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Uttarakhand
General Knowledge

Complete Uttarakhand GK — in one PDF



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Questions & answers

Districts, peaks & rivers, forests, history, dhams, folk culture, polity and Census 2011.

Every fact verified NOV 2026

11	1000	73	Traps & Tricks
Chapters	Questions	Pages	in every chapter

CHAPTERS

01	Profile, Symbols & Districts	90
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For: UKPSC PCS · RO/ARO · UKSSSC Group C · Patwari / Lekhpal · VDO / Forest Guard · UK Police · UK TET / Assistant Teacher

How to use this PDF

Every Uttarakhand recruitment exam — UKPSC PCS, RO/ARO, UKSSSC, Patwari/Lekhpal, VDO, Forest Guard, Uttarakhand Police, UK TET — asks questions straight from Uttarakhand-specific GK. This PDF covers the complete static Uttarakhand GK in 11 chapters as 1000 one-liner questions and answers — the facts these exams ask again and again.

1. Read the key idea
Each chapter opens with a 2–3 line summary.

2. Cover the answer
Hide the highlighted answer and think first.

3. Never skip the trap box
Similar names, districts and years — that is where marks are lost.

4. Revise three times
Read once, then with answers covered, then only the ones you missed.

Exam	Where it helps
UKPSC PCS / RO-ARO / Lower PCS	**Uttarakhand GK — prelims and mains**
UKSSSC Group C, Patwari/Lekhpal, VDO/VPDO	Uttarakhand-specific GK section
Uttarakhand Police, Forest Guard	State GK questions
UK TET / Assistant Teacher	GK and environmental studies

Facts are as of 5 November 2026; population figures are from Census 2011. Confirm exam notices on the official websites.

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01 Profile, State Formation, Symbols, Divisions & Districts

Profile, Formation, Symbols, Divisions & Districts

KEY IDEA

Uttarakhand was carved out of Uttar Pradesh on 9 November 2000 as 'Uttaranchal', India's 27th state; it has been called Uttarakhand since 1 January 2007.

Dehradun is the interim (temporary) capital and Bharadisain (Gairsain, Chamoli) is the summer capital; the High Court is at Nainital.

The state has 2 divisions (Garhwal – HQ Pauri, Kumaon – HQ Nainital) and 13 districts (position as of November 2026).

1. On which date was the state of Uttarakhand formed?
   → **9 November 2000**

2. Uttarakhand became which state of India at the time of its formation?
   → **27th state**

3. Uttarakhand was carved out of which state?
   → **Uttar Pradesh**

4. Under which Act was Uttarakhand formed?
   → **Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000**

5. What name was given to the state at the time of its formation?
   → **Uttaranchal**

6. From which date did the renaming of Uttaranchal as Uttarakhand take effect?
   → **1 January 2007**

7. Which Act changed the name from Uttaranchal to Uttarakhand?
   → **Uttaranchal (Alteration of Name) Act, 2006**

8. Among the three new states created in 2000, in what order was Uttarakhand formed?
   → **Second** — After Chhattisgarh (1 November), before Jharkhand (15 November)

9. Because of its religious importance, Uttarakhand is known by which epithet?
   → **Devbhoomi (Land of the Gods)**

10. What is the total geographical area of Uttarakhand?
    → **53,483 sq km**

11. Uttarakhand's area is roughly what percentage of India's total area?
    → **About 1.63%** — 53,483 ÷ 3,287,263 ≈ 1.63%; many books also give 1.69%

12. How many districts did Uttarakhand have at the time of its formation?
    → **13**

13. How many new districts have been created since the state was formed in 2000?
    → **None** — Still 13 districts as of November 2026; proposed districts not notified

14. Where is the interim (temporary) capital of Uttarakhand?
→ **Dehradun**

15. Which is the summer capital of Uttarakhand?
→ **Bharadisain (Gairsain)**

16. In which district is Gairsain located?
→ **Chamoli**

17. When was Gairsain announced as the summer capital in the Legislative Assembly?
→ **4 March 2020**

18. Who was the Chief Minister who declared Gairsain the summer capital?
→ **Trivendra Singh Rawat**

19. When was the notification making Bharadisain (Gairsain) the summer capital issued?
→ **8 June 2020**

20. Which Governor approved the summer capital notification?
→ **Baby Rani Maurya**

21. Which major building has been built at Bharadisain in the Gairsain area?
→ **Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) building**

22. By what name is the commission set up to select the site of the permanent capital known?
→ **Dixit Commission** — Single-member commission; chaired by Justice Virendra Dixit

23. Which place did the Dixit Commission find more suitable for the capital?
→ **Dehradun** — Report submitted in August 2008

24. In 1992 the Uttarakhand Kranti Dal declared Gairsain the proposed capital and gave it which name?
→ **Chandranagar**

25. In whose memory was the proposed name Chandranagar for Gairsain chosen?
→ **Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali**

26. Where is the High Court of Uttarakhand located?
→ **Nainital**

27. When was the High Court of Uttarakhand established?
→ **9 November 2000**

28. What is the state animal of Uttarakhand?
→ **Musk deer (Kasturi mrig)**

29. What is the scientific name of the state animal, the musk deer?
→ **Moschus chrysogaster**

30. What is the state bird of Uttarakhand?
→ **Monal (Himalayan Monal)**

31. What is the scientific name of the state bird, the Monal?
→ **Lophophorus impejanus**

32. Uttarakhand's state bird, the Monal, is also the national bird of which neighbouring country?
→ **Nepal** — Called 'Danphe' in Nepal

33. What is the state tree of Uttarakhand?
→ **Burans**

34. What is the scientific name of the state tree, Burans?
→ **Rhododendron arboreum**

35. What is the state flower of Uttarakhand?
→ **Brahma Kamal**

36. What is the scientific name of the state flower, Brahma Kamal?
→ **Saussurea obvallata**

37. What is the state butterfly of Uttarakhand?
→ **Common Peacock** — Papilio bianor polyctor

38. In which year was the Common Peacock declared the state butterfly?
→ **2016**

39. What is the state fish of Uttarakhand?
→ **Golden Mahseer** — Tor putitora

40. What is the state song of Uttarakhand?
→ **'Uttarakhand Devbhoomi Matribhoomi'**

41. Who wrote the state song 'Uttarakhand Devbhoomi Matribhoomi'?
→ **Hemant Bisht**

42. Which famous folk singer composed the music of the state song?
→ **Narendra Singh Negi**

43. When did the state cabinet approve the state song?
→ **6 February 2016**

44. What is the state musical instrument of Uttarakhand?
→ **Dhol** — Declared in 2015

45. What is the state sport of Uttarakhand?
→ **Football** — Declared in 2011

46. What is the second official language of Uttarakhand?
→ **Sanskrit**

47. In which year did Sanskrit get the status of second official language of Uttarakhand?
→ **2010**

48. Which was the first state in the country to make Sanskrit its second official language?
→ **Uttarakhand**

49. How many divisions (commissionerates) are there in Uttarakhand?
→ **2 (Garhwal and Kumaon)** — As of November 2026

50. Where is the headquarters of the Garhwal division?
→ **Pauri**

51. Where is the headquarters of the Kumaon division?
→ **Nainital**

52. How many districts are there in the Garhwal division?
→ **7**

53. How many districts are there in the Kumaon division?
→ **6**

54. Which third division of the state, announced in March 2021, was never implemented?
→ **Gairsain division** — Decision put on hold in April 2021

55. Which four districts were to be included in the proposed Gairsain division?
→ **Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Almora, Bageshwar**

56. The Terai district of Udham Singh Nagar falls in which division?
→ **Kumaon division**

57. Which is the smallest district of the Garhwal division by area?
→ **Rudraprayag**

58. Which is the largest district of the Kumaon division by area?
→ **Pithoragarh**

59. Where is the headquarters of Chamoli district?
→ **Gopeshwar**

60. Where is the headquarters of Tehri Garhwal district?
→ **New Tehri**

61. Where is the headquarters of Udham Singh Nagar district?
→ **Rudrapur**

62. Which three frontier districts were created in 1960?
→ **Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh**

63. Uttarkashi district was carved out of which district?
→ **Tehri Garhwal**

64. Chamoli district was carved out of which district?
→ **Pauri Garhwal**

65. Pithoragarh district was carved out of which district?
→ **Almora**

66. In which year was Haridwar district formed?
→ **1988** — 28 December 1988

67. Haridwar district was carved out of which district?
→ **Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh)**

68. Which district was carved out of Nainital district in 1995?
→ **Udham Singh Nagar**

69. After whom is Udham Singh Nagar district named?
→ **Shaheed Udham Singh**

70. Which are the three newest districts of Uttarakhand, created in 1997?
→ **Rudraprayag, Bageshwar, Champawat**

71. Bageshwar district was carved out of which district?
→ **Almora**

72. Champawat district was carved out of which district?
→ **Pithoragarh**

73. Rudraprayag district was formed from parts of which three districts?
→ **Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal**

74. Which is the largest district of Uttarakhand by area?
→ **Chamoli** — Census 2011: Chamoli 8,030 sq km, Uttarkashi 8,016; older books say Uttarkashi

75. Which is the second largest district of Uttarakhand by area?
→ **Uttarkashi**

76. Which is the smallest district of Uttarakhand by area?
→ **Champawat**

77. Which districts of Uttarakhand share a border with China (Tibet)?
→ **Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh**

78. Which districts of Uttarakhand share a border with Nepal?
→ **Pithoragarh, Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar**

79. Which districts of Uttarakhand share a border with Himachal Pradesh?
→ **Uttarkashi, Dehradun**

80. Which is the only district bordering both China and Nepal?
→ **Pithoragarh**

81. Which place did Gandhiji call the 'Switzerland of India'?
→ **Kausani** — 1929 visit; Anasakti Ashram

82. In which district is Kausani located?
→ **Bageshwar**

83. Which hill town is famous as the 'Queen of the Hills'?
→ **Mussoorie**

84. Which town is called the 'City of Lakes' (Sarovar Nagari)?
→ **Nainital**

85. Because of its beauty, Pithoragarh is known by which epithet?
→ **'Chhota Kashmir' (Little Kashmir)**

86. Which town is called the 'Yoga Capital of the World'?
→ **Rishikesh**

87. Which town is called the 'Gateway of Kumaon'?
→ **Haldwani**

88. Which town is called the 'Gateway of Garhwal'?
→ **Kotdwar**

89. In 2024, what new name was given to Joshimath tehsil?
→ **Jyotirmath** — Chamoli district

90. In 2024, what new name was given to Koshyakutoli tehsil of Nainital district?
→ **Pargana Shri Kainchi Dham** — Nainital district; Centre's approval June 2024 (announced 2023)

⚠ Common traps

- Dehradun is the interim capital and Bharadisain (Gairsain) is the summer capital — do not write Gairsain as the permanent capital.
- The Gairsain division announced in 2021 was never implemented; there are still only 2 divisions. The HQ of the Garhwal division is Pauri, not Dehradun.
- The smallest district by area is Champawat; Rudraprayag is only the smallest district of the Garhwal division. The largest is Chamoli, the second largest Uttarkashi.

💡 Memory trick

Remember by initials: the three frontier districts of 1960 = U-C-P (Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh); the three new districts of 1997 = R-B-C (Rudraprayag, Bageshwar, Champawat). Districts bordering Nepal = P-C-U (Pithoragarh, Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar) — the 1960 trio reversed, with Champawat and Udham Singh Nagar in place of Chamoli and Uttarkashi.

02 Location, Physical Divisions, Peaks, Passes, Glaciers, Climate & Soils

Location, Physiography, Peaks, Passes, Glaciers, Climate, Soils

KEY IDEA

Uttarakhand lies on the southern slopes of the Himalaya between 28°43′–31°27′ N latitude and 77°34′–81°02′ E longitude.

From north to south: Trans Himalaya, Greater Himalaya, Lesser Himalaya, Doon valleys, Shivalik, Bhabar and Terai.

About 86% of the state is mountainous; the highest peak is Nanda Devi and the largest glacier is Gangotri.

91. What is the latitudinal extent of Uttarakhand?
→ **28°43′ N to 31°27′ N**

92. What is the longitudinal extent of Uttarakhand?
→ **77°34′ E to 81°02′ E**

93. What is the approximate east–west length of Uttarakhand?
→ **About 358 km**

94. What is the approximate north–south width of Uttarakhand?
→ **About 320 km**

95. Roughly what share of Uttarakhand's total area is mountainous?
→ **About 86%** — Mountainous area about 46,035 sq km

96. Which region lies on the northern border of Uttarakhand?
→ **Tibet (China)**

97. Which country lies on the eastern border of Uttarakhand?
→ **Nepal**

98. Which state lies on the western and north-western border of Uttarakhand?
→ **Himachal Pradesh**

99. Which state lies on the southern border of Uttarakhand?
→ **Uttar Pradesh**

100. With how many countries does Uttarakhand share a border?
→ **2 (China and Nepal)**

101. With how many Indian states does Uttarakhand share a border?
→ **2 (Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh)**

102. Which river forms the boundary between Uttarakhand and Nepal?
→ **Kali (Sharda)**

103. What is the part of the Himalaya between the Sutlej and the Kali rivers called?
→ **Kumaon Himalaya**

104. Which is the southernmost physical region of Uttarakhand?
→ **Terai**

105. What is the belt of pebbles and boulders at the foot of the Shivalik called?
→ **Bhabar**

106. What happens to small streams on reaching the Bhabar region?
→ **They go underground**

107. What is the marshy area south of the Bhabar, where groundwater re-emerges, called?
→ **Terai**

108. In which district does the Terai have its greatest extent in Uttarakhand?
→ **Udham Singh Nagar**

109. Which is the southernmost and youngest range of the Himalaya?
→ **Shivalik**

110. By what other name is the Shivalik range known?
→ **Outer Himalaya**

111. What are the broad flat valleys between the Shivalik and the Lesser Himalaya called?
→ **Doon (Dun)**

112. By what other names is the Lesser Himalaya known?
→ **Middle Himalaya / Himachal**

113. In which range are hill towns like Mussoorie, Nainital and Almora situated?
→ **Lesser (Middle) Himalaya**

114. By what other name is the Greater Himalaya known?
→ **Himadri**

115. What is the part north of the Greater Himalaya, adjoining Tibet, called?
→ **Trans Himalaya (Tethys Himalaya)**

116. Which fault separates the Greater Himalaya from the Lesser Himalaya?
→ **Main Central Thrust (MCT)**

117. Which fault separates the Lesser Himalaya from the Shivalik?
→ **Main Boundary Thrust (MBT)**

118. Which fault separates the Shivalik from the Ganga plain?
→ **Himalayan Frontal Thrust (HFT)**

119. Which is the highest peak of the Lesser Himalaya in Garhwal?
→ **Nag Tibba** — About 3,022 m

120. In which district is Nag Tibba peak located?
→ **Tehri Garhwal**

121. Which is the most famous and largest Doon valley of Uttarakhand?
→ **Dehradun valley**

122. The Dehradun valley has the Ganga on its east; which river is on its west?
→ **Yamuna**

123. Between which two ranges does the Dehradun valley lie?
→ **Shivalik and Mussoorie (Lesser Himalaya) ranges**

124. The Patlidun valley of the Ramganga lies in which national park?
→ **Jim Corbett National Park**

125. In which district is the Soar valley located?
→ **Pithoragarh**

126. By what name is the valley of the Gori Ganga (Munsiari–Milam area) known?
→ **Johar valley**

127. What is the upper valley of the Kali, through which the Kailash-Mansarovar route passes, called?
→ **Byans valley**

128. By what name is the valley of the (eastern) Dhauliganga in Pithoragarh known?
→ **Darma valley**

129. In which district is the Nelang valley of the Jadh Ganga?
→ **Uttarkashi**

130. In which district is the Katyur valley of the Gomti river?
→ **Bageshwar**

131. By what name is the Purola–Barkot area of the Yamuna valley in Uttarkashi known?
→ **Rawain**

132. In which district is the Har Ki Dun valley located?
→ **Uttarkashi**

133. Which is the highest peak of Uttarakhand?
→ **Nanda Devi**

134. What is the height of Nanda Devi peak?
→ **About 7,816 m** — Some sources give 7,817 m

135. In which district is Nanda Devi peak located?
→ **Chamoli**

136. Which is the second highest peak of Uttarakhand?
→ **Kamet** — About 7,756 m

137. In which district is Kamet peak located?
→ **Chamoli**

138. By what other name is Nanda Devi East peak known?
→ **Sunanda Devi** — About 7,434 m

139. Which mountaineers made the first successful ascent of Nanda Devi (1936)?
→ **Tilman and Odell**

140. Under whose leadership was the first successful ascent of Kamet (1931) made?
→ **Frank Smythe**

141. In which district is Trishul peak located?
→ **Chamoli** — About 7,120 m

142. Who made the first successful ascent of Trishul (1907)?
→ **Tom Longstaff**

143. Chaukhamba peak stands at the head of which famous glacier?
→ **Gangotri glacier** — About 7,138 m

144. In which district is Dunagiri peak located?
→ **Chamoli** — About 7,066 m

145. In which district is the five-peaked Panchachuli massif?
→ **Pithoragarh**

146. Which massif is believed in folklore to be the five hearths of the Pandavas' last meal?
→ **Panchachuli**

147. On the border of which two districts does Nandakot peak stand?
→ **Pithoragarh and Bageshwar** — About 6,861 m; some sources place it only in Pithoragarh

