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HPSC – HCS

(HARYANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION)

PRELIMS AND MAINS EXAM



Part – 1

General Knowledge of Haryana (GK)

PREFACE

Dear Aspirants, Presented Notes "HPSC - CSE (PRE + MAINS)" have been prepared by a team of teachers, colleagues and toppers who are expert in various subjects. These notes will help the Aspirants to the fullest extent possible in the examination of Haryana Civil Services conducted by the "HARYANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (HPSC)."

Finally, despite careful efforts, there may be chances of some shortcomings and errors in the notes / So your suggestions are cordially invited in Infusion notes.

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General Knowledge Of Haryana (GK)

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Geography of Haryana

Chapter - 1

The Origin of Haryana State

Origin of the word - The word "Haryana" originally comes from Hari (The Hindu God Vishnu) and ayana (home), means "The Abode of God." Some scholars have linked the word Haryana to "Hari" (Lord Indra) and King Harishchandra.

- According to some scholars, the word Haryana originated from the fact that in ancient times this area was surrounded by forests and robbers used to loot the goods of passersby. The word Haryana is derived from the word "harna", meaning "to loot".
- According to Pran Nath Chopra, the name of Haryana, "Hariyana," comes from the words "Abhirayana" or "Ahirayana." In the Rigveda, Haryana is referred to as "Raj Hariyana."
- According to Pran Nath Chopra, Haryana evolved as a word from Ābhirāyana (from ābhira and ayana "path, way") to Ahirāyana to Hariyānā (Haryana). Anthropologists came up with the view that Haryana was known by this name because in the post-Mahabharata period, the Ābhiras live here, who developed special skills in the art of agriculture.
- Some scholars believe that in ancient times this region was called 'Haridhanyaka', which gradually became Haryana. Dharanidhar writes in his book 'Akhand Prakash' that this word is derived from 'Haribanka'.
- The Haryana region was under Mughal rule before 1756-57.
- The Marathas had completely captured Haryana in 1756-57.
- **Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803):-** General Lake was responsible for the expansion of the British Empire in North India. Under this policy, General Lake captured the Aligarh, Delhi, Bharatpur, and Laswadi region of Agra in North India.
- **The Battle of Laswadi (Agra)** was fought between Maratha general Daulat Rao Scindia and British General Lake in 1803. The Marathas were defeated in this battle. Following this defeat, the

Marathas signed the Treaty of Surji Anjan village with the British.

- Under the Treaty of Surjyanjan village (30th December 1803), the British snatched the Haryana region from the Marathas and incorporated it into the British Empire. In other words, on December 30, 1803, the Haryana region came under British rule.
- **1809-10:** The British gained complete control over Haryana.
- **1819:** The British divided Haryana into three regions:-
 1. **Northern Region:** Panipat, Sonipat, Hansi, Hisar, Rohtak
 2. **Central Region:** Delhi
 3. **Southern Region:** Gurugram, Rewari, Nuh, Hathin, Hodal, Sohna.
- In 1833-34, the East India Company formed the "North-Western Provinces".
- Agra was made the capital of this North-Western Provinces.
- This North-Western Provinces was divided into six divisions, one of which was the Delhi Division.
- The Delhi Division included five districts - Panipat, Rohtak, Hisar, Gurugram, and Delhi.
- During the 1857 rebellion, the people of Haryana actively supported the revolutionaries. Due to their participation, Haryana was merged with Punjab in 1858 under the Act of 1858.
- The Punjab Administration Report for 1892-93 was presented in 1893. The report stated that "there are many differences between the people of Haryana and Punjab in every sphere."
- **Demand of Separate Haryana state**
 - **First,** in 1923, Swami Satyanand raised the demand from Lahore that Haryana should be separated from Punjab and established as a separate state.
 - **Second,** in 1925, Haryana Pirsada Mohammad Hussain raised the demand at the All India Muslim League's Delhi session to separate Haryana from Punjab and include it in Delhi.
 - In 1928, a Sarvadal Sammelan (All-Party Conference) was held in Delhi where it was suggested to include Haryana in Delhi.
 - In the Nehru Report presented in 1929 AD, Motilal Nehru also advocated about separating Haryana from Punjab and establishing it as a separate state.

- In 1932, **Deenbandhu Gupta** raised a separate demand for Haryana, which was supported by **Mahatma Gandhi, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Chaudhary Chhoturam, and Aruna Asaf Ali**.
- In 1946, Congress, through its immediate president **Pattabhi Sitaramayya**, also supported the demand for separating Haryana from Punjab.
- After India's independence, in 1949 **Gopichand Bhargava** was appointed as the first **Chief Minister of Punjab**.
- In 1948, **Master Tara Singh** raised the demand for a **Sikh state** through a letter called "**Ajit**".

Sachar Formula:

- In 1949, **Bhim Sen Sachar**, who became the second Chief Minister of Punjab, implemented the Sachar Formula (October 2, 1949), under which **Punjab was divided into two parts:**
 - The Hindi-speaking region
 - The Punjabi-speaking region.
1. **Punjab speaking region:-** The part left apart from the Hindi speaking region.
 2. **Hindi speaking region:-** Hisar, Rohtak, Gurugram, Karnal, Ambala (Ambala, Jagadhri, Narayangarh tehsils), Mahendragarh, Kohistan, (now in Patiala district), Sangrur (Jind, Narwana tehsils), Shimla and Kangra etc. areas are included.
- People rejected the Sachar Formula.

State Reorganization Commission / Fazal Ali Commission 1953

- For the reorganization of the state, in 1953 AD, the State Reorganization Commission was formed under the **chairmanship of Fazal Ali**, which had 3 members.
 1. Fazal Ali President
 2. H.N. Kunzru
 3. H.M. Panikar
 Because it was formed under the chairmanship of Fazal, it is also called Fazal Ali Commission.

State Reorganization Act Report 1956

- The report stated that forming a separate state based on language would not end the linguistic disputes and would be detrimental to both the languages involved.
- Due to this reasoning, the State Reorganization Act of 1956 rejected the demand for a separate state of Haryana.

Regional Formula (24 July 1956)

On the recommendations of the Punjab Government, the then President Dr. Rajendra Prasad implemented this formula on 24 July 1956.

The following provisions were made under it-

1. Under this, Punjab was divided into two parts -
 - **Hindi region** - Gurugram, Rohtak, Hisar, Karnal, Mahendragarh Nakhana and Jind tehsil, Narayangarh, Jagadhri, Shimla, Kangra areas are included under this.
 - **Punjabi region** - includes the rest of Punjab.
2. Punjab declared a bilingual state under the regional formula.
3. According to the regional formula, the Legislative Assembly and Governor of both the states will be the same.
4. Complete security will be provided to the minorities of both the areas.
5. Cooperation assured for the advancement of all local languages.

In 1956, **Pratap Singh Kairon** became the Chief Minister of Punjab. In 1957, he made **Punjabi compulsory** in Haryana. Some people, like the **Jan Sangh Party** and **Arya Samaj**, opposed making Punjabi compulsory. They also ended the regional formula.

