

HP Daily GK Questions - Weekly Compilation

(1-7 February 2026)

For HP Patwari | HPPSC | HPRCA | HP Police Exams

Prepared by

HP JobBuzz

<https://hpjobbuzz.in>

How to Use This HP GK PDF

This HP Daily GK PDF is designed to help candidates prepare for Himachal Pradesh government exams such as HP Patwari, HPPSC, HPRCA, HP Police, and other HP exams.

Follow these steps for the best results:

- Attempt all GK questions without checking answers first
- Limit yourself to 10–12 minutes
- Check answers only after completing all questions
- Read explanations carefully
- Note repeated GK topics
- Revise this PDF regularly before exams

Tip: Regular daily GK practice improves accuracy, confidence, and revision speed.

Himachal Pradesh GK

Q1. Which river is known as the longest river flowing through Himachal Pradesh?

A) Ravi B) Beas C) Chenab D) Satluj

Q2. The Great Himalayan National Park is located in which district?

A) Kangra B) Kullu C) Shimla D) Chamba

Q3. Who was the first Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh?

A) Y.S. Parmar B) Shanta Kumar C) Virbhadra Singh D) Gian Chand

Q4. Which pass connects Lahaul with Spiti Valley?

A) Rohtang Pass B) Baralacha La C) Shipki La D) Kunzum Pass

Q5. In which year was Himachal Pradesh granted full statehood?

A) 1966 B) 1970 C) 1971 D) 1972

Q6. The capital of Himachal Pradesh during winter season is:

A) Shimla B) Solan C) Dharamshala D) Mandi

Q7. Which district has the highest literacy rate in Himachal Pradesh?

A) Shimla B) Hamirpur C) Una D) Kangra

Q8. Pong Dam is constructed on which river?

A) Ravi B) Satluj C) Beas D) Chenab

Q9. Which folk dance is famous in Kullu district?

A) Chham B) Nati C) Kayang D) Dangi

Q10. Which district is Lavi Fair associated with?

A) Kinnaur B) Kullu C) Chamba D) Lahaul-Spiti

Prehistoric Ages

Q11. Which feature best distinguishes the Mesolithic Age from the Palaeolithic Age?

A) Use of fire B) Cave dwelling C) Use of microliths D) Hunting large animals

Q12. The earliest evidence of human life in India belongs to which age?

A) Mesolithic B) Neolithic C) Chalcolithic D) Palaeolithic

Q13. Which activity became common due to the development of settled life in the Neolithic Age?

A) Nomadic hunting B) Cave painting C) Pottery making D) Use of crude tools

Q14. What type of economy existed during the Palaeolithic period?

A) Pastoral B) Agricultural C) Industrial D) Food-gathering

Q15. Which tool-making technique is associated with the Neolithic Age?

A) Flaking B) Chipping C) Polishing D) Casting

Q16. The domestication of animals began on a small scale during which age?

A) Lower Palaeolithic B) Upper Palaeolithic C) Mesolithic D) Neolithic

Q17. Which natural resource played the most important role in Neolithic settlements?

A) Forests B) Rivers C) Mountains D) Deserts

Q18. Which statement is correct regarding Mesolithic people?

A) Extensive agriculture B) Fully nomadic C) Semi-nomadic D) Metal tools

Q19. Which invention helped early humans protect themselves from cold and animals?

A) Wheel B) Fire C) Pottery D) Agriculture

Q20. The Neolithic Age is called a “Revolution” because it introduced:

A) Stone tools B) Cave dwellings C) Metal usage D) Food production

Indus Valley Civilization – Town Planning

Q21. Which feature best represents the advanced town planning of the Indus Valley Civilization?

A) Circular huts B) Irregular streets C) Grid pattern D) Radial planning

Q22. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro were divided into:

A) Palace & temple B) Upper & lower town C) Industrial & residential D) Fort & port

Q23. Main building material used in Indus Valley Civilization houses:

A) Stone B) Wood C) Mud bricks D) Burnt bricks

Q24. Indus Valley Civilization's drainage system was:

A) Open B) River-connected C) Underground D) Rainwater-only

Q25. Most remarkable Indus Valley Civilization structure:

A) Great Bath B) Assembly Hall C) Granary D) Dockyard

Q26. Houses generally had:

A) Doors on main streets B) No wells C) Courtyards D) Single room

Q27. Purpose of the Great Granary:

A) Weapons B) Food grains C) Rituals D) Residence

Q28. Dockyard site of the Indus Valley Civilization:

A) Harappa B) Mohenjo-daro C) Lothal D) Kalibangan

Q29. Soak pits indicate:

A) Flood control B) Sanitation C) Ritual bathing D) Irrigation

Q30. Standard brick ratio:

A) 1:1:1 B) 2:1:1 C) 4:2:1 D) 3:2:1

Indus Valley Civilization - Trade

Q31. Most common traded item in Indus Valley Civilization:

A) Iron tools B) Cotton textiles C) Gold coins D) Paper

Q32. Standard weights were made of:

