

## FOREWORD

District Gazetteers being repositories of facts and information collected from various reliable sources, are documents of great strategic importance related to any district. These are factual accounts from the earliest times, about the life of a district and its people. Economic, social and cultural descriptions and statistics on the economic resources of the entire district, and in the context of various regions, supported by other data are presented in a District Gazetteer in appropriate historical perspective. It helps to see a unified picture of the entire district. In addition, these Gazetteers being rich sources of authentic information, help in planning the development of area under a district.

This volume is the first edition of Jhajjar district, and is the 14<sup>th</sup> publication in revised series of Haryana Gazetteers. It has been presented in a simple style with several illustrations and perspicacious language that give the reader an experience of a journey through the district Jhajjar.

I am confident that this volume will serve as an important reference book not only for administrators, planners, research scholars and journalists, but also for tourists and general public as well.

In fact, the work of compiling a 'District Gazetteer' requires deep research, painstaking study, and lots of hard-work. I feel great pleasure to record my appreciation for the remarkable work done by Sh. Vijayendra Kumar, IAS Secretary Revenue-cum-State Editor, and the team of officers/officials of the Gazetteer Organisation of the Revenue Department.

*Dhanpat Singh*

**DHANPAT SINGH, IAS**

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Chandigarh,  
16<sup>th</sup> December, 2019



## FROM THE STATE EDITOR'S DESK

The dictionary defines Gazetteer as a "geographical index", but gazetteers in India have added a new dimension to the import of the word. The story of the gazetteers in India, whether of a district, a state or of the country, is the story of the area and its people, the past and the present and provides an intelligent outline for the future.

A District Gazetteer should describe all that is worth knowing about the district. It should be an authoritative reference book for the administrator, the traveller who has a little more than a fleeting interest in the country, the public servant, the social worker, the scholar and also the man on the street. The physiography, including geology, flora, fauna and climate and the changes in the district as an administrative unit, if any, should be discussed. Historical references should be objective and based on the most recent historical research with due importance given to matters relating to economic, social, political and cultural life. The account of the people should trace the population trends through the different decades, their impact and manifestations, with concise but reliable coverage of the principal communities, religious creeds, languages and dialects, castes and tribes. The social structure, with reference to religious and social customs and manners, new reform movements, changing life-style, the economic and professional groupings, literacy and education, etc., will also have to be examined. It should cover agriculture, irrigation, fisheries, animal husbandry, mineral prospects, banking, trade and commerce, communications and local self-government. This factual treatment should embody the latest statistics. Finally, the gazetteer cannot overlook the general and revenue administration, law, order and justice, and the administrative history of the district.

The publication of this volume, which is the 14th in the instant series of Haryana District Gazetteers, has been necessitated due to the carving out of Jhajjar as a separate district in 1997. The area of Jhajjar, which was earlier a part of Rohtak district, finds detailed descriptions in the Delhi District Gazetteer 1883-84; Rohtak District Gazetteers of 1883-84 and 1910; the Statistical Tables (Part-B) of 1912 and 1936; and the Settlement Reports of 1873-79, and 1905-10 that were published during the Pre-independence era by the then Punjab Government, and the Rohtak District Gazetteer 1970 published by the Gazetteers Organisation of the Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Haryana.

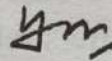
The present volume portrays an all-round panoramic picture of the historical Jhajjar district and the life of its people. The local history of the area is sought to be highlighted, with particular reference to the events of historical



importance that took place in the territory, and by including many matters of local importance which have contributed to the rich tapestry of local life. The volume traces the evolution of its outstanding features, sums up the past and the present conditions, its achievements, local issues and looks forward to the future by indicating the trends and potentialities of the various parts of the district.

The officers and officials of Gazetteers Organisation, Haryana under the able guidance of Sh. Ram Kishan Bishnoi, Joint State Editor, have left no stone unturned, in accomplishing the mission of making this publication an intellectual literature by maintaining high standards of objectivity, accuracy and reliability.

I appreciate the endeavour of the entire team and congratulate them for their brilliant effort.



**VIJAYENDRA KUMAR, IAS**

State Editor-cum-Secretary to Govt., Haryana,  
Revenue and Disaster Management Department.

Chandigarh

17<sup>th</sup> December, 2019



## PREFACE

After the attainment of Independence, the old outlook of Gazetteers of providing background information about the district and its people to the administrators has changed. The Gazetteers now are also aimed at reflecting several activities, schemes and programmes of the Government and covering all the facets of District Administration with accuracy and authenticity. With its widened scope, the Gazetteers nowadays present, within a limited range and in a readable manner, a comprehensive view of a place and its people, on the pattern laid down by the Government of India. These are thus compiled with utmost care and perfection.

The areas of Jhajjar district underwent great reshuffle, extending over hundreds of years before it emerged in present form as an administrative unit. The administration of the area was under the broader control of Rai Pithora (Prithvi Raj Chauhan-III) of Chahmana dynasty, the ruler of Delhi, and in actual control of Gobind Raj. With the defeat of Prithvi Raj in 1192 A.D., the administration of this area went into the hands of Mohammad Ghori. The Sultanate of Delhi established in 1206 A.D. depended on the support of Muslim nobles of the area on account of its nearness to Delhi. The tract was often granted in military *jagir* by the Sultans and later by the Mughal Emperors to the nobles of the court. The Jhajjar Estate came under the administration of the North-Western Provinces after it was ceded to the British by the Maratha Chief Daulat Rao Scindia through the Treaty of Surji Anjangaon signed on December 30, 1803. Until 1832, the whole area was under the Resident at Delhi but in the same year it was brought under the same regulations as the rest of North India. After breaking of Rohtak district in 1841 A.D., Bahadurgarh estate which was earlier part of Rohtak district was merged in Jhajjar estates and its administration was handed over to Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan.