NOTE :-

1. Under the **chairmanship of Fazal Ali**, the Border Commission came to Haryana for the first time in 1955. The **Border Commission** came to Rohtak for the first time in 1955.
2. The "**Hindi Satyagraha Movement**" commenced in Haryana in 1957. This movement aimed to promote Hindi as the official language of the state. The movement had a significant impact, **particularly** in the districts of **Rohtak and Hisar**.
3. After rejecting the regional formula in 1957, Hindi Regional Committee was formed in Haryana.
4. **Balwant Rai Tayal** was made the president of Hindi Regional Committee.
5. After the **cancellation of the regional formula**, in 1960, **Tarasingh** started a movement for the demand of separate state Haryana. Then Punjab **Chief Minister Pratap Singh Kairon** got Tarasingh arrested and put in jail.
6. After Tara Singh went to jail, this **movement** was led by **Fateh Singh** (President of Janata Dal)

7. The movement had to be postponed due to the India-China war in 1962.
8. Pratap Singh Kairon and Nehru ji died in 1964.
9. After his death in 1964, Fateh Singh started the movement again.
10. On **23 September 1965**, India's Home Minister **Gulzari Lal Nanda** announced the formation of **parliamentary committee**.
11. "**Parliamentary Committee**" was formed under the chairmanship of **Sardar Hukam Singh**.
12. On **March 3, 1966**, **Devi Lal** demanded the formation of Haryana as soon as possible through "**Haryana Sangharsh Samiti**".

J.C. Shah Commission / Border Commission :-

On the recommendations of Hukam Singh, the Border Commission was formed on 23 April 1966 under the chairmanship of J.C. Shah. It included 3 members.

1. J.C. Shah (Chairman)
2. S K Dutt
3. M.M. Philip

NOTE:- Khard tehsil was included in Punjab only on the recommendation of SK Dutt.

- On 31 May 1966, Shah Commission presented its report.
- **Haryana state was formed on 1 November 1966** under the "**Punjab Reorganization Act**" on the recommendations of the Boundary Commission.

Important Facts

1. **Haryana state was formed on 1st November 1966.**
2. At the time of Haryana's formation, it had 7 districts. The **largest district** was **Hisar**, and the **smallest** was **Jind**.
3. During the formation of Haryana, **Indira Gandhi** was the **Prime Minister** of India.
4. During the formation of Haryana, **Dr. Sarvpalli Radhakrishnan** was the **President** of India.
5. The **first Chief Minister** of Haryana was **Bhagwat Dayal Sharma** (Beri Jhajjar). Bhagwat Dayal Sharma also served as the Governor of Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.
6. **Shri Dharamveer** was appointed as the **first Governor of Haryana**.

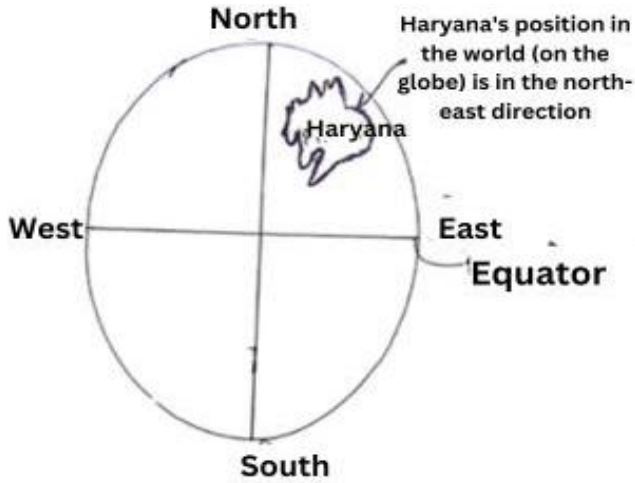
Summary

- Haryana was under Marathas rule in 1756-57.
- Haryana came under the British rule in 1803.
- Haryana came completely under the British rule in 1809-10.
- Haryana was divided into three parts in 1819.
- In 1833-34 it was merged into the North-Western Province.
- Haryana was merged into Punjab in 1858.
- Punjab Administration Report presented in 1892-93.
- Swami Satyanand at first raised the demand for separate Haryana in 1923.
- In 1948, Tarasingh raised the demand for a separate Sikh state.
- Sachar formula came into force on 2 October 1949.
- Fazal Ali Commission (State Reorganization Commission) was formed in 1953.
- Regional formula came into effect on 24 July 1956.
- On 23 September 1956, it was announced to form a parliamentary committee.
- JC Shah Commission (Border Commission) was formed on 23 April 1966.
- On 31 May 1966, Shah Commission presented its report.
- Haryana state was formed on 1 November 1966.

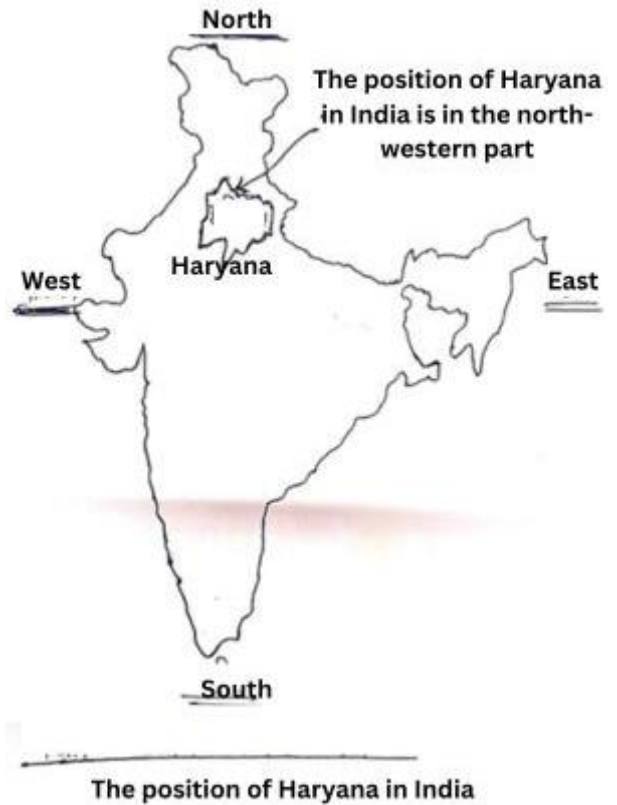
Chapter - 2

Geographical location and expansion of Haryana

Haryana is a state located in North India. There are Shivalik hills in its north-eastern part and Aravalli hills in the south and large flat plains in the middle, which reveal geographical diversity.



Haryana's position in the world



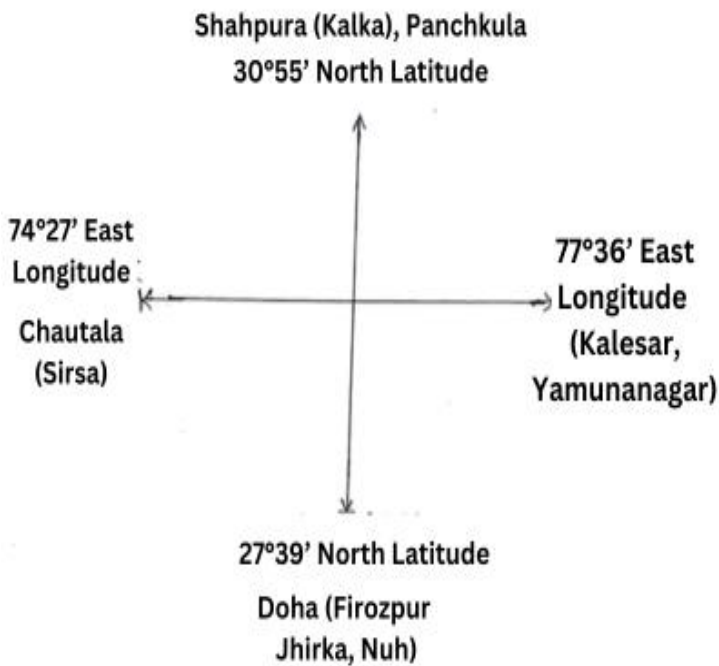
Haryana State Map



Haryana is bordered by five states and two union territories:

- **North:** Himachal Pradesh
- **Southwest:** Rajasthan
- **East:** Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Delhi
- **Northwest:** Punjab and Chandigarh
- **Delhi and Chandigarh** are two union territories.