148. In which district is Bandarpunch peak located?
→ **Uttarkashi** — About 6,316 m

149. In which district is Shivling peak of the Gangotri group?
→ **Uttarkashi**

150. In which district is Om Parvat, famous for its snow 'Om' formation?
→ **Pithoragarh**

151. In which district is Adi Kailash (Chhota Kailash) located?
→ **Pithoragarh**

152. In which district is Lipulekh, the main pass of the Kailash-Mansarovar Yatra?
→ **Pithoragarh**

153. Lipulekh pass is near the tri-junction of which three countries?
→ **India, Nepal, China**

154. In which district is Mana pass, north of Badrinath?
→ **Chamoli**

155. In which district is Niti pass of the Niti valley?
→ **Chamoli**

156. In which district is Unta Dhura pass, on the route from Milam (Johar valley) to Tibet?
→ **Pithoragarh**

157. In which district is Kungri Bingri pass of the Gori valley?
→ **Pithoragarh**

158. In which district is Lampiya Dhura pass of the Kuti valley?
→ **Pithoragarh**

159. Which pass lies between Nanda Devi and Nandakot at the head of the Pindari glacier?
→ **Traill's Pass**

160. Who first crossed Traill's Pass (1830)?
→ **G.W. Traill** — Commissioner of Kumaon

161. Which high glaciated pass connects Gangotri with Badrinath?
→ **Kalindi Khal**

162. Which pass connects Har Ki Dun with Kinnaur in Himachal?
→ **Borasu Pass**

163. Which is the largest glacier of Uttarakhand?
→ **Gangotri glacier** — About 30 km long

164. In which district is the Gangotri glacier?
→ **Uttarkashi**

165. What is the snout of the Gangotri glacier called?
→ **Gaumukh (Gomukh)**

166. In which district is the Milam glacier, source of the Gori Ganga?
→ **Pithoragarh**

167. Which is considered the largest glacier of the Kumaon region?
→ **Milam glacier** — About 16 km long

168. In which district is the Pindari glacier, source of the Pindar river?
→ **Bageshwar**

169. Which is the last inhabited village of the Pindar valley on the Pindari glacier trek?
→ **Khati** — Bageshwar district; then via Dwali and Phurkia to Zero Point

170. From which glacier does the Mandakini river originate?
→ **Chorabari glacier**

171. In which district is the Khatling glacier, main source of the Bhilangana river?
→ **Tehri Garhwal**

172. The Yamunotri glacier, source of the Yamuna, lies on the slopes of which range?
→ **Bandarpunch**

173. What are the high-altitude natural grasslands of Uttarakhand called?
→ **Bugyal (alpine meadow)**

174. In which district is Bedni Bugyal, on the Roopkund route?
→ **Chamoli**

175. In which district is Auli Bugyal, famous for skiing?
→ **Chamoli**

176. In which district is Dayara Bugyal, famous for the Butter Festival (Andhudi Utsav)?
→ **Uttarkashi**

177. In which district is Chopta Bugyal, near Tungnath?
→ **Rudraprayag**

178. In which district is Panwali Kantha Bugyal?
→ **Tehri Garhwal**

179. Which monsoon brings most of Uttarakhand's rainfall?
→ **South-west monsoon**

180. What mainly causes winter rain and snowfall in Uttarakhand?
→ **Western disturbances**

181. What is very heavy rainfall over a small area in a very short time called?
→ **Cloudburst** — More than about 100 mm/hour

182. Why does the Trans Himalaya region north of the Himalaya remain dry?
→ **It is a rain-shadow area**

183. What is the main feature of the soil of the Bhabar region?
→ **Pebbly-bouldery and porous**

184. What is the soil of the Terai region like?
→ **Fine-grained, moist and fertile**

185. What is the acidic soil found under mountain coniferous forests called?
→ **Podzol soil**

186. What is the thin, undeveloped soil found on steep slopes called?
→ **Lithosol**

187. What is irrigated low valley land in the hills locally called?
→ **'Talaon' (irrigated valley land)**

188. What is unirrigated upper sloping land in the hills locally called?
→ **'Uparaon' (unirrigated upland)**

189. In which district is Abi Gamin peak of the Kamet group?
→ **Chamoli** — About 7,355 m

190. In which district is Swargarohini peak located?
→ **Uttarkashi**

⚠ Common traps

- Nanda Devi (about 7,816 m) is the highest peak of the state and Kamet (about 7,756 m) the second — both are in Chamoli.
- Rivers go underground in the Bhabar and the water resurfaces in the Terai; the north-to-south order is Shivalik → Bhabar → Terai.
- The MCT lies between the Greater and Lesser Himalaya, while the MBT lies between the Lesser Himalaya and the Shivalik; the Milam glacier is in Pithoragarh, the Pindari in Bageshwar.

💡 Memory trick

Passes: Mana and Niti = Chamoli; Lipulekh, Unta Dhura, Kungri Bingri, Lampiya Dhura = Pithoragarh. Physical belts from south to north: 'Tall Boys Should Do Light Gym Training' — Terai, Bhabar, Shivalik, Doon, Lesser, Greater, Trans Himalaya.

SG **Free GK MCQ practice** — topic-wise questions on polity, history, geography and science, with explanations. Try MCQs →

03 Rivers, Panch Prayag, Lakes, Waterfalls & Hydroelectric Projects

Rivers, Prayags, Lakes, Waterfalls, Hydro Projects

KEY IDEA

Uttarakhand is the source region of both the Ganga and the Yamuna; the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda meet at Devprayag to form the Ganga.

There are five sacred confluences (Panch Prayag) on the Alaknanda, while in Kumaon the Kali (Sharda) forms the India–Nepal border.

Nainital district for its lakes and the Tehri Dam as the country's highest dam are asked again and again in exams.

191. Where does the Bhagirathi river originate?
→ **Gaumukh (Gangotri glacier)** — Uttarkashi district; altitude about 3,892 m

192. Which river joins the Bhagirathi at Gangotri?
→ **Kedar Ganga**

193. Which river joins the Bhagirathi at Bhaironghati?
→ **Jadh Ganga (Jahnavi)**

194. At which place does the Assi Ganga join the Bhagirathi?
→ **Gangori (near Uttarkashi)**

195. From which glacier does the Bhilangana river originate?
→ **Khatling glacier**

196. What was the confluence of the Bhagirathi and Bhilangana (old Tehri) called?
→ **Ganesh Prayag** — Now submerged in Tehri lake

197. On the bank of which river is Uttarkashi town situated?
→ **Bhagirathi**

198. From which glaciers does the Alaknanda river originate?
→ **Satopanth and Bhagirath Kharak glaciers** — Chamoli district

199. On the basis of length and discharge, which is considered the main source stream of the Ganga?
→ **Alaknanda** — By tradition, the Bhagirathi is regarded as the Ganga's source

200. On the bank of which river is Badrinath Dham situated?
→ **Alaknanda**

201. What is the confluence of the Alaknanda and Saraswati called?
→ **Keshav Prayag** — Near Mana; not one of the Panch Prayag

202. On the bank of which river is Srinagar (Garhwal) situated?
→ **Alaknanda** — Pauri Garhwal district

203. At which place does the Rishiganga join the Dhauliganga?
→ **Raini (Chamoli)** — February 2021 disaster occurred in this area

204. On the bank of which river is Kedarnath Dham situated?
→ **Mandakini**

205. Which river joins the Mandakini at Sonprayag?
→ **Songanga (Vasuki Ganga)**

206. At which town does the Ganga leave the hills and enter the plains?
→ **Haridwar**

207. Near which town do the Eastern and Western Nayar meet?
→ **Satpuli** — Pauri Garhwal

208. At which place does the Nayar river join the Ganga?
→ **Vyasghat**

209. By what epithet is the Dudhatoli range known?
→ **'Pamir of Uttarakhand'** — Source area of several rivers

210. Between which two small rivers is Dehradun city situated?
→ **Rispana and Bindal**

211. Which is the uppermost (first) of the Panch Prayag?
→ **Vishnuprayag**

212. Which river joins the Alaknanda at Vishnuprayag?
→ **Dhauliganga**

213. Which river joins the Alaknanda at Nandprayag?
→ **Nandakini**

214. Which river joins the Alaknanda at Karnaprayag?
→ **Pindar**

215. Which river joins the Alaknanda at Rudraprayag?
→ **Mandakini**

216. Which two rivers meet at Devprayag?
→ **Alaknanda and Bhagirathi**

217. In which district is Devprayag located?
→ **Tehri Garhwal**

218. In which district are Vishnuprayag, Nandprayag and Karnaprayag?
→ **Chamoli**

219. The Panch Prayag are confluences on which river?
→ **Alaknanda**

220. From which glacier does the Yamuna river originate?
→ **Yamunotri glacier** — Near Bandarpunch mountain, Uttarkashi

221. Which is the largest tributary of the Yamuna in Uttarakhand?
→ **Tons** — Carries even more water than the Yamuna

222. From which mountain is the Tons river believed to originate?
→ **Bandarpunch**

223. Near which place does the Tons join the Yamuna?
→ **Kalsi (Dehradun)**

224. What is the mythological name of the Tons river?
→ **Tamsa**

225. On which river is the Dakpathar barrage built?
→ **Yamuna** — Dehradun district

226. Where is the source of the Kali river traditionally believed to be?
→ **Kalapani (near Lipulekh)** — Pithoragarh; the source is also disputed

227. The Kali river forms the border between which two countries?
→ **India and Nepal**

228. By what name is the Kali river known in the plains?
→ **Sharda**

229. On the bank of which river is Dharchula town situated?
→ **Kali**

230. At which place does the Gori Ganga join the Kali?
→ **Jauljibi** — Pithoragarh; a famous fair is held here

231. At which place does the Dhauliganga (Darma) join the Kali?
→ **Tawaghat**

232. Where does the Saryu river originate?
→ **Sarmool (Bageshwar)**

233. At the confluence of which two rivers is Bageshwar situated?
→ **Saryu and Gomti**

234. At which place does the Saryu join the Kali?
→ **Pancheshwar** — India–Nepal border

235. From which glacier does the Eastern Ramganga originate?
→ **Namik glacier** — Pithoragarh

236. At which place does the Eastern Ramganga join the Saryu?
→ **Rameshwar (Pithoragarh)**

237. Where does the Western Ramganga originate?
→ **Dudhatoli (Diwali Khal)** — Chamoli district, Gairsain tehsil

238. Through which national park does the Western Ramganga flow?
→ **Corbett National Park**

239. Where does the Kosi river originate?
→ **Dharpani Dhar (near Kausani)**

240. What is the mythological name of the Kosi river?
→ **Kaushiki**

241. On the bank of which river is Ramnagar situated?
→ **Kosi** — Here the Kosi descends into the plains

242. On the bank of which river are Haldwani and Kathgodam?
→ **Gaula**

243. Who is credited with founding Nainital in 1841 during British rule?
→ **P. Barron** — Sugar trader from Shahjahanpur

244. The shape of Naini lake is said to resemble what?
→ **An eye**

245. What are the northern and southern parts of Naini lake called?
→ **Mallital and Tallital**

246. Which is the largest natural lake of Nainital district?
→ **Bhimtal** — Also the largest natural lake of the Kumaon region

247. Which lake has nine corners?
→ **Naukuchiatal** — Deepest lake of the Nainital area

248. Which lake is famous as a group of seven lakes?
→ **Sattal** — Nainital district

249. In which district is Dodital located?
→ **Uttarkashi**

250. From which lake does the Assi Ganga river emerge?
→ **Dodital**

251. Which lake is called the 'Mystery Lake' or 'Skeleton Lake'?
→ **Roopkund** — Chamoli district

252. At the base of which massif is Roopkund situated?
→ **Trishul**

253. In which district is the triangular sacred lake Satopanth Tal?
→ **Chamoli**

254. By what other name is Chorabari Tal known?
→ **Gandhi Sarovar**

255. In which district is Deoria Tal?
→ **Rudraprayag** — Chaukhamba is reflected in its waters

256. In which district is Kedartal located?
→ **Uttarkashi** — At the base of Thalay Sagar peak

257. In which district is Vasuki Tal, above Kedarnath?
→ **Rudraprayag**

258. In which district is Kempty Falls, near Mussoorie?
→ **Tehri Garhwal**

259. From which English words is the name 'Kempty' believed to be derived?
→ **'Camp Tea'**

260. In which district is Sahastradhara, famous for its sulphur water?
→ **Dehradun**

261. Near which tourist place is Tiger Falls?
→ **Chakrata (Dehradun)**

262. Which famous waterfall is near Badrinath–Mana?
→ **Vasudhara**

263. In which district is Birthi Falls, on the Munsiari road?
→ **Pithoragarh**

264. Which waterfall is near Kaladhungi?
→ **Corbett Falls** — Nainital district

265. Near the confluence of which two rivers is the Tehri Dam built?
→ **Bhagirathi and Bhilangana**

266. Which is the highest dam in India?
→ **Tehri Dam** — Height about 260.5 m

267. What type of dam is the Tehri Dam?
→ **Earth and rockfill dam**

268. Which undertaking operates the Tehri Dam?
→ **THDC India Limited**

269. On which river is the Koteshwar hydroelectric project?
→ **Bhagirathi** — Capacity 400 MW, THDC

270. What is the combined capacity of the Tehri complex (Tehri Stage-1, Koteshwar and Tehri Pumped Storage)?
→ **2,400 MW** — 1,000 + 400 + 1,000 MW

