

PPSC

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

— The Most Complete Book for —
Punjab Government Exams



**PREPARED BY TOPPERS
OF THESE EXAMS**



**SECTION-WISE &
TOPIC-WISE
ORGANISATION**



**DETAILED
SOLUTIONS TO
EVERY QUESTION**



**COMPLETE
PAPERS FOR
PRACTICE**



**OMR SHEETS
INCLUDED**



**ACCURATE.
RELEVANT.
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— PRACTICE. PREPARE. GET SELECTED. —

DEDICATED TO

All the aspirants who kept believing,
even when the result asked them to wait.

To those who studied in silence,
faced failure with courage,
and chose to try one more time.

May this book become a small part of your journey
from preparation to selection.

Keep going. Your turn will come.

Contents

YEARS COVERED	PAPERS	QUESTIONS	REPEATED
2015–2026 every year we hold	94 separate examinations	4,122 each printed once	545 asked in two or more

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OMR answer sheets — one per paper	5	532–536	—

The Best PYQ Book for a reason

Every question the Punjab Public Service Commission asked between 2015 and 2026 — 4,122 of them, from 94 papers — sorted by section, then by topic, in the order the Commission examines them most. Start at the first page of a section and work straight down.

- ☐ **Topic-wise inside section-wise.** Every question on one topic sits together.
- ☐ **Each question printed once.** 545 were set in more than one paper; a badge says how many times.
- ☐ **A worked solution for every question** — the reason, in plain English, not just a letter.
- ☐ **Analysis.** Each section opens with a weightage table: which topics carry the marks.
- ☐ **Current affairs and technical questions are left out** — page 5 explains why.
- ☐ **Five full papers and five OMR sheets at the end**, each printed as its Booklet Set A was issued, with the Commission's key for that set.



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SCAN FOR EVERYTHING THIS BOOK LEAVES OUT

- ☐ **Daily current affairs** — what print cannot carry, updated every day, with a monthly PDF and quizzes.
- ☐ **Test series** — full-length mocks on the exam pattern, with an OMR player and instant analysis.
- ☐ **Previous-year papers** — every PPSC, PSSSB and Punjab Police paper, solved, by topic.

The papers

Only the general part of each paper is included. Papers that had only technical questions are not listed. Where one paper was held for several posts, it is listed under the post with the most questions, with the other posts below it.

2015

District Welfare Officer
Punjab Civil Services (Prelims) — CSAT
Punjab Civil Services (Prelims) — General Studies

2016

Assistant Director Youth Services
Combined Recruitment (7 Posts)
District Sainik Welfare Officer
Inspector, Cooperative Societies
Law Officer
Lecturer (Architecture, Production, Electrical)
Traffic Manager

2017

Assistant Public Relations Officer
with Information and Public Relation Officer
Combined Recruitment (118 Posts)
District Programme Officer
Punjab Civil Services (Executive Branch),
Register C
Sub Divisional Engineers (Electrical)

2018

Assistant Agriculture Engineer Grade-II
Assistant Director, Industrial Training
with Drugs Control Officer, Enquiry Officer, Senior
Scientific Officer (Drugs), Senior Scientific Officer
(Food Safety) Microbiology
Assistant Mechanical Engineer
Assistant Town Planner
Deputy Controller
District Social Security Officer
with Manager Brailee Press, Scientific Assistant
(Teaching), Security Officer, Superintendent Home
Planning Officer
Punjab State Civil Services (Mains)
Scientific Assistant Physics
Scientific Assistant Toxicology
Works Manager

2019

Analysts
Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests
Legal Assistant
with Network Engineer, Research Officer,
Superintendent Home, Technical Assistants
Punjab Civil Services (Executive Branch),
Register C
Unani Medical Officer

2020

Block Primary Education Officer
with Head Master Head Mistress, Principal
Deputy Director
with Joint Director

2021

Assistant Corporation Engineer (Electrical)
with Sub Divisional Engineers (Electrical)
Assistant Municipal Engineer (Mechanical)
Junior Engineer (Mechanical)
with Junior Engineers (Mechanical)
Junior Engineers (Civil)
Junior Engineers (Electrical)
with Section Officer (Electrical)

2022

Accountants
Analysts
Assistant Director / Assistant Controller of
Stores
Assistant District Attorney
Building Inspector (Technical)
Deputy District Attorney
Draftsman
with Head Draftsman
Inspector, Cooperative Societies
Junior Engineers (Civil)
Principal

2 papers

2023

Assistant Architect
Assistant Scientific Officer
Assistant Town Planner
District Defence Services Welfare Officer
Naib Tehsildar
Scientific Assistant (Audio Video)
with Scientific Assistant (Ballistics), Scientific
Assistant (Photography), Scientific Officer (Audio
Voice), Scientific Officer (Ballistics), Scientific
Officer (Documents), Scientific Officer
(Photography)
Scientific Assistant (Biology)
with Scientific Assistant (Serology)
Scientific Assistant (Chemistry)
Scientific Assistant (Cyber Forensics)
with Scientific Officer (Cyber Forensics)
Scientific Assistant (DNA)
with Scientific Officer (DNA), Scientific Officer
(Teaching)
Scientific Assistant (Polygraph)
with Scientific Officer (Polygraph)
Warehouse Manager

2024

Accountant Grade-I
with Divisional Accountant
Agriculture Development Officer
Assistant Electrical Inspector
Assistant Environmental Engineer
District Manager
Junior Auditor
Junior Environmental Engineer
Junior Scientific Officer
Law Officer
with Legal Assistant
Lecturer Medical Lab Technology
Planning Officer
Principal (College Cadre)
Principal, ITI (Women)
Punjab Civil Services (Executive Branch),
Register C
Sanitary Inspector
Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)
Superintendent Home
with District Social Security Officer
Veterinary Officer

2025

Archaeological Chemist
Archaeological Officer
with Curator, Deputy Curator
Assistant Archaeological Engineer
with Assistant Conservator, Conservator
Assistant Research Officer
with Research Officer
Punjab Civil Services (Prelims) — CSAT
Punjab Civil Services (Prelims) — General
Studies
Remote Sensing and Geographic Information
System Officer

2026

Accountant Grade-II
Accounts Officer
Child Development Project Officer
District Defence Services Welfare Officer
Draftsman Architect
Horticulture Development Officer
Senior Assistant (Accounts)

VERY IMPORTANT FOR EVERY PPSC EXAM

Current affairs

Current affairs is a very important part of every PPSC paper. About **1 question in 10** is from current affairs, and in some papers it is 1 in 5. These questions are not printed in this book, because a current-affairs question is about the news of that year — it is asked once and almost never asked again. Old current affairs will not come in your exam; new current affairs will. So prepare it fresh, from the news of the **6 to 12 months before your exam**.



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Scan the code. **Daily current affairs** written in detail, and a **monthly PDF** you can download and revise from — plus Punjab-only current affairs on their own page. All free.

WHAT IS ASKED — THE TREND

The 908 current-affairs questions, by type. Biggest first. Start from the top.