- Haryana shares its border with **Rajasthan** for the **longest distance (1262 km)** and the **shortest with Uttarakhand (12 km)** in the northeast.
- The **Shivalik hills** are located in the **North-East**, the **Aravalli hills** in the **South**, the **Rajasthan desert** in the **South**, the **Yamuna river** in the **East**, and the **Rajasthan desert** in the **South-West**.



Haryana is located about 300 miles north of the Tropic of Cancer.

- **Latitudinal extension** is from 27°39' north latitude to 30°55' north latitude.
- **Longitudinal extension** is from 74°27' East longitude to 77°36' East longitude.
- The **area** of this state is 44,212 square km, which is 1.34% of the total area of India.
- **Latitudinal Spread:** Haryana extends between 30° 16' and 30° 35' North latitudes.
- **Longitudinal Spread:** Haryana extends between 74° 28' and 77° 36' East longitudes.
- **North-South Length:** Haryana's length from north to south is 363.31 kilometers (225.73 miles).
- **29° North Latitude:** The 29° North latitude line passes through the headquarters of Sonapat district.
- The 30° North latitude line passes through the Kurukshetra district headquarters.
- The 75° East longitude line passes through the Sirsa district of Haryana.
- The 77° East longitude line passes through 8 districts of Haryana, which are the most in the state. These districts are Panchkula, Ambala, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Gurugram, and Nuh.
- The 29° North latitude line and the 77° East longitude line intersect each other in Sonapat district.

- **5 big and small districts of the state in terms of area.**

Districts with largest area	
District	Area
Sirsa	4,277
Hisar	3,983
Bhiwani	3,352
Jind	2,702
Fatehabad	2,538

Districts with minimum area	
District	Area (sq. km)
Faridabad	741
Panchkula	898
Gurugram	1,258
Panipat	1,268
Palwal	1,359

- **Shape:** Haryana is shaped like an irregular quadrilateral.
- **Districts:** At the time of its formation on November 1, 1966, Haryana had 7 districts. However, there are currently 22 districts in Haryana.
- **Largest and Smallest Districts:** Sirsa is the largest district in Haryana, while Faridabad is the smallest.
- **Faridabad** is 6 times smaller than Sirsa.
- **Two districts of Haryana, Rohtak and Dadri, do not share border with any other state.**
- **The district with the most neighboring districts-**
 1. **Jind** shares a border with seven districts.
 2. **Rohtak** shares a border with six districts.
- **Districts with the least neighboring districts - Sirsa and Panchkula.**
- **Yamunanagar:** The only district in Haryana that borders three states (Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh).
- **Districts bordering two states:**
 1. **Panchkula:** Borders Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, and Chandigarh.
 2. **Sirsa:** Borders Punjab and Rajasthan.
 3. **Nuh:** Borders Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
 4. **Fatehabad:** Borders Punjab and Rajasthan.
 5. **Ambala:** Borders Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

Major lakes of Haryana state

- The lakes of Haryana are considered as major tourist destinations of the state due to their beauty.
- These lakes have special importance in the agriculture, tourism and environment of the state.

Major lakes located in Gurugram

1. **Damdama Lake** – This is one of the natural lakes of the state, which is spread over 12.14 square km.
 - This lake is situated at a distance of 8 km from Sohna.
 - This is a beautiful lake surrounded by Aravali hills.
 - It was constructed in 1919 by the British for the purpose of water storage.
 - A Water Polo Beauty Center is being constructed on this lake by the state government. About 190 species of birds come here in winter.

2. **Sultanpur Lake**

- This lake is located in Fehrkh Nagar of Gurugram, which is situated at a distance of 15 km from Gurugram.
- Its area is spread over 1.43 square km.
- More than 100 species of migratory birds visit this lake every year.
- The bird called **Bar headed goose** (Barhedi Gunje) comes from **Ladakh** and **Siberia**, which flies the highest.

3. **Basai Lake**

- This is basically a wetland and is known as Basai Wetland.

4. **Bhimtal Lake**

- It is located in Bhimtala, Gurugram, spread over 10 acres.
- It is also known as Pichhokada Johar.

5. **Khalipur Lake**

- This lake falls under Pataudi tehsil.
- It is spread over 607 hectares.

Lakes in Faridabad

1. **Badkhal Lakes:** This is a artificial lake.
 - It was constructed in 1947 for an irrigation project.
 - It is located in the village of Badkhal.
 - The lake is situated at the foothills of the Aravalli mountain range.
2. **Surajkund** – It is situated at a distance of 2 km from Anangpur Dam.

- It was built by King Surajmal of Tomar dynasty.

Lakes in Nuh

1. **Kotla Lake**

- This lake has a total area of 20 square kilometers.
- The length of this lake is 5 km and its width is 4 km.
- In 1838, a dam was built to divert the water of this lake to the Sangal (or) Ujina Lake.

Lakes in Karnal

1. **Karn Lake**

- This lake is named after Karna, the generous hero of the epic Mahabharata.
- This lake is also known as Karnal Chakravarti Lake.
- Karna used to bathe in this lake.

Lake situated in Kurukshetra district

1. **Sannihit Sarovar**

- This is an important pilgrimage site of Hindu religion. It is located near Panorama and Sri Krishna Museum.
- It is mentioned in the Van Parva of Mahabharata.
- A Narayan temple and Lakshminarayan temple are situated near this lake. The splendor of South Indian art can be seen in this temple.

Major lake in Rohtak

1. **Tilyar Lake**

- It is situated in 132 acres. It is situated in Rohtak district on Delhi Fazilika National Highway - 10.
- Rohtak Zoo is situated next to it.

Lake situated in Palwal

1. **Dabchik Lake**

- It is spread over 22 acres.
- Dubchik Lake is located in the hotel of Palwal, which dried up in 1985-86.

Lake located in Panchkula

1. **Tikkar Tal**

- The lake located in Panchkula is situated in the Morni Hills. Morni Hills is also known as the Queen of Hills.
- Adventure Sports is located near Tikkar Tal.

Lake situated in Fatehabad

1. **Chilli Lake**

- Swarna Jayanti Heritage Park has been constructed in Chilli Lake located in Fatehabad.

Chapter - 6

Major Tourist Attractions of Haryana

Famous Temples of Haryana:

1. Temples in Panchkula District (Chandigarh):

- **Mansa Devi Temple:** Located in Panchkula, this temple was built by the ruler of Mani Majra, Gopal Singh, in 1815. Later, in 1991, the Mansa Devi Sign Act was established.
- **Bhim Devi Temple:** Also located in Panchkula, this temple is also known as the Khajuraho Temple.