271. On which river is the Maneri Bhali project (Stage-1 and 2)?
→ **Bhagirathi** — Uttarkashi district

272. What is the installed capacity of Maneri Bhali Stage-2?
→ **304 MW** — Stage-1: 90 MW

273. On which river is the Vishnuprayag hydroelectric project (400 MW)?
→ **Alaknanda**

274. On which river is the Tapovan-Vishnugad project under construction?
→ **Dhauliganga** — NTPC; 520 MW

275. In which district is the Dhauliganga Power Station (280 MW)?
→ **Pithoragarh** — NHPC

276. On which river is the Tanakpur hydroelectric project?
→ **Sharda** — NHPC; Champawat district

277. On which river is the proposed India–Nepal Pancheshwar multipurpose project?
→ **Mahakali (Kali)**

278. When was the Mahakali Treaty, linked to the Pancheshwar project, signed?
→ **12 February 1996**

279. At which place is the Ramganga dam built?
→ **Kalagarh** — Powerhouse capacity 198 MW

280. On which river is the Vyasi hydroelectric project (120 MW)?
→ **Yamuna** — Dehradun district

281. On which river is the Lakhwar multipurpose project?
→ **Yamuna**

282. The Kishau dam project is a joint Uttarakhand–Himachal scheme on which river?
→ **Tons**

283. On which river is the Naitwar Mori hydroelectric project?
→ **Tons** — SJVN; 60 MW

284. On which river is the Singoli-Bhatwari hydroelectric project?
→ **Mandakini** — Rudraprayag district; 99 MW

285. On which river is the Jamrani dam project?
→ **Gaula** — Nainital district

286. Which barrage on the Ganga at Haridwar is the head of the Upper Ganga Canal?
→ **Bhimgoda barrage**

287. Which barrage on the Ganga near Rishikesh is the head of the Chilla power channel?
→ **Pashulok barrage**

288. What is the installed capacity of the Chilla power house?
→ **144 MW** — UJVNL

289. The Chibro power house (240 MW) is based on the waters of which river?
→ **Tons** — Water from Ichari dam

290. On which river is the Banbasa barrage?
→ **Sharda** — Champawat district

⚠ Common traps

- The Alaknanda rises from the Satopanth–Bhagirath Kharak glaciers, while the Bhagirathi rises at Gaumukh (Gangotri glacier) — do not swap the two.
- Devprayag is in Tehri Garhwal district, not Pauri; Vishnu-, Nand- and Karnaprayag are in Chamoli, and Rudraprayag is in the district of the same name.
- There are two rivers named Dhauliganga — the Garhwal Dhauliganga joins the Alaknanda at Vishnuprayag; the Kumaon Dhauliganga (Darma) joins the Kali at Tawaghat.

💡 Memory trick

Panch Prayag from top to bottom: 'Very Nice Kids Read Daily' — Vishnuprayag, Nandprayag, Karnaprayag, Rudraprayag, Devprayag. The rivers that join, in the same order: Dhauliganga, Nandakini, Pindar, Mandakini, Bhagirathi.

04 Forests, Wildlife, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserve & Environmental Movements

Forests, Wildlife, Protected Areas, Environmental Movements

KEY IDEA

Uttarakhand has 6 national parks and 2 tiger reserves (Corbett, Rajaji); Corbett (1936) is India's first national park.

The Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks are UNESCO natural World Heritage Sites, and the Asan Conservation Reserve is the state's first Ramsar site.

Movements such as Chipko, Maiti, Paani Raakho and Beej Bachao have made Uttarakhand a land of people-led environmental awareness.

291. Which forests are mainly found in the Terai-Bhabar and Shivalik regions of Uttarakhand?
→ **Sal (Sakhu) forests**

292. What is the botanical name of the Sal tree?
→ **Shorea robusta**

293. Which is the most widespread coniferous tree of the Middle Himalaya?
→ **Chir pine** — Pinus roxburghii

294. What are the dry needles of the chir pine called locally?
→ **Pirul** — A major cause of forest fires

295. What is the local name of the hill oak, valued for water conservation and fodder?
→ **Banj**

296. Which tree, found near the tree line, had its bark used for writing ancient manuscripts?
→ **Bhojpatra (Himalayan birch)** — Betula utilis

297. The Bhojbasa halt on the Gangotri–Gaumukh route is named after which tree?
→ **Bhojpatra**

298. When is the forest fire season in Uttarakhand generally considered to be?
→ **15 February to 15 June**

299. In which year were rules for forming Van Panchayats first framed in Uttarakhand?
→ **1931**

300. What type of forest management system is a Van Panchayat?
→ **Community-based (village level)**

301. How many national parks are there in Uttarakhand?
→ **6** — As of November 2026

302. Which is India's first national park?
→ **Corbett National Park** — Established in 1936

303. In which year was Corbett National Park established?
→ **1936**

304. What was Corbett National Park called at the time of its establishment?
→ **Hailey National Park** — Named after Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces

305. What was Hailey National Park first renamed as?
→ **Ramganga National Park** — Later renamed Corbett

306. Dhikala, Corbett's famous tourism zone, lies on the edge of which valley?
→ **Patli Dun**

307. In which year was Rajaji National Park established?
→ **1983**

308. Rajaji National Park was formed by merging which three sanctuaries?
→ **Rajaji, Motichur and Chilla**

309. After whom is Rajaji National Park named?
→ **C. Rajagopalachari**

310. Rajaji National Park is spread over which three districts?
→ **Dehradun, Haridwar, Pauri Garhwal**

311. In which year was Nanda Devi National Park established?
→ **1982**

312. In which district is Nanda Devi National Park located?
→ **Chamoli**

313. In which district is the Valley of Flowers National Park located?
→ **Chamoli**

314. Which river flows through the Valley of Flowers?
→ **Pushpawati**

315. Which mountaineer discovered and popularised the Valley of Flowers in 1931?
→ **Frank Smythe** — Many books also spell it 'Frank Smith'

316. The memorial of which British botanist is in the Valley of Flowers?
→ **Joan Margaret Legge** — Died here in 1939; Hindi books sometimes write 'Legi'

317. Which is the last halt (base) for the Valley of Flowers trek?
→ **Ghangaria** — The trek begins at Govindghat

318. Which is the smallest national park of Uttarakhand by area?
→ **Valley of Flowers** — About 87.5 sq km

319. In which year was Gangotri National Park established?
→ **1989**

320. Which is the largest national park of Uttarakhand by area?
→ **Gangotri National Park** — Uttarkashi district

321. Which national park is famous as a major habitat of the snow leopard?
→ **Gangotri National Park** — Usual exam answer; snow leopards also occur in Govind, Nanda Devi, Valley of Flowers

322. In which district is Govind National Park located?
→ **Uttarkashi**

323. After whom is Govind Pashu Vihar named?
→ **Govind Ballabh Pant**

324. In which protected area is the Har Ki Dun valley located?
→ **Govind National Park**

325. How many tiger reserves are there in Uttarakhand?
→ **2 (Corbett and Rajaji)** — As of November 2026, per NTCA

326. Which reserve from Uttarakhand was among the first 9 reserves of Project Tiger in 1973?
→ **Corbett**

327. In which year did Rajaji get tiger reserve status?
→ **2015** — India's 48th tiger reserve

328. In the Tiger Estimation 2022, which tiger reserve had the most tigers in India?
→ **Corbett Tiger Reserve** — About 260 tigers

329. In which year was Uttarakhand's Shivalik Elephant Reserve declared?
→ **2002**

330. Rajaji National Park is mainly famous for which animal?
→ **Asian elephant**

331. Which is the oldest wildlife sanctuary of Uttarakhand?
→ **Govind Pashu Vihar** — 1955

332. Which is the largest wildlife sanctuary of Uttarakhand by area?
→ **Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary** — About 975 sq km

333. In which year was Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary established?
→ **1972**

334. Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary is spread over which two districts?
→ **Chamoli and Rudraprayag**

335. Kedarnath Sanctuary was created mainly for the conservation of which animal?
→ **Musk deer (Kasturi mrig)**

336. In which district is Askot Wildlife Sanctuary located?
→ **Pithoragarh** — 1986; musk deer conservation

337. In which district is Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary located?
→ **Almora** — 1988

338. In which district is Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary located?
→ **Pauri Garhwal** — Linked with Corbett Tiger Reserve

339. In which district is the Mussoorie (Benog) Wildlife Sanctuary located?
→ **Dehradun** — 1993

340. Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary is spread over which two districts?
→ **Nainital and Champawat** — 2012

341. Which is Uttarakhand's first Ramsar site?
→ **Asan Conservation Reserve** — Declared in 2020

342. In which district is the Asan Conservation Reserve located?
→ **Dehradun**

343. The Asan Wetland lies at the confluence of which two rivers?
→ **Asan and Yamuna**

344. In which year was the Asan Barrage built?
→ **1967**

345. In which year did Asan get Conservation Reserve status?
→ **2005**

346. In which district is the Jhilmil Jheel Conservation Reserve, famous for the barasingha (swamp deer), located?
→ **Haridwar**

347. In which district is the Pawalgarh Conservation Reserve located?
→ **Nainital** — 2012

348. In which district is the Naina Devi Himalayan Bird Conservation Reserve located?
→ **Nainital** — 2015

349. In which year was the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve established?
→ **1988**

350. When was the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve included in UNESCO's MAB network?
→ **2004**

351. The Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve is spread over which three districts?
→ **Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar**

352. What are the two core zones of the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve?
→ **Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers** — Both are national parks

353. When did Nanda Devi National Park become a UNESCO World Heritage Site?
→ **1988**

354. When was the Valley of Flowers added to the Nanda Devi World Heritage Site?
→ **2005**

355. In which category of World Heritage Sites are Nanda Devi and the Valley of Flowers listed?
→ **Natural**

356. By what name is the Nainital zoo known?
→ **Govind Ballabh Pant High Altitude Zoo**

357. On which hill is Nainital's High Altitude Zoo located?
→ **Sher Ka Danda**

358. Where is Jim Corbett's winter home (now a museum)?
→ **Kaladhungi (Chhoti Haldwani)** — Nainital district

359. Which is Jim Corbett's famous book on man-eating tigers and leopards?
→ **'Man-Eaters of Kumaon'**

360. In which village did the first major Chipko incident take place in 1973?
→ **Mandal (Chamoli)**

361. Where was the Dasholi Gram Swarajya Sangh, the parent organisation of the Chipko movement, established?
→ **Gopeshwar** — 1964

362. Who founded the Dasholi Gram Swarajya Sangh?
→ **Chandi Prasad Bhatt**

363. Who led the women of Reni village on 26 March 1974?
→ **Gaura Devi**

364. Gaura Devi was the president of which village organisation?
→ **Mahila Mangal Dal**

365. According to the Chipko song, what are the gifts of the forest?
→ **'Mitti, paani aur bayar' (soil, water and air)**

366. Which international award did the Chipko movement receive in 1987?
→ **Right Livelihood Award**

367. Influenced by Chipko, for how many years was the felling of green trees in the Himalaya banned in 1980?
→ **15 years**

368. 'Ecology is the permanent economy' — whose slogan is this?
→ **Sunderlal Bahuguna**

369. Who undertook the Himalayan foot march from Kashmir to Kohima in 1981–83?
→ **Sunderlal Bahuguna**

370. In which year was Sunderlal Bahuguna awarded the Padma Vibhushan?
→ **2009**

371. Against which big dam did Sunderlal Bahuguna lead a long agitation?
→ **Tehri Dam**

372. In which year did Chandi Prasad Bhatt receive the Ramon Magsaysay Award?
→ **1982**

373. In which year did Chandi Prasad Bhatt receive the Gandhi Peace Prize?
→ **2013**

374. Who started the Maiti movement, in which the bride and groom plant a sapling at their wedding?
→ **Kalyan Singh Rawat**

375. From which place did the Maiti movement begin?
→ **Gwaldam (Chamoli)**

376. What does the word 'Maiti' mean in Garhwali?
→ **Maika (bride's parental home/family)**

377. Who ran the 'Paani Raakho' (Save Water) movement from Ufrainkhal in Pauri?
→ **Sachchidanand Bharti**

378. Which traditional structure did Sachchidanand Bharti promote for water conservation?
→ **'Chaal' (small ponds)**

379. Who is the pioneer of the 'Beej Bachao' (Save Seeds) movement?
→ **Vijay Jardhari** — Jardhar village, Tehri Garhwal

380. Which environmentalist was famous as 'Vriksh Manav' (Tree Man)?
→ **Vishweshwar Dutt Saklani** — Tehri Garhwal

⚠ Common traps

- The largest national park is Gangotri, while the largest wildlife sanctuary is Kedarnath — do not mix up national park and sanctuary.
- The Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve was created in 1988 but entered UNESCO's MAB network in 2004; the World Heritage year (1988) belongs to a separate list.
- The first Chipko incident took place at Mandal (1973), while the famous Gaura Devi incident is of Reni (26 March 1974); the Maiti movement belongs to Kalyan Singh Rawat, not Gaura Devi.

💡 Memory trick

National park years: 36-82-83-89-90 — Corbett (1936), Nanda Devi & Valley of Flowers (1982), Rajaji (1983), Gangotri (1989), Govind (1990).

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05 Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Minerals, Energy, Industry & Tourism

Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Minerals, Energy, Industry, Tourism

KEY IDEA

Hill farming, horticulture, animal husbandry, hydropower and tourism play a big role in Uttarakhand's economy.

Coarse grains such as mandua and jhangora dominate in the hills, and paddy and sugarcane in the Terai; many farm products received GI tags in December 2023.

The industrial estates of SIDCUL (2002) turned Haridwar, Dehradun and Udham Singh Nagar into industrial hubs.

