Punjab

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

Clerical recruitment evidence

PSSSB Clerk 02/2026 uses objective questions. Its syllabus combines Punjab history and culture with GK, reasoning, numerical skills, Punjabi, English and ICT, plus a qualifying Punjabi component. Basic here means foundation difficulty, not a statement about eligibility. This English supplement does not reproduce the official paper or weightage. [EX1]

Civil-services evidence

The PPSC 2025 notification describes graduate-standard objective prelims with GS and CSAT, and descriptive mains with language, essay and GS papers. Punjab history, culture, geography and economy receive special emphasis. We read the commission-authored document through a third-party reproduction; verify applicable notices on PPSC. [EX2, EX3]

Editorial practice design

Basic uses direct recall and one-step skills. Advanced uses chronology, statements, evidence checks, data and policy trade-offs. Mains offers eight analytical prompts and model answers. Difficulty labels, timings and 10-mark rubrics are editorial choices. Questions are original, not PYQs; no frequency analysis or prediction is claimed.

Punjab focus

The collection links rivers and regions with Sikh institutions, freedom-movement memorials, living crafts, wetlands and agricultural sustainability. Official state, district, UNESCO, Ramsar, PAU and BBMB sources anchor facts. All numerical datasets are hypothetical. Historical Punjab and the current Indian state are distinguished; cultural practices are not treated as universal.

Scope and revision

Checked 29 October 2026. Prepare Punjabi, national GS, current affairs and the remaining exam syllabus separately. District counts, office-holders, current production shares and wildlife totals are excluded. Ramsar descriptions may be historical. The 1966 reorganisation date does not mean that Punjab first appeared as a historical region in that year.

Try first - check answers later

01 / Capital

Which city serves as the capital of Punjab?

A. Patiala
B. Chandigarh
C. Ludhiana
D. Amritsar

02 / Administrative geography

Chandigarh is constitutionally administered as what?

A. A separate sovereign country
B. A district of Haryana
C. A Union Territory
D. A district of Punjab

03 / State reorganisation

The linguistic reorganisation associated with present-day Punjab took effect on which date?

A. 1 November 1966
B. 26 January 1950
C. 1 April 1936
D. 15 August 1947

04 / Name and geography

The name Punjab traditionally refers to a land of how many rivers?

A. Two
B. Five
C. Seven
D. Nine

Try first - check answers later

05 / Rivers

Which set contains the three major rivers identified by the state portal as flowing in today's Punjab?

A. Jhelum, Chenab and Narmada
B. Ganga, Yamuna and Tapti
C. Sutlej, Beas and Ravi
D. Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri

06 / Regional geography

Which set names Punjab's three commonly identified regions?

A. Konkan, Vidarbha and Marathwada
B. Rayalaseema, Telangana and Malabar
C. Majha, Doaba and Malwa
D. Kumaon, Garhwal and Terai

07 / City and region

Jalandhar is associated with which Punjab region?

A. Doaba
B. Malabar
C. Konkan
D. Bundelkhand

08 / River setting

Jalandhar lies on the plain between which rivers?

A. Beas and Sutlej
B. Narmada and Tapti
C. Krishna and Kaveri
D. Ganga and Gandak

Try first - check answers later

09 / Official language

Which is the official language of Punjab?

A. Marathi
B. Punjabi
C. Assamese
D. Odia

10 / Script

Which script is principally used for Punjabi in Indian Punjab's official context?

A. Gurmukhi
B. Ol Chiki
C. Roman only
D. Meitei Mayek

11 / Freedom struggle

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on which date?

A. 23 March 1931
B. 8 August 1942
C. 13 April 1919
D. 1 November 1966

12 / Historical location

Jallianwala Bagh is located in which city?

A. Patiala
B. Chandigarh
C. Amritsar
D. Bathinda

Try first - check answers later

13 / Historical precision

Which British officer ordered the firing at Jallianwala Bagh?

A. Michael O'Dwyer
B. Lord Mountbatten
C. Reginald Dyer
D. Lord Ripon

14 / National memorial

Hussainiwala prominently commemorates which trio?

A. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev
B. Gokhale, Ranade and Tilak
C. Nehru, Patel and Rajendra Prasad
D. Dadabhai Naoroji, Hume and Womesh Bonnerjee

15 / Revolutionary history

Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were executed on which date?

A. 15 August 1947
B. 26 January 1950
C. 13 April 1919
D. 23 March 1931

16 / Sacred geography

Sri Harmandir Sahib, also known as the Golden Temple, is in which city?

A. Ludhiana
B. Sangrur
C. Jalandhar
D. Amritsar

Try first - check answers later

17 / Sikh history

Which Guru is associated with the development of Amrit Sarovar in the cited account?

A. Guru Har Krishan
B. Guru Gobind Singh
C. Guru Har Rai
D. Guru Ram Das

18 / Scriptural history

Which Guru installed the Adi Granth at Harmandir Sahib in 1604?

A. Guru Ram Das
B. Guru Arjan Dev
C. Guru Tegh Bahadur
D. Guru Gobind Singh

19 / Khalsa

Who founded the Khalsa at Anandpur Sahib in 1699?

A. Maharaja Ranjit Singh
B. Banda Singh Bahadur
C. Guru Gobind Singh
D. Guru Nanak Dev

20 / Festival and history

The founding of the Khalsa in 1699 is associated with which festival?

A. Baisakhi
B. Onam
C. Pongal
D. Bihu

Try first - check answers later

21 / Craft heritage

The Thatheras of Jandiala Guru are especially known for making what?

A. Brass and copper utensils
B. Stone temple chariots
C. Woollen carpets only
D. Bamboo fishing boats

22 / UNESCO recognition

The Jandiala Guru craft was inscribed on which UNESCO list?

A. World Heritage List of monuments
B. Biosphere Reserves network
C. Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage
D. Global Geoparks list

23 / Textile craft

Phulkari is primarily which type of craft?

A. Embroidery
B. Stone carving
C. Bronze casting
D. Pottery glazing

24 / Wetland geography

Harike is associated with the confluence of which rivers?

A. Narmada and Tapti
B. Beas and Sutlej
C. Ravi and Chenab
D. Ganga and Yamuna

Try first - check answers later

25 / Wetland recognition

Harike Lake became a Ramsar site in which year?

A. 2014
B. 1966
C. 2002
D. 1990

26 / Wetland and stream

Kanjli wetland is associated with which stream?

A. Mandovi
B. Sabarmati
C. Musi
D. Kali Bein

27 / Wetland and river

Ropar wetland was formed through a barrage on which river?

A. Chenab
B. Jhelum
C. Beas
D. Sutlej

28 / Regional water projects

The Pong dam component of the Beas Project harnesses which river?

A. Mahanadi
B. Beas
C. Krishna
D. Tapti

Try first - check answers later

29 / Agricultural sustainability

Which issue is highlighted in PAU's agricultural vision?

A. Depletion of water resources
B. Absence of soil-nutrient problems
C. No need for crop diversification
D. Permanent freedom from all crop pests

30 / Farm technology

DSR in rice cultivation stands for what?

A. Direct Seeded Rice
B. Double Storage Reservoir
C. Digital Seed Receipt
D. District Soil Registry

31 / Residue management

Why can retaining and managing crop residue be useful?

A. It guarantees that no fertilizer is ever needed
B. It can return organic matter and nutrients to soil
C. It makes crop monitoring unnecessary
D. It eliminates every weed automatically

32 / Economic sectors

Manufacturing farm machinery belongs primarily to which sector?

A. Primary cultivation
B. Household consumption only
C. Secondary
D. Unpaid leisure

Try first - check answers later

33 / Percentage

A hypothetical training group has 320 farmers. If 25% join a demonstration, how many join?

A. 120
B. 64
C. 96
D. 80

34 / Ratio

A sample Rs 1,500 fund is divided in the ratio 2:3. What is the smaller share?

A. Rs 500
B. Rs 900
C. Rs 750
D. Rs 600

35 / Average

Sample daily registrations are 90, 120 and 150. What is the mean?

A. 130
B. 120
C. 110
D. 150

36 / Reasoning

Complete: 4, 9, 14, 19, __.

A. 23
B. 24
C. 25
D. 29

Try first - check answers later

37 / Computer basics

Which spreadsheet formula finds the largest value from D2 to D9?

