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EXAM-ORIENTED PRACTICE BOOK

UTTAR PRADESH

General Knowledge MCQ Bank

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UPSSSC Lower PCS 2026 • Every question with answer & short explanation

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UP History – Ancient & Medieval

159 questions • Q.1 – Q.159

Q1. The state of Uttar Pradesh was given its present name on?

(A) 15 August 1947
(B) 1 November 1956
(C) 26 January 1950
(D) 24 January 1950

✓ **Answer: (D) 24 January 1950**
Explanation: The United Provinces was renamed Uttar Pradesh on 24 January 1950.

Q2. In 1902 the region was named the?

(A) United Provinces of Agra and Oudh
(B) Province of Hindustan
(C) Central Provinces
(D) North-Western Provinces

✓ **Answer: (A) United Provinces of Agra and Oudh**
Explanation: The name United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was adopted in 1902.

Q3. Before 1902, Agra and the surrounding region were known as the?

(A) North-Western Provinces
(B) Central Provinces
(C) Bengal Presidency
(D) Oudh Province

✓ **Answer: (A) North-Western Provinces**
Explanation: The North-Western Provinces existed before the merger with Oudh in 1902.

Q4. Which Mahajanapada had its capital at Kaushambi?

(A) Panchala
(B) Kashi
(C) Vatsa
(D) Kosala

✓ **Answer: (C) Vatsa**
Explanation: Vatsa, ruled by Udayana, had Kaushambi (near Prayagraj) as capital.

Q5. The capital of the Mahajanapada of Kosala (northern Kosala) was?

(A) Mathura
(B) Kampilya
(C) Kaushambi
(D) Shravasti

✓ **Answer: (D) Shravasti**
Explanation: Shravasti was the capital of northern Kosala; Ayodhya/Saketa was another major city.

Q6. Which Mahajanapada had Mathura as its capital?

(A) Malla
(B) Vatsa
(C) Surasena
(D) Chedi

✓ **Answer: (C) Surasena**
Explanation: Surasena had Mathura as its capital.

Q7. The capital of the Mahajanapada of Kashi was?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi
(D) Ayodhya

✓ **Answer: (C) Varanasi**
Explanation: Varanasi (Kashi) was the capital of the Kashi Mahajanapada.

Q8. Ahichchhatra was the capital of which ancient kingdom?

(A) North Panchala
(B) Surasena
(C) Kuru
(D) Vatsa

✓ **Answer: (A) North Panchala**
Explanation: Ahichchhatra (Bareilly district) was the capital of north Panchala; Kampilya of south Panchala.

Q9. Kampilya, the capital of south Panchala, is in which present UP district?

(A) Mathura
(B) Farrukhabad
(C) Jhansi
(D) Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Farrukhabad**
Explanation: Kampilya is in Kaimganj tehsil of Farrukhabad district.

Q10. Hastinapur, linked with the Mahabharata, is located in which district?

(A) Saharanpur
(B) Mathura
(C) Meerut
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Meerut**
Explanation: Hastinapur is in Meerut district.

Q11. Excavations at Hastinapur were carried out by?

(A) Daya Ram Sahni
(B) B.B. Lal
(C) R.D. Banerjee
(D) Mortimer Wheeler

✓ **Answer: (B) B.B. Lal**
Explanation: B.B. Lal excavated Hastinapur and found Painted Grey Ware.

Q12. Which pottery type is associated with Hastinapur and Ahichchhatra excavations?

(A) Red Polished Ware
(B) Black and Red Ware
(C) Painted Grey Ware
(D) Northern Black Polished Ware

✓ **Answer: (C) Painted Grey Ware**
Explanation: Painted Grey Ware (PGW) was found at Hastinapur and Ahichchhatra.

Q13. Alamgirpur in Meerut district is famous as the?

(A) Easternmost site of the Harappan Civilization
(B) Dockyard site of Harappa
(C) Largest Harappan city
(D) Site of the Great Bath

✓ **Answer: (A) Easternmost site of the Harappan Civilization**
Explanation: Alamgirpur on the Hindon river is the easternmost Harappan site.

Q14. Which Neolithic site in Prayagraj gives early evidence of rice cultivation?

(A) Ahichchhatra
(B) Sohgaura
(C) Lothal
(D) Koldihwa

✓ **Answer: (D) Koldihwa**
Explanation: Koldihwa in the Belan valley shows early rice husk evidence.

Q15. Lahuradewa, known for early rice cultivation evidence, is in which UP district?

(A) Banda
(B) Mathura
(C) Lucknow
(D) Sant Kabir Nagar

✓ **Answer: (D) Sant Kabir Nagar**
Explanation: Lahuradewa is in Sant Kabir Nagar district.

Q16. The Sohgaura copper plate inscription, a Mauryan record about famine relief, was found in?

(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Agra
(C) Jhansi
(D) Mirzapur

✓ **Answer: (A) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: The Sohgaura copper plate in Gorakhpur district is in Brahmi script.

Q17. Where did Gautama Buddha deliver his first sermon?

(A) Sarnath
(B) Kushinagar
(C) Bodh Gaya
(D) Lumbini

✓ **Answer: (A) Sarnath**
Explanation: The first sermon (Dharmachakra Pravartana) was at Sarnath, near Varanasi.

Q18. Where did Gautama Buddha attain Mahaparinirvana?

(A) Sarnath
(B) Kapilvastu
(C) Shravasti
(D) Kushinagar

✓ **Answer: (D) Kushinagar**
Explanation: Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar (UP).

Q19. Kushinagar was the capital of which Mahajanapada?

(A) Avanti
(B) Anga
(C) Malla
(D) Vajji

✓ **Answer: (C) Malla**
Explanation: Kushinagar was one of the capitals of the Malla Mahajanapada.

Q20. Where did Buddha spend most of his rainy seasons (Varsha Vasa)?

(A) Kaushambi
(B) Shravasti
(C) Sarnath
(D) Kushinagar

✓ **Answer: (B) Shravasti**
Explanation: Buddha spent the most rainy seasons at Shravasti, at Jetavana monastery.

Q21. Sankisa, associated with Buddha's descent from heaven, is in which district?

(A) Kushinagar **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Farrukhabad **(D)** Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (C) Farrukhabad**
Explanation: Sankisa (Sankasya) is in Farrukhabad district.

Q22. Piprahwa, linked with ancient Kapilvastu, lies in which UP district?

(A) Siddharthnagar **(B)** Maharajganj
(C) Basti **(D)** Deoria

✓ **Answer: (A) Siddharthnagar**
Explanation: Piprahwa is in Siddharthnagar district, where relics were found.

Q23. The Lion Capital of Ashoka, adopted as India's national emblem, was found at?

(A) Sarnath **(B)** Sanchi
(C) Kaushambi **(D)** Vaishali

✓ **Answer: (A) Sarnath**
Explanation: The Ashokan lion capital was excavated at Sarnath.

Q24. The Dhamek Stupa is located at?

(A) Sarnath **(B)** Sanchi
(C) Shravasti **(D)** Kushinagar

✓ **Answer: (A) Sarnath**
Explanation: Dhamek Stupa is the main stupa at Sarnath.

Q25. The Prayag Prashasti (Allahabad Pillar inscription) was composed by?

(A) Banabhatta **(B)** Harisena
(C) Kalidasa **(D)** Vishakhadatta

✓ **Answer: (B) Harisena**
Explanation: Harisena composed the praise of Samudragupta on the Allahabad pillar.

Q26. The Allahabad Pillar inscription describes the achievements of?

(A) Ashoka alone **(B)** Samudragupta
(C) Chandragupta II **(D)** Skandagupta

✓ **Answer: (B) Samudragupta**
Explanation: It is the Prayag Prashasti of Samudragupta, also with Ashokan edicts.

Q27. Originally the Ashokan pillar now at Prayagraj Fort was located at?

(A) Mathura **(B)** Sarnath
(C) Kannauj **(D)** Kaushambi

✓ **Answer: (D) Kaushambi**
Explanation: It is believed to have been moved from Kaushambi to Allahabad.

Q28. The Bhitari pillar inscription of Skandagupta is in which district?

(A) Etawah **(B)** Ghazipur
(C) Banda **(D)** Lalitpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Ghazipur**
Explanation: The Bhitari pillar in Ghazipur records Skandagupta's victory over the Hunas.

Q29. The Dashavatara Temple of the Gupta period is located at?

(A) Deogarh (Lalitpur) **(B)** Bhitargaon
(C) Ayodhya **(D)** Mathura

✓ **Answer: (A) Deogarh (Lalitpur)**
Explanation: The Dashavatara temple is at Deogarh in Lalitpur district.

Q30. Bhitargaon, famous for a Gupta-period brick temple, is in which district?

(A) Kanpur Dehat **(B)** Kanpur Nagar
(C) Etawah **(D)** Hardoi

✓ **Answer: (A) Kanpur Dehat**
Explanation: Bhitargaon temple is in Kanpur Dehat district.

Q31. The Mathura school of art flourished mainly under which dynasty?

(A) Mauryas **(B)** Kushanas
(C) Pallavas **(D)** Chalukyas

✓ **Answer: (B) Kushanas**
Explanation: Mathura art developed greatly under the Kushanas using red sandstone.

Q32. Mathura art is made mostly from?

(A) Spotted red sandstone **(B)** Black basalt
(C) Grey schist **(D)** White marble

✓ **Answer: (A) Spotted red sandstone**
Explanation: Mathura sculptures are of spotted red sandstone, unlike Gandhara schist.

Q33. Which Kushana ruler had Mathura as his second capital?

(A) Kujula Kadphises **(B)** Huvishka
(C) Vima Kadphises **(D)** Kanishka

✓ **Answer: (D) Kanishka**
Explanation: Mathura was the second capital of Kanishka's empire (Peshawar the first).

Q34. Harshavardhana shifted his capital to?

(A) Pataliputra **(B)** Thanesar
(C) Kannauj **(D)** Ujjain

✓ **Answer: (C) Kannauj**
Explanation: Harsha made Kannauj (Kanyakubja) his capital.

Q35. Harshavardhana held a religious assembly every five years at?

(A) Mathura
(B) Kannauj
(C) Prayag
(D) Ayodhya

✓ **Answer: (C) Prayag**
Explanation: Harsha held the Maha Moksha Parishad at Prayag (the Kumbh site).

Q36. Who wrote the Harshacharita?

(A) Bhavabhuti
(B) Banabhatta
(C) Kalidasa
(D) Vishakhadatta

✓ **Answer: (B) Banabhatta**
Explanation: Banabhatta was Harsha's court poet and wrote the Harshacharita.

Q37. The Chinese pilgrim who visited Harsha's court at Kannauj was?

(A) Hiuen Tsang
(B) Marco Polo
(C) I-Tsing
(D) Fa-Hien

✓ **Answer: (A) Hiuen Tsang**
Explanation: Hiuen Tsang visited Kannauj during Harsha's reign.

Q38. The Maukhari dynasty had its capital at?

(A) Prayagraj
(B) Kannauj
(C) Varanasi
(D) Mathura

✓ **Answer: (B) Kannauj**
Explanation: The Maukharis ruled from Kannauj.

Q39. The "Tripartite Struggle" was for control of?

(A) Pataliputra
(B) Delhi
(C) Ujjain
(D) Kannauj

✓ **Answer: (D) Kannauj**
Explanation: Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas fought for Kannauj.

Q40. Which Gurjara-Pratihara ruler is considered the greatest?

(A) Nagabhata I
(B) Mahipala
(C) Vatsaraja
(D) Mihira Bhoja

✓ **Answer: (D) Mihira Bhoja**
Explanation: Mihira Bhoja (836–885) made Kannauj his capital.

Q41. The Gahadavala ruler Jaichand was defeated by Muhammad Ghori in the Battle of?

(A) Khanwa
(B) Panipat
(C) Chandawar
(D) Tarain

✓ **Answer: (C) Chandawar**
Explanation: The Battle of Chandawar (1194) near Firozabad ended Jaichand's rule.

Q42. Chandawar, site of the 1194 battle, is near which present-day UP town?

(A) Firozabad
(B) Agra
(C) Etah
(D) Aligarh

✓ **Answer: (A) Firozabad**
Explanation: Chandawar is in Firozabad district.

Q43. The Gahadavalas ruled from which two cities?

(A) Lucknow and Kanpur
(B) Jhansi and Kalpi
(C) Kannauj and Varanasi
(D) Agra and Mathura

✓ **Answer: (C) Kannauj and Varanasi**
Explanation: The Gahadavalas ruled from Kannauj and Varanasi.

Q44. The Chandela ruler Parmardi (Parmal) was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan in 1182 near?

(A) Kannauj
(B) Mahoba
(C) Agra
(D) Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (B) Mahoba**
Explanation: Prithviraj Chauhan defeated the Chandelas at Mahoba.

Q45. Alha and Udal, legendary warriors, are associated with?

(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Mahoba
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (B) Mahoba**
Explanation: Alha-Udal of Mahoba, Chandela generals, are famed in Bundelkhand ballads.

Q46. Kalinjar Fort is in which UP district?

(A) Mahoba
(B) Jhansi
(C) Banda
(D) Lalitpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Banda**
Explanation: Kalinjar fort is in Banda district of Bundelkhand.

Q47. Sher Shah Suri died in 1545 during the siege of?

(A) Gwalior
(B) Jhansi
(C) Kalinjar
(D) Chittor

✓ **Answer: (C) Kalinjar**
Explanation: Sher Shah died at Kalinjar from a gunpowder explosion.

Q48. The Battle of Chandawar (1194) was fought between Jaichand and?

(A) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
(B) Muhammad Ghori
(C) Mahmud of Ghazni
(D) Iltutmish

✓ **Answer: (B) Muhammad Ghori**
Explanation: Muhammad Ghori defeated Jaichand of Kannauj.

Q49. Who was the Delhi Sultan who founded the Jaunpur city (1359)?

(A) Iltutmish
(B) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(C) Balban
(D) Alauddin Khalji

✓ **Answer: (B) Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
Explanation: Firoz Shah Tughlaq founded Jaunpur in 1359.

Q50. The Sharqi dynasty of Jaunpur was founded by?

(A) Husain Shah
(B) Bahlul Lodi
(C) Ibrahim Shah
(D) Malik Sarwar

✓ **Answer: (D) Malik Sarwar**
Explanation: Malik Sarwar (Khwaja Jahan) founded the Sharqi dynasty in 1394.

Q51. Jaunpur earned the title of?

(A) City of Joy
(B) Rome of India
(C) Pearl of the East
(D) Shiraz-e-Hind

✓ **Answer: (D) Shiraz-e-Hind**
Explanation: Jaunpur was called Shiraz-e-Hind for its culture and architecture.

Q52. The Atala Masjid at Jaunpur was built by?

(A) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(B) Husain Shah Sharqi
(C) Malik Sarwar
(D) Ibrahim Shah Sharqi

✓ **Answer: (D) Ibrahim Shah Sharqi**
Explanation: Atala Masjid was completed in 1408 under Ibrahim Shah Sharqi.

Q53. Which Sultan of Delhi defeated the Sharqis and annexed Jaunpur?

(A) Bahlul Lodi
(B) Sikandar Lodi
(C) Sher Shah
(D) Ibrahim Lodi

✓ **Answer: (A) Bahlul Lodi**
Explanation: Bahlul Lodi conquered Jaunpur and ended Sharqi rule.

Q54. Agra was founded as a capital in 1504 by?

(A) Ibrahim Lodi
(B) Sikandar Lodi
(C) Bahlul Lodi
(D) Akbar

✓ **Answer: (B) Sikandar Lodi**
Explanation: Sikandar Lodi founded Agra as a capital in 1504.

Q55. The Jama Masjid Shamsi at Badaun was built by?

(A) Balban
(B) Iltutmish
(C) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
(D) Alauddin Khalji

✓ **Answer: (B) Iltutmish**
Explanation: Iltutmish, once governor of Badaun, built Jama Masjid Shamsi.

Q56. Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya was born in?

(A) Jaunpur **(B)** Badaun
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (B) Badaun**
Explanation: Nizamuddin Auliya was born in Badaun (UP).

Q57. Amir Khusrau was born at Patiali in the present district of?

(A) Kasganj **(B)** Etawah
(C) Mainpuri **(D)** Kannauj

✓ **Answer: (A) Kasganj**
Explanation: Patiali, birthplace of Amir Khusrau, is in Kasganj district.

Q58. Which Mughal emperor won the Battle of Ghagra (1529)?

(A) Humayun **(B)** Babur
(C) Akbar **(D)** Sher Shah

✓ **Answer: (B) Babur**
Explanation: Babur defeated the Afghan chiefs at Ghagra, near the UP-Bihar border.

Q59. The Battle of Kannauj (Bilgram) in 1540 was won by?

(A) Hemu **(B)** Humayun
(C) Akbar **(D)** Sher Shah Suri

✓ **Answer: (D) Sher Shah Suri**
Explanation: Sher Shah defeated Humayun at Kannauj in 1540.

Q60. Sher Shah Suri built the Grand Trunk Road, then called?

(A) Rajpath **(B)** Uttarapatha only
(C) Shahi Marg **(D)** Sadak-e-Azam

✓ **Answer: (D) Sadak-e-Azam**
Explanation: Sher Shah's Sadak-e-Azam ran from Sonargaon to Peshawar.

Q61. Fatehpur Sikri, now in Agra district, was built by?

(A) Babur **(B)** Shah Jahan
(C) Humayun **(D)** Akbar

✓ **Answer: (D) Akbar**
Explanation: Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri (1571–85).

Q62. The Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri commemorates Akbar's victory over?

(A) Bengal **(B)** Gujarat
(C) Mewar **(D)** Deccan

✓ **Answer: (B) Gujarat**
Explanation: Buland Darwaza (c.1601) commemorates the conquest of Gujarat.

Q63. Fatehpur Sikri was built in honour of which Sufi saint?

(A) Nizamuddin Auliya
(B) Salim Chishti
(C) Moinuddin Chishti
(D) Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

✓ **Answer: (B) Salim Chishti**
Explanation: Akbar built it after Sheikh Salim Chishti's blessing.

Q64. The Ibadat Khana was built by Akbar at?

(A) Delhi
(B) Fatehpur Sikri
(C) Lahore
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (B) Fatehpur Sikri**
Explanation: Ibadat Khana (1575) at Fatehpur Sikri was for religious discussions.

Q65. Akbar's tomb is located at?

(A) Lahore
(B) Delhi
(C) Sikandra (Agra)
(D) Fatehpur Sikri

✓ **Answer: (C) Sikandra (Agra)**
Explanation: Akbar's tomb is at Sikandra, Agra.

Q66. Akbar's Agra Fort is made mainly of?

(A) Red sandstone
(B) Granite
(C) White marble
(D) Brick only

✓ **Answer: (A) Red sandstone**
Explanation: Agra Fort is of red sandstone, built by Akbar.

Q67. The Allahabad Fort was built by?

(A) Shah Jahan
(B) Humayun
(C) Akbar
(D) Jahangir

✓ **Answer: (C) Akbar**
Explanation: Akbar built the Allahabad Fort in 1583 on the Sangam.

Q68. The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan in memory of?

(A) Gulbadan Begum
(B) Nur Jahan
(C) Mumtaz Mahal
(D) Jodha Bai

✓ **Answer: (C) Mumtaz Mahal**
Explanation: Shah Jahan built the Taj for his wife Mumtaz Mahal.

Q69. The chief architect of the Taj Mahal is traditionally said to be?

(A) Ustad Ahmad Lahori
(B) Mir Abdul Karim
(C) Makrammat Khan
(D) Ustad Isa

✓ **Answer: (A) Ustad Ahmad Lahori**
Explanation: Ustad Ahmad Lahori is credited as chief architect.

Q70. The construction of the Taj Mahal started in?

(A) 1632 **(B)** 1556
(C) 1526 **(D)** 1658

✓ **Answer: (A) 1632**
Explanation: Construction began about 1632 and completed about 1653.

Q71. The "Baby Taj" tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah in Agra was built by?

(A) Jahangir **(B)** Mumtaz Mahal
(C) Nur Jahan **(D)** Shah Jahan

✓ **Answer: (C) Nur Jahan**
Explanation: Nur Jahan built it for her father Mirza Ghiyas Beg.

Q72. Shah Jahan was imprisoned in the Agra Fort by his son?

(A) Murad **(B)** Aurangzeb
(C) Dara Shikoh **(D)** Shuja

✓ **Answer: (B) Aurangzeb**
Explanation: Aurangzeb confined Shah Jahan in Agra Fort.

Q73. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort was built by?

(A) Akbar **(B)** Aurangzeb
(C) Shah Jahan **(D)** Jahangir

✓ **Answer: (C) Shah Jahan**
Explanation: Shah Jahan built the white marble Moti Masjid in Agra Fort.

Q74. Tulsidas began writing the Ramcharitmanas in which year (Vikram Samvat 1631)?

