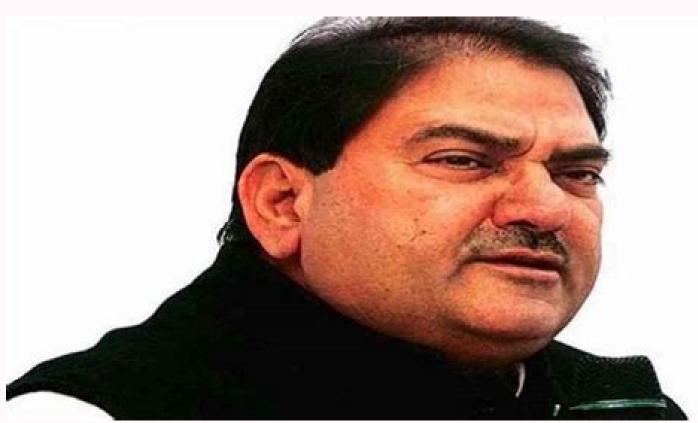
Abhay chautala song

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Tribune News Service Geetanjali Gayatri Chandigarh, August 9 Cornered by the Opposition over rampant illegal mining in the state, the Haryana Government today reaffirmed its commitment to conduct a judicial probe into the mowing down of Tauru DSP Surender Singh. It admitted that the dumper, stopped for checking by the slain officer on July 19, was indeed headed towards a stone crusher. It was for personal use, cops had claimed The dumper, stopped for checking by Tauru DSP in Nuh on July 19, was headed towards a stone crusher. It was for personal use, cops had claimed The dumper, stopped for checking by Tauru DSP in Nuh on July 19, was headed towards a stone crusher. It was for personal use, cops had claimed The dumper, stopped for checking by Tauru DSP in Nuh on July 19, was headed towards a stone crusher. It was for personal use, cops had claimed The dumper, stopped for checking by Tauru DSP in Nuh on July 19, was headed towards a stone crusher. use During a discussion on the matter in the Vidhan Sabha, Home Minister Anil Vij said the police knew about the stone crusher the dumper was headed towards. So far the police had been claiming that the dumper was used for transporting stone "for personal use". Vij refused to divulge more, saying, "Let the SIT complete the probe." He said the probe had been delayed because the Home Secretary was due to retire. CM Manohar Lal Khattar said the crackdown on stone crushers since July 19 revealed many cases of mismatch between documents were procured by some crusher owners from as far as Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Tripura. It is not feasible to get material from there," he said. Leader of Opposition Bhupinder Hooda said he had no faith in the SITs formed by the Khattar government. "Show me one such SIT that has submitted its report?" he asked. Vij said directions had been given to impound vehicles plying without registration number plates. Mines Minister Mool Chand Sharma gave a detailed reply on the number of illegal mining cases registered this showed that the government was serious about checking the menace. Earlier, INLD's Abhay Chautala alleged the government had turned a blind eye towards the growing instances of assault on officials by mining mafia. "At least 22 such cases were reported, but the mines minister termed these as stray incidents. The mafia gets encouraged every time it manages to evade action," he said. Quoting a news report by The Tribune, Congress MLA BB Batra took on the government and said a sarpanch could not be expected to check illegal mining as stated by the minister. Deputy Leader of the Congress Aftab Ahmed said locals were being harassed in the garb of checks in villages. "There is an attempt to create fear among them. Punish the guilty, but don't harass the innocent," he said. #illegal mining The state unit, which has been weakened by constant infighting over the years, is now in complete control of Congress Legislature Party's high command gave Hooda a free run by appointing his loyalist Udai Bhan the state unit president. Though the Congress tried to placate Hooda's rivals, the organisational revamp left no doubt about who was in charge of the party in Haryana. At the "Chintan Shivir", Hooda's detractors such as Randeep Singh Surjewala; Kiran Choudhry and her daughter Shruti Choudhry, who is also one of the four working presidents of the Haryana Pradesh Congress Committee (HPCC); and former state president Kumari Selja, who was replaced by Bhan, were missing. Kuldeep Bishnoi who is all set to join the BJP on Thursday was not invited to the event. Also Read |Divided Haryana Congress continues to be haunted by 'invalid' RS vote Most glaring was the absence of former Uttar Pradesh MLA Vivek Bansal, the All India Congress Committee (AICC) member in charge of Haryana. After the June 10 Rajya Sabha elections, Bansal told The Indian Express that he would "discuss it with HPCC president Udai Bhan". According to party insiders, Bansal is likely to be replaced soon by someone with close links to Hooda. "Majority of the MLAs are on his (Hooda's) side and his detractors are getting sidelined," said a senior Congress leader. "For instance, Randeep Surjewala was active in New Delhi as the party's national spokesman and has now got into the Rajya Sabha from Rajasthan. Kumari Selja was replaced by Bhan as HPCC president, while Kuldeep Bishnoi is on the verge of joining the BJP. Kiran Choudhry has Bhiwani as her stronghold but the majority of MLAs continue to be on Hooda's side." In a recent interview to The Indian Express, Bishnoi said the party was "no longer Indian National Congress". Bhan, however, dismissed reports of factionalism. By 2024 polls, you all will see that all Congress leaders shall be together." He claimed that those who did not attend the conclave had cited "personal reasons" for their absence. "Randeep Surjewala is in the US for treatment, Kumari Selja called me and cited personal reasons" for their absence. "Randeep Surjewala is in the US for treatment, Kumari Selja called me and cited personal reasons for not being able to attend today's event, and Kiran Choudhry and Shruti Choudhry had some engagements in her constituency. Several incumbent and former MLAs, and MPs are present at today's event. A few working presidents of HPCC have not been able to come due to their personal reasons." Party functionaries said lobbying for district and block president posts had also begun. Hooda loyalists and oldtimers are expected to get key positions in the party set-up, cementing his dominance. Asked about the factionalism in the party, Hooda claimed that the party was focussing on raising issues of public importance and, in the coming days, would more aggressively highlight the BJP-JJP coalition government's "failures". Also Read | Haryana Congress protests arrest of party leaders, burns Modi's effigies "People are fed up with the current government because of