Uttarakhand

Basic MCQ practice

40 original MCQs + explained answers

Expanded state GK + four illustrated revision pages, 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
Visual revision - page 3
Start practice - page 7
Answers and explanations - page 17
Source register - page 25

What the exam research tells us

1 / Basic recruitment preparation

UKSSSC publishes separate intermediate and graduate syllabi [EX2, EX3]. This basic set develops state-GK recall and simple applications. Hindi, general studies, reasoning, mathematics and post-specific skills require separate preparation.

2 / Higher-level examination

The indexed official UKPSC 2024 scheme has objective prelims, written mains and interview. Mains includes two Uttarakhand knowledge papers [EX1]. Statement evaluation and policy reasoning are useful preparation approaches; our formats and marks are editorial choices.

3 / Evidence, not frequency claims

We reviewed official syllabus listings, indexed UKPSC scheme text and government subject sources. Scanned UKSSSC PDFs yielded no extractable text in this research session. No systematic past-paper coding was completed; question frequency and predicted weightage are not claimed.

4 / What this collection covers

Formation and capitals; Panch Prayag; heritage and symbols; Himalayan ecology; livelihoods; disaster management; original numerical cases. Four visual pages precede practice. Basic and advanced sets have explained keys; mains has model responses.

5 / Use with your own notification

This is a focused state-study supplement, not a complete syllabus or official mock. Check the recruiting body's latest notification for pattern, eligibility, negative marking and skills tests. Research checked 29 October 2026; stable facts take priority over changing statistics.

Visual revision / 1



Kedarnath

Shiva shrine
Mandakini valley [C3]

Valley of Flowers

Alpine meadows
UNESCO property [N1]

Himalayan monal

State bird
Mountain memory cue [N2]

AI-generated illustrations for recall; not photographs or measured reconstructions.

State symbols / four different categories [N2]

Bird: Himalayan monal Animal: musk deer
Flower: Brahma Kamal Tree: Buransh (Rhododendron arboreum)

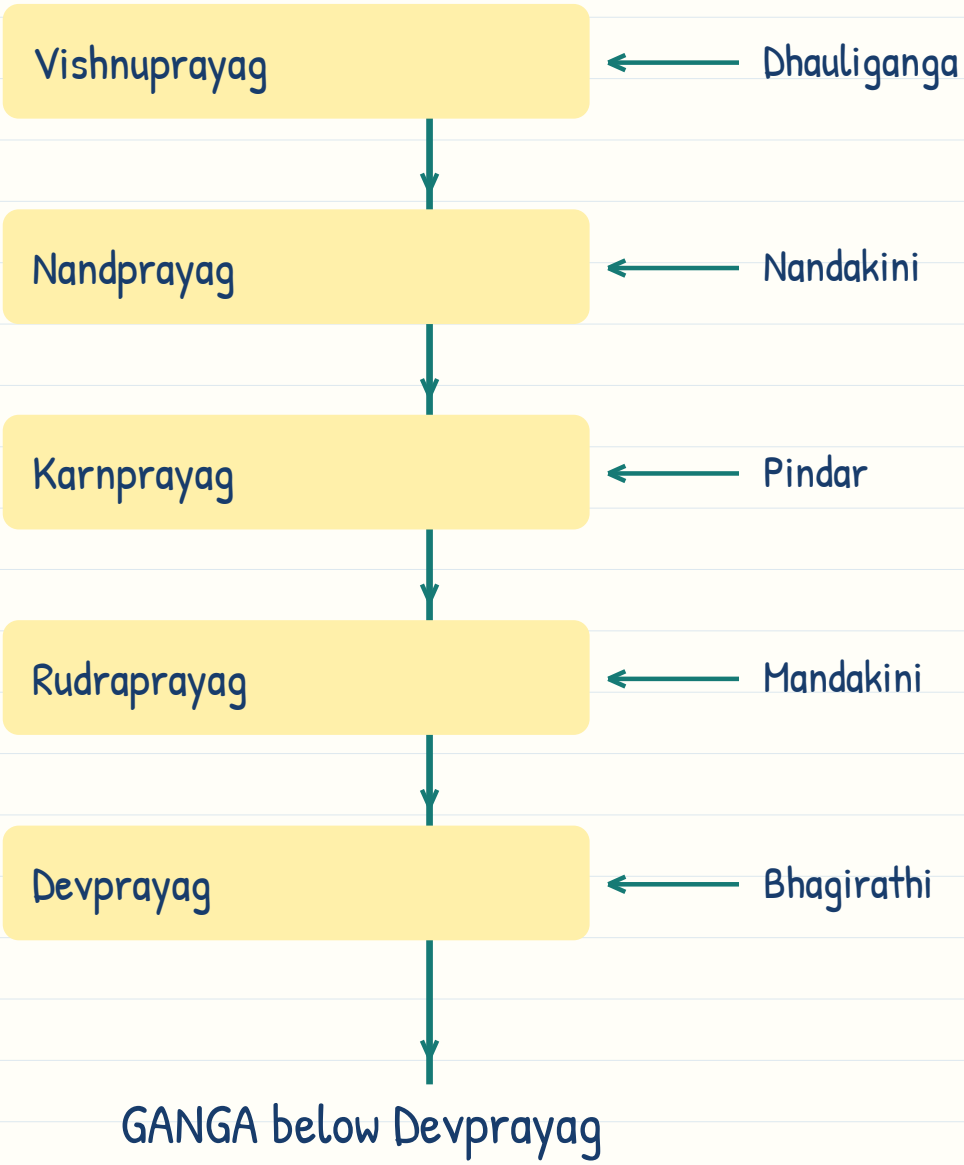
Cultural memory anchors [C1, C2]