(A) 1650 CE **(B)** 1605 CE
(C) 1574 CE **(D)** 1526 CE

✓ **Answer: (C) 1574 CE**
Explanation: Tulsidas started Ramcharitmanas at Ayodhya in 1574 CE.

Q75. In which language was the Ramcharitmanas composed?

(A) Awadhi **(B)** Braj
(C) Maithili **(D)** Bhojpuri

✓ **Answer: (A) Awadhi**
Explanation: Ramcharitmanas is in Awadhi.

Q76. Malik Muhammad Jayasi, author of Padmavat, wrote in?

(A) Braj Bhasha **(B)** Awadhi
(C) Khari Boli **(D)** Urdu

✓ **Answer: (B) Awadhi**
Explanation: Padmavat (1540) is in Awadhi.

Q77. Surdas, author of Sur Sagar, is associated with which language?

(A) Maithili
(B) Rajasthani
(C) Awadhi
(D) Braj Bhasha

✓ **Answer: (D) Braj Bhasha**
Explanation: Surdas composed in Braj Bhasha.

Q78. Sant Kabir is believed to have died at?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Maghar (Sant Kabir Nagar)
(C) Kannauj
(D) Prayagraj

✓ **Answer: (B) Maghar (Sant Kabir Nagar)**
Explanation: Kabir died at Maghar in present Sant Kabir Nagar district.

Q79. Sant Ravidas (Raidas) was born in?

(A) Ayodhya
(B) Mathura
(C) Agra
(D) Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (D) Varanasi**
Explanation: Ravidas was born near Varanasi.

Q80. Ramananda, founder of the Ramanandi sect, lived mostly at?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Mathura

✓ **Answer: (A) Varanasi**
Explanation: Ramananda was born in Prayag and settled at Varanasi.

Q81. Vallabhacharya, founder of Pushtimarga, is associated with?

(A) Ayodhya
(B) Mathura-Vrindavan region
(C) Kannauj
(D) Prayagraj

✓ **Answer: (B) Mathura-Vrindavan region**
Explanation: Vallabhacharya's Pushtimarga centred on Braj.

Q82. The Nawabs of Awadh dynasty was founded by?

(A) Asaf-ud-Daula
(B) Wajid Ali Shah
(C) Shuja-ud-Daula
(D) Saadat Khan

✓ **Answer: (D) Saadat Khan**
Explanation: Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk founded it in 1722.

Q83. Who shifted the Awadh capital from Faizabad to Lucknow?

(A) Shuja-ud-Daula
(B) Saadat Ali Khan
(C) Asaf-ud-Daula
(D) Wajid Ali Shah

✓ **Answer: (C) Asaf-ud-Daula**
Explanation: Asaf-ud-Daula moved the capital in 1775.

Q84. The Bara Imambara at Lucknow was built in 1784 by?

(A) Muhammad Ali Shah
(B) Saadat Ali Khan
(C) Wajid Ali Shah
(D) Asaf-ud-Daula

✓ **Answer: (D) Asaf-ud-Daula**
Explanation: Asaf-ud-Daula built it, partly as a famine relief project.

Q85. The Chhota Imambara was built by?

(A) Saadat Ali Khan
(B) Asaf-ud-Daula
(C) Wajid Ali Shah
(D) Muhammad Ali Shah

✓ **Answer: (D) Muhammad Ali Shah**
Explanation: Chhota Imambara (Husainabad Imambara) was built in 1838 by Muhammad Ali Shah.

Q86. Who was the last Nawab of Awadh?

(A) Amjad Ali Shah
(B) Wajid Ali Shah
(C) Ghazi-ud-Din Haidar
(D) Nasir-ud-Din Haidar

✓ **Answer: (B) Wajid Ali Shah**
Explanation: Wajid Ali Shah was deposed in 1856.

Q87. Awadh was annexed by the British in 1856 under?

(A) Lord Cornwallis
(B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Wellesley
(D) Lord Canning

✓ **Answer: (B) Lord Dalhousie**
Explanation: Dalhousie annexed Awadh on grounds of misgovernance.

Q88. Wajid Ali Shah was exiled after annexation to?

(A) Rangoon
(B) Metiabruz (Calcutta)
(C) Banaras
(D) Delhi

✓ **Answer: (B) Metiabruz (Calcutta)**
Explanation: He was exiled to Metiabruz near Calcutta.

Q89. The Battle of Buxar (1764) involved the Nawab of Awadh named?

(A) Burhan-ul-Mulk
(B) Saadat Ali
(C) Asaf-ud-Daula
(D) Shuja-ud-Daula

✓ **Answer: (D) Shuja-ud-Daula**
Explanation: Shuja-ud-Daula fought the British at Buxar.

Q90. After the Treaty of Allahabad (1765), Shah Alam II stayed in?

(A) Delhi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Allahabad Fort
(D) Faizabad

✓ **Answer: (C) Allahabad Fort**
Explanation: Shah Alam II lived in Allahabad Fort until 1771.

Q91. The Treaty of Allahabad 1765 was signed by Robert Clive with?

(A) Siraj-ud-Daula
(B) Mir Qasim
(C) Tipu Sultan
(D) Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-Daula

✓ **Answer: (D) Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-Daula**
Explanation: Clive signed it with Shah Alam II (and a separate treaty with Shuja).

Q92. Under the Subsidiary Alliance of 1801, Awadh ceded Rohilkhand and Gorakhpur under Nawab?

(A) Shuja-ud-Daula
(B) Wajid Ali Shah
(C) Saadat Ali Khan
(D) Asaf-ud-Daula

✓ **Answer: (C) Saadat Ali Khan**
Explanation: Saadat Ali Khan signed the 1801 treaty with Wellesley.

Q93. Which Awadh Nawab is famous for the Awadhi cultural revival of Kathak and Thumri?

(A) Wajid Ali Shah
(B) Shuja-ud-Daula
(C) Asaf-ud-Daula
(D) Saadat Ali Khan

✓ **Answer: (A) Wajid Ali Shah**
Explanation: Wajid Ali Shah patronised Kathak, thumri and Rahas.

Q94. Rohilkhand was ruled by Rohilla chief?

(A) Hafiz Pir
(B) Najaf Khan
(C) Safdarjung
(D) Ali Muhammad Khan

✓ **Answer: (D) Ali Muhammad Khan**
Explanation: Ali Muhammad Khan established Rohilla power in Rohilkhand.

Q95. Bareilly was the capital of which region?

(A) Rohilkhand
(B) Braj
(C) Awadh
(D) Bundelkhand

✓ **Answer: (A) Rohilkhand**
Explanation: Bareilly was the main city of Rohilkhand.

Q96. The Bundela king who established his rule at Panna was?

(A) Birsingh Deo
(B) Chhatrasal
(C) Rudra Pratap
(D) Madhukar Shah

✓ **Answer: (B) Chhatrasal**
Explanation: Chhatrasal Bundela revived Bundela power from Panna.

Q97. Which Rajput clan ruled from Kannauj before the Gahadavalas, as per tradition?

(A) Pratiharas
(B) Chauhans
(C) Paramaras
(D) Solankis

✓ **Answer: (A) Pratiharas**
Explanation: Gurjara-Pratiharas ruled from Kannauj.

Q98. Which Greek ambassador at Chandragupta's court wrote Indica?

(A) Megasthenes **(B)** Arrian
(C) Seleucus **(D)** Strabo

✓ **Answer: (A) Megasthenes**
Explanation: Megasthenes wrote Indica about the Mauryan Empire.

Q99. Which Mauryan capital was in modern Bihar?

(A) Taxila **(B)** Kaushambi
(C) Mathura **(D)** Pataliputra

✓ **Answer: (D) Pataliputra**
Explanation: Pataliputra was the capital of the Mauryas.

Q100. Which Ashokan pillar shows a lion capital with four lions back to back?

(A) Vaishali **(B)** Rampurva
(C) Lauriya Nandangarh **(D)** Sarnath

✓ **Answer: (D) Sarnath**
Explanation: The Sarnath capital has four lions on a drum with a dharmachakra.

Q101. Which Buddhist council was held under Kanishka at Kundalvana?

(A) First Buddhist Council **(B)** Fourth Buddhist Council
(C) Third Buddhist Council **(D)** Second Buddhist Council

✓ **Answer: (B) Fourth Buddhist Council**
Explanation: Kanishka convened the Fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir.

Q102. Mathura is the birthplace of?

(A) Lord Krishna **(B)** Lord Mahavira
(C) Lord Rama **(D)** Lord Buddha

✓ **Answer: (A) Lord Krishna**
Explanation: Krishna's birthplace is Mathura.

Q103. Ayodhya is the birthplace of how many Jain Tirthankaras, as per tradition?

(A) Ten **(B)** Two
(C) Seven **(D)** Five

✓ **Answer: (D) Five**
Explanation: Five Tirthankaras including Rishabhanatha are linked with Ayodhya.

Q104. The first Jain Tirthankara Rishabhanatha is linked with which UP city?

(A) Gorakhpur **(B)** Ayodhya
(C) Kannauj **(D)** Mathura

✓ **Answer: (B) Ayodhya**
Explanation: Rishabhanatha is traditionally born at Ayodhya.

Q105. Parshvanatha, the 23rd Tirthankara, was born at?

(A) Ayodhya **(B)** Mathura
(C) Hastinapur **(D)** Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (D) Varanasi**
Explanation: Parshvanatha was born in Varanasi.

Q106. Hastinapur is sacred to which religion apart from Mahabharata links?

(A) Sikhism **(B)** Zoroastrianism
(C) Islam **(D)** Jainism

✓ **Answer: (D) Jainism**
Explanation: Three Tirthankaras (Shantinatha, Kunthunatha, Aranatha) are linked to Hastinapur.

Q107. Which Chinese traveller visited Mathura, Kannauj and Ayodhya in the 7th century?

(A) Hiuen Tsang **(B)** Fa-Hien
(C) Zhang Qian **(D)** Wang Xuance

✓ **Answer: (A) Hiuen Tsang**
Explanation: Hiuen Tsang visited these during Harsha's period.

Q108. Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of?

(A) Harsha **(B)** Kanishka
(C) Ashoka **(D)** Chandragupta II

✓ **Answer: (D) Chandragupta II**
Explanation: Fa-Hien came during Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya).

Q109. Sarnath's ancient name was?

(A) Isipatana **(B)** Rajagriha
(C) Pataliputra **(D)** Takshashila

✓ **Answer: (A) Isipatana**
Explanation: Sarnath was called Isipatana (Rishipattana).

Q110. The Mughal city "Akbarabad" is the old name of?

(A) Delhi **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Agra **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Agra**
Explanation: Agra was called Akbarabad in Mughal times.

Q111. Illahabas was the Mughal name for?

(A) Mathura **(B)** Meerut
(C) Prayagraj **(D)** Faizabad

✓ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj**
Explanation: Akbar named Prayag as Illahabas, later Allahabad.

Q112. Prayagraj was named Allahabad under?

(A) Aurangzeb **(B)** Shah Jahan
(C) Babur **(D)** Akbar

✓ **Answer: (D) Akbar**
Explanation: Akbar named the city Illahabas, later Allahabad.

Q113. Faizabad was founded by?

(A) Shuja-ud-Daula **(B)** Akbar
(C) Saadat Khan (Burhan-ul-Mulk) **(D)** Asaf-ud-Daula

✓ **Answer: (C) Saadat Khan (Burhan-ul-Mulk)**
Explanation: Saadat Khan established Faizabad as the Awadh capital.

Q114. Which city was known as the "city of Nawabs"?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Agra
(C) Meerut **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (D) Lucknow**
Explanation: Lucknow was the Nawabi capital of Awadh.

Q115. The Rumi Darwaza of Lucknow was built by?

(A) Asaf-ud-Daula **(B)** Shah Jahan
(C) Wajid Ali Shah **(D)** Akbar

✓ **Answer: (A) Asaf-ud-Daula**
Explanation: Asaf-ud-Daula built the Rumi Darwaza in 1784.

Q116. Bhulbhulaiya (labyrinth) at Lucknow is part of the?

(A) Chhota Imambara **(B)** Chattar Manzil
(C) Bara Imambara **(D)** Residency

✓ **Answer: (C) Bara Imambara**
Explanation: Bhulbhulaiya is the maze atop the Bara Imambara.

Q117. The Lucknow Residency was built by?

(A) The British Governor-General **(B)** Nawab Saadat Ali Khan II
(C) Asaf-ud-Daula **(D)** Wajid Ali Shah

✓ **Answer: (B) Nawab Saadat Ali Khan II**
Explanation: The Residency was started by Asaf-ud-Daula and completed by Saadat Ali Khan.

Q118. Mahmud of Ghazni attacked which UP temple city in 1018?

(A) Mathura **(B)** Jhansi
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (A) Mathura**
Explanation: Mahmud sacked Mathura and Kannauj in 1018–19.

Q119. Tulsidas is associated with which UP city where he spent his last years?

(A) Gorakhpur **(B)** Meerut
(C) Agra **(D)** Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (D) Varanasi**
Explanation: Tulsidas lived at Varanasi (Tulsi Ghat) and died there in 1623.

Q120. Raja Suheldev of Shravasti defeated Salar Masud Ghazi in 1034 at?

(A) Agra **(B)** Bahraich
(C) Kannauj **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Bahraich**
Explanation: Suheldev is traditionally credited with defeating Salar Masud at Bahraich.

Q121. Prasenajit, a contemporary of Buddha, ruled which kingdom with its capital at Shravasti?

(A) Avanti **(B)** Kosala
(C) Vatsa **(D)** Magadha

✓ **Answer: (B) Kosala**
Explanation: Prasenajit (Pasenadi) was king of Kosala.

Q122. Who donated the Jetavana monastery at Shravasti to Buddha?

(A) Anathapindika **(B)** Bimbisara
(C) Ajatashatru **(D)** Prasenajit

✓ **Answer: (A) Anathapindika**
Explanation: The merchant Anathapindika bought and donated Jetavana.

Q123. Samudragupta was called the "Napoleon of India" by?

(A) V.A. Smith **(B)** Alexander Cunningham
(C) James Mill **(D)** R.C. Majumdar

✓ **Answer: (A) V.A. Smith**
Explanation: The historian Vincent A. Smith gave Samudragupta this title.

Q124. The Jama Masjid of Agra was built in 1648 by?

(A) Roshanara Begum **(B)** Mumtaz Mahal
(C) Jahanara Begum **(D)** Nur Jahan

✓ **Answer: (C) Jahanara Begum**
Explanation: Jahanara, daughter of Shah Jahan, built the Jama Masjid at Agra.

Q125. Ram Bagh (Aram Bagh) in Agra, the first Mughal garden in India, was laid by?

(A) Babur **(B)** Jahangir
(C) Humayun **(D)** Akbar

✓ **Answer: (A) Babur**
Explanation: Babur built Ram Bagh on the Yamuna at Agra.

Q126. Sringaverapura near Prayagraj is associated with which Ramayana character?

(A) Nishadraj Guha **(B)** Sugriva
(C) Vibhishana **(D)** Jatayu

✓ **Answer: (A) Nishadraj Guha**
Explanation: Sringaverapura is traditionally associated with Nishadraj Guha.

Q127. Who excavated Kaushambi extensively?

(A) B.B. Lal **(B)** K.N. Dikshit
(C) G.R. Sharma **(D)** R.D. Banerjee

✓ **Answer: (C) G.R. Sharma**
Explanation: G.R. Sharma of Allahabad University led Kaushambi excavations.

Q128. Hiuen Tsang's travel account is known as?

(A) Fo-Kwo-Ki **(B)** Si-Yu-Ki
(C) Rajatarangini **(D)** Indica

✓ **Answer: (B) Si-Yu-Ki**
Explanation: Si-Yu-Ki is Hiuen Tsang's record of his travels in India.

Q129. Who was the first Awadh ruler to take the title of King (Shah) in 1819?

(A) Ghazi-ud-Din Haidar **(B)** Saadat Ali Khan
(C) Nasir-ud-Din Haidar **(D)** Wajid Ali Shah

✓ **Answer: (A) Ghazi-ud-Din Haidar**
Explanation: Ghazi-ud-Din Haidar became the first King of Awadh.

Q130. Chitrakoot, linked with Rama's exile, lies in the region of?

(A) Rohilkhand **(B)** Braj
(C) Purvanchal **(D)** Bundelkhand

✓ **Answer: (D) Bundelkhand**
Explanation: Chitrakoot is a district in Bundelkhand, UP.

Q131. Naimisharanya, an ancient pilgrimage associated with Puranic recitations, is in which district?

(A) Raebareli **(B)** Unnao
(C) Hardoi **(D)** Sitapur

✓ **Answer: (D) Sitapur**
Explanation: Naimisharanya (Neemsar) is in Sitapur district.

Q132. Akshayavat, the sacred banyan tree, is located inside the fort at?

(A) Varanasi **(B)** Ayodhya
(C) Prayagraj **(D)** Mathura

✓ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj**
Explanation: Akshayavat is inside the Prayagraj (Allahabad) Fort.

Q133. The "Prayag Prashasti" is written in which script and language?

(A) Kharosthi, Prakrit
(B) Tamil-Brahmi, Tamil
(C) Devanagari, Hindi
(D) Brahmi script, Sanskrit

✓ **Answer: (D) Brahmi script, Sanskrit**
Explanation: The Allahabad pillar inscription is in Gupta Brahmi, Sanskrit.

Q134. Which Ashokan edict warns monks against creating a schism, found at Sarnath?

(A) Rock Edict XIII
(B) Schism Edict (Minor Pillar Edict)
(C) Queen's Edict
(D) Major Pillar Edict VII

✓ **Answer: (B) Schism Edict (Minor Pillar Edict)**
Explanation: The Sarnath pillar carries the Schism Edict addressed to the Sangha.

Q135. The Queen's Edict of Ashoka, mentioning Karuvaki, is inscribed on the pillar at?

(A) Lauriya
(B) Allahabad (Kosam)
(C) Sarnath
(D) Sanchi

✓ **Answer: (B) Allahabad (Kosam)**
Explanation: The Queen's Edict is on the Allahabad–Kosam pillar.

Q136. Which Mughal emperor's inscription is also found on the Allahabad pillar?

(A) Akbar
(B) Shah Jahan
(C) Aurangzeb
(D) Jahangir

✓ **Answer: (D) Jahangir**
Explanation: Jahangir added an inscription in 1605 on the Allahabad pillar.

Q137. Angulimala, the bandit, was converted by Buddha at?

(A) Shravasti
(B) Kushinagar
(C) Sarnath
(D) Mathura

✓ **Answer: (A) Shravasti**
Explanation: Angulimala's conversion took place at Shravasti.

Q138. Kankali Tila, an ancient Jain stupa site, is at?

(A) Ayodhya
(B) Agra
(C) Mathura
(D) Prayagraj

✓ **Answer: (C) Mathura**
Explanation: Kankali Tila in Mathura has Kushan-era Jain remains.

Q139. The capital of the Kuru Mahajanapada was?

(A) Indraprastha
(B) Mathura
(C) Shravasti
(D) Kaushambi

✓ **Answer: (A) Indraprastha**
Explanation: Indraprastha was the Kuru capital; Hastinapur was the earlier seat.

Q140. Kampilya, in Farrukhabad, is traditionally associated with the birthplace of?

(A) Gandhari
(B) Draupadi
(C) Sita
(D) Radha

✓ **Answer: (B) Draupadi**
Explanation: Tradition links Kampilya with Draupadi, daughter of Drupada of Panchala.

Q141. The ancient Kosala kingdom's capital in the Ramayana was?

(A) Shravasti
(B) Varanasi
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Kannauj

✓ **Answer: (C) Ayodhya**
Explanation: Ayodhya was the capital of Rama's Kosala.

Q142. Who wrote the Baburnama?

(A) Babur
(B) Akbar
(C) Humayun
(D) Abul Fazl

✓ **Answer: (A) Babur**
Explanation: Babur wrote his memoirs, the Baburnama, in Chagatai Turkish.

Q143. Babur died in 1530 at?

(A) Kabul
(B) Agra
(C) Lahore
(D) Delhi

✓ **Answer: (B) Agra**
Explanation: Babur died in Agra and was later buried in Kabul.

Q144. Akbar abandoned Fatehpur Sikri mainly due to?

(A) Invasion
(B) Water shortage
(C) Fire
(D) Plague

✓ **Answer: (B) Water shortage**
Explanation: Fatehpur Sikri was abandoned due to inadequate water supply.

Q145. The Jahangiri Mahal in Agra Fort was built by?

(A) Aurangzeb
(B) Shah Jahan
(C) Akbar
(D) Jahangir

✓ **Answer: (C) Akbar**
Explanation: Akbar built the Jahangiri Mahal as a palace for Rajput queens.

Q146. Who was the Nawab of Awadh whose tomb is in Delhi?

(A) Shuja-ud-Daula
(B) Asaf-ud-Daula
(C) Saadat Khan
(D) Safdar Jung

✓ **Answer: (D) Safdar Jung**
Explanation: Safdar Jung (1739–54) is buried in Delhi's Safdarjung Tomb.

