Haryana

Basic MCQ practice

40 original MCQs + explained answers

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

Foundation level: direct recall, simple concepts and one-step applications. Useful for building the state-GK component of entry-level recruitment 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 13
Source register - page 21

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 / State formation

Haryana became a separate state on which date?

A. 1 May 1960
B. 1 November 1966
C. 15 August 1947
D. 26 January 1950

02 / State reorganisation

Which law provided for the creation of Haryana?

A. Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966
B. States Reorganisation Act, 1956 alone
C. Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960
D. Government of India Act, 1935

03 / Capital

Which city serves as Haryana's capital?

A. Gurugram
B. Faridabad
C. Chandigarh
D. Hisar

04 / Shared capital

Haryana shares its capital with which state?

A. Rajasthan
B. Uttarakhand
C. Punjab
D. Uttar Pradesh

Try first - check answers later

05 / River geography

Which river is a major feature along Haryana's eastern side?

A. Yamuna
B. Kaveri
C. Tapi
D. Narmada

06 / Physical geography

Which hills are associated with northeastern Haryana?

A. Cardamom Hills
B. Nilgiri Hills
C. Khasi Hills
D. Shivalik Hills

07 / Physical geography

Which range has outliers in southern Haryana?

A. Aravalli Range
B. Himalayan Greater Range
C. Patkai Range
D. Eastern Ghats

08 / Regional landscapes

The Bagar region of Haryana is especially associated with which landform?

A. Volcanic craters
B. Coral islands
C. Permanent glaciers
D. Sandy plains and dunes

Try first - check answers later

09 / Alluvial landforms

Khadar commonly refers to which kind of alluvium?

A. Glacial ice deposits
B. Newer floodplain alluvium
C. Older elevated alluvium
D. Solid basalt only

10 / Alluvial landforms

Bangar commonly refers to which kind of alluvium?

A. Fresh lava
B. Only present river-channel sand
C. Coral limestone
D. Older alluvium

11 / Panipat chronology

The First Battle of Panipat was fought in which year?

A. 1761
B. 1857
C. 1556
D. 1526

12 / First Battle of Panipat

Which pair fought the First Battle of Panipat?

A. Sher Shah and Humayun
B. Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas
C. Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
D. Akbar and Hemu

Try first - check answers later

13 / Second Battle of Panipat

The Second Battle of Panipat was fought in which year?

A. 1764
B. 1556
C. 1757
D. 1526

14 / Third Battle of Panipat

The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in which year?

A. 1857
B. 1757
C. 1761
D. 1707

15 / Archaeology

Rakhigarhi is associated with which civilisation?

A. Mayan civilisation
B. Inca civilisation
C. Harappan civilisation
D. Roman civilisation

16 / Archaeological geography

Rakhigarhi is located in which district in the cited official sources?

A. Karnal
B. Ambala
C. Hisar
D. Rewari

Try first - check answers later

17 / Archaeological sites

Banawali is associated with which district in the cited official sources?

A. Gurugram
B. Fatehabad
C. Panipat
D. Faridabad

18 / Ancient urban life

Which feature has been reported from the Harappan settlement at Rakhigarhi?

A. Modern concrete flyovers
B. Printing presses
C. Railway platforms
D. Planned houses and drainage

19 / Sacred geography

In religious tradition, Jyotisar is associated with which text's teaching?

A. Rajatarangini
B. Ain-i-Akbari
C. Arthashastra
D. Bhagavad Gita

20 / Resistance to colonial rule

Rao Tula Ram is especially associated with which uprising?

A. The uprising of 1857
B. The uprising of 1806 at Vellore
C. The revolt of 1942 alone
D. The Indigo revolt in Bengal alone

Try first - check answers later

21 / Craft-fair geography

Surajkund, associated with the crafts fair, is in which district?

A. Jind
B. Faridabad
C. Kaithal
D. Sirsa

22 / Performing arts

Saang or Swang is associated with which cultural form?