TYPE OF QUESTION	SHARE	WHAT TO PREPARE
National	17%	big events in India, new laws, missions, records
International	17%	world events, summits, elections in other countries, India's neighbours
Sports	9%	who won, where it was held, records; cricket and Olympics first
Science & Technology	9%	ISRO launches, new inventions, science prizes
Defence	9%	army exercises, new weapons and ships, defence deals
Government Schemes	8%	scheme name, which ministry, who gets the benefit
Economy & Business	8%	budget, RBI rates, India's rank in reports
Appointments	6%	who is on which post — chiefs, governors, heads of bodies
Punjab Current Affairs	5%	Punjab schemes, appointments, awards — keep a separate page
Awards & Honours	5%	Padma awards, Bharat Ratna, Nobel, sports awards
Summits & Conferences	4%	where it was held, which year, the theme

Simple plan. Use more than one source — no single magazine or website carries everything. Take one monthly current-affairs magazine, add the daily current affairs on mocksutra.com, and read them for the 6 to 12 months before your exam. MockSutra also groups current affairs **topic-wise** — schemes, defence, appointments, awards, sports — so you can revise one type at a time instead of month by month. Keep a separate page for Punjab news: it is asked every time, and no national magazine gives it to you.

EDITORIAL METHOD

About this book

How the questions were chosen, how the answers were checked, and what was left out — so that you know exactly what you are holding.

SOURCE

Every question is from a question paper published by the Punjab Public Service Commission on ppsc.gov.in under its closed advertisements, together with the Commission's answer key for that paper — the revised or final key wherever one was issued. 94 examinations held between 2015–2026 are drawn on; the full list is on the previous pages. No question has been written by us.

DUPLICATES

The Commission re-asks questions. A question that appears in more than one paper is printed once, with an **asked n×** badge and every year it was set. Two questions were treated as the same when the stem and the options match after spelling, spacing and numbering differences are removed; near-duplicates that differ in substance are printed separately.

CURRENT AFFAIRS

A question was treated as current affairs when its answer depends on an event, appointment, ranking, figure or scheme of the year of the exam or the year before it. These are not printed in Sections 1–5 (the previous page explains why); they are printed in the full papers of Section 6. A question that was topical when set but tests a fact a candidate still needs — a scheme that is still running, a settled law — was kept.

ANSWER KEYS

The printed answer is the Commission's revised key. Every key was then checked against the solution written for it, and the whole book was read three times — as a student, as a subject tutor and as a copy editor. Where the Commission's key is factually wrong the answer has been corrected and the solution says so; such corrections are few and are recorded in the publisher's notes.

SOLUTIONS

Every solution in Sections 1–5 is ours. It gives the answer, the reason the answer is right, and where it helps, why the tempting wrong option is wrong. Where a fact has changed since the paper was set — a membership, a record, a name — the solution gives the dated fact rather than the word “now”.

PERIOD

2015–2026, which is every year for which the Commission has published papers. Where the same paper was held for several posts under one advertisement it is counted once.

BOOKLET SETS

PPSC issues each paper in four booklet sets (A, B, C, D) that carry the same questions in a different order, so the answer letter of a question differs from set to set. In Sections 1–5 the options are printed in the order of the set the question was taken from and the key letter refers to that order. In Section 6 each full paper is printed in the order of the booklet set named at its head, and its key is the Commission's revised key for that set.

TECHNICAL QUESTIONS

Only the general part of each paper is printed. Subject questions from technical and professional papers (engineering, law, agriculture, medicine, accounts) and the subject sections of mixed papers are left out; their general-studies, Punjab, reasoning, Punjabi and English questions are kept.

DEFECTIVE QUESTIONS

A question the Commission itself deleted is shown with its deletion noted. A question that is defective as set — no option is correct, two options are correct, or a figure it depends on was never published — is left out of Sections 1–5 rather than printed with a guessed answer; in the full papers of Section 6 it is printed as set, because that is what a candidate sat. An obvious misprint in a booklet — a misspelt name, a doubled word — is corrected silently; the wording is otherwise the Commission's.

SECTION 1

Punjab GK

304 Punjab GK questions from PPSC papers held between 2015 and 2026. Each question is printed once, even if several papers asked it. The subtopics below are in the order the Commission asks them most. Start from the top.

WHERE THE MARKS ARE

Every subtopic the Commission has asked since 2015, biggest first. **Questions** is how many are printed here from that subtopic. **Repeated** is how many of them were asked in more than one exam. Start from the top of this list.

	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC	QUESTIONS		REPEATED
01	HISTORY & CULTURE	Sikh Gurus & Religion	48		10
02		Sikh Empire & Misls	47		10
03		Folk Culture, Fairs & Festivals	34		2
04		Freedom Movement	28		7
05		Punjabi & Folk Literature	25		6
06		Colonial & Modern Punjab	17		3
07		Ancient & Medieval Punjab	8		2
08		Personalities	5		1
09		Sufi Tradition	3		—
10	GEOGRAPHY	Districts & Regions	21		3
11		Cities & Places	17		4
12		Rivers	14		3
13		Wildlife & Wetlands	10		3
14		Soils, Climate & Agriculture	4		1
15	POLITY & ECONOMY	Schemes & Institutions	12		1
16		Economy & Industry	6		2
17		Administration	5		1

WHAT THIS TABLE SAYS

182 of the 304 questions come from just 5 of the 17 headings below

That is 60% of the section in 5 places: Sikh Gurus & Religion, Sikh Empire & Misls, Folk Culture, Fairs & Festivals, Freedom Movement and Punjabi & Folk Literature. Give these the most time.

59 questions have been asked in more than one exam

They have a black rule down the left margin and an **ASKED N×** badge. One has come back four times. Give these priority: the Commission has shown that a question it has repeated once can come back again.

Sikh Gurus & Religion is the biggest heading, with 48 questions

About one question in 6 in this section comes from it.

A TUTOR'S NOTE — HOW TO STUDY THIS SECTION

Learn the **Gurus** block first: it is the largest, the most repeated (Adi Granth, Miri-Piri, Zafarnama, the Khalsa of 1699, the takhts), and the 2023–2026 papers test it with statement and match formats, so read every distractor, not just the key. Next take the eighteenth-century line in order — Banda Bahadur, the Misls, Abdali, Ranjit Singh, the two Anglo-Sikh wars — as one timeline; the questions jump around, so build the dates yourself. Census 2011 figures, rivers, doabs, dams and state symbols are pure memory and come back almost every sitting; keep them on one sheet. The 2022 folklore questions on wedding rites and desi months are one paper's obsession — know the desi months, the major fairs and the dance and instrument lists, and do not chase the rest. Read the 2015-era scheme questions for the names only.

HOW TO READ AN ENTRY

49. From whom did Maharaja Ranjit Singh acquire the famous Kohinoor diamond, which was later taken by the British to England?

2026 · 2024 · 2017 · 2016

ASKED 4×

- (A) Shah Shujah
- (B) Amirs of Sind
- (C) Zaman Shah of Iraq
- (D) Shah Alam II

Black rule down the left edge — this question has been asked more than once. Learn it first.

asked n× — the number of exams it appeared in.

The **year chip** at the end of the question — every year it was asked. The exam name is not printed.

Grey boxes hold lists — statements to judge, pairs to match, items to order. The question itself stays outside the box.

Question numbers run through the whole section. The solutions use the same numbers and start on their own page after the questions.

One year, two exams. A badge can sit above a single year: the Commission sometimes holds two exams in the same year and asks the same question in both. The badge counts exams, the year line counts years.