2. Temples in Gurugram District:

- **Sheetla Mata Temple:** Built by King Bharatpur in honor of Guru Dronacharya's wife, Sheetla Devi. In 1991, the Haryana government created the Sheetla Mata Board. A one-and-a-quarter kilogram gold idol of Sheetla Mata is enshrined here. Fairs are held during Navratri in the Chaitra month, Baisakh, Ashadh, and Ashvin.
- **Ancient Shiva Temple:** Located in Sohna, Gurugram, this temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and is believed to be 500 years old. It is also known as the Shiv Kund Temple, where taking a dip is believed to cure skin diseases. The idol of Shiva appears to change its form from a child in the morning to a youth at noon and an old man in the evening.

3. Temples in Kurukshetra District:

- **Sthaneshwar Mahadev Temple:** Located in Thanesar, this temple is mentioned in the Puranas, and it is believed that the first worship of Lord Shiva in the form of a Lingam was conducted here. It was damaged during Mahmud of Ghazni's invasion but was later restored by the Maratha Empire.
- **Sarveshwar Mahadev Temple:** Located in Brahma Sarovar, this temple is connected to the land by an arched bridge. Initially dedicated to Lord Shiva, now it also houses idols of Lord Hanuman and Lord Garuda.
- **Birla Temple:** This grand temple is located in Thanesar, and it is the largest in the state. Built by Jugal Kishore Birla in 1955, the temple is made of marble, and its walls feature all 18 chapters of the Bhagavad Gita.

- **Devikoop Bhadrakali Temple:** Located in Kurukshetra, this temple is one of the 52 Shakti Peeths, where it is believed that the right foot of Goddess Sati fell. Large fairs are held here during the two Navratris.

- **Aditi Temple:** Situated in Amin village in Kurukshetra, this historic temple is believed to be the place where Aditi performed penance before giving birth to the Sun.

4. Temples in Mahendergarh District:

- **Shiva Temple:** Located in the village of Baghoth, on the Khinana-Dadri road, this ancient Shiva temple has been a center of faith for millions. A fair is held here during Shivaratri.
- **Modwala Temple:** Located in Narnaul, this temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. According to beliefs, the Shiva Lingam here emerged from the earth.
- **Chamunda Devi Temple:** An ancient temple in Narnaul with 84 pillars, some of which are still visible. These pillars have Ashoka-era symbols. A large fair is held on Ram Navami.

5. Temples in Kaithal District:

- **Radheshyam Temple:** Located in the Pundrik village of Kaithal, this temple houses a large idol of Radha and Shyam. A fair is held here during Janmashtami.
- **Geeta Temple:** Another major temple in Kaithal, dedicated to Goddess Devi and Lord Gaurishankar. It is also home to a large banyan tree, believed to date back to the time of the Pandavas.
- **Shiva Temple:** An ancient temple located in Pundrik Teerth, which was once under Muslim control. It has a large idol of Lord Shiva and is a major attraction.
- **Ancient Hanuman Temple:** A 500-year-old temple in Kaithal, which also has a mosque nearby. The temple is built on a raised platform.
- **Vridha Darveshwar Temple:** This temple in Kaithal has a pond where taking a dip is believed to give the same merit as a trip to Kedarnath. It also has a Shiva temple built by King Udaychandra.

6. Temples in Faridabad District:

- **Dauji Temple:** Located in the Vanchari village of Faridabad, this ancient temple is dedicated to Balram, Lord Krishna's brother. It marks the

beginning of the Braj region and was his place of work.

- **Panchwati Temple:** Located in Palraw, Faridabad, this temple is associated with the Pandavas, who spent some time here during their exile. The temple features a pond named after Draupadi and five banyan trees.

7. Temples in Yamunanagar District:

- **Chitta Temple:** Situated in Bhatiya Nagar, Yamunanagar, this temple has a white marble idol of Lord Hanuman. The temple has a history of over 60 years, and it is believed that Lord Hanuman appeared to the Pandavas here. A fair is held here every Tuesday.
- **Surya Narayan Temple:** Located in Amadpur, Yamunanagar, this temple is known for the first ray of sunlight falling on it. Built by Swami Akhilanand in 1983, it is dedicated to the Sun God.
- **Panchkalin Jain Temple:** Located in Budiya, this 500-year-old temple is dedicated to the Jain community and is an important Jain pilgrimage site.
- **Adi Badri Narayan Temple:** Located in Kathgarh village, Yamunanagar, this temple is at the origin of the now-lost Saraswati River. It is believed to have been built by Adi Guru Shankaracharya around 1200 years ago. A fair is held here every year on the 7th day of the month of Baisakh.

8. Major Temples in Rohtak:

1. **Shiva Temple - Kiloj:** The Shiva Temple in Kiloj village is located 20 km from Rohtak. This temple is about 300 years old and houses a Shiva Lingam that is approximately 2,000 years old, according to the Archaeological Department. Devotees come from distant places to visit the temple during the Shivaratri festival, especially in the months of Shravan and Phalgun.

9. Major Temples in Jind:

1. **Jeetgiri Temple:** This temple is located in Kakdaud village in Jind district. Every day, a light is kept burning at the Samadhi of Baba Jeetgiri. The Shiva Lingam here is made of a stone that is believed to have been carried by the strong currents of the Himalayan Rivers, rubbing against the riverbed for a long time.

2. **Bhooteshwar Temple:** This is an ancient Shiva temple where the Shiva Lingam is considered to be self-manifested. The temple is one of the four important pilgrimage sites of Jind, including Jayant Teerth, Bhooteshwar Teerth, Som Teerth, and Jwalamalshwar Teerth. The temple is situated in the middle of a large pond, known as Rani Ka Talab.

Other Temples in Haryana:

Temple Name	Location
Mata Bhimeshwari Temple	Jhajjar (Bairi)
Rodmal Temple	Jhajjar (Vairi)
Garibdas Dham	Jhajjar (Chhudani)
Ancient Brick Temple	Kaithal (Kalayat)
Eleven Rudri Shiva Temple	Kaithal
Navgrah Kund	Kaithal
Kali Mata Temple	Kalka (Chandigarh)
Mata Samloda Devi (Pinjore)	Morni Hills
Mata Baba Sanduri	Karnal
Eklavya Temple	Khandsa (Gurugram)
Ghanteshwar Temple	Rewari
Baba Mast Nath Temple	Rohtak
Devi Talab Shiva Temple	Panipat
Vishnu Temple	Bhiwani (Tosham)
Motimata Shiva Temple	Bhiwani (Dhanana)
Guru Gorakhnath Temple	Sonipat (Gorad)
Dadi Sati Temple	Sirsa (Kumharia)
Imalota Temple	Charkhi-Dadri
Kuttani Ka Thakurdwara	Jhajjar
Dighal Village Shiva Temple	Jhajjar

National Movement in Haryana (1885 - 1919)

- After the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885, political activities in Haryana intensified.
- In 1886, Rai Bahadur Murli Dhar established a branch of the Congress in Ambala.
- That same year, under the presidency of Turrabaz Khan, the first public meeting of the Congress took place in Rohtak, with prominent leader Lala Lajpat Rai attending.
- During the second Congress session held in Calcutta in 1886, Haryana was represented by leaders such as Pandit Din Dayal Sharma, Lala Murli Dhar, and Bal Mukund.
- In 1887, Lala Lajpat Rai began Congress activities in Hisar and Rohtak.
- In 1888, he represented Hisar at the Congress session held in Allahabad for the first time.
- The focus of the 1891 Congress session was on the Swadeshi movement. At the Nagpur session of 1891, Lala Murli Dhar urged Indians to use indigenous products.
- In May 1907, Punjab's Lieutenant Governor Denny-Jill Ibbotson directed Lord Minto to exile Lala Lajpat Rai, sending him to Mandalay Jail in Burma.
- Due to public unrest, Lala Lajpat Rai was released on November 14, 1907.