A. A mineral ore
B. Folk theatre and performance
C. A textile fibre
D. A type of river dam

23 / Seasonal traditions

Phag dance is associated with which month?

A. Phalgun
B. Shravana only
C. Kartik only
D. Pausha only

24 / Musical instruments

Which of these is a string instrument used in Haryana's folk music?

A. Bansuri
B. Dholak
C. Sarangi
D. Matka used as percussion

Try first - check answers later

25 / Protected areas

Sultanpur National Park is located in which district?

A. Gurugram
B. Sirsa
C. Hisar
D. Kaithal

26 / Wetland geography

Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary is associated with which district?

A. Jhajjar
B. Ambala
C. Kurukshetra
D. Panchkula

27 / Wetland recognition

Sultanpur and Bhindawas are recognised under which international convention?

A. Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations
B. Ramsar Convention
C. Basel Convention
D. Montreal Protocol

28 / Forest landscapes

Kalesar National Park is associated with which district?

A. Yamunanagar
B. Rohtak
C. Charkhi Dadri
D. Rewari

Try first - check answers later

29 / Agricultural institutions

Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University is located in which city?

A. Panipat
B. Sonipat
C. Hisar
D. Ambala

30 / Dairy institutions

ICAR-National Dairy Research Institute is located in which city?

A. Karnal
B. Palwal
C. Jind
D. Narnaul

31 / Industry

Panipat is especially associated with which industry?

A. Textiles, carpets and handloom products
B. Deep-sea fishing
C. Coffee plantations
D. Tea processing

32 / Crop seasons

Wheat in Haryana is mainly associated with which crop season?

A. Only the monsoon sowing season
B. Rabi
C. Kharif only
D. A perennial orchard cycle

Try first - check answers later

33 / Crop seasons

Paddy cultivation in Haryana is mainly associated with which season?

A. A perennial orchard cycle
B. Rabi only
C. Only the coldest winter months
D. Kharif

34 / Agricultural concepts

What does crop diversification mean?

A. Using more water regardless of crop
B. Broadening or changing the crop mix
C. Selling all farm tools
D. Growing only one crop forever

35 / Economic sectors

Producing raw milk on a farm belongs mainly to which sector?

A. Secondary manufacturing
B. Tertiary services
C. Public administration
D. Primary

36 / Economic sectors

Weaving cloth in a manufacturing unit belongs mainly to which sector?

A. Primary extraction
B. Subsistence grazing
C. Secondary
D. Tertiary tourism

Try first - check answers later

37 / Numerical ability

A hypothetical dairy collects 450 litres in the morning and 350 litres in the evening. What is the total?

A. 850 litres
B. 900 litres
C. 750 litres
D. 800 litres

38 / Numerical ability

A hypothetical training centre has 160 enrolled learners; 120 attend. What is the attendance percentage?

A. 90%
B. 60%
C. 80%
D. 75%

39 / Computer basics

Which is an input device?

A. Monitor
B. Speaker
C. Keyboard
D. Projector

40 / Exam preparation

Which source should determine the pattern of a particular Haryana recruitment examination?

A. An undated message
B. The applicable official advertisement, syllabus and amendments
C. This practice collection alone
D. Another state's old pattern

Answer key + explanations

01 / Answer B

1 November 1966. Haryana was formed on 1 November 1966.

Evidence: H1

02 / Answer A

Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. The 1966 Punjab reorganisation created Haryana as a separate state.

Evidence: H1

03 / Answer C

Chandigarh. Chandigarh is a Union Territory and the joint capital of Haryana and Punjab.

Evidence: H1

04 / Answer C

Punjab. The joint capital arrangement concerns Chandigarh.

Evidence: H1

05 / Answer A

Yamuna. The Yamuna floodplains form an important part of the state's eastern geography.

Evidence: G2

Answer key + explanations

06 / Answer D

Shivalik Hills. The state's landscape includes Shivalik foothills in the north and northeast.

Evidence: G2

07 / Answer A

Aravalli Range. Aravalli outliers contrast with the state's extensive plains.