381. In Uttarakhand, 'Mandua' (Koda) is the local name of which coarse grain?
→ **Ragi (finger millet)**

382. 'Jhangora', grown in the hill areas, is the local name of which millet?
→ **Sanwa (barnyard millet)**

383. 'Kauni' is the local name of which coarse grain in Uttarakhand?
→ **Kangni (foxtail millet)**

384. Which millet is called 'Cheena' in Uttarakhand?
→ **Proso millet**

385. Mandua is mainly a crop of which cropping season?
→ **Kharif**

386. By what other name is 'Gahat', the traditional pulse of the hills, known?
→ **Kulath (horse gram)**

387. Uttarakhand's 'Kala Bhatt' is a local variety of which crop?
→ **Soybean**

388. Which crop is grown in Uttarakhand under the name 'Ramdana'?
→ **Chaulai (amaranth)**

389. What is the traditional Garhwal practice of growing about twelve crops together in one field called?
→ **'Barahnaja'**

390. Which method is mainly used for farming on hill slopes?
→ **Terrace (step) farming**

391. The Purola area of Uttarkashi district is famous for which special rice?
→ **Red rice**

392. The Doon Valley is traditionally famous for which aromatic rice?
→ **Basmati**

393. Which is the main cash crop of the plains and Terai areas of Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar?
→ **Sugarcane**

394. In which year did Uttarakhand's mandua and jhangora get the GI tag?
→ **2023**

395. Uttarakhand's GI-tagged 'Pahadi Toor' is what type of crop?
→ **Pulse (arhar)**

396. Harsil in Uttarkashi district is famous for producing which fruit?
→ **Apple**

397. Which Englishman is credited with introducing apple and rajma cultivation in Harsil?
→ **Frederick Wilson ('Pahari' Wilson)** — Mid-19th century

398. Which famous government fruit garden and research centre is located near Ranikhet?
→ **Chaubatia Garden** — Almora district

399. Chaubatia Garden (Almora) is mainly known for orchards of which fruits?
→ **Apple, peach, plum, apricot**

400. Dehradun is especially famous for which juicy summer fruit?
→ **Litchi**

401. Uttarakhand's GI-tagged 'Malta' belongs to which fruit group?
→ **Citrus**

402. GI-tagged Buransh sharbat is made from the flowers of which tree?
→ **Burans (rhododendron)**

403. In which season does 'Kafal', the popular wild fruit of the hills, mainly ripen?
→ **Summer**

404. Where is the headquarters of the Uttarakhand Tea Development Board?
→ **Almora**

405. Chaukori, famous for its tea gardens, is in which district of Uttarakhand?
→ **Pithoragarh**

406. Where is the Herbal Research and Development Institute (HRDI) located?
→ **Gopeshwar (Chamoli)** — Established 1989

407. Where is the Centre for Aromatic Plants (CAP) located?
→ **Selaqui (Dehradun)**

408. What is Uttarakhand's 2026–36 policy, launched in December 2025 to boost aromatic crop cultivation, called?
→ **Mahak Kranti Niti (Aroma Revolution Policy)** — Aims to raise aromatic crop turnover from about ₹100 crore to ₹1,200 crore

409. From which plant did the Centre for Aromatic Plants (CAP) develop a perfume?
→ **Timur**

410. By what other name is 'Keeda Jadi', found in the high Himalayan regions, known?
→ **Yarsagumba** — A fungus that grows on caterpillars

411. Under which brand name does the Uttarakhand Cooperative Resham Federation sell its products?
→ **Doon Silk** — Federation headquartered at Dehradun

412. Which silk is produced in Uttarakhand from silkworms reared on banj (oak) leaves?
→ **Oak tasar**

413. What is the resin tapped from chir pine trees called locally?
→ **Leesa** — Used to make turpentine oil

414. Which is Uttarakhand's first indigenous cattle breed registered by NBAGR?
→ **Badri cow** — In 2016

415. In which district is the Badri cow conservation and breeding farm?
→ **Champawat**

416. In which district is the historic Mukteshwar campus of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI)?
→ **Nainital** — Laboratory shifted here from Pune in 1893

417. Under which brand name are the milk products of the Uttarakhand Cooperative Dairy Federation (UCDF) sold?
→ **Aanchal**

418. Where is the headquarters of the Uttarakhand Cooperative Dairy Federation?
→ **Haldwani (Nainital)**

419. In which year was the Uttarakhand Cooperative Dairy Federation (UCDF) registered?
→ **2001**

420. Where is ICAR's Coldwater Fisheries research institute located?
→ **Bhimtal (Nainital)**

421. In February 2025, the Directorate of Coldwater Fisheries Research at Bhimtal was upgraded under which new name?
→ **ICAR-CICFR**

422. Which is the famous sport fish of Uttarakhand's rivers?
→ **Mahseer**

423. What is the seasonal migration with livestock — to the bugyals in summer and to the valleys in winter — called?
→ **Transhumance (ritu-pravas)**

424. In which district is the Jhiroli magnesite mine?
→ **Bageshwar** — Kafligair tehsil

425. According to the Indian Bureau of Mines, in which districts of Uttarakhand is magnesite found?
→ **Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Pithoragarh**

426. Which mineral, found in Dehradun, Nainital and Tehri, is used in the steel and glass industries?
→ **Dolomite**

427. Soapstone (khadia) mining, in the news over land subsidence, takes place mainly in which district?
→ **Bageshwar**

428. According to the Indian Bureau of Mines, in which district of Uttarakhand is graphite found?
→ **Almora**

429. According to the Indian Bureau of Mines, in which district of Uttarakhand is tungsten found?
→ **Almora**

430. In which districts of Uttarakhand are rock phosphate deposits found?
→ **Dehradun and Tehri Garhwal**

431. Which mineral, found in Dehradun, Pauri Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal, is used in the cement industry?
→ **Gypsum**

432. In the 1980s, the Supreme Court banned the mining of which mineral in the Doon Valley?
→ **Limestone** — RLEK vs State of Uttar Pradesh case

433. Which is the Uttarakhand government's hydropower generation company?
→ **UJVN Limited** — Formed in 2001; headquarters Dehradun

434. Which corporation handles power distribution in Uttarakhand?
→ **UPCL (Uttarakhand Power Corporation Ltd.)**

435. Which corporation handles power transmission in Uttarakhand?
→ **PTCUL**

436. Which is the state's nodal agency for promoting renewable energy?
→ **UREDA**

437. The Mukhyamantri Saur Swarozgar Yojana was mainly aimed at whom?
→ **Migrants who returned during COVID, and youth**

438. What capacity of solar plant is given per beneficiary under the Mukhyamantri Saur Swarozgar Yojana?
→ **25 kW** — Launched in 2020

439. What is the traditional stream-driven water mill of the hills called?
→ **'Gharat' (water mill)**

440. In which year was SIDCUL, Uttarakhand's industrial development corporation, formed?
→ **2002** — Now named SIIDCUL; headquarters Dehradun

441. Where is SIDCUL's Pharma City industrial area?
→ **Selaqui (Dehradun)**

442. SIDCUL's Sigaddi Growth Centre is near which town?
→ **Kotdwar (Pauri Garhwal)**

443. In which district is SIDCUL's Integrated Industrial Estate, Pantnagar?
→ **Udham Singh Nagar** — Near Rudrapur

444. Which SIDCUL Integrated Industrial Estate is located near Shaktifarm?
→ **Sitarganj**

445. In which town is SIDCUL's Escorts Farm industrial estate?
→ **Kashipur**

446. In which city is SIDCUL's IT Park?
→ **Dehradun**

447. BHEL's heavy electrical equipment plant at Haridwar was built mainly with the help of which country?
→ **Soviet Union** — In the 1960s

448. The antibiotics plant set up in 1967 at Virbhadra, Rishikesh, belongs to which public sector undertaking?
→ **IDPL**

449. Where is the Tata Motors vehicle plant in Uttarakhand?
→ **Pantnagar**

450. In which district of Uttarakhand is the Hero MotoCorp two-wheeler plant?
→ **Haridwar**

451. Lalkuan in Nainital district is known for a large factory of which industry?
→ **Paper (pulp and paper)**

452. Where is the headquarters of the Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN)?
→ **Dehradun**

453. Where is the headquarters of the Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (KMVN)?
→ **Nainital**

454. The Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board (UTDB) was constituted under an Act of which year?
→ **2001**

455. Which state scheme encourages tourists to stay in rural homes?
→ **Deendayal Upadhyay Griha Awas (Homestay) Yojana**

456. How much capital subsidy is given in hill areas under the Homestay scheme?
→ **33% (maximum ₹10 lakh)**

457. The self-employment scheme giving subsidy for tourism vehicles and infrastructure is named after whom?
→ **Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali**

458. At which two places were the 1st South Asian Winter Games (2011) held?
→ **Dehradun and Auli**

459. Which animal was the mascot of the 1st South Asian Winter Games (2011)?
→ **Bharal (Himalayan blue sheep)**

460. Which is the main river-rafting centre on the Ganga near Rishikesh?
→ **Shivpuri**

⚠ Common traps

- Mandua = ragi (finger millet), whereas jhangora = sanwa (barnyard millet); do not swap the two.
- The Herbal Research and Development Institute (HRDI) is at Gopeshwar (Chamoli), while the Centre for Aromatic Plants (CAP) is at Selaqui (Dehradun).
- GMVN is headquartered at Dehradun and KMVN at Nainital; the Cooperative Dairy Federation (Aanchal) is headquartered at Haldwani, not Dehradun.

💡 Memory trick

Remember the Mandal Vikas Nigams: G-D (Garhwal–Dehradun), K-N (Kumaon–Nainital). SIDCUL estates: Pharma City = Selaqui, Sigaddi = Kotdwar.

06 Transport, Education, Research Institutes, Sports & Major Schemes

Transport, Education, Research Institutes, Sports, Schemes

KEY IDEA

Uttarakhand's transport system is mainly road-based; the Rishikesh–Karnaprayag rail line and the Char Dham road project are the big projects for hill connectivity.

Dehradun is a hub of national institutes such as FRI, IMA, WII, IIRS, IIP and the Survey of India, while Nainital is famous for ARIES.

The state hosted the 38th National Games in 2025.

461. Which is the executing agency of the Rishikesh–Karnaprayag broad gauge rail project?
→ **Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL)**

462. What is the total length of the Rishikesh–Karnaprayag rail line?
→ **About 125 km**

463. Through how many districts does the Rishikesh–Karnaprayag rail line pass?
→ **5** — Dehradun, Tehri, Pauri, Rudraprayag, Chamoli

464. Between which places is India's longest rail tunnel on the Rishikesh–Karnaprayag line?
→ **Devprayag and Janasu** — About 14.5 km; breakthrough completed in 2025

465. From which new station does the Rishikesh–Karnaprayag rail line begin?
→ **Yog Nagari Rishikesh**

466. What is the status of the Rishikesh–Karnaprayag rail line as of November 2026?
→ **Under construction** — Not open yet; earlier target December 2026; Railway Board (April 2026): completion by 2028

467. Between which cities did Uttarakhand's first Vande Bharat Express run?
→ **Dehradun–Delhi** — 25 May 2023

468. Kathgodam, Kumaon's main railway terminal near Haldwani, is in which district?
→ **Nainital**

469. In which district is Tanakpur railway station located?
→ **Champawat**

470. In which district is Jolly Grant Airport?
→ **Dehradun**

471. In which district is Pantnagar Airport?
→ **Udham Singh Nagar**

472. In which district is Naini Saini Airport?
→ **Pithoragarh**

473. In which district is the Chinyalisaur airstrip?
→ **Uttarkashi**

474. In which district is the Gauchar airstrip?
→ **Chamoli**

475. When was the foundation stone of the Char Dham road project (All Weather Road) laid?
→ **27 December 2016** — By the Prime Minister at Parade Ground, Dehradun

476. In which district is the Silkyara tunnel, in the news after 41 workers were trapped in November 2023?
→ **Uttarkashi** — Char Dham project, Yamunotri route

477. Between which places will the Kedarnath ropeway, approved in 2025, be built?
→ **Sonprayag to Kedarnath** — About 12.9 km

478. From which place will the Hemkund Sahib ropeway start?
→ **Govindghat** — About 12.4 km

479. Under which national ropeway programme do the Kedarnath and Hemkund Sahib ropeways come?
→ **Parvatmala Pariyojana**

480. Which is India's first agricultural university?
→ **Pantnagar Agricultural University** — Full name: G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology

481. In which year was Pantnagar Agricultural University established?
→ **1960** — Inaugurated by Nehru on 17 November 1960

482. Where is Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University located?
→ **Srinagar (Pauri Garhwal)** — Established 1973

483. In which year did Garhwal University get Central University status?
→ **2009**

484. Where is the headquarters of Kumaun University?
→ **Nainital** — Established 1973

485. Where is Soban Singh Jeena University located?
→ **Almora** — Established in 2020

486. Where is the headquarters of Sri Dev Suman Uttarakhand University?
→ **Badshahithaul (Tehri Garhwal)**

487. Where is Uttarakhand Open University located?
→ **Haldwani** — Established under a 2005 Act

488. Where is Uttarakhand Sanskrit University located?
→ **Haridwar** — Established 2005

489. Where is the main campus of Uttarakhand Ayurved University?
→ **Dehradun** — Established 2009

490. Where is Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali University of Horticulture and Forestry?
→ **Bharsar (Pauri Garhwal)** — Established 2011

491. In which year was Doon University established?
→ **2005**

492. After whom is Uttarakhand Technical University (Dehradun) named?
→ **Veer Madho Singh Bhandari**

493. Where is Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Uttarakhand Medical Education University?
→ **Dehradun**

494. Who founded Gurukul Kangri in Haridwar?
→ **Swami Shraddhanand** — In 1902

495. Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya in Haridwar is run by which organisation?
→ **All World Gayatri Pariwar**

496. In which year was IIT Roorkee originally established?
→ **1847** — Got IIT status in 2001

497. Under what name did Thomason College, Roorkee, become a university in 1949?
→ **University of Roorkee** — Independent India's first engineering university

498. In which year was IIM Kashipur established?
→ **2011**

499. In which year was AIIMS Rishikesh established?
→ **2012** — One of six new AIIMS built under PMSSY

500. Where is NIT Uttarakhand located?
→ **Srinagar (Garhwal)**

501. In which year was the Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun, established?
→ **1906** — As the Imperial Forest Research Institute

502. In which year was the famous main building of FRI Dehradun inaugurated?
→ **1929** — By Viceroy Lord Irwin

503. When was the Indian Military Academy (IMA), Dehradun, established?
→ **1 October 1932**

504. Who was the first Commandant of IMA Dehradun?
→ **Brigadier L.P. Collins**

505. In which year was the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun, established?
→ **1982** — Campus: Chandrabani

506. Where is the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA)?
→ **Mussoorie** — Established 1959

507. Under which organisation is the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), Dehradun?
→ **ISRO** — Established 1966

508. The Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehradun, is a laboratory of which council?
→ **CSIR** — Established 1960

509. Where is the Aryabhatta Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES)?
→ **Manora Peak (Nainital)**

510. In which year did the State Observatory at Nainital get the name ARIES?
→ **2004** — Founded in 1954 at Varanasi as the U.P. State Observatory

511. Where is India's largest steerable optical telescope, the 3.6 m Devasthal Optical Telescope, installed?
→ **Devasthal (Nainital)** — Inaugurated 2016; run by ARIES; also hosts the 4 m International Liquid Mirror Telescope (2022)

512. When did the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology move from Delhi to Dehradun?
→ **1976** — Founded in 1968 in Delhi

513. Where is the headquarters of the Survey of India?
→ **Dehradun** — Established 1767

514. Where is the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering (NIM) located?
→ **Uttarkashi** — Established 1965

515. Where is the headquarters of the Govind Ballabh Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment?
→ **Kosi-Katarmal (Almora)** — Established 1988

516. Where is ICAR's Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan (VPKAS)?
→ **Almora**

517. Who founded the Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan?
→ **Boshi Sen** — Founded in Kolkata in 1924; moved to Almora in 1936

518. Where is the Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) located?
→ **Roorkee** — CSIR institute, established 1947

