Haryana

Advanced MCQ practice

24 original MCQs + explained answers

State GK and state-linked general studies, in one PDF.

Higher level: chronology, statements, evidence checks, data interpretation and policy applications. A bridge towards graduate-level state-service preparation.

These are original practice questions, not previous-year questions or an official mock. This focused first collection does not replace an exam-specific syllabus.

Language: English. Core focus: history, geography, heritage, governance, development, environment and institutions.

This edition emphasises stable concepts. It is not a current-affairs digest; verify changing schemes, office-holders, district boundaries and budget figures separately.

How to use this book

Attempt every item before opening the answers. Record uncertain answers and revise the explanation. One correct option per question; no official marking scheme is implied.

Research and scope - page 2
Start practice - page 3
Answers and explanations - page 11
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What the exam research tells us

1 / Foundation-level exam evidence

HSSC's CET 01/2025 document includes a policy split of 75% general subjects and 25% Haryana topics. Appendix-C covers state history, literature, geography, economy, polity, environment and culture alongside aptitude, languages and computers. Group C is at 10+2 level, with Hindi/English at matric level. This is a cited cycle-specific example. [EX1]

2 / Higher-level exam evidence

The official 7 January 2026 HCS syllabus includes Haryana economy, people, institutions and language in prelims. Mains lists languages and GS I-IV, including Haryana issues in GS I-III and ethics case studies in GS IV. These themes guide the collection; question frequency and official marking are not inferred. [EX2]

3 / Haryana coverage

Formation and shared capital; Panipat battles and regional resistance; Harappan sites and sacred traditions; landforms and alluvium; folk performance; wetlands and forests; agriculture, dairy research, textiles, services and ethics.

Format and evidence limits

All questions are original practice, not previous-year questions or an official mock. Four-option MCQs and mains word targets/10-mark guides are editorial choices. This state-focused supplement does not replace full Hindi, English, aptitude, computer, current-affairs or exam-specific preparation.

Using the three PDFs

Basic develops recall and one-step applications. Advanced adds chronology, statements, source interpretation, data and policy reasoning. Mains develops structured answers. Use the applicable official advertisement, syllabus and amendments to decide your complete study plan.

Try first - check answers later

01 / Historical chronology

Arrange chronologically: 1. Haryana formation; 2. Third Battle of Panipat; 3. First Battle of Panipat; 4. Second Battle of Panipat.

A. 3-2-4-1
B. 2-3-4-1
C. 3-4-2-1
D. 4-3-1-2

02 / Battle matching

Which set correctly matches the Panipat battles with their participants?

A. 1526 - Akbar/Hemu; 1556 - Abdali/Marathas; 1761 - Babur/Lodi
B. 1526 - Babur/Lodi; 1556 - Abdali/Marathas; 1761 - Akbar/Hemu
C. 1526 - Babur/Ibrahim Lodi; 1556 - Akbar's forces/Hemu; 1761 - Abdali/Marathas
D. 1526 - Abdali/Marathas; 1556 - Babur/Lodi; 1761 - Akbar/Hemu

03 / Statehood and institutions

Consider: 1. Haryana was formed through Punjab reorganisation. 2. Chandigarh is a Union Territory and joint capital. 3. A shared capital means Haryana and Punjab are one state. Which are correct?

A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1 and 2 only

Try first - check answers later

04 / Archaeological inference

Planned houses and drainage at Rakhigarhi most directly support which conclusion?

A. Every resident had the same wealth
B. The settlement had organised built infrastructure
C. Its political offices matched modern municipalities
D. The site was occupied only after 1966

05 / Sites and regions

Which pair is correct in the cited official sources?

A. Rakhigarhi - Faridabad; Banawali - Panipat
B. Rakhigarhi - Karnal; Banawali - Rewari
C. Rakhigarhi - Jhajjar; Banawali - Ambala
D. Rakhigarhi - Hisar; Banawali - Fatehabad

06 / Geographical matching

Which set is correct?