Response to the Morley-Minto Reforms

- The main center of resistance against the Morley-Minto reforms was Ambala. The Morley-Minto reforms are also referred to as the "Indian Councils Act of 1909."
- On December 27, 1909, a bomb was thrown at the residence of the Deputy Commissioner in Ambala as an act of rebellion.
- Journalist Bal Mukund Gupta from the state openly opposed Morley and Minto through his writings, particularly in his article series titled "Shiv Shambhu."
- Under the Morley-Minto reforms of 1909, the district boards and committees of Hisar, Rohtak, and Gurgaon were empowered to elect a member to the legislative assembly. This reform also established the membership of Ambala and Karnal districts along with Shimla.

Home Rule Movement

- The Home Rule Movement was led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant, quickly transforming into a mass movement for India's independence.
- In Haryana, Nekiram Sharma played a significant role, actively participating and promoting the movement.
- The government had barred Bal Gangadhar Tilak from entering Northern India, but Nekiram Sharma was influenced by his policies. He effectively spread the message of Home Rule in Northern India.
- Nekiram Sharma is often referred to as the "Kesari of Haryana," highlighting his impactful contributions to the movement in the region.

Opposition to the Rowlatt Act

- To suppress the national movement, the British government introduced two bills in the Central Legislative Council. In response, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch an all-India movement. In Haryana, a Rowlatt Act Committee was formed, and meetings were held to protest against the bills.
- On February 11, 1919, a large rally was organized in Ambala under the leadership of Sardar Jhanda Singh to oppose the Rowlatt Act. A protest demonstration against the Act was held in Hisar on February 28, 1919.
- On April 6, 1919, a major conference was convened in Rohtak to oppose the Rowlatt Act.
- When Mahatma Gandhi opposed the Rowlatt Act in Haryana, he was arrested on April 10, 1919, and put on a train to Mumbai.
- On April 19, 1919, revolutionaries set fire to the stores of the 1134 Sikh Pioneer Regiment in Ambala Cantonment, creating widespread panic in the area.
- On April 28, 1919, prominent Congress leader and noted Arya Samajist Chaudhary Piru Singh was arrested under the Defense of India Rules.
- On July 30, 1919, Gandhi was arrested in Hisar district.

Non-Cooperation Movement

- The Non-Cooperation Movement was initiated by the Congress under the leadership of Mahatma

Gandhi, officially starting on August 1, 1920. Disillusioned by the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the neglect of the Khilafat movement, Gandhi lost faith in the British government's justice.

- People who were once loyal citizens of the foreign government became rebellious leaders, starting to call the British government oppressive and tyrannical.
- On September 4, 1920, during a special session of the Congress in Kolkata, Lala Lajpat Rai presided over the meeting where Gandhi proposed a unique way of non-cooperation with the government:
 1. No participation in government convocations and semi-official celebrations.
 2. Children should be withdrawn from government schools and colleges and enrolled in national institutions.
 3. Boycott of foreign goods.
 4. Resignation from titles and unpaid positions granted by the government.
 5. Lawyers should boycott government courts.
- Once Gandhi presented this proposal, a wave of non-cooperation began to sweep across the country.
- Thousands of Congress supporters in Haryana joined the movement.
- On October 8, 1920, a large rally was organized at the Ramleela Ground in Rohtak.
- A political conference was held in Bhiwani on October 22, 1920, in the Ambala Division, attended by leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammad Ali, Shaukat Ali, Lala Duni Chand, and Devdas Gandhi, chaired by Murlidhar.
- A conference was held in Rohtak from November 6 to 8, 1920, to pass the proposal for the Non-Cooperation Movement, presided over by the famous Congress leader Ram Bhaj Datt from Lahore.
- On May 21, 1921, a political conference took place in Jhajjar, attended by many prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders from outside Haryana.
- Students from Aligarh National College, including Maulvi Abdul Sattar, Maulvi Qutubuddin from Delhi, and Asaf Ali, along with Nehki Ram Sharma and village leaders, participated.

- On February 11, 1921, Gandhi laid the foundation for the Vaishya National High School, where children could study instead of attending English schools, with around 25,000 people present.
- On February 16, 1921, Gandhi started a Jat school in Rohtak.
- In May 1921, a factory for making Indian textiles was established in Beri, marking the beginning of the promotion of Swadeshi in Haryana.
- In 1921, Swami Shraddhanand advocated for the boycott of foreign cloth and encouraged the adoption of khadi.
- In Karnal, leaders like Lala Ganpat Rai, Lala Hukam Chand, and Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, along with Lala Duni Chand, Mohammad Shamiullah, and Lala Murlidhar from Ambala district, were arrested for their participation.

Swaraj Party

- The Swaraj Party was quite popular in Haryana. Its leaders included Lala Duni Chand in Ambala, Lala Ganpat Rai in Karnal, Neki Ram Sharma in Hisar, and Shri Ram Sharma in Rohtak. Shri Ram Sharma launched a newspaper named "Haryana Tilak" on March 18, 1923, to promote the party. In Gurugram, Shubh Chopra started a newspaper called "Swaraj."
- Following the death of Chittaranjan Das on June 16, 1925, the Swaraj Party began to dissolve.
- Lala Lajpat Rai collaborated with Neki Ram Sharma to form the Independent Congress Party, which supported candidates from the Unionist Party in the 1926 elections. Eventually, the Swaraj Party merged with the Congress Party.

Civil Disobedience Movement (Svinayavgya andolan)

- The All India Congress Committee granted Mahatma Gandhi the authority to initiate the Civil Disobedience Movement in February 1930.
- On March 12, 1930, Gandhi, along with his companions, set out from the Sabarmati Ashram towards Dandi to break the salt law. After a 24-day journey, he violated the salt law on April 6. This included protests at shops selling foreign cloth and alcohol, spinning charkha, and burning foreign cloth.

5. **Noor Samad Khan:** He ruled over the Rania state and faced the British army on June 17, 1857, but was defeated.
6. **Ramsingh Jarwad:** Born in 1916 in Ladayan village of Jhajjar district, he also served as the president of the Freedom Fighters Committee.
7. **Banarsi Das:** Born on November 5, 1917, in Bhiwani, he was a participant in the Satyagraha movement and was arrested during the Individual Satyagraha in 1941, receiving a two-year sentence. He established the Navayuvak Sabha in Rewari and passed away on August 29, 2007.
8. **Sir Chhotu Ram:** Born on November 24, 1881, in Garhi Sampla, Rohtak, he studied law at Agra University and published the Urdu weekly 'Jat Gajtak' in 1916. In 1938, he formed a marketing board for the sale of grains for farmers and was known as "Rahbar-e-Azam" and a messiah (god) for the poor and farmers. He died in 1945.
9. **Suchita Kripalani:** Born on June 25, 1908, in Ambala, she was a well-known freedom fighter and politician. She participated in the Quit India Movement in 1942 and fought for independence. She later became the first woman Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, serving from 1963 to 1967. She died in Delhi on December 1, 1974.
10. **Rai Bahadur Lala Murlidhar:** Born in Palwal in 1848, he was awarded the titles of Rai Bahadur and 'Kaiser-e-Hind' by the British government. A founding member of the Congress, he participated in the national movement in 1886 and went to jail. He returned all his titles in protest against the Rowlatt Act in 1921 and was known as the "Grand Old Man of Punjab."
11. **Fateh Singh:** Born in Hisar on October 5, 1912, he became an active member of the Azad Hind Fauj in 1943. Subhas Chandra Bose appointed him as the captain of the Armoured Corps Company of the Azad Hind Fauj that same year.