Aipan: Kumaon / white rice-paste designs on red geru.
Chholiya: dance associated with traditional wedding processions.
Pichora: ceremonial cloth; do not confuse it with a dance.

Visual revision / 2

Panch Prayag / downstream along the Alaknanda [G2]

Each branch joins the main river at the named confluence.



Read the network, not map coordinates

Alaknanda + Bhagirathi = Ganga at Devprayag.
Schematic only: branch sides, distances and exact river courses are not shown.

Visual revision / 3

History / separate these milestones

1974 — Reni / Chipko

Gaura Devi and women resisted tree felling in Chamoli. [H2]

2000 — 9 November / formation

The state was formed as Uttaranchal. [G1, H1]

2007 — 1 January / renaming

The name Uttarakhand became effective. [H1]

Capital descriptions [G1]

Dehradun: temporary
Gairsain: summer
Use the official wording.

Two kinds of borders [G1]

Countries: China, Nepal
Indian states: Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh

UNESCO date trap [N1]: Nanda Devi inscription = 1988; extension including Valley of Flowers = 2005.

Visual revision / 4

From mountain processes to public decisions

Hazard + exposure

A slope process becomes a public risk when people or assets are exposed. Assess local conditions. [D1, D2]

Drainage + stability

Blocked drains and unsupported slope cuts warrant investigation and maintenance. [D2]

Warning + action

Timely alerts need understandable messages, reliable reach and feasible response. [D1; application]

Opportunity + capacity

Tourism planning needs water, waste, access and resident needs assessed together. [Editorial application]

A simple planning sequence / editorial framework

1. **Observe**
   Measure local conditions and listen to residents.

2. **Compare**
   Assess alternatives, costs and distribution of benefits.

3. **Act + review**
   Assign responsibilities; monitor outcomes and adapt.

Exam habit: explain the mechanism, propose a feasible measure, and name an outcome to check.

Try first - check answers later

01 / State formation

On which date was the state formed?

A. 1 January 2007
B. 9 November 2000
C. 26 January 1950
D. 15 August 1947

02 / Former name

What was the state called at its formation in 2000?

A. Himachal
B. United Provinces
C. Uttaranchal
D. Uttarkashi

03 / Capital terminology

Which pairing matches the Chief Minister portal?

A. Dehradun: temporary; Gairsain: summer
B. Dehradun: summer; Gairsain: temporary
C. Haridwar: permanent; Rishikesh: summer
D. Nainital: temporary; Almora: summer

04 / International neighbours

Which pair of countries borders Uttarakhand?

A. China and Nepal
B. Myanmar and China
C. Pakistan and Nepal
D. Bhutan and Bangladesh

Try first - check answers later

05 / Indian neighbours

Which pair of Indian states borders Uttarakhand?

A. Punjab and Rajasthan
B. Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh
C. Haryana and West Bengal
D. Bihar and Sikkim

06 / Devprayag

Which rivers meet at Devprayag to form the river named Ganga?

A. Alaknanda and Bhagirathi
B. Alaknanda and Pindar
C. Yamuna and Tons
D. Mandakini and Nandakini

07 / Vishnuprayag

Which river joins the Alaknanda at Vishnuprayag?

A. Bhagirathi
B. Nandakini
C. Pindar
D. Dhauliganga

08 / Nandprayag

Which river meets the Alaknanda at Nandprayag?