Q147. Which Jat ruler captured Agra Fort in 1761?

(A) Ranjit Singh
(B) Suraj Mal
(C) Churaman
(D) Badan Singh

✓ **Answer: (B) Suraj Mal**
Explanation: The Bharatpur ruler Suraj Mal captured Agra in 1761.

Q148. The Battle of Miranpur Katra (1774) was fought in which present UP district?

(A) Banda
(B) Shahjahanpur
(C) Agra
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (B) Shahjahanpur**
Explanation: The Rohillas under Hafiz Rahmat Khan fought the Awadh-British forces at Miranpur Katra.

Q149. Which Rohilla chief was killed in the Battle of Miranpur Katra?

(A) Najib-ud-Daula
(B) Faizullah Khan
(C) Hafiz Rahmat Khan
(D) Ali Muhammad Khan

✓ **Answer: (C) Hafiz Rahmat Khan**
Explanation: Hafiz Rahmat Khan was killed in 1774.

Q150. The Mathura pillar inscription of Chandragupta II is dated to?

(A) 78 CE
(B) 320 CE
(C) 380 CE
(D) 606 CE

✓ **Answer: (C) 380 CE**
Explanation: The Mathura pillar inscription is dated 380 CE.

Q151. The headless statue of Kanishka was found at?

(A) Mathura
(B) Kaushambi
(C) Sarnath
(D) Kannauj

✓ **Answer: (A) Mathura**
Explanation: The Kanishka statue was found at Mat near Mathura.

Q152. Mathura art is also known for the earliest images of?

(A) Chinese Buddhas
(B) Roman emperors
(C) Greek gods only
(D) Buddha in Indian style and Jain Tirthankaras

✓ **Answer: (D) Buddha in Indian style and Jain Tirthankaras**
Explanation: Mathura produced early Buddha, Jain and Hindu images.

Q153. Gandhara art is influenced by which culture?

(A) Chinese
(B) Persian only
(C) Greek (Hellenistic)
(D) Indigenous only

✓ **Answer: (C) Greek (Hellenistic)**
Explanation: Gandhara art shows Greco-Roman influence, unlike Mathura art.

Q154. The Prayag Prashasti is a famous example of which literary style?

(A) Champu (mixed prose and verse) **(B)** Only verse
(C) Drama **(D)** Only prose

✓ **Answer: (A) Champu (mixed prose and verse)**
Explanation: The Prashasti is composed in prose and verse.

Q155. Which Gupta ruler is known as 'Kaviraja' for his poetic skill and Veena coins?

(A) Chandragupta II **(B)** Kumaragupta
(C) Samudragupta **(D)** Skandagupta

✓ **Answer: (C) Samudragupta**
Explanation: Samudragupta issued Veena type coins and was called Kaviraja.

Q156. Who was the Gupta ruler during whose time the Dashavatara temple at Deogarh was probably built?

(A) Harsha **(B)** Ashoka
(C) Chandragupta I **(D)** Skandagupta/late Gupta period

✓ **Answer: (D) Skandagupta/late Gupta period**
Explanation: The temple is dated to the 6th century, late Gupta period.

Q157. Harsha's sister who married a Maukhari king was?

(A) Yashodhara **(B)** Rajyashri
(C) Kamala **(D)** Lakshmi

✓ **Answer: (B) Rajyashri**
Explanation: Rajyashri married Grahavarman, the Maukhari king of Kannauj.

Q158. The Kannauj assembly of Harsha in 643 CE was attended by?

(A) Hiuen Tsang **(B)** Megasthenes
(C) Al-Biruni **(D)** Fa-Hien

✓ **Answer: (A) Hiuen Tsang**
Explanation: Hiuen Tsang was honoured at the Kannauj assembly.

Q159. The Delhi Sultanate ruler who built the town of Jaunpur was associated with which Tughlaq name?

(A) Fakhruddin Jauna (Muhammad bin Tughlaq) **(B)** Ghiyasuddin Balban
(C) Mubarak Shah **(D)** Khusrau

✓ **Answer: (A) Fakhruddin Jauna (Muhammad bin Tughlaq)**
Explanation: Jaunpur is believed to be named for Jauna Khan (Muhammad bin Tughlaq).

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Q160. The Revolt of 1857 began at which place in UP on 10 May 1857?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Meerut
(C) Kanpur
(D) Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (B) Meerut**
Explanation: The sepoys of Meerut rose on 10 May 1857, marking the start of the Revolt.

Q161. Which cavalry regiment at Meerut refused to use the greased cartridges?

(A) 19th Native Infantry
(B) 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry
(C) 7th Awadh Irregular Cavalry
(D) 34th Native Infantry

✓ **Answer: (B) 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry**
Explanation: The 85 troopers of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry refused the Enfield cartridges.

Q162. Which rifle's greased cartridges were a major immediate cause of the Revolt?

(A) Enfield rifle
(B) Martini-Henry
(C) Brown Bess
(D) Lee-Metford

✓ **Answer: (A) Enfield rifle**
Explanation: Cartridges of the Enfield rifle were rumoured to be greased with animal fat.

Q163. Who led the Revolt of 1857 at Kanpur?

(A) Kunwar Singh
(B) Bakht Khan
(C) Nana Saheb
(D) Maulvi Ahmadullah

✓ **Answer: (C) Nana Saheb**
Explanation: Nana Saheb (Dhondu Pant) led it at Kanpur with Tatya Tope.

Q164. Nana Saheb was the adopted son of?

(A) Peshwa Madhav Rao
(B) Peshwa Baji Rao II
(C) Tipu Sultan
(D) Daulat Rao Scindia

✓ **Answer: (B) Peshwa Baji Rao II**
Explanation: Nana Saheb, adopted son of Baji Rao II, lived at Bithoor near Kanpur.

Q165. Bithoor, the residence of Nana Saheb, is near which city?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (A) Kanpur**
Explanation: Bithoor lies on the Ganga near Kanpur.

Q166. Who was Nana Saheb's chief military commander in 1857?

(A) Bakht Khan
(B) Rao Sahib
(C) Azimullah Khan
(D) Tatya Tope

✓ **Answer: (D) Tatya Tope**
Explanation: Tatya Tope (Ramchandra Pandurang) was his commander.

Q167. Who led the revolt at Lucknow in 1857?

(A) Maulvi Liaqat Ali
(B) Begum Hazrat Mahal
(C) Rani Lakshmibai
(D) Nana Saheb

✓ **Answer: (B) Begum Hazrat Mahal**
Explanation: Begum Hazrat Mahal led the rebels at Lucknow, placing her son Birjis Qadr on the throne.

Q168. Begum Hazrat Mahal was the wife of?

(A) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(B) Asaf-ud-Daula
(C) Wajid Ali Shah
(D) Saadat Ali Khan

✓ **Answer: (C) Wajid Ali Shah**
Explanation: She was a wife of the last Nawab of Awadh, Wajid Ali Shah.

Q169. Begum Hazrat Mahal finally took refuge in which country?

(A) Bhutan
(B) Nepal
(C) Afghanistan
(D) Burma

✓ **Answer: (B) Nepal**
Explanation: She escaped to Nepal and died in Kathmandu in 1879.

Q170. Who was the son of Begum Hazrat Mahal proclaimed Nawab in 1857?

(A) Birjis Qadr
(B) Feroz Humayun
(C) Firoz Shah
(D) Mirza Mughal

✓ **Answer: (A) Birjis Qadr**
Explanation: Birjis Qadr was proclaimed the ruler of Awadh.

Q171. Who died during the Siege of Lucknow in July 1857 at the Residency?

(A) Henry Havelock
(B) Sir Henry Lawrence
(C) Sir Colin Campbell
(D) James Outram

✓ **Answer: (B) Sir Henry Lawrence**
Explanation: Sir Henry Lawrence, Chief Commissioner of Awadh, died on 4 July 1857.

Q172. Who relieved the Lucknow Residency in November 1857?

(A) Colin Campbell
(B) Hugh Rose
(C) William Hodson
(D) John Nicholson

✓ **Answer: (A) Colin Campbell**
Explanation: Sir Colin Campbell relieved the Residency in November 1857.

Q173. Rani Lakshmibai was the queen of which state?

(A) Banda **(B)** Gwalior
(C) Jhansi **(D)** Jhansi and Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Jhansi**
Explanation: Rani Lakshmibai, wife of Gangadhar Rao, ruled Jhansi.

Q174. Jhansi was annexed in 1853 through the?

(A) Doctrine of Lapse **(B)** Permanent Settlement
(C) Ilbert Bill **(D)** Subsidiary Alliance

✓ **Answer: (A) Doctrine of Lapse**
Explanation: Dalhousie annexed Jhansi under the Doctrine of Lapse after Gangadhar Rao's death.

Q175. The British general who defeated Rani Lakshmibai at Jhansi in 1858 was?

(A) James Neill **(B)** Sir Colin Campbell
(C) Sir Hugh Rose **(D)** Henry Havelock

✓ **Answer: (C) Sir Hugh Rose**
Explanation: Sir Hugh Rose captured Jhansi in April 1858.

Q176. Rani Lakshmibai died in battle in June 1858 near?

(A) Kalpi **(B)** Jhansi
(C) Gwalior **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Gwalior**
Explanation: She died at Kotah-ki-Serai near Gwalior on 18 June 1858.

Q177. The original name of Rani Lakshmibai was?

(A) Lakshmi **(B)** Damini
(C) Manikarnika **(D)** Savitri

✓ **Answer: (C) Manikarnika**
Explanation: She was born Manikarnika (Manu) at Varanasi.

Q178. Jhalkari Bai, associated with the 1857 revolt, was a trusted soldier of?

(A) Rani Lakshmibai **(B)** Rani Avantibai
(C) Begum Hazrat Mahal **(D)** Rani Chennamma

✓ **Answer: (A) Rani Lakshmibai**
Explanation: Jhalkari Bai served in Rani Lakshmibai's Durga Dal.

Q179. Uda Devi, a woman warrior of 1857, fought at which Lucknow site?

(A) Residency **(B)** Dilkusha
(C) Sikandar Bagh **(D)** Chhatar Manzil

✓ **Answer: (C) Sikandar Bagh**
Explanation: Uda Devi Pasi fought at Sikandar Bagh in November 1857.

Q180. Who led the revolt at Allahabad in 1857?

(A) Tatya Tope
(B) Maulvi Liaqat Ali
(C) Kunwar Singh
(D) Nana Saheb

✓ **Answer: (B) Maulvi Liaqat Ali**
Explanation: Maulvi Liaqat Ali led the rebellion at Allahabad.

Q181. The leader of the revolt at Bareilly in 1857 was?

(A) Maulvi Ahmadullah
(B) Khan Bahadur Khan
(C) Bakht Khan
(D) Firoz Shah

✓ **Answer: (B) Khan Bahadur Khan**
Explanation: Khan Bahadur Khan, a descendant of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, led the revolt.

Q182. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah of Faizabad was killed at?

(A) Powayan (Shahjahanpur)
(B) Kalpi
(C) Kanpur
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Powayan (Shahjahanpur)**
Explanation: He was killed in 1858 at Powayan by Raja Jagannath Singh.

Q183. Who commanded rebel troops at Delhi in 1857 and was from Bareilly?

(A) Khan Bahadur Khan
(B) Mirza Mughal
(C) Bakht Khan
(D) Firoz Shah

✓ **Answer: (C) Bakht Khan**
Explanation: Bakht Khan, a Bareilly artillery officer, led rebels in Delhi.

Q184. The Awadh taluqdar who fought British forces from Shankarpur (Raebareli) was?

(A) Devi Baksh Singh
(B) Kunwar Singh
(C) Jai Lal Singh
(D) Beni Madho Singh

✓ **Answer: (D) Beni Madho Singh**
Explanation: Rana Beni Madho Singh of Shankarpur fought bravely in the Awadh revolt.

Q185. Raja Devi Baksh Singh of Gonda was a leader of the 1857 revolt in?

(A) Braj
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Awadh
(D) Rohilkhand

✓ **Answer: (C) Awadh**
Explanation: He fought for the rebel cause in Awadh and escaped to Nepal.

Q186. Dhan Singh Kotwal, a revolutionary at Meerut in 1857, belonged to which community?

(A) Pasi
(B) Gurjar
(C) Rajput
(D) Jat

✓ **Answer: (B) Gurjar**
Explanation: Dhan Singh Kotwal of Meerut was a Gurjar, tradition links him with the first outbreak.

Q187. Which Governor-General was in office during the Revolt of 1857?

(A) Lord Ripon
(B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Canning
(D) Lord Lytton

✔ **Answer: (C) Lord Canning**
Explanation: Lord Canning was Governor-General in 1857.

Q188. Who was the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces who died in Agra Fort in 1857?

(A) Henry Havelock
(B) James Outram
(C) John Colvin
(D) Henry Lawrence

✔ **Answer: (C) John Colvin**
Explanation: John Russell Colvin died in Agra Fort in September 1857.

Q189. Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 was read out at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Allahabad
(C) Calcutta
(D) Delhi

✔ **Answer: (B) Allahabad**
Explanation: Lord Canning read the Proclamation at Allahabad on 1 November 1858.

Q190. The headquarters of the North-Western Provinces was shifted from Agra to?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Allahabad
(C) Meerut
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (B) Allahabad**
Explanation: The seat of government moved to Allahabad after 1857.

Q191. The Allahabad High Court was originally established at?

(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Allahabad
(D) Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (A) Agra**
Explanation: It was set up at Agra in 1866 and moved to Allahabad in 1869.

Q192. Which was the first year when the High Court of North-Western Provinces was established?

(A) 1866
(B) 1900
(C) 1857
(D) 1875

✔ **Answer: (A) 1866**
Explanation: The High Court was established on 17 March 1866.

Q193. Who founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875?

(A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(B) Badruddin Tyabji
(C) Muhammad Iqbal
(D) Aga Khan

✔ **Answer: (A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
Explanation: Sir Syed established MAO College in 1875.

Q194. The MAO College became Aligarh Muslim University in?

(A) 1906 **(B)** 1920
(C) 1875 **(D)** 1947

✓ **Answer: (B) 1920**
Explanation: It became a university through an Act of 1920.

Q195. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded the Scientific Society in 1864 at?

(A) Aligarh **(B)** Delhi
(C) Ghazipur **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Ghazipur**
Explanation: The Scientific Society was founded at Ghazipur in 1864.

Q196. The journal started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was?

(A) Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq **(B)** Comrade
(C) Al-Hilal **(D)** Zamindar

✓ **Answer: (A) Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq**
Explanation: Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq was his social reform journal.

Q197. Darul Uloom Deoband was founded in 1866 in which district?

(A) Bijnor **(B)** Meerut
(C) Saharanpur **(D)** Muzaffarnagar

✓ **Answer: (C) Saharanpur**
Explanation: Deoband is in Saharanpur district.

Q198. Darul Uloom Deoband was founded by Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and?

(A) Rashid Ahmad Gangohi **(B)** Sir Syed Ahmad
(C) Shibli Nomani **(D)** Abul Kalam Azad

✓ **Answer: (A) Rashid Ahmad Gangohi**
Explanation: Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi founded it.

Q199. Nadwatul Ulama was established at which city in 1894?

(A) Aligarh **(B)** Rampur
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Deoband

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: Nadwatul Ulama was founded at Lucknow.

Q200. Banaras Hindu University was founded in 1916 by?

(A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale **(B)** Annie Besant
(C) Madan Mohan Malaviya **(D)** Lala Lajpat Rai

✓ **Answer: (C) Madan Mohan Malaviya**
Explanation: Malaviya founded BHU in 1916.

Q201. Madan Mohan Malaviya was awarded Bharat Ratna in?

(A) 1954 **(B)** 2015
(C) 1992 **(D)** 1999

✓ **Answer: (B) 2015**
Explanation: Malaviya was honoured with the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 2015.

Q202. Madan Mohan Malaviya was born in?

(A) Prayagraj **(B)** Agra
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Prayagraj**
Explanation: He was born in Allahabad on 25 December 1861.

Q203. Annie Besant founded the Central Hindu College in 1898 at?

(A) Agra **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Allahabad **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Varanasi**
Explanation: The Central Hindu College was founded at Varanasi.

Q204. Mahatma Gandhi delivered a famous speech at the inauguration of which institution in 1916?

(A) Aligarh Muslim University **(B)** Lucknow University
(C) Allahabad University **(D)** Banaras Hindu University

✓ **Answer: (D) Banaras Hindu University**
Explanation: Gandhi spoke at the opening of BHU in February 1916.

Q205. The session of the Indian National Congress at Allahabad in 1888 was presided over by?

(A) George Yule **(B)** W.C. Bonnerjee
(C) Badruddin Tyabji **(D)** Dadabhai Naoroji

✓ **Answer: (A) George Yule**
Explanation: George Yule, the first English president, presided in 1888.

Q206. Who was the first British president of the Indian National Congress?

(A) A.O. Hume **(B)** Henry Cotton
(C) William Wedderburn **(D)** George Yule

✓ **Answer: (D) George Yule**
Explanation: George Yule presided over the 1888 session at Allahabad.

Q207. Which session of the Congress at Allahabad in 1892 was presided over by W.C. Bonnerjee?

(A) 12th session **(B)** 20th session
(C) 5th session **(D)** 8th session

✓ **Answer: (D) 8th session**
Explanation: The Congress held its 8th session at Allahabad in 1892.

Q208. The Congress session of 1899 at Lucknow was presided over by?

(A) Surendranath Banerjee
(B) Romesh Chunder Dutt
(C) Lalmohan Ghosh
(D) Anandamohan Bose

✓ **Answer: (B) Romesh Chunder Dutt**
Explanation: R.C. Dutt presided over the 1899 Lucknow session.

Q209. The 1905 Banaras session of Congress was presided over by?

(A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(B) Lala Lajpat Rai
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(D) Dadabhai Naoroji

✓ **Answer: (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale**
Explanation: Gokhale presided at Banaras in 1905 and supported Swadeshi.

Q210. The 1910 Congress session at Allahabad was presided over by?

(A) William Wedderburn
(B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Rash Behari Ghosh
(D) Bishan Narayan Dar

✓ **Answer: (A) William Wedderburn**
Explanation: Sir William Wedderburn presided in 1910.

Q211. The 1916 Congress session at Lucknow was presided over by?

(A) Ambika Charan Mazumdar
(B) Annie Besant
(C) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(D) Motilal Nehru

✓ **Answer: (A) Ambika Charan Mazumdar**
Explanation: Ambika Charan Mazumdar presided over the 1916 Lucknow session.

Q212. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between?

(A) Gandhi and Ambedkar
(B) Muslim League and Justice Party
(C) Congress and Muslim League
(D) Congress and Swaraj Party

✓ **Answer: (C) Congress and Muslim League**
Explanation: The Congress and the Muslim League jointly agreed on constitutional reforms.

Q213. Which two leaders were the key architects of the Lucknow Pact 1916?

(A) Patel and Azad
(B) Gokhale and Malaviya
(C) Tilak and Jinnah
(D) Gandhi and Nehru

✓ **Answer: (C) Tilak and Jinnah**
Explanation: Tilak and Jinnah were central to the Lucknow Pact.

Q214. The Congress session at Kanpur in 1925 elected as president?

(A) C.R. Das
(B) Motilal Nehru
(C) Annie Besant
(D) Sarojini Naidu

✓ **Answer: (D) Sarojini Naidu**
Explanation: Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian woman Congress president, at Kanpur 1925.

Q215. Who was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress?

(A) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
(B) Sucheta Kriplani
(C) Annie Besant
(D) Sarojini Naidu

✓ **Answer: (C) Annie Besant**
Explanation: Annie Besant (1917, Calcutta) was the first woman; Sarojini Naidu the first Indian woman.

Q216. The Congress session at Lucknow in 1936 was presided over by?

(A) Motilal Nehru
(B) Subhas Bose
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Rajendra Prasad

✓ **Answer: (C) Jawaharlal Nehru**
Explanation: Nehru presided over the 1936 Lucknow session.

Q217. Where was the Swaraj Party formed in 1923?

(A) Bombay
(B) Calcutta
(C) Allahabad
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Allahabad**
Explanation: The Swaraj Party was formed by Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das at Allahabad.

Q218. Anand Bhawan, the Nehru family residence, is located at?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Prayagraj**
Explanation: Anand Bhawan is in Prayagraj, built by Motilal Nehru.

Q219. Swaraj Bhawan was donated to the nation by Motilal Nehru in?

(A) 1930
(B) 1920
(C) 1942
(D) 1947

✓ **Answer: (A) 1930**
Explanation: Motilal Nehru donated Swaraj Bhawan in 1930, and he built Anand Bhawan next to it.

Q220. The Nehru Report of 1928 was prepared by a committee headed by?