deteriorating law and order, unemployment, price rise, and corruption, among other reasons. We have decided that all schemes launched during the Congress's tenure, which the current government ended, will be revived once the party comes back to power. We will allot plots to economically weaker sections, increase old-age pension to Rs 6000 per month, give 300 units of electricity to consumers for free, improve the sports policy, ensure the court's verdict on the SYL Canal issue is implemented, and constitute a Commission for Scheduled Castes," said the CLP leader. Talking about Hooda's complete control of the party infrastructure in the state, Indian National Lok Dal's Ellenabad MLA Abhay Chautala said, "It is Kuldeep Bishnoi's decision if he quits the Congress and joins the BJP or not. But, it is Bhupinder Singh Hooda behind Kuldeep Bishnoi's decision if he quits the Congress and joins the BJP or not. But, it is Bhupinder Singh Hooda behind Kuldeep Bishnoi's decision if he quits the Congress. Randeep Surjewala and Kiran Choudhry will be next, all thanks to Hooda. He (Hooda) is Haryana (film). State in IndiaHaryanaState From top, left to right: Cyber City, Gurgaon, Pinjore Gardens, bronze chariot of Krishna and Arjuna at Kurukshetra, Khwaja Khizr Tomb, Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Lake in Surajkund. SealLocation of Haryana in IndiaCoordinates (Chandigarh): 30°44′N 76°47′E / 30.73°N 76.78°E / 30.73; 76.78°C oordinates: 30°44′N 76°47′E / 30.73°N 76.78°E / 30.73°N 76.7 seats) • Parliamentary constituencyRajya Sabha (5 seats)Lok Sabha (10 seats) • High CourtPunjab and Haryana High CourtPunjab and Har officialEnglishPunjabi • RegionalHaryanviAhirwatiMewatiBagri[4][5][6][7][8]GSDP (2020-21)[9] • Total ₹2.39,535 (US\$3,000)Time zoneUTC+05:30 (IST)ISO 3166 codeIN-HRVehicle registrationHR-xxHDI (2019) 0.708 [10] (High)HDI rank12thSex ratio0.9109/ of [11] Literacy83.78% Website haryana.gov.inSymbols of HaryanaEmblem for Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh. Haryana (/hʌriˈɑːnə/; Hindi: [ñəɾɪˈjɑːnɑː]) is an Indian state located in the northern part of the country. It was carved out of the former state of East Punjab on 1 November 1966 on a linguistic basis. It is ranked 21st in terms of area, with less than 1.4% (44,212 km2 or 17,070 sq mi) of India's land area.[1][12] The state capital is Chandigarh, which it shares with the neighboring state of Punjab, and the most populous city is Faridabad, which is a part of the National Capital Region. The city of Gurgaon is among India's largest financial and technology hubs. [13] Haryana has 6 administrative divisions, 22 districts, 72 sub-divisions, 93 revenue tehsils, 50 sub-tehsils, 140 community development blocks, 154 cities and towns, 7,356 villages, and 6,222 villages panchayats. [12] [14] Haryana contains 32 special economic zones (SEZs), mainly located within the industrial corridor projects connecting the National Capital Region.[12][15] Gurgaon is considered one of the major information technology and automobile hubs of India.[16][17] Haryana ranks 11th among Indian states in human development index.[10] The economy of Haryana is the 13th largest in India, with a gross state domestic product (GSDP) of ₹7.65 trillion (US\$96 billion) and has the country's 5th-highest GSDP per capita of ₹240,000 (US\$3,000).[9] Haryana has the highest unemployment rate among Indian states.[18] The state is rich in history, monuments, heritage, flora and fauna and tourism, with a well developed economy, national highways and state roads. It is bordered by Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to the north, by Rajasthan to the west and south, while river Yamuna forms its eastern border with Uttar Pradesh. Haryana state is included in the economically important National Capital Region of India for the purposes of planning and development. Etymology Anthropologists came up with the view that Haryana was known by this name because in the post- Mahabharata period here lived the Abhiras[19] who developed special skills in the art of agriculture. [20] According to Pran Nath Chopra Haryana got its name from Abhirayana-Hi skeleton is on display in the National Museum. Manuscript illustration of the Battle of Kurukshetra, which is a war described in the Indian epic poem Mahābhārata. The conflict arose from a dynastic succession struggle between two groups of cousins, the Kauravas and Pandavas, for the throne of Hastinapura in an Indian kingdom called Kuru. The villages of Rakhigarhi in Hisar district and Bhirrana in Fatehabad district are home to the largest and one of the world's oldest ancient Indus Valley Civilization sites, dated at over 9,000 years old. Evidence of paved roads, a drainage system, terracotta brick and statue production, and skilled metal working (in both bronze and precious metals) have been uncovered. According to archaeologists, Rakhigarhi may be the origin of Harappan civilisation, which arose in the Ghaggar basin in Haryana and gradually and slowly moved to the Indus Valley. [23] During the Vedic era, Haryana was the site of the Kuru Kingdom, one of India's great Mahajanapadas. The south of Haryana is the claimed location of the Vedic Brahmavarta region. [24] [better source needed] Medieval period Ancient bronze and stone idols of Jain Tirthankara were found in archaeological expeditions in Badli, Bhiwani (Ranila, Charkhi Dadri and Badhra), Dadri, Gurugram), Hansi, Hisar, Kasan, Nahad, Narnaul, Pehowa, Rewari, Rohad, Rohad Tomara dynasty ruled the south Haryana region in the 10th century, Anangpal Tomar was a prominent king among the Tomaras, [26] After the sack of Bhatner fort during the Timurid conguests of India in 1398, Timur attacked and sacked the cities of Sirsa, Fatehabad, Sunam, Kaithal and Panipat. When he reached the town of Sarsuti (Sirsa), the residents fled and were chased by a detachment of Timur's troops, with thousands of them being killed and looted by the troops. From there he travelled to Fatehabad, whose residents fled and a large number of those remaining in the town were massacred. The Ahirs resisted him at Ahruni but were defeated, with thousands being killed and many being taken prisoners while the town was burnt to ashes. From there he travelled to Tohana, whose Jat inhabitants were stated to be robbers according to Sharaf ad-Din Ali Yazdi. They tried to resist but were defeated and filed. Timur's army pursued and killed 200 Jats, while taking many more as prisoners. He then sent a detachment to chase the fleeing Jats and killed 2,000 of them while their wives and children were enslaved and their property plundered. Timur proceeded to Kaithal whose residents were "fire-worshippers" according to Yazdi, and had fled to Delhi. Next, he travelled to and subdued Tughlagpur fort and Salwan before reaching Panipat whose residents had already fled. He then marched on to Loni fort.