A. Nandakini
B. Mandakini
C. Bhagirathi
D. Yamuna

Try first - check answers later

09 / Karnprayag

Which river joins the Alaknanda at Karnprayag?

A. Nandakini
B. Pindar
C. Ramganga
D. Bhagirathi

10 / Rudraprayag

Rudraprayag is the confluence of Alaknanda with which river?

A. Dhauliganga
B. Nandakini
C. Mandakini
D. Yamuna

11 / Pilgrimage geography

Kedarnath is associated with which river valley?

A. Kaveri
B. Mandakini
C. Mahanadi
D. Gomti

12 / District anchor

Which district administers the Badrinath pilgrimage page cited here?

A. Nainital
B. Chamoli
C. Champawat
D. Udham Singh Nagar

Try first - check answers later

13 / State bird

Which is Uttarakhand's state bird?

A. Indian roller
B. Himalayan monal
C. Sarus crane
D. Great hornbill

14 / State flower

Which flower is a state symbol of Uttarakhand?

A. Rhododendron niveum
B. Brahma Kamal
C. Flame lily
D. Lotus

15 / State tree

Which is Uttarakhand's state tree?

A. Coconut
B. Banyan
C. Khejri
D. Buransh

16 / State animal

Which animal is Uttarakhand's state symbol?

A. Nilgai
B. One-horned rhinoceros
C. Musk deer
D. Blackbuck

Try first - check answers later

17 / World Heritage

Which pair forms the UNESCO natural property discussed here?

A. Kedarnath and Badrinath
B. Rajaji and Dudhwa
C. Nainital and Bhimtal
D. Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers

18 / Alpine landscape

The Valley of Flowers is especially known for what?

A. Coral reefs
B. Mangrove swamps
C. Alpine flower meadows
D. Hot desert dunes

19 / Chipko association

Which woman is closely associated with the 1974 Reni action?

A. Gaura Devi
B. Rani Gaidinliu
C. Velu Nachiyar
D. Begum Hazrat Mahal

20 / Chipko location

Reni, central to the 1974 Chipko episode, is in which district?

A. Nainital
B. Champawat
C. Haridwar
D. Chamoli

Try first - check answers later

21 / Chipko purpose

What did the Reni protesters seek to prevent?

A. Use of rice paste in paintings
B. Formation of the state
C. Construction of all schools
D. Felling of trees

22 / Aipan region

Aipan is especially associated with which cultural region?

A. Kumaon
B. Konkan
C. Malabar
D. Mithila

23 / Aipan material

Which combination describes traditional Aipan colours and materials?

A. Blue ink over marble
B. Only charcoal on silk
C. Gold leaf over black granite
D. White rice paste over red geru

24 / Dance tradition

Which dance appears in Nainital's account of traditional Kumaoni weddings?

A. Chholiya
B. Lavani
C. Garba
D. Bihu

Try first - check answers later

25 / Traditional clothing

Pichora in the cited Nainital account is what?

A. A musical drum
B. A ceremonial cloth worn by women
C. A glacier
D. A river confluence

26 / Hill crop

Mandua belongs to which crop group?

A. Marine algae
B. Millets
C. Rubber crops
D. Oil palms

27 / Risk reduction

Which action best supports landslide risk reduction near a hill road?

A. Block all drains with debris
B. Dump spoil into natural channels
C. Cut the slope toe without assessment
D. Maintain drainage and assess unstable slopes

28 / Disaster institution

Which state body coordinates disaster planning and preparedness?

A. Election Commission of India
B. University Grants Commission
C. USDMA
D. UNESCO

Try first - check answers later

29 / Earthquake science

Which national institution monitors earthquake activity?

A. Food Corporation of India
B. Central Board of Film Certification
C. National Archives of India
D. National Centre for Seismology

30 / Warning response

A warning reaches only officials, not a threatened village. What is missing?

A. A different festival date
B. Last-mile warning communication
C. A new state flower
D. A heritage inscription

31 / Percentage drill

A hypothetical hill school has 240 learners; 25% join a nature club. How many join?

A. 60
B. 120
C. 40
D. 80

32 / Ratio drill

A practice budget divides Rs 9,000 between water and paths in ratio 2:1. What goes to water?

A. Rs 9,000
B. Rs 3,000
C. Rs 4,500
D. Rs 6,000

Try first - check answers later

33 / Travel calculation

A hypothetical vehicle covers 120 km in 4 hours. Its average speed is?