A. Shivalik foothills - northeast; Aravalli outliers - south; sandy Bagar - southwest
B. Shivalik foothills - south; Aravalli outliers - northeast; Bagar - glaciers
C. Shivalik foothills - southwest; Aravalli outliers - northeast; Bagar - east
D. Shivalik foothills - east coast; Aravalli outliers - north; Bagar - islands

Try first - check answers later

07 / Alluvial landforms

Consider: 1. Bangar refers to older alluvium. 2. Khadar refers to newer floodplain deposits. 3. These terms guarantee identical flood risk everywhere. Which are correct?

A. 2 and 3 only
B. 1, 2 and 3
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1 and 2 only

08 / Heritage interpretation

An exhibit associates Jyotisar with the Gita tradition. Which label best separates types of evidence?

A. Evidence that all regional sites belong to one period
B. A reason to omit all material evidence
C. A sacred traditional association, distinguished from separately dated archaeological remains
D. A precise excavation date proved by the tradition alone

09 / Culture and season

Which set correctly matches the cultural forms and instrument?

A. Saang - harvest tax; Phag - stone carving; sarangi - painting
B. Saang - folk theatre; Phag - Phalgun; sarangi - strings
C. Saang - metal casting; Phag - irrigation canal; sarangi - percussion
D. Saang - pottery; Phag - winter glacier; sarangi - wind

Try first - check answers later

10 / Wetland categories

Consider: 1. Sultanpur is a National Park and Ramsar site. 2. Bhindawas is a Wildlife Sanctuary and Ramsar site. 3. Ramsar designation makes both National Parks. Which are correct?

A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 1 and 2 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 2 and 3 only

11 / Ecological monitoring

A hypothetical wetland records fewer birds in one survey. What is the strongest next step?

A. Compare survey effort, season, water conditions and longer-term records
B. Use ticket revenue as the only ecological measure
C. Conclude immediately that all birds have permanently disappeared
D. Compare counts taken with different methods without adjustment

12 / Institutions and application

Which pairing is correct?

A. CCS HAU - Faridabad; ICAR-NDRI - Panipat
B. CCS HAU - Hisar; ICAR-NDRI - Karnal
C. CCS HAU - Karnal; ICAR-NDRI - Hisar
D. CCS HAU - Rewari; ICAR-NDRI - Sirsa

Try first - check answers later

13 / Farm diversification

A hypothetical farm switches some paddy land to another crop. Which evidence best tests livelihood improvement?

A. One demonstration plot's output as proof for every farm
B. Higher crop price alone without costs or yield
C. Net returns, water use, risks and market access over time
D. Lower water use alone as proof of higher income

14 / Textile recycling

A hypothetical Panipat unit uses more recycled fibre. Which assessment best tests environmental benefit?

A. Recycled-input share as the only measure
B. Number of products labelled green
C. Material substitution, energy, water, emissions and waste across processing
D. Transport distance alone with all other effects ignored

15 / Urban development

A hypothetical peri-urban settlement gains jobs but faces poor drainage and rising rents. Which response best evaluates development?

A. Examine work quality, services, housing costs and distribution of benefits
B. Treat job numbers as the complete welfare measure
C. Assume all households gain equally
D. Measure only land-price growth

Try first - check answers later

16 / Ethics in administration

A sports-grant assessor discovers that a close relative is an applicant. What is the best response?

A. Disclose the conflict and follow the authorised independent assessment process
B. Reject the relative automatically without applying the rules
C. Conceal the relationship if the application looks strong
D. Score the relative first to save time

17 / Weighted averages

Two hypothetical centres train 30 and 70 learners. Their completion rates are 80% and 60%. What is the overall completion rate?

A. 68%
B. 64%
C. 70%
D. 66%

18 / Rates and differences

A hypothetical village's service coverage rises from 40% to 50%. What are the percentage-point and relative increases?

A. 10 percentage points and 25%
B. 50 percentage points and 40%
C. 25 percentage points and 10%
D. 10 percentage points and 10%

Try first - check answers later

19 / Budget interpretation

A hypothetical project has original estimate 200 units, revised estimate 250 and actual expenditure 225. Which is correct?