[27][28] Portrait of Hem Chandra Vikramaditya, who fought and won across North India from the Punjab to Bengal, winning 22 straight battles.[29] Hemu claimed royal status after defeating Akbar's Mughal forces on 7 October 1556 in the Battle of Panipat is known for three seminal battles in the history of India. In the First Battle of Panipat (1526), Babur defeated the Lodis. In the Second Battle of Panipat (1556), Akbar defeated the local Harvanyi Hindu Emperor of Delhi, who belonged to Rewari, Hem Chandra Vikramaditya had earlier won 22 battles across India from Puniab to Bengal, defeating Mughals and Afghans, Hemu had defeated Akbar's forces twice at Agra and the Battle of Delhi in 1556 to become the last Hindu Emperor of India with a formal coronation at Purana Quila in Delhi on 7 October 1556. In the Third Battle of Panipat (1761), the Afghan king Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the province The state was part of the British Punjab province. The Delhi division of Punjab province formed the bulk of Haryana. Among the princely states that were located in the state were Jind, Kalsia, Loharu, Dujana and Pataudi, as well as parts of the Patiala State. Partition and aftermath During the Partition of India, the Punjab province was one of two British Indian provinces, alongside Bengal, to be partitioned between India and Pakistan. Haryana, along with other Hindu and Sikh dominated areas of Punjab province, became part of India as East Punjab state. As a result, a significant number of Hindu and Sikh refugees poured into the state from West Punjab. Gopi Chand Bhargava, who hailed from Sirsa in present-day Haryana, became the first Chief Minister of East Punjab. Formation of Haryana as a state came into existence on 1 November 1966 the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 Haryana as a state came into existence on 1 November 1966 the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 Haryana as a state came into existence on 1 November 1966 the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 Haryana as a state came into existence on 1 November 1966 the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 Haryana as a state came into existence on 1 November 1966 the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 Haryana as a state came into existence on 1 November 1966 the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 Haryana as a state came into existence on 1 November 1966 the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 Haryana as a state came into existence on 1 November 1966 the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 Haryana as a state came into existence on 1 November 1966 the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 Haryana as a state came into existence on 1 November 1966 the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 Haryana as a state came into existence on 1 November 1966 the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 Haryana as a state came into existence on 1 November 1966 the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 Haryana as a state came into existence on 1 November 1966 the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 Haryana Act, 1966 H Shah on 23 April 1966 to divide the existing state of Punjab and determine the boundaries of the new state of Haryana after consideration of the languages spoken by the people. The commission delivered its report on 31 May 1966 whereby 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 and Narwana in the Sangrur district - along with Naraingarh, Ambala and Jagadhri - were to be included. [31] The commission recommended that the tehsil of Kharar, which includes Chandigarh, the state capital of Punjab, should be a part of Haryana. However Kharar was given to Punjab. [32] The city of Chandigarh was made a union territory, serving as the capital of both Punjab and Haryana.[33] Bhagwat Dayal Sharma became the first Chief Minister of Haryana.[34] Demographics Historical populationYearPop.±% p.a.19014,623,064

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19114,174,677-1.02\%19214,255,892+0.19\%19214,255,892+0.19\%19314,559,917+0.69\%19415,272,829+1.46\%19515,673,597+0.74\%19617,590,524+2.95\%197110,036,431+2.83\%201125,351,462+1.83\%source; [35] See also: List of people from Haryana Religion Religion in Haryana (2011)[36]
  Hinduism (87.46%) Islam (7.03%) Sikhism (4.91%) Jainism (0.21%) Christianity (0.20%) Buddhism (0.03%) Others (0.18%) According to the 2011 census, of total 25,351,462 population with Muslims (7.03%) (mainly Meos) and Sikhs (4.91%) being the largest minorities
[36] Muslims are mainly found in the Nuh. Haryana has the second largest Sikh population in India after Punjab, and they mostly live in the districts adjoining Punjab, such as Sirsa, Jind, Fatehabad, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Ambala and Panchkula.[37][38] Languages of Haryana (2011)[39] Hindi (47.96%) Haryanvi (37.17%) Punjabi
(7.36%) Bagri (2.11%) Mewati (1.66%) Urdu (1.48%) Others (2.26%) The official language of Haryana is Hindi.[40] Several regional languages or dialects, often subsumed under Hindi, are spoken in the state. Predominant among them is Haryana.