(A) Tej Bahadur Sapru
(B) Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Motilal Nehru

✓ **Answer: (D) Motilal Nehru**
Explanation: Motilal Nehru chaired the All Parties Committee that prepared it.

Q221. Jawaharlal Nehru was born in 1889 at?

(A) Delhi
(B) Allahabad
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Allahabad**
Explanation: Nehru was born on 14 November 1889 in Allahabad.

Q222. Motilal Nehru was born in 1861 at?

(A) Agra
(B) Allahabad
(C) Lucknow
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (A) Agra**
Explanation: Motilal Nehru was born at Agra.

Q223. Lal Bahadur Shastri was born at?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Mughalsarai
(C) Lucknow
(D) Allahabad

✓ **Answer: (B) Mughalsarai**
Explanation: Shastri was born on 2 October 1904 at Mughalsarai (Chandauli district).

Q224. Lal Bahadur Shastri received Bharat Ratna in?

(A) 1971
(B) 1992
(C) 1954
(D) 1966

✓ **Answer: (D) 1966**
Explanation: Shastri received Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1966.

Q225. Purushottam Das Tandon, awarded Bharat Ratna in 1961, is known as?

(A) Deshbandhu
(B) Lokmanya
(C) Sardar
(D) Rajarshi

✓ **Answer: (D) Rajarshi**
Explanation: P.D. Tandon was called Rajarshi and championed Hindi.

Q226. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan was founded in 1910 at?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Varanasi**
Explanation: The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan was founded at Banaras in 1910 with Tandon's role.

Q227. Nagari Pracharini Sabha was established at Varanasi in?

(A) 1947
(B) 1893
(C) 1920
(D) 1857

✓ **Answer: (B) 1893**
Explanation: Nagari Pracharini Sabha was founded in 1893.

Q228. Chauri Chaura incident of 4 February 1922 occurred in which district?

(A) Azamgarh
(B) Basti
(C) Deoria
(D) Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (D) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: Chauri Chaura is in Gorakhpur district.

Q229. After the Chauri Chaura incident, Gandhi withdrew which movement?

(A) Khilafat Movement
(B) Quit India Movement
(C) Non-Cooperation Movement
(D) Civil Disobedience Movement

✓ **Answer: (C) Non-Cooperation Movement**
Explanation: Gandhi suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement on 12 February 1922.

Q230. How many policemen were killed in the Chauri Chaura incident?

(A) 22
(B) 42
(C) 5
(D) 12

✓ **Answer: (A) 22**
Explanation: A mob set fire to the police station, killing 22 policemen.

Q231. Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was founded in 1924 at?

(A) Delhi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Allahabad
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Kanpur**
Explanation: HRA was formed at Kanpur by Sachindranath Sanyal and others.

Q232. Who among the following was a founder of the Hindustan Republican Association?

(A) Sachindranath Sanyal
(B) Bhagat Singh
(C) Sukhdev
(D) Udham Singh

✓ **Answer: (A) Sachindranath Sanyal**
Explanation: Sachindranath Sanyal was a main founder along with Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee.

Q233. The Kakori train robbery took place on?

(A) 8 April 1929
(B) 9 August 1925
(C) 4 February 1922
(D) 13 April 1919

✓ **Answer: (B) 9 August 1925**
Explanation: HRA revolutionaries robbed the Number 8 Down train on 9 August 1925.

Q234. Kakori is near which city?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Allahabad

✓ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: Kakori is a town near Lucknow.

Q235. Which two cities did the train in the Kakori incident travel between?

(A) Kanpur and Allahabad
(B) Agra and Delhi
(C) Saharanpur and Lucknow
(D) Lucknow and Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (C) Saharanpur and Lucknow**
Explanation: The 8 Down train ran from Saharanpur to Lucknow.

Q236. Who among these was NOT executed in the Kakori Conspiracy Case?

(A) Rajendra Nath Lahiri
(B) Ashfaqulla Khan
(C) Chandrashekhar Azad
(D) Ram Prasad Bismil

✓ **Answer: (C) Chandrashekhar Azad**
Explanation: Azad evaded arrest; the other three and Roshan Singh were executed in December 1927.

Q237. Ram Prasad Bismil was hanged in 1927 at?

(A) Faizabad
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Gonda
(D) Allahabad

✓ **Answer: (B) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: Bismil was hanged at Gorakhpur jail on 19 December 1927.

Q238. Ashfaqulla Khan was hanged at?

(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Allahabad
(C) Lucknow
(D) Faizabad

✓ **Answer: (D) Faizabad**
Explanation: Ashfaqulla Khan was hanged at Faizabad jail on 19 December 1927.

Q239. Roshan Singh was executed in the Kakori case at?

(A) Gonda
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Allahabad (Naini)
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Allahabad (Naini)**
Explanation: Roshan Singh was hanged at Allahabad's Naini jail.

Q240. Rajendra Nath Lahiri was hanged at?

(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Allahabad
(C) Faizabad
(D) Gonda

✓ **Answer: (D) Gonda**
Explanation: Lahiri was hanged on 17 December 1927 at Gonda jail.

Q241. Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla Khan belonged to which UP town?

(A) Shahjahanpur
(B) Etawah
(C) Meerut
(D) Mainpuri

✓ **Answer: (A) Shahjahanpur**
Explanation: Both were born in Shahjahanpur.

Q242. Chandrashekhar Azad died in 1931 at which park?

(A) Jallianwala Bagh
(B) Company Bagh, Kanpur
(C) Alfred Park, Allahabad
(D) Ram Bagh, Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Alfred Park, Allahabad**
Explanation: He died on 27 February 1931 at Alfred Park (now Chandrashekhar Azad Park).

Q243. Chandrashekhar Azad Park in Prayagraj was earlier known as?

(A) Alfred Park
(B) Victoria Park
(C) Company Garden
(D) Eden Gardens

✓ **Answer: (A) Alfred Park**
Explanation: It was Alfred Park, renamed after Azad.

Q244. Where was the HRA renamed as Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) in 1928?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Lahore
(C) Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi
(D) Allahabad

✓ **Answer: (C) Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi**
Explanation: The renaming took place at Feroz Shah Kotla in Delhi in September 1928.

Q245. Which journalist from Kanpur founded the newspaper 'Pratap'?

(A) Premchand
(B) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
(C) Shiv Prasad Gupta
(D) Madan Mohan Malaviya

✓ **Answer: (B) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi**
Explanation: Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi started Pratap in 1913.

Q246. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi was killed in 1931 during riots in?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Meerut
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (A) Kanpur**
Explanation: He died in communal riots in Kanpur in March 1931.

Q247. The Hindi daily 'Aaj' was started in 1920 at Varanasi by?

(A) Sampurnanand
(B) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
(C) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(D) Shiv Prasad Gupta

✓ **Answer: (D) Shiv Prasad Gupta**
Explanation: Babu Shiv Prasad Gupta launched Aaj with Babu Bhagwan Das's support.

Q248. The newspaper 'The Leader' was founded in 1909 at Allahabad by?

(A) Motilal Nehru
(B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Tej Bahadur Sapru
(D) Annie Besant

✓ **Answer: (B) Madan Mohan Malaviya**
Explanation: Malaviya founded The Leader in 1909.

Q249. Which famous English writer worked for 'The Pioneer' newspaper of Allahabad?

(A) Rudyard Kipling
(B) George Orwell
(C) Charles Dickens
(D) Bernard Shaw

✓ **Answer: (A) Rudyard Kipling**
Explanation: Rudyard Kipling worked for The Pioneer of Allahabad in the 1880s.

Q250. Awadh Kisan Sabha was formed in 1920 at?

(A) Raebareli
(B) Faizabad
(C) Lucknow
(D) Pratapgarh

✓ **Answer: (D) Pratapgarh**
Explanation: The Awadh Kisan Sabha was formed at Pratapgarh in October 1920.

Q251. Who was a prominent peasant leader of the Awadh Kisan Sabha?

(A) Swami Sahajanand
(B) Sardar Patel
(C) Kunwar Singh
(D) Baba Ramchandra

✓ **Answer: (D) Baba Ramchandra**
Explanation: Baba Ramchandra led the Awadh peasant movement.

Q252. The Eka Movement (1921–22) took place in?

(A) Banda and Jhansi
(B) Gorakhpur and Deoria
(C) Agra and Mathura
(D) Hardoi, Bahraich and Sitapur

✓ **Answer: (D) Hardoi, Bahraich and Sitapur**
Explanation: Eka Movement affected Awadh's Hardoi, Bahraich and Sitapur districts.

Q253. The Eka Movement was led by?

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Sahajanand Saraswati
(C) Baba Ramchandra
(D) Madari Pasi

✓ **Answer: (D) Madari Pasi**
Explanation: Madari Pasi was a leader of the Eka Movement.

Q254. In the Raebareli firing of 1921 at Munshiganj, peasants were killed on the banks of the?

(A) Ganga
(B) Sai river
(C) Ghaghra
(D) Gomti

✓ **Answer: (B) Sai river**
Explanation: The Munshiganj firing of 7 January 1921 took place near the Sai river.

Q255. The Kisan Sabha of United Provinces was formed in 1918 by?

(A) Swami Sahajanand and N.G. Ranga
(B) Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi
(C) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and Pant
(D) Baba Ramchandra and Nehru

✓ **Answer: (B) Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi**
Explanation: It was formed by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi with Malaviya's support.

Q256. The Simon Commission demonstration at Lucknow in 1928 injured which leader?

(A) Subhas Bose
(B) Motilal Nehru
(C) Rajendra Prasad
(D) Govind Ballabh Pant

✓ **Answer: (D) Govind Ballabh Pant**
Explanation: Pant was injured in the lathi charge at Lucknow on 29 November 1928.

Q257. Quit India Movement 1942 in Ballia was led by?

(A) Acharya Narendra Dev
(B) Ram Manohar Lohia
(C) Jayaprakash Narayan
(D) Chittu Pandey

✓ **Answer: (D) Chittu Pandey**
Explanation: Chittu Pandey led the Ballia rebellion.

Q258. Chittu Pandey was known as?

(A) Lion of Punjab
(B) Frontier Gandhi
(C) Netaji
(D) Sher-e-Ballia

✓ **Answer: (D) Sher-e-Ballia**
Explanation: Chittu Pandey was called 'Sher-e-Ballia'.

Q259. Which district declared itself independent for a short period in August 1942 in UP?

(A) Etah
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Banda
(D) Ballia

✓ **Answer: (D) Ballia**
Explanation: Ballia freed itself briefly under Chittu Pandey.

Q260. Ram Manohar Lohia was born at?

(A) Akbarpur (Ambedkar Nagar)
(B) Allahabad
(C) Meerut
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Akbarpur (Ambedkar Nagar)**
Explanation: Lohia was born on 23 March 1910 at Akbarpur.

Q261. Ram Manohar Lohia was associated with which radio during Quit India Movement?

(A) Congress Radio (secret)
(B) BBC
(C) Azad Hind Radio
(D) All India Radio

✓ **Answer: (A) Congress Radio (secret)**
Explanation: Lohia ran the underground Congress Radio in 1942 along with Usha Mehta.

Q262. Acharya Narendra Dev, a Congress Socialist leader, was born at?

(A) Meerut
(B) Sitapur
(C) Mathura
(D) Faizabad

✓ **Answer: (B) Sitapur**
Explanation: Acharya Narendra Dev was born at Sitapur in 1889.

Q263. The 1937 election in the United Provinces led to a Congress ministry headed by?

(A) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
(B) Govind Ballabh Pant
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Purushottam Das Tandon

✓ **Answer: (B) Govind Ballabh Pant**
Explanation: Pant became Premier of the United Provinces in 1937.

Q264. Govind Ballabh Pant became the first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in?

(A) 1947 **(B)** 1937
(C) 1950 **(D)** 1957

✓ **Answer: (C) 1950**
Explanation: Pant became Premier of the UP in 1946 and first CM when the state was renamed in 1950.

Q265. Govind Ballabh Pant was awarded the Bharat Ratna in?

(A) 1954 **(B)** 1947
(C) 1957 **(D)** 1961

✓ **Answer: (C) 1957**
Explanation: Pant received it in 1957.

Q266. Who was the first Governor of Uttar Pradesh?

(A) Sarojini Naidu **(B)** Vijayalakshmi Pandit
(C) Sucheta Kriplani **(D)** K.M. Munshi

✓ **Answer: (A) Sarojini Naidu**
Explanation: Sarojini Naidu (1947–49) was the first Governor.

Q267. The Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act in UP was passed in?

(A) 1935 **(B)** 1950
(C) 1947 **(D)** 1962

✓ **Answer: (B) 1950**
Explanation: The UP Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act was passed in 1950.

Q268. Which Congress leader of UP gave the slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan'?

(A) Charan Singh **(B)** Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Lal Bahadur Shastri **(D)** Govind Ballabh Pant

✓ **Answer: (C) Lal Bahadur Shastri**
Explanation: Shastri gave the slogan in 1965.

Q269. Mohammad Ali Jauhar and Shaukat Ali, leaders of the Khilafat Movement, were from?

(A) Deoband **(B)** Aligarh
(C) Moradabad **(D)** Rampur

✓ **Answer: (D) Rampur**
Explanation: The Ali Brothers were from Rampur.

Q270. Rampur, a princely state, is famous for which library?

(A) Saraswati Mahal Library **(B)** Raza Library
(C) Connemara Library **(D)** Khuda Bakhsh Library

✓ **Answer: (B) Raza Library**
Explanation: Rampur Raza Library was founded by Nawab Faizullah Khan.

Q271. Which of the following was a princely state in UP at independence?

(A) Rampur
(B) Travancore
(C) Hyderabad
(D) Mysore

✓ **Answer: (A) Rampur**
Explanation: Rampur, Banaras and Tehri-Garhwal were princely states in UP territory.

Q272. Rampur State merged with UP in?

(A) 1956
(B) 1950
(C) 1947
(D) 1949

✓ **Answer: (D) 1949**
Explanation: Rampur merged with the United Provinces in 1949.

Q273. The Banaras Treaty/rebellion of 1781 was associated with which ruler against Warren Hastings?

(A) Faizullah Khan
(B) Shuja-ud-Daula
(C) Asaf-ud-Daula
(D) Chait Singh

✓ **Answer: (D) Chait Singh**
Explanation: Raja Chait Singh of Banaras revolted against Warren Hastings in 1781.

Q274. The Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929) was against?

(A) Muslim League leaders
(B) Communist and trade union leaders
(C) Congress leaders
(D) Kakori revolutionaries

✓ **Answer: (B) Communist and trade union leaders**
Explanation: Communist and trade union leaders were tried at Meerut from 1929.

Q275. Which UP leader founded the Home Rule League branch in Allahabad?

(A) Motilal Nehru
(B) Purushottam Das Tandon
(C) Tej Bahadur Sapru
(D) Madan Mohan Malaviya

✓ **Answer: (A) Motilal Nehru**
Explanation: Allahabad was a hub of Home Rule activity; Motilal Nehru was a leader in the movement.

Q276. Bharatendu Harishchandra is known as the father of?

(A) Bengali novels
(B) Urdu poetry
(C) Marathi plays
(D) Modern Hindi literature

✓ **Answer: (D) Modern Hindi literature**
Explanation: Bharatendu of Varanasi is called the father of modern Hindi literature.

Q277. Which UP leader was elected Congress President multiple times and founded BHU?

(A) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(B) Acharya Narendra Dev
(C) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(D) Sampurnanand

✓ **Answer: (C) Madan Mohan Malaviya**
Explanation: Malaviya was Congress President four times (1909, 1918, 1932, 1933).

Q278. Raja Mahendra Pratap, who set up the provisional Government of India in Kabul in 1915, belonged to?

(A) Rampur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Mursan (Hathras)
(D) Meerut

✔ **Answer: (C) Mursan (Hathras)**
Explanation: Raja Mahendra Pratap was from the Mursan estate in Hathras, UP.

Q279. Raja Mahendra Pratap founded the Prem Mahavidyalaya at?

(A) Vrindavan
(B) Aligarh
(C) Meerut
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (A) Vrindavan**
Explanation: He founded Prem Mahavidyalaya at Vrindavan in 1909.

Q280. Raja Mahendra Pratap defeated which leader in the 1957 Lok Sabha election from Mathura?

(A) Ram Manohar Lohia
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(D) Lal Bahadur Shastri

✔ **Answer: (C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee**
Explanation: Raja Mahendra Pratap defeated Atal Bihari Vajpayee at Mathura in 1957.

Q281. The Kakori Conspiracy martyrs' trial was held in the court at?

(A) Meerut
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: The Kakori case was tried at Lucknow.

Q282. Who wrote 'Bandi Jeevan' while in jail?

(A) Bhagat Singh
(B) Chandrashekhar Azad
(C) Ram Prasad Bismil
(D) Sachindranath Sanyal

✔ **Answer: (D) Sachindranath Sanyal**
Explanation: Bandi Jeevan is Sachindranath Sanyal's autobiography.

Q283. Ram Prasad Bismil wrote which song popular among revolutionaries?

(A) Sarfaroshi ki Tamanna
(B) Vande Mataram
(C) Jana Gana Mana
(D) Saare Jahan Se Achha

✔ **Answer: (A) Sarfaroshi ki Tamanna**
Explanation: Bismil is associated with 'Sarfaroshi ki Tamanna' (written by Bismil Azimabadi, popularised by him).

Q284. Bhagat Singh worked in Kanpur using the pseudonym Balwant Singh with which newspaper?

(A) The Leader
(B) Aaj
(C) Hindustan Times
(D) Pratap

✓ **Answer: (D) Pratap**
Explanation: Bhagat Singh worked at Pratap under Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi.

Q285. Mahatma Gandhi first visited Gorakhpur in?

(A) 1930
(B) 1942
(C) 1917
(D) 1921

✓ **Answer: (D) 1921**
Explanation: Gandhi visited Gorakhpur on 8 February 1921 and addressed a large gathering.

Q286. Which UP city was called the capital of the Revolt in Awadh in 1857?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Meerut
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (B) Lucknow**
Explanation: Lucknow was the main centre of the revolt in Awadh.

Q287. Which British officer recaptured Kanpur in 1857 after the rebel occupation?

(A) Hugh Rose
(B) James Outram
(C) Henry Havelock
(D) Colin Campbell

✓ **Answer: (C) Henry Havelock**
Explanation: Havelock retook Kanpur in July 1857.

Q288. The Satichaura Ghat massacre of 1857 took place at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Allahabad
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (B) Kanpur**
Explanation: Satichaura Ghat is on the Ganga in Kanpur.

Q289. General Wheeler surrendered to Nana Saheb's forces at?

(A) Delhi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (B) Kanpur**
Explanation: Wheeler's entrenchment at Kanpur surrendered in June 1857.

Q290. Tatya Tope was hanged in April 1859 at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Shivpuri
(C) Jhansi
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Shivpuri**
Explanation: Tatya Tope was hanged at Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh).

Q291. Mangal Pandey, who fired the first shot in 1857, belonged to which regiment?

(A) 3rd Bengal Cavalry
(B) 19th BNI
(C) 34th Bengal Native Infantry
(D) 7th Awadh Infantry

✓ **Answer: (C) 34th Bengal Native Infantry**
Explanation: He was a sepoy of the 34th BNI at Barrackpore.

Q292. Mangal Pandey was born in which UP district (as per popular belief)?

(A) Ballia
(B) Agra
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (A) Ballia**
Explanation: Mangal Pandey is believed to have been born at Nagwa village in Ballia.

Q293. The last Mughal emperor in 1857 who was proclaimed leader at Delhi was?

(A) Akbar II
(B) Shah Alam II
(C) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(D) Muhammad Shah

✓ **Answer: (C) Bahadur Shah Zafar**
Explanation: Bahadur Shah Zafar II was proclaimed Emperor of India by the sepoys.

Q294. Who captured Bahadur Shah Zafar in 1857?

(A) John Nicholson
(B) Hugh Rose
(C) Henry Havelock
(D) William Hodson

✓ **Answer: (D) William Hodson**
Explanation: Captain Hodson captured Zafar at Humayun's Tomb.

Q295. Which Governor-General introduced the Doctrine of Lapse?

(A) Lord Wellesley
(B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Canning
(D) Lord Curzon

✓ **Answer: (B) Lord Dalhousie**
Explanation: Dalhousie introduced and applied the Doctrine of Lapse.

Q296. Sucheta Kriplani became the first woman CM of India (UP) in?

(A) 1952
(B) 1963
(C) 1975
(D) 1989

✓ **Answer: (B) 1963**
Explanation: Sucheta Kriplani became UP's CM in October 1963.

Q297. Charan Singh, from UP, became Prime Minister of India in?

(A) 1990
(B) 1984
(C) 1979
(D) 1977

✓ **Answer: (C) 1979**
Explanation: Charan Singh became PM in July 1979.

Q298. Charan Singh is known as the champion of?

(A) Kisans
(B) Teachers
(C) Soldiers
(D) Industrialists

✓ **Answer: (A) Kisans**
Explanation: Charan Singh is remembered as 'Kisan Nayak' and Kisan Diwas is on his birthday.

