

UPSC CSE 2022

**INTERVIEW
MATERIAL FOR
HOME STATE
HARYANA**





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UPSC CSE 2022 MOCK INTERVIEW PROGRAMME



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HARYANA

HISTORY

- Haryana has been ruled by various non-native polities including the Guptas, Pushyabhuti dynasty, Gurjara-Pratihara, Tomara Dynasty, Delhi sultanate, Mughal Empire etc.
- The Jats significantly ruled the Haryana region which was earlier Punjab. During Delhi Sultanate and Mughal Empire, Haryana was known as Delhi Subah. Many historically significant battles have been fought in it such as Battle of Tarain, Battle of Panipat, and Battle of Karnal.
- After the Mughals, Haryana became Maratha Empire possession. After the treaty of Surji-Anjanga on of 1803, Haryana was annexed by the British Empire and was later merged with North West Provinces. After revolt of 1857, in April 1858 Haryana, then known as Delhi Territory, was merged with Punjab Province as a punishment.

Chronological history

Indus Valley Civilisation

- Indus Valley civilisation evolved on the banks of Rigvedic rivers Indus and Sarasvati rivers. Sarasvati and its tributary Drishadvati river (Ghaggar) flow through north and central Haryana and there are numerous IVC sites in haryana along paleo channels of these rivers, notable among those are the Rakhi Garhi, Banawali, Bhirrana, Farmana. Haryana govt is undertaking projects to revive Sarasvati and Rakhigarhi Indus Valley Civilisation Museum has been constructed for the conservation of the artifacts.

Vedic period

- During Janpada period Kuru janpada covered most of Haryana and their area was called Kurukshetra.

Pre-Islamic Hindu-Buddhist period

- After ousting the Huns, king Harshavardhana established his capital at Thanesar near Kurukshetra in the 7th century CE. After his death, the kingdom of his clansmen, the Pratiharas ruled over a vast region for quite a while from Harsha's adopted capital Kannauj. The region remained strategically important for the rulers of North India.

Sultanate period

- Muhammad Ghori conquered Haryana after the Second Battle of Tarain. Following his death, the Delhi Sultanate was established that ruled much of India for several centuries. Firuz Shah Tughlaq established a fort at Hisar in 1354 to further fortify the region, and also constructed canals.

Mughal Empire

- The three famous battles of Panipat took place near the modern town of Panipat. The first battle took place in 1526, where Babur, the ruler of Kabul defeated Ibrahim Lodi of the Delhi Sultanate, through the use of field artillery. This battle marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire in India.

Maratha period (1756–1801)

- The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761 between the Afghan Emperor Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Maratha Empire under Sadashivrao Bhau of Pune. Ahmad Shah won decisively, on 13 January 1761.

Colonial period

1857 war of independence

- The Indian Rebellion of 1857 war started first at Ambala Cantonment, 8 hours before revolt started in Meerut, when the soldiers of 5th Indian Infantry Brigade and 60th Indian Infantry Brigade revolted but it was crushed.
- After the failure of revolt by Indians, Haryana was taken out of North-Western Provinces and merged with Punjab as a punishment.

- This rebellion was partly caused by the unjust tax system implemented through the use of The Great Hedge of India, a historic inland customs border which ran through several states including Haryana.

Factors Responsible for Revolt of 1857 in Haryana & Independence Movement

- The time honoured institutions like the village communities and panchayats were abolished by the British. Their destruction brought social instability and people felt insecure and unhappy.
- Britishers broke the backbone of the farmers by imposing heavy revenues and cesses. The poor farmers could not pay the revenue which their village headmen had agreed to pay under compulsion, they had to visit jail four to five times in a matter of few years.
- The mode of collection of land tax was extortionate as the assessment was oppressive which greatly demoralized the people and shattered the peasant's economy. This oppressive policy compelled many of the peasants to desert their lands and houses. They nursed a grudge against the new masters, the British.
- The judicial set-up was also repressive, arbitrary and expensive. There was no proper check on the judges as bribery and corruption among the judges were prevalent. The attack and interference in the religion (dharam) also caused some resentment. Christian missionaries campaigns of conversion to Christianity was perturbed hundreds of Hindus and Muslims who condemned and criticised the attitude of the Government.
- The British lapsed many estates like Rania, Kaithal, Chhachhrauli, Ladwa and Thanesar, under the Doctrine of Lapse. Which created insecurity and dissatisfaction among the chiefs.
- After 1857, the repressive policy of the British Government continued and no significant development was made in the region. The political consciousness began during the last phase of 19th century with the establishment of Indian National Congress.
- In the first session of All India Congress at Bombay in 1885, Haryana was represented by young pleaders of Ambala, Lala Murlidhar and Munshi Jawala Prashad. The Congress party activities were boosted in the region after joining of Lala Lajpat Rai, who started his law practice in Hisar.
- Like other provinces, the then Haryana witnessed a series of oppressive acts of Lord Curzon. Bal Mukund Gupta, prominent Hindi writer of Haryana compared Curzon shahi with Nadir Shahi.
- After the partition of Bengal, Swadeshi Movement gained momentum. The people were motivated to take up the cause of Swadeshi in big towns of Haryana. A Swadeshi Company was established at Ambala City under the aegis of Lala Murlidhar in which Beni Prasad and Lala Dwarka Das also took part.
- Lord Minto became the new Viceroy of India after Curzon who increased the economic hardships. Some legislation like the Punjab Limitation Act, 1904; the Transfer of Property Act, 1904 and the Punjab pre-emption Act, 1905 were passed to weaken the position of money-lenders. It generated political discontent, especially among the Hindu commercial castes.
- At the international level in those days, Ghaddar movement gained momentum. Kanshi Ram of Ambala district was one of the architects of the Ghadar party in San Francisco with Lala Hardayal. As per historians view, Kanshi Ram was the first Haryanvi martyr in this phase of freedom movement.
- Pt. Neki Ram Sharma of Haryana, evinced keen interest in Home Rule Agitation. After his arrest in July, 1918, during a public meeting at Birla Mandir Dharamshala in Delhi, the Home Rule Agitation petered out in Haryana.
- In 1917 the Congress Party Committee was established at Rohtak and Chaudhary Chhotu Ram and Babu Shyam Lal were appointed as its president and secretary, respectively. In 1918 Congress session of Delhi, Pt. Neki Ram Sharma and Chaudhary Peeru Singh and Lala Daulat Ram participated in this session from Haryana.
- On March 30, 1919, Mahatma Gandhi called for a hartal all over India. The whole of the Haryana State responded to the call and hartals were observed in Karnal, Rewari, Hodal, Rohtak, Sonipat etc.
- The Punjab atrocities, discontentment over the Khilafat issue and the report of the Disorders Inquiry Committee on 26th May, 1920 had completely shaken the faith of the people. In Haryana, the impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement was very intensive and it had succeeded in creating an atmosphere of hostility against the Government. The movement was very intense in Ambala district of Haryana.
- The Congress had not participated in the general elections of 1920. The dissidents, Chhotu Ram and Lal Chand, however, contested the elections and won. This resulted the emergence of Swarajists Party on sound footing. A branch of Swarajist Party was formed at Rohtak under the leadership of Sri Ram Sharma, whose local paper, the Haryana Tilak came to be regarded as the organ of the Congress in this region.
- On 30th October, 1928, Lala Lajpat Rai was assaulted by the police when he was leading a peaceful procession

against all white men "Simon Commission", which resulted in his death. His death created a widespread resentment throughout the country including Haryana region. Pt. Neki Ram Sharma held the commission responsible for Lala Lajpat Rai's death.

- During this time, branches of Naujawan Bharat Sabha were also set up in Haryana at Ambala, Karnal, Rohtak and Hissar. Its activities in Haryana were limited and could not become as significant as it was in Punjab. Its leaders in Haryana were more or less proCongress.
- In Haryana on 8th and 9th March, 1929, Punjab Provincial Political Conference was held at Rohtak which was attended by Moti Lal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru. Dr. Satyapal presided over the session. In the conference significant resolutions on Nehru Report and remission of land revenue were passed.
- At Lahore session of Indian National Congress in 1929, for the first time the resolution of Complete Independence was passed. In Haryana there was bonfire of foreign cloth took place at Sonapat, people went about in Prabhath pheris in the morning singing national and patriotic songs and poems. The mutiny week was also celebrated in the region.
- During the beginning of 1940 when the Second World War was in full swing, a Ahir company of Hyderabad Regiment raised a armed revolt under Zahir Khan. All these army men belonged to Haryana and they were under the spell of Arya Samaj and Congress party which was spearheading in the National Movement.
- The British Government arrested Ch. Devi Lal, Ram Dayal, Hukum Chand, Madan Gopal, Sahib Ram, Lekh Ram, Jan Muhammad and Pt. Pat Ram Verma for raising their voice in favour of Quit India Movement and other freedom activities. Chaudhary Devi Lal (former Deputy Prime Minister) and Shri Mool Chand Jain are known as legendary freedom fighters from Haryana.
- The people of Haryana played a notable role by joining themselves as members of Indian National Army, raised by Hon'ble Subhash Chandra Bose. Its main object was to wage war against the British. They believed in organized revolt. The INA was formed with the battle cry "Dilli chalo".

Deen Bandhu Sir Chhotu Ram

- Chaudhary Chhotu Ram was one of the most prominent politician in Punjab before independence. He was an ideologue of the Jat peasantry and a champion of its interests. He founded the Unionist Party with Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, which represented a coalition between Hindu farmers in the eastern part of the province and feudal Muslim landlords in the west. He held the revenue portfolio in the then Unionist Party Government in Punjab and worked a lot to improve the economic status of the peasants through numerous legislative measures which are often termed as Golden Laws. He was a visionary man and most probably the first leader who mooted the idea of Green Revolution. The Bhakra-Nangal dam project was also signed by him in.
- November 1944 with the king of Bilaspur but the project got delayed and finally completed in 1963.
- He also led a massive recruitment drive for the army during World War I in modern Haryana region and during World War II across pre-partition Punjab. His support of the British war effort (during world war II) is often seen as a controversial step as the Congress had given a call not to provide any help to the British. He actively promoted recruitment of Jats in particular and other farming class youth in general in the army as he felt that it was economically beneficial to these communities. The recurring theme of his campaigns was India's independence after the war. He said: "My hope is that after this war Hindustan will be free. And it will be free in a real sense".
- He was in opposition to the concept of Pakistan and formed a separate group of thirteen members in the Punjab Assembly when most Muslim Unionists joined the Muslim League. His death brought about the demise of the Unionist Party. On October 9, 2018, Prime Minister Narendra Modi unveiled his 64-foot-tall statue at Sampla.

