Sikkim

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
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What the exam research tells us

Clerical exam evidence

The SPSC LDC 2022 syllabus combines English with GK and basic computer knowledge. English includes objective and conventional tasks; the GK-computer paper is objective. The indexed syllabus was readable, though direct PDF retrieval timed out. Basic here denotes foundation difficulty; this state-GK supplement is not a complete LDC mock. [EX1]

Higher exam evidence

SPSC's question-bank index lists 2025 combined prelims papers in GS and aptitude, and mains papers in English and three GS divisions. Some scanned papers and the older detailed syllabus were not readable in this research. We use verified paper labels, without claiming exact topic coverage or analysing question frequency. [EX2, EX3]

Editorial practice levels

Basic uses recall and one-step skills. Advanced adds chronology, statements, evidence checks, data and policy trade-offs. Mains offers eight analytical prompts and model answers. Difficulty, timings, word targets and 10-mark rubrics are editorial practice choices. All questions are original; broader national GS and language preparation remain necessary.

Sikkim focus

Statehood, Yuksom, constitutional change, rivers, sacred landscapes, state symbols, festivals, organic farming, cardamom, tea, springs and disaster resilience anchor this collection. Official sources support facts. Numerical datasets and administrative cases are hypothetical. Policy proposals are editorial. Cultural associations do not imply identical beliefs or practices among all residents.

Dates and limits

Checked 29 October 2026. State Day convention is distinguished from technical constitutional commencement provisions. Changing district counts, permits, office-holders, wildlife totals and production shares are excluded. Historical ecological descriptions are not current censuses. Use current recruitment notices and the full applicable syllabus; this is focused state-GS practice.

Try first - check answers later

01 / Capital

Which city is the capital of Sikkim?

A. Gangtok
B. Gyalshing
C. Namchi
D. Mangan

02 / State Day

On which date is Sikkim State Day observed?

A. 30 March
B. 2 October
C. 1 November
D. 16 May

03 / Statehood

Sikkim became India's 22nd state in which year?

A. 1963
B. 1975
C. 1947
D. 1956

04 / Constitutional change

Which constitutional amendment is associated with Sikkim's full statehood?

A. Eighty-sixth Amendment
B. Forty-second Amendment
C. Thirty-sixth Amendment
D. Seventy-third Amendment

Try first - check answers later

05 / Special provisions

Which Article contains special provisions with respect to Sikkim?

A. Article 356
B. Article 370
C. Article 371A
D. Article 371F

06 / Early history

Sikkim's first Chogyal was consecrated at which place?

A. Pakyong
B. Yuksom
C. Gangtok
D. Rangpo

07 / Historical date

The consecration of the first Chogyal is dated to which year?

A. 1642
B. 1727
C. 1857
D. 1975

08 / Historical ruler

Who was the first Chogyal of the Namgyal dynasty?

A. Maharana Pratap
B. Phuntsog Namgyal
C. Sawai Jai Singh II
D. Ranjit Singh

Try first - check answers later

09 / Historical capital

Rabdentse is described in the tourism report as which capital of Sikkim?

A. Second
B. Fifth
C. First
D. Fourth

10 / Border geography

Which country lies to Sikkim's west?

A. Bhutan
B. Myanmar
C. Bangladesh
D. Nepal

11 / Border geography

Which country lies to Sikkim's east?

A. Sri Lanka
B. Nepal
C. Bhutan
D. Afghanistan

12 / Indian geography

Which Indian state lies immediately south of Sikkim?

A. Bihar
B. West Bengal
C. Arunachal Pradesh
D. Assam

Try first - check answers later

13 / River systems

Which pair names Sikkim's two principal rivers in the state account?

A. Krishna and Kaveri
B. Ganga and Yamuna
C. Teesta and Rangeet
D. Narmada and Tapti

14 / Mountain ranges

Which range separates Sikkim from Nepal in the state geography account?