519. Where is DRDO's laboratory IRDE (Instruments Research and Development Establishment)?
→ **Dehradun**

520. Where is IGNFA, the training institute for Indian Forest Service (IFS) officers?
→ **Dehradun**

521. When was the Rashtriya Indian Military College (RIMC), Dehradun, established?
→ **13 March 1922**

522. In which year was The Doon School, Dehradun, established?
→ **1935** — Founder: Satish Ranjan Das

523. In which district is Sainik School Ghorakhal?
→ **Nainital** — Established 1966

524. Where is the Garhwal Rifles Regimental Centre located?
→ **Lansdowne (Pauri Garhwal)**

525. Where is the Kumaon Regimental Centre located?
→ **Ranikhet (Almora)**

526. Which state hosted the 38th National Games (2025)?
→ **Uttarakhand** — 28 January–14 February 2025

527. On which bird was 'Mauli', the mascot of the 38th National Games, based?
→ **Himalayan monal**

528. What was the tagline of the 38th National Games?
→ **'Sankalp Se Shikhar Tak' (From Resolve to Summit)**

529. What position did Uttarakhand secure in the medal tally of the 38th National Games?
→ **Seventh** — 103 medals in all, including 24 gold

530. Where is the Rajiv Gandhi International Cricket Stadium?
→ **Raipur (Dehradun)**

531. Lakshya Sen, badminton gold medallist at the 2022 Commonwealth Games, is from which town?
→ **Almora**

532. Who is the first Indian woman hockey player to score a hat-trick at the Olympics?
→ **Vandana Katariya** — Roshnabad (Haridwar); Tokyo 2020

533. Which player from Rudrapur won badminton bronze at the Tokyo Paralympics?
→ **Manoj Sarkar**

534. In which district is Chilamu, the ancestral village of Jaspal Rana, shooting gold medallist at the 1994 Asian Games (Hiroshima)?
→ **Tehri Garhwal** — Some sources give his birthplace as Uttarkashi; died in June 2026

535. When was the Atal Ayushman Uttarakhand Yojana launched?
→ **25 December 2018** — Treatment up to ₹5 lakh for all families of the state

536. Which free state service takes pregnant women and newborns to and from hospital?
→ **Khushiyon Ki Sawari** — Toll-free number 102

537. Which state scheme gives financial help on the birth of a girl child and on passing Class 12?
→ **Nanda Gaura Yojana**

538. Which scheme was launched in 2021 to reduce the fodder-carrying burden of women livestock keepers?
→ **Mukhyamantri Ghasyari Kalyan Yojana** — Launched by Union Home Minister Amit Shah

539. Which 2021 state scheme supports children who lost their parents to COVID-19?
→ **Mukhyamantri Vatsalya Yojana** — ₹3,000 monthly assistance

540. Which state scheme provides milk to children at Anganwadi centres?
→ **Mukhyamantri Aanchal Amrit Yojana**

⚠ Common traps

- Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University is at Srinagar (Pauri Garhwal), not the Srinagar of Jammu & Kashmir; Kumaun University is at Nainital and Soban Singh Jeena University at Almora.
- IIRS is an ISRO institute, whereas IIP (Indian Institute of Petroleum) belongs to CSIR; both are in Dehradun.
- Gauchar airstrip is in Chamoli and Chinyalisaur airstrip is in Uttarkashi; Naini Saini Airport is in Pithoragarh.

💡 Memory trick

IMA (1932) came exactly 10 years after RIMC (1922) — both are in Dehradun.

SG **More free PDFs** — UP GK 1000 (English), Lakes / Mountains / Waterfalls of India and more. See PDFs →

07 Ancient & Medieval History (Kuninda, Katyuri, Chand, Panwar/Parmar and Gorkha Rule)

Ancient & Medieval History, Gorkha Rule

KEY IDEA

The history of Uttarakhand begins with rock shelters such as Lakhudiyar, passes through the Kuninda, Paurava, Katyuri, Chand and Panwar dynasties, and reaches Gorkha rule.

In the medieval period the Chand dynasty ruled Kumaon and the Panwar (Parmar) dynasty ruled Garhwal; between 1790 and 1815 the Gorkhas took control of both regions.

After the Anglo-Gorkha War, Nepal ceded this region to the British by the Treaty of Sugauli (1815-16); Kumaon and eastern Garhwal came under British rule, while the princely state of Tehri was formed in western Garhwal. Several dates are disputed, so write the popularly accepted view in the exam.

541. In which district is the Lakhudiyar rock shelter located?
→ **Almora** — Near Barechhina village

542. On the bank of which river is the Lakhudiyar rock shelter?
→ **Suyal river**

543. Who discovered the Lakhudiyar rock paintings?
→ **Dr. Maheshwar Prasad Joshi** — In 1968

544. What is the literal meaning of the name 'Lakhudiyar'?
→ **One lakh caves**

545. In which district is the Malari site, where megalithic burials were found?
→ **Chamoli**

546. In which district is Bahadrabad, a site of the Copper Hoard culture?
→ **Haridwar**

547. What is a natural cave or rock shelter called in Garhwali-Kumaoni dialect?
→ **'Udiyar'**

548. By what name is the Garhwal region called in the Skanda Purana?
→ **Kedarkhand**

549. What is the name of the Kumaon region in the Skanda Purana?
→ **Manaskhand**

550. With which incarnation of Vishnu is Kurmanchal, the ancient name of Kumaon, associated?
→ **Kurma (tortoise) avatar**

551. According to belief, in which present-day district is the Kurmanchal hill of the Kurma avatar?
→ **Champawat** — Linked with Kanteshwar (Kandev) hill

552. Which name of Haridwar is found in ancient texts?
→ **Gangadwar** — The name Mayapuri is also popular

553. By what name did the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang record Haridwar?
→ **Mo-yu-lo** — Considered a form of Mayur/Mayapur

554. What name did Hiuen Tsang give to the hill kingdom of Uttarakhand?
→ **Brahmapura** — 7th century, Harshavardhana's period

555. With which present-day town is Govishana, described by Hiuen Tsang, identified?
→ **Kashipur** — Udham Singh Nagar district

556. By what name is the Uttarakhand region described in Samudragupta's Prayag Prashasti?
→ **Kartripura** — In the list of frontier kingdoms

557. On the bank of which river is Kanvashram situated?
→ **Malini river**

558. In which district is Kanvashram?
→ **Pauri Garhwal** — Near Kotdwar

559. Which work of Kalidasa has its setting linked with Kanvashram?
→ **'Abhijnanashakuntalam'**

560. Which is considered the first known political power to rule Uttarakhand?
→ **Kuninda** — Popular view based on coin evidence

561. Who was the most powerful ruler of the Kuninda dynasty?
→ **Amoghabhuti**

562. In which scripts are the legends on Amoghabhuti's silver coins?
→ **Brahmi and Kharosthi**

563. Which animal is prominently depicted on Kuninda coins?
→ **Deer** — Along with a depiction of goddess Lakshmi

564. In which district is Ashoka's Kalsi rock edict located?
→ **Dehradun**

565. Near the confluence of which two rivers is Kalsi?
→ **Yamuna and Tons**

566. How many major rock edicts of Ashoka are inscribed on the Kalsi rock?
→ **14** — Rock Edicts 1 to 14

567. In which script is the Kalsi rock edict written?
→ **Brahmi** — Language: Prakrit

568. Which word is written alongside the elephant figure on the Kalsi rock?
→ **Gajatam (Gajatame)**

569. For the altars of which sacrifice is Jagatgram in Dehradun famous?
→ **Ashvamedha yajna**

570. Which ruler performed the Ashvamedha yajna at Jagatgram?
→ **Shilavarman** — Varman ruler of Yugashaila, about 3rd century CE

571. According to the brick-altar inscription, how many Ashvamedha yajnas did Shilavarman perform?
→ **4**

572. On the bank of which river is Lakhamandal situated?
→ **Yamuna** — Dehradun district, Jaunsar region

573. According to the Lakhamandal inscription, which princess built the Shiva temple there?
→ **Ishwara** — Singhapura dynasty, about 6th century

574. Which story of the Mahabharata is associated with Lakhamandal?
→ **Lakshagriha (house of lac)**

575. From which district were the Taleshwar copper plates found?
→ **Almora**

576. To which dynasty do the Taleshwar copper plates belong?
→ **Paurava dynasty**

577. What was the capital of the Paurava dynasty?
→ **Brahmapura**

578. From which valley did the Katyuri dynasty get its name?
→ **Katyur valley** — Bageshwar district

579. Who is regarded as the founder of the Katyuri dynasty?
→ **Vasudev** — Popular view; Bageshwar inscription names Basantan Dev first ruler, whom some call founder

580. Where was the early capital of the Katyuris?
→ **Joshimath** — Chamoli district

581. With which place is Kartikeyapura, the later Katyuri capital after Joshimath, identified?
→ **Baijnath (Bageshwar)** — Popular view

582. In which district is the Katarmal Sun Temple located?
→ **Almora**

583. Which Katyuri ruler built the Katarmal Sun Temple?
→ **Katarmalla Dev** — About 9th century; date disputed

584. By what name is the main Sun deity of the Katarmal temple known?
→ **Badaditya (Vriddhaditya)**

585. On the bank of which river is the Katyuri-period Baijnath temple group?
→ **Gomti river**

586. Beside which stream is the Jageshwar temple group of Almora situated?
→ **Jataganga**

587. In which temple is the Bageshwar inscription bearing names of Katyuri kings?
→ **Bagnath temple**

588. In which district is Pandukeshwar, famous for Katyuri copper plates?
→ **Chamoli**

589. Jiyarani was the queen of which Katyuri king?
→ **Pritam Dev (Pithorashahi)**

590. Where are Jiyarani's cave and the Chitrashila Ghat?
→ **Ranibagh (Nainital)** — Near Haldwani, on the Gaula river

591. By what epithet is Jiyarani known?
→ **Lakshmibai of Kumaon**

592. Malushahi, hero of the Rajula-Malushahi love ballad, was the Katyuri king of which place?
→ **Bairath (Chaukhutia)** — Almora district

593. Who founded the Askot branch of the Katyuri dynasty?
→ **Abhay Pal Dev** — 1279 CE; Pithoragarh district

594. Who was the founder of the Chand dynasty of Kumaon?
→ **Som Chand** — Founding year disputed: 700 CE / 953 CE

595. Where is Som Chand believed to have originally come from?
→ **Jhusi (Prayag)** — Popular view

596. What was the early capital of the Chand dynasty?
→ **Champawat**

597. By what name is the fort built by Som Chand at Champawat known?
→ **Rajbunga**

598. Who shifted the Chand capital from Champawat to Almora?
→ **Kalyan Chand** — Popular year 1563 CE; some sources say 1560; foundation laid by Bhishma Chand

599. What old name of Almora town is found in Chand copper plates?
→ **Rajpur**

600. What name did the British give to the Lalmandi fort of Almora?
→ **Fort Moira**

601. Which Chand king founded Rudrapur town in Udham Singh Nagar?
→ **Rudra Chand**

602. Where did Rudra Chand go to meet the Mughal emperor Akbar?
→ **Lahore** — About 1587-88 CE

603. 'Shyainik Shastra', a treatise on hunting with hawks, was written by which Chand king?
→ **Rudra Chand**

604. Which Chand king built the Bagnath temple of Bageshwar?
→ **Lakshmi Chand** — 1602 CE

605. At the confluence of which rivers is the Bagnath temple of Bageshwar?
→ **Saryu and Gomti**

606. Which Chand king built the Bhimeshwar Mahadev temple at Bhimtal?
→ **Baz Bahadur Chand**

607. Bajpur town is named after which Chand king?
→ **Baz Bahadur Chand**

608. Who is credited with bringing the idol of Nanda Devi to Almora after the conquest of Garhwal?
→ **Baz Bahadur Chand** — Popular view

609. Who founded Kashipur town?
→ **Kashinath Adhikari** — Terai officer of Chand king Devi Chand

610. By which famous saying is the Chand-period tax system known?
→ **'Chhattis Rakam Battis Kalam' (literally '36 items, 32 heads')**

611. In which district is 'Ek Hathiya Naula' (one-handed stepwell), an architectural work of the Chand period?
→ **Champawat**

612. Who was the Rohilla chief who invaded Kumaon in 1744?
→ **Ali Mohammad Khan** — The Rohillas reached Almora via Bhimtal

613. Who was the last ruler of the Chand dynasty?
→ **Mahendra Chand**

614. In which battle did the Gorkhas defeat Mahendra Chand in 1790?
→ **Battle of Hawalbagh**

615. Who was the founder of the Panwar (Parmar) dynasty of Garhwal?
→ **Kanakpal** — Popular year 888 CE; disputed

616. Where is Kanakpal believed to have originally come from?
→ **Dharanagari (Malwa)** — Popular view

617. Which king of Chandpur Garh married his daughter to Kanakpal?
→ **Bhanupratap**

618. In which district is Chandpur Garhi, the early capital of the Panwar dynasty?
→ **Chamoli**

619. Which Panwar ruler conquered the 52 garhs (forts) of Garhwal and united them into one kingdom?
→ **Ajay Pal**

620. Where did Ajay Pal first shift the capital from Chandpur Garhi?
→ **Devalgarh** — Pauri Garhwal district

621. According to the popular view, who made Srinagar the Panwar capital?
→ **Ajay Pal** — About 1517 CE

622. Who was the first Panwar king to adopt the title 'Shah'?
→ **Balbhadra Shah** — Popular view: from Delhi Sultan (Bahlol Lodi); chronology disputed

623. Madho Singh Bhandari was the commander of which Garhwal king?
→ **Mahipat Shah**

624. Who built the Malethi 'kul' (canal) by cutting a tunnel through the mountain?
→ **Madho Singh Bhandari** — Malethi, Tehri Garhwal district

625. Who is famous as 'Nak Kati Rani' (the nose-cutting queen)?
→ **Rani Karnavati**

626. Rani Karnavati was the wife of which Garhwal king?
→ **Mahipat Shah**

627. Rani Karnavati defeated the army of which Mughal commander?
→ **Najabat Khan** — During Shah Jahan's reign

628. Which Garhwal king gave shelter to Suleman Shikoh, son of Dara Shikoh?
→ **Prithvipati Shah**

629. In the Battle of Bhangani (1688), whom did Garhwal king Fateh Shah face?
→ **Guru Gobind Singh**

630. During the reign of which Garhwal king did Guru Ram Rai settle in Dehradun?
→ **Fateh Shah**

631. The name 'Dehradun' is believed to be linked with whose camp ('dera')?
→ **Guru Ram Rai**

632. Against whose invasions did the brave heroine Teelu Rauteli fight?
→ **The Katyuris of Kumaon** — Seven battles between the ages of 15 and 20

633. In which district is Gurad, the village of Teelu Rauteli?
→ **Pauri Garhwal** — Chaundkot area

634. Which Garhwal king was killed in the Battle of Khurbura in 1804?
→ **Pradyumna Shah**

635. In which present-day city is the Khurbura battlefield?
→ **Dehradun**

636. Who established the princely state of Tehri with Tehri as its capital?
→ **Sudarshan Shah** — 28 December 1815 (popular date)

637. In which year did the Gorkhas capture Kumaon (Almora)?
→ **1790 CE** — Some sources say 1791

638. At which fort were the Gorkhas held up in their first Garhwal campaign of 1791-92?
→ **Langurgarh** — Siege lifted due to China's invasion of Nepal

639. In which year did the Gorkhas capture Srinagar, the capital of Garhwal?
→ **1803 CE**

640. What is Gorkha rule called in the local dialect?
→ **'Gorakhyani' (Gorkhyani)**

641. What was the Gorkha-period system of harsh ordeals to establish guilt called?
→ **'Divya' system (trial by ordeal)** — E.g. gola, kadhai, taraju divya (local: gola deep, kadhai deep, taraju deep)

642. Where were hill people, enslaved during Gorkha rule, commonly sold?
→ **Haridwar**

643. Who was the Governor-General of India at the time of the Anglo-Gorkha War?
→ **Lord Hastings (Lord Moira)**

644. In which district was the Battle of Nalapani (Khalanga) fought?
→ **Dehradun** — October-November 1814

645. Who led the Gorkha army in the Battle of Nalapani?
→ **Balbhadra Thapa (Kunwar)**

646. Which British general was killed in the Battle of Nalapani?
→ **Major General Rollo Gillespie**

647. Which Gorkha governor surrendered at Almora on 27 April 1815?
→ **Bam Shah**

648. By which treaty did the Anglo-Gorkha War end?
→ **Treaty of Sugauli (Segauli)** — 2 December 1815; ratified 4 March 1816

649. In which present-day state is Sugauli located?
→ **Bihar** — East Champaran district

650. Which river was accepted as the boundary between the Uttarakhand region and Nepal by the Treaty of Sugauli?
→ **Kali river**

⚠ Common traps

- Jiyarani was a Katyuri queen (her cave is at Ranibagh, Nainital) and is called the 'Lakshmibai of Kumaon'; Teelu Rauteli was a heroine of Garhwal (Gurad, Pauri Garhwal) who fought against the Katyuris.
- Chandpur Garhi was the early capital of the Panwar dynasty, not the Chand dynasty; the Chand capitals were Champawat and later Almora.
- Rudrapur was founded by Rudra Chand, Kashipur by Kashinath Adhikari, and Bajpur is named after Baz Bahadur Chand; the Bagnath temple was built by Lakshmi Chand, not Baz Bahadur Chand.