Punjab History & Culture

215 QUESTIONS

Sikh Gurus & Religion

48

1. Which Guru compiled the Adi Granth?

2026 · 2017 · 2016 · 2015

ASKED 4×

- (A) Guru Hargobind Ji
(B) Guru Gobind Singh Ji
(C) Guru Angad Dev Ji
(D) Guru Arjan Dev Ji

2. Who among the following is associated with the concept of Miri-Piri?

2017 · 2016 ASKED 3×

- (A) Guru Nanak Dev Ji
(B) Guru Angad Dev Ji
(C) Guru Gobind Singh Ji
(D) Guru Hargobind Ji

3. The other name of Gurmat Sangeet is _____.

2026 ASKED 2×

- (A) Shabad Kirtan
(B) Mahiya Sangeet
(C) Teeyan Song
(D) None of these

4. Who laid the foundation stone of Sri Harmandir Sahib, Amritsar?

2026 · 2024 ASKED 2×

- (A) Emperor Akbar
(B) Sheikh Farid ji
(C) Sri Guru Arjan Dev ji
(D) Mian Mir ji

5. Who among the following Gurus founded the city of Anandpur Sahib?

2025 · 2017 ASKED 2×

- (A) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji
(B) Guru Gobind Singh Ji
(C) Guru Harkrishan Ji
(D) Guru Har Rai Ji

6. Which instrument was used by Bhai Mardana when he accompanied Guru Nanak Dev Ji?

2024 · 2023 ASKED 2×

- (A) Sarangi (B) Dilruba
(C) Rabab (D) Sitar

7. The fifth Guru, Guru Arjan Dev Ji, was martyred during the reign of which Mughal Emperor?

2017 · 2016 ASKED 2×

- (A) Akbar (B) Aurangzeb
(C) Shahjahan (D) Jahangir

8. Who among the following composed 'Sukhmani' in the Adi Granth?

2017 · 2016 ASKED 2×

- (A) Guru Arjan Dev

- (B) Guru Angad Dev
(C) Guru Tegh Bahadur
(D) Guru Harkrishan

9. Guru Gobind Singh fought his first battle at:

2016 ASKED 2×

- (A) Bhangani (B) Anandpur
(C) Chamkaur (D) Muktsar

10. The 'Khalsa' was founded on:

2016 ASKED 2×

- (A) Vaisakhi of 1699
(B) Maghi of 1705
(C) Vaisakhi of 1799
(D) Maghi of 1666

11. Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha, in his Mahan Kosh, gives a list of "Bavanja Kavi" – fifty two court poets of Guru Gobind Singh. Who among the following was not one of these fifty two court poets? 2026

- (A) Nand Lal Goya
(B) Syed Muhammad Latif
(C) Sainapat
(D) Hussain Ali

12. Guru Gobind Singh Ji named whom as Banda Bahadur? 2026

- (A) Bhai Jaita (B) Deep Singh
(C) Madho Das (D) Hari Singh

13. Guru Gobind Singh Ji wrote Zafarnama to whom? 2026

- (A) Shahjahan (B) Jahangir
(C) Aurangzeb (D) Akbar

14. The 'Bachitra Natak' is an autobiography of which of the following Gurus? 2026

- (A) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji
(B) Guru Angad Dev Ji
(C) Guru Arjan Dev Ji
(D) Guru Gobind Singh Ji

15. The Sikh Guru who was put to death by the order of Aurangzeb was: 2026

- (A) Guru Arjan Dev Ji
(B) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji
(C) Guru Harkishan Ji
(D) Guru Hargobind Ji

16. Which Sikh Guru helped the rebel prince Khusrav? 2026

- (A) Guru Gobind Singh Ji
(B) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji
(C) Guru Hargobind Ji
(D) Guru Arjan Dev Ji

17. Which of the following compositions are not a part of Dasam Granth?

1. Jaap Sahib
2. Alahunian
3. Chandi di Var
4. Anand Sahib

Choose the correct option: 2026

- (A) 1 and 3 only (B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1 and 4 only (D) 2 and 3 only

18. In which magazine did the Nobel Prize awardee Rabindranath Tagore write several stories and poems on the lives of Sikh Gurus? 2025

- (A) Gitanjali (B) Jibansmriti
(C) Balak (D) Sadhana

19. Which of the following Sultanate/Mughal rulers were the contemporaries of Guru Nanak Dev ji?

1. Ala-ud-Din Alam Shah
2. Ibrahim Lodi
3. Sikandar Lodi
4. Bahlol Lodi
5. Humayun
6. Babur
7. Akbar

Choose the correct option: 2025

- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 only
(B) 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only
(C) 2, 4, 5 and 6 only
(D) 3, 5, 6 and 7 only

20. Which place is today known as Panja Sahib? 2025

- (A) Pakpattan (B) Sialkot
(C) Saidpur (D) Hasan Abdal

21. Anand Sahib is the composition of which Sikh Guru who also constructed the famous Baoli at Goindwal Sahib? 2024

- (A) Sri Guru Angad Dev ji
(B) Sri Guru Amar Das ji
(C) Sri Guru Ram Das Ji
(D) Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji

22. Bibi Bhani, the daughter of Sikh Guru 'X', was married to Sikh Guru 'Y'. 'Z', one of the sons of Guru 'Y', was married to Mata Ganga and became _____ Guru of Sikhs? 2024

- (A) Third (B) Fourth
(C) Fifth (D) Sixth

23. Consider the following statements about Sikh Gurus:

- I. Sri Guru Har Rai became the seventh Sikh Guru after Sri Guru Hargobind.
II. Banda Bahadur was appointed as a military leader of the Sikhs by Sri Guru Gobind Singh.
III. Sri Guru Arjan Dev gave Sikhs a new script called 'Gurmukhi'.
IV. Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur wore two swords of Miri and Piri to

represent the worldly and temporal powers of the Sikhs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? 2024

- (A) IV only
- (B) I, II and III only
- (C) I and II only
- (D) III and IV only

24. Consider the following statements:

1. The foundation stone of Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar was laid by Sai Hazrat Mian Mir.
2. Zafarnama was written by Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji in Gurmukhi script.

Which of the above statements is/are correct? 2024

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2 are correct
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

25. If these historical events are placed in chronological order, which of them comes last?

I Battle of Bhangani

II First Anglo-Sikh War

III First battle of Anandpur Sahib

IV Battle of Chamkaur Sahib 2024

- (A) I (B) II
- (C) III (D) IV

26. Takht Shri Hazur Sahib is located on the 2024

- (A) Narmada (B) Godavari
- (C) Krishna (D) Yamuna

27. The compositions of which of the following bhakts/saints is/are part of Sri Guru Granth Sahib? 2024

- (A) Kabir
- (B) Farid
- (C) Surdas
- (D) All of the above

28. The name of the person who cremated the body of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji inside his own house was: 2024

- (A) Makhan Shah Lubana
- (B) Lakhi Shah Vanjara
- (C) Bhai Jivan Singh
- (D) Bhai Jaita Ji

29. What are the names of the first and the last raga recorded in Sri Guru Granth Sahib? 2024

- (A) Siri Raga and Asa Raga
- (B) Siri Raga and Jaijivanti Raga
- (C) Asa Raga and Dhanasari Raga
- (D) Dhanasari Raga and Ramkali Raga

30. Which of the following is an important source on the life of Guru Hargobind ji? 2024

- (A) Baburnama
- (B) Humayunnama
- (C) Dabistan-e-Mazahib
- (D) Kitab-ul-Hind

31. Who among the following is known for having served water to all wounded members of both sides on the Anandpur battlefield? He is also known to have founded the Sewapanthi sect. 2024