A. Aravalli
B. Singalila
C. Vindhya
D. Satpura

15 / Mountain geography

Mount Khangchendzonga belongs to which mountain system?

A. Eastern Ghats
B. Himalaya
C. Western Ghats
D. Aravalli

16 / Global relief

Mount Khangchendzonga is generally ranked as the world's which highest peak?

A. First
B. Second
C. Third
D. Fifth

Try first - check answers later

17 / World Heritage

Khangchendzonga National Park was inscribed on the World Heritage List in which year?

A. 2002
B. 1981
C. 2016
D. 1975

18 / Heritage significance

Why does Khangchendzonga have both cultural and natural heritage significance?

A. It has no connection to local traditions
B. Only the height of its entrance gate matters
C. It is a modern industrial estate
D. Biodiversity and landscapes coexist with sacred cultural meanings

19 / Glaciers

Which glacier is associated with Khangchendzonga National Park?

A. Zemu
B. Gangotri
C. Pindari
D. Siachen

20 / State animal

Which is Sikkim's state animal?

A. Asiatic lion
B. Sangai
C. Blackbuck
D. Red panda

Try first - check answers later

21 / State bird

Which is Sikkim's state bird?

A. Great hornbill
B. Indian peafowl
C. Blood pheasant
D. Sarus crane

22 / State tree

Which species is Sikkim's state tree?

A. Ficus benghalensis
B. Rhododendron niveum
C. Cedrus deodara
D. Azadirachta indica

23 / Cultural geography

Pang Lhabsol especially honours which sacred mountain?

A. Anamudi
B. Doddabetta
C. Khangchendzonga
D. Nanda Devi

24 / Community heritage

Tendong Lho Rum Faat is especially associated with which community?

A. Lepcha
B. Gond
C. Toda
D. Bodo

Try first - check answers later

25 / Organic transition

Sikkim was formally declared a fully organic state in which year?

A. 1991
B. 2023
C. 2016
D. 1975

26 / Cash crops

Which is an important traditional cash crop of Sikkim?

A. Rubber only
B. Jute only
C. Date palm only
D. Large cardamom

27 / Plant science

Large cardamom belongs to which plant family?

A. Zingiberaceae
B. Solanaceae
C. Fabaceae
D. Poaceae

28 / Tea economy

Temi is particularly associated with which product?

A. Tea
B. Marine pearls
C. Iron ore
D. Petroleum

Try first - check answers later

29 / Horticulture

Sikkim mandarin is which type of crop?

A. Cereal grain
B. Citrus fruit
C. Tuber crop
D. Fibre crop

30 / Water security

Dhara Vikas is especially associated with what?

A. Coal-mine ventilation
B. Desert camel racing
C. Offshore oil drilling
D. Spring revival and springshed management

31 / Disaster terminology

GLOF stands for what?

A. Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
B. Groundwater Level Observation File
C. General Land Ownership Form
D. Global Local Organic Farming

32 / Disaster geography

The October 2023 South Lhonak event caused major flooding along which river system?

A. Teesta
B. Mahanadi
C. Godavari
D. Sabarmati

Try first - check answers later

33 / Monitoring

What should a disaster early-warning system ultimately help communities do?

A. Guarantee that no natural hazard can occur
B. Receive warnings and take timely protective action
C. Replace every evacuation route
D. Eliminate the need for training

34 / Percentage

A hypothetical Sikkim workshop has 280 learners. If 25% join a field session, how many join?

A. 84
B. 70
C. 56
D. 100

35 / Ratio

A sample Rs 2,000 fund is divided in the ratio 2:3. What is the larger share?

A. Rs 1,000
B. Rs 1,500
C. Rs 800
D. Rs 1,200

36 / Average

Sample daily registrations are 60, 90 and 120. What is the mean?

A. 120
B. 80
C. 100
D. 90

Try first - check answers later

37 / Reasoning

Complete: 5, 11, 17, 23, __.