💡 Memory trick

Panwar capitals in order: C-D-S-T-N = Chandpur Garhi, Devalgarh, Srinagar, Tehri, Narendranagar (just remember 'Chand-Dev-Shri-Tehri-Narendra'). Chand capitals: Champawat, then Almora. Remember: Chandpur Garhi is a Panwar capital, not a Chand one, despite the name.

08 Modern History: British Rule, Freedom Struggle, Tehri and Statehood Movements

Modern History, Freedom Struggle, Tehri & Statehood Movements

KEY IDEA

After the end of Gorkha rule in 1815, Kumaon and eastern Garhwal came under direct British rule, while western Garhwal became the princely state of Tehri.

The key points of this chapter are Coolie Begar (1921), the Peshawar incident and the Tilari incident (1930), the Praja Mandal and the sacrifice of Sridev Suman, and the Salam-Salt-Deghat incidents of 1942.

From the statehood movement, the most frequently asked topics are the formation of the UKD in 1979, the Khatima-Mussoorie-Rampur Tiraha incidents of 1994 and the Reorganisation Act of 2000.

651. After the defeat of the Gorkhas in 1815, what was eastern Garhwal, under direct British control, called?
→ **British Garhwal** — The western part went to Sudarshan Shah as Tehri princely state

652. Who became the first Commissioner of Kumaon after British occupation in 1815?
→ **Edward Gardner**

653. Which officer, Commissioner of Kumaon for a long period from 1817, is famous for land settlements?
→ **G. W. Traill**

654. Which officer, Commissioner of Kumaon from 1856 to 1884, was called the 'King of Kumaon'?
→ **Henry Ramsay**

655. What was the old name of Lansdowne town?
→ **Kaludanda** — Also written 'Kalaun ka Danda'

656. After which Viceroy was Kaludanda renamed Lansdowne?
→ **Lord Lansdowne** — Renamed 21 September 1890; Garhwal Rifles cantonment set up 1887, hence some say 1887

657. Which Garhwali soldier won the Victoria Cross at Festubert (France) in 1914?
→ **Darwan Singh Negi** — First World War; 39th Garhwal Rifles

658. Who was awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously for the Battle of Neuve Chapelle (France) in 1915?
→ **Gabar Singh Negi**

659. From where was 'The Hills' (1842), the first newspaper of Uttarakhand, published?
→ **Mussoorie** — English weekly

660. In which year did the famous Hindi weekly 'Almora Akhbar' of Kumaon begin?
→ **1871**

661. Which paper did Badri Dutt Pandey start in 1918 after 'Almora Akhbar' closed?
→ **'Shakti'**

662. Who was the long-time editor most closely associated with 'Garhwali', started from Dehradun in 1905?
→ **Vishambhar Dutt Chandola** — First editor of 'Garhwali' was Girija Dutt Naithani; Chandola edited it later for long

663. Who started the paper 'Garhwal Samachar' (1902)?
→ **Girija Dutt Naithani**

664. Which paper did Shilpkar leader Munshi Hari Prasad Tamta bring out in 1934?
→ **'Samta'**

665. Who is regarded as the first freedom fighter of Kumaon in the 1857 revolt?
→ **Kalu Singh Mahara** — Kali Kumaon (present Champawat district)

666. Which secret organisation did Kalu Mahara form in Kali Kumaon in 1857?
→ **'Krantiveer'**

667. In which year was the Kumaon Parishad founded?
→ **1916** — September 1916; some sources say 1915

668. Where was the first session (1917) of the Kumaon Parishad held?
→ **Almora** — Presided over by Jai Dutt Joshi

669. In which year did the Kumaon Parishad merge with the Indian National Congress?
→ **1926**

670. Who presided over the fourth session of the Kumaon Parishad?
→ **Hargovind Pant**

671. On the occasion of which fair did the Coolie Begar system end?
→ **Uttarayani fair, Bageshwar**

672. What is the historic date on which the Coolie Begar registers were thrown into the river at Bageshwar?
→ **14 January 1921**

673. Into the confluence of which rivers were the Coolie Begar registers thrown?
→ **Saryu and Gomti**

674. Which leader of the Coolie Begar movement was called 'Kumaon Kesari'?
→ **Badri Dutt Pandey**

675. In which town was 'Kumaon Kesari' Badri Dutt Pandey born (1882)?
→ **Haridwar**

676. What did Gandhiji call the Coolie Begar movement in 'Young India'?
→ **A 'bloodless revolution'**

677. Who was the leader of the anti-Coolie Begar protest in Garhwal, called 'Garh Kesari'?
→ **Anusuya Prasad Bahuguna**

678. What was the practice of supplying free provisions to British officials called?
→ **'Coolie Bardayash'** — Carrying loads was called 'Coolie Utar'

679. On what occasion did Gandhiji visit Haridwar in 1915 after returning from South Africa?
→ **Kumbh Mela**

680. During his 1929 Kumaon tour, for about how many days did Gandhiji stay at Kausani?
→ **14 days**

681. What epithet did Gandhiji give to Kausani?
→ **Switzerland of India**

682. Which commentary based on the Gita did Gandhiji write during his stay at Kausani?
→ **'Anasakti Yoga'**

683. By what name is Gandhiji's place of stay at Kausani known today?
→ **Anasakti Ashram**

684. What did Gandhiji call the Salt area of Almora district?
→ **Bardoli of Kumaon**

685. Which ashram did Gandhiji's disciple Sarla Behn establish at Kausani in 1946?
→ **Lakshmi Ashram**

686. On which date did the Peshawar incident take place?
→ **23 April 1930**

687. Which Garhwali havildar refused to fire on unarmed Pathans at Peshawar?
→ **Chandra Singh Garhwali**

688. In which regiment was Chandra Singh Garhwali at the time of the Peshawar incident?
→ **Royal Garhwal Rifles**

689. With which organisation were the Pathans protesting at Peshawar associated?
→ **Khudai Khidmatgar** — Leader: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

690. Which barrister defended the Garhwali soldiers of the Peshawar incident?
→ **Mukundi Lal**

691. In which district was Chandra Singh Garhwali born?
→ **Pauri Garhwal** — 25 December 1891

692. Which Tehri king founded Narendranagar?
→ **Narendra Shah**

693. After which Tehri king was Pratapnagar named?
→ **Pratap Shah**

694. Which Tehri king founded Kirtinagar?
→ **Kirti Shah**

695. On which date did the Tilari incident take place?
→ **30 May 1930**

696. In which valley did the Tilari incident take place?
→ **Rawain valley (Yamuna valley)**

697. In which district is the Tilari ground at present?
→ **Uttarkashi**

698. Who was the Diwan of Tehri state who ordered the firing at Tilari?
→ **Chakradhar Juyal**

699. Who was the king of Tehri state at the time of the Tilari incident?
→ **Narendra Shah**

700. By what epithet is the Tilari incident known?
→ **Jallianwala Bagh of Uttarakhand** — Also called the Rawain incident

701. On what issue were the villagers at Tilari mainly protesting?
→ **New forest rules of the state** — Restrictions on grazing, grass and wood, and taxes

702. On which date was the Tehri Rajya Praja Mandal founded?
→ **23 January 1939**

703. In which city was the Tehri Rajya Praja Mandal founded?
→ **Dehradun**

704. What was the original name of Sridev Suman?
→ **Shridatt Badoni**

705. In which village was Sridev Suman born?
→ **Jaul (Tehri Garhwal)** — 25 May 1916

706. For how many days did Sridev Suman fast in Tehri jail?
→ **84 days** — From 3 May 1944

707. On which date did Sridev Suman die?
→ **25 July 1944**

708. How is 25 July observed in Uttarakhand?
→ **Suman Diwas**

709. Who were the two martyrs of the Kirtinagar movement (11 January 1948)?
→ **Nagendra Saklani, Molu Bhardari**

710. On which date did Tehri state merge with the Indian Union?
→ **1 August 1949** — Became a district of Uttar Pradesh after merger

711. Who was the king of Tehri state at the time of the merger?
→ **Manvendra Shah** — 60th king of the Panwar dynasty

712. On which date did the firing at Dhamdev ground take place during the Salam revolution?
→ **25 August 1942**

713. Who were the two martyrs of the Salam revolution?
→ **Nar Singh Dhanak, Tika Singh Kanyal**

714. On which date did the Deghat firing in Almora district take place?
→ **19 August 1942**

715. On which date did the Khumad firing in the Salt area take place?
→ **5 September 1942**

716. Which two fighters were martyred on the spot in the Khumad firing?
→ **Gangaram, Khimanand**

717. Which day is observed every year on 5 September at Khumad?
→ **Salt Kranti Diwas**

718. In which district is Khoont village, where Govind Ballabh Pant was born (1887)?
→ **Almora**

719. In which year was Govind Ballabh Pant awarded the Bharat Ratna?
→ **1957**

720. Which Uttarakhand leader was injured in a lathi-charge during the 1928 Simon Commission protest in Lucknow?
→ **Govind Ballabh Pant**

721. Who was the first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in independent India?
→ **Govind Ballabh Pant**

722. Who led the 'Dola-Palki Andolan' for the rights of the Shilpkars?
→ **Jayanand Bharti**

723. Who is called the 'Gandhi of Uttarakhand'?
→ **Indramani Badoni** — The Washington Post called him the 'Mountain Gandhi'

724. In which district was Indramani Badoni born?
→ **Tehri Garhwal** — 24 December 1925, Akhodi village

725. At which place's Congress conference in 1938 did Nehru support the demand of the hill region?
→ **Srinagar (Garhwal)**

726. Which Communist leader proposed a separate hill state in 1952?
→ **P. C. Joshi**

727. In which year was the Uttarakhand Kranti Dal (UKD) formed?
→ **1979**

728. In which town was the Uttarakhand Kranti Dal formed?
→ **Mussoorie** — Session of 24-25 July 1979; per most sources

729. Who was the founding president of the Uttarakhand Kranti Dal?
→ **Dr. Devi Dutt Pant** — Former Vice-Chancellor of Kumaon University

730. What has been the traditional election symbol of the Uttarakhand Kranti Dal (UKD)?
→ **Chair**

731. In 1988, how many days long was Indramani Badoni's padyatra from Tawaghat to Dehradun?
→ **105 days**

732. Which leader declared Gairsain the capital at Bageshwar on Makar Sankranti in 1992?
→ **Indramani Badoni**

733. Which Uttar Pradesh government committee reported on the separate state in 1994?
→ **Kaushik Committee** — Chairman: Ramashankar Kaushik

734. Which place did the Kaushik Committee suggest as capital of the proposed state?
→ **Gairsain**

735. In which town did Indramani Badoni begin his fast unto death in 1994?
→ **Pauri**

736. On which date did the Khatima firing take place?
→ **1 September 1994**

737. On which date did the Mussoorie firing take place?
→ **2 September 1994**

738. At which spot in Mussoorie did the Mussoorie firing take place?
→ **Jhulaghar**

739. Who were the two women martyrs of the Mussoorie firing?
→ **Hansa Dhanai, Belmati Chauhan**

740. Which police officer (Circle Officer) was killed in the Mussoorie firing?
→ **Umakant Tripathi**

741. On which date did the Rampur Tiraha incident take place?
→ **2 October 1994** — Night of 1-2 October, during the march to Delhi

742. In which district is Rampur Tiraha located?
→ **Muzaffarnagar (Uttar Pradesh)**

743. On an island of which river did the Sriyantra Tapu incident take place?
→ **Alaknanda** — Near Srinagar (Garhwal)

744. Which Prime Minister announced the creation of Uttarakhand state from the Red Fort on 15 August 1996?
→ **H. D. Deve Gowda**

745. On which date was the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill passed in the Lok Sabha?
→ **1 August 2000**

746. On which date was the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill passed in the Rajya Sabha?
→ **10 August 2000**

747. Which President gave assent to the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000?
→ **K. R. Narayanan** — Assent: 28 August 2000

748. Who was the Commissioner of Kumaon at the time of the 1857 revolt?
→ **Henry Ramsay**

749. Who shared the main leadership of the Coolie Begar movement with Badri Dutt Pandey?
→ **Hargovind Pant** — Chiranji Lal Sah, Victor Mohan Joshi and others also joined

750. Which British officer ordered the firing at Khumad?
→ **Johnson**

⚠ Common traps

- 'Kumaon Kesari' is Badri Dutt Pandey, while 'Garh Kesari' is Anusuya Prasad Bahuguna — do not mix up the two titles.
- The Peshawar incident (23 April 1930, Chandra Singh Garhwali) and the Tilari incident (30 May 1930, Tehri state, Rawain) are both of 1930, but their place and context are different.
- The 'Bardoli of Kumaon' is Salt (Khumad, 5 September 1942), not Salam (Dhamdev, 25 August 1942); the Deghat incident is of 19 August 1942.

💡 Memory trick

1994 sequence: 1 September Khatima → 2 September Mussoorie → 2 October (Gandhi Jayanti) Rampur Tiraha; i.e. 'K-M-R' and dates 1-2-2.

SG **UKPSC daily current affairs** — Uttarakhand + national news with a 5-question quiz every morning, free (in Hindi). Read →

09 Art and Culture: Folk Dances, Folk Songs, Musical Instruments, Fairs and Festivals, Handicrafts, GI Tags, Cuisine

Art, Culture, Dance, Music, Fairs, Crafts, GI, Cuisine

KEY IDEA

The folk culture of Uttarakhand is shaped by its two divisions, Garhwal and Kumaon, along with the traditions of Jaunsar and the tribal areas.