Evidence: G1/G2

08 / Answer D

Sandy plains and dunes. The sandy southwestern tract is commonly described as Bagar.

Evidence: G1

09 / Answer B

Newer floodplain alluvium. The term is used for low-lying, more recent river deposits.

Evidence: G1

10 / Answer D

Older alluvium. Distinguish older Bangar surfaces from newer floodplain deposits.

Evidence: G1

Answer key + explanations

11 / Answer D

1526. The first of the three famous battles took place in 1526.

Evidence: H2

12 / Answer C

Babur and Ibrahim Lodi. Babur defeated the Lodi ruler in 1526.

Evidence: H2

13 / Answer B

1556. The battle involved Hemu and the Mughal forces of Akbar.

Evidence: H2

14 / Answer C

1761. It involved Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas.

Evidence: H2

15 / Answer C

Harappan civilisation. Excavations have revealed Harappan settlement remains.

Evidence: A1

Answer key + explanations

16 / Answer C

Hisar. The official archaeology and culture sources place it in Hisar.

Evidence: A1

17 / Answer B

Fatehabad. Banawali is an important archaeological site in Fatehabad.

Evidence: A2

18 / Answer D

Planned houses and drainage. The tourism department describes mud-brick and burnt-brick houses with drainage.

Evidence: A1

19 / Answer D

Bhagavad Gita. The association belongs to the sacred traditions of Kurukshetra; it is not an archaeological dating claim.

Evidence: C1

20 / Answer A

The uprising of 1857. His role in the resistance of 1857 is remembered in Haryana.

Evidence: H3

Answer key + explanations

21 / Answer B

Faridabad. The Haryana Tourism page places Surajkund in Faridabad.

Evidence: C2

22 / Answer B

Folk theatre and performance. Saang uses dramatic performance, music and storytelling.

Evidence: C5

23 / Answer A

Phalgun. The cultural affairs department associates the dance with Phalgun.

Evidence: C3

24 / Answer C

Sarangi. Sarangi is a string instrument; the other options are percussion or wind instruments.

Evidence: C4

25 / Answer A

Gurugram. Sultanpur is an important wetland and bird habitat.

Evidence: N1

Answer key + explanations

26 / Answer A

Jhajjar. The district and wildlife sources identify Bhindawas in Jhajjar.

Evidence: N2

27 / Answer B

Ramsar Convention. The recognition concerns wetlands of international importance.

Evidence: N3

28 / Answer A

Yamunanagar. Kalesar lies in the Shivalik foothill setting of Yamunanagar.

Evidence: N4

29 / Answer C

Hisar. The university is commonly referred to as CCS HAU, Hisar.

Evidence: E1

30 / Answer A

Karnal. NDRI is a major dairy-research institution at Karnal.

Evidence: E2

Answer key + explanations

31 / Answer A

Textiles, carpets and handloom products. These are established industrial associations, not current production-share estimates.

Evidence: E3

32 / Answer B

Rabi. Wheat is a major winter-season crop.

Evidence: E4

33 / Answer D

Kharif. Paddy is an important monsoon-season crop.

Evidence: E4

34 / Answer B

Broadening or changing the crop mix. A diversified mix may spread risk, but suitability depends on resources and markets.

Evidence: Original agricultural concept

35 / Answer D

Primary. Animal husbandry is a primary activity; processing is a separate activity.

Evidence: Original economic concept

Answer key + explanations

36 / Answer C

Secondary. Manufacturing transforms inputs into products.

Evidence: Original economic concept

37 / Answer D

800 litres. 450 + 350 = 800 litres.

Evidence: Original calculation

38 / Answer D

75%. 120 / 160 x 100 = 75%.

Evidence: Original calculation

39 / Answer C

Keyboard. A keyboard sends data and commands into a computer.

Evidence: Original computer-literacy concept

40 / Answer B

The applicable official advertisement, syllabus and amendments. The correct post, examination stage and recruitment cycle matter.

Evidence: EX1/EX2

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

Source register

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.