A. Actual is 80% of revised
B. Actual is 90% of both estimates
C. Actual exceeds both estimates
D. Actual is 112.5% of original and 90% of revised

20 / Water accounting

A hypothetical system supplies 90,000 litres a day and loses 20% in distribution. At 80 litres per person, how many people can the remainder serve?

A. 720
B. 1,125
C. 1,000
D. 900

21 / Programme outcomes

A hypothetical sports scheme distributes 500 kits. Which evidence best tests improved participation?

A. Number of launch photographs
B. Kits distributed alone
C. Regular attendance, retention, access and use of facilities
D. Brand of the delivery vehicle

Try first - check answers later

22 / Data comparability

A district is split, then its earlier total is compared with only one successor district's later total. What is essential?

A. Reconstruct comparable boundaries, definitions and periods
B. Assume any fall proves economic decline
C. Remove the geographical labels
D. Use the larger total as the answer

23 / Evidence and causation

Visits to a hypothetical Haryana craft fair rise after a campaign. What follows from this fact alone?

A. The campaign caused the whole increase
B. The increase coincided with the campaign; its causal effect needs more evidence
C. Every craft worker earned more
D. Season and transport changes cannot matter

24 / Service accountability

A grievance system reports many cases closed, but residents report recurring faults. What should be examined?

A. Closure count alone
B. Verified resolution, repeat complaints and time to restore service
C. Number of staff meetings
D. Only the appearance of the dashboard

Answer key + explanations

01 / Answer C

3-4-2-1. The order is 1526, 1556, 1761 and 1966.

Evidence: H1/H2

02 / Answer C

1526 - Babur/Ibrahim Lodi; 1556 - Akbar's forces/Hemu; 1761 - Abdali/Marathas. The same battlefield hosted conflicts separated by decades and centuries. Keep participants and dates distinct.

Evidence: H2

03 / Answer D

1 and 2 only. Administrative sharing does not remove the separate identity of the two states.

Evidence: H1; original inference

04 / Answer B

The settlement had organised built infrastructure. Physical evidence supports a limited inference about settlement organisation. It does not establish every social or political detail.

Evidence: A1; original inference

Answer key + explanations

05 / Answer D

Rakhigarhi – Hisar; Banawali – Fatehabad. These are separate archaeological sites. Verify changing administrative boundaries in current official records.

Evidence: A1/A2

06 / Answer A

Shivalik foothills – northeast; Aravalli outliers – south; sandy Bagar – southwest. Haryana contains contrasting landscapes rather than one uniform plain.

Evidence: G1/G2

07 / Answer D

1 and 2 only. Landform terms help interpretation, but site elevation, river behaviour, drainage and protective works affect local flood risk.

Evidence: G1; original application

08 / Answer C

A sacred traditional association, distinguished from separately dated archaeological remains. Religious tradition and archaeological dating answer different questions and should be identified clearly.

Evidence: C1; original interpretation

Answer key + explanations

09 / Answer B

Saang - folk theatre; Phag - Phalgun; sarangi - strings. Distinct forms and instruments may interact in performance without being the same thing.

Evidence: C3/C4/C5

10 / Answer B

1 and 2 only. An international wetland designation and domestic protected-area categories are distinct.

Evidence: N1/N2/N3

11 / Answer A

Compare survey effort, season, water conditions and longer-term records. A single count can reflect ecological change, survey conditions or both. Comparable repeated evidence is needed.

Evidence: Original environmental reasoning

12 / Answer B

CCS HAU - Hisar; ICAR-NDRI - Karnal. The institutions support different but related parts of agriculture and dairy research.

Evidence: E1/E2

Answer key + explanations

13 / Answer C

Net returns, water use, risks and market access over time. Resource savings and income gains are different outcomes; both require evidence.

Evidence: Original agricultural application

14 / Answer C

Material substitution, energy, water, emissions and waste across processing. A single input measure does not capture the full environmental balance.

Evidence: E3 for context; original appraisal

15 / Answer A

Examine work quality, services, housing costs and distribution of benefits. Economic activity can grow alongside unequal access and higher living costs.

Evidence: Original development scenario

16 / Answer A

Disclose the conflict and follow the authorised independent assessment process. Transparency and an impartial process address both actual and perceived conflicts. Applicable rules determine the procedure.