Hindustani is spoken in the northeast, Bagri in the west, and Ahirwati, Mewati and Braj Bhasha in the south.[8] Punjabi is the most spoken language of Haryana for government and administrative purposes in 2010.[3] There are also many speakers of Multani and Urdu
in the state. After the state's formation, Telugu was made the state's "second language" - to be taught in schools - but it was not the "second official language" for official communication. Due to a lack of students, the language ultimately stopped being taught.[41] Tamil was made the second language in 1969 by Bansi Lal to show the state's
differences with Punjab although there were no Tamil speakers in Haryana at the time.[42] There are also some speakers of several major regional language was removed from its status.[42] There are also some speakers of several major regional language was removed from its status.[42] There are also some speakers of several major regional languages of neighbouring states or other parts of the subcontinent, like Bengali, Bhojpuri, Marwari, Mewari, and
Nepali,[43] as well as smaller communities of speakers of languages that are dispersed across larger regions, like Bauria, Bazigar, Gujari, Gade Lohar, Oadki, and Sansi.[44] Culture Music Main article: Music of Haryana Haryana has its own unique traditional folk music, folk dances, saang (folk theatre),[45] cinema,[46] belief system such as Jathera
(ancestral worship),[47][48] and arts such as Phulkari and Shisha embroidery.[48] Folk dances of Haryanavi tribes.[49] Haryanvi musical folk theatre main types are Saang, Rasa lila and Ragini. The Saang and Ragini form of theatre was
popularised by Lakhmi Chand. [49] Haryanvi folk dances and music have fast energetic movements. Three popular categories of dance are: festive-seasonal, devotional, and ceremonial-recreational, and ceremonial-recreational, devotional dances and songs are Chaupaiya, Holi, Manjira, Ras
Leela, Raginis). The ceremonial-recreational dances and songs are of following types: legendary bravery (Kissa and Ragini), ceremonial (Dhamal Dance, Ghoomar, Jhoomar (male), Khoria, Loor, and Ragini). [47] Folk music and songs Haryanvi folk
Haryanvi folk music Classical Haryanvi folk music Essical Haryanvi folk music is based on Indian classical music. [50] Hindustani classical music (50] Hindust
and festive seasonal songs (such as Teej, Holi and Phaag songs of Phalgun month near Holi).[50][51] Bravery songs are sung in high pitch.[49] Desi Haryanvi folk music, based on Raag Bhairvi, Raag Bhairvi, Raag Bhairvi, Raag Jaijaivanti, Raag Jhinjhoti and Raag Pahadi and used for celebrating
community bonhomie to sing seasonal songs, ballads, ceremonial songs (wedding, etc.) and related religious legendary tales such as Puran Bhagat. [50] [51] Relationship and songs celebrating love and life are sung in medium pitch. Ceremonial and religious songs are sung in low pitch. [49] Young girls and women usually sing entertaining and fast
 seasonal, love, relationship and friendship related songs such as Phagan (song for eponymous season/month), Katak (songs for the eponymous season/month), Samman (song
devotional Mangal Geet (auspicious songs) and ceremonial songs such as Bhajan, Bhat (wedding gift to the mother of bride or groom by her brother), Sagai, Ban (Hindu wedding retual where pre-wedding festivities starts), Kuan-Poojan (a custom that is performed to welcome the birth of a child by worshiping the well or source of drinking water).
Sanjhi and Holi festival.[49] Socially normative-cohesive impact Music and dance for Haryanvi people is a great way of demolishing societal differences as folk singers are highly esteemed and they are sought after and invited for the events, ceremonies and special occasions regardless of their caste or status. These inter-caste songs are fluid in
nature, and never personalised for any specific caste, and they are sung collectively by women from the adoption of tunes of Bollywood movie songs into Haryanvi songs. Despite this continuous fluid transforming nature
Haryanvi songs have a distinct style of their own as explained above [49] With the coming up of a strongly socio-economic metropolitan culture in the emergence of urban Gurgaon (Gurugram) Haryana is also witnessing community participation. Several landmarks across Gurgaon are decorated with public muralsrana is also witnessing community participation.
and graffiti with cultural cohesive ideologies and stand the testimony of a lived sentiment in Haryana folk.[52] Cuisine See also: North Indian cuisine features the staples of roti, saag, vegetarian sabzi and milk products such as ghee, milk, lassi
and kheer.[54] Society Haryanvi people have a concept of inclusive society involving the "36 Jātis" or communities. Castes such as Lohar, Jat, Rajput, Gurjar, Saini, Pasi, Ahirs, Ror, Mev, Charan, Bishnoi, Harijan, Aggarwal, Brahmin, Khatri and Tyagi are some of the notable of these 36 Jātis.[55][56] Geography A mustard field in Haryana, near the
state capital of Chandigarh Haryana is a landlocked state in northern India. It is between 27°39' to 30°35' N latitude and between 74°28' and 77°36' E longitude.[57] The total geographical area of the state is 4.42 m ha, which is 1.4% of the geographical area of the country.[58] The altitude of Haryana varies between 700 and 3600 ft (200 metres to
1200 metres) above sea level. [59] Haryana has only 4% (compared with national 21.85%) area under forests. [12] Karoh Peak, a 1,467-metre (4,813 ft) tall mountain peak in the Sivalik Hills range of the greater Himalayas range located near Morni Hills area of Panchkula district, is highest point in Haryana. [60][61][62][63] Most of the state sits atop
the fertile Punjab Plain, a subsection of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. Haryana[64] has 4 states and 2 union territories on its border - Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, and Chandigarh. Plains and mountains Haryana has four main geographical features.[65] The Yamuna-Ghaggar plain forming the largest part of the state is also