A) Iron B) Copper C) Stone D) Clay

Q33. Major trade port city:

A) Harappa B) Kalibangan C) Mohenjo-daro D) Lothal

Q34. Trade with Mesopotamia is linked with:

A) Magadha B) Dilmun C) Aryavarta D) Kalinga

Q35. Commonly imported metal:

A) Iron B) Tin C) Silver D) Aluminium

Q36. Seals were mainly used for:

A) Decoration B) Worship C) Ownership identity D) Tax records

Q37. Exported commodity:

A) Wool B) Spices C) Beads D) Silk

Q38. Internal trade was based on:

A) Coins B) Barter C) Credit D) Paper currency

Q39. Dockyard & warehouses indicate:

A) Military power B) Agriculture C) Urban planning D) Overseas trade

Q40. Important external trade partner:

A) China B) Egypt C) Mesopotamia D) Greece

Indus Valley Civilization - Art & Craft

Q41. Dancing Girl statue found at:

A) Harappa B) Dholavira C) Mohenjo-daro D) Lothal

Q42. Indus seals were made of:

A) Gold B) Steatite C) Iron D) Ivory

Q43. Most common seal animal:

A) Elephant B) Horse C) Bull D) Lion

Q44. Pottery style was:

A) Rough B) Wheel-made & painted C) Hand-made D) Metal-coated

Q45. Priest-King statue material:

A) Bronze B) Limestone C) Sandstone D) Terracotta

Q46. Terracotta figurines depict:

A) Warriors B) Kings C) Animals & Mother Goddess D) Traders

Q47. Bead materials included:

A) Iron & copper B) Wood & ivory C) Carnelian & lapis D) Clay

Q48. Script on seals was:

A) Alphabetic B) Pictographic C) Sanskrit D) Greek

Q49. Realism best seen in:

A) Architecture B) Bronze sculptures C) Pottery D) Tools

Q50. Indus Valley Civilization art indicates society was:

A) Backward B) Nomadic C) Advanced D) Religious only

Indus Valley Civilization - Industries

Q51. Most developed industry:

A) Iron B) Cotton textile C) Glass D) Paper

Q52. Bead-making center:

A) Harappa B) Lothal C) Chanhudaro D) Kalibangan

Q53. Common metal used:

A) Iron B) Copper C) Aluminium D) Zinc

Q54. Seal-making material:

A) Gold B) Clay C) Steatite D) Granite

Q55. Terracotta figurines industry:

A) Metal B) Stone C) Pottery D) Textile

Q56. Dockyard indicates:

A) Agriculture B) Pottery C) Shipbuilding & trade D) Sculpture

Q57. Bronze tools made by:

A) Hand molding B) Lost-wax C) Carving D) Wheel

Q58. Carnelian used in:

A) Pottery B) Bead-making C) Weaving D) Woodwork

Q59. Uniform bricks indicate:

A) Religion B) Art C) Central planning D) Rural life

Q60. Indus Valley Civilization's economy was mainly:

A) Nomadic B) Pastoral C) Agrarian + crafts D) Industrial

Indus Valley Civilization - Society

Q61. Social stratification inferred from:

A) Texts B) Burials C) Coins D) Paintings

Q62. Citadel & lower town show:

A) Military strategy B) Inequality C) Social hierarchy D) Religion

Q63. Citadel residents were:

A) Farmers B) Slaves C) Elite class D) Artisans

Q64. Uniform houses suggest:

A) No classes B) Equality C) Planned society D) No admin

Q65. Higher social status profession:

A) Fishermen B) Potters C) Merchants D) Laborers

Q66. Absence of palaces suggests society was:

A) Autocratic B) Militaristic C) Egalitarian D) Rural

Q67. Social differences were:

A) Caste-based B) Rigid C) Mild & occupational D) Absent

Q68. Skilled labor evidence:

A) Seals B) Tools & workshops C) Symbols D) Drainage

Q69. Large houses indicate:

A) Joint families B) Wealthy class C) Religion D) Foreigners

Q70. Overall social structure was:

A) Highly stratified B) Nomadic C) Organized without sharp divisions D)
Caste-based

ANSWERS

1-D, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D, 5-C, 6-C, 7-B, 8-C, 9-B, 10-A

11-C, 12-D, 13-C, 14-D, 15-C, 16-C, 17-B, 18-C, 19-B, 20-D

21-C, 22-B, 23-D, 24-C, 25-A, 26-C, 27-B, 28-C, 29-B, 30-C

31-B, 32-C, 33-D, 34-B, 35-B, 36-C, 37-C, 38-B, 39-D, 40-C

41-C, 42-B, 43-C, 44-B, 45-B, 46-C, 47-C, 48-B, 49-B, 50-C

51-B, 52-C, 53-B, 54-C, 55-C, 56-C, 57-B, 58-B, 59-C, 60-C

61-B, 62-C, 63-C, 64-C, 65-C, 66-C, 67-C, 68-B, 69-B, 70-C

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