Evidence: Original ethics scenario

Answer key + explanations

17 / Answer D

66%. Completed learners = 24 + 42 = 66 out of 100. Weight by enrolment.

Evidence: Original calculation

18 / Answer A

10 percentage points and 25%. Difference = 10 points; relative rise = 10 / 40 x 100 = 25%.

Evidence: Original calculation

19 / Answer D

Actual is 112.5% of original and 90% of revised. 225 / 200 x 100 = 112.5%; 225 / 250 x 100 = 90%.

Evidence: Original calculation

20 / Answer D

900. Usable supply = 90,000 x 0.8 = 72,000 litres; 72,000 / 80 = 900.

Evidence: Original calculation

Answer key + explanations

21 / Answer C

Regular attendance, retention, access and use of facilities. Distribution is an output; continuing participation is closer to the intended outcome.

Evidence: Original evaluation question

22 / Answer A

Reconstruct comparable boundaries, definitions and periods. Administrative change alters the unit measured and may create a misleading trend.

Evidence: Original statistical reasoning

23 / Answer B

The increase coincided with the campaign; its causal effect needs more evidence. Compare conditions and other influences before attributing the entire change to one intervention.

Evidence: Original evidence-interpretation question

24 / Answer B

Verified resolution, repeat complaints and time to restore service. Administrative closure and effective resolution are different measures.

Evidence: Original governance application

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 28 October 2026.

EX1 / HSSC CET 01/2025: policy p28; Appendix-C p36 (PDF pages)

hssc.gov.in

EX2 / Haryana Personnel Department: HCS syllabus, 7 January 2026

csharyana.gov.in

H1 / Haryana Vidhan Sabha: reorganisation and joint capital

haryanaassembly.gov.in

H2 / Panipat district: three battles and historical chronology

panipat.gov.in

H3 / Haryana Information Department: Rao Tula Ram and 1857

prms.prharyana.gov.in

G1 / Government of Haryana: physical geography and alluvial landforms

www.haryana.gov.in

G2 / Haryana Wildlife Department: regional landscapes

wildlife.haryanaforest.gov.in

A1 / Haryana Tourism: Harappan settlement at Rakhigarhi

haryanatourism.gov.in

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Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 28 October 2026.

A2 / Haryana Archaeology: excavations at Banawali and Rakhigarhi

archaeology.haryana.gov.in

C1 / Kurukshetra district: Jyotisar and its sacred association

kurukshetra.gov.in

C2 / Haryana Tourism: Surajkund and Faridabad

haryanatourism.gov.in

C3 / Haryana Art and Cultural Affairs: Phag and dance traditions

artandculturalaffairshry.gov.in

C4 / Haryana Art and Cultural Affairs: music and instruments

artandculturalaffairshry.gov.in

C5 / Kaithal district: Saang folk theatre and cultural heritage

kaithal.gov.in

N1 / Haryana Wildlife Department: Sultanpur National Park

wildlife.haryanaforest.gov.in

N2 / Jhajjar district: Bhindawas bird sanctuary

jhajjar.nic.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 28 October 2026.

N3 / Convention on Wetlands: Sultanpur and Bhindawas Ramsar listing

www.ramsar.org

N4 / Haryana Wildlife Department: Kalesar National Park

wildlife.haryanaforest.gov.in

E1 / CCS Haryana Agricultural University: Hisar

www.hau.ac.in

E2 / ICAR-National Dairy Research Institute: Karnal

www.ndri.res.in

E3 / Panipat district: textiles, carpets and handlooms

panipat.gov.in

E4 / Kaithal district: agriculture and crop seasons

kaithal.gov.in

Read sources in context

Formation dates, physical features and historical associations are separated from current statistics. Verify changing administrative boundaries, office-holders, schemes and recruitment instructions separately. Sacred associations are identified as tradition rather than archaeological dating.

Ramsar recognition and domestic protected-area categories are distinct. Numerical figures and administrative situations are invented practice exercises. Model answers and self-assessment guides are editorial suggestions, not official keys.