called Delhi doab consisting of Sutlej-Ghaggar doab (between Ghaggar river and Hakra or Drishadvati river which is the paleochannel of the holy Saraswati River) and Hakra-Yamuna doab (between Hakra river and Yamuna). The Lower
Shivalik Hills to the northeast in foothills of Himalaya The Bagar tract semi-desert dry sandy plain to the south-west. See also: Bangar and Khadir. The Aravali Range's northernmost low rise isolated non-continuous outcrops in the south Hydrography Yamuna River near the Haryana Border The Yamuna, tributary of Ganges, flows along the state's
eastern boundary.[66] Northern Haryana has several north-east to west flowing rivers originating from the Sivalik Hills of Himalayas, such as Ghaggar-Hakra (palaeochannel of vedic Drishadvati river),[68][69] Tangri river (tributary of Ghagghar),[68][69] Kaushalya river
(tributary of Ghagghar),[70] Markanda River (tributary of Ghaggar-Hakra, known as Ghaggar before the Ottu barrage and as the Hakra downstream of the barrage,[67] rises in the outer Himalayas, between the Yamuna and the Satluj and enters
the state near Pinjore in the Panchkula district, passes through Ambala and Sirsa, it reaches Bikaner in Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and runs for 460 km (290 mi) before disappearing into the deserts of Rajasthan and Rajas
swells into a raging torrent during monsoon is notorious for its devastating power, carries its surplus water on to the Sanisa Lake where the Markanda joins the Sarasuti and later the Ghaggar.[72] Southern Haryana has several south-west to east flowing seasonal rivulets originating from the Aravalli Range in and around the hills in Mewat region,
including Sahibi River[73][74][75][76] (called Najafgarh drain in Delhi),[77][78][80][81] Dohan river (tributary of Sahibi, originates at Mandoli village near Neem Ka Thana in Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan and then disappears in Mahendragarh district),[74][76] Krishnavati river (former tributary of Sahibi river, originates near Dariba and
 disappears in Mahendragarh district much before reaching Sahibi river)[74][76] and Indori river (longest tributary of Sahibi River, originates in Mahendragarh district of Rajasthan and flows to Rewari district of Haryana), these once were tributaries of the Drishadwati/Saraswati river.[82][83][84] Kaushalya Dam Major canals are Western Yamuna Canal,[85]
[86][87] Sutlej Yamuna link canal (from Sutlej river tributary of Indus),[86][87] and Indira Gandhi Canal.[88] Major dams are Kaushalya Dam in Panchkula district,[89] Hathnikund Barrage on Yamuna in Yamunanagar district,[89] Hathnikund Barrage on Yamuna in Yamunanagar district,[89] Hathnikund Barrage on Yamuna link canal (from Sutlej river tributary of Indus),[86][87] and Indira Gandhi Canal.[88] Major dams are Kaushalya Dam in Panchkula district,[89] Hathnikund Barrage on Yamuna in Yamunanagar district,[89] Hathnikund Barrage on Yamuna link canal (from Sutlej river tributary of Indus),[86][87] and Indira Gandhi Canal.[88] Major dams are Kaushalya Dam in Panchkula district,[89][90][91] Pathrala barrage on Somb river in Yamunanagar district,[89][91] ancient Anagpur
Dam near Surajkund in Faridabad district, [92][93] and Ottu barrage on Ghaggar-Hakra River in Sirsa district, [94][95][96] Major lakes are Dighal Wetland, Basai Wetland, B
Gurgram district,[104][105] Hathni Kund in Yamunanagar district,[85][90] Karna Lake at Karnal,[106] ancient Surajkund in Faridabad,[92][107][108] and Tilyar Lake in Rohtak.[109][110][111] The Haryana State Waterbody Management Board is responsible for rejuvenation of 14,000 Johads of Haryana and up to 60 lakes in National Capital Region
falling within the Haryana state.[112][113] Only hot spring of Haryana is the Sohna Sulphur Hot Spring at Sohna in Gurgaon district.[114][115] Tosham Hill range has several sacred sulphur pond of religious significance that are revered for the healing impact of sulphur, such as Pandu Teerth Kund, Surya Kund, Kukkar Kund, Gyarasia Kund or Vyas
Kund.[116] Seasonal waterfalls include Tikkar Taal twin lakes at Morni hiills, Dhosi Hill in Mahendragarh district and Pali village on outskirts of Faridabad. Climate Haryana is hot in summer at around 45 °C (113 °F) and mild in winter. The hottest months are May and June and the coldest December and January.[82] The climate is arid to semi-arid
with average rainfall of 354.5 mm. Around 29% of rainfall is received during the months from December to February as a result of the Western Disturbance. [58] Climate data for Gurgaon (1981-2010, extremes 1965-2000) Month Jan Feb Mar
Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °C (°F) 28.0(82.4) 33.5(92.3) 39.5(103.1) 44.8(112.6) 49.0(120.2) 47.5(117.5) 45.0(113.0) 41.0(105.8) 41.2(106.2) 39.3(102.7) 38.4(101.1) 32.5(90.5) 49.0(120.2) 47.5(117.5) 45.0(113.0) 41.0(105.8) 41.2(106.2) 39.3(102.7) 38.4(101.1) 32.5(90.5) 49.0(120.2) 47.5(117.5) 45.0(113.0) 41.0(105.8) 41.2(106.2) 39.3(102.7) 38.4(101.1) 32.5(90.5) 49.0(120.2) 47.5(117.5) 45.0(113.0) 41.0(105.8) 41.2(106.2) 39.3(102.7) 38.4(101.1) 32.5(90.5) 49.0(120.2) 47.5(117.5) 45.0(113.0) 41.0(105.8) 41.2(106.2) 39.3(102.7) 38.4(101.1) 32.5(90.5) 49.0(120.2) 47.5(117.5) 45.0(113.0) 41.0(105.8) 41.2(106.2) 39.3(102.7) 38.4(101.1) 32.5(90.5) 49.0(120.2) 47.5(117.5) 45.0(113.0) 41.0(105.8) 41.2(106.2) 39.3(102.7) 38.4(101.1) 32.5(90.5) 49.0(120.2) 47.5(117.5) 45.0(113.0) 41.0(105.8) 41.2(106.2) 39.3(102.7) 38.4(101.1) 32.5(90.5) 49.0(120.2) 47.5(117.5) 45.0(113.0) 41.0(105.8) 41.2(106.2) 39.3(102.7) 38.4(101.1) 32.5(90.5) 49.0(120.2) 47.5(117.5) 45.0(113.0) 41.0(105.8) 41.2(106.2) 39.3(102.7) 38.4(101.1) 32.5(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.3(102.7) 39.