Q299. Kisan Diwas is celebrated on?

(A) 14 November
(B) 23 December
(C) 2 October
(D) 12 January

✓ **Answer: (B) 23 December**
Explanation: Kisan Diwas is celebrated on 23 December.

Q300. Rahul Sankrityayan, the 'Mahapandit' and travel writer, was born in which district?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Meerut
(C) Azamgarh
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Azamgarh**
Explanation: Rahul Sankrityayan was born at Pandaha village in Azamgarh.

Q301. Which famous Hindi work is by Rahul Sankrityayan?

(A) Godan
(B) Madhushala
(C) Volga se Ganga
(D) Kamayani

✓ **Answer: (C) Volga se Ganga**
Explanation: 'Volga se Ganga' is his well-known work.

Q302. Ashfaqulla Khan wrote poetry under the pen name?

(A) Azad
(B) Hasrat
(C) Majaz
(D) Bismil

✓ **Answer: (B) Hasrat**
Explanation: Ashfaqulla Khan used the pen name 'Hasrat'.

Q303. Chandrashekhar Azad took the name 'Azad' when he was produced before a magistrate at?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Allahabad
(C) Banaras
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Banaras**
Explanation: At about 15 he declared his name as Azad before a Banaras magistrate in 1921.

Q304. Azad's famous pistol, now kept at the Allahabad Museum, was nicknamed?

(A) Colt Baba
(B) Sher Singh
(C) Bhawani
(D) Bamtul Bukhara

✓ **Answer: (D) Bamtul Bukhara**
Explanation: Azad's Colt pistol was called 'Bamtul Bukhara'.

Q305. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, a Congress leader and Union Minister, was from?

(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Meerut
(C) Barabanki
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Barabanki**
Explanation: Rafi Ahmad Kidwai was born at Masauli in Barabanki district.

Q306. Lal Bahadur Shastri served in the first UP ministry (1947) as the Minister of?

(A) Police and Transport
(B) Finance
(C) Education
(D) Agriculture

✓ **Answer: (A) Police and Transport**
Explanation: He held Police and Transport in G.B. Pant's government.

Q307. Purushottam Das Tandon served as the Speaker of the UP Legislative Assembly from?

(A) 1950 to 1962
(B) 1962 to 1967
(C) 1937 to 1950
(D) 1920 to 1930

✓ **Answer: (C) 1937 to 1950**
Explanation: Tandon was Speaker for 13 years from 1937.

Q308. Tej Bahadur Sapru, a liberal leader and lawyer, was from?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Aligarh
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Aligarh**
Explanation: Tej Bahadur Sapru was born in Aligarh in 1875.

Q309. Dr. Bhagwan Das of Varanasi was awarded the Bharat Ratna in?

(A) 1961
(B) 1954
(C) 1955
(D) 1966

✓ **Answer: (C) 1955**
Explanation: Dr. Bhagwan Das received the Bharat Ratna in 1955.

Q310. Sampurnanand later became the Governor of?

(A) Bihar
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Gujarat
(D) Punjab

✓ **Answer: (B) Rajasthan**
Explanation: Sampurnanand served as Governor of Rajasthan from 1962 to 1967.

Q311. Kamalapati Tripathi, a Congress leader from Varanasi, served as UP's CM and as Union?

(A) Defence Minister
(B) Home Minister
(C) Finance Minister
(D) Railway Minister

✓ **Answer: (D) Railway Minister**
Explanation: Kamalapati Tripathi was CM (1971–73) and later Union Railway Minister.

Q312. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was the first woman President of?

(A) Congress Party **(B)** UN General Assembly
(C) Lok Sabha **(D)** Rajya Sabha

✓ **Answer: (B) UN General Assembly**
Explanation: She was elected UNGA President in 1953.

Q313. In the 1937 UP ministry, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit became the first woman?

(A) Cabinet minister in India **(B)** High Court judge
(C) Governor **(D)** Chief Minister

✓ **Answer: (A) Cabinet minister in India**
Explanation: She became a Cabinet minister of Local Self-Government and Health.

Q314. Madan Mohan Malaviya popularised which national motto?

(A) Satyameva Jayate **(B)** Inquilab Zindabad
(C) Vande Mataram **(D)** Jai Hind

✓ **Answer: (A) Satyameva Jayate**
Explanation: Malaviya popularised 'Satyameva Jayate' from the Mundaka Upanishad.

Q315. Jamia Millia Islamia was founded in 1920 at?

(A) Delhi **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Agra **(D)** Aligarh

✓ **Answer: (D) Aligarh**
Explanation: Jamia Millia Islamia was founded at Aligarh and moved to Delhi in 1925.

Q316. Who first demanded complete independence (Purna Swaraj) at the 1921 Ahmedabad Congress session?

(A) Motilal Nehru **(B)** Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Subhas Bose **(D)** Hasrat Mohani

✓ **Answer: (D) Hasrat Mohani**
Explanation: Hasrat Mohani of Unnao made the demand in 1921.

Q317. Gandhi first met Jawaharlal Nehru at which Congress session?

(A) Lucknow 1916 **(B)** Nagpur 1920
(C) Lahore 1929 **(D)** Calcutta 1917

✓ **Answer: (A) Lucknow 1916**
Explanation: They first met at the Lucknow session in December 1916.

Q318. Who urged Gandhi to visit Champaran at the Lucknow session of 1916?

(A) J.B. Kripalani **(B)** Rajendra Prasad
(C) Brajkishore Prasad **(D)** Rajkumar Shukla

✓ **Answer: (D) Rajkumar Shukla**
Explanation: Rajkumar Shukla pleaded for the indigo farmers at Lucknow.

Q319. Which former princely state of Garhwal merged with UP in 1949?

(A) Banaras
(B) Tehri Garhwal
(C) Bundi
(D) Rampur

✓ **Answer: (B) Tehri Garhwal**
Explanation: Tehri-Garhwal merged with UP in August 1949.

Q320. Banaras State merged with the Indian Union and UP in?

(A) 1947
(B) 1949
(C) 1956
(D) 1950

✓ **Answer: (B) 1949**
Explanation: The Banaras state merged in 1949.

Q321. Rani Lakshmibai's famous cannon at Jhansi Fort was called?

(A) Maharani
(B) Bhawani
(C) Veer Singh
(D) Karak Bijli

✓ **Answer: (D) Karak Bijli**
Explanation: 'Karak Bijli' and 'Bhawani Shankar' were Jhansi's guns.

Q322. Tatya Tope's real name was?

(A) Bakht Khan
(B) Nana Dhondu Pant
(C) Ramchandra Pandurang Tope
(D) Kunwar Singh

✓ **Answer: (C) Ramchandra Pandurang Tope**
Explanation: Tatya Tope was born Ramchandra Pandurang Tope.

Q323. Who was Nana Saheb's counsellor who went to England in 1853 to plead for his pension?

(A) Azimullah Khan
(B) Bakht Khan
(C) Tatya Tope
(D) Rao Sahib

✓ **Answer: (A) Azimullah Khan**
Explanation: Azimullah Khan pleaded Nana Saheb's cause in London.

Q324. Which freedom fighter of Bihar fought against the British in 1857 at the age of about 80?

(A) Kunwar Singh
(B) Maulvi Ahmadullah
(C) Beni Madho
(D) Nana Saheb

✓ **Answer: (A) Kunwar Singh**
Explanation: Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur fought in Awadh and Bihar areas.

Q325. Who among the following was a Prime Minister from UP who served in 1989–90?

(A) V.P. Singh
(B) Chandra Shekhar
(C) Charan Singh
(D) Gulzarilal Nanda

✓ **Answer: (A) V.P. Singh**
Explanation: V.P. Singh was born in Allahabad and was PM during 1989–90.

Q326. Chandra Shekhar, Prime Minister in 1990–91, was from which UP district?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Ballia
(D) Allahabad

✔ **Answer: (C) Ballia**
Explanation: Chandra Shekhar was born at Ibrahimpatti in Ballia.

Q327. Atal Bihari Vajpayee first became Prime Minister in?

(A) 1977
(B) 1984
(C) 2004
(D) 1996 (13 days)

✔ **Answer: (D) 1996 (13 days)**
Explanation: Vajpayee first became PM in May 1996 for 13 days; he represented Lucknow.

UP Culture – Art, Architecture, Festivals, Folk, Literature & Languages

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Q328. Which is the official language of Uttar Pradesh?

(A) Hindi
(B) Urdu
(C) Braj
(D) Awadhi

✓ **Answer: (A) Hindi**
Explanation: Hindi in the Devanagari script is the official language of UP.

Q329. Which language was made the second official language of UP in 1989?

(A) Urdu
(B) Punjabi
(C) Awadhi
(D) Bhojpuri

✓ **Answer: (A) Urdu**
Explanation: The UP Official Language (Amendment) Act, 1989 made Urdu the second official language.

Q330. Awadhi is mainly spoken in which region of UP?

(A) Doab-West
(B) Rohilkhand
(C) Awadh (Lucknow, Faizabad, Raebareli)
(D) Bundelkhand

✓ **Answer: (C) Awadh (Lucknow, Faizabad, Raebareli)**
Explanation: Awadhi is the language of the Awadh region.

Q331. Braj Bhasha is mainly spoken around?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Mathura and Agra
(D) Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (C) Mathura and Agra**
Explanation: Braj Bhasha is spoken in the Braj region (Mathura, Agra, Aligarh).

Q332. Bundeli is spoken in which region?

(A) Rohilkhand
(B) Awadh
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Purvanchal

✓ **Answer: (C) Bundelkhand**
Explanation: Bundeli is the dialect of Bundelkhand (Jhansi, Banda, Lalitpur).

Q333. Bhojpuri is mostly spoken in which part of UP?

(A) Purvanchal (eastern UP) **(B)** Bundelkhand
(C) Rohilkhand **(D)** Western UP

✓ **Answer: (A) Purvanchal (eastern UP)**
Explanation: Bhojpuri is spoken in Varanasi, Ballia, Ghazipur, Deoria, Gorakhpur etc.

Q334. Khari Boli is the dialect spoken in?

(A) Mirzapur **(B)** Meerut and Muzaffarnagar region
(C) Jhansi **(D)** Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Meerut and Muzaffarnagar region**
Explanation: Khari Boli, the base of modern Hindi, is spoken in western UP like Meerut.

Q335. Kannauji dialect is spoken around?

(A) Kannauj, Etawah, Farrukhabad **(B)** Lalitpur
(C) Ballia **(D)** Mathura

✓ **Answer: (A) Kannauj, Etawah, Farrukhabad**
Explanation: Kannauji is a dialect of the Kannauj region.

Q336. Who is called the "Father of Modern Hindi Literature"?

(A) Premchand **(B)** Jaishankar Prasad
(C) Maithili Sharan Gupt **(D)** Bharatendu Harishchandra

✓ **Answer: (D) Bharatendu Harishchandra**
Explanation: Bharatendu of Varanasi pioneered modern Hindi prose and drama.

Q337. Munshi Premchand was born in 1880 at?

(A) Gorakhpur **(B)** Allahabad
(C) Lamahi, near Varanasi **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Lamahi, near Varanasi**
Explanation: Premchand was born at Lamahi village near Varanasi.

Q338. The real name of Premchand was?

(A) Dhanpat Rai **(B)** Nawabrai Srivastav
(C) Pratap Narayan **(D)** Navab Rai

✓ **Answer: (A) Dhanpat Rai**
Explanation: His birth name was Dhanpat Rai; he first wrote as Nawab Rai.

Q339. Which of the following is a novel by Premchand?

(A) Kamayani **(B)** Godan
(C) Madhushala **(D)** Chitralekha

✓ **Answer: (B) Godan**
Explanation: Godan (1936) is Premchand's last complete novel.

Q340. 'Kafan' and 'Idgah' are works of?

(A) Yashpal
(B) Premchand
(C) Amrit Lal Nagar
(D) Bhagwati Charan Verma

✓ **Answer: (B) Premchand**
Explanation: These are famous short stories by Premchand.

Q341. Kamayani, an epic poem, was written by?

(A) Jaishankar Prasad
(B) Suryakant Tripathi Nirala
(C) Mahadevi Verma
(D) Sumitranandan Pant

✓ **Answer: (A) Jaishankar Prasad**
Explanation: Kamayani (1936) is Jaishankar Prasad's masterpiece.

Q342. Jaishankar Prasad was born at?

(A) Allahabad
(B) Lucknow
(C) Varanasi
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Varanasi**
Explanation: Jaishankar Prasad was born in Varanasi.

Q343. Which of these four is NOT among the four pillars of Chhayavad?

(A) Premchand
(B) Sumitranandan Pant
(C) Jaishankar Prasad
(D) Mahadevi Verma

✓ **Answer: (A) Premchand**
Explanation: The four pillars are Prasad, Nirala, Pant and Mahadevi Verma.

Q344. Mahadevi Verma was born in which UP city?

(A) Mathura
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Farrukhabad
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Farrukhabad**
Explanation: Mahadevi Verma was born in Farrukhabad in 1907.

Q345. Mahadevi Verma was awarded the Jnanpith Award in?

(A) 1982
(B) 1999
(C) 1968
(D) 2005

✓ **Answer: (A) 1982**
Explanation: She won it in 1982 for 'Yama'.

Q346. Mahadevi Verma is also called?

(A) Modern Meera
(B) Kavi Ratna
(C) Nightingale of India
(D) Rashtrakavi

✓ **Answer: (A) Modern Meera**
Explanation: She was called the 'Modern Meera'.

Q347. Harivansh Rai Bachchan's famous work is?

(A) Godan
(B) Madhushala
(C) Nirmala
(D) Kamayani

✓ **Answer: (B) Madhushala**
Explanation: Madhushala (1935) is his best-known poetry collection.

Q348. Harivansh Rai Bachchan was born at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Mathura
(C) Meerut
(D) Babupatti (Pratapgarh)

✓ **Answer: (D) Babupatti (Pratapgarh)**
Explanation: Bachchan was born in Babupatti village, Pratapgarh district.

Q349. Harivansh Rai Bachchan's autobiography is in how many parts, titled?

(A) Four, starting with Kya Bhooloon Kya Yaad Karoon
(B) Three, starting with Nihar
(C) One, titled Basera
(D) Two, starting with Madhushala

✓ **Answer: (A) Four, starting with Kya Bhooloon Kya Yaad Karoon**
Explanation: The four volumes begin with 'Kya Bhooloon Kya Yaad Karoon'.

Q350. Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala' is known for which poem?

(A) Madhushala
(B) Kamayani
(C) Saroj Smriti
(D) Yashodhara

✓ **Answer: (C) Saroj Smriti**
Explanation: 'Saroj Smriti' and 'Ram ki Shakti Puja' are Nirala's poems.

Q351. Nirala spent most of his life at which UP city?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Allahabad
(C) Jhansi
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (B) Allahabad**
Explanation: Nirala lived long in Allahabad and Lucknow, associated with Allahabad's literary circle.

Q352. 'Chitralekha', a famous novel, was written by?

(A) Premchand
(B) Yashpal
(C) Amrit Lal Nagar
(D) Bhagwati Charan Verma

✓ **Answer: (D) Bhagwati Charan Verma**
Explanation: Chitralekha (1934) is by Bhagwati Charan Verma of Unnao.

Q353. Maithili Sharan Gupt, the 'Rashtrakavi', was from which district?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Jhansi
(C) Hardoi
(D) Banda

✓ **Answer: (B) Jhansi**
Explanation: He was born at Chirgaon in Jhansi district.

Q354. 'Bharat Bharati' was written by?

(A) Maithili Sharan Gupt
(B) Ramdhari Singh Dinkar
(C) Nirala
(D) Pant

✓ **Answer: (A) Maithili Sharan Gupt**
Explanation: Bharat Bharati (1912) is by Maithili Sharan Gupt.

Q355. 'Gunahon Ka Devta' was written by?

(A) Harivansh Rai Bachchan
(B) Agyeya
(C) Premchand
(D) Dharamvir Bharati

✓ **Answer: (D) Dharamvir Bharati**
Explanation: Dharamvir Bharati, from Allahabad, wrote it.

Q356. Who edited the magazine Saraswati and gave his name to an era in Hindi literature?

(A) Jaishankar Prasad
(B) Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi
(C) Premchand
(D) Bharatendu

✓ **Answer: (B) Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi**
Explanation: Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi edited Saraswati; the era is 'Dwivedi Yug'.

Q357. Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi was born in?

(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Allahabad
(D) Raebareli

✓ **Answer: (D) Raebareli**
Explanation: He was born in Daulatpur, Raebareli district.

Q358. Agyeya, a Jnanpith awardee in 1978, was born in?

(A) Kasia (Kushinagar)
(B) Mathura
(C) Meerut
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Kasia (Kushinagar)**
Explanation: S.H. Vatsyayan 'Agyeya' was born at Kasia, Kushinagar.

Q359. Which Hindi writer from Ballia won the Jnanpith Award in 2013?

(A) Kunwar Narayan
(B) Shrilal Shukla
(C) Nirmal Verma
(D) Kedarnath Singh

✓ **Answer: (D) Kedarnath Singh**
Explanation: Kedarnath Singh from Ballia won the 49th Jnanpith in 2013.

Q360. Kunwar Narayan, Jnanpith awardee 2005, was from which city?

(A) Faizabad
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (A) Faizabad**
Explanation: Kunwar Narayan was born in Faizabad (Ayodhya).

Q361. Shrilal Shukla, author of 'Raag Darbari', was from?

(A) Allahabad
(B) Lucknow region (Atrauli)
(C) Banda
(D) Mathura

✓ **Answer: (B) Lucknow region (Atrauli)**
Explanation: Shrilal Shukla was born in Atrauli village near Lucknow; Raag Darbari is a famed satire.

Q362. Which of the following is a satirical novel by Shrilal Shukla?

(A) Jhootha Sach
(B) Godan
(C) Aadha Gaon
(D) Raag Darbari

✓ **Answer: (D) Raag Darbari**
Explanation: Raag Darbari (1968) is his satire on rural politics.

Q363. Rahi Masoom Raza wrote?

(A) Godan
(B) Chitralekha
(C) Aadha Gaon
(D) Raag Darbari

✓ **Answer: (C) Aadha Gaon**
Explanation: Aadha Gaon is a famous novel by Rahi Masoom Raza of Ghazipur.

Q364. Rahi Masoom Raza is also known for writing dialogues of which TV serial?

(A) Buniyaad
(B) Ramayan
(C) Mahabharat
(D) Nukkad

✓ **Answer: (C) Mahabharat**
Explanation: Rahi Masoom Raza wrote the screenplay and dialogues for B.R. Chopra's Mahabharat.

Q365. Mirza Hadi Ruswa wrote which famous Urdu novel set in Lucknow?

(A) Chandrakanta
(B) Godan
(C) Umrao Jaan Ada
(D) Gaban

✓ **Answer: (C) Umrao Jaan Ada**
Explanation: Umrao Jaan Ada (1899) is set in Lucknow.

Q366. Which poet coined the slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad'?

(A) Bismil
(B) Hasrat Mohani
(C) Iqbal
(D) Majaz Lakhnavi

✓ **Answer: (B) Hasrat Mohani**
Explanation: Hasrat Mohani from Unnao coined it in 1921.

Q367. Hasrat Mohani was from which district?

(A) Bareilly
(B) Unnao
(C) Lucknow
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Unnao**
Explanation: Hasrat Mohani was born at Mohan in Unnao district.

Q368. Firaq Gorakhpuri won the Jnanpith Award for 'Gul-e-Naghma' in?

(A) 1969 **(B)** 1982
(C) 1960 **(D)** 1999

✓ **Answer: (A) 1969**
Explanation: Raghupati Sahay 'Firaq' Gorakhpuri won the Jnanpith in 1969.

Q369. Josh Malihabadi was a poet from?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Allahabad
(C) Badaun **(D)** Malihabad (Lucknow)

✓ **Answer: (D) Malihabad (Lucknow)**
Explanation: Josh Malihabadi was born at Malihabad near Lucknow.

Q370. Which Lucknow poet pair is known for marsiya poetry?

(A) Zauq and Momin **(B)** Anis and Dabir
(C) Faiz and Ahmed Faraz **(D)** Mir and Ghalib

✓ **Answer: (B) Anis and Dabir**
Explanation: Mir Anis and Mirza Dabir were masters of marsiya in Lucknow.

Q371. Which poet of Agra wrote under the pen name 'Ghalib'?

(A) Mir Taqi Mir **(B)** Mirza Asadullah Khan
(C) Mohammad Iqbal **(D)** Nazir Akbarabadi

✓ **Answer: (B) Mirza Asadullah Khan**
Explanation: Mirza Ghalib was born in Agra in 1797.

Q372. Mir Taqi Mir, the 'Khuda-e-Sukhan', was born at?

(A) Delhi **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Agra **(D)** Meerut

✓ **Answer: (C) Agra**
Explanation: Mir Taqi Mir was born in Agra.