A. 35
B. 30
C. 29
D. 28

38 / Computer basics

Which spreadsheet formula adds E2 through E8?

A. =COUNT(E2:E8)
B. =MIN(E2:E8)
C. =SUM(E2:E8)
D. =MAX(E2:E8)

39 / English

Choose the correct verb: The guides ___ the trail clearly.

A. explain
B. explains
C. has explained
D. is explaining

40 / Chronology

Which occurred earliest?

A. South Lhonak disaster
B. Sikkim statehood
C. Organic-state declaration
D. First Chogyal consecration

Answer key + explanations

01 / Answer A

Gangtok. The State Day account identifies Gangtok as the capital.

Evidence: H1

02 / Answer D

16 May. The government observes State Day on 16 May.

Evidence: H1

03 / Answer B

1975. The state government commemorates the 1975 statehood milestone.

Evidence: H1

04 / Answer C

Thirty-sixth Amendment. The Thirty-sixth Amendment Act, 1975 inserted Sikkim in the list of states.

Evidence: P1

05 / Answer D

Article 371F. Article 371F was inserted by the Thirty-sixth Amendment.

Evidence: P1

Answer key + explanations

06 / Answer B

Yuksom. The official tourism account associates Yuksom with the 1642 consecration.

Evidence: H2

07 / Answer A

1642. The tourism account records the milestone in 1642.

Evidence: H2

08 / Answer B

Phuntsog Namgyal. The state anniversary portal identifies Phuntsog Namgyal.

Evidence: H3

09 / Answer A

Second. The report identifies Rabdentse as the second capital and Yuksam as the first.

Evidence: C2

10 / Answer D

Nepal. The Tourism Department identifies Nepal on the west.

Evidence: G1

Answer key + explanations

11 / Answer C

Bhutan. Bhutan is on the eastern side.

Evidence: G1

12 / Answer B

West Bengal. The geography account connects Sikkim southward with the plains of North Bengal.

Evidence: G2

13 / Answer C

Teesta and Rangeet. The state Tourism Department identifies Teesta and Rangeet.

Evidence: G1

14 / Answer B

Singalila. Singalila forms the western mountain boundary in the account.

Evidence: G2

15 / Answer B

Himalaya. UNESCO places the park and mountain in the Himalayan range.

Evidence: N1

Answer key + explanations

16 / Answer C

Third. UNESCO identifies it as the world's third-highest peak.

Evidence: N1

17 / Answer C

2016. UNESCO records its inscription in 2016.

Evidence: N1

18 / Answer D

Biodiversity and landscapes coexist with sacred cultural meanings. UNESCO recognises the relationship between mountain ecosystems and sacred traditions.

Evidence: N1

19 / Answer A

Zemu. UNESCO identifies Zemu among the park's glaciers.

Evidence: N1

20 / Answer D

Red panda. The state nature account identifies the red panda.

Evidence: N2

Answer key + explanations

21 / Answer C

Blood pheasant. The official nature page identifies the blood pheasant.

Evidence: N2

22 / Answer B

Rhododendron niveum. The state portal identifies Rhododendron niveum.

Evidence: N2

23 / Answer C

Khangchendzonga. The Culture Department describes it as honouring Sikkim's guardian mountain deity.

Evidence: C1

24 / Answer A

Lepcha. The Culture Department associates the festival with the Lepcha community.

Evidence: C1

25 / Answer C

2016. The PIB backgrounder distinguishes certification progress in 2015 from the 2016 declaration.

Evidence: E1

Answer key + explanations

26 / Answer D

Large cardamom. The Agriculture Department identifies large cardamom as a major cash crop.

Evidence: E2

27 / Answer A

Zingiberaceae. The department identifies Amomum subulatum as a member of Zingiberaceae.

Evidence: E2

28 / Answer A

Tea. The Commerce and Industries listing identifies Temi Tea Estate.

Evidence: E3

29 / Answer B

Citrus fruit. The Horticulture account identifies it as a mandarin orange.