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0.6 29.2 Average relative humidity (%) (at 17:30 IST) 60 50 43 27 29 42 64 70 59 47 51 57 50 Source: India Meteorological Department[117] [118] Flora and fauna State symbols of Haryana Formation day 1 November (Day of separation from Punjab) State mammal Black buck[119] State bird Black francolin State tree Peepal[119] State flower
Lotus[119] Forests Forest cover in the state in 2013 was 3.59% (1586 km2) and the Tree Cover in the state was 2.90% (1282 km2), giving a total forest and tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought under tree cover of 6.49%.[120] In 2016-17, 18,412 hectares were brought 
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. More than 450 species of birds are found here. [121][122][123] Wildlife
Watercock See also: List of National Parks & Wildlife Sanctuaries of Haryana, India Haryana has two national parks, eight wildlife sanctuaries, two wildlife sanctuaries, two wildlife sanctuaries, four animal and bird breeding centers, one deer park and three zoos, all of which are managed by the Haryana Forest Department of the Government of Haryana.[124][125]
Sultanpur National Park is a notable Park located in Gurugram District Environmental and ecological issues See also: Air pollution in India Haryana is the department responsible for the administration of environment. Areas of Haryana surrounding
Delhi NCR are the most polluted. During smog of November 2017, Air quality index of Gurgaon and Faridabad showed that the density of Fine particulates (2.5 PM diameter) was an average of 400 PM and monthly average of Haryana was 60 pm. Other sources of pollution are exhaust gases from old vehicles, stone crushers and Brick Kiln. Haryana
has 7.5 million old vehicles, of which 40% are old more polluting vehicles are Bhiwani, Bahadurgarh, Dharuhera, Hisar and Yamunanagar. [126] Administration Main article: Administrative divisions of Haryana Divisions Ten Lok Sabha constituencies in Haryana See also
List of cities in Haryana by population The state is divided into 6 revenue divisions, 5 Police Ranges and 3 Police Ranges and
Yamunanagar, Rohtak, Hisar, Panipat, Karnal, Sonepat, and Manesar[131]), 18 municipal councils and 52 municipalities. [132] Within these there are 22 districts, 72 sub-divisions, 93 tehsils, 50 sub-tehsils, 140 blocks, 154 cities and towns, 6,848 villages, 6,222 villages panchayats and numerous smaller dhanis. [14] Districts Main article: List of
districts of Haryana Divisions Districts Ambala, Kurukshetra, Panchkula, Yamuna Nagar Faridabad, Faridabad, Palwal, Nuh Gurgaon, Mahendragarh, Rewari, Hisar Fatehabad, Jind, Hisar, Sirsa, Rohtak Jhajjar, Charkhi Dadri, Rohtak, Sonipat, Bhiwani [65] Karnal Karnal, Ramina Palice force is the law
enforcement agency of Haryana. Five Police Ranges are Ambala, Hissar, Karnal, Rewari and Rohtak.[133] Three Police Commissionerates are Faridabad, Gurgaon's Sector 51.[134] The highest judicial authority in the state is the Punjab and Haryana High Court, with next higher
right of appeal to Supreme Court of India. Haryana uses an e-filing facility.[135] Governance See also: CMs, Assembly, Assembly constituencies, and Political dynasties The Common Service Centres (CSCs) have been upgraded in all districts to offer hundreds of e-services to citizens, including applications
of new water and sanitation connections, electricity bill collection, ration card member registration, result of HBSE, admit cards for board examinations, online admission forms for government colleges, long route booking of buses, admit cards for board examinations, online admission forms for government colleges, long route booking of buses, admit cards for board examinations, online admission forms for government colleges, long route booking of buses, admit cards for board examinations, online admission forms for government colleges, long route booking of buses, admit cards for board examinations, online admission forms for government colleges, long route booking of buses, admit cards for board examinations, online admission forms for government colleges, long route booking of buses, admit cards for board examinations, online admission forms for government colleges, long route booking of buses, admit cards for board examinations, online admission forms for government colleges, long route booking of buses, admit cards for board examinations, online admission forms for government colleges, long route booking of buses, admit cards for board examinations, online admission forms for government colleges, long route booking of buses, admit cards for board examinations.
implement Aadhaar-enabled birth registration in all the districts.[136] Thousands of all traditional offline state and central government services are also available 24/7 online through single unified UMANG app and portal as part of Digital India initiative.[137][138] Economy A Shopping Mall in Gurugram Main articles: Economy of Haryana, SEZs in
Haryana, HSIDC estates, Companies in Gurugram, and Tourism in Haryana Haryana's 14th placed 12.96% 2012-17 CAGR[15] estimated 2017-18 GSDP of US$95 billion[12] is split in to 52% services, 26% trade and
hospitality, 15% state and central govt employees, and 14% transport and logistics & warehousing.[12] In IT services, Gurugram ranks number 1 in India in growth rate and existing technology infrastructure, and number 2 in startup ecosystem, innovation and livability (Nov 2016).[139] Industries sector is split across 69% manufacturing, 28%
construction, 2% utilities and 1% mining.[12] In industrial manufacturing, Haryana produces India's 67% of passenger cars, 60% of tractors and industrial sectors and industrial sectors and industrial sectors and industrial sectors and 50% of tractors and 50% of tractors and industrial sectors and industrial sectors and 50% of tractors and 50% o
that are mostly spread along the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor, Amritsar Delhi Kolkata Industrial Corridor and Western Peripheral Expressway.[12] Agriculture sector of Haryana, with only less than 1.4% area of India, contributes
15% food grains to the central food security public distribution system,[12] and 7% of total national Basmati rice exports including 60% of total national Basmati rice exports. [12] Agriculture Crops Green farms in Haryana is traditionally an agrarian society of zamindars (owner-cultivator farmers). About 70% of Haryana's residents are engaged
in agriculture.[140] The Green Revolution in Haryana of the 1960s[141] combined with completion of Bhakra Dam in 1963[142] and Western Yamuna Command Network canal system in 1970s resulted in the significantly increased food grain production.[141] As a result, Haryana is self sufficient in food production and the second largest contributor
to India's central pool of food grains [143] In 2015-2016, Haryana produced the following principal crops: 13,352,000 tonne view, 4,145,000 tonne sugarcane, 993,000 tonne 
705,795 tonnes, tomato 675,384 tonnes, cauliflower 578,953 tonnes, leafy vegetables 370,646 tonnes, guard 307,793 tonnes, guard 307,
fruits 25,848 tonnes.[12] Spices production was: garlic 40,497 tonnes, fenugreek 9,348 tonnes, gladiolus 2,448,620 million, rose 1,861,160 million and other 691,300 million.[12] Medicinal plants production was: aloe
government (Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Central Sheep Breeding Farm, National Research Centre for Biotechnology, Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research and National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources) and state government