A. 30 km/h
B. 480 km/h
C. 40 km/h
D. 24 km/h

34 / Simple interest

At simple interest, Rs 5,000 at 6% a year earns how much in 2 years?

A. Rs 300
B. Rs 60
C. Rs 600
D. Rs 5,600

35 / Completion rate

An invented village project completes 45 of 60 planned tasks. What is the completion rate?

A. 45%
B. 60%
C. 75%
D. 80%

36 / Year distinction

Which event belongs to 2007 rather than 2000?

A. Nanda Devi was first inscribed by UNESCO
B. The Reni Chipko action occurred
C. The state was first formed
D. The name Uttarakhand became effective

Try first - check answers later

37 / Tourism planning

Which proposal best fits a small mountain settlement with limited water?

A. Assess water, waste and safe visitor capacity first
B. Measure success only by vehicle count
C. Assume every site has unlimited capacity
D. Ignore local residents

38 / Evidence check

A training centre reports more enrolments. Which evidence is needed to claim better employment?

A. Only the opening date
B. Only the number of posters
C. Verified placement and retention outcomes
D. Only a new logo

39 / River diagram reading

Which named confluence is downstream of Rudraprayag in the Panch Prayag chain?

A. Vishnuprayag
B. Karnprayag
C. Devprayag
D. Nandprayag

40 / Forest livelihoods

Which interpretation best reflects the official Chipko account?

A. Forests have no local use
B. Only tourism motivated the protesters
C. Conservation can be linked to livelihood rights
D. The movement began after state formation

Answer key + explanations

01 / Answer B

9 November 2000. Formation preceded the later change of name to Uttarakhand.

Evidence: G1; H1

02 / Answer C

Uttaranchal. The former name Uttaranchal was changed with effect from 1 January 2007.

Evidence: H1

03 / Answer A

Dehradun: temporary; Gairsain: summer. Use the portal's precise capital descriptions instead of assuming a permanent capital.

Evidence: G1

04 / Answer A

China and Nepal. The official geography table distinguishes international neighbours from Indian states.

Evidence: G1

05 / Answer B

Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Both are listed as domestic neighbours by the state portal.

Evidence: G1

Answer key + explanations

06 / Answer A

Alaknanda and Bhagirathi. Do not substitute one of the upstream Panch Prayag tributaries for Bhagirathi.

Evidence: G2

07 / Answer D

Dhauliganga. Vishnuprayag is the first of the five named confluences in the downstream sequence shown here.

Evidence: G2

08 / Answer A

Nandakini. Similar names can be misleading: Mandakini belongs to Rudraprayag.

Evidence: G2

09 / Answer B

Pindar. Associate Karnprayag with Pindar; use the diagram to recall the whole chain.

Evidence: G2

10 / Answer C

Mandakini. Mandakini meets the Alaknanda at Rudraprayag.

Evidence: G2

Answer key + explanations

11 / Answer B

Mandakini. Rudraprayag district places the shrine near the head of the Mandakini.

Evidence: C3

12 / Answer B

Chamoli. The cited district source is Chamoli. This is a district-location anchor, not a travel advisory.

Evidence: C4

13 / Answer B

Himalayan monal. The biodiversity board identifies the Himalayan monal as the state bird.

Evidence: N2

14 / Answer B

Brahma Kamal. The official board names Brahma Kamal. Avoid confusing it with other states' flowers.

Evidence: N2

15 / Answer D

Buransh. Buransh is identified as Rhododendron arboreum in the biodiversity board newsletter.

Evidence: N2

Answer key + explanations

16 / Answer C

Musk deer. The state animal is musk deer; this does not mean it is the only deer found in the state.

Evidence: N2

17 / Answer D

Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers. The UNESCO property combines these two national parks.

Evidence: N1

18 / Answer C

Alpine flower meadows. Its high mountain meadows are a key ecological feature.

Evidence: N1

19 / Answer A

Gaura Devi. The biodiversity board's account highlights women's resistance at Reni and Gaura Devi.

Evidence: H2

20 / Answer D

Chamoli. Reni is a Chamoli district anchor in the movement's history.

Evidence: H2

Answer key + explanations

21 / Answer D

Felling of trees. The action linked forest protection with local rights and livelihoods.

Evidence: H2

22 / Answer A

Kumaon. The handicrafts authority describes Aipan as a Kumaon tradition.

Evidence: C1

23 / Answer D

White rice paste over red geru. The contrast between rice-paste designs and a red ochre base is a useful memory cue.

Evidence: C1

24 / Answer A

Chholiya. The district source links Chholiya, also spelt Choliya, with wedding processions.

