cloth stuck in between the legs, with a white-coloured kurta worn on top of it. "Pugga" 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 history and continues to be the flag of its traditions. From its ancient roots found to their traditional clothing and earthy lifestyle, we have a lot to gain from this evolving society.
Art and Craft

Art and Craft of Haryana comprise of the various forms of dance, music, pottery, embroidery, painting, weaving, sculpture, etc. The speciality is the very popular village handicrafts. Apart from being the major source of income of the craftsmen, these arts forms are a huge 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. Panchkula in Haryana is famous for its handloom tradition, especially rugs and upholstery fabric that is the reason why it is known as a major textile town in India.
Festivals

The State of Haryana celebrates its rich, glorious culture of India in its various festivals and fairs and fairs. This is a celebration of joy and festivity on 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 blossoms with life.

Perhaps the major and most popular fair in Haryana is the Swarajkund Crafts Mela that is held in the second week of February. The fair has been held every year from 17th-18th 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 to witness the important annual event. Swarajkund 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 fervor are Lohri (13th January), Baisakhi (14th April), Tej, Sangh, Gokul 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 garden's around the globe is the festival's venue. The garden has an interesting 7-decade level of arrangement and after being established by the Mughal ruler, it has been taken care of by the rulers of Himachal Pradesh, the royal house of patiala and the goveis 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 run 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 across the state. The day of the Haryana Day festival also marks the Punjab Reorganisation Day, the food festival that is held at that time, at the tourist complexes. There are also blood donation camps and other fun fair 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 contest's races and other methods of celebrations.
Fairs

Along with the mesmerising architecture and numerous tourist attractions, Haryana 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’, near Panchkula, this mela is a great treat for the mango lovers. The Mango Mela does not only quench the people’s desire for 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 increase their mango production.
Baisakhi Mela

Baisakhi is also known as Vaisakhi, Vaisakhi or Vaisaki 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 the Khalsa, a panth (or brotherhood) of warriors under Guru Gobind Singh in 1699. According to the Khalsa calendar, the Khalsa calendar stands with the creation of the Khalsa, which is 1 Vaisakhi 1786 Bikrami (20 March 1699). Accordingly, Vaisakhi has been the traditional Sikh New Year. The alternative Nanakshahi calendar begins the year a month earlier on 1 Chaiti, 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 held kirtans, gits, visit and baths in lakes or rivers before visiting local gurdwaras, community fields and nazar khan. Processions are held, and people gather to socialize and share family meals.

Haryana Tourism is engaging and hosting the much awaited Baisakhi Mela at Pinjore Gardens so it is not only the villages of Punjab and Haryana that the colourful Baisakhi mela has gained popularity but they are also equally popular in New York. There is also Sikh diaspora across the globe in various countries with which has made helped make Baisakhi mela 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 10th century. Earlier, the little destination hidden in Haryana, saw no tourism until it began hosting the Surajkund International Craft Festival, the Surajkund Mela as a platform for artists across the globe to showcase their culture and talent. Hosted annually by the Haryana Tourism Department in Surajkund, the mela has become an official attraction for tourists of every age. Over 20 countries from South Asia, Africa and Europe actively participate in making this fair a huge success.

Surajkund Mela 2023 Dates
The festivities last a fortnight from around 1st to the 13th February, engaging visitors in traditional folk dances, musical shows, and even puppet shows.

Surajkund Mela Timings
The Mela is on from 9:30 AM to 5:30 PM everyday.
Group Members

1) Sneha Kumari
2) Ankit Kumar Hansda
3) Payal Kumar
4) Lucky Kumar
5) Rahul Sharma
Role of Women in Social Development of Haryana State & Country
WOMEN EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

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Haryana is the birthplace of many famous personalities and celebrities in every field. Various sports persons, actors, actresses, 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, Juhj Chawla, Parineeti Chopra are the famous and beautiful female actresses of Haryana. The celebrities of this state have achieved a good reputation in every field like cricket, kabaddi, modelling, boxing and in Olympic games.
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 5th Chief minister of Delhi for a short duration in 1998.
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 medal at the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow, and the bronze medal at the 2015 Asian Wrestling Championships in Doha.
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.
Parineeti 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. Parineeti 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 Pratibha Patil, then the President of India. Parineeti always aspired to be an Investment Banker.
Hima Das also known as the "Dhing Express", is an Indian sprint runner from Assam. The 19-year-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 Kandhalimari village in Assam's Nagaon district on 9 January. Her parents, Ranjit and Sonali Das belong to the indigenous Kaibarta community.
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.
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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 also visit these religious places to watch and capture the architectural beauty of
all temples, mosques, churches and gurudwaras. You can find some of the most important pilgrimages in the entire state of Haryana.

Temple 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 architecture masterpieces which are treasuries 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 Bhavani Ambo 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 Kusumkshetra. One can also find a small bridge to reach this temple, and was said to be built by 'Baba Shrawan 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 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 Shrimad Markandeya is situated over the bank of River Saraswoti, right on the road its 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 – Pehowa 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).
Chhitta Temple of Yamunanagar

Chhitta Temple of Yamunanagar has been around 60 years ago till now. While, there is a praying land of ‘Mahant Shri Ganga Naadi 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 appeared Himself at this spot, as a white person. After few days, Hanuman (White Status) was established here. This is the reason, the temple is called as ‘Chhitta Mandir’, meaning ‘White temple’; where a fair is held Tuesday at this spot.
Radhe Shyam Temple

Radhe Shyam 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 Radhe Shyam, you can also view some other temples nearby, which are namely, the Lord Shiva Temple and Jaiji Shankar Temple. One can also attend the fairs conducted at these temples during the occasion of Krishna Janmashtami.
Geeta Mandir

Geeta Mandir is established close to Moradane 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 Ikshwaku 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 'Shravan Shiva Ratri' 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 'Thajjar', 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 'Asththa Dhatu'. While, jewelries 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 'Tagadhri'. 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, create a great tourist charm and thereby welcomes plethora of travelers from all over the world. The shrines like the Lakhi Shah as well as the Tajwul 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 structure (Muslim shrines) lets the tourist to know 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 Muslim shrines or mosques in Haryana.

**Bu-Ali-Shah-Alandar**

Pamipat of Haryana is filled with a great Sufi saints and scholars. While, the most popular one is the ‘Bu-Ali-Shah-Alandar’ whose Dargah has been treated as a holy pilgrimage that belongs to the 13th century. Bu-Ali Shah Alandar is a
great spiritual 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 Anqush ‘Alaaddin Khilji’.

Aliwadi Masjid

Aliwadi Masjid is presumed to be 200 years old mosques, that is established just 2kms North from the old Tehsil office of Gurgaon in Haryana. While, the mosque known as ‘Aliwadi Masjid’ was constructed by the Nawab Aliwadi Khan (the founder of Aliwadi 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 Lodhi’. This mosque is located inside the natural enclosure and 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
ornaments on all the sides and its high facade that is separated in panels are plastered with lime. And every ornament 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 pillars 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 'Al bilal' 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 sandstones. 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 Hanyana.

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 Qur'an 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 represent 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 'Tehkana' (Mosque) which is not open to public.