 (CCS HAU, LUVAS, Government Livestock Farm, Regional Fodder Station and Northern Region Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute) have opened several institutes for research and education. [149][150][151] Industrial sector Manufacturing See also: Automotive industry in Haryana Larsen & Toubro Office at Faridabad. The headquarters
of DLF Limited, India's largest real estate company, in Gurgaon, Haryana. Faridabad is one of the biggest industrial cities of Haryana as well as North India.[152] The city is home to large-scale MNC companies like India Yamaha Motor Pvt. Ltd., Havells India Limited, [153] [CB India Limited, Escorts Group, Indian Oil (R&D),[154] and Larsen &
Toubro (L&T).[155] Eyewear e-tailer Lenskart and healthcare startup Lybrate have their headquarters in Faridabad.[156][157] Hissar, a NCR Counter Magnet city known as steel and cotton spinning hub as well as upcoming integrated industrial aerocity and aero MRO hub at Hisar Airport,[158][159][160] is a fast developing city and the hometown of
Navin Jindal and Subhash Chandra of Zee TV fame. Savitri Jindal, Navin Jindal's mother, has been listed by Forbes as the third richest woman in the world. [161] Panipat has heavy industry, including a refinery operated by the Indian Oil Corporation, a urea manufacturing plant operated by National Fertilizers Limited and a National Thermal Power
Corporation power plant. It is known for its woven modhas or round stools.[162] Sonipat: IMT Kundli, Nathupur, Rai and Barhi are industrial areas with several Small and medium-sized enterprises, including come large ones such as Atlas cycles, E.C.E., Birla factory, OSRAM[163][164][165] Gurgaon: IMT Minesar, Dundahera and Sohna are industrial
and logistics hubs, [166][167][168] that also has National Brain Research Centre and N
state. Haryana was the first state in the country to achieve 100% rural electrification in 1970 as well as the first in the country to link all villages with all-weather roads and provide safe drinking water facilities throughout the state. [170][better source needed] Power in the state are: Renewable and non-polluting sources Hydroelectricity Bhakra-
Nangal Dam Hydroelectric Power Plant WYC Hydro Electric Station, 62.4 MW, Yamunanagar[171] Solar power stations Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear power stations Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear power stations Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear power stations Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear power stations Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear power stations Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear power stations Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear power stations Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear power stations Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear power stations Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear power stations Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear power stations Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[172] Nuclear Power Plant: being set up by HPGCL Faridabad (c.2016).[17
Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram Thermal Power Station, 600MW, Yamunanagar[171] Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Station I, 440MW[171] Panipat Thermal Power Station II, 920MW[171] Rajjor Candhi Thermal Power Station, 1200MW, Hisar[171] Services
sector Transport Admin map of Haryana with RTO codes Aviation in Haryana Roads and Highways Main article: Highways Main article: Highways in Haryana Roads and Highways, 1,801 kilometres (1,119 mi) state highways, [175] 1,395 kilometres
(867 mi) Major District Roads (MDR) and 20,344 kilometres (12,641 mi) Other District Roads (ODR) (c. December 2017).[176] A fleet of 3,864 Haryana Roadways buses covers a distance of 1.15 million km per day, and it was the first state in the country to introduce luxury video coaches.[177] Ancient Delhi Multan Road and Grand Trunk Road, South
speed link to northern Haryana with its southern districts such as Sonipat, Gurgaon, and Faridabad's connectivity with Delhi. Railway See also: Railway in Haryana, Railway stations in
Haryana, NWR history, NR history, NR history, NR history, and NCR history, and NCR history Rail network, [180] Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (72 km)[181] and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (72 km)[182] pass through Haryana is covered by five rail divisions under three rail zones. Diamond Quadrilateral High-speed rail network, [180] Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (72 km)[181] and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (72 km)[182] pass through Haryana is covered by five rail divisions under three rail zones. Diamond Quadrilateral High-speed rail network, [180] Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (72 km)[181] and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (72 km)[181] and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (72 km)[182] pass through Haryana is covered by five rail divisions under three rail zones.
Western Railway zone manages rail network in western and southern Haryana covering Bhatinda-Dabwali-Hanumangarh line, Rewari-Bhiwani-Hisar-Bathinda line, Hisar-Sadulpur line and Rewari-Bhiwani-Hisar-Bathinda line, Hisar-Sadulpur line and Rewari-Bhiwani-Hisar-Bathinda line, Hisar-Bathinda line, Hisar-Ba
 Reengas-Jaipur line, Delhi-Alwar-Jaipur line, Delhi-Alwar-Jaipur line and Loharu-Sikar line.[185] Delhi railway division of Northern Railway zone manages the rail network in north and east and central Haryana covering Delhi-Rewari line.[186][187][188][189][180] Agra railway
division of North Central Railway zone manages another very small part of the network in south-east Haryana covering Ambala-Kurukshetra line and UNESCO
World Heritage Kalka-Shimla Railway.[193] Metro Main articles: Delhi Metro and Gurgaon Metro Delhi Metro connects the national capital Delhi with NCR cities of Faridabad, Gurgaon and Bahadurgarh. Faridabad has the longest metro network in the NCR Region consisting of 11 stations and track length being 17 km.[194] Sky Way Delhi Faridabad
Skyway The Haryana and Delhi governments have constructed the 4.5-kilometre (2.8 mi) international standard Delhi Faridabad Skyway, the first of its kind in North India, to connect Delhi and Faridabad Skyway, the first of its kind in North India, to connect Delhi and Faridabad Skyway, the first of its kind in North India, to connect Delhi and Faridabad Skyway, the first of its kind in North India, to connect Delhi and Faridabad Skyway, the first of its kind in North India, to connect Delhi and Faridabad Skyway, the first of its kind in North India, to connect Delhi and Faridabad Skyway, the first of its kind in North India, to connect Delhi and Faridabad Skyway, the first of its kind in North India, to connect Delhi and Faridabad Skyway, the first of its kind in North India, to connect Delhi and Faridabad Skyway, the first of its kind in North India, to connect Delhi and Faridabad Skyway, the first of its kind in North India, to connect Delhi and Faridabad Skyway, the first of its kind in North India, to connect Delhi and Faridabad Skyway, the first of its kind in North India, to connect Delhi and Faridabad Skyway, the first of its kind in North India, to connect Delhi and Faridabad Skyway, the first of its kind in North India, 