- (A) Bhai Mardana Ji
- (B) Bhai Balwand Ji
- (C) Bhai Mani Singh Ji
- (D) Bhai Kanhaiya Ji

32. Match List I with List II and select correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List I (Travels of Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji):

- A. First Udasi
- B. Second Udasi
- C. Third Udasi
- D. Fourth Udasi

List II (direction):

- I. South
- II. North
- III. East
- IV. West

2023

- (A) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
- (B) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
- (C) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- (D) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

33. Most of the literary works under the patronage of Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji were compiled at which of the following places? 2023

- (A) Anandpur Sahib
- (B) Chamkaur Sahib
- (C) Paonta Sahib
- (D) Hemkunt Sahib

34. Takht Sri Damdama Sahib, one of the five takhts of Sikhs is situated in: 2023

- (A) Patiala
- (B) Talwandi Sabo
- (C) Amritsar
- (D) Jalandhar

35. The historical town of Shri Kartarpur Sahib is situated on the bank of which of the following rivers? 2023

- (A) Ravi (B) Chenab
- (C) Beas (D) Jhelum

36. Where did Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji meet Banda Bahadur for the first time? 2023

- (A) Agra
- (B) Anandpur Sahib
- (C) Nanded
- (D) Chamkaur

37. Arrange the following battles associated with Shri Guru Hargobind Ji in chronological order:

1. Battle of Amritsar
2. Battle of Kartarpur
3. Battle of Rohilla

2022

- (A) 3, 2, 1 (B) 1, 3, 2
- (C) 3, 1, 2 (D) 1, 2, 3

38. To which village did the great Sikh warrior woman Mai Bhago belong? 2022

- (A) Guru Ki Wadali
- (B) Jhabal
- (C) Muktsar
- (D) Kartarpur

39. Guru-ki-Kashi is another name for? 2020

- (A) Damdama Sahib
- (B) Anandpur Sahib
- (C) Goindwal Sahib
- (D) Khadur Sahib

40. 'Sidh Gosht' is a composition of which of the following Gurus? 2020

- (A) Guru Amar Das Ji
- (B) Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- (C) Guru Angad Dev Ji
- (D) Guru Gobind Singh Ji

41. Who amongst the following acted as a scribe to write 'Adi Granth'? 2019

- (A) Bhai Buddha ji
- (B) Bhai Gurdas ji
- (C) Bhai Mardana ji
- (D) None of the above

42. "Pawan Guru Paani Pita Mata Dharat Mahat _____" written by Guru Nanak Dev Ji is a part of which of the following: 2019

- (A) Adi Granth (B) Jap Ji Sahib
- (C) Rehras Sahib (D) Anand Sahib

43. Match the following:

List I:

- A. Guru Nanak Dev ji
- B. Guru Gobind Singh ji
- C. Guru Ram Das ji
- D. Guru Amar Das ji

List II:

- I. Anand Sahib
- II. Lavan
- III. Asa Di Vaar
- IV. Bachitra Natak.

Solutions

304 ANSWERS · SAME NUMBERS

Punjab History & Culture

Sikh Gurus & Religion

1. (D) Guru Arjan Dev Ji

The fifth Guru, **Guru Arjan Dev Ji**, compiled the **Adi Granth** in 1604 with Bhai Gurdas as scribe and installed it at Harmandir Sahib, Amritsar, with Baba Buddha as first Granthi. It held the bani of the first five Gurus and of the Bhagats; Guru Gobind Singh Ji later added Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji's hymns and in 1708 conferred Guruship on it as Guru Granth Sahib. Guru Angad Dev Ji is remembered for Gurmukhi, Guru Hargobind Ji for Miri-Piri.

2. (D) Guru Hargobind Ji

Miri-Piri means the union of temporal (Miri) and spiritual (Piri) authority. The sixth Guru, Guru Hargobind Ji, introduced this doctrine. He wore two swords at his succession in 1606, after the martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev Ji. He also built the Akal Takht (1606) facing Harmandir Sahib as the seat of temporal authority, and raised an armed force. Guru Nanak Dev Ji founded Sikhism. Guru Angad Dev Ji formalised Gurmukhi. Guru Gobind Singh Ji created the Khalsa in 1699.

3. (A) Shabad Kirtan

Gurmat Sangeet is the tradition of singing Gurbani in the raags set out in Sri Guru Granth Sahib, with instruments such as the rabab, saranda, taus and dilruba. It began with Guru Nanak Dev and Bhai Mardana. In everyday use it is called Shabad Kirtan. Mahiya and Teeyan songs are Punjabi folk forms, not devotional music.

4. (D) Mian Mir Ji

By Sikh tradition the Sufi saint **Hazrat Mian Mir** of Lahore laid the foundation stone of Sri Harmandir Sahib (the Golden Temple) at Amritsar in 1588 at the invitation of Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji. The Guru designed the shrine with four doors open to all castes and creeds and installed the **Adi Granth** there in 1604. Akbar had earlier granted land for the town. Sheikh Farid belonged to the 12th–13th century.

5. (A) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji

Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji founded the town in 1665, buying land at Makhawal from the Raja of Bilaspur (Kahlur) and naming it Chakk Nanaki after his mother, Mata Nanaki. It was later

renamed Anandpur; it was here that Guru Gobind Singh Ji created the Khalsa on Baisakhi 1699.

6. (C) Rabab

Bhai Mardana played the **rabab**, a stringed instrument, while Guru Nanak Dev Ji sang his hymns on their travels (udasis). The rabab thus became the first instrument of Sikh kirtan.

7. (D) Jahangir

Guru Arjan Dev was martyred at Lahore in 1606 on the orders of the Mughal emperor **Jahangir**, who resented the Guru's growing influence and his blessing of the rebel prince Khusrau. He was the first Sikh martyr; his martyrdom led his son Guru Hargobind to take up arms and wear the two swords of miri and piri (temporal and spiritual authority). Akbar (d. 1605) had been well disposed to the Gurus, while Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb ruled later – the ninth Guru, Tegh Bahadur, was executed under Aurangzeb in 1675.

8. (A) Guru Arjan Dev

Sukhmani Sahib means 'the psalm of peace'. The fifth Guru, **Guru Arjan Dev**, composed it. It is included in the **Adi Granth** in Gauri raga. It has 24 ashtapadis, each preceded by a salok. Guru Arjan Dev also compiled the **Adi Granth** itself in 1604 and installed it at Harmandir Sahib. Guru Angad Dev standardised the Gurmukhi script. Guru Tegh Bahadur's hymns were added later by Guru Gobind Singh. Guru Harkrishan left no compositions in the Granth.

9. (A) Bhangani

Guru Gobind Singh's first battle was the Battle of **Bhangani** (1688). He fought it near Paonta Sahib against the hill chiefs led by Raja Fateh Shah of Garhwal. The Guru won. Anandpur saw several later sieges. At Chamkaur (1704) the two elder Sahibzadas were martyred. Muktsar (1705) was the last battle, where the forty Mukts fell.

10. (A) Vaisakhi of 1699

Guru Gobind Singh Ji founded the **Khalsa** at Anandpur Sahib on Vaisakhi day of 1699 (30 March 1699 in the SGPC's reckoning; Vaisakhi is now celebrated on 13–14 April). He baptised the Panj Piare with Khande di Pahul (baptism of the double-edged sword), gave the Sikhs the five Ks and the name 'Singh'. Maghi is remembered for the battle of Muktsar (1705); 1666 is the Guru's birth year.