A. =MIN(D2:D9)
B. =SUM(D2:D9)
C. =COUNT(D2:D9)
D. =MAX(D2:D9)

38 / English

Choose the correct verb: Each of the farmers ___ a registration slip.

A. have
B. were given
C. are having
D. has

39 / Chronology

Which event occurred earliest?

A. Punjab reorganisation
B. Execution of Bhagat Singh and comrades
C. Khalsa founded at Anandpur Sahib
D. Jallianwala Bagh massacre

40 / Exam preparation

Which component needs separate preparation beyond this English state-GK book?

A. Only the colour of the OMR sheet
B. The Punjabi-language requirements of the applicable exam
C. No other component at all
D. An unrelated state's vehicle code

Answer key + explanations

01 / Answer B

Chandigarh. Chandigarh serves as the capital of both Punjab and Haryana.

Evidence: G1

02 / Answer C

A Union Territory. Its shared capital role does not make it a district of either state.

Evidence: G1

03 / Answer A

1 November 1966. The state portal records the reorganisation on 1 November 1966.

Evidence: G1

04 / Answer B

Five. Punj and aab refer to five and water. The historical region extends beyond today's state.

Evidence: G1

05 / Answer C

Sutlej, Beas and Ravi. The historical five-river label should not be confused with current Indian state boundaries.

Evidence: G1

Answer key + explanations

06 / Answer C

Majha, Doaba and Malwa. The state portal identifies Majha, Doaba and Malwa.

Evidence: G1

07 / Answer A

Doaba. The district demography page places Jalandhar in Doaba.

Evidence: G2

08 / Answer A

Beas and Sutlej. The district location account identifies the Beas-Sutlej plain.

Evidence: G3

09 / Answer B

Punjabi. The state portal identifies Punjabi as the official language.

Evidence: G1

10 / Answer A

Gurmukhi. Gurmukhi is the script identified by the state portal; Punjabi also has other script traditions.

Evidence: G1

Answer key + explanations

11 / Answer C

13 April 1919. PIB records the massacre at Amritsar on 13 April 1919.

Evidence: H1

12 / Answer C

Amritsar. The national memorial is in Amritsar.

Evidence: H1

13 / Answer C

Reginald Dyer. PIB identifies Brigadier General Reginald Dyer. Do not confuse him with Michael O'Dwyer.

Evidence: H1

14 / Answer A

Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev. The Ferozepur district account names the three revolutionaries.

Evidence: H2

15 / Answer D

23 March 1931. The memorial account records execution at Lahore on 23 March 1931.

Evidence: H2

Answer key + explanations

16 / Answer D

Amritsar. The Amritsar district page describes the shrine and sacred sarovar.

Evidence: H3

17 / Answer D

Guru Ram Das. The district account associates the sarovar work with Guru Ram Das.

Evidence: H3

18 / Answer B

Guru Arjan Dev. The cited account identifies Guru Arjan Dev and the 1604 installation.

Evidence: H3

19 / Answer C

Guru Gobind Singh. The Rupnagar district account connects Guru Gobind Singh with the founding.

Evidence: H4

20 / Answer A

Baisakhi. The district account places the event on Baisakhi.

Evidence: H4

Answer key + explanations

21 / Answer A

Brass and copper utensils. UNESCO describes traditional metal utensil-making skills.

Evidence: C1

22 / Answer C

Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage. The 2014 inscription concerns living knowledge and craft practice.

Evidence: C1

23 / Answer A

Embroidery. The Handicrafts authority describes Phulkari as embroidery.

Evidence: C2

24 / Answer B

Beas and Sutlej. The Ramsar information sheet describes the Beas-Sutlej setting.

Evidence: N4

25 / Answer D

1990. The recorded designation date is 23 March 1990.

Evidence: N1

Answer key + explanations

26 / Answer D

Kali Bein. Ramsar describes storage formed by a barrage on the Kali Bein.

Evidence: N2

27 / Answer D

Sutlej. The Ramsar entry links its formation with a Sutlej barrage.

Evidence: N3

28 / Answer B

Beas. BBMB describes a storage dam across the Beas at Pong. This regional project is not used to imply a Punjab-state location.