Art, Culture, and Literature of Haryana

Chapter - 1

Major Language and Literature of Haryana

Language of Haryana:

- **Hindi** is the main language spoken in Haryana. It is the official language of the state, and 89% of the population speaks Hindi.

Haryanvi Language or Dialect:

- Haryanvi is considered an important regional language. However, it is not a language but a dialect that belongs to the Indo-Aryan family. The Haryanvi spoken in northern Haryana is simpler and can be somewhat understood by Hindi speakers. However, the Haryanvi spoken in southern Haryana is more distinct and is called "Thethi Haryanvi," which may not be understood by people from northern Haryana. Additionally, there are several regional variations of Haryanvi, such as **Bangru**, **Ranghdi**, etc.
- According to the famous scholar **Nanak Chand Sharma**, Haryanvi originated from Western Hindi.
- British linguist **Dr. Grierson** referred to the Haryanvi language as **Bangru**.

Major Dialects of the Haryanvi Language:

The major dialects of the Haryanvi language are:

1. **Bangru**
2. **Kaurvi**
3. **Braj**
4. **Ahirwati**
5. **Mewati**

1. Bangru:

- **Bangru** is the most prominent and representative dialect of Haryanvi. Scholars like Dr. George Grierson, Dr. Satya Gupta, and Dr. Dheerendra Verma have considered Bangru to be an important dialect of Haryanvi. This dialect is spoken in districts like **Kaithal**, **Jind**, **Rohtak**, **Bhiwani**, **Sonipat**, and **Panipat**.

2. Kaurvi:

- The **Kaurvi** dialect is mainly spoken in the **Ambala** and **Meerut** divisions. It is also called **Ambalvi**. The dialect is named after the **Kurukshetra** region,

Famous Novelists and Their Works

Here are some famous novelists from Haryana and their notable works:

Novelist	Works
Shashibhushan Singhal	Apne Paraye, Anjani Rahein
Amritlal Madan	Laal Dhoop, Apne - Apne Andhere, Sindhu Putra
Krishna Madhosh	Andha Safar
Subhash Rastogi	Toote Sapne
Bheeshma Pitamah	Chaudhary Sahib
Madhukant	Gaon Ki Or
Rajkumar Nijat	Saaye Apne - Apne
Urmi Krishna	Van aur Pagdandiyon
Krishna Badal	Amanat Ek Shaheed Ki
Jay Narayan	Mati Ka Mol, Boodhi Suhagin Kaushik

Important Poets of Haryana and Their Epic Poems

Here are some important poets from Haryana and their epic poems:

Poet	Epic Poem
Dharmchand Vidyalankar	Surajmal Shaurya Gatha
Shagun Chand Muktesh	Yugantar
Jay Nath Nalin	Devayanib
Brahmdatt	Medtani
Purushottam Das	Vidhura

Haryana's Hindi Literature

Haryana's Hindi literature is very famous, and many prominent literary figures from the state have contributed significantly to Hindi literature.

Famous Hindi Writers from Haryana:

1. Balmukund Gupta:

- Born in Gudian village (Rewari district). He studied Urdu and Persian privately.
- He began writing for Urdu newspapers during his student life.

- He was the editor of the Urdu newspaper Akbar-e-Chunar for two years in 1886.
 - In 1889, he edited Kohinoor, a newspaper in Lahore. Later, he was invited by Madan Mohan Malviya to edit the Hindi daily Hindostan.
 - In 1899, he became the editor of Bharatmitra in Kolkata.
 - His major works include Haridas, Khilon, Khel Tamasha, Shivshambhu Ka Chittha, etc.
2. **Siddh Chauranginath** (also known as Purannmal):
- Known as the first Hindi literary figure.
 - He wrote works like Pranasankali and Shrinath Ashtak.

Famous Hindi Writers and Their Works:

Writer	Works
Dant Kavi	Barah Khadi
Manikya Raj	Amarsen Charitra
Nemichand	Trilok Darpan
Bhagwati	Sita Setu
Balmukund	Tara, Tulsi, Sudharak
Gulab Singh	Bhanwar Samrat, Moksha Panya
Santosh Singh	Ramkosh, Garv, Gajani, Atmapuran
Isardas	Angadpair, Bharat Milap
Samrat Harshvardhan	Priyadarshika, Ratnavali, Naganand
Garuddhwaj	Dharmdhvaj
Ramprasad	Swadesh Darshan
Shambhudayal	Rukmini Mangal
Ramchandra	Kurukshetra Mahatmiyam
Manbhavan	Vraj Vinod
Thakur Feru	Vastusaar and Ratan Pariksha
Jayanarayan Kaushik	Mati Ka Mol
Sunita Jain	Samagra
Santosh Goyal	Hindi Upanyaskar Kosh
Shri Dhar	Chandraman, Shantinath, Pashvanath, Vardhman Mahavir
Hardatt Shastri	Mastaram Charitram

Chapter - 5

Major Folk Musical Instruments

Haryana has a rich tradition of folk music. Musical instruments play a significant role not only in dance and singing but also in religious, family, and social ceremonies. The folk instruments can be categorized into four groups based on their sound production:

1. **Tat Vadyas** (String Instruments)
2. **Supir Vadyas** (Wind Instruments)
3. **Avanaddh Vadyas** (Percussion Instruments)
4. **Ghan Vadyas** (Solid Instruments)

1. Tat Vadyas (String Instruments)

1. Sarangi:

- Made from Teak or Rohida wood, this instrument has a rounded pot attached at one end. Goat gut strings are used, and it is played using a bow made of horsehair attached to a wooden stick. The friction of the bow on the gut strings produces sweet sounds. It has four pegs for tuning. Sarangi players often sing folk songs while playing. Maaman Khan, a master from the Panipat gharana, is recognized as one of Haryana's best sarangi players.

2. Tumba:

- This instrument is made by stretching leather over a hollowed gourd. Holes are made in the leather, and animal gut strings are threaded through. The player holds the Tumba under the arm, pulling the strings with one hand while striking the wooden piece with the other. It is often used by snake charmers for playing the Been.

3. Banjo:

- Originating from Western culture, this instrument features strings similar to a Harmonium on the left side. The thin strings are plucked with a plastic or metal pick.

4. Iktara:

- Made by connecting a piece of Bamboo to a resonating body, this instrument usually has one string; if it has two, it is called a Do-Tara. The player holds it in one hand and strikes the string with a finger.

5. Dhotara:

- A two-string instrument similar to the Iktara, serving the same purpose.

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6. Harmonium:

- Also known as the Peti baja, this instrument has keys that produce sounds when pressed, and is commonly used in devotional songs.

7. Veena:

- A popular instrument that consists of strings along with various other components, producing rich sounds.

2. Supir Vadyas (Wind Instruments)

Instruments that are played by blowing air into them:

1. **Bansuri:** Made from a piece of bamboo, this flute has seven holes. By blowing into it and covering the holes with fingers, sweet sounds are produced. It is a favorite instrument of Lord Krishna.