Formation of Haryana

- Hindi language movement of Punjab that started on 30 April 1957 and lasted till 27 December 1957 in Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab, had paved the way for the demand for the formation of Haryana as a separate state for the Hindi speaking people of the united Punjab state.
- Finally, with the passage of the Punjab Reorganization Act (and in accordance with the earlier recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission), Haryana was separated from Punjab in 1966 to become the 17th state of India on the recommendation of the Sardar Hukam Singh Parliamentary Committee. On 23 April, 1966, acting

on the recommendation of the Hukam Singh Committee, the Indian government set up the **Shah Commission** under the chairmanship of Justice J. C. Shah, to divide and set up the boundaries of Punjab and Haryana giving consideration to the language spoken by the people. The commission gave its report on 31 May, 1966. According to this report the then districts of Hisar, Mahendragarh, Gurgaon, Rohtak, and Karnal were to be a part of the new state of Haryana. Further, the Tehsils of Jind (district Sangrur), Narwana (district Sangrur), Naraingarh, Ambala and Jagadhri were also to be included.

- The city of Chandigarh, and a Punjabi speaking area of district Rupnagar were made a union territory serving as the capital of both Punjab and Haryana. According to the Rajiv-Longowal Accord, Chandigarh was to be transferred to the state of Punjab in 1986, but the transfer was delayed and it has not been executed so far.

CULTURE

Paintings, Art and Architecture

- Discoveries of earthenware and designs painted on them in black and white found Siswal site, are the first impressions of art in this state. Mitathal and Banawali sites have also revealed that art did exist here. The drawings are mainly in horizontal and vertical lines, with a little more creativity allotted to floral art. During Harshvardhana's reign, art and painting received special attention for some time as the king himself was a painter of sorts.
- The walls of the palace of Maharaja Tej Singh in Mirpur in Gurgaon are adorned with paintings done in Rajput style. The patterns on the walls depict scenes from the Ramayana. The 'Matru Mad ki Piao' in Gurgaon features mythological paintings, but these are slowly fading away. The 'AsthalBohar' paintings are also in the Rajput style, and their influence can be seen even in the Shiva temples in Panchkula and Pinjore, Venumadhava temple in Kaul, the temples in Kaithal and Pabnama, the Kapil temple in Kilayat and the Sarsainth temple in Sirsa.
- The Rang Mahal in Pinjore is also decorated with wall paintings, originality straight from the hands of Mughal painters. The 'samadhis' of Lala Balak Ram and Lala Jamuna Das in Jagadhari in Ambala are famous for their wall paintings from Hindu mythology. The entrances to both are flanked by heavily painted 'dwarapalas'. The Rajiwala temple near the 'samadhis' also boasts of religious themes in its paintings. Its walls, cells and verandah have been subjected to the Jain style, while the Qila Mubarak, a two-storeyed Mughal structure is embellished with images of birds and flowers.
- Kurukshetra's Bhadra Kali temple has religious themes and frescoes running throughout its structure, with a broad frieze bordering the lower end. The second storey is covered with murals, as is the haveli (house) of Rani Chand Kaur and the temple of Shri Ram Radha in Pehowa and the temple of Baba Shrawan Nath. There are similar paintings in temples and holy Hindu places throughout Haryana.

Use of Calligraphy

- The Persian style infused with the script also gained prominence, especially with murals in which the Persian script is freely used. Elaborate details form the central theme within which verses from the Quran are written in various flowing styles, following the calligraphy method.

Language

- The most striking feature of Haryana is its language itself; or rather, the manner in which it is spoken. Popularly known as Haryanvi, Bangaru, or Jatu, it is perhaps a bit crude but full of earthy humor and straightforwardness.
- With Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu, and English forming the main languages, there are numerous dialects that are spoken in Haryana. However, almost all of them have a base in Hindi. Sanskrit is also taught in most of the schools in Haryana. In towns and cities, English is still to be adopted as the household lingo but is spoken in a hazy mixture of Hindi.

Religion

- Religious composition of Haryana- Hindus (87.46%), Muslims (7.03%), Sikhs (4.91%), Jain (0.21%), Christian (0.20%) and Buddhist (0.03%). In the state Sirsa district has the largest Sikh population, Mewat/Nuh district has largest Muslim population and Ambala district has largest Christian population.

Music

- Haryani music has been popularised by the Bhats, Saangis and Jogis. Haryani music can be traced back to the Vedic times. This state is very rich in folk music whose roots lie in classical music. The unique feature of Haryani music is that it survives in cross-cultural traits of social rapport wherein ragas such as Jai Jaivanti, Pahari, Bhairavi, Kafi, Jhinjhoti and Bhairav are used. Apart from Haryana, this music is sung in western Uttar Pradesh and neighbouring districts of Rajasthan and Punjab.

Classification of Haryanvi Music

- Haryanvi music can be classified into 2 main categories: one is countryside music and the other is classical one.
- The countryside music emphasises **legendary tales**, such as Purana-Bhagata, ceremonial songs, seasonal songs, ballads etc. The countryside Haryanvi music is based on Raag Bhairvi, Raag Bhairav, Raag Kafi, Raag Jhinjoti and Raag Pahadi among others.
- The classical music comprises of songs with **mythological themes**: Allah, Jaimalphalla, Barahmas, some Teej songs, Phag and Holi songs, belong to this group. The Jogis are especially skilled in using Allah, Jaimal-phatta and other heroic ballads with their rich melodies and resonant-appealing voice.

Musical Instruments of Haryani Music

- There are different types of string instruments which are mainly used in Haryanvi music. The preferred instrument is the Sarangi. 'Been' is an instrument associated with the snake charmers. At times, a matka replace the dholak. Shehnai, shankh, harmonium, damru, nagara, ghungru, tasha, khanjri and manjira are other musical instruments that are used. Iktara is another instrument with one string, made from a piece of bamboo with a gourd at one end. They also create music with matchsticks, papaya, the mango seed and a strip of wood.

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Folk Dances

- The folk dances of Haryana showcase the state's rich folklore and tradition and reflect the cultural background of the people. These folk dances create a sense of unity and togetherness among the people, be it festivals, fairs, or ceremonies like marriage, birth or even harvest season, the people come together to dance and rejoice.

1. **Phag Dance:** This dance form is performed by the farmers in the month of Phalgun. Both men and women can perform this dance. During performance, women wear colourful traditional clothes whereas men wear colourful turbans.

2. **Saang Dance:** Saang dance is a ritualistic popular traditional folk dance of Haryana, reflecting its culture in true sense. A group comprising of people in even numbers such as 10 or 12 people perform it. The dance mainly reflects the religious stories and folk tales that are performed in open public places and it lasts for 5 hours. Cross-dressing is quite popular in this traditional folk dance of Haryana, some of the male participants dress up as women to perform the part of the female in the dance. The meaning of 'Saang' or 'Swang' is disguise or 'to impersonate'. It is believed that this dance form first originated and then evolved into its present form by Kishan Lal Bhaat in 1750 AD.
3. **Chhathi Dance:** In many places of India, the birth of a newborn is celebrated with pleasure. Chhathi dance is also a ritualistic dance, performed at the same occasion. But, this dance is performed only at the birth of a male child. Women perform this dance on the sixth day of birth. It is a romantic dance and is performed at night.
4. **Khoria Dance:** The Khoria dance is a collective form of the variety of the Jhumar dance style & steps, exclusively performed by women. This dance is popular in the central region of Haryana and relates to the daily affairs of the people and with the most important events like the harvest, agricultural work, etc. For this dance, the performers wear skirts with fine golden-thread work and brightly coloured veil-like dupatas along with heavy rustic jewellery. The simple movements acquire form and colour with the swirling of the flared skirt and these steps later increase the tempo.
5. **Dhamal Dance:** The Dhamal dance is famous in the Gurgaon area, which is inhabited by Ahirs. The origin of the dance dates to the time of the Mahabharata. This dance is performed only by men. They sing and dance to the sound of the Dhamal beats. It is said that the people perform this dance whenever their crop is ready for harvest. During the action, the male participants form a semi-circle and bow down to pray for the blessings of Lord Ganesh, Goddess Bhavani and the Holy Trinity of Lord Brahma, Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva.
6. **Daph Dance:** Daph Dance is mainly a seasonal dance performed by farmers to commemorate a bountiful harvest on the advent of spring season. The Daph or the one sided drum along with the sound of ornaments worn by the women offer the music.
7. **Ghoomar Dance:** A unique traditional folk dance of Haryana, the Ghoomar dance is popular in the western parts of the state. The girls from the border region of the state generally perform Ghoomar. The dancers, who take a circular mode and move about clapping and singing, perform this dance. The girls sing while they dance in a swirling movement and as the tempo of the music increases the girls form pairs and swirl faster and faster. The accompanying songs are full of satire, humour, and references to contemporary events, while the dancers twirl around in pairs. This dance is performed on the occasion of festivals such as Holi, Gangaur Puja and Teej.
8. **Jhumar Dance:** The dance is named after an ornament called "Jhumar", the Jhumar dance is also one of the popular folk dances of Haryana. This traditional dance is specially performed by young girls who are married. The dance is performed to the beats of musical instruments such as dholak and thali. The performers dress up in colourful costumes and adorn themselves with sparkling jewellery. In some parts of the state, the Jhumar dance is also popularly known as the 'HariyanviGidda'.
9. **Gugga Dance:** The dance was named Gugga by the devotees of saint Gugga. This traditional folk dance of Haryana, called the Gugga dance, is performed exclusively by men. It is performed in the procession taken out in memory of saint Gugga. In this performance, the devotees dance around the grave of Gugga Pir by singing various types of songs in his respect and praise.
10. **Loor Dance:** Girls perform the Loor dance, during the month of Phalgun also known as the spring season. This Loor dance is named after the girls in the Bangar area of Haryana. It is specially performed during the Holi festival. This dance marks the arrival of the pleasant spring season and with it the sowing of the Rabi crops on the farms. The songs are generally in the form of questions and answers format. Girls usually participate in this dance wearing their traditional dress of ghagra, kurti, chundri and chunda.