After First War of Independence in 1857, Jhajjar and Rohtak districts, together with rest of Delhi and Hissar Divisions, were detached from North-Western Provinces and passed to Punjab by the Government of India vide Notification No. 606 of the 13<sup>th</sup> April, 1858. After its transfer to the Punjab, the Bahadurgarh estates were added to the Sampla tehsil, five detached villages confiscated from Nawab of Jhajjar for siding against British in events of 1857, were added to Bhiwani tehsil. Jhajjar came directly under the control of British rule and was reconstituted as a new district comprising the areas of Kannuad, Narnaul and Dadri. In 1860, its status as district was forfeited and it was annexed to Rohtak district as a tehsil. Jhajjar tehsil, as a part of Rohtak district, remained in Hissar Division until 1884. Two detached Jhajjar estates were given to Raja of Jind while several of Badli villages were transferred either to Delhi or Gurgaon. On the abolition of Hissar Division in 1884, Jhajjar was again attached to Delhi



Division. By the Notification No. 224 of 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1910, Sampla tehsil was abolished for reasons of administrative economy and its area was divided between Jhajjar and Rohtak tehsils. Jhajjar tehsil, as a part of Rohtak district, was attached to Ambala Division after separation of Delhi territory from Punjab in 1912.

After Independence, Jhajjar tehsil, as a part of Rohtak district, was annexed to Punjab in 1947, and Dujana State was merged in Jhajjar tehsil in 1948. In 1966, when Haryana was created as a separate State, Jhajjar became a sub-division of Rohtak district. Jhajjar was created as a new district with two Sub-divisions namely, Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh comprising of total 261 villages and 3 towns as on 15<sup>th</sup> July, 1997.

Jhajjar district as a part of the National Capital Region (NCR) was notified on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2005 in the Regional Plan with the horizon year 2021 which is presently in force and is making exponential progress in various sectors, namely Transport, Water, Sewerage, Solid Waste, Power, Regional Land use, etc. The NCR is a distinct federal setup having the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi as its core, and is a unique example of inter-state regional planning and development. This district, well connected with NCT Delhi, through Metro-rail, 3 railway lines, Kundali Manesar Expressway, 3 National Highways, 2 State Highways has a wide road networks of 1,977 kilometres, and is making itself 'future ready' as a part of the largest NCR of the world by the end of the third decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century with the increased induced potential for higher industrial and urban development.

The Jhajjar District Gazetteer would serve as an eloquent commentary on the political, social and economic reforms introduced after Independence, and as a factual account supported by figures and other data, of life story of the district and its people, from the earliest times.

The compilation of this volume on Jhajjar was necessitated consequent upon its creation as a separate district. The department is thus bringing out this volume which is the first District Gazetteer of Jhajjar and 14<sup>th</sup> publication in the revision series of the Haryana District Gazetteers.

My thanks are due to the Deputy Commissioner, Jhajjar, and other offices working under him that have extended whole hearted assistance and supplied the requisite information, data and photographs for compilation of this volume have earned our gratitude. My sincere thanks are also due to the Directors of the Census Operations Department, Haryana and the Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana, Commissioner (Excise, Sale Tax, Income Tax), Divisional Forest Office, Post Office, LIC, Rohtak.



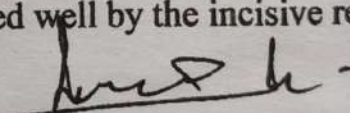
My special and sincere thanks are due to Dr. S. K. Chahal, Professor, Department of History, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra who has spared his valuable time in vetting and finalising the chapter of History for this volume.

I would like to thank the Directors of the Botanical Survey of India, the Zoological Survey of India, the India Meteorological Department, the Geological Survey of India, the Haryana Space Applications Centre (HARSAC), and all other voluntary organisations for providing information. My thanks are also due to all other Heads of Offices, at the district level, both of Central and State Government, and their subordinate staff who have been highly co-operative and arranged requisite information for this volume.

I appreciate the whole hearted efforts made by the officers, namely Sh. Raj Kumar, Editor (Retired), Smt. Rajni Gupta, Editor, Assistant Editors — Sh. Surender Kumar, Sh. Surinder Singh Sewal, Smt. Amita Arora, Sh. Rajesh Singh, and the staff of the Gazetteers Unit, who have put in concerted efforts for collecting, scrutinizing and compiling the information efficiently and expeditiously from various sources by putting in excellent and strenuous efforts, and increased the utility of the document by their valuable contributions to this volume. Shri Surinder Singh Sewal, Assistant Editor deserves special appreciation for his creativity, untiring efforts, and management skills in bringing such a voluminous manuscript of this Gazetteer to its current shape.

My thanks are also due to the Controller, Printing and Stationery Department, Haryana and all their staff for extending full co-operation in the printing of this volume.

I hope that this volume will be received well by the incisive readers.

  
**Ram Kishan Bishnoi, HSS-I**  
 Joint State Editor

Gazetteers Organisation, Haryana  
 Revenue and Disaster Management Department.

Chandigarh  
 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2020