2. **Shankh:** A conch shell, typically white, with an opening on one end. It is used in religious ceremonies and in temples. This natural instrument is found in the sea.

3. **Algoza:** A special instrument in Haryanvi folk music, made of wood or bamboo, resembling a Bansuri. It is commonly used by shepherds while tending to their animals.

4. **Shehnai:** A wind instrument played by blowing air. It is commonly used during weddings and other auspicious occasions.

5. **Been:** Similar to the Bansuri, the Been is made from a special type of gourd. Its upper part is long and the lower part is round, with two tubes at the bottom for producing sound. One tube is used to fill air while the other is used to release the sound.

3. Avanaddh Vadyas (Percussion Instruments)

Instruments that are made with skin stretched over them:

1. **Dholak:** This two-headed drum is very important in Haryanvi culture. Made from woods like Mango, Shisham, or Jamun, animal skin is stretched over both ends and tightened with iron rings. It is played with hands or sticks and is also used in women's music.

2. **Tasha:** Made by covering circular clay, copper, or iron shells with goat skin. This Mughal-era instrument is often worn around the neck and played with bamboo sticks.

Major Sports Stadiums in the State

- 1. Tau Devi Lal Stadium:-** Located in Sector 3, Panchkula, and this stadium has hosted T-20 matches of the Indian cricket team. It has facilities for basketball, table tennis, badminton, and volleyball. The stadium began operations for international T-20 league matches.
- 2. Mahavir Stadium:-** Originally named Nehru Stadium, it was established in 1972. In 1987, it was renamed Mahavir Stadium. It is the second largest stadium in Haryana, with a capacity of 25,000 spectators. Various events are held here.
- 3. Nahar Singh Cricket Stadium:-** Established in 1981, it was renovated with approval from Haryana's then Chief Minister Bhajan Lal on September 14, 1986. This stadium has hosted international one-day matches. The first cricket match here was the Ranji Trophy match in 1982.
- 4. Banshi Lal Stadium:-** Located in Lahli, Rohtak, it was established in 2006. It has a capacity of 8,000 spectators. In 2013, the famous Indian cricketer Sachin Tendulkar played a Ranji Trophy match here.

Major stadiums in Haryana

Stadium	Location
Bhim Singh Stadium	Bhiwani
Haryana State Sports	Faridabad Campus
Nehru Stadium	Gurugram
Dronacharya Stadium	Kurukshetra
Special Sports	HAU Hisar Training Centre
Huda Complex	Panchkula
Devi Lal Stadium	Gurugram
Arjun Stadium	Jind
Rao Tularam Stadium	Rewari
Shivaji Stadium	Panipat
Karn Stadium	Karnal
Shah Satnam Stadium	Sirsa
Shaheed Bhagat Singh Stadium	Sirsa
Bhavacheli Ramdas Stadium	Mahendragarh
Classic Golf Resort	Mewat

Sports Awards in Haryana

- 1. Bhoomi Award:-** This is the highest sports award in Haryana, started in 2001. It is given annually to 5 athletes. The award includes a cash prize of 5 lakh rupees, a certificate, and other honors like the Bhim statue, a blazer, and a tie. The first winner of this award was Geeta Jutshi. Awardees also get free travel on Haryana State Transport buses for life.
- 2. Ekalavya Award:-** Given by the Haryana government to junior athletes, this award is given annually to 5 junior players with a cash prize of 1 lakh rupees.
- 3. Maharana Pratap Award:-** This award includes a cash prize of 2 lakh rupees and is given to individuals who have promoted sports throughout their lifetime.
- 4. Best Sports Association Award:-** With a cash prize of 5 lakh rupees, this award is given to the sports association that has done excellent work in the field of sports. It has been awarded since 2015.
- 5. Vikramaditya Award:-** This award is for referees, umpires, and judges in Haryana sports for excellence in junior sports. It includes a trophy, scroll, blazer, tie/scarf, and a cash prize of 2 lakh rupees.
- 6. Guru Vashistha Award:-** Started in 1985-86, this award includes a certificate, 2 lakh rupees, a bronze statue of Guru Vashistha, a blazer, and a tie.

Other State Sports Awards:- Other state sports awards include the Dr. Radhakrishnan Award and Rani Lakshmi Bai Award.

Special Cash Prize for Shaurya Award Winners

The Haryana government also gives a one-time cash prize to Shaurya Award winners.

Gallantry during war	Prize Cash Amount
Param Vir Chakra	Rs. 2 Crore
Maha Vir Chakra	Rs. 1 Crore
Vir Chakra	Rs. 50 Lakh
Air Force Medal	Rs. 21 Lakh
Mention in Dispatch	Rs. 10 Lakh
Gallantry awards during peace -	
Ashok Chakra	Rs. 1 Crore
Kirti Chakra	Rs. 51 Lakh
Shaurya Chakra	Rs. 31 Lakh
Air Force Medal	Rs. 10 Lakh
Mention in Dispatch	Rs. 7.5 Lakh

Important Questions Of Haryana GK

1. In which district of Haryana is Gharonda Nagar located?

- (a) Jind
- (b) Rohtak
- (c) Kaithal
- (d) Karnal

Answer: (d) Karnal

2. Which district of Haryana was declared as the 22nd district?

- (a) Hisar
- (b) Palwal
- (c) Charkhi Dadri
- (d) Rohtak

Answer: (c) Charkhi Dadri

3. Where is the Cactus Garden, the largest garden in Haryana, located?

- (a) Hisar
- (b) Bhiwani
- (c) Ambala
- (d) Panchkula

Answer: (d) Panchkula

4. Where are agriculture-based food parks established in Haryana?

- (a) Dabwali
- (b) Narwana
- (c) Saha
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

5. In which species' breeding center is Bhore Sedan in Kurukshetra district?

- (a) Horse
- (b) Crocodile
- (c) Fish
- (d) Vulture

Answer: (b) Crocodile

6. In which district is the Meham Deer Park located?

- (a) Rohtak
- (b) Kaithal
- (c) Jind
- (d) Hisar

Answer: (a) Rohtak

7. In which district is the Kalesar National Park located?

- (a) Gurgaon
- (b) Yamunanagar
- (c) Kurukshetra
- (d) Hisar

Answer: (b) Yamunanagar

8. Which wildlife sanctuary is Kurukshetra district famous for?

- (a) Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary
- (b) Khaparwas Wildlife Sanctuary
- (c) Ranthambore Wildlife Sanctuary
- (d) Chilchila Wildlife Sanctuary

Answer: (d) Chilchila Wildlife Sanctuary

9. Which is the most important "Eco Park" in Haryana?

- (a) Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary
- (b) Bhindabas Wildlife Sanctuary
- (c) Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary
- (d) Nahar Wildlife Sanctuary

Answer: (a) Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary

10. In which district of Haryana is the Nahar Wildlife Sanctuary located?

- (a) Mahendragarh
- (b) Mewat
- (c) Rewari
- (d) Palwal

Answer: (c) Rewari

11. In which district is the Birbara Restricted Wildlife Animal Sanctuary located?

- (a) Nuh
- (b) Jind
- (c) Karnal
- (d) Pataudi

Answer: (b) Jind

12. Which bird sanctuary was established due to the efforts of Dr. Salim Ali?

- (a) Bhindabas Bird Sanctuary
- (b) Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary
- (c) Kalesar Bird Sanctuary
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary

289. Which Gupta king's coins were found at Mithathal?

- (a) Samudragupta
- (b) Chandragupta II
- (c) Sri Gupta
- (d) Chandragupta

Answer: (a) Samudragupta

290. In which district were the coins of Indo-Greek rulers found?

- (a) Bhiwani
- (b) Rohtak
- (c) Sonipat
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Rohtak

291. Which Mahajanapadas of the Buddhist period included parts of modern Haryana?

- (a) Koshal and Vajjii
- (b) Asmaka and Vatsa
- (c) Kuru and Panchala
- (d) Sursena and Avanti

Answer: (c) Kuru and Panchala

292. According to whom did Haryana originate from the "Aryans"?

- (a) D. N. Jha
- (b) R. K. Mukherjee
- (c) A. C. Das
- (d) Dr. H. R. Gupta

Answer: (d) Dr. H. R. Gupta

293. By what name was Haryana known during the Mahabharata period?

- (a) Haritdhanayak
- (b) Haritdes
- (c) Haritpradesh
- (d) Bahudhanyak

Answer: (d) Bahudhanyak

294. Which cities are mentioned in the Divyavadana?

- (a) Rohtak
- (b) Agroha
- (c) Sonipat
- (d) Both a and b

Answer: (d) Both a and b

295. The painted grey pottery represents which period's culture?

- (a) Indus Valley Civilization
- (b) Siswal Civilization
- (c) Vedic Civilization
- (d) Kalibanga Civilization

Answer: (c) Vedic Civilization

296. In which Purana is the name "Hariyala" mentioned?

- (a) Vishnu Purana
- (b) Mahapurana
- (c) Shiva Purana
- (d) Skanda Purana

Answer: (d) Skanda Purana

297. In which work is the term "Haryana" found?

- (a) Mahapurana
- (b) Shiva Purana
- (c) Pashanahachariu
- (d) Both a and c

Answer: (d) Both a and c

298. Which of the following is not a Harappan culture site?

- (a) Dolatpur
- (b) Banawali
- (c) Rakhi Garhi
- (d) Faridabad

Answer: (d) Faridabad

299. Which river did not flow through Haryana in ancient times?

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Ghaggar
- (c) Ghaghara
- (d) Ganga

Answer: (c) Ghaghara

300. From which location were no Yaksha-Yakshini statues found?

- (a) Bhadas
- (b) Dohaana
- (c) Palwal
- (d) Hathi

Answer: (b) Dohaana

Dear Aspirants, here are the our results in differents exams

(Proof Video Link) ↓

RAS PRE. 2021 - <https://shorturl.at/qBJ18> (74 प्रश्न , 150 में से)

RAS Pre 2023 - <https://shorturl.at/tGHRT> (96 प्रश्न , 150 में से)

UP Police Constable 2024 - <http://surl.li/rbfyn> (98 प्रश्न , 150 में से)

Rajasthan CET Gradu. Level - <https://youtu.be/gPqDNlc6UR0>

Rajasthan CET 12th Level - <https://youtu.be/oCa-CoTFu4A>

RPSC EO / RO - <https://youtu.be/b9PKj14nSxE>

VDO PRE. - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXdAk856Wl8&t=202s>

Patwari - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6mKGdtXyu4&t=2s>

PTI 3rd grade - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iA_MemKKgEk&t=5s

SSC GD - 2021 - <https://youtu.be/2gzzfJyt6vl>

EXAM (परीक्षा)	DATE	हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्नों की संख्या
MPPSC Prelims 2023	17 दिसम्बर	63 प्रश्न (100 में से)
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्तूबर	74 प्रश्न आये
RAS Mains 2021	October 2021	52% प्रश्न आये

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RAS Pre. 2023	01 अक्टूबर 2023	96 प्रश्न (150 में से)
SSC GD 2021	16 नवम्बर	68 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	08 दिसम्बर	67 (100 में से)
RPSC EO/RO	14 मई (1st Shift)	95 (120 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	14 सितम्बर	119 (200 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	15 सितम्बर	126 (200 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्टूबर (1st शिफ्ट)	79 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्टूबर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	103 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्टूबर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	91 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसम्बर (1 st शिफ्ट)	59 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसम्बर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	61 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसम्बर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	57 (100 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	14 नवम्बर 2021 1 st शिफ्ट	91 (160 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	21 नवम्बर 2021 (1 st शिफ्ट)	89 (160 में से)
Raj. CET Graduation level	07 January 2023 (1 st शिफ्ट)	96 (150 में से)
Raj. CET 12th level	04 February 2023 (1 st शिफ्ट)	98 (150 में से)
UP Police Constable	17 February 2024 (1 st शिफ्ट)	98 (150 में से)

& Many More Exams like UPSC, SSC, Bank Etc.





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Our Selected Students

Approx. 137+ students selected in different exams. Some of them are given below -

Photo	Name	Exam	Roll no.	City
	Mohan Sharma S/O Kallu Ram	Railway Group - d	11419512037002 2	PratapNag ar Jaipur
	Mahaveer singh	Reet Level- 1	1233893	Sardarpura Jodhpur
	Sonu Kumar Prajapati S/O Hammer shing prajapati	SSC CHSL tier- 1	2006018079	Teh.- Biramganj, Dis.- Raisen, MP
N.A	Mahender Singh	EO RO (81 Marks)	N.A.	teh nohar , dist Hanumang arh
	Lal singh	EO RO (88 Marks)	13373780	Hanumang arh
N.A	Mangilal Siyag	SSC MTS	N.A.	ramsar, bikaner

	MONU S/O KAMTA PRASAD	SSC MTS	3009078841	kaushambi (UP)
	Mukesh ji	RAS Pre	1562775	newai tonk
	Govind Singh S/O Sajjan Singh	RAS	1698443	UDAIPUR
	Govinda Jangir	RAS	1231450	Hanumang arh
N.A	Rohit sharma s/o shree Radhe Shyam sharma	RAS	N.A.	Churu
	DEEPAK SINGH	RAS	N.A.	Sirsi Road , Panchyawa la
N.A	LUCKY SALIWAL s/o GOPALLAL SALIWAL	RAS	N.A.	AKLERA , JHALAWAR
N.A	Ramchandra Pediwal	RAS	N.A.	diegana , Nagaur

	Monika jangir	RAS	N.A.	jhunjhunu
	Mahaveer	RAS	1616428	village- gudaram singh, teshil-sojat
N.A.	OM PARKSH	RAS	N.A.	Teshil- mundwa Dis- Nagaur
N.A.	Sikha Yadav	High court LDC	N.A.	Dis- Bundi
	Bhanu Pratap Patel s/o bansi lal patel	Rac batalian	729141135	Dis.- Bhilwara
N.A.	mukesh kumar bairwa s/o ram avtar	3rd grade reet level 1	1266657	JHUNJHUN U
N.A.	Rinku	EO/RO (105 Marks)	N.A.	District: Baran
N.A.	Rupnarayan Gurjar	EO/RO (103 Marks)	N.A.	sojat road pali
	Govind	SSB	4612039613	jhalawad

	Jagdish Jogi	EO/RO Marks) (84	N.A.	tehsil bhinmal, jhalore.
	Vidhya dadhich	RAS Pre.	1158256	kota
	Sanjay	Haryana PCS	96379	Jind (Haryana)

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