Dhol-Damau, Hudka, Jagar, Jhora-Chholiya, Aipan and Ramman are its hallmarks; Ramman is on the UNESCO list of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

The state's first exclusive (state-only) GI tag went to Tejpat (2016) — the Basmati GI is shared with several states; on 4 December 2023, 18 products received GI tags on a single day.

751. Chholiya dance is mainly a folk dance of which division of Uttarakhand?
→ **Kumaon division**

752. What do dancers hold in their hands while performing Chholiya?
→ **Sword and shield**

753. On which occasion is Chholiya traditionally performed?
→ **In wedding processions**

754. The folk dance 'Barada Nati' belongs to which region?
→ **Jaunsar-Bawar (Dehradun)**

755. Which dance is performed by balancing on the stomach atop a tall bamboo pole?
→ **'Langvir' (Langveer) dance**

756. The Langvir dance is especially associated with which district?
→ **Tehri Garhwal**

757. Which famous dance-drama of Garhwal is based on stories of the Mahabharata?
→ **'Pandav Nritya' (Pandava dance)**

758. Which Kumaoni group dance is performed in a circle with arms linked at the shoulders or elbows?
→ **'Jhora'**

759. Which Kumaoni couple dance is performed holding a mirror and a coloured handkerchief?
→ **'Chhapeli'**

760. Which joyful dance of Garhwal is performed by men and women together?
→ **'Chaunphula'**

761. Which seasonal dance of Garhwal is performed mainly by women?
→ **'Jhumaila'**

762. Which Garhwali song-dance is performed collectively in spring in the village 'thad' (courtyard/square)?
→ **'Thadya'** — Thad = courtyard or village square

763. Which is the famous group folk dance of the Uttarkashi and Tehri (Jaunpur) region?
→ **'Tandi' dance**

764. Which dance is performed by the Bhotia tribe at the time of funeral rites?
→ **'Dhurang' (Dhuring) dance**

765. Which singing tradition invokes deities and makes them descend upon a person?
→ **'Jagar'**

766. What is the singer who invokes the deity in Jagar called?
→ **'Jagariya'**

767. In Jagar, what is the person on whom the deity descends called?
→ **'Dangariya'**

768. Which Kumaoni folk song of separation (viraha) is named after a forest bird?
→ **'Nyoli'**

769. What are the Garhwali songs sung by a married daughter longing for her parental home called?
→ **'Khuded' songs**

770. Which Garhwali folk song is based on a love dialogue between a young man and woman?
→ **'Bajuband'**

771. What are the question-answer style love songs of the Rawain-Jaunpur region called?
→ **'Chhopati'**

772. Which competitive singing style of Kumaon involves argument and counter-argument between two singers?
→ **'Bair'**

773. Which Kumaoni songs are sung to the beat of the Hudka during paddy transplantation?
→ **'Hudkiya Baul'**

774. Which seasonal songs, sung in the month of Chaitra, are linked to memories of sisters and daughters?
→ **'Riturain'**

775. What are the Garhwali ballads based on tales of heroes called?
→ **'Panwade'**

776. What are the auspicious songs sung in Kumaon at weddings and other auspicious ceremonies called?
→ **'Shakunakhar'**

777. Which Holi of Kumaon, based on classical ragas, is sung while seated?
→ **'Baithaki Holi' (sitting Holi)**

778. Singing of Kumaon's Baithaki Holi begins from the first Sunday of which month?
→ **Paush**

779. Which Kumaoni percussion instrument, shaped like a damru, is played hanging from the shoulder?
→ **'Hudka'**

780. Which instrument pair of Uttarakhand folk music is played on every auspicious occasion?
→ **'Dhol-Damau'**

781. Which horn-shaped wind instrument is made of copper?
→ **'Ransingha'**

782. The Mashakbeen (bagpipe) played in Chholiya originally came from which country?
→ **Scotland** — Came via the British Army

783. Which pair of instruments is played during Jagar in Garhwal?
→ **'Daunr-Thali'**

784. Which small iron mouth instrument is played by holding it to the lips?
→ **'Binai'**

785. In which town is the Uttarayani fair held?
→ **Bageshwar**

786. At the confluence of which rivers is the Uttarayani fair of Bageshwar held?
→ **Saryu and Gomti**

787. The Uttarayani fair begins on which festival?
→ **Makar Sankranti**

788. In which district is the Jauljibi fair, famous for India-Nepal trade, held?
→ **Pithoragarh** — Held in November

789. At the confluence of which rivers is the Jauljibi fair held?
→ **Kali and Gori**

790. Where is the 'Bagwal' fair, featuring a battle with stones, held?
→ **Devidhura (Champawat)**

791. In the temple courtyard of which goddess is the Bagwal fair of Devidhura held?
→ **Maa Varahi Devi**

792. On which festival day is the Bagwal fair of Devidhura held?
→ **Raksha Bandhan (Shravan Purnima)**

793. The Nanda Devi Raj Jat Yatra is usually held at an interval of how many years?
→ **12 years**

794. From which village does the Nanda Devi Raj Jat Yatra begin?
→ **Nauti (Chamoli)**

795. What is the final halt of the Nanda Devi Raj Jat Yatra?
→ **Homkund**

796. Who leads the Nanda Devi Raj Jat Yatra?
→ **A four-horned ram** — Locally called 'Chausingya Khadu'

797. Which yatra is called the 'Mahakumbh of the Himalayas'?
→ **Nanda Devi Raj Jat**

798. The Kumbh at Haridwar is held when Jupiter is in which zodiac sign?
→ **Aquarius (Kumbh rashi)** — With the Sun in Aries (Mesh)

799. At what interval is the Ardh Kumbh held at Haridwar?
→ **6 years**

800. Where is the Syalde-Bikhauti fair held?
→ **Dwarahat (Almora)**

801. In which district is the famous industrial-trade fair of Gauchar held?
→ **Chamoli**

802. The Magh Mela of Uttarkashi begins on which festival?
→ **Makar Sankranti**

803. The Jhanda Mela of Dehradun is held in memory of which saint?
→ **Guru Ram Rai**

804. In which district is the Maa Purnagiri fair held?
→ **Champawat** — Near Tanakpur, during Chaitra Navratri

805. In which district is the Urs of Piran Kaliyar held?
→ **Haridwar** — Dargah of Sabir Pak, near Roorkee

806. In which river is the collective fishing fair 'Maun Mela' of the Jaunpur area of Tehri held?
→ **Aglar river**

807. Powder of which plant is put in the water to stun fish at the Maun Mela?
→ **'Timru'**

808. In which district is the masked agricultural festival 'Hiljatra' celebrated?
→ **Pithoragarh** — Soar valley, Kumaur village

809. In which district is the Thal fair, held on the Ramganga bank at Baisakhi?
→ **Pithoragarh**

810. Harela, the folk festival of Uttarakhand, is mainly celebrated on the Sankranti of which month?
→ **Shravan**

811. The Harela festival is mainly linked to which idea?
→ **Greenery and environmental conservation**

812. Which folk festival involves children scattering flowers on the doorsteps of homes?
→ **'Phool Dei'**

813. Phool Dei is celebrated on the Sankranti of which month?
→ **Chaitra**

814. Which festival on Bhadrapad Sankranti has a tradition of eating ghee?
→ **'Ghee Sankranti'** — Also called 'Olgia'

815. Which Diwali is celebrated in Garhwal 11 days after Deepawali?
→ **'Igas Bagwal'** — Kartik Shukla Ekadashi

816. What is the Igas custom of lighting and swirling a bundle of pine wood called?
→ **'Bhailo khelna'**

817. Which Kumaoni festival on Makar Sankranti involves feeding sweets to crows?
→ **'Ghughutia'** — Crows are called with 'Kale Kauwa'

818. Which livestock-related festival is celebrated in Kumaon on Ashwin Sankranti?
→ **'Khatarua'**

819. What is the gift sent from the parental home to married daughters and sisters in Chaitra called?
→ **'Bhitauli'**

820. Which Kumaoni folk art is drawn on courtyards, doorsteps and places of worship?
→ **'Aipan'**

821. Which two materials are mainly used to make Aipan?
→ **Geru and Biswar** — Biswar = paste of soaked rice

822. Who was the most famous painter and poet of the Garhwal school of painting?
→ **Mola Ram**

823. The Garhwal school of painting is a branch of which broader painting tradition?
→ **Pahari painting**

824. What is the traditional art of wood carving on house doors and windows called?
→ **'Likhai'**

825. Which masked festival of Uttarakhand is on UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage list?
→ **'Ramman'** — Inscribed in 2009

826. The Ramman festival is held in the Saloor-Dungra village of which district?
→ **Chamoli**

827. The Ramman festival is held in honour of which village deity?
→ **Bhumiyal Devta**

828. Which was Uttarakhand's first exclusive (state-only) GI-tagged product?
→ **Tejpat (Indian bay leaf)** — In 2016; Basmati GI is shared with several states including Uttarakhand

829. Munsyari Rajma (GI) is a product of which district?
→ **Pithoragarh**

830. Berinag Tea (GI) is associated with which district?
→ **Pithoragarh**

831. Lakhori Mirch (GI) is linked with the name of which district?
→ **Almora**

832. Ramnagar Litchi and Ramgarh Peach (GI) are products of which district?
→ **Nainital**

833. The GI tag for candles has been given in the name of which town?
→ **Nainital**

834. GI-tagged 'Tamra (Tamta) products' are made of which metal?
→ **Copper**

835. What is used in GI-tagged Ringal craft?
→ **Dwarf bamboo (Ringal)**

836. What is the GI-tagged 'Thulma'?
→ **Woollen blanket**

837. What is the GI-tagged 'Bhotia Dann'?
→ **Woollen carpet**

838. Kumaon's Chyura oil (GI) is made from the seeds of which tree?
→ **Chyura (Indian butter tree)**

839. How many GI tags did Uttarakhand receive on a single day in December 2023?
→ **18**

840. Which wooden mask of Chamoli has a GI tag?
→ **Ramman mask**

841. Which traditional GI-tagged stole (odhni) of Kumaon is famous?
→ **'Rangwali Pichhoda'**

842. 'Bal Mithai' is the famous sweet of which town?
→ **Almora**

843. In which leaf is Almora's 'Singori' sweet wrapped?
→ **Malu leaf**

844. Which traditional Garhwali dish is made from rice flour and jaggery?
→ **'Arsa'**

845. Which hill dish is made by roasting and grinding urad dal?
→ **'Chainsu'**

846. Which Kumaoni dish is made from black Bhatt (black soybean)?
→ **'Bhatt ki Churkani'**

847. Which thick hill dish is made from green leafy vegetables like spinach and fenugreek?
→ **'Kafuli'**

848. Which large nose ornament of Uttarakhand is especially famous?
→ **Tehri Nath (nose ring)**

849. Which traditional band-like ornament is worn around the neck?
→ **'Guloband'**

850. Which traditional ornament is worn on the wrist?
→ **'Paunchi'**

⚠ Common traps

- 'Chholiya' is the sword-and-shield dance of Kumaon, whereas 'Barada Nati' is a dance of Jaunsar-Bawar (Dehradun).
- In Jagar, the singer who invokes the deity is the 'Jagariya'; the person on whom the deity descends is the 'Dangariya'.
- The Uttarayani fair is held at the Saryu-Gomti confluence (Bageshwar), whereas the Jauljibi fair is held at the Kali-Gori confluence (Pithoragarh).

💡 Memory trick

GI-district pairs: 'Munsyari and Berinag = Pithoragarh', 'Ramnagar, Ramgarh and Candles = Nainital', 'Lakhori = Almora', 'Ramman = Chamoli'.

10 Religious Places, Tribes, Languages and Dialects, Literature and Eminent Personalities

Religious Places, Tribes, Languages, Literature, Personalities

KEY IDEA

Uttarakhand is called 'Devbhoomi' (Land of the Gods); the Char Dham, Panch Kedar and Panch Badri are its major pilgrimages.

The state has five Scheduled Tribes — Tharu, Buksa, Jaunsari, Bhotia and Raji; of these, Raji and Buksa are PVTGs.

Hindi is the official language and Sanskrit the second official language; Garhwali and Kumaoni are the main folk languages.

851. Which two of Uttarakhand's Char Dham are in Uttarkashi district?
→ **Yamunotri and Gangotri**

852. In which district is Kedarnath Dham located?
→ **Rudraprayag**

853. In which district is Badrinath Dham located?
→ **Chamoli**

854. Between which two mountains is Badrinath Dham situated?
→ **Nar and Narayan**

855. Which hot water pool is located near the Badrinath temple?
→ **Tapt Kund**

856. Which hot spring near Yamunotri is used to cook rice and potatoes?
→ **Surya Kund**

857. Where is the winter seat of worship of Lord Kedarnath?
→ **Ukhimath (Omkareshwar Temple)**

858. Which village is the winter abode of Gangotri Dham?
→ **Mukhba (Mukhimath)**

859. Which village is the winter abode of Yamunotri Dham?
→ **Kharsali (Khushimath)**

860. The chief priest (Rawal) of Badrinath traditionally comes from which state?
→ **Kerala** — Namboodiri Brahmin

861. The Rawal of Kedarnath traditionally comes from which state?
→ **Karnataka** — Veerashaiva (Jangam) tradition

862. Whose samadhi is located behind the Kedarnath temple?
→ **Adi Shankaracharya**

863. Where is the northern math (monastery) established by Adi Shankaracharya?
→ **Jyotirmath (Joshimath)**

864. Which famous village on the India-Tibet border is located near Badrinath?
→ **Mana** — Now called 'the First Village of India'

865. In which Panch Kedar temple is Lord Shiva's face worshipped?
→ **Rudranath**

866. In which Panch Kedar temple are Shiva's arms worshipped?
→ **Tungnath**

867. In which Panch Kedar temple is Shiva's navel worshipped?
→ **Madhyamaheshwar**

868. In which Panch Kedar temple are Shiva's matted locks (jata) worshipped?
→ **Kalpeshwar**

869. Which part of Shiva is worshipped at Kedarnath among the Panch Kedar?
→ **Back (hump)**

870. Which two Panch Kedar temples are in Chamoli district?
→ **Rudranath and Kalpeshwar**

871. Which Panch Kedar temple is regarded as the highest Shiva temple in the world?
→ **Tungnath** — About 3,680 metres

872. Which Panch Kedar temple remains open throughout the year?
→ **Kalpeshwar**

873. In which district are all the Panch Badri temples located?
→ **Chamoli**

874. Where is the Yogdhyan Badri temple?
→ **Pandukeshwar**

875. In which village is the Bhavishya Badri temple located?
→ **Subhain (near Joshimath)**

876. In which village is the Vridha Badri temple located?
→ **Animath (near Joshimath)**

877. The temple group 'Adi Badri' is near which town?
→ **Karnaprayag**

878. In which district are all three Siddhpeeths — Surkanda Devi, Kunjapuri and Chandrabadni — located?
→ **Tehri Garhwal**