11. **Ras Leela Dance:** The word Ras in Ras-Leela means dance; this traditional folk dance of Haryana was common among the people of the Braja area of the Faridabad district of the state. The dance form of Ras-Leela is filled with a variety of songs which are in praise of Lord Krishna. The songs are descriptive in nature elaborating on the various manifestations and incarnations of Lord Krishna. Ras Leela becomes a dance of spiritual ecstasy with God pervading the world as his own self and as the selves of the dancing gopis. The costumes for the dance are colourful, embroidered and have mirrors on them.
12. **Other Folk Dances of Haryana:** Other dances of Haryana include the '**chaupaia**', which is a devotional dance and is performed by men and women carrying 'manjiras'. In the '**deepak**' dance, men and women carrying earthen lamps, express their devotion through dance, which often lasts the whole night. During the rains, the '**Ratvai**' dance is the favourite of the Mewatis. The '**Been-bansuri**' dance goes on with the accompaniment of 'been', which is a wind instrument and 'bansuri' also known as flute.

Fairs and Festivals of Haryana

1. **Gopal-Mochan Fair:** In Ambala, the most famous fair is held at Gopal-Mochan near Bilaspur in Jagadhari tehsil. There is a sacred tank of the same name in the place. The legend is that once Lord Shiva bathed in this tank to clean himself. A big fair is held in the village in the month of Kartik.
2. **ChetarChaudas Mela:** ChetarChaudas Mela is annually held in Pehowa, which has the holy Saraswati tank also called 'Saraswati Teertha' or 'Prithudak Teertha'. This Teertha also finds out in the very old Hindu texts. Here in this place, the ChetarChaudas Fair is held in the spring season. Pilgrims, both Sikhs and Hindus, flock to this place to offer 'pinds' for their ancestors. It is claimed that here in this holy spot, Yudhister had offered 'pinds' in memory of all their relatives killed in the Mahabharat war. Pilgrims take bath in the Saraswati tank during this fair.
3. **Mansa Devi Fair:** These fairs are held twice a year in March-April and September-October. These fairs were held in Bilaspur village close to Mani Majra.
4. **Chetar Chaudas Mela:** ChetarChaudas Mela is annually held in Pehowa, which has the holy Saraswati tank also called 'Saraswati Teertha' or 'Prithudak Teertha'. This Teertha also finds point out in the very old Hindu texts. Here in this place, the ChetarChaudas Fair is held in the spring season. Pilgrims, both Sikhs and Hindus, flock to this place to offer 'pinds' for their ancestors. It is claimed that here in this holy spot, Yudhister had offered 'pinds' in memory of all their relatives killed in the Mahabharat war. Pilgrims take bath in the Saraswati tank during this fair.
5. **Basdoda Fair:** At the village of Basdoda in Rewari tehsil there is an ancient temple of Bhaironji. A fair is held on Chatsudi, and the two following days. For this, people come from as far as Delhi and Agra.
6. **Masani Fair:** The Masani Fair is truly an exceptional religious fair, which is dedicated to Masani - the goddess of the small pox. The Masani Mela also known as the Sheetla Mela is a festivity of Haryana and is held in one of the major and fast-developing cities of the state, Gurgaon. The fair is actually held in the suburbs of the city and is celebrated by the rural people.
7. **Mela Baba Mast Nath and Sat Kumbh Fair:** Mela Baba Mast Nath is held in February-march each year at the Samadhi of the saint at Bohar near Rohtak. It is also held at Khera Sadh and the people worship both at the Samadhi and the temple. Sat kumbh fair is a religious celebration and is held at Kheri Gujar (Sonepat) twice a year.
8. **Surajkund International Fair:** Occupying a place of pride on the international tourist calendar, more than a million visitors throng the Mela during the fortnight including thousands of foreign tourists. The Surajkund Mela is unique as it showcases the richness and diversity of the handicrafts, handlooms and cultural fabric of India, & is the largest crafts fair in the world. The Mela is organized by the Surajkund Mela Authority & Haryana Tourism in collaboration with Union Ministries of Tourism, Textiles, Culture and External Affairs.

9. **International Gita Mahotsav:** It is celebrated to commemorate the birth of 'Srimad Bhagwat Gita', the sacred scripture containing invaluable advice of Lord Krishna that he proffered to Arjuna, the third Pandava on the battlefield of Kurukshetra on the first day of the famous 18-day battle in the Mahabharata. A craft fair is organized that lasts for about a week. The people participate in yajna, Gita reading, bhajans, aartis, dance, dramas, etc. Over the years, the fair known as Gita Jayanti Samaroh has gained immense popularity and many tourists & pilgrims visit Kurukshetra during the event to participate in this sacred gathering.

Handicrafts


- Most crafts of the state are dependent on naturally available resources as raw materials. Clay is one of them along with yarns that produce some of the finest fabrics. These encourage handicraft items like clay crafts, weaving, dyeing, embroidery, miniature paintings, chope, Durries Bagh, etc. Villages are known for intricate weaving craft and Shawls of Haryana are next to Kashmir in popularity.
- 1. **Pottery:** It is essentially a village craft, which ranges from single pots meant for daily use to highly decorative items. In Jhajjar in the Rohtak district pitchers of clay are in great demand, which is said to make the water sweet. Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Faridabad and Kurukshetra are famous for this terracotta craft.
- 2. **Embroidery and Weaving craft:** Haryana is renowned for woven work like shawls, durries, robes or lungis. With pulsating colours and intricate embroidery, the shawls of Haryana called Phulkari are in great demand. Though it is very similar to the Kashmiri style, the Phulkari is unique in its use of colours and patterns. Phulkari is done by the women population of some villages and generally takes years to complete one such piece. Weaving starts after the birth of a girl in the family and it's completed to be given as a wedding present to her. Another kind of shawl called **chope** is simple than phulkari. The **bagh** (garden) is another variety of phulkari and consists of geometric patterns with a green base. The **darshan dwar** is another shawl which is gifted to a temple by a devotee whose wish is fulfilled.

The durries of Haryana are rough and hard and are adorned with geometric designs. The most popular ones are those white triangles set against a blue backdrop. The Panipat region in Haryana is well known for this craft.

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3. **Stone craft:** Stonecraft of Haryana is another variety of craft, which is basically religious in concept. Intricately carved statues of Gods and Goddesses are made by craftsmen from a range of stones that are available in the region. Ancient Temples of Haryana also display the exquisite stone craft of the region.

- Cane and Coir Craft:** Due to the abundance of evergreen forests at the Himalayan foothills, cane and coir are found in abundance in the region. Baskets woven for daily use are also excellent examples of the craft.
- Wood Craft:** Being rich in flora, artisans in Haryana use wood as raw materials to carve different utility products which gradually transformed into wood crafts. Wooden trays, furniture, dolls, and even ornaments are famous in this region.
- Leather Craft:** Leather-based foot wear of intricate design decorated with copper silver and silk threads and embellished with delicate works of mirrors, beads and other accessories are famous in Haryana. Rewari, Karnal and Hisar are famous for Zari juttis and Rohtak for leather work.
- Jewellery making:** Filigree and enamel work crafted in silver, bone and lac in traditional and folk designs worn by rural and urban people, like silver belts with stiff broad bands are intricately made by the craftsmen of Haryana. Gurgaon, Faridabad and Sirsa are famous for jewellery making.

GEOGRAPHY

- Haryana is situated in the northern part of India and has a geographical area of 44,212 sq km which constitutes 1.34% of the geographical area of the country. The State lies between latitude 27°39'N to 30°55'N and longitude 74°27'E to 77°36'E. Physio graphically Haryana falls in the Indo-Gangetic plain although some of the areas fall in Shiwalik hills as well. The State is bordered by Himachal Pradesh and Punjab in the North, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi on the East and Rajasthan on the West & South. The Yamuna and the Ghaggar are the important rivers of the state.

Climate

- The climate of the State varies from moist sub-tropical in the north bordering Himachal Pradesh to arid in the southern part bordering Rajasthan. Most of the year, the climate of Haryana is of a pronounced continental character, very hot in summer and markedly cold in winter. In between are the pleasant months of spring.
- The rainfall in the region is low and erratic except in parts of Karnal, Kurukshetra and Ambala Districts. The maximum rainfall is 216 cm and the minimum rainfall ranges from 25 to 38 cm.

Political Geography

- Haryana is a non-coastal, interior state. It is located at an altitude of 200 meters to 1200 meters or 700-3600 feet over the sea surface. There are 22 districts in Haryana.

Haryana has **6 administrative divisions** - Ambala, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Hisar, Karnal and Faridabad.

Topographic Divisions

- Haryana may be divided into four topographic divisions. These are:
 - Ghaggar Yamuna Plain:** This is an alluvial plain which is made up of sand, clay, silt and hard calcareous balls like gravel. The higher part of this plain is called 'Bangar' and the lower part is called 'Khadar'.
 - Shivalik Hills:** These hills are to the north east of Haryana.
 - The Aravalli Outliers**
 - The Bagar and undulating sand plains**

The Alluvial Plain

- The alluvial plain of Haryana as usual has the alluvial richness. It is one of the socioeconomic hinterlands of India, contributing a major and significant share to the foodgrain reserve



of the nation. Besides, it occupies an important position in the sub-continent as it forms the water divide between the two mighty river systems of the Ganga and the Indus flowing into the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea respectively. It comprises vast riverine plains of the older and the newer alluvium and, therefore, the lithological diversity in alluvial monotony has a strong bearing upon the distributional pattern of land use, cropping pattern and agricultural productivity. The Ghaggar and Markanda streams and Yamuna river have left their imprint on the local relief of the alluvial plain. The region is considerably vast, more fertile and populous. The plain is remarkably flat in the districts of Ambala, Yamuna Nagar, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Kaithal, Jind, Sonapat and the north-eastern part of Hisar. Within the alluvial plain are the narrow low lying flood plains, known as Khadar of Yamuna, Nali of Ghaggar, and Bet of Markanda.

Soil

- Soil is formed almost entirely of alluvium, the state is situated towards the depressions of the rivers Ganges and Indus.
- It is a broad level plain standing nearly on the watershed between the basins of the two rivers. It is a vast ground of moist land. In the whole of the region except the flood plains of the Yamuna and the Ghaggar, the alluvium is of the old type containing sand, clay, silt and hard calcareous concentrations about the size of nuts known as 'Kankars'.
- In the Khaddar the deposits of the alluvium are of the recent type. They consist of coarse sand and some silt, regularly deposited by the rivers and small mountain streams of the Indo-Gangetic watershed.
- In the south-western part, a great deal of wind-blown sand has been piled up in the form of sand dunes. These dunes are sometimes many metres high. The alluvium is covered by sand, making the region as arid and unproductive as a desert.

MISCELLANEOUS

GI Tags

- There are GI tags for two products in Haryana. They are
(1) Basmati Rice (2) Phulkari

General Facts

- **Food** - There is the saying famous in Haryana, Desaan main des Haryana, jit dudh dahi ka khaana, which means "Among places is Haryana, where the staple food is milk and yoghurt." The home made butter is popularly known as nooni or tindi in the state. Bajra Ki Khichdi is a famous delicacy, which is prepared with millet porridge and eaten with Kadi or Ghee. The desserts contain Gajar ka Halwa, Kheer and Rabri made from wheat flour and buttermilk.