network by which all government offices of 22 districts and 126 blocks across the state are connected with each other thus making it the first SWAN of the leading private sector players (such as Reliance Infocom, Tata Teleservices, Bharti Telecom, Idea Vodafone Essar, Aircel,
Uninor and Videocon) have operations in the state. Two biggest cities of Haryana, Faridabad and Gurgaon which are part of National Capital Region come under the local Delhi Mobile Telecommunication System. Electronic media channels include, MTV, 9XM, Star
Group, SET Max, News Time, NDTV 24x7 and Zee Group. The radio stations include All India Radio and other FM stations. Panipat, Hisar, Ambala and Rohtak are the cities in which the leading newspapers of Haryana are printed and circulated throughout Haryana, in which Dainik Bhaskar, Dainik Jagran, Punjab Kesari, The Tribune, Aaj Samaj, Hari
 Bhoomi[199] and Amar Ujala are prominent. Healthcare See also: Haryana Civil Medical Services, Teaching hospitals, and NRHM ESIC Medical mortality rate is 41 (SRS 2010-2012).[200] The state of Haryana has various Medical Services, Teaching hospitals, and NRHM ESIC Medical mortality rate is 41 (SRS 2010-2012).[200] The state of Haryana has various Medical
Colleges including Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences Rohtak, Bhagat Phool Singh Medical College in District Sonipat, ESIC Medical College in District Sonipat, ESIC Medical Sciences Rohtak, Bhagat Phool Singh Medical College in District Sonipat, ESIC Medical Sciences Rohtak, Bhagat Phool Singh Medical College in District Sonipat, ESIC Medical College in District Sonipa
trend and is 76.64 per cent as per 2011 population census. Male literacy stands at 85.38 per cent, while female literacy is at 66.67 per cent and 55.73 per cent literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent as per 2011 population census. Male literacy stands at 85.38 per cent, while female literacy is at 66.67 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 per cent. In 2001, the literac
rate in Haryana at 86.30% followed by Panchkula at 81.9 per cent and Ambala at 81.7 per cent. [202] In terms of districts, as of 2012[update] Rewari had the highest literacy was 79%, and female 67%. [203] Schools Haryana Board of School Education, established in
September 1969 and shifted to Bhiwani in 1981, conducts public examinations at middle, matriculation, and senior secondary levels twice a year. Over 700,000 candidates attend annual examinations for Haryana Open School
at senior and senior secondary levels twice a year. [204] The Haryana government provides free education to women up to the bachelor's degree level. In 2015-2016, there were nearly 20,000 schools, including 10,100 state government provides free education to women up to the bachelor's degree level. In 2015-2016, there were nearly 20,000 schools, including 10,100 state government provides free education to women up to the bachelor's degree level.
primary school, 3386 government middle school, 1,284 government middle schools, 1,284 government and private schools (200 aided, [207] and 821 unrecognised unaided private schools (208), and several hundred other central government and private schools such as Kendriya
 Vidyalaya, Indian Army Public Schools, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya and DAV schools affiliated to central government's CBSE and ICSE school boards. Universities and 1,038 colleges, [209] including 115 government colleges, 88
government-aided colleges and 96 self-finance colleges, [210] Hisar has three university of Science and Technology, Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences); several national agricultural and
veterinary research centres (National Research, [213] National Research Centre on Equines), [213] National Institute for Research centres (National Institute for Research centres (National Research Centre on Equines), [214] Northern Region Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute for Research centres (National Institute for Research, [214] Northern Region Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute for Research centres (National Institu
Medical College, Agroha.[217] Demographically, Haryana has 471,000 women and 457,000 men pursuing post-secondary school higher education. [209] Union Minister Ravi Shankar Prasad announced on 27 February 2016 that National Institute of Electronics and
 Information Technology (NIELIT) would be set up in Kurukshetra to provide computer training to youth and a Software Technology Park of India (STPI) would be set up in Panchkula's existing HSIIDC IT Park in Sector 23.[218] Hindi and English are compulsory languages in schools whereas Punjabi, Sanskrit and Urdu are chosen as optional
languages.[219] Sports See also: Stadiums in Haryana Saina Nehwal, Badminton player from Hisar, Haryana In the 2010 Commonwealth Games at Delhi, 22 out of 38 gold medals that India won came from Haryana Saina Nehwal, Badminton player from Hisar, Haryana In the 2010 Commonwealth Games at Delhi, 22 out of 38 gold medals that India won came from Haryana In the 2010 Commonwealth Games at Delhi, 22 out of 38 gold medals that India won came from Haryana In the 2010 Commonwealth Games at Delhi, 22 out of 38 gold medals that India won came from Haryana In the 2010 Commonwealth Games at Delhi, 22 out of 38 gold medals that India won came from Haryana In the 2010 Commonwealth Games at Delhi, 22 out of 38 gold medals that India won came from Haryana India won
30 gold, 22 silver and 28 bronze medals. The 1983 World Cup winning captain Kapil Dev made his domestic-cricket debut playing for Haryana. Nahar Singh Stadium was built in Faridabad in the year 1981 for international cricket. This ground has the capacity to hold around 25,000 people as spectators. [222] Tejli Sports Complex is an ultra-modern
sports complex in Yamuna Nagar. Tau Devi Lal Stadium in Gurgaon is a multi-sport complex. [223] Chief Minister of Haryana Manohar Lal Khattar announced the "Haryana Sports and Physical Fitness Policy", a policy to support 26 Olympic sports, on 12 January 2015 with the words "We will develop Haryana as the sports hub of the country." [224]
[225] Haryana is home to Haryana Gold, one of India's eight professional basketball teams which compete in the country's UBA Pro Basketball League. At the 2016 Summer Olympics, Sakshi Malik 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. Notable Badminton Player, Saina Nehwal is from Hisar in Haryana as 2 medals won in Haryana as 2 medals won in Panipat, Haryana. Wrestling is also very prominent in Haryana as 2 medals won in Panipat, Haryana.
wrestling at 2020 Tokyo Olympics were from Haryana. Notable Athlete, Ravi Dahiya, who was born in Nahri village of Sonipat District. Won Silver Medal in 2020 Tokyo Olympics for India. Bajrang Punia-Bronze Medal. Ravi Kumar,[2] is an Indian freestyle wrestler who won a silver medal at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics in the 57 kg category. Dahiya is
also a bronze medalist from 2019 World Wrestling Championships and a two-time Asian champion. See also List of Monuments in Haryana List of Potected Monuments in Haryana List of State Protected Monuments in Haryana List of Potected Monuments in Haryana List of
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 50 m [160 ft] wide and 7 m [23 ft] high built from accurately hewn quartzite blocks,---There is a passage for the egress of water at the level of the ground on the dammed side. The flat land across which you have walked is clearly caused by centuries of silt deposits in the lake that once existed behind this dam. The land around has been view heavily
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