Q373. Nazir Akbarabadi is known as the poet of?

(A) Religious sermons only **(B)** Epic poetry
(C) The common people **(D)** Court poetry

✓ **Answer: (C) The common people**
Explanation: Nazir Akbarabadi of Agra wrote about everyday life and festivals.

Q374. Akbar Allahabadi is famous for?

(A) Satirical Urdu poetry **(B)** Travelogue
(C) Novel writing **(D)** Drama

✓ **Answer: (A) Satirical Urdu poetry**
Explanation: Akbar Allahabadi was a witty satirical poet.

Q375. Kaifi Azmi, the poet and lyricist, belonged to which district?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Etah
(C) Gorakhpur **(D)** Azamgarh

✓ **Answer: (D) Azamgarh**
Explanation: Kaifi Azmi was born at Mijwan village in Azamgarh.

Q376. Which poet from Etawah received the Padma Bhushan and was a lyricist?

(A) Majrooh **(B)** Kaifi Azmi
(C) Gopaldas Neeraj **(D)** Sahir

✓ **Answer: (C) Gopaldas Neeraj**
Explanation: Gopaldas Neeraj was born at Puravali, Etawah.

Q377. Kaka Hathrasi was a famous poet of which genre?

(A) Shringar **(B)** Veer rasa
(C) Bhakti **(D)** Hasya (humour)

✓ **Answer: (D) Hasya (humour)**
Explanation: Kaka Hathrasi, from Hathras, was a humorous (hasya) poet.

Q378. Kathak dance originated in which region of India?

(A) North India (Awadh–Braj tradition) **(B)** Northeast
(C) South India **(D)** Eastern India

✓ **Answer: (A) North India (Awadh–Braj tradition)**
Explanation: Kathak is the classical dance of north India, flourishing in UP's courts.

Q379. Which of the following is a Gharana of Kathak?

(A) Kalakshetra **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Tanjore **(D)** Mysore

✓ **Answer: (B) Lucknow**
Explanation: The Lucknow gharana is among the main Kathak gharanas.

Q380. Pandit Birju Maharaj belonged to which Kathak gharana?

(A) Banaras **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Jaipur **(D)** Raigarh

✓ **Answer: (B) Lucknow**
Explanation: Birju Maharaj belonged to the Lucknow gharana.

Q381. Birju Maharaj was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in?

(A) 1986 **(B)** 1975
(C) 2010 **(D)** 2000

✓ **Answer: (A) 1986**
Explanation: He received the Padma Vibhushan in 1986.

Q382. Wajid Ali Shah is credited with developing which dance-drama form at Lucknow?

(A) Rahas **(B)** Yakshagana
(C) Ramlila **(D)** Nautanki

✓ **Answer: (A) Rahas**
Explanation: Wajid Ali Shah staged Rahas based on Krishna's lilas.

Q383. Who is known as the 'Mallika-e-Ghazal'?

(A) Begum Akhtar **(B)** Noor Jehan
(C) Lata Mangeshkar **(D)** Girija Devi

✓ **Answer: (A) Begum Akhtar**
Explanation: Begum Akhtar of Faizabad was called Mallika-e-Ghazal.

Q384. Girija Devi, known as the 'Queen of Thumri', was from which city?

(A) Varanasi **(B)** Meerut
(C) Agra **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Varanasi**
Explanation: Girija Devi represented the Banaras gharana and the 'Purab Ang' thumri.

Q385. Ustad Bismillah Khan, a shehnai maestro, lived in which UP city?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (B) Varanasi**
Explanation: Bismillah Khan made Varanasi his home; he received the Bharat Ratna in 2001.

Q386. Bismillah Khan was awarded the Bharat Ratna in?

(A) 2008 **(B)** 1999
(C) 2001 **(D)** 1990

✓ **Answer: (C) 2001**
Explanation: Bismillah Khan received it in 2001.

Q387. Pandit Ravi Shankar, the sitar maestro, was born in?

(A) Varanasi **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Allahabad **(D)** Kolkata

✓ **Answer: (A) Varanasi**
Explanation: Pandit Ravi Shankar was born in Varanasi in 1920.

Q388. Which gharana of tabla is associated with Varanasi?

(A) Farrukhabad gharana **(B)** Delhi gharana
(C) Ajrara gharana **(D)** Banaras gharana

✓ **Answer: (D) Banaras gharana**
Explanation: The Banaras gharana is a major tabla and Kathak school.

Q389. The Farrukhabad gharana is associated with?

(A) Tabla
(B) Sitar
(C) Flute
(D) Sarod

✓ **Answer: (A) Tabla**
Explanation: Farrukhabad gharana is one of the six prominent tabla gharanas.

Q390. Which Lucknow institution is named after the great musicologist V.N. Bhatkhande?

(A) Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapeeth
(B) Kathak Kendra
(C) Sangeet Natak Akademi
(D) Marris College

✓ **Answer: (A) Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapeeth**
Explanation: Bhatkhande Music Institute, Lucknow was founded in 1926 as the Marris College of Music.

Q391. Nautanki is a traditional folk theatre form associated with which UP regions?

(A) Saharanpur only
(B) Jhansi and Lalitpur
(C) Gorakhpur and Deoria
(D) Kanpur, Lucknow and Hathras

✓ **Answer: (D) Kanpur, Lucknow and Hathras**
Explanation: Nautanki has popular styles from Kanpur, Lucknow and Hathras.

Q392. Which Nautanki artist from Kanpur was honoured with the Padma Shri?

(A) Gulab Bai
(B) Begum Akhtar
(C) Girija Devi
(D) Zohra Sehgal

✓ **Answer: (A) Gulab Bai**
Explanation: Gulab Bai of Kanpur received the Padma Shri in 1990.

Q393. Raslila is a folk dance-drama of?

(A) Awadh
(B) Braj (Mathura–Vrindavan)
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Rohilkhand

✓ **Answer: (B) Braj (Mathura–Vrindavan)**
Explanation: Raslila depicting Krishna's life is performed in Braj.

Q394. Charkula dance is performed in?

(A) Braj region
(B) Purvanchal
(C) Awadh
(D) Bundelkhand

✓ **Answer: (A) Braj region**
Explanation: Charkula is a folk dance of Braj in which women balance lamps on their heads.

Q395. In the Charkula dance, women carry a pot with burning lamps on their heads to commemorate?

(A) Draupadi
(B) Radha's grandmother
(C) Mirabai
(D) Sita

✓ **Answer: (B) Radha's grandmother**
Explanation: Charkula is linked with Radha's grandmother, Murkha Gujari.

Q396. Pai Danda is a folk dance of which region?

(A) Bundelkhand **(B)** Rohilkhand
(C) Awadh **(D)** Braj

✓ **Answer: (A) Bundelkhand**
Explanation: Pai Danda is a Bundelkhand dance performed by Ahir men during Diwali.

Q397. Dhobiya dance is performed by which community?

(A) Ahir **(B)** Nat
(C) Kahar **(D)** Dhobi (washermen)

✓ **Answer: (D) Dhobi (washermen)**
Explanation: Dhobiya is a folk dance of the Dhobi community.

Q398. Kajri is a folk song and dance popular in which season?

(A) Spring **(B)** Monsoon (Savan)
(C) Summer **(D)** Winter

✓ **Answer: (B) Monsoon (Savan)**
Explanation: Kajri is sung in the rainy season, popular in Mirzapur and Varanasi.

Q399. Kajri is most associated with which district?

(A) Jhansi **(B)** Agra
(C) Meerut **(D)** Mirzapur

✓ **Answer: (D) Mirzapur**
Explanation: Kajri of Mirzapur is well known.

Q400. Chaiti songs are sung in which month?

(A) Chaitra **(B)** Bhadrapad
(C) Savan **(D)** Magh

✓ **Answer: (A) Chaitra**
Explanation: Chaiti is sung in the month of Chaitra (March–April).

Q401. Sohar songs are sung on which occasion?

(A) Marriage **(B)** Death
(C) Birth of a child **(D)** Harvest

✓ **Answer: (C) Birth of a child**
Explanation: Sohar is a folk song sung at the birth of a child.

Q402. Alha is a heroic folk ballad of?

(A) Purvanchal **(B)** Braj
(C) Bundelkhand **(D)** Awadh

✓ **Answer: (C) Bundelkhand**
Explanation: Alha-Khand sings of Alha and Udal of Mahoba in Bundelkhand.

Q403. Birha is a folk song form of which region?

(A) Rohilkhand
(B) Braj
(C) Purvanchal (Bhojpuri region)
(D) Bundelkhand

✓ **Answer: (C) Purvanchal (Bhojpuri region)**
Explanation: Birha is sung by Ahirs and others in the Bhojpuri region.

Q404. Hori and Dhrupad songs are typically sung during?

(A) Holi
(B) Diwali
(C) Eid
(D) Dussehra

✓ **Answer: (A) Holi**
Explanation: Hori is a classical and folk form related to Holi.

Q405. Rasiya is a folk song form of?

(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Awadh
(C) Rohilkhand
(D) Braj

✓ **Answer: (D) Braj**
Explanation: Rasiya songs about Radha–Krishna are popular in Braj.

Q406. Sanjhi art, with stencil cutting of paper or leaves, is associated with?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Jhansi
(C) Mathura–Vrindavan
(D) Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (C) Mathura–Vrindavan**
Explanation: Sanjhi is a folk art of Braj.

Q407. Which UP city is called the 'City of Nawabs and Tehzeeb'?

(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: Lucknow is known for Nawabi culture, tehzeeb and Awadhi cuisine.

Q408. What does the slogan 'Pehle Aap' stand for?

(A) Varanasi's ghat culture
(B) Agra's trade
(C) Kanpur's industry
(D) Lucknow's etiquette (Tehzeeb)

✓ **Answer: (D) Lucknow's etiquette (Tehzeeb)**
Explanation: 'Pehle Aap' denotes the courtesy of Lucknow.

Q409. Chikankari embroidery is associated with?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Mirzapur

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: Chikankari of Lucknow has a Geographical Indication tag.

Q410. In which year did Lucknow Chikankari receive a GI tag?

(A) 1999 **(B)** 2008
(C) 2003 **(D)** 2014

✓ **Answer: (B) 2008**
Explanation: Lucknow Chikankari was registered as GI in 2008.

Q411. Banarasi silk sarees received GI tag in?

(A) 2009 **(B)** 2018
(C) 2004 **(D)** 2014

✓ **Answer: (A) 2009**
Explanation: Banarasi brocades and sarees got GI status in 2009.

Q412. Zardozi craft is associated with?

(A) Agra **(B)** Meerut
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Moradabad

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: Zardozi is a metal thread embroidery craft of Lucknow.

Q413. Which city is known as 'Pital Nagari' (Brass City)?

(A) Agra **(B)** Moradabad
(C) Aligarh **(D)** Meerut

✓ **Answer: (B) Moradabad**
Explanation: Moradabad is famed for brassware.

Q414. Firozabad is famous for?

(A) Locks **(B)** Glass bangles
(C) Brassware **(D)** Carpets

✓ **Answer: (B) Glass bangles**
Explanation: Firozabad is called 'Suhag Nagri' for its glass industry.

Q415. Aligarh is famous for?

(A) Carpets **(B)** Locks
(C) Brassware **(D)** Perfume

✓ **Answer: (B) Locks**
Explanation: Aligarh is known as 'Tala Nagri'.

Q416. Kannauj is famous for which industry?

(A) Glass **(B)** Lock
(C) Carpet **(D)** Perfume (attar)

✓ **Answer: (D) Perfume (attar)**
Explanation: Kannauj is the perfume capital of India.

Q417. Which city is called the 'Carpet City' of UP?

(A) Moradabad **(B)** Bhadohi
(C) Aligarh **(D)** Bareilly

✓ **Answer: (B) Bhadohi**
Explanation: Bhadohi–Mirzapur is the carpet belt.

Q418. Khurja in Bulandshahr is famous for?

(A) Bangles **(B)** Carpets
(C) Locks **(D)** Pottery and ceramics

✓ **Answer: (D) Pottery and ceramics**
Explanation: Khurja is known as the 'Ceramic City'.

Q419. Saharanpur is famous for?

(A) Perfume **(B)** Wood carving
(C) Brass **(D)** Locks

✓ **Answer: (B) Wood carving**
Explanation: Saharanpur wood carving is an ODOP.

Q420. Which UP city is known for sports goods and scissors?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Gorakhpur **(D)** Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (A) Meerut**
Explanation: Meerut is famed for sports goods, scissors and gajak.

Q421. Nizamabad in Azamgarh is famous for its?

(A) Carpets **(B)** Zari work
(C) Black pottery **(D)** Brass work

✓ **Answer: (C) Black pottery**
Explanation: Nizamabad black clay pottery has a GI tag.

Q422. Gorakhpur is known for which GI-tagged craft?

(A) Terracotta **(B)** Carpets
(C) Brassware **(D)** Silk

✓ **Answer: (A) Terracotta**
Explanation: Gorakhpur Terracotta received a GI tag in 2018.

Q423. Rampuri chaku (knife) is a craft of?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Mathura
(C) Jhansi **(D)** Rampur

✓ **Answer: (D) Rampur**
Explanation: Rampur is known for its knives.

Q424. Pilibhit is famous for which craft?

(A) Locks
(B) Bansuri (flute)
(C) Carpets
(D) Pottery

✓ **Answer: (B) Bansuri (flute)**
Explanation: Pilibhit is known for flutes and bamboo products.

Q425. Which animal toy craft is associated with Jhansi?

(A) Glass
(B) Soft toys
(C) Carpets
(D) Brass

✓ **Answer: (B) Soft toys**
Explanation: Jhansi's soft toys are an ODOP.

Q426. Which scheme was launched in 2018 to promote local products of each UP district?

(A) PM Vishwakarma
(B) Skill India
(C) Make in UP
(D) One District One Product (ODOP)

✓ **Answer: (D) One District One Product (ODOP)**
Explanation: ODOP was launched by the UP government in 2018.

Q427. Pietra dura (marble inlay) craft in UP is mainly associated with?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Agra
(C) Mathura
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Agra**
Explanation: Marble inlay work of Agra comes from the Taj Mahal tradition.

Q428. Agra is famous for which sweet?

(A) Petha
(B) Rewri
(C) Gajak
(D) Peda

✓ **Answer: (A) Petha**
Explanation: Agra's petha is a famous sweet.

Q429. Mathura is famous for which sweet?

(A) Gajak
(B) Imarti
(C) Petha
(D) Peda

✓ **Answer: (D) Peda**
Explanation: Mathura peda is a famed offering.

Q430. Which sweet is associated with Lucknow?

(A) Petha
(B) Sohan Halwa
(C) Gajak
(D) Rewri

✓ **Answer: (D) Rewri**
Explanation: Lucknow's Rewri and Malai Gilori are famous.

Q431. Which type of cooking is associated with Awadhi cuisine?

(A) Dum Pukht
(B) Tandoori only
(C) Tadka only
(D) Steaming

✓ **Answer: (A) Dum Pukht**
Explanation: Dum Pukht, slow cooking in sealed pots, is Awadhi.

Q432. Which famous kebab originated from Lucknow?

(A) Boti from Mumbai
(B) Shami from Punjab
(C) Galouti kebab
(D) Seekh from Hyderabad

✓ **Answer: (C) Galouti kebab**
Explanation: Galouti kebab of Lucknow is soft, melt-in-mouth.

Q433. Tunday Kababi is a famous eatery in?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Meerut
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: Tunday Kababi is an iconic restaurant in Lucknow.

Q434. Which dish is typical of eastern UP and Bihar?

(A) Dhokla
(B) Poha
(C) Dosa
(D) Litti Chokha

✓ **Answer: (D) Litti Chokha**
Explanation: Litti-chokha is a famous dish of Purvanchal and Bihar.

Q435. Which fair is held every 12 years in Prayagraj?

(A) Ardh Kumbh
(B) Kumbh Mela
(C) Magh Mela
(D) Dev Deepawali

✓ **Answer: (B) Kumbh Mela**
Explanation: The Kumbh is held every 12 years at Prayagraj.

Q436. Which Kumbh Mela is held at Prayagraj every six years?

(A) Magh Mela
(B) Poorna Kumbh
(C) Ardh Kumbh
(D) Maha Kumbh

✓ **Answer: (C) Ardh Kumbh**
Explanation: Ardh Kumbh occurs every six years at Prayagraj and Haridwar.

Q437. Magh Mela is held annually at?

(A) Haridwar
(B) Ujjain
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Nashik

✓ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj**
Explanation: Magh Mela is held every year in the month of Magh at Prayagraj.

Q438. The Kumbh Mela was inscribed in UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage list in?

(A) 2008 **(B)** 2017
(C) 2021 **(D)** 2014

✓ **Answer: (B) 2017**
Explanation: UNESCO inscribed the Kumbh Mela in December 2017.

Q439. The Ramlila was inscribed in UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage list in?

(A) 2021 **(B)** 2017
(C) 2008 **(D)** 2014

✓ **Answer: (C) 2008**
Explanation: Ramlila of Ayodhya, Ramnagar and Vrindavan was inscribed in 2008.

Q440. The famous Ramlila of which place near Varanasi has been staged for over 200 years?

(A) Chunar **(B)** Ramnagar
(C) Sarnath **(D)** Mirzapur

✓ **Answer: (B) Ramnagar**
Explanation: Ramnagar's Ramlila is staged for a month under the patronage of the Kashi Naresh.

Q441. Dev Deepawali is celebrated in Varanasi on?

(A) Makar Sankranti **(B)** Diwali night
(C) Kartik Purnima **(D)** Holi

✓ **Answer: (C) Kartik Purnima**
Explanation: Dev Deepawali is celebrated on Kartik Purnima.

Q442. Lathmar Holi is celebrated at?

(A) Agra **(B)** Barsana and Nandgaon
(C) Prayagraj **(D)** Meerut

✓ **Answer: (B) Barsana and Nandgaon**
Explanation: Lathmar Holi is a Braj tradition at Barsana and Nandgaon.

Q443. Which festival is celebrated with great enthusiasm at Mathura to mark Lord Krishna's birth?

(A) Dussehra **(B)** Janmashtami
(C) Diwali **(D)** Ram Navami

✓ **Answer: (B) Janmashtami**
Explanation: Janmashtami is celebrated at Mathura–Vrindavan.

Q444. Khichdi Mela is held in?

(A) Gorakhpur (Gorakhnath Temple) **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Mathura

✓ **Answer: (A) Gorakhpur (Gorakhnath Temple)**
Explanation: Khichdi Mela is held at Gorakhnath Mandir on Makar Sankranti.

Q445. Deva Sharif Mela, known for communal harmony, is held at?

(A) Agra **(B)** Bareilly
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Barabanki

✓ **Answer: (D) Barabanki**
Explanation: Deva Sharif, the dargah of Haji Waris Ali Shah, is in Barabanki.

Q446. Bateshwar Mela, a famous cattle fair, is held near?

(A) Mathura **(B)** Agra
(C) Meerut **(D)** Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Agra**
Explanation: Bateshwar, on the Yamuna in Agra district, holds an annual fair.

Q447. Dadri Mela is held in which district?

(A) Gonda **(B)** Mirzapur
(C) Hardoi **(D)** Ballia

✓ **Answer: (D) Ballia**
Explanation: Dadri Mela is held at Ballia on Kartik Purnima.

Q448. Nauchandi Mela is held in?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Agra
(C) Meerut **(D)** Bareilly

✓ **Answer: (C) Meerut**
Explanation: Nauchandi Mela is a famous fair of Meerut.

Q449. Taj Mahotsav is held annually in?

(A) Mathura **(B)** Agra
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Agra**
Explanation: The Taj Mahotsav is a 10-day cultural festival at Agra.

Q450. Ganga Mahotsav is held in?

(A) Prayagraj **(B)** Agra
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (D) Varanasi**
Explanation: The Ganga Mahotsav is held at Varanasi after Dev Deepawali.

Q451. Which city holds the 'Deepotsav' with lakhs of diyas on Chhoti Diwali?

(A) Varanasi **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Mathura **(D)** Ayodhya

✓ **Answer: (D) Ayodhya**
Explanation: Ayodhya's Deepotsav is held every year on the eve of Diwali.

Q452. Who built the Kashi Vishwanath Temple in its present form in 1780?

(A) Akbar
(B) Jai Singh
(C) Shivaji
(D) Ahilyabai Holkar

✓ **Answer: (D) Ahilyabai Holkar**
Explanation: Ahilyabai Holkar rebuilt the temple in 1780.

Q453. Who donated gold for the dome of the Kashi Vishwanath Temple?

(A) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
(B) Akbar
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Ahilyabai Holkar

✓ **Answer: (A) Maharaja Ranjit Singh**
Explanation: Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated gold in 1835.

Q454. The Man Mandir Ghat observatory at Varanasi was built by?

(A) Raja Man Singh of Amber only
(B) Akbar
(C) Sawai Jai Singh II
(D) Raja Todar Mal

✓ **Answer: (C) Sawai Jai Singh II**
Explanation: Jai Singh II built the observatory on the Man Mandir Ghat.

Q455. Which is the cremation ghat of Varanasi?

(A) Manikarnika
(B) Assi
(C) Dashashwamedh
(D) Panchganga

✓ **Answer: (A) Manikarnika**
Explanation: Manikarnika Ghat is the main cremation ghat.

Q456. The Ganga Aarti at Varanasi is held mainly at?

(A) Harishchandra Ghat
(B) Assi Ghat
(C) Dashashwamedh Ghat
(D) Scindia Ghat

✓ **Answer: (C) Dashashwamedh Ghat**
Explanation: The evening Ganga Aarti is famous at Dashashwamedh Ghat.

Q457. Sankat Mochan Hanuman Temple at Varanasi was founded by?

(A) Kabir
(B) Tulsidas
(C) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(D) Ahilyabai Holkar

✓ **Answer: (C) Madan Mohan Malaviya**
Explanation: It was established by Malaviya, though tradition links the site with Tulsidas.

Q458. Bharat Mata Temple in Varanasi was inaugurated by?

(A) Sardar Patel
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Madan Mohan Malaviya

✓ **Answer: (B) Mahatma Gandhi**
Explanation: Gandhi inaugurated it in 1936; it has a map of India in marble.

Q459. Which Mughal garden-style monument stands on the opposite bank of the Yamuna from the Taj?

(A) Nishat Bagh
(B) Shalimar Bagh
(C) Ram Bagh
(D) Mehtab Bagh

✓ **Answer: (D) Mehtab Bagh**
Explanation: Mehtab Bagh lies across the river from the Taj Mahal.

Q460. The Rumi Darwaza of Lucknow is also called?

(A) Gate of India
(B) Victoria Gate
(C) Buland Darwaza
(D) Turkish Gate

✓ **Answer: (D) Turkish Gate**
Explanation: Rumi is derived from 'Rome' (Turkey/Istanbul style).

Q461. Constantia, the building of La Martiniere College in Lucknow, was built by?

(A) Wajid Ali Shah
(B) Asaf-ud-Daula
(C) Claude Martin
(D) William Emerson

✓ **Answer: (C) Claude Martin**
Explanation: Major General Claude Martin built it as a palatial house.

Q462. The All Saints Cathedral (Patthar Girja) in Prayagraj was designed by?

(A) Edwin Lutyens
(B) Claude Martin
(C) William Emerson
(D) Robert Chisholm

✓ **Answer: (C) William Emerson**
Explanation: William Emerson designed it in the Gothic style.

Q463. Allahabad University, one of the oldest in India, was established in?

(A) 1920
(B) 1947
(C) 1857
(D) 1887

✓ **Answer: (D) 1887**
Explanation: Allahabad University was established in 1887 and is called the 'Oxford of the East'.

Q464. Lucknow University was established in?

(A) 1857
(B) 1920
(C) 1947
(D) 1887

✓ **Answer: (B) 1920**
Explanation: Lucknow University was established in 1920.

Q465. Bharat Kala Bhavan is located at?

(A) Lucknow University
(B) BHU, Varanasi
(C) Allahabad University
(D) AMU, Aligarh

✓ **Answer: (B) BHU, Varanasi**
Explanation: Bharat Kala Bhavan is the museum of Banaras Hindu University.

Q466. The Sarnath Museum houses?

(A) The Koh-i-Noor
(B) The Ashokan Lion Capital
(C) The Taj model
(D) Rani of Jhansi's sword

✓ **Answer: (B) The Ashokan Lion Capital**
Explanation: The Lion Capital of Ashoka is displayed at the Sarnath Museum.

Q467. Which museum in Lucknow was established in 1863?

(A) Allahabad Museum
(B) Bhatkhande Museum
(C) Mathura Museum
(D) State Museum

✓ **Answer: (D) State Museum**
Explanation: The Uttar Pradesh State Museum, Lucknow, was established in 1863.

Q468. The Government Museum, Mathura, is famous for?

(A) Gupta coins only
(B) Mughal paintings
(C) Kushana art sculptures
(D) Maratha armour

✓ **Answer: (C) Kushana art sculptures**
Explanation: It holds an excellent collection of Mathura school sculptures.

Q469. The Allahabad Museum was established in?

(A) 1920
(B) 1960
(C) 1931
(D) 1947

✓ **Answer: (C) 1931**
Explanation: The Allahabad Museum was set up in 1931 and Nehru donated many items.

Q470. Rampur Raza Library was established by?

(A) Nawab Faizullah Khan
(B) Raza Ali Khan
(C) Nawab Kalbe Ali Khan
(D) Nawab Hamid Ali Khan

✓ **Answer: (A) Nawab Faizullah Khan**
Explanation: Nawab Faizullah Khan founded the collection in 1774.

Q471. Which Jnanpith Award edition (2009) was shared by Shrilal Shukla and Amarkant?

(A) 45th
(B) 49th
(C) 44th
(D) 40th

✓ **Answer: (A) 45th**
Explanation: The 45th Jnanpith Award (2009) was shared by Shrilal Shukla and Amarkant.

Q472. Sumitranandan Pant won the Jnanpith in 1968 for?

(A) Kamayani
(B) Madhushala
(C) Chidambara
(D) Saket

✓ **Answer: (C) Chidambara**
Explanation: Pant won the first Hindi Jnanpith for 'Chidambara'.

Q473. UP Sangeet Natak Akademi is located at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Varanasi
(D) Allahabad

✓ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: It is headquartered at Lucknow (est. 1963).

Q474. Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan is located at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Allahabad
(D) Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: The Hindi Sansthan is at Lucknow.

Q475. Awadhi language is the language of which epic work by Tulsidas?

(A) Madhushala
(B) Ramcharitmanas
(C) Sur Sagar
(D) Kamayani

✓ **Answer: (B) Ramcharitmanas**
Explanation: Ramcharitmanas is in Awadhi.

Q476. Sur Sagar was written by Surdas in?

(A) Awadhi
(B) Braj Bhasha
(C) Bundeli
(D) Khari Boli

✓ **Answer: (B) Braj Bhasha**
Explanation: Surdas wrote in Braj Bhasha.

Q477. Padmavat, an epic by Malik Muhammad Jayasi, is set in the background of?

(A) Alauddin Khalji's attack on Chittor
(B) Sher Shah's rule
(C) Babur's invasion
(D) Akbar's conquest

✓ **Answer: (A) Alauddin Khalji's attack on Chittor**
Explanation: Padmavat narrates the story of Padmavati and Alauddin Khalji.

Q478. Which famous Sufi shrine in UP is that of Hazrat Waris Ali Shah?

(A) Kaliyar Sharif
(B) Nizamuddin Dargah
(C) Deva Sharif (Barabanki)
(D) Ajmer Sharif

✓ **Answer: (C) Deva Sharif (Barabanki)**
Explanation: Deva Sharif is Haji Waris Ali Shah's shrine.

Q479. Which saint is the founder of the Gorakhnath Math at Gorakhpur?

(A) Vallabhacharya
(B) Kabir
(C) Guru Gorakhnath
(D) Ramananda

✓ **Answer: (C) Guru Gorakhnath**
Explanation: The Gorakhnath Math is traditionally associated with Guru Gorakhnath of the Nath sect.

Q480. The city of Gorakhpur is named after?

(A) Guru Gorakhnath
(B) Lord Rama
(C) Akbar
(D) Gautama Buddha

✓ **Answer: (A) Guru Gorakhnath**
Explanation: Gorakhpur is named after the Nath yogi Gorakhnath.

Q481. Which instrument is associated with Bismillah Khan?

(A) Sarod
(B) Shehnai
(C) Sitar
(D) Tabla

✓ **Answer: (B) Shehnai**
Explanation: Bismillah Khan was a maestro of the shehnai.

Q482. Which dance form of UP is performed during Holi in Braj?

(A) Rasiya and Holi dances
(B) Bihu
(C) Kathakali
(D) Garba

✓ **Answer: (A) Rasiya and Holi dances**
Explanation: Braj Holi uses Rasiya songs and dances.

Q483. Which UP city is known for 'Chunar sandstone' used in Mauryan pillars?

(A) Meerut
(B) Banda
(C) Mathura
(D) Chunar (Mirzapur)

✓ **Answer: (D) Chunar (Mirzapur)**
Explanation: Chunar sandstone was used for Ashokan pillars.

Q484. Chunar Fort is situated in which district?

(A) Mirzapur
(B) Jhansi
(C) Agra
(D) Banda

✓ **Answer: (A) Mirzapur**
Explanation: Chunar Fort is in Mirzapur district on the Ganga.

Q485. Which fabric is traditionally woven by weavers of Mau and Azamgarh?

(A) Pashmina
(B) Jute
(C) Wool
(D) Cotton and silk handloom

✓ **Answer: (D) Cotton and silk handloom**
Explanation: Mau and Azamgarh are known for handloom weaving.

Q486. Teele Wali Masjid in Lucknow was built during the reign of?

(A) Asaf-ud-Daula
(B) Aurangzeb
(C) Akbar
(D) Shah Jahan

✓ **Answer: (B) Aurangzeb**
Explanation: Teele Wali Masjid was built by Aurangzeb.

Q487. Kaiserbagh Palace complex at Lucknow was built by?

(A) Nasir-ud-Din Haidar
(B) Asaf-ud-Daula
(C) Saadat Ali Khan
(D) Wajid Ali Shah

✓ **Answer: (D) Wajid Ali Shah**
Explanation: Wajid Ali Shah built Kaiserbagh in 1848–50.

Q488. Chattar Manzil in Lucknow was built by?

(A) Wajid Ali Shah only
(B) British Resident
(C) Aurangzeb
(D) Nawab Ghazi-ud-Din Haidar and Nasir-ud-Din Haidar

✓ **Answer: (D) Nawab Ghazi-ud-Din Haidar and Nasir-ud-Din Haidar**
Explanation: Chattar Manzil (Umbrella Palace) was built by Ghazi-ud-Din Haidar and Nasir-ud-Din Haidar.

Q489. Hazratganj, a famous shopping area, is located in?

(A) Agra
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: Hazratganj is the heart of Lucknow.

Q490. Kanwar Yatra is popular in which month?

(A) Kartik
(B) Magh
(C) Shravan (Sawan)
(D) Chaitra

✓ **Answer: (C) Shravan (Sawan)**
Explanation: The Kanwar Yatra takes place during Shravan.

Q491. Jitiya (Jivitputrika) vrat is observed mainly in?

(A) Rohilkhand
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Purvanchal
(D) Western UP

✓ **Answer: (C) Purvanchal**
Explanation: Jitiya is observed in Purvanchal and Bihar by mothers for children.

Q492. Chhath Puja is widely celebrated in eastern UP for worship of?

(A) Sun God
(B) Goddess Durga
(C) Lord Shiva
(D) Moon God

✓ **Answer: (A) Sun God**
Explanation: Chhath is dedicated to Surya and Chhathi Maiya.

Q493. Which festival marks the end of the monsoon with Ramlila performances at Ayodhya?

(A) Dussehra
(B) Eid
(C) Holi
(D) Baisakhi

✓ **Answer: (A) Dussehra**
Explanation: Ramlila is staged before Dussehra.

Q494. Which of the following is a famous perfume from Kannauj?

(A) Mitti attar only
(B) Gaya Rose
(C) Chandan only
(D) Gulab attar

✓ **Answer: (D) Gulab attar**
Explanation: Gulab (rose) attar and Mitti attar of Kannauj are famous.

Q495. Achhan Maharaj, a Kathak legend of the Lucknow gharana, was the father and guru of?

(A) Birju Maharaj
(B) Gopi Krishna
(C) Shambhu Maharaj
(D) Lachhu Maharaj

✓ **Answer: (A) Birju Maharaj**
Explanation: Achhan Maharaj trained his son Birju Maharaj.

Q496. Which brothers were great exponents of the Lucknow Kathak gharana in the 19th century?

(A) Ram and Lakshman
(B) Achhan and Shambhu
(C) Sundar and Prasad
(D) Bindadin and Kalka Prasad

✓ **Answer: (D) Bindadin and Kalka Prasad**
Explanation: Kalka Prasad and Bindadin Maharaj were leading exponents.

Q497. Pandit Rajan–Sajan Mishra are known for which form of music?

(A) Qawwali
(B) Dhrupad
(C) Carnatic
(D) Khayal (Banaras gharana)

✓ **Answer: (D) Khayal (Banaras gharana)**
Explanation: The Mishra brothers of Varanasi are Khayal vocalists.

Q498. Pandit Chhannulal Mishra, a Banaras gharana vocalist, is known for?

(A) Sitar
(B) Thumri and Khayal
(C) Tabla
(D) Shehnai

✓ **Answer: (B) Thumri and Khayal**
Explanation: Chhannulal Mishra is a Hindustani vocalist and Padma Vibhushan awardee.

Q499. Pt. Kishan Maharaj, a tabla maestro of Varanasi, received the Padma Vibhushan in?

(A) 1975
(B) 1990
(C) 2015
(D) 2002

✓ **Answer: (D) 2002**
Explanation: Kishan Maharaj got the Padma Vibhushan in 2002.

Q500. Ustad Bismillah Khan played the shehnai at which historic occasion in 1947?

(A) Republic Day parade
(B) Constituent Assembly session
(C) Partition prayer meeting
(D) Independence Day at Red Fort

✓ **Answer: (D) Independence Day at Red Fort**
Explanation: He played at the Red Fort on 15 August 1947.

Q501. Begum Akhtar was born in 1914 at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Bhadarsa (Faizabad)
(C) Agra
(D) Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (B) Bhadarsa (Faizabad)**
Explanation: Begum Akhtar was born in Faizabad (now Ayodhya).

Q502. Music director Naushad Ali, awarded the Dadasaheb Phalke Award, was born in?

(A) Agra
(B) Varanasi
(C) Meerut
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (D) Lucknow**
Explanation: Naushad was born in Lucknow in 1919.

Q503. Thumri developed in which court during the 19th century?

(A) Mysore
(B) Jaipur
(C) Gwalior
(D) Awadh (Lucknow)

✓ **Answer: (D) Awadh (Lucknow)**
Explanation: Thumri flourished at the Lucknow court of Wajid Ali Shah.

Q504. Which school of painting flourished in Lucknow and Faizabad during Nawabi rule?

(A) Pahari school
(B) Kangra school
(C) Awadh school
(D) Mysore school

✓ **Answer: (C) Awadh school**
Explanation: The Awadh school developed under the Nawabs.

Q505. Chinhat is known for?

(A) Brass
(B) Pottery
(C) Locks
(D) Silk

✓ **Answer: (B) Pottery**
Explanation: Chinhat in Lucknow is famous for glazed pottery.

Q506. Which Varanasi craft received a GI tag in 2015?

(A) Zardozi of Agra
(B) Pashmina
(C) Gulabi Meenakari
(D) Chikankari

✓ **Answer: (C) Gulabi Meenakari**
Explanation: Varanasi's Gulabi Meenakari, glass beads and wooden toys got GI tags.

Q507. Kannauj Attar received a GI tag in?

(A) 2003
(B) 2009
(C) 2014
(D) 2020

✓ **Answer: (C) 2014**
Explanation: Kannauj Perfume (Attar) received its GI tag in 2014.

Q508. Sarnath Museum is notable because it is?

(A) A naval museum
(B) A cave museum
(C) India's largest museum
(D) India's first site museum

✓ **Answer: (D) India's first site museum**
Explanation: It was established in 1910 as India's first site museum.

Q509. Bharat Kala Bhavan at BHU was founded in?

(A) 1857
(B) 1920
(C) 1947
(D) 1990

✓ **Answer: (B) 1920**
Explanation: Rai Krishnadasa founded it in 1920.

Q510. Sankat Mochan Sangeet Samaroh is held annually at?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (A) Varanasi**
Explanation: The music festival is held at the Sankat Mochan temple in Varanasi.

Q511. Dhrupad Mela is held every year at?

(A) Prayagraj Sangam
(B) Dashashwamedh Ghat
(C) Mathura
(D) Tulsi Ghat, Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (D) Tulsi Ghat, Varanasi**
Explanation: The Dhrupad Mela is held at Tulsi Ghat.

Q512. Nati Imli Bharat Milap is a famous Ramlila event at?

(A) Agra
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Varanasi**
Explanation: The Nati Imli Bharat Milap takes place in Varanasi.

Q513. Lucknow Mahotsav is celebrated in which season?

(A) Summer
(B) Monsoon
(C) Spring
(D) Winter (Nov–Dec)

✓ **Answer: (D) Winter (Nov–Dec)**
Explanation: Lucknow Mahotsav is held in winter.

Q514. Gorakhpur Mahotsav is held in which month?

(A) October
(B) April
(C) January
(D) July

✓ **Answer: (C) January**
Explanation: Gorakhpur Mahotsav is held in January.

Q515. Which poet from Tikwapur (Kanpur) wrote 'Shivrajbhushan'?

(A) Dev
(B) Keshav
(C) Bhushan
(D) Bihari

✓ **Answer: (C) Bhushan**
Explanation: Bhushan was the court poet of Shivaji and Chhatrasal.

Q516. Who wrote the poem 'Jhansi ki Rani'?

(A) Mahadevi Verma
(B) Sumitranandan Pant
(C) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan
(D) Maithili Sharan Gupt

✓ **Answer: (C) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan**
Explanation: Subhadra Kumari Chauhan, born at Nihalpur, Prayagraj, wrote it.

Q517. Shivmangal Singh 'Suman', a Hindi poet, was from?

(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Meerut
(D) Unnao

✓ **Answer: (D) Unnao**
Explanation: Suman was born in Jhagarpur, Unnao.

Q518. Dushyant Kumar, famous for 'Saaye Mein Dhoop', was from?

(A) Agra
(B) Bijnor
(C) Meerut
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Bijnor**
Explanation: Dushyant Kumar was born in Rajpur Navada, Bijnor.

Q519. Acharya Ramchandra Shukla, a Hindi critic, was from?

(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Basti (Agauna)
(D) Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Basti (Agauna)**
Explanation: He was born in Agauna village of Basti.

Q520. Acharya Ramchandra Shukla wrote the history of?

(A) Awadh
(B) Indian art
(C) Hindi literature
(D) The Mughals

✓ **Answer: (C) Hindi literature**
Explanation: His 'Hindi Sahitya ka Itihas' is a standard work.

Q521. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, author of 'Banabhatta ki Atmakatha', was from?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Ballia
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (C) Ballia**
Explanation: Hazari Prasad Dwivedi was born in Dubey Chhapra, Ballia.

Q522. Namvar Singh, a Hindi critic, was from?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Meerut
(C) Agra
(D) Chandauli

✓ **Answer: (D) Chandauli**
Explanation: Namvar Singh was born at Jiyanpur in Chandauli.

Q523. Kashinath Singh wrote the novel 'Kashi ka Assi' set in?

(A) Agra
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Prayagraj

✓ **Answer: (B) Varanasi**
Explanation: Kashi ka Assi is based in Varanasi's Assi Ghat locality.

UP Tourism & Heritage Sites

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Q524. How many UNESCO World Heritage Sites (cultural) are in Uttar Pradesh?

(A) Four
(B) Two
(C) Five
(D) Three

✓ **Answer: (D) Three**
Explanation: UP has the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri.

Q525. Which of these is a UNESCO World Heritage Site in UP?

(A) Kushinagar
(B) Sarnath
(C) Fatehpur Sikri
(D) Bara Imambara

✓ **Answer: (C) Fatehpur Sikri**
Explanation: Fatehpur Sikri was inscribed in 1986.

Q526. The Taj Mahal was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in?

(A) 1986
(B) 1983
(C) 1992
(D) 2000

✓ **Answer: (B) 1983**
Explanation: The Taj Mahal and Agra Fort were inscribed in 1983.

Q527. Agra Fort was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in?

(A) 2004
(B) 1986
(C) 1983
(D) 1978

✓ **Answer: (C) 1983**
Explanation: Agra Fort was inscribed in 1983 along with the Taj Mahal.

Q528. The Taj Mahal is located on the bank of which river?

(A) Gomti
(B) Ghaghra
(C) Yamuna
(D) Ganga

✓ **Answer: (C) Yamuna**
Explanation: The Taj Mahal stands on the right bank of the Yamuna at Agra.

Q529. The Taj Mahal is made primarily of which marble, brought from?

(A) Jabalpur
(B) Jaipur
(C) Kota
(D) Makrana, Rajasthan

✓ **Answer: (D) Makrana, Rajasthan**
Explanation: White marble was brought from Makrana in Rajasthan.

Q530. Agra is also known for which tomb built by Jahangir's queen?

(A) Jamali Kamali
(B) Safdarjung
(C) Humayun's Tomb
(D) Itimad-ud-Daulah

✓ **Answer: (D) Itimad-ud-Daulah**
Explanation: Nur Jahan built Itimad-ud-Daulah's tomb.

Q531. Akbar's mausoleum at Sikandra was completed by?

(A) Humayun
(B) Aurangzeb
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Jahangir

✓ **Answer: (D) Jahangir**
Explanation: Jahangir completed Akbar's tomb at Sikandra in 1613.

Q532. Keetham Lake, near Agra, is also known as?

(A) Naini
(B) Sur Sarovar
(C) Dal
(D) Chilika

✓ **Answer: (B) Sur Sarovar**
Explanation: Keetham Lake is Sur Sarovar, with a bird sanctuary.

Q533. Panch Mahal is located in?

(A) Jhansi
(B) Fatehpur Sikri
(C) Agra Fort
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Fatehpur Sikri**
Explanation: Panch Mahal is a five-storey structure at Fatehpur Sikri.

Q534. Which place in UP is the birthplace of Lord Krishna?

(A) Mathura
(B) Gokul
(C) Vrindavan
(D) Barsana

✓ **Answer: (A) Mathura**
Explanation: Mathura is Krishna's birthplace.

Q535. Prem Mandir, a famous temple in Vrindavan, was established by?

(A) Jagadguru Kripalu Maharaj
(B) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
(C) Swami Prabhupada
(D) Vallabhacharya

✓ **Answer: (A) Jagadguru Kripalu Maharaj**
Explanation: Kripalu Maharaj built Prem Mandir (inaugurated 2012).

Q536. ISKCON's temple in Vrindavan is named?

(A) Prem Mandir
(B) Radha Raman
(C) Banke Bihari
(D) Krishna Balaram Mandir

✓ **Answer: (D) Krishna Balaram Mandir**
Explanation: ISKCON's Krishna Balaram Mandir is in Vrindavan.

Q537. Banke Bihari Temple is located in?

(A) Gokul
(B) Vrindavan
(C) Govardhan
(D) Barsana

✓ **Answer: (B) Vrindavan**
Explanation: Banke Bihari Temple is in Vrindavan, Mathura district.

Q538. Barsana is famous as the birthplace of?

(A) Radha
(B) Sita
(C) Meera
(D) Draupadi

✓ **Answer: (A) Radha**
Explanation: Barsana is the hometown of Radha.

Q539. Govardhan Hill (Giriraj) is in which district?

(A) Mathura
(B) Aligarh
(C) Hathras
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (A) Mathura**
Explanation: Govardhan hill is in Mathura district.

Q540. Which ghat in Mathura is considered holy where Krishna rested after killing Kansa?

(A) Kesi Ghat
(B) Vishram Ghat
(C) Assi Ghat
(D) Dwarkadhish Ghat

✓ **Answer: (B) Vishram Ghat**
Explanation: Vishram Ghat is the main ghat on the Yamuna at Mathura.

Q541. Gokul is famous for the childhood of?

(A) Lord Buddha
(B) Lord Krishna
(C) Lord Shiva
(D) Lord Rama

✓ **Answer: (B) Lord Krishna**
Explanation: Krishna spent childhood in Gokul.

Q542. The Kashi Vishwanath Dham Corridor was inaugurated by PM Modi on?

(A) 8 March 2019
(B) 13 December 2021
(C) 5 August 2020
(D) 22 January 2024

✓ **Answer: (B) 13 December 2021**
Explanation: The Kashi Vishwanath Corridor project was inaugurated on 13 December 2021.

Q543. Ramnagar Fort in Varanasi is the residence of?

(A) Rani of Jhansi
(B) Kashi Naresh
(C) Nawab of Awadh
(D) Raja of Rampur

✓ **Answer: (B) Kashi Naresh**
Explanation: Ramnagar Fort is the seat of the Maharaja of Banaras.

Q544. Ramnagar Fort was built by?

(A) Akbar
(B) Raja Balwant Singh
(C) Raja Chait Singh
(D) Jai Singh

✓ **Answer: (B) Raja Balwant Singh**
Explanation: Raja Balwant Singh built it in the 18th century.

Q545. Which Varanasi ghat is the most famous for Ganga Aarti?

(A) Kedar
(B) Dashashwamedh
(C) Panchganga
(D) Assi

✓ **Answer: (B) Dashashwamedh**
Explanation: Dashashwamedh Ghat is famed for the evening aarti.

Q546. Which holy site near Varanasi is Buddha's first sermon place?

(A) Lumbini
(B) Kapilvastu
(C) Sarnath
(D) Bodh Gaya

✓ **Answer: (C) Sarnath**
Explanation: Sarnath is the site of the Dharmachakra Pravartana.

Q547. Mulagandha Kuti Vihar is at?

(A) Kushinagar
(B) Sankisa
(C) Sarnath
(D) Shravasti

✓ **Answer: (C) Sarnath**
Explanation: Mulagandha Kuti Vihar is a modern Buddhist temple at Sarnath.

Q548. Which Buddhist site in UP has the Mahaparinirvana Temple?

(A) Sankisa
(B) Sarnath
(C) Shravasti
(D) Kushinagar

✓ **Answer: (D) Kushinagar**
Explanation: The Mahaparinirvana temple has a reclining Buddha statue.

Q549. Ramabhar Stupa, believed to be the cremation site of Buddha, is at?

(A) Shravasti
(B) Kushinagar
(C) Kaushambi
(D) Sarnath

✓ **Answer: (B) Kushinagar**
Explanation: Ramabhar Stupa marks Buddha's cremation site at Kushinagar.

Q550. Kushinagar International Airport was inaugurated in?

(A) March 2019
(B) October 2021
(C) December 2023
(D) January 2024

✓ **Answer: (B) October 2021**
Explanation: It was inaugurated on 20 October 2021.

Q551. Maharishi Valmiki International Airport is in which city?

(A) Gorakhpur **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Ayodhya **(D)** Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (C) Ayodhya**
Explanation: It was inaugurated in December 2023 at Ayodhya.

Q552. Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport is in?

(A) Agra **(B)** Meerut
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (D) Lucknow**
Explanation: Lucknow's airport is named after Chaudhary Charan Singh.

Q553. Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport is in?

(A) Gorakhpur **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Varanasi**
Explanation: Varanasi's airport is named after Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Q554. The Ram Mandir Bhoomi Pujan at Ayodhya was done on?

(A) 22 January 2024 **(B)** 6 December 1992
(C) 9 November 2019 **(D)** 5 August 2020

✓ **Answer: (D) 5 August 2020**
Explanation: The Bhoomi Pujan was performed by PM Modi on 5 August 2020.

Q555. The Supreme Court verdict in the Ayodhya case was delivered on?

(A) 5 August 2020 **(B)** 9 November 2019
(C) 6 December 1992 **(D)** 30 September 2010

✓ **Answer: (B) 9 November 2019**
Explanation: The Supreme Court's verdict came on 9 November 2019.

Q556. Hanuman Garhi is located in?

(A) Mathura **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Chitrakoot **(D)** Ayodhya

✓ **Answer: (D) Ayodhya**
Explanation: Hanuman Garhi is a famous temple in Ayodhya.

Q557. Kanak Bhawan, a famed temple, is in?

(A) Mathura **(B)** Ayodhya
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Ayodhya**
Explanation: Kanak Bhawan is associated with Sita and Rama in Ayodhya.

Q558. Which river flows past Ayodhya?

(A) Saryu (Ghaghra) **(B)** Yamuna
(C) Gomti **(D)** Rapti

✓ **Answer: (A) Saryu (Ghaghra)**
Explanation: The Saryu flows past Ayodhya.

Q559. Nageshwarnath Temple is in?

(A) Varanasi **(B)** Ayodhya
(C) Mathura **(D)** Prayagraj

✓ **Answer: (B) Ayodhya**
Explanation: Nageshwarnath is an ancient Shiva temple at Ayodhya.

Q560. Triveni Sangam at Prayagraj is the confluence of Ganga, Yamuna and?

(A) Gomti **(B)** Saraswati (mythical)
(C) Ghaghra **(D)** Son

✓ **Answer: (B) Saraswati (mythical)**
Explanation: The Sangam is the meeting of Ganga, Yamuna and the mythical Saraswati.

Q561. Khusro Bagh, with tombs of Jahangir's family, is in?

(A) Agra **(B)** Prayagraj
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (B) Prayagraj**
Explanation: Khusro Bagh is in Prayagraj.

Q562. Which tomb at Khusro Bagh houses Jahangir's son Khusrau?

(A) Sultan Nithar's tomb **(B)** Taj's tomb
(C) Khusrau Mirza's tomb **(D)** Shah Begum's tomb only

✓ **Answer: (C) Khusrau Mirza's tomb**
Explanation: Khusro Bagh has tombs of Khusrau, Shah Begum and Nithar Begum.

Q563. The Bada Hanuman Temple in Prayagraj has an idol in which posture?

(A) Standing **(B)** Sitting
(C) Flying **(D)** Reclining

✓ **Answer: (D) Reclining**
Explanation: The idol is in a reclining posture.

Q564. Bara Imambara is located in?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Jaunpur
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: Bara Imambara is in Lucknow.

Q565. The Residency (a ruined 1857 site) is in?

(A) Meerut
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: The British Residency is in Lucknow.

Q566. Janeshwar Mishra Park in Lucknow is known as?

(A) A zoo
(B) A bird sanctuary
(C) A water park
(D) One of Asia's largest parks

✓ **Answer: (D) One of Asia's largest parks**
Explanation: It is among the largest parks in Asia, called 'Chhote Lohia'.

Q567. Ambedkar Memorial Park (Samajik Parivartan Sthal) is located in?

(A) Noida
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: Ambedkar Memorial Park is on the Gomti in Lucknow.

Q568. Which Lucknow zoo was established in 1921?

(A) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah Zoological Garden
(B) Kukrail
(C) Banda
(D) Etawah

✓ **Answer: (A) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah Zoological Garden**
Explanation: The Lucknow Zoo was established in 1921 as the Prince of Wales Zoological Garden.

Q569. Kukrail Reserve Forest in Lucknow is known for?

(A) Elephants
(B) Crocodile rehabilitation
(C) Rhinos
(D) Tiger breeding

✓ **Answer: (B) Crocodile rehabilitation**
Explanation: Kukrail has a gharial and crocodile rehabilitation centre.

Q570. Gita Press, a famous publishing house, is in?

(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: Gita Press was founded in 1923 at Gorakhpur.

Q571. Gita Press was awarded the Gandhi Peace Prize in?

(A) 2021 (announced 2023)
(B) 1995
(C) 2005
(D) 2015

✓ **Answer: (A) 2021 (announced 2023)**
Explanation: The 2021 Gandhi Peace Prize was awarded to Gita Press, Gorakhpur.

Q572. Gorakhnath Temple is in?

(A) Mathura
(B) Allahabad
(C) Varanasi
(D) Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (D) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: The Gorakhnath Math is in Gorakhpur.

Q573. Ramgarh Tal, a large lake, is in?

(A) Meerut
(B) Lucknow
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Allahabad

✓ **Answer: (C) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: Ramgarh Tal is a large lake in Gorakhpur.

Q574. Dudhwa National Park is located in which district?

(A) Pilibhit
(B) Sitapur
(C) Bahraich
(D) Lakhimpur Kheri

✓ **Answer: (D) Lakhimpur Kheri**
Explanation: Dudhwa is in Lakhimpur Kheri on the Indo-Nepal border.

Q575. Dudhwa is famous for which animal?

(A) Asiatic lion
(B) One-horned rhino only
(C) Barasingha (swamp deer)
(D) Snow leopard

✓ **Answer: (C) Barasingha (swamp deer)**
Explanation: Dudhwa's grasslands hold the swamp deer.

Q576. Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is in which district?

(A) Lakhimpur Kheri
(B) Gonda
(C) Pilibhit
(D) Bahraich

✓ **Answer: (D) Bahraich**
Explanation: Katarniaghat is in Bahraich on the Girwa river.

Q577. Which river passes through Katarniaghat and is home to the gharial?

(A) Yamuna
(B) Girwa
(C) Betwa
(D) Ganga

✓ **Answer: (B) Girwa**
Explanation: The Girwa (Ghaghra branch) flows through Katarniaghat.

Q578. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve was declared in?

(A) 2014
(B) 2000
(C) 2020
(D) 1987

✓ **Answer: (A) 2014**
Explanation: Pilibhit was notified as a tiger reserve in 2014.

Q579. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve is the origin of which river?

(A) Yamuna **(B)** Ghaghra
(C) Ganga **(D)** Gomti

✓ **Answer: (D) Gomti**
Explanation: The Gomti rises at Gomat Taal near Madho Tanda in Pilibhit.

Q580. Amangarh Tiger Reserve is in which district?

(A) Moradabad **(B)** Pilibhit
(C) Bijnor **(D)** Lakhimpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Bijnor**
Explanation: Amangarh in Bijnor is a buffer of Corbett Tiger Reserve.

Q581. Ranipur Tiger Reserve is in which district?

(A) Mahoba **(B)** Banda
(C) Jhansi **(D)** Chitrakoot

✓ **Answer: (D) Chitrakoot**
Explanation: Ranipur is in Chitrakoot (Bundelkhand).

Q582. National Chambal Sanctuary is meant to protect?

(A) Rhino **(B)** Barasingha
(C) Gharial **(D)** Elephant

✓ **Answer: (C) Gharial**
Explanation: Chambal Sanctuary protects the gharial, river dolphin and turtles.

Q583. Chambal river flows through UP districts including?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Agra and Etawah **(D)** Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Agra and Etawah**
Explanation: The Chambal touches Etawah, Agra and Auraiya in UP.

Q584. Bakhira Bird Sanctuary in Sant Kabir Nagar is notable for being?

(A) Largest reservoir **(B)** Asia's largest natural flood-plain wetland
(C) Largest forest **(D)** Largest zoo

✓ **Answer: (B) Asia's largest natural flood-plain wetland**
Explanation: Bakhira is among Asia's largest natural flood-plain wetlands.

Q585. Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary is located in?

(A) Sitapur **(B)** Hardoi
(C) Unnao **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Unnao**
Explanation: Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary is in Unnao.

Q586. Okhla Bird Sanctuary is in?

(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Varanasi
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida)

✓ **Answer: (D) Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida)**
Explanation: Okhla Bird Sanctuary is at Noida on the Yamuna.

Q587. Sarnath Deer Park is also called?

(A) Jetavana
(B) Mahavan
(C) Isipatana
(D) Lumbini

✓ **Answer: (C) Isipatana**
Explanation: Sarnath's ancient name was Isipatana.

Q588. Which wildlife sanctuary in Chandauli district is known for its waterfalls?

(A) Katarniaghat
(B) Chandra Prabha
(C) Sandi
(D) Samaspur

✓ **Answer: (B) Chandra Prabha**
Explanation: Chandra Prabha WLS in Chandauli has waterfalls like Rajdari and Devdari.

Q589. Rajdari and Devdari waterfalls are located in?

(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Banda
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Chandauli

✓ **Answer: (D) Chandauli**
Explanation: Rajdari and Devdari are in Chandauli.

Q590. Wyndham Falls is located in?

(A) Chandauli
(B) Jhansi
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Sonbhadra

✓ **Answer: (C) Mirzapur**
Explanation: Wyndham Falls is in Mirzapur district.

Q591. Vindhyachal Devi Temple, a Shakti Peeth, is in?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Mathura

✓ **Answer: (C) Mirzapur**
Explanation: The Vindhyavasini temple is at Vindhyachal, Mirzapur.

Q592. Salkhan Fossil Park is in which district?

(A) Chandauli
(B) Banda
(C) Sonbhadra
(D) Mirzapur

✓ **Answer: (C) Sonbhadra**
Explanation: Salkhan Fossil Park in Sonbhadra has ancient stromatolite fossils.

Q593. The Salkhan Fossil Park contains fossils that are around how old?

(A) About 5 million years
(B) About 10 thousand years
(C) About 100 years
(D) About 1.4 billion years

✓ **Answer: (D) About 1.4 billion years**
Explanation: Salkhan has stromatolite fossils of about 1.4 billion years.

Q594. Vijaygarh Fort is in?

(A) Jhansi
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Banda
(D) Mirzapur

✓ **Answer: (B) Sonbhadra**
Explanation: Vijaygarh Fort is in Sonbhadra district.

Q595. Kalinjar Fort is in which district?

(A) Mahoba
(B) Lalitpur
(C) Banda
(D) Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (C) Banda**
Explanation: Kalinjar Fort is in Banda.

Q596. Jhansi Fort was built by?

(A) Raja Bir Singh Deo
(B) Shivaji
(C) Chhatrasal
(D) Rani Lakshmibai

✓ **Answer: (A) Raja Bir Singh Deo**
Explanation: Raja Bir Singh Deo of Orchha built it in 1613.

Q597. Deogarh in Lalitpur is known for?

(A) Dashavatara Temple
(B) Imambara
(C) Ramabhar Stupa
(D) Taj

✓ **Answer: (A) Dashavatara Temple**
Explanation: Deogarh has the Gupta-era Dashavatara temple.

Q598. Chitrakoot's Kamadgiri hill is associated with?

(A) Buddha
(B) Lord Rama
(C) Lord Krishna
(D) Mahavira

✓ **Answer: (B) Lord Rama**
Explanation: Kamadgiri is linked with Rama's exile.

Q599. Naimisharanya (Neemsar) is in?

(A) Hardoi
(B) Sitapur
(C) Kheri
(D) Unnao

✓ **Answer: (B) Sitapur**
Explanation: Naimisharanya is in Sitapur.

Q600. Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary is in?

(A) Saharanpur **(B)** Meerut
(C) Muzaffarnagar **(D)** Bijnor

✓ **Answer: (B) Meerut**
Explanation: Hastinapur WLS is in Meerut district.

Q601. Barnawa in Baghpat is linked with which Mahabharata event?

(A) Lakshagriha **(B)** Rajasuya
(C) Draupadi swayamvara **(D)** Kurukshetra war

✓ **Answer: (A) Lakshagriha**
Explanation: Barnawa is associated with the Lakshagriha incident.

Q602. Garhmukteshwar, famous for a Ganga fair, is in?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Hapur
(C) Moradabad **(D)** Bulandshahr

✓ **Answer: (B) Hapur**
Explanation: Garhmukteshwar is in Hapur district.

Q603. Shakumbhari Devi Temple is in?

(A) Shamli **(B)** Meerut
(C) Saharanpur **(D)** Muzaffarnagar

✓ **Answer: (C) Saharanpur**
Explanation: Shakumbhari Devi temple is in Saharanpur.

Q604. Shahi Bridge (Akbari Pul) at Jaunpur is on which river?

(A) Saryu **(B)** Gomti
(C) Ganga **(D)** Ghaghra

✓ **Answer: (B) Gomti**
Explanation: The Shahi Bridge crosses the Gomti at Jaunpur.

Q605. Atala Masjid is in?

(A) Jaunpur **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Agra **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Jaunpur**
Explanation: Atala Masjid is in Jaunpur.

Q606. Lord Cornwallis's tomb is in?

(A) Ghazipur **(B)** Mirzapur
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (A) Ghazipur**
Explanation: Cornwallis died at Ghazipur in 1805 and his tomb stands there.

Q607. Asia's largest opium factory is in?

(A) Ballia **(B)** Ghazipur
(C) Mirzapur **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (B) Ghazipur**
Explanation: The Government Opium and Alkaloid Works is in Ghazipur.

Q608. Etawah Lion Safari is in?

(A) Etawah **(B)** Agra
(C) Auraiya **(D)** Mainpuri

✓ **Answer: (A) Etawah**
Explanation: The Etawah Lion Safari opened in 2014.

Q609. Allen Forest Zoo is in?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Agra
(C) Gorakhpur **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (D) Kanpur**
Explanation: Allen Forest Zoo is in Kanpur.

Q610. Buddh International Circuit is in?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Greater Noida
(C) Meerut **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (B) Greater Noida**
Explanation: The Buddh International Circuit hosted the Indian Grand Prix from 2011 to 2013.

Q611. Which Buddhist site in UP is called Anand Bodhi Tree site?

(A) Sarnath **(B)** Shravasti
(C) Sankisa **(D)** Kushinagar

✓ **Answer: (B) Shravasti**
Explanation: Shravasti has the Anand Bodhi Tree in Jetavana.

Q612. Which Buddhist site is linked with Buddha's descent from the Trayastrimsa heaven?

(A) Sankisa **(B)** Sarnath
(C) Shravasti **(D)** Kushinagar

✓ **Answer: (A) Sankisa**
Explanation: Sankisa is associated with that miracle.

Q613. Which place is famous for the Alakhnath temple?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Bareilly
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Meerut

✓ **Answer: (B) Bareilly**
Explanation: Alakhnath temple is in Bareilly.

Q614. Dargah of Ala Hazrat is in?

(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Bareilly
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Bareilly**
Explanation: The Dargah of Ala Hazrat Ahmed Raza Khan is in Bareilly.