Important Lakes of Haryana

- **Badkhal Lake** is situated near Faridabad in Haryana, about 32 kilometers from Delhi. Fringed by the hills of the Aravalli Range it is a man-made embankment. Owing to unchecked mining in neighbouring areas, the lake has now totally dried up. Close to Badkhal Lake, is the Peacock Lake, which is another picturesque spot. It is an important biodiversity area contiguous to Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary within the Northern Aravalli leopard wildlife corridor.
- **Brahma Sarovar Lake** is one of Asia's largest man-made pond. It is 3600 ft long, 1500 ft broad and 45 ft deep. Brahma stands for Lord Brahma, the creator of universe in Hinduism, and Sarovar in Hindi means 'pond'. The pond is named such because myths say that Lord Brahma created the universe from the land of Kurukshetra, after performing a huge yagya. A giant black stone chariot of Lord Krishna and Arjuna is located in its premises. The ghats of the sarovar are named after the most prominent characters of the Mahabharata.
- **Karna Lake** is a manmade lake in Karnal city of Haryana.

Major canals

- **Western and Eastern Yamuna Canal** is the oldest canal of the state which emerges from the Tajewala barrage. These branches feed water, for irrigation purposes, to the land areas of Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Jind and Rohtak districts.
- **Gurgaon Canal** has been drawn at the Okhla barrage from the Yamuna. Bhakra Canal has been drawn from Sutlej river near Nangal. The fields of Sirsa, Rohtak and Hissar districts are supplied water through this canal.
- **Bhiwani Canal** is a small canal, drawn out of Bhakra Canal it passed through district of Bhiwani. Jawahar Lal Canal has also been drawn from Bhakra Canal and passes through Mahendragarh.
- **Bhakra Canal** has been drawn from Sutlej river near Nangal. The fields of Sirsa, Rohtak and Hissar districts are supplied water through this canal.
- **Jawahar Lal Canal** has also been drawn from Bhakra Canal and passes through Mahendragarh.

Famous Personalities

1. **Kapil Dev:** Kapil Dev was born in Chandigarh. He is an Indian cricketer and the greatest pace bowler in his country's history. He is regarded as an all-rounder and was named "The Haryana hurricane" as he represented his state in domestic cricket. He is the only cricketer to have scored over 5,000 runs and taken more than 400 wickets in Test (international match) cricket.
2. **Geeta Phogat:** Geeta Phogat is the first Indian freestyle wrestler who qualified for the Olympic Summer Games and won the gold medal in wrestling for the first time in the Commonwealth Games (2010). Geeta Phogat was born in Balali village of Charkhi Dadri district, Haryana. Her father Mahavir Singh Phogat, a former wrestler himself and a Dronacharya Award recipient, is also her coach.
3. **Sushil Kumar:** Sushil Kumar Solanki is a freestyle wrestler who has won two Olympic medals, a silver medal in the 2012 London Olympics and a bronze in the 2008 Beijing Olympics, competing in the 66 kg weight division. In July 2009, he received the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna – India's highest honour for sportspersons.
4. **Chaudhary Devi Lal:** Chaudhary Devi Lal, born in the Sirsa district of Haryana, is an Indian politician and government official who founded the Indian National Lok Dal political party and was instrumental in the formation of Haryana as a state separate from Punjab state in northwestern India. He twice served (1977–79 and 1987–89) as Haryana's chief minister (head of government) and had two brief terms (1989–90 and 1990–91) as the deputy prime minister of India under two consecutive administrations.
5. **Baba Ramdev:** Baba Ramdev was born Ramkrishna Yadav in the Mahendragarh district of Haryana. Baba Ramdev is a spiritual leader who is known for promoting the practice of yoga worldwide. Apart from yoga, he is also involved in Ayurveda, politics, agriculture, and business. He is also the owner of the Patanjali Group of Institutions.
6. **Kalpana Chawla:** Kalpana Chawla, the first woman astronaut to enter space and log more than 375 hours (15 days and 12 hours to be precise) in space, was born in Karnal, Haryana. She first flew on Space Shuttle Columbia in 1997 as a mission specialist and primary robotic arm operator. Her second flight was on STS-107, the final flight of Space Shuttle Columbia in 2003. Chawla was posthumously awarded the Congressional Space Medal of Honour, and several streets, universities, and institutions have been named in her honour.
7. **Om Prakash Jindal:** Om Prakash Jindal (7 August 1930 – 31 March 2005), popularly known as O.P. Jindal, was born in Hisar, Haryana. He established a successful business enterprise Jindal Steel and Power under the flagship of the Jindal Organization, of which he was the chairman. In November 2004, Jindal was awarded the "Life Time Achievement Award" for his outstanding contribution to the Indian Steel Industry by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry. According to the latest Forbes List, he was ranked 13th among the richest Indians and placed 548th among the richest persons of the world.

Types of Forests

- The forests in Haryana belong to three Forest Type Groups i.e. Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest, Tropical Thorn Forest and Subtropical Pine Forests
 1. **Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests:** Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests are a transitional type of forest between moist deciduous and thorn forests on the wetter side and thorn forests on the drier side. They thrive in harsh and highly fluctuating climates marked by low annual rainfall, 5-6 dry months per year, and nutrient-depleted soil. These are found in the rainier areas of the north-eastern region of Haryana.

- Tropical Thorn Forests:** These occur in areas with less than 50cm of rainfall. They consist of a variety of grasses and shrubs. It includes semi-arid areas of the western region of Haryana. In these forests, plants remain leafless for the most part of the year and give an expression of scrub vegetation. These are found in the Aravalli hills in the southern parts of the state.
- Sub-Tropical Pine Forests:** These are found in Ambala, in Morni hills of Panchkula and Yamunanagar districts of Haryana.

State Symbols

State Tree	Pipal
State Flower	Lotus
State Animal	Black Buck
State Bird	Black Francolin
State Fish	OrangefinLabeo
First Chief Minister	Sh. Pt. Bhagwat Dayal Sharma
First Governor	Sh. Dharmma Vira

Protected Areas

National Parks	Wildlife Sanctuaries	Conservation Reserves
Sultanpur National Park	Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary	Saraswati District Kaithal
	Bir Shikargah Wildlife Sanctuary	
	Chhilchhila Wildlife Sanctuary	
	Nahar Wildlife Sanctuary	
	Abubshahar Wildlife Sanctuary	
Kalesar National Park	Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary	Bir Bara Ban
	Khaparwas Wildlife Sanctuary	
	Khol Hi-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary	

Animal & Bird Breeding Centers of Haryana

The Forests Department of Haryana runs the following breeding centres in the state:

- Chinkara Breeding Centre, Kairu, Bhiwani
- Crocodile Breeding Centre, Bhor Saidan, Kurukshetra
- Peacock & Chinkara Breeding Centre, Jhabua, Rewari
- Pheasant Breeding Centre, Morni, Panchkula
- Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre, Pinjore

Research Institution of Repute

- Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Hisar
- National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal
- National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon
- Directorate Of Wheat Research, Karnal
- National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal

Flora and Fauna

- Although Haryana State is deficient in natural forests but it has rich bio-diversity, which makes it suitable for variety of wildlife particularly local and migratory bird species. Out of nearly 1250 bird species recorded in Indian subcontinent; approximately 500 species of birds are found in Haryana State. Thorny, dry, deciduous forest and thorny shrubs can be found all over the state. During the monsoon, a carpet of grass covers the hills. Mulberry, eucalyptus, pine, kikar, shisham and babul are some of the trees found here. The species of fauna found in the state of Haryana include black buck, nilgai, panther, fox, mongoose, jackal and wild dog. Birds of Haryana. More than 300 species of birds are found here.

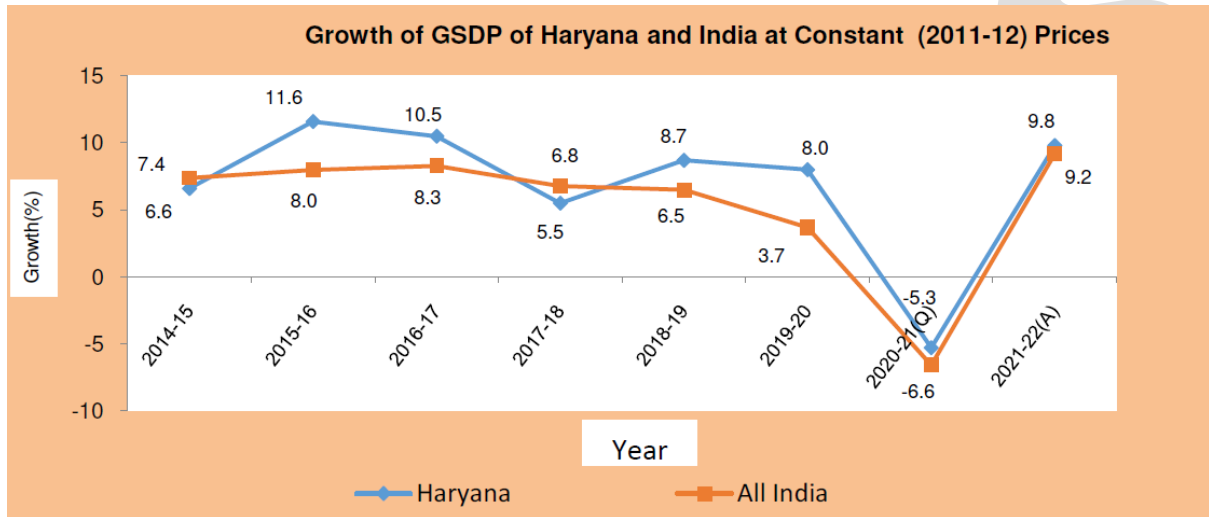
ECONOMY

Though Haryana is geographically a small State covering only 1.3% area of the country, the contribution of the State to the National Gross Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices has been estimated as 3.95%.

Gurgaon city is emerging as one of the major hub for the Information Technology and Automobile industry. India now has over 50% market share in the world's IT outsourcing industry, and most of that work happens in Gurgaon.

Gross State Domestic Product

- The GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to be Rs. 5,88,771.21 crore with a growth of 9.8% in 2021-22 as compared to the negative growth of 5.3% recorded in 2020-21.

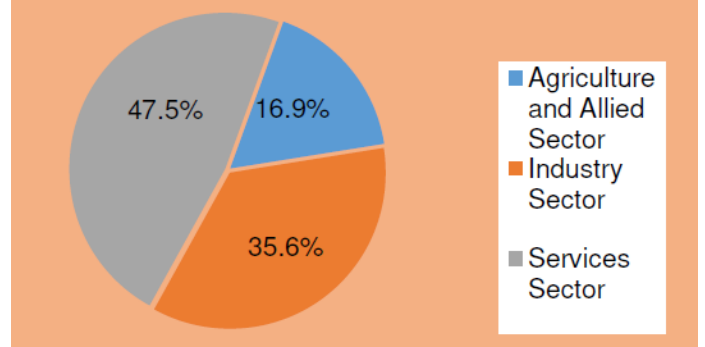


- The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the State at constant (2011-12) prices contracted by 4.3% in 2020-21. The growth of GSVA in 2021-22 has been estimated as 9.2% making a V-shaped recovery in the State economy.

Structural transformation of the State's Economy

- At the time of the formation of Haryana State, the State's economy was predominantly an agrarian economy. At the beginning year (1969-70) of the 4th Five Year Plan, the contribution of Agriculture and Allied sectors (crops, livestock, forestry, and fishing) to the GSDP at constant prices was the largest (60.7%) followed by Services (21.7%) and Industry (17.6%) sectors.
- During the period of 37 years (1969-70 to 2006-07) intervening 4th and 10th Five Year Plans, Industry and Services sectors registered higher average annual growth than the Agriculture and Allied sectors which resulted in the increased share of Industry and Services sectors and decreased share of Agriculture and Allied sectors in the GSDP. The share of the Agriculture and Allied sectors in GSDP declined from 60.7% in 1969-70 to 21.3% in 2006-07 while the share of the Industry sector increased from 17.6% in 1969-70 to 32.1% in 2006-07. The share of the Services sector increased from 21.7% to 46.6% during this period.
- Since the 11th Five-Year Plan, the pace of structural transformation of the State's economy remained continued. In 2019-20, the share of the Agriculture and Allied sectors in GSVA was recorded as 17.6% whereas, the share of the Industry and Services sectors was estimated at 34.0% and 48.4%, respectively.

Fig. 1.4 -Sector-wise Composition of State's Economy at Constant (2011-12) Prices in 2021-22



Per capita net state domestic product

- The per capita income of the State at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to be Rs. 1,79,367 during 2021-22 with a

growth of 8.3% as compared to the negative growth of 6.7% recorded in 2020-21. At current prices, it is likely to be Rs. 2,74,635 during 2021-22 showing a growth of 16.5% as compared to the negative growth of 2.0% recorded in 2020-21. The State is maintaining a per capita income higher than the National per capita income of Rs. 1,50,326 and Rs. 93,973 at current and constant prices respectively during 2021-22 also.

Agriculture & allied sectors

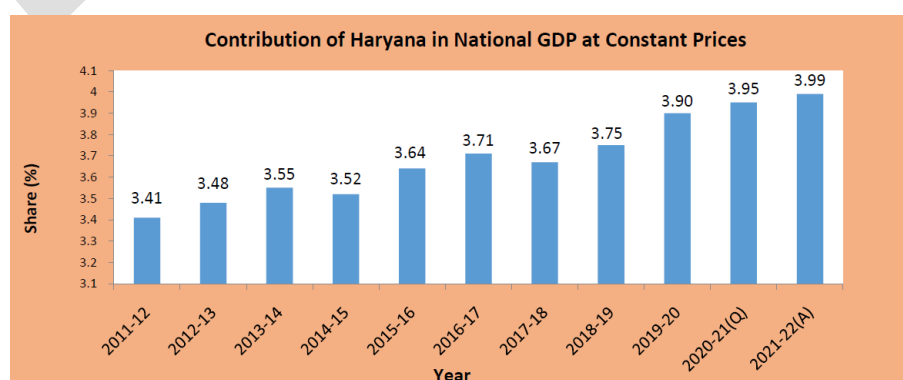
- Agriculture is an important sector of the State economy and most of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture and its allied activities. Accordingly, the State has accorded high priority to Agriculture Sector since its creation.
- The GSVA from Agriculture sector including crops and livestock has been estimated as Rs. 81,378.74 crores with a growth of 2.3% whereas the GSVA from forestry & logging and fishing sub-sectors have been recorded as Rs. 3,946.55 crore and Rs. 1,842.38 crores with the growth of 4.8% and 8.0% respectively during the year 2021-22.

Index of industrial production

- The General IIP with 2011-12 as the base year increased from 141.9 in 2018-19 to 154.4 in 2019-20, registering an increase of 8.8%. The IIP of the Manufacturing Sector increased from 144.7 in 2018-19 to 166.4 in 2019-20, exhibiting a growth of 15% over the previous year. The IIP of the Electricity Sector indicated a negative growth of -4.4% (2018-19) as it decreased from 105.7 in 2018-19 to 72.0 in 2019-20, registering a negative growth of -31.9%.
- The IIP of Primary Goods Industries like argon gas, nitrogen liquid, oxygen liquid, urea, bitumen, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders of iron and steel, electricity etc. decreased from 111.8 in 2018-19 to 85.4 in 2019-20 recording a decrease of -23.6%.
- The IIP of Capital Goods Industries like conveyor belts, dental, motors, fan, diamond tools, cultivators, spring pins, air brake sets, axel, tracks, railway/tramway etc. 162.5 in 2018-19 to 203.6 in 2019-20 showed an increase of 25.3 %.
- The IIP of Intermediate Goods Industries like mud/molasses waste, plywood board, aluminium ingots, cast iron, machine screw iron and steel, gear case assemblies, medical surgical or laboratory sterilizer etc. increased from 127.1 in 2018-19 to 139.5 in 2019-20, recording an increase of 9.8%.
- The IIP of Infrastructure/Construction Goods like paint, cement, portland, cable, PVC insulated, scrap cast iron, cement, other products, Cable, rubber insulated ceramic tiles etc. decreased from 145.9 in 2018-19 to 126.7 in 2019-20, recording a decrease of -13.2%.

Services sector

- The importance of the Services Sector can be gauged by looking at its contribution to the GSVA of the economy. The share of the Services sector in the GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices has been estimated as 47.5% in 2021-22. The high share of the Services sector in State GSVA marks a structural shift in the State's economy and takes it closer to the fundamental structure of a



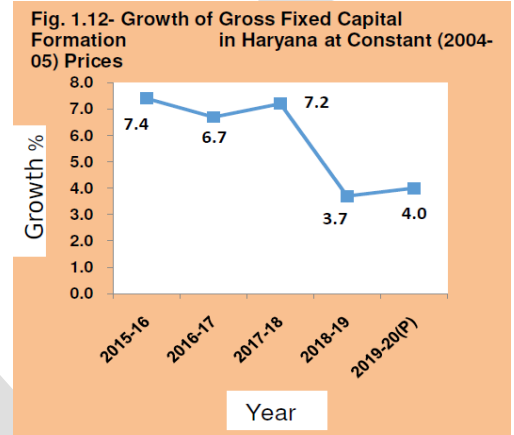
developed economy. During the period of the 11th Five Years Plan, the Services sector grew at an average annual growth rate of 12.2%. This growth rate of the Services sector was significantly higher than the average annual growth recorded for the combined Agriculture & Allied and Industry sectors during this period. During the period of the 12th Plan (2012-17), the Services sector grew at an average annual growth of 10.1% which was higher than the average annual growth (6.3%) recorded for the combined Agriculture & Allied and Industry sectors.

- After recording excellent growth throughout the period of the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans, the growth of the Services sector became slow. The sector recorded a growth of 5.6%, 8.1% and 5.4% in 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively.

- The real GSVA from this sector has contracted to Rs. 2,22,815.27 crore as against the Provisional Estimates of Rs. 2,39,172.37 crore in 2019-20, registering a negative growth of 6.8% in 2020-21. As per the Advance Estimates for 2021-22, the GSVA from the Services sector has been estimated as Rs. 2,45,224.04 crore making a V-shaped recovery.
- The growth of 10.1% recorded in the Services sector is mainly due to the excellent growth recorded in trade & repair services (11.8%), transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting (13.2%) and other services (13.6%) sub-sectors.

Gross fixed capital formation

- At current prices the GFCF of the State has been estimated at Rs. 98,953 crores during the year 2019-20 as against Rs. 94,130 crores during the year 2018-19 recording that even though the restrictions imposed an increase of 5.1%. Similarly, at constant (2004-05) prices GFCF has been estimated to be Rs. 47,922 crores during the year 2019-20 as against Rs. 46,101 crores during the year 2018-19 recording an increase of 3.9%.



Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Primary Sector

- The contribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the Primary Sector at constant (2004-05) prices remains unchanged during the year 2019-20 i.e. 16% in 2018-19 and also 16% in 2019-20.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Secondary Sector

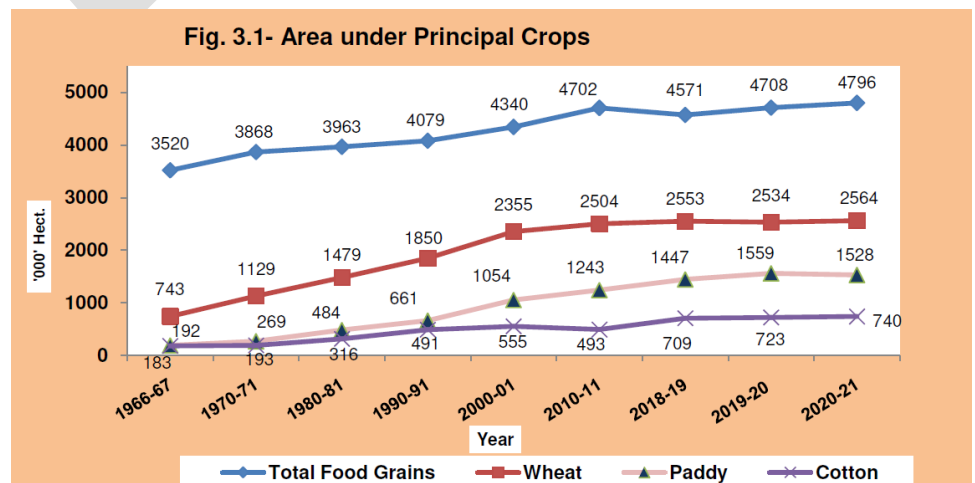
- In the State, the contribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the Secondary Sector at constant (2004-05) prices was 50.9% in 2018-19. It increased to 51.3% in 2019-20.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in tertiary Sector

- The contribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the Tertiary Sector at constant (2004-05) prices was 33.1% in 2018-19. Thereafter, it decreased to 32.7% in 2019-20.

The area under Principal Crops

- The gross area sown in the State during 1966-67 was 45.99 lakh hectares. However, during 2020-21 the gross area sown in the State was likely to be 66.12 lakh hectares. The contribution of the area under Wheat and Paddy crops to the total Gross area sown in the State was 61.89 per cent during 2020-21. The area under Wheat crop was 25.64 lakh hectares during 2020-21. The area under Paddy crop was 15.28 lakh hectares in 2020-21. The area under commercial crops i.e. Sugarcane, Cotton and Oilseeds has fluctuating trends.



Crop Diversification

- Diversification in Agriculture refers to the change in the regional dominance of a crop to meet the increasing

demand for cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, oilseeds, animal feed and grass etc. Its purpose is to improve the dynamic balance of soil health and agro-friendly system. The purpose of crop diversification is to promote the latest technology along with sustainable agriculture and to enable the farmers to choose alternative crops for increasing their productivity and income of the farmers. Under the crop diversification program, the area under paddy and sugarcane in a district is selected based on more than 50,000 hectares.

- Keeping in view the above parameters, 10 districts (Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Jind, Kaithal, Fatehabad and Sirsa) have been identified under the crop diversification program in the State. The details of the long-term targets under the Crop Diversification Program are-
 - Reduction in the area under highwater-intensive crops
 - Establishment of alternative crops for sustainable agriculture and inspiration of the latest technological technology
 - Increase in farm income, resource conservation, restoration of water table and reduce soil fatigue and pollution level.

Mera Pani Meri Virasat

- In Haryana State, during Kharif-2020a new Crop Diversification Scheme with the name “MeraPani, MeriVirasat” was launched. The farmers were given incentives at Rs. 7,000 per acre for replacing paddy with alternate crops like Cotton, Bajra, Kharif Pulses, Maize, and Horticulture/Vegetables. Under this scheme, an area of about 96,000 acres was diversified and about Rs. 46 crores was provided to the eligible farmers as an incentive. During the current Kharif- 2021 the MPMV scheme is discontinued with some additional alternate crops like Kharif Oilseeds (Til, Caster, Groundnut), Kharif Onion, Kharif Pulses (Moth, Urd, Guar, Soyabean). Even fodder crops and follow lands are added. During the current Kharif season, 98,005.66 acres were registered against the targets of 2 lakh acres. Presently, an area of 51,874.6 acres has been verified by the field functionaries.

Land Purchase Policy

- The State Government has framed a policy on the purchase of land voluntarily offered to the government for development projects. This policy aims at preventing distress sales of lands by farmers and involving the landowners in decisions while locating the sites of development projects in the State of Haryana.

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Crop Cluster Development Programme (CCDP)

- A new scheme namely Crop Cluster Development Programme has been launched with a budget outlay of Rs. 510.36 crores. Under this program, in each cluster, marketing infrastructure and post-harvest management

facilities like pack house, primary processing centre, grading-sorting machine, storage facilities, refer vans, input and quality control facility etc. Shall be created for forward and backward linkage for effective marketing of horticulture produce. Therefore, 6 centres have been established.

Bhavantar Bharpayee Yojana (BBY)

- The scheme was launched on 31.12.2017 by the Govt. The main purpose of this scheme is to mitigate the risk of horticulture farmers during low prices in the wholesale market and to motivate them to diversify from agriculture to horticulture.

Mukhyamantri Bagwani Bima Yojana (MBBY)

- Govt. launched Horticulture Crops Insurance scheme as MBBY on 01.01.2021 for the farmers growing horticulture crops to mitigate their risk against losses due to adverse weather and natural calamities, like hailstorm, temperature, frost, wind velocity, fire etc. This scheme was implemented in addition to Bhavantar Bharpayee Yojana (BBY), which is a state plan scheme to strengthen the cluster development programme. This scheme encouraged farmers to raise horticulture crops to increase their income level and farmer to use innovative and moral agricultural practices.

Forests

- The Forest cover extends over only 3.62% of the total geographical area. Forest Department has undertaken afforestation on Government Forest lands, Institutional lands, Panchayat lands and Private farm lands under various State and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, State Compensatory Afforestation, Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) etc. as follows:

Afforestation during year 2021-22

- A total of 11,661 hectare area have been planted with 204.57 lakh seedlings including free supply and sale during the current year in 2,200 villages of Haryana by the involvement of local communities.

Paudhagiri Campaign

- The government of Haryana has promoted the novel campaign of 'pudhagiri' by motivating children to plant, and save nature and trees. The campaign was launched in the State during 2018-19 and continued in the current year. Under this campaign, all students studying in classes 6th - 12th have planted one tree in their homes or areas outside. Saplings of fruit plants and other species are provided from the nurseries of Forest Department.
- Students who ensure the survival of plants shall be provided with an incentive of Rs. 50 after every six months for a period of 3 years by the Education Department.

Oxy-Van

- Haryana Government on the occasion of World Environment Day announced a unique and first of its kind initiative called "Establishment of Oxy-Van". As per Government announcement Oxy Van near Mughal Canal in Karnal district will be established on 80 acre forest land, Oxy-Van is also to be established near Bir Ghaggar River in Panchkula district on 100 acre forest land. During the year 2021-22 Oxy-Vans will be established on 5-10 acre on panchayat land in urban and rural area of each district.

Forest Orchards

- Panchayats in various villages in the State have approached Forest Department for raising fruit plants in panchayat lands. Three forest Orchard will be established on panchayat land to provide additional income to Panchayats besides clean air and fresh environment for the people during the year 2021-22.

Pran Vayu Devta and Herbal Parks

- Haryana has started Pran Vayu Devta scheme vide which 75 years old trees will be protected and rupees ` 2,500 per tree pension will be given every year. To educate people about the systems of traditional medicine and involve them in the conservation of endangered medicinal plant species, 61 Herbal Parks have been established in the State.

Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre

- In collaboration with the Forest department, the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) has set up a Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre near Pinjore to conserve and rehabilitate vultures.
- This project was started in August 2001. For the first five years, this project was funded by Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species of the U.K. Govt. Presently, the activities are supported by funds given by the Royal Society for Protection of Birds London (RSPB) to BNHS. This is the 1st centre of its kind in Asia. The World Conservation Congress in October 2004 congratulated the Haryana government for the initiatives taken in the Conservation of vultures. The period of this project is up to October 2034. Memorandum of Understanding between BNHS and Forest Department was signed on 18th August 2020. Continuous efforts in the centre have started giving results.

Animal Husbandry and Dairying

- Haryana possesses 2.5% of the bovine population of the country but contributes 117.34 lakh tonnes of milk which is more than 5.56% of the nation's total milk production. Similarly, per capita per day milk availability of the state is @1,118 gms. against the national average of 405 gms., which is the second highest in the Nation.
- To promote Haryana, Sahiwal, Belahi and Gir Indigenous breed of cattle in the State, incentive money ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000 are being given to the owners of high milk yielders. Under this scheme, during the year 2021-21, 1,887 animals were and in 2021-22 (up to 31st December 2021) 1,204 animals respectively have been identified. To conserve and promote high-yielding Murrah germplasm in the State owners of recorded high milk-yielding Murrah buffaloes are being awarded cash incentive money of Rs.15,000 to Rs. 30,000. Under this scheme, during the year 2020-21, 946 animals were and in 2021-22 (up to 31st December 2021) 743 animals were identified.

Industry

- The Govt. of Haryana has launched MSME Policy, 2019. The State Government continues to adopt a comprehensive approach to assist the MSME Sector in becoming globally competitive; the Government has adopted a strategy for the establishment of Common Facilitation Centres under the Cluster Development Scheme of GoI to generate employment opportunities. Under this scheme, 13 MSE-CDPs Clusters have been identified and out of which 3 clusters have been operationalized and 4 clusters are partially operationalized and the rest are at various stages of implementation.
- To promote Micro and Small Enterprises further, more than 20 provisions have been made in the proposed HEEP-2020 like Market Development Assistance Scheme, Testing Equipment Assistance, Assistance for Technology Acquisition, Assistance for Environment Compliance and Investment Subsidy on SGST, Stamp Duty Refund, Employment Generation subsidy and Electricity Duty exemption among others.
- In order to boost rural industries, a specific scheme i.e. Haryana Gramin Udyogik Vikas Yojna has been provisioned in the proposed Haryana Enterprises and Employment Policy 2020. The scheme shall offer an array of attractive incentives i.e. Capital Subsidy, Interest Subsidy and DG Set Subsidy for Micro Enterprises in rural areas under the jurisdiction of village panchayats. Enhanced incentives shall be offered to Women, SC and ST entrepreneurs.
- Quality infrastructure plays an important role in the industrial development of the State. As a result of the availability of world-class infrastructure, industries get established with less capital investment and can function without obstructions. These infrastructure facilities assist in the growth of businesses and industries. In this regard, the state government has taken many initiatives to further enhance industrial infrastructure in the State. The KMP expressway of 135.65KM across Kundli, Manesar and Palwal abutting Delhi from 3 sides has been developed. In addition, a Global Economics Corridor, which is proposed to be developed alongside the expressway, is estimated to have an investment potential of USD 50 billion.
- Government of Haryana is working on the development of 5 cities of approx. 2,50,000-hectare area along KMP corridor as a part of "Panchgram" vision. To fast track the progress, Panchgram authority is being constituted. HSIIDC had appointed internationally reputed Consultancy firms-
 - i) AECOM India Pvt. Ltd. for preparation of Master Plan 2040 for a New City adjoining to Gurugram,
 - ii) SCP Consultants (SIP) Ltd. For the preparation of Master Plan 2040 for a New City adjoining to Faridabad.

Education

Hunar an Initiative

- An amount of Rs.180 lakh @ Rs.1.50 lakh per Vita Booth for the opening of 120 Vita Booths at block level for divyang students. These Vita booths will be established by Haryana Diary Development Cooperative Federation Ltd. Panchkula and will be run by the Self Help Group consisting of divyang students/general students of classes 9th to 12th along with one parent of divyang students under the supervision of the Principal concerned.

Rani Laxmibai Atma Raksha Prashikshan

- To teach young girls special techniques of Self-defence, Rani Laxmibai Atma Raksha Prashikshan (Self-Defence Training for Girls) has been started w.e.f. 08.11.2021 in all the districts of the State. Currently, girls of 4,047 Govt. Elementary & Secondary Schools including KGBVs are getting training. MoE, GoI has approved budget of Rs. 4,44.45 lakh for Secondary & Rs.162.60 lakh for Elementary (Total Rs. 607.05 lakh) for this activity.

Milan (School Partnership Programme):

- The twinning programme is to promote the essence of camaraderie between children of Govt. & private schools. Rs. 114.36 lakh have been released to 5,718 schools for this undertaking activity. Activity is currently underway.

Super 100

- The program named "Super100" has been initiated with the motive to provide free coaching to meritorious students, to excel the Government school students at par with those in the private schools and enable these students to compete in exams like IIT/JEE, NEET etc. As a pilot project, it is being run in 2 districts in collaboration with 'Vikalp Foundation' at Rewari and 'ACE Tutorials' at Chandigarh for the session 2018-20 under CSR initiative. The 'ALLEN Career Institute' and 'Lakshya' have shown interest to be a partner for 'Super 100' program for the session 2019-2021.

Health

- Every 3rd Tuesday is celebrated as "**Tithi Bhojan Beti Ka Janamdin School Me Abhinandan**" under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. All the girls whose birthdays fall in the given month are congratulated and given a special treatment during the Mid-Day-Meal. This will also improve the falling sex ratio in the State.
- **AYUSH** department is providing Medical Education in Haryana through Shri Krishna AYUSH University, Shri Krishna Govt. Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra and Mahila Bhagat Phool Singh Memorial Ayurvedic College.
- **Establishment of AIIMS at Rewari**
- **Ban on Gutka, Pan Masala** The manufacturing Sale Storage of Gutka, Pan Masala has been prohibited for one year by the Commissioner Food Safety.

Women & Child Development

- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)** was launched by Prime Minister on 22.1.2015 at Panipat with the objective to prevent gender biased sex selective elimination, ensure survival, education & empowerment of the girl child. 12 districts of Haryana which have sex ratio imbalance were selected for the implementation of the programme. The programme was extended in remaining 8 districts in the year 2016 and Mewat in March, 2018. The State Govt. has taken various steps to bring all communities, social organization & NGO on a common platform for successful implementation of the programme. The sex ratio at birth in Haryana which was 830 as per 2011 census has gone up to 910 in November, 2021.

Aapki Beti-Hamari Beti

- The Scheme was launched in the year 2015 by the State Govt. in order to curb the problem of declining sex ratio and to change the mind set of community towards girl child, where in 21,000 will be deposited in the account of first born girl child of SC and BPL families. And 21,000 will be deposited on the birth of 2nd girl child of all families. At the time of maturity i.e 18 years, this amount shall become 1lakh approximately and will be available for utilization by the matured girl child. Haryana Govt. has extended the benefit to the 3rd girl child in 2021.

Panchayati Raj, Rural and Urban Development

Youth Volunteers for Rural Development (Gravit)

- A new scheme, namely “Awareness amongst village youth volunteers for Rural Development (Gravit)”-(Gramin Vikas ke liye Tarun), on the occasion of ‘Vivekanand Jayanti’ was announced on 12th January, 2015 at District Jhajjar to bring socio-positivity and economical changes in the village area under which the objective is to make entrepreneur to the youth of villages and promote the villagers to bring the changes in villages.

7-Star Rainbow Scheme

- The State Govt. has launched “7-Star Rainbow Scheme” on 26th January, 2018, under which the best performing Gram Panchayats from the State of Haryana will be identified, rewarded and incentivized. Under this scheme, the status of “Star Gram Panchayat” will be given to the Gram Panchayats which are top performers in seven parameters. The seven Parameters and their respective Stars are:
 1. **Sex Ratio:** Pink Star,
 2. **Education & Dropouts:** Blue Star,
 3. **Hygiene/Serenity:** White Star,
 4. **Peace and harmony:** Orange Star,
 5. **Environment preservation:** Green Star,
 6. **Good Governance:** Golden Star,
 7. **Social Participation:** Silver Star.

The award money of 85 crore (approx.) was distributed to 3,930 GPs across the State of Haryana.

Prerak Daur Samman

- Under Prerak Daur Samman, Municipal Corporation Gurugram, Rohtak and Karnal have been awarded for ‘Gold (Anupam)’, Municipal Corporation Panchkula and Faridabad and Municipal Committee Nilokheri have been awarded for ‘Silver (Ujjwal)’ and Municipal Corporation Ambala City has been awarded for ‘Copper (Aarohi)’.

Mera Sehar Sarvottam Sehar Yojana

- During the year 2021-22, the State Govt. was announced 'Mera Sheher Sarvottam Shehar Yojana' by allocating 1,000 crore. This scheme envisages providing a launch pad to all Urban Local Bodies to participate in an emerging urban challenge while obtaining financial benefit from the State. The State Government has already earmarked INR 25 crore in financial year 2021-22 for initiating the scheme.

Mukhya Mantri Smagar Shehri Vikas Yojana

- This scheme envisages providing Water Supply, Sewage, Septage Department, Storm Water Drainage, Green Spaces and park, Community Center, Street lights, Road Street, Night Shelters, Community and Public Toilet, Solid Waste Management, Shifting of milk Dairies, Construction of building for Municipal Office, Construction and management of cattle Pond of Stray Animal and Any other work assigned to ULB by the Hon'ble CM through CM announcement.

Jagmag Sehar Scheme

- During the financial year 2021-22, the Hon'ble Chief Minister made an announcement of new scheme namely “Jagmag Sehar”. The scheme will be applicable in the Urban areas for infrastructure development through provision for installation of new energy efficient LED lights on urban roads/ streets, replacement of all existing conventional street lights with energy efficient street lights, energy metering and upgradation of existing street lights infrastructure.

SOCIAL SECTOR

Mukhya Mantri Viwah Shagun Yojana

- This scheme is being implemented to provide honor to girl child of the State. Under the “Mukhya Mantri Viwah

Shagun Yojana” financial assistance ranging from 31,000 to 71,000 is being provided to various categories of the resident of the State, such as :

1. 51,000 for the marriage the daughter of widow/divorced/destitute/orphan and destitute children (living below poverty line of use family income is less than 1 lakh p.a.)
2. 71,000 for the marriage of the daughter SC/ST families living below poverty line
3. 31,000 for the marriage of sports women (any caste/any income)
4. 31,000 for the marriage of daughter of all sections societies of BPL other than schedule caste (including SC/BC having family income is less than 1,80,000 p.a.)
5. 51,000 for mass marriage
6. 51,000 for marriage of Divyangjan if both of spouse are disable and 31,000 for marriage of Divyangjan if one of spouse is disabled.

Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chhatra Yojana

- To encourage meritorious Scheduled Caste Students, Scholarships ranging from 8,000 to 12,000 p.a. is provided under Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chhatra Yojana in class 11th, 1st year of Graduation and 1st year of Post-Graduation courses. Scholarship is also provided to BC and other categories students of Matric class on the basis of their percentage score.

Ladli Social Security Allowance Scheme

- The scheme is on the pattern of Old Age Allowance Scheme for the families having only girl child/children started from 1st January, 2006. Initially 300 per month per family was given. The enrolment of families under this scheme commences from the 45th birthday of the mother or the father i.e. for 15 years.

Khel Nursery

- With a view to popularize the sports culture among the children at the grassroots level, the department has decided to open sports nurseries in the educational institutions where sports infrastructure is available. Presently 110 nurseries are being run online in various schools and the matter to open of 1,100
- new sports nurseries is under consideration.

TOURISM

- Haryana Tourism has acquired a prominent place on the tourist map of the country for its outstanding contribution in the promotion of tourism. Haryana Tourism has set up a network of 43 Tourist Complexes named after birds along the highways across the whole of the State which are extremely popular among the tourists. Some of the Tourist Complexes are adjoining the Heritage Sites, Lakes, Bird Sanctuaries and Golf Courses. These resorts provide a wide range of tourist facilities.

Krishna Circuit

- The Ministry of Tourism, GoI has identified Kurukshetra under the Krishna Circuit to develop its tourism infrastructure to promote Kurukshetra as major tourist destination. Accordingly, the State Govt. has shortlisted development of Braham Sarovar, Jyotisar, Narkatri, Sanhit Sarovar, and development of city infrastructure of Kurukshetra.

Heritage Circuit Rewari-Mahender Garh-Madhogarh-Narnaul

- A proposal for 29.61 crore for development of Mahendergarh-Fort and external and internal area of Rani Mahal, Babri and surrounding area of Madhogarh Fort excluding Fort has been approved and the development works is under progress.

Swaran Jayanti Sindhu Darshan and Mansarover Yatra

- Haryana Govt. has decided to provide financial assistance of 10,000 per person for Sindhu Darshan Yatra, 50,000 per person for Kailash Mansarovar Yatra and 6,000 per person for Swarn Jayanti Guru Darshan Yatra Scheme

2017 (Sri Hazoor Sahib, Nanded, Sri Nankana Sahib, Sri Hemkund Sahib and Sri Patna Sahib) upto 50 persons/pilgrims. Accordingly, 30,000 has been disbursed for Sindhu Darshan Yatra and 13.50 lakh has been disbursed for Kailash Mansarovar Yatris for the year 2019-20. Due to Covid-19 no yatra has been organized since 2020-21.

STATE GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

1. Labour Free Travel Facility Scheme (Muft Bhraman Suvidha Yojana): Under this Haryana Labour Welfare Board Muft Bhraman Suvidha Yojana, labor dept. provides free travel to labourer and their 4 family members to religious/historical places. The rates of reimbursement depend on the amount to visit such places as per the Indian Railways (Second Tier) and Haryana Roadways (General) rates. This facility will remain applicable for 1 time in 4 years duration. Free Travel Facility Scheme 2022 is available for all registered workers of the Haryana state. Moreover, the duration of visit to the religion (pilgrimage) and historical places must not exceed 10 days.
2. Paternity Benefit Scheme: Labour Department of Haryana has launched the Paternity Benefit Scheme 2022 for unorganized sector workers. Now all the registered building and construction labourers will get the assistance of Rs. 21,000 on the birth of children. Out of this amount, Rs. 15000 would be given for taking care of newborn babies while Rs. 6,000 would be given to wives of registered labourers for ensuring proper nutrition for babies after birth. The major objective is to ensure proper nutrition to the mother and children as both can shape the future of the country. Moreover, the living standards and health status of the workers will get improved.

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3. Nirogi Haryana Scheme: Under Nirogi Haryana Yojana, around 1.82 lakh beneficiaries from 42000 families in Panchkula enlisted under Antyodaya Yojana will get a free health checkup followed by treatment. All the data will be saved online to access the disease burden, and to ensure early detection of ailments and efficient management of government health facilities.
4. Har Hith Store Scheme: In this Har Hith Store employment scheme, a chain of grocery shops will be opened in rural and urban areas. This scheme would provide job opportunities to unemployed youths to sell the best quality daily-needs products at reasonable prices. Under Haryana Har Hith Store Yojana Phase 1, around 2000 stores would be opened in the state to provide job opportunities to youth. Out of these, around 1500 stores will be opened in rural areas and 500 in urban areas in the first phase. In the second phase, around 5000 stores would be opened in the state.

5. **Haryana Free Tablet Scheme(e-Adhigam Yojana):** This scheme is launched for govt. school students by the state government. In this Haryana e-Adhigam Yojana, the state govt. will provide free-of-cost tabs to around 9.87 lakh class 8th to 12th students in govt. schools. The android-based tablets would be distributed on the lines of the library scheme under which they will be the property of the Haryana government. Android tablets are going to assist students in their online education in schools through e-learning. In the first phase, 5 lakh tablets are to be distributed to class 10th/12th board students in govt schools.
6. **Solar Water Pumping Scheme:** Under this Solar Water Pump Installation Scheme under PM Kusum Yojana, state and central subsidies would be provided and the farmer's share is only 10% of the total cost.
7. **Mukhyamantri Parivar Samridhi Yojana:** This scheme was launched to ensure social security for each eligible family. This social security amount would be provided to people in the form of life insurance, accidental insurance, and pensionary benefits. Around 15 to 20 lakh families will be benefited from this scheme. Under this scheme, the state govt. will provide Rs. 6,000 per year as financial assistance.
8. **Pashu Kisan Credit Card Yojana:** All the Pashu Kisan Credit Cards would be based on the lines of Kisan Credit Cards. The loan given under PKCC Scheme will promote animal husbandry as farmers will get loans for fish farming, poultry farming, and sheep, goat, cow & buffalo rearing. The state govt. of Haryana has already brought a strict law for cow protection, now it would be the first in the country to launch credit cards for farmers owning livestock.
9. **Mukhya Mantri Antyodaya ParivarUtthan Yojana (MMAPUY):** The objective of the scheme is to uplift the economic status of those families in the State whose annual income is less than Rs. 1 lakh based on the income characteristics available in the Family Identity database (PPP). About 96,808 families have been surveyed with the help of mobile apps as of date.
10. **Meri Fasal Mera Bayora (MFMB):** MFMB portal has been developed by NIC Haryana for farmers to self-report crop sown information along with land& bank account details.
11. **Mukhya Mantri Bagwaani BimaYojana (MMBBY) Portal:** This portal is proposed to give an option to the farmers growing horticulture crops to buy crop insurance and get compensation for losses due to adverse weather and natural calamities. This portal is not launched yet.
12. **POSE Scholarship Scheme:** Under this scheme, the department is providing an attractive scholarship of Rs.4,000/- per month for a 3-year B.Sc./4-year B.S./ 5-year integrated M.Sc./M.S. to top 150 students and Rs. 6,000 per month for 2 years M.Sc. to top 50students opting basic &natural science are selected on the basis of merit. This scheme was started in the year 2009-10 and to date,2,305 students have been granted scholarships for about Rs. 2,611.74 lakh.
13. **Kalpna Chawla Memorial Planetarium:** In order to popularise astronomy and inculcation of scientific temper among the general public and students, Kalpna Chawla Memorial Planetarium is working under Haryana State Council for Science and technology. The planetarium was inaugurated on 24th July 2007 in memory of the brave daughter of Haryana, Dr Kalpna Chawla. The planetarium system is housed in a 12-meterdome with having unidirectional seating arrangement of 120 persons. Planetarium programmes in English &Hindi are being shown to the visitors. Gallery and Astro park are the other two attractions of the planetarium and they have interactive exhibits on astronomy.

CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. **India's first national repository for life science data 'Indian Biological Data Center':** Jitendra Singh dedicated to the nation India's first national repository for life science data-'Indian Biological Data Center' (IBDC) at Faridabad, Haryana. Jitendra Singh said, as per the BIOTECH-PRIDE guidelines of the Government of India, IBDC is

- mandated to archive all life science data generated from publicly-funded research in India.
2. **Haryana Forest Department and USAID launch initiative to increase tree coverage:** Haryana State Government's Forest Department and the US Agency for International Development (USAID) announced the launch of the 'Trees Outside Forests in India (TOFI)' program in the state. The new program will enhance carbon sequestration, support local communities, and strengthen the climate resilience of agriculture.
 3. **Haryana finalises MoU with Dubai for investment promotion, and land development:** The Haryana government announced that the government of Dubai has finalized a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with it for cooperation in various economic activities. Under the terms of the MoU, the Government of Dubai shall identify a suitable entity to assist with identifying the potential areas of collaboration and assessing the viability of projects in Haryana.
 4. **Gurugram To Get "World's Largest Safari", Park To Cover Over 10,000 Acres:** Haryana will develop the world's largest jungle safari park in the Aravalli range. The 10,000-acre safari park will cover Gurugram and Nuh districts. At present, Sharjah is home to the largest curated safari park outside Africa. Opened in February 2022, the Sharjah Safari covers an area of about 2,000 acres.
 5. **PM Narendra Modi dedicates a 2G ethanol plant in Panipat:** On World Biofuel Day, Prime Minister Narendra Modi dedicated the 2nd generation (2G), Ethanol Plant, in Panipat, Haryana. The 2G biofuel plant has been set up to strengthen the efforts to boost the production and usage of biofuels in the country. The ethanol plant has been developed by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), at an estimated cost of over 900 cr.
 6. **Chandigarh airport to be named after Bhagat Singh:** The governments of Punjab and Haryana took a decision to name the Chandigarh International Airport after Shaheed Bhagat Singh. The decision was taken during a meeting held between Punjab Chief Minister Bhagwant Mann and Haryana Deputy CM Dushyant Chautala. The '485-crore airport project is a joint venture of the AAI and the governments of Punjab and Haryana.
 7. **Govt approves Rs 2,415-cr project to connect Haryana with Jewar airport:** The construction of greenfield connectivity to Jewar International Airport (connecting Delhi-Mumbai Expressway) from DND Faridabad-Ballabhag Bypass KMP link in Gautam Budh Nagar district under Bharatmala project in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana with a budget of Rs 2,414.67 crore has been approved.
 8. **Haryana, Israel sign pact on water cooperation:** Israel and the Haryana government signed a joint declaration in integrated water resources management and capacity building. The joint declaration was signed by Ambassador Eynat Shlein, head of Mashav, Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation, Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Irrigation and Water Resources Department, Haryana government.
 9. **5000 year old jewellery factory found in Haryana's Indus Valley site Rakhi Garhi:** The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), which has been working in Rakhi Garhi in Haryana for the last 32 years, made one of its biggest discoveries yet with the excavation of a 5000 year old jewellery making factory. Rakhi Garhi is a village and one of the oldest archaeological sites belonging to the Indus Valley Civilisation in Hisar district of Haryana.
 10. **India gets first Virtual Smart Grid Knowledge Centre in Manesar:** The Union minister for power has launched the Virtual Smart Grid Knowledge Center (Virtual SGKC) and Innovation Park. The initiative, part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav Programme, will be one of the leading Centers of Excellence globally to foster innovation, entrepreneurship and research in smart grid technologies.
 11. **Gurugram gets India's largest EV charging station:** Can charge 100 cars at once. NHEV (National Highway for Electric Vehicle) inaugurated India's largest electric vehicle (EV) charging station in Gurugram, Haryana. This charging station has been installed and operated by Alektrify. This smart EV charging station gets 100 charging points for four-wheelers, out of which 72 units are AC slow chargers while 24 units consist of DC fast chargers.
 12. **India's first heli-hub to be set up in Gurugram with many aviation facilities:** Haryana Deputy CM Dushyant Chautala announced that Gurugram will get India's 1st heli-hub with all aviation facilities. The heli-hub will be the first of its kind in India to have all facilities at one place for helicopters. The heli-hub is proposed to be built in Gurugram & would be near the metro facility along with easy connectivity to industrial areas (Noida & Bhiwadi).

BORDER DISPUTE

Dispute between Haryana and Punjab over Chandigarh

- Haryana was carved out of Punjab by the Punjab Reorganization Act of 1966. Chandigarh was handed over to Haryana, but when it was opposed, Chandigarh was made the capital of both states by giving it the status of a Union Territory.
- In respect of Chandigarh, the property was divided between Punjab and Haryana in a ratio of 60 : 40.
- On July 24, 1985, according to the agreement between the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Akali leader Longowal, the date of handing over Chandigarh to Punjab was fixed as January 26, 1986, but after some time Longowal was assassinated and this transfer could not be possible.

Dispute over Sutlej Yamuna Link (SYL) Canal

Background

1960:

- The dispute can be traced back to the **Indus Water Treaty** between India and Pakistan, allowing the former 'free and unrestricted use' of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej.

1966:

- Creation of Haryana from the old (undivided) Punjab presented the problem of giving Haryana its share of river waters.
- **For Haryana to get its share of the waters of the Sutlej and its tributary Beas**, a canal linking the Sutlej with the Yamuna was planned (SYL Canal).
- **Punjab refused to share waters with Haryana stating it was against the riparian principle** which dictates that the water of a river belongs only to the State and country or States and countries through which the river in question flows.

1981:

- Both states mutually agreed for the re-allocation of water.

1982:

- Construction of **214-km SYL was launched in Kapoori village, Punjab**.
- Agitations, protests and assassinations were carried out in protest creating the environment of terrorism in the state and making the issue of national security.

1985:

- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and then Akali Dal chief Sant signed an accord agreeing for a new tribunal to assess the water.
- The **Eradi Tribunal** headed by Supreme Court Judge V Balakrishna Eradi was set up to reassess availability and sharing of water.

1996:

- Haryana moved the **Supreme Court (SC)** seeking directions to Punjab to complete the work on the SYL.

2002 and 2004:

- SC directed Punjab to complete the work in its territory.

2004:

- Punjab Assembly passed the **Punjab Termination of Agreements Act**, terminating its water-sharing agreements and thus jeopardising the construction of SYL in Punjab.

2020:

- **SC directed the Chief Ministers of both states to negotiate and settle the SYL canal issue** at the highest political level to be mediated by the Centre.
- Punjab has asked for a tribunal for fresh time-bound assessment of the water availability.
- Punjab holds that there has been no adjudication or scientific assessment of river waters in the state till date.
- The **availability of Ravi-Beas water has also come down** from the estimated 17.17 MAF in 1981 to 13.38 MAF in 2013. A fresh tribunal would ascertain all this.