11. (B) Syed Muhammad Latif

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's Mahan Kosh (1930) lists the 52 poets (Bavanja Kavi) of Guru Gobind Singh's darbar at Anandpur and Paonta Sahib. Bhai Nand Lal 'Goya', the Persian poet of Zindagi Nama and Ganj Nama, is on the list. So are Sainapat, author of Sri Gur Sobha, and Hussain Ali. **Syed Muhammad Latif** is not. He was a 19th-century Lahore judge and historian. He wrote History of the Panjab (1891) and histories of Lahore and Agra. He lived long after the Guru's time.

12. (C) Madho Das

Madho Das, a Bairagi ascetic at Nanded on the Godavari, met Guru Gobind Singh Ji in 1708 and became the Guru's 'banda' (servant). Baptised as Gurbakhsh Singh, he is famous as Banda Singh Bahadur. Sent to Punjab with five Sikhs and hukamnamas (written orders), he sacked Samana (1709), won Sirhind at Chappar Chiri (1710) and punished Wazir Khan, setting up the first Sikh rule with its capital at Lohgarh. He was martyred at Delhi in June 1716.

13. (C) Aurangzeb

The **Zafarnama** ('Epistle of Victory') is a letter in Persian verse. Guru Gobind Singh wrote it to Emperor **Aurangzeb** from Dina (Moga) in 1705, after the battle of Chamkaur. It condemns the emperor's breach of oath at Anandpur. It is included in the Dasam Granth.

14. (D) Guru Gobind Singh Ji

Bachitra Natak ('Wondrous Drama') is the autobiographical composition of Guru Gobind Singh Ji, written in Braj and included in the Dasam Granth. It traces the Guru's Bedi and Sodhi ancestry, his meditation at Hemkunt in a previous birth, his birth at Patna (1666) and his early battles such as Bhangani (1688) and Nadaun (1691) — a rare autobiography in medieval Indian literature.

15. (B) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji

Aurangzeb ordered the execution of **Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji**, the ninth Guru, at Chandni Chowk, Delhi in November 1675. He had refused to accept Islam and had defended the Kashmiri Pandits' freedom of faith. Gurdwara Sis Ganj Sahib marks the spot. Guru Arjan Dev Ji was martyred in 1606, in the reign of Jahangir, not Aurangzeb.

16. (D) Guru Arjan Dev Ji

Guru Arjan Dev Ji blessed Prince Khusrau, who had rebelled against his father Jahangir in 1606, when the prince passed through Punjab.

SECTION 2

General Knowledge

2,056 General Knowledge questions from PPSC papers held between 2015 and 2026. Questions that were current affairs at the time of the exam are not printed, nor are the Physics and Chemistry blocks set only for specialist posts (engineers, lecturers, scientific assistants). What is left is the static GK that keeps coming back. Each question is printed once, even if several papers asked it.

WHERE THE MARKS ARE

Every topic the Commission has asked since 2015, biggest first. **Questions** is how many are printed here from that topic. **Repeated** is how many of them were asked in more than one exam. Start from the top of this list.

	TOPIC	QUESTIONS	REPEATED
01	Geography	477	56
02	General Science	427	41
03	Indian Polity	328	55
04	Economy	252	21
05	Modern History	211	31
06	Static GK	189	18
07	Ancient History	60	7
08	Medieval History	49	4
09	World History	33	1
10	Agriculture	30	4

WHAT THIS TABLE SAYS

476 of the 2056 questions come from just 5 of the 71 headings below

That is 23% of the section in 5 places: National Movement, Physics, Indian & Physical Geography, Chemistry and Planning & Schemes. Give these the most time.

238 questions have been asked in more than one exam

They have a black rule down the left margin and an **ASKED N×** badge. One has come back six times. Give these priority: the Commission has shown that a question it has repeated once can come back again.

National Movement is the biggest heading, with 118 questions

About one question in 17 in this section comes from it.

SECTION 2 · WEIGHTAGE IN DETAIL

Every subtopic, in the order it is printed

Geography 477	Indian Polity 328	Modern History 211
Indian & Physical Geography 101	Constitution 42	National Movement 118
Biodiversity, Wildlife & Protected Areas 65	Legislature 39	British Rule & 1857 37
World Geography 52	Local Government 33	Governors-General & Viceroys 19
Pollution & Waste 43	Executive 30	Advent of Europeans 13
Indian Environmental Laws & Institutions 36	Constitutional Amendments 30	Socio-Religious Reforms 13
Conventions, Treaties & Organisations 31	Statutory & Other Bodies 25	Post-Independence India 11
Rivers & Drainage 28	Fundamental Rights 22	
Minerals & Industry 28	Constitutional Bodies 21	Static GK 189
Ecology & Ecosystems 25	Judiciary 20	Organisations & HQ 46
Climate & Monsoon 24	Preamble & Sources 16	Miscellaneous 34
Climate Change & Global Warming 19	Elections & Parties 16	Defence, NCC & NSS 20
Population & Census 13	Directive Principles 12	Awards Books & Films 18
Soils & Agriculture 12	Centre-State Relations 10	Art, Culture & National Symbols 17
	Citizenship 7	Important Days 14
	Emergency Provisions 5	First in India & World 11
		Places & Monuments 11
General Science 427	Economy 252	Sports 10
Physics 114	Planning & Schemes 67	Abbreviations 8
Chemistry 76	Banking & Finance 44	
Biology 66	International Trade & Organisations 35	Ancient History 60
Nutrition & Diseases 38	Basic Concepts 30	Ancient India 60
Defence Technology 28	Budget & Fiscal Policy 20	
Science & Technology 28	Taxation 15	Medieval History 49
Human Body & Health 27	Agriculture & Rural Economy 12	Delhi Sultanate & Mughals 29
Computers & IT 27	Money & Inflation 11	Vijayanagara, Marathas & Regional Kingdoms 12
ISRO and Space 23	Poverty & Employment 11	Bhakti & Sufi Movements 8
	National Income & Growth 7	
		World History 33
		World History 33
		Agriculture 30
		Crops & Revolutions 20
		Soil & Irrigation 6
		Pests Revolutions & Schemes 4

Geography

477 QUESTIONS

Indian & Physical Geography 101

1. The Radcliffe line is the boundary between:

2024 · 2017 · 2016 ASKED 4*

- (A) India and Pakistan
- (B) India and Afghanistan
- (C) India and China
- (D) India and Myanmar

2. Which one of the following pairs of islands is separated from each other by the 'Ten Degree Channel'?

2026 · 2020 · 2017 ASKED 3*

- (A) Andaman and Nicobar
- (B) Nicobar and Sumatra
- (C) Maldives and Lakshadweep
- (D) Sumatra and Java

3. Arrange the layers of the atmosphere in order of increasing altitude

2017 · 2016 ASKED 3*

- (A) Troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere
- (B) Mesosphere, stratosphere, thermosphere, troposphere
- (C) Troposphere, stratosphere, thermosphere, mesosphere
- (D) Thermosphere, mesosphere, stratosphere, troposphere

4. Tropic of Cancer does not pass through which of the following Indian states?

2017 · 2016 · 2015 ASKED 3*

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Mizoram

5. The famous Majuli Island is located in _____.

2026 ASKED 2*

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Assam
- (D) Gujarat

6. 'Baltoro', 'Biafo', 'Chota Shigri' and 'Lolofond' are _____.