Evidence: E4

30 / Answer D

Spring revival and springshed management. The government describes it as a scientific spring-revival initiative.

Evidence: D1

Answer key + explanations

31 / Answer A

Glacial Lake Outburst Flood. SSDMA uses the term for the 2023 disaster.

Evidence: D2

32 / Answer A

Teesta. The post-disaster needs assessment records flooding along the Teesta.

Evidence: D2

33 / Answer B

Receive warnings and take timely protective action. Monitoring must connect with warnings and preparedness; it cannot remove all risk.

Evidence: D3; editorial application

34 / Answer B

70. 280 x 25/100 = 70. The figures are invented.

Evidence: Editorial arithmetic

35 / Answer D

Rs 1,200. Three of five parts: 2,000 x 3/5 = 1,200.

Evidence: Editorial arithmetic

Answer key + explanations

36 / Answer D

90. 270 divided by three gives 90.

Evidence: Editorial arithmetic

37 / Answer C

29. Each term increases by six.

Evidence: Editorial reasoning

38 / Answer C

=SUM(E2:E8). SUM adds the values in the range.

Evidence: Editorial ICT

39 / Answer A

explain. The plural subject guides takes explain in the simple present.

Evidence: Editorial language practice

40 / Answer D

First Chogyal consecration. The years are 1642, 1975, 2016 and 2023 respectively.

Evidence: H2, H1, E1, D2

Source register

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

EX1 / SPSC: LDC 2022 scheme and syllabus

spsc.sikkim.gov.in

EX2 / SPSC: official question-bank index, including 2025 combined exams

spsc.sikkim.gov.in

EX3 / SPSC: archived notices and recruitment-specific documents

spsc.sikkim.gov.in

H1 / State government: State Day and 1975 statehood

www.sikkim.gov.in

H2 / State Tourism: Yuksom and the 1642 consecration

www.sikkimtourism.gov.in

H3 / State anniversary portal: Namgyal dynasty and first Chogyal

50yearsofstatehood.sikkim.gov.in

P1 / Legislative Department: Constitution, Thirty-sixth Amendment Act

www.legislative.gov.in

G1 / Tourism Department: borders and main rivers

www.sikkim.gov.in

Source register

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

G2 / State portal: geography, rivers and mountain ranges

www.sikkim.gov.in

N1 / UNESCO: Khangchendzonga National Park

whc.unesco.org

N2 / State portal: nature and state symbols

www.sikkim.gov.in

C1 / Culture Department: festivals and community associations

www.sikkim.gov.in

C2 / Tourism inception report: Yuksam and Rabdentse

sikkimtourism.gov.in

E1 / PIB: Sikkim organic transition and 2016 declaration

static.pib.gov.in

E2 / Agriculture Department: large cardamom

agri.sikkim.gov.in

E3 / Commerce and Industries: Temi Tea Estate

industries.sikkim.gov.in

Source register

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

E4 / Horticulture Department: Sikkim mandarin

www.sikkim.gov.in

D1 / State government: Dhara Vikas and springshed management

www.sikkim.gov.in

D2 / SSDMA: 2023 glacial lake outburst flood needs assessment

ssdma.nic.in

D3 / SSDMA: monitoring, early warning and preparedness activities

www.ssdma.nic.in

Read sources in context

EX1 concerns the 2022 LDC syllabus. EX2 verifies paper labels, not detailed scanned contents. EX3 links recruitment documents. Some PDFs timed out or exceeded retrieval limits; no exact current paper-weightage or full-syllabus claim is made.

P1 is the original amendment text, including transitional provisions. State Day is observed on 16 May; no technical legal-commencement date is tested. Tourism descriptions contain legends and older statistics: only identified stable facts are used.

N2 has outdated taxonomy: it is used for state symbols, not animal classification. D2 provides a historical event anchor; causal details and damage totals are not tested. Current travel access and safety instructions require fresh official advisories.