Evidence: C2

25 / Answer B

A ceremonial cloth worn by women. The account describes a decorated ritual cloth, also called Rangwali.

Evidence: C2

Answer key + explanations

26 / Answer B

Millets. Mandua is finger millet; ICAR lists finger millet varieties for Uttarakhand.

Evidence: E1

27 / Answer D

Maintain drainage and assess unstable slopes. The official guidance stresses drainage and protection of slope support.

Evidence: D2

28 / Answer C

USDMA. USDMA is the Uttarakhand State Disaster Management Authority.

Evidence: D1

29 / Answer D

National Centre for Seismology. The NCS operates the national earthquake monitoring network.

Evidence: D3

30 / Answer B

Last-mile warning communication. A warning system must connect information to people and feasible action. This is an editorial application.

Evidence: D1; original scenario

Answer key + explanations

31 / Answer A

60. 25/100 multiplied by 240 equals 60. These are invented practice data.

Evidence: Original arithmetic

32 / Answer D

Rs 6,000. Three shares total Rs 9,000; water receives two shares of Rs 3,000.

Evidence: Original arithmetic

33 / Answer A

30 km/h. Average speed is total distance divided by total time, including any stops in that time.

Evidence: Original arithmetic

34 / Answer C

Rs 600. Interest = 5000 x 6 x 2 / 100 = Rs 600; Rs 5,600 is the amount.

Evidence: Original arithmetic

35 / Answer C

75%. 45 divided by 60, multiplied by 100, gives 75%.

Evidence: Original arithmetic

Answer key + explanations

36 / Answer D

The name Uttarakhand became effective. State formation and state renaming are distinct milestones.

Evidence: G1; H1; H2; N1

37 / Answer A

Assess water, waste and safe visitor capacity first. Infrastructure and community needs should shape an editorial tourism plan.

Evidence: D1; original application

38 / Answer C

Verified placement and retention outcomes. Enrolment measures participation; it does not establish sustained employment.

Evidence: Original evidence-reasoning item

39 / Answer C

Devprayag. The downstream sequence ends at Devprayag, where Bhagirathi meets Alaknanda.

Evidence: G2; visual page 2

40 / Answer C

Conservation can be linked to livelihood rights. The board presents Chipko as environmental resistance and a livelihood movement.

Evidence: H2

Source register

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

EX1 / UKPSC: Combined State Civil / Upper Subordinate syllabus, 2024

psc.uk.gov.in

EX2 / UKSSSC: official syllabus register, including 31 August 2026 entries

sssc.uk.gov.in

EX3 / UKSSSC: graduate-level syllabus PDF linked by the official register

cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in

G1 / Chief Minister portal: formation, capitals and borders

cm.uk.gov.in

G2 / Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy: Traditions of Uttarakhand

ujala.uk.gov.in

H1 / Government Gazette, 25 January 2007: renaming effective 1 January 2007

cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in

H2 / Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board: Gaura Devi and Chipko

sbb.uk.gov.in

N1 / UNESCO: Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks

whc.unesco.org

Source register

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

N2 / Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board: Winter 2024 newsletter, state symbols

cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in

C1 / Development Commissioner (Handicrafts): Uttarakhand Aipan

handicrafts.nic.in

C2 / Nainital district: culture, Chholiya, pichora and food traditions

nainital.nic.in

C3 / Rudraprayag district: Kedarnath and the Mandakini

rudraprayag.gov.in

E1 / ICAR: Kharif agro-advisories 2025, Uttarakhand section

icar.gov.in

D1 / Uttarakhand State Disaster Management Authority: mandate

usdma.uk.gov.in

D2 / Ministry of Home Affairs: landslide preparedness and mitigation

dgfscdhg.gov.in

C4 / Chamoli district: Badrinath pilgrimage administration

chamoli.gov.in

Source register

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

D3 / National Centre for Seismology: earthquake monitoring mandate

seismo.gov.in

Read sources in context

EX1 is the 2024 UKPSC scheme, checked through indexed official text; direct PDF retrieval timed out. EX2 verifies syllabus listings, not the complete content of scanned files. No claim of exhaustive PYQ research is made.

Factual answers cite source IDs. Hypothetical data and editorial policy applications are labelled; their conclusions follow from the stated case. Model answers propose measures rather than asserting measured programme outcomes.

Illustrations are AI-generated memory cues. River graphics are schematic. Capitals follow the Chief Minister portal wording. Historical dates are separated from current administrative arrangements; recheck changing facts before an examination.