2024 · 2020 ASKED 2*

- (A) Hot Deserts of India
- (B) Volcanoes of India
- (C) Glaciers of India
- (D) Mangroves of India

7. Nanda Devi peak forms a part of:

2023 · 2016 ASKED 2*

- (A) Assam Himalayas
- (B) Kumaon Himalayas
- (C) Nepal Himalayas
- (D) Punjab Himalayas

8. A solar eclipse occurs when a portion of the Earth is engulfed in a shadow cast by the Moon which fully or partially blocks sunlight. At which phase of the Moon do solar eclipses occur?

2022 · 2016 ASKED 2*

- (A) Full
- (B) New
- (C) First quarter
- (D) Third quarter

9. Which of the following is the highest mountain peak of India?

2018 · 2017 ASKED 2*

- (A) Mount Everest
- (B) Nanga Parbat
- (C) Kanchenjunga
- (D) Nanda Devi

10. As we move towards the Poles, the relative distance between two meridians of longitude

2017 · 2016 ASKED 2*

- (A) Increase in a definite proportion
- (B) Decrease in a definite proportion
- (C) Remain constant
- (D) Increase in an indefinite proportion

11. The Great Plain of North India is a _____ plain

2017 · 2016 ASKED 2*

- (A) Aggradational
- (B) Till
- (C) Abyssal
- (D) Erosional

12. While travelling from east to west one can remain:

2017 · 2016 ASKED 2*

- (A) On the same latitude
- (B) On the same longitude
- (C) Both on the same latitude and longitude
- (D) Neither on the same latitude nor on the same longitude

13. In which layer of the atmosphere do most weather phenomena occur?

2016 · 2015 ASKED 2*

- (A) Exosphere
- (B) Stratosphere
- (C) Ionosphere
- (D) Troposphere

14. Active volcano in Andaman & Nicobar Islands is found in _____.

2026

- (A) Barren Island
- (B) Little Andamans
- (C) Havelock Island
- (D) Baratang Island

15. Graphite is considered as which one of the following type of rocks?

2026

- (A) Metamorphic rocks

(B) Sedimentary rocks

(C) Both 'a' and 'b'

(D) Neither 'a' nor 'b'

16. Horst and graben are related to which one of the following relief features?

2026

- (A) Fold mountain
- (B) Volcanic mountain
- (C) Block mountain
- (D) Residual mountain

17. In which state is the Chicken's neck corridor located?

2026

- (A) Manipur
- (B) Assam
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Mizoram

18. Nathu-La pass is located in which one of the following states in India?

2026

- (A) Himachal Pradesh
- (B) Uttarakhand
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Sikkim

19. What is meant by 'temperature inversion'?

2026

- (A) Decrease in temperature with height
- (B) Increase in temperature with height
- (C) Temperature reaches freezing point
- (D) Temperature reaches dew point

20. Which one of the following features is formed due to the irregularities of the ground which force the rivers to swing in the loops?

2026

- (A) Deltas
- (B) Ox-bow lake
- (C) Meanders
- (D) Interlocking spurs

21. Which one of the following instruments is used to measure relative humidity?

2026

- (A) Barometer
- (B) Thermogram
- (C) Hygrometer
- (D) Altimeter

22. Which one of the following options correctly represents the height of the major mountain peaks in India in descending order (from high to low)?

2026

- (A) K-2, Kanchenjunga, Nanga Parbat, Nanda Devi
- (B) Kanchenjunga, K-2, Nanga Parbat, Nanda Devi
- (C) K-2, Kanchenjunga, Nanda Devi, Nanga Parbat
- (D) Kanchenjunga, K-2, Nanda Devi, Nanga Parbat

23. Match the following layers of the atmosphere with their characteristics:

Solutions

2056 ANSWERS › SAME NUMBERS

Geography

Indian & Physical Geography

1. (A) India and Pakistan

The Radcliffe Line is the boundary between **India and Pakistan**. Sir Cyril Radcliffe drew it as chairman of the two Boundary Commissions. They partitioned Punjab and Bengal in August 1947. The Bengal part is now the India-Bangladesh border. The Durand Line separates Pakistan from Afghanistan. The McMahon Line marks the India-China boundary in the eastern sector.

2. (A) Andaman and Nicobar

The Ten Degree Channel, lying roughly along latitude 10° N, separates the Andaman Islands (north) from the Nicobar Islands (south). The Eight Degree Channel separates Minicoy from the Maldives, and the Nine Degree Channel separates Minicoy from the rest of Lakshadweep. Nicobar and Sumatra are separated by the Great Channel (Six Degree Channel).

3. (A) Troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere

Going up from the surface: troposphere (all weather; up to about 8–18 km), then stratosphere (ozone layer; up to about 50 km). Then mesosphere (up to about 80 km) and thermosphere (ionosphere; above 80 km). The exosphere lies beyond. Temperature falls in the troposphere, rises in the stratosphere, falls again in the mesosphere and rises in the thermosphere.

4. (C) Uttar Pradesh

The **Tropic of Cancer** (23 1/2° N) crosses eight Indian states: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram. Uttar Pradesh lies wholly north of the line.

5. (C) Assam

Majuli is the world's largest inhabited river island. It lies in the Brahmaputra river in **Assam**. It became India's first island district in 2016. It is the seat of the Vaishnavite satras founded in the tradition of Srimanta Sankardeva. It is famous for its mask-making and monastic culture. River erosion is shrinking it steadily.

6. (C) Glaciers of India

These are all **glaciers**. Baltoro (63 km) and Biafo (67 km) lie in the Karakoram

range. Lolofond is a tributary of the Siachen glacier in Ladakh. Chhota Shigri is a well-studied benchmark glacier in the Chandra valley of Lahaul-Spiti, Himachal Pradesh. Other important Indian glaciers are Siachen (the longest, 76 km), Gangotri, Zemu, Milam and Pindari.

7. (B) Kumaon Himalayas

Nanda Devi (7,816 m) is the highest peak lying entirely within India. It stands in the **Kumaon Himalayas** of Uttarakhand. That section runs between the Satluj and the Kali rivers. The Punjab Himalayas lie between the Indus and the Satluj. The Nepal Himalayas lie between the Kali and the Teesta. The Assam Himalayas lie east of the Teesta.

8. (B) New

A solar eclipse can happen only at the **New Moon**. Then the Moon lies between the Sun and the Earth, so its shadow can fall on the Earth. At Full Moon the Earth lies between the Sun and the Moon. That is when a lunar eclipse may happen. Eclipses do not occur every month, because the Moon's orbit is tilted about 5° to the ecliptic.

9. (C) Kanchenjunga

Kangchenjunga (8,586 m), on the Sikkim–Nepal border, is the highest peak within the territory India administers and the third highest in the world, so it is the answer here. K2 (8,611 m) lies in Gilgit-Baltistan, which India claims but Pakistan administers, and some papers (including a 2026 PPSC sitting) therefore rank K2 as India's highest peak. Mount Everest is in Nepal, Nanga Parbat in Pakistan-administered Kashmir, and Nanda Devi (7,816 m) is the highest peak lying entirely within India.

10. (B) Decrease in a definite proportion

Meridians of longitude are farthest apart at the Equator, about 111 km per degree. They converge and meet at the Poles. So the distance between two meridians decreases steadily as one moves poleward. It falls with the cosine of the latitude — about 55.8 km per degree at 60°, zero at 90°. Parallels of latitude, by contrast, remain roughly equidistant.

11. (A) Aggradational

The Great Plain of North India, the Indo-Gangetic plain, is an aggradational plain. That means a depositional plain. It was built up by alluvium laid down by the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra systems in the foredeep (the deep trough in front of a mountain

range) between the Himalayas and the Peninsula. Erosional plains are formed by the wearing down of uplands. Till plains are formed by glacial deposits. Abyssal plains lie on the deep ocean floor.

12. (A) On the same latitude

Latitudes are parallels running east-west, so a traveller moving due east or west stays on the **same latitude** while crossing successive longitudes (meridians). Moving north or south, by contrast, keeps one on the same longitude while the latitude changes.

13. (D) Troposphere

Almost all weather happens in the **troposphere**. This is the lowest layer of the atmosphere, up to about 8–18 km. Clouds, rain, storms and wind form here. It holds nearly all the water vapour. Temperature falls with height. That drives convection. The stratosphere above it is stable and holds the ozone layer. The ionosphere reflects radio waves. The exosphere is the outermost fringe.

14. (A) Barren Island

Barren Island lies about 138 km north-east of Port Blair in the Andaman Sea. It hosts South Asia's only confirmed active volcano. It erupted in 1991 after a long dormancy and has been active on and off since, including in 2017. Nearby Narcondam Island is classed as a dormant volcano. Baratang Island is known for its mud volcanoes. Havelock was renamed Swaraj Dweep in 2018.

15. (A) Metamorphic rocks

Graphite is strictly a **mineral**, a crystalline form of carbon, but it forms and occurs in metamorphic rocks when carbon-rich sediments or coal are subjected to intense heat and pressure, so 'metamorphic' is the answer. Other familiar metamorphic changes are limestone to marble, sandstone to quartzite and shale to slate. Graphite and diamond are both allotropes of carbon.

16. (C) Block mountain

Horst and graben are features of block mountains, formed by faulting. The block pushed up between two faults is a horst, or block mountain. The block dropped down is a graben, or rift valley. In Europe the Vosges and Black Forest are horsts flanking the Rhine rift valley (graben). In India the Narmada valley is a graben between the Vindhya and Satpura blocks.

17. (C) West Bengal

The Chicken's Neck is the **Siliguri**

Solutions

1340 ANSWERS · SAME NUMBERS

Logical Reasoning

Puzzles & Seating

1. (B) E

Gandhi House has C, D, E and F. The short ones are C and E, since D and F are tall. Of these, C wears glasses and E does not.

A	Nehru	short	glasses
B	Nehru	short	no glasses
C	Gandhi	short	glasses
D	Gandhi	tall	glasses
E	Gandhi	short	no glasses
F	Gandhi	tall	no glasses

The short Gandhi House student without glasses is E.

2. (C) B and E

A, C and D wear glasses. So B, E and F are the three without them. F is one of the two tall students. That leaves B and E as the short pair without glasses.

Student	House	Height	Glasses
A	Nehru	short	yes
B	Nehru	short	no
C	Gandhi	short	yes
D	Gandhi	tall	yes
E	Gandhi	short	no
F	Gandhi	tall	no

So (c). Option (b) fails because C wears glasses, and (d) because F is tall.

3. (C) O

Q coordinates Operations. Operations is only a support course for N and P. So P, who also has Marketing, must coordinate Marketing. L's two subjects are Finance and IT, and O has the same two. O supports Finance, so O coordinates IT. Three professors coordinate Finance. Only L, M and N are left for that. So IT is L's support course. That leaves Strategy as M's support course - the single professor supporting Strategy.

Professor	Coordinates	Supports
L	Finance	IT
M	Finance	Strategy
N	Finance	Operations
O	IT	Finance
P	Marketing	Operations
Q	Operations	Marketing

O coordinates the IT course.

4. (C) Strategy

Q coordinates Operations and has Marketing as the other subject, so Q supports Marketing. Operations is the support course of N and P. P also has Marketing, so P coordinates Marketing. O supports Finance. L has Finance and IT, the same pair as O. So O coordinates IT, and L coordinates Finance with IT as support. Finance is coordinated by three professors other than O, that is L, M and N. N's support is Operations. That leaves M's support course. Strategy is a support course for exactly one professor, and it is the only course left for M.

L	Finance	IT
M	Finance	Strategy
N	Finance	Operations
O	IT	Finance
P	Marketing	Operations
Q	Operations	Marketing

So M supports Strategy.

5. (C) L, M and N

Q coordinates Operations, so Q's Marketing subject is a support course. P has Marketing and Operations, and Operations supports both N and P, so P coordinates Marketing. L's subjects are Finance and IT. O has the same pair with Finance as support, so O coordinates IT. Finance is coordinated by three professors other than O. P, Q and O are already taken, so L, M and N coordinate Finance. L supports IT, N supports Operations, and M takes Strategy, the lone Strategy support.

L	Finance	IT
M	Finance	Strategy
N	Finance	Operations
O	IT	Finance
P	Marketing	Operations
Q	Operations	Marketing

So L, M and N coordinate Finance.

6. (B) Marketing

L and O share the same two subjects,

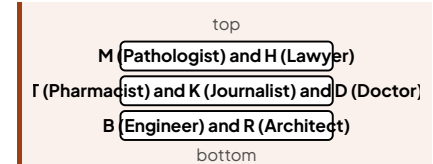
Finance and IT. O supports Finance, so O coordinates IT and L coordinates Finance. Q coordinates Operations and also has Marketing, so Q supports Marketing. P is the other professor with Marketing, so P coordinates Marketing and supports Operations along with N. Besides O, three professors hold Finance as coordinators, so M and N join L there. The only support slot left for M is Strategy. That matches the clue that Strategy supports just one professor.

Finance	Marketing	Operations	IT	Strategy
coord L/M/N	coord P	coord Q	coord O	coord —
support O	support Q	support N/P	support L	support M

Marketing has exactly one coordinator (P) and one supporting professor (Q). Finance has three coordinators, Operations two supporters and Strategy no coordinator at all. IT is also one-and-one, but it does not appear among the options.

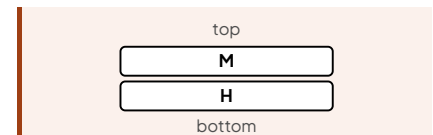
7. (C) R

B, the engineer, is not on an upper berth, and only the architect shares his berth type, so the two of them hold the two lower berths. M (pathologist) and H (lawyer) keep off the middle, so they take the two upper berths, leaving T, K and D in the middle. D is neither journalist nor architect, so D is the doctor, and K, who shares the doctor's berth type, is the journalist. The lower-berth architect can only be R; the data are sufficient, so (d) is wrong.



8. (C) Doctor

Only the architect shares B's berth type, so B and the architect hold the two lower berths. M and H stay off the middle, so they take the two upper berths, leaving T, K and D in the middle. D is neither journalist nor architect, so D is the doctor; K shares his berth type and is the journalist, and R is the lower-berth architect.



SECTION 6

Full papers

Five complete papers, printed exactly as the Commission set them — every question, in the order of the booklet set named below, current affairs included — so you can sit each one against the clock on the OMR sheets that follow. PPSC issues every paper in four booklet sets (A–D) with the questions in a different order, so the answer letters differ from set to set; the keys at the end of this section are the Commission's revised keys for the set printed here. Most of these questions also appear, with a solution, in the sections above.

PAPER	HELD	BOOKLET SET	QUESTIONS
Punjab Civil Services (Prelims) 2025 — General Studies	7 December 2025	Set A	100
Punjab Civil Services (Prelims) 2025 — CSAT, Paper II	7 December 2025	Set A	80
District Defence Services Welfare Officer	18 February 2026	Set A	120
Naib Tehsildar	18 June 2023	Set A	120
Inspector, Cooperative Societies	11 September 2022	Set A	120

97. The Sahitya Akademi Award, 2024 in Punjabi was given to Pal Kaur for which of the following book ?

- (A) Mann Di Chip
(B) Bhukh Eon Sah Laindi Hai
(C) Morpankhi Khamb
(D) Sun Gunvanta Sun Budhivanta : Itihaasnama Punjab

98. Who was the first President of All India Trade Union Congress ?

- (A) N.M. Joshi
(B) Ajit Singh
(C) Deewan Chaman Lal
(D) Lala Lajpat Rai

99. Which of the following Sultanate/Mughal rulers were the contemporaries of Guru Nanak Dev ji ?

1. Ala-ud-Din Alam Shah
2. Ibrahim Lodi
3. Sikandar Lodi
4. Bahlol Lodi
5. Humayun
6. Babur
7. Akbar

Choose the correct option :

- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 only
(B) 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only
(C) 2, 4, 5 and 6 only
(D) 3, 5, 6 and 7 only

100. Match List-I with List-II and choose the answer from the codes given below :

List-I:

- A. Sir Henry Lawrence
- B. Sir John Lawrence
- C. Lord Hugh Gough
- D. Major Broadfoot

List-II:

1. British resident at Ludhiana before the First Anglo-Sikh War
2. British resident at Lahore after First Anglo-Sikh War
3. British Commander-in-Chief during the Second Anglo-Sikh War
4. The first Chief Commissioner of Punjab

Choose the correct code :

- (A, B, C, D)
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4 (B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1 (D) 2, 4, 3, 1

Punjab Civil Services (Prelims) 2025 — CSAT, Paper II

HELD ON 7 DECEMBER 2025 · 80 QUESTIONS

BOOKLET SET - A

1. If $a = \sqrt{0.25}$, $b = 0.25$, $c = (0.25)^2$ and $d = 0.05$ then,
(A) $a < b < c < d$
(B) $b < c < d < a$
(C) $d < c < b < a$
(D) None of the above

DIRECTIONS · Q 2-4

Directions

Study the table carefully and answer the questions given below. Details of applications received (R) and candidates selected (S) under different disciplines over the years (Com. = Commerce, Sci. = Science, Oth. = Others)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Arts R	2000	3160	3200	4000	5000
Arts S	22	20	24	30	40
Com. R	2200	2210	2790	3130	3200
Com. S	24	30	30	38	48
Sci. R	3700	5100	6000	6300	7000
Sci. S	52	70	90	110	120
Oth. R	3300	3700	4000	4440	5010
Oth. S	27	30	40	47	50

2. In which year was the percentage of total candidates selected out of the total applications received the maximum ?

- (A) 1994 (B) 1991
(C) 1993 (D) 1995

3. Under which discipline and in which year was the percentage of students selected out of the received applications the lowest ?

- (A) Science, 1995 (B) Arts, 1992
(C) Others, 1994 (D) Arts, 1993

4. Under which discipline and in which year was the percentage increase in the applications received over the previous year maximum ?

- (A) Arts, 1995 (B) Science, 1992
(C) Arts, 1994 (D) Arts, 1992

5. Sudha's grandfather was 8 times older to her 16 years ago. He would be 3 times of her age 8 years from now. Eight years ago, what was the ratio of Sudha's age to that of her grandfather ?

- (A) 11 : 53 (B) 3 : 8
(C) 1 : 5 (D) 1 : 2

6. Out of the three given numbers, the first number is twice the second and thrice the third. If the average of the three numbers is 121, what is the difference between the first and the third number ?

- (A) 144 (B) 77
(C) 99 (D) 132

7. $13.08 \times 24.98 + \sqrt{624} = ?$

- (A) 380 (B) 320
(C) 350 (D) 375

8. $0.0005 \times 76 \times 103 + ? = 170\%$ of 29.98

(Deleted by the Commission)

- (A) 12 (B) 16
(C) 18 (D) 15

9. If $W/X = 6/11$, $Y/Z = 16/23$ and $W/Y = 9/16$, then what is the value of X/Y ?

- (A) 16/11 (B) 33/32
(C) 11/16 (D) 32/33

10. If $a^3 - b^3 = 91$ and $a - b = 1$, what is the value of (ab) ?

- (A) 27 (B) 6
(C) 9 (D) 30

11. What number should be added to each of the numbers 94, 24, 100 and 26 so that resulting numbers are in proportion ?

- (A) 10 (B) 11
(C) 9 (D) 8

DIRECTIONS · Q 12-16

Directions

Study the following information to answer the questions given below :

- I. The ratio of population of males, females and children 10 years and above is 11 : 10 : 9 in state 'A'. Out of which 40% males or 8800 are literates, 20% children are illiterates while 30% females are literates.
- II. The number of children below 10 years of age is 10% of the number of females.

5% of the population of state are below poverty line and 80% of these are literates

12. What is the number of illiterate persons below the poverty line ?

- (A) 2480 (B) 3100
(C) 620 (D) 1000

13. What is the total population of the state ?

- (A) 60000 (B) 62000
(C) 42000 (D) 40000

14. What is the number of literate children of age 10 years and above ?

- (A) 14400 (B) 14800
(C) 16200 (D) 12600



PCS Prelims 2025 — General Studies · Booklet Set A · 100 questions

NAME _____ DATE _____ TIME TAKEN _____ SCORE _____

Darken one circle per question with a black or blue pen. Attempt the paper against the clock, then check with the answer key at the end of Section 6. Count your marks: +1 for a right answer, and the negative marking the Commission applies to that paper (usually $-\frac{1}{4}$ for PPSC).

1	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	26	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	51	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	76	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
2	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	27	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	52	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	77	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
3	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	28	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	53	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	78	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
4	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	29	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	54	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	79	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
5	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	30	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	55	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	80	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
6	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	31	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	56	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	81	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
7	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	32	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	57	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	82	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
8	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	33	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	58	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	83	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
9	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	34	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	59	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	84	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
10	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	35	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	60	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	85	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
11	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	36	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	61	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	86	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
12	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	37	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	62	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	87	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
13	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	38	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	63	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	88	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
14	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	39	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	64	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	89	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
15	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	40	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	65	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	90	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
16	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	41	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	66	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	91	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
17	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	42	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	67	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	92	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
18	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	43	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	68	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	93	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
19	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	44	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	69	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	94	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
20	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	45	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	70	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	95	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
21	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	46	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	71	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	96	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
22	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	47	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	72	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	97	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
23	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	48	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	73	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	98	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
24	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	49	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	74	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	99	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
25	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	50	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	75	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	100	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D

Attempted _____

Right _____

Wrong _____

Net score _____