Evidence: W1

29 / Answer A

Depletion of water resources. PAU identifies resource stress and diversification among major challenges.

Evidence: E1

30 / Answer A

Direct Seeded Rice. PAU discusses direct-seeded rice alongside water-saving and field-management practices.

Evidence: E2

Answer key + explanations

31 / Answer B

It can return organic matter and nutrients to soil. PAU describes straw as a source of organic matter and plant nutrients.

Evidence: E3

32 / Answer C

Secondary. Manufacturing transforms inputs into produced goods.

Evidence: Editorial economics

33 / Answer D

80. 320 x 25/100 = 80. The figures are invented for practice.

Evidence: Editorial arithmetic

34 / Answer D

Rs 600. Two of five parts: 1,500 x 2/5 = 600.

Evidence: Editorial arithmetic

35 / Answer B

120. The total is 360; 360/3 = 120.

Evidence: Editorial arithmetic

Answer key + explanations

36 / Answer B

24. Each term increases by five.

Evidence: Editorial reasoning

37 / Answer D

=MAX(D2:D9). MAX returns the highest numeric value in the range.

Evidence: Editorial ICT

38 / Answer D

has. Each is singular, so has agrees with the subject.

Evidence: Editorial language practice

39 / Answer C

Khalsa founded at Anandpur Sahib. The sequence starts with 1699, followed by 1919, 1931 and 1966.

Evidence: H4, H1, H2, G1

40 / Answer B

The Punjabi-language requirements of the applicable exam. Both cited recruitment documents include Punjabi-language testing. This is a focused supplement.

Evidence: EX1, EX2

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

EX1 / PSSSB: Clerk 02/2026 examination plan and syllabus

sssb.punjab.gov.in

EX2 / PPSC 2025 notification: reproduced PDF; pp. 5-6, 13-23

cdn-images.prepp.in

EX3 / Punjab Public Service Commission: official verification portal

ppsc.gov.in

G1 / Punjab government: rivers, regions, language and capital

punjab.gov.in

G2 / Jalandhar district: city in the Doaba region

jalandhar.nic.in

G3 / Jalandhar district: location between Beas and Sutlej

jalandhar.nic.in

H1 / PIB: Jallianwala Bagh date, Dyer and national memorial

www.pib.gov.in

H2 / Ferozepur district: National Martyrs Memorial, Hussainiwala

ferozepur.nic.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

H3 / Amritsar district: Sri Harmandir Sahib and Sikh Gurus

amritsar.nic.in

H4 / Rupnagar district: Khalsa at Sri Keshgarh Sahib

rupnagar.nic.in

C1 / UNESCO: Thatheras of Jandiala Guru; 2014 inscription

ich.unesco.org

C2 / Development Commissioner Handicrafts: Phulkari

handicrafts.nic.in

N1 / Ramsar: Harike Lake, designation and habitat

rsis.ramsar.org

N2 / Ramsar: Kanjli and the Kali Bein

rsis.ramsar.org

N3 / Ramsar: Ropar wetland and Sutlej barrage

rsis.ramsar.org

N4 / Government-submitted Ramsar information sheet: Harike

rsis.ramsar.org

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

E1 / PAU Vision 2040: agricultural and resource challenges

pau.edu

E2 / PAU: direct-seeded rice and field-management conditions

pau.edu

E3 / PAU: residue management and return of organic matter

new.pau.edu

W1 / BBMB: development history of the Beas Project

bbmb.gov.in

Read sources in context

EX1 is a particular clerk recruitment syllabus, not a rule for all Punjab exams. EX2 is a PPSC-authored notification hosted by a third party; use EX3 to verify current instructions and amendments. Neither practice marks nor question mix here is official.

G1 and district pages include older statistics and some broad historical claims. Only the specific stable facts identified beside answers are used. Ramsar entries are not current wildlife censuses. W1 concerns regional infrastructure, not proof that every dam lies within Punjab.

PAU sources explain resource challenges and techniques; they do not guarantee outcomes on every farm. Numerical cases and policy proposals are editorial. Heritage descriptions are not medical advice about metals or claims that every community follows the same traditions.