879. In which district is the Dhari Devi temple on the Alaknanda bank?
→ **Pauri Garhwal** — Near Srinagar

880. Which goddess temple is on the Bilwa Parvat in Haridwar?
→ **Mansa Devi**

881. Which goddess temple is on the Neel Parvat in Haridwar?
→ **Chandi Devi**

882. At which place in Haridwar is the Daksha Prajapati temple?
→ **Kankhal**

883. In which district is Jageshwar Dham, famous for its group of temples?
→ **Almora**

884. In which district is the Baijnath temple group?
→ **Bageshwar** — Garur valley, on the Gomti bank

885. Which folk deity is worshipped as the 'God of Justice'?
→ **Golu (Gwel) Devta**

886. In which district is the Chitai temple of Golu Devta, famous for its bells?
→ **Almora**

887. In which district is the cave temple Patal Bhuvaneshwar?
→ **Pithoragarh** — Near Gangolihat

888. Where is the Haat Kalika temple, of the presiding goddess of the Kumaon Regiment?
→ **Gangolihat (Pithoragarh)**

889. In which district is the Neelkanth Mahadev temple located?
→ **Pauri Garhwal** — Near Rishikesh

890. In which district is Triyuginarayan, believed to be the wedding place of Shiva and Parvati?
→ **Rudraprayag**

891. Where is the main temple of Mahasu Devta in the Jaunsar region?
→ **Hanol (Dehradun)** — On the bank of the Tons river

892. In which district is Lakhamandal, linked to the Lakshagriha legend?
→ **Dehradun**

893. In which district is the Sikh shrine Hemkund Sahib?
→ **Chamoli**

894. In which district is the Sikh shrine Nanakmatta Sahib?
→ **Udham Singh Nagar**

895. In which district is Kainchi Dham, associated with Neem Karoli Baba?
→ **Nainital**

896. In which district is Sem Mukhem, the famous temple of Nagraja?
→ **Tehri Garhwal**

897. Which five tribes of Uttarakhand got Scheduled Tribe status in 1967?
→ **Tharu, Buksa, Jaunsari, Bhotia, Raji**

898. Which is the largest tribe of Uttarakhand by population?
→ **Tharu** — Census 2011

899. Which is the smallest tribe of Uttarakhand by population?
→ **Raji** — Census 2011

900. Which two tribes of Uttarakhand are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)?
→ **Raji and Buksa**

901. In which district do the Tharu mainly live?
→ **Udham Singh Nagar** — Khatima, Sitarganj, Nanakmatta

902. From which region do the Tharu believe they originated?
→ **Thar of Rajasthan** — Traditional belief

903. The Buksa consider themselves descendants of which Rajput clan?
→ **Panwar Rajputs** — Traditional belief

904. Which tribe is also known as 'Vanrawat'?
→ **Raji**

905. In which district do the Raji mainly live?
→ **Pithoragarh** — Dharchula and Didihat areas; some families in Champawat too

906. Which tribe had the tradition of silent barter (exchange without meeting face to face)?
→ **Raji**

907. Jaunsar-Bawar, home of the Jaunsari tribe, is in which district?
→ **Dehradun** — Chakrata, Kalsi, Tiuni

908. Between which two rivers does the Jaunsar-Bawar region lie?
→ **Tons and Yamuna**

909. The Jaunsari tribe considers itself descended from whom?
→ **The Pandavas** — Traditional belief

910. By what other name is the Bhotia community of Pithoragarh known?
→ **Shauka**

911. Which are the Bhotia sub-groups of the Niti-Mana valley in Chamoli?
→ **Marchha and Tolchha**

912. What is the Bhotia community of Uttarkashi (Jadh Ganga valley) called?
→ **Jadh**

913. In Grierson's classification, Garhwali and Kumaoni belong to which language group?
→ **Central Pahari**

914. Which dialect is regarded as the standard form of Garhwali?
→ **Shrinagari**

915. In which script are Garhwali, Kumaoni and Jaunsari written?
→ **Devanagari**

916. Where was Sumitranandan Pant born?
→ **Kausani (Bageshwar)**

917. For which work did Sumitranandan Pant receive the Jnanpith Award?
→ **'Chidambara'**

918. Who is called the 'tender poet of nature' (Prakriti ke Sukumar Kavi)?
→ **Sumitranandan Pant**

919. Who was the first person to receive a D.Litt. in Hindi?
→ **Dr. Pitambar Dutt Barthwal**

920. Which Hindi poet is famous as the 'Poet of the Himalaya' (Himvant ka Kavi)?
→ **Chandra Kunwar Bartwal**

921. What was the real name of the famous novelist 'Shivani'?
→ **Gaura Pant**

922. Which poet won the Sahitya Akademi Award for 'Hum Jo Dekhte Hain'?
→ **Manglesh Dabral**

923. Bachendri Pal, the first Indian woman to climb Everest, is from which district?
→ **Uttarkashi** — Nakuri village; 1984

924. To which village did 'Pandit' Nain Singh Rawat, the famous surveyor of Tibet, belong?
→ **Milam (Pithoragarh)**

925. Who is the famous Padma Shri-awarded Jagar singer?
→ **Basanti Bisht**

926. Which poet won the Sahitya Akademi Award for 'Dushchakra Mein Srashta'?
→ **Viren Dangwal**

927. Which poet won the Sahitya Akademi Award for 'Anubhav Ke Aakash Mein Chand'?
→ **Leeladhar Jagudi**

928. Which writer won the Sahitya Akademi Award for the novel 'Kyap'?
→ **Manohar Shyam Joshi**

929. Which famous Indian English-language writer lives in Mussoorie (Landour)?
→ **Ruskin Bond**

930. Which people's poet wrote the song 'Jainta Ek Din To Aalo'?
→ **Girish Tiwari 'Girda'**

⚠ Common traps

- Among the Panch Kedar, Rudranath and Kalpeshwar are in Chamoli; Kedarnath, Madhyamaheshwar and Tungnath are in Rudraprayag.
- All five Panch Badri temples are in Chamoli district — 'Adi Badri' is near Karnaprayag, not at Badrinath Dham.
- Tharu is the largest tribe but not a PVTG; the only PVTGs are Raji and Buksa.

💡 Memory trick

Panch Kedar order and body part: Kedarnath-Tungnath-Rudranath-Madhyamaheshwar-Kalpeshwar = 'Back-Arms-Face-Navel-Hair (jata)'. Remember: Madhyamaheshwar = 'madhya' (middle) = navel.

SG **Free GK MCQ practice** — topic-wise questions on polity, history, geography and science, with explanations.

Try MCQs →

11 Polity, Administration and Census 2011

Polity, Administration, Census 2011

KEY IDEA

Uttarakhand has a unicameral legislature: 70 Vidhan Sabha seats, 5 Lok Sabha seats and 3 Rajya Sabha seats (November 2026).

In November 2026 the Governor is Dr. Dhal Singh Bisen, the Chief Minister is Pushkar Singh Dhami and the Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha is Ritu Khanduri Bhushan; the High Court is at Nainital.

The UCC has been in force since 27 January 2025; district-wise highest/lowest figures of Census 2011 are asked again and again in exams.

931. Who was the first Governor of Uttarakhand?
→ **Surjit Singh Barnala**

932. Who was the first woman Governor of Uttarakhand?
→ **Margaret Alva** — Tenure 2009–2012

933. Who was the second woman Governor of Uttarakhand?
→ **Baby Rani Maurya** — Tenure 2018–2021

934. Who is the Governor of Uttarakhand as of November 2026?
→ **Dr. Dhal Singh Bisen** — Sworn in: 19 October 2026, Dehradun

935. Who was the Governor of Uttarakhand before Dr. Dhal Singh Bisen?
→ **Lt Gen Gurmit Singh (Retd)** — Tenure 2021–2026

936. Who was the first Chief Minister of Uttarakhand?
→ **Nityanand Swami**

937. Who was the second Chief Minister of Uttarakhand, who later became Governor of Maharashtra?
→ **Bhagat Singh Koshyari**

938. Who became Chief Minister after the first Assembly election of 2002?
→ **Narayan Dutt Tiwari**

939. Which leader served as Chief Minister of both Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand?
→ **Narayan Dutt Tiwari**

940. In which year was President's Rule first imposed in Uttarakhand?
→ **2016** — 27 March 2016; during the Harish Rawat government

941. Who became Chief Minister after Trivendra Singh Rawat in March 2021?
→ **Tirath Singh Rawat**

942. Who is the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand as of November 2026?
→ **Pushkar Singh Dhami**

943. When did Pushkar Singh Dhami first take oath as Chief Minister?
→ **4 July 2021** — Second time on 23 March 2022

944. After losing from Khatima in 2022, from which seat did Dhami win the by-election?
→ **Champawat** — June 2022

945. What type of legislature does Uttarakhand have?
→ **Unicameral (Vidhan Sabha only)**

946. How many elected seats are there in the Uttarakhand Vidhan Sabha?
→ **70** — As of November 2026

947. How many Vidhan Sabha seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes?
→ **13** — After the 2008 delimitation

948. How many Vidhan Sabha seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes?
→ **2** — Chakrata and Nanakmatta

949. Which is Assembly Constituency No. 1?
→ **Purola** — Uttarkashi district; SC reserved

950. Which district has the most Vidhan Sabha seats?
→ **Haridwar (11 seats)**

951. Which three districts have only 2 Vidhan Sabha seats each?
→ **Rudraprayag, Bageshwar, Champawat**

952. How many members did the Interim Assembly (2000–2002) have in all?
→ **30** — 22 MLAs + 8 MLCs

953. Who was the Speaker of the Interim Assembly?
→ **Prakash Pant**

954. Who became Speaker of the first elected Assembly (2002)?
→ **Yashpal Arya**

955. Who is the first woman Speaker of the Uttarakhand Vidhan Sabha?
→ **Ritu Khanduri Bhushan** — Since 26 March 2022; still in office in November 2026

956. Speaker Ritu Khanduri Bhushan is the daughter of which former Chief Minister?
→ **Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri**

957. How many Lok Sabha seats does Uttarakhand have?
→ **5**

958. How many Rajya Sabha seats does Uttarakhand have?
→ **3**

959. Which is the SC-reserved Lok Sabha seat of Uttarakhand?
→ **Almora** — Since the 2009 delimitation

960. Who was the first Chief Justice of the Uttarakhand High Court?
→ **Justice Ashok A. Desai**

961. Who was the first woman Chief Justice of the Uttarakhand High Court?
→ **Justice Ritu Bahri** — Sworn in February 2024

962. Where is the headquarters of the Uttarakhand Public Service Commission (UKPSC)?
→ **Haridwar**

963. In which year did the Uttarakhand Public Service Commission come into existence?
→ **2001** — Notified 14 March 2001; began work 15 May 2001

964. Where is the headquarters of the Uttarakhand Subordinate Service Selection Commission (UKSSSC)?
→ **Dehradun** — Raipur, Dehradun

965. In which year was UKSSSC established?
→ **2014**

966. In which year was the Uttarakhand Panchayati Raj Act enacted?
→ **2016**

967. Panchayat elections of which district are held at a different time from the other 12 districts?
→ **Haridwar**

968. From which date did the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) come into force in Uttarakhand?
→ **27 January 2025** — First state in independent India to implement a UCC

969. Who chaired the expert committee that drafted Uttarakhand's UCC?
→ **Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai** — 5-member committee; former Supreme Court judge

970. On which date was the UCC Bill passed in the Uttarakhand Vidhan Sabha?
→ **7 February 2024**

971. When did the Uttarakhand UCC Bill receive the President's assent?
→ **11 March 2024**

972. Which group is kept outside the scope of Uttarakhand's UCC?
→ **Scheduled Tribes**

973. In which year did Uttarakhand bring a strict law against cheating in recruitment exams?
→ **2023** — Up to life imprisonment and a fine up to ₹10 crore

974. How much horizontal reservation do women domiciled in the state get in government jobs?
→ **30%** — Bill passed in 2022

975. In which year was the Uttarakhand Freedom of Religion Act enacted?
→ **2018**

976. Which districts are exempt from the 2025 land law's ban on outsiders buying agricultural land?
→ **Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar** — Ban applies in the remaining 11 districts

977. What is the total population of Uttarakhand as per Census 2011?
→ **10,086,292 (about 1.01 crore)**

978. What is the sex ratio of Uttarakhand as per Census 2011?
→ **963** — Females per 1,000 males

979. What is the child sex ratio (0–6 years) of Uttarakhand as per Census 2011?
→ **890**

980. What is the literacy rate of Uttarakhand as per Census 2011?
→ **78.82%** — Male 87.40%, female 70.01%

981. What is the population density of Uttarakhand as per Census 2011?
→ **189 persons per sq km**

982. What was Uttarakhand's decadal population growth rate in 2001–2011?
→ **18.81%** — Census 2011

983. What is the percentage of Scheduled Caste population in Uttarakhand as per Census 2011?
→ **18.76%**

984. Which is the most populous district as per Census 2011?
→ **Haridwar**

985. Which is the least populous district as per Census 2011?
→ **Rudraprayag**

986. Which district has the highest population density as per Census 2011?
→ **Haridwar (801)**

987. Which district has the lowest population density as per Census 2011?
→ **Uttarkashi (41)**

988. Which district has the highest sex ratio as per Census 2011?
→ **Almora (1139)**

989. Which district has the lowest sex ratio as per Census 2011?
→ **Haridwar (880)**

990. Which district has the highest literacy as per Census 2011?
→ **Dehradun (84.25%)**

991. Which district has the lowest literacy as per Census 2011?
→ **Udham Singh Nagar (73.10%)** — Haridwar just above at 73.43%

992. Which district had the highest decadal growth rate in 2001–2011?
→ **Udham Singh Nagar (33.45%)** — Census 2011

993. Which two districts had negative population growth in 2001–2011?
→ **Pauri Garhwal, Almora** — −1.41% and −1.28%

994. Which district has the lowest child sex ratio as per Census 2011?
→ **Pithoragarh (816)**

995. Which district has the highest percentage of urban population as per Census 2011?
→ **Dehradun (55.52%)**

996. Which district has the lowest percentage of urban population as per Census 2011?
→ **Bageshwar (3.49%)**

997. Which district has the highest Scheduled Caste percentage as per Census 2011?
→ **Bageshwar (27.72%)**

998. Which district has the highest Scheduled Tribe percentage as per Census 2011?
→ **Udham Singh Nagar (7.46%)**

999. Which district has the highest child sex ratio as per Census 2011?
→ **Almora (922)**

1000. What is the percentage of urban population in Uttarakhand as per Census 2011?
→ **30.23%**

⚠ Common traps

- Haridwar has the highest population and density, but Dehradun has the highest literacy; the lowest literacy is in Udham Singh Nagar (73.10%), not Haridwar (73.43%).
- The lowest sex ratio is in Haridwar (880), whereas the lowest child sex ratio is in Pithoragarh (816); both the highest sex ratio (1139) and the highest child sex ratio (922) are in Almora.
- UKPSC is headquartered at Haridwar, whereas UKSSSC is at Dehradun; and the SC-reserved Lok Sabha seat is now Almora, not Haridwar (Haridwar was reserved before 2009).

💡 Memory trick

Haridwar = 'most crowd, fewest daughters' (highest population and density, lowest sex ratio); Almora = 'No. 1 for daughters' (highest sex ratio and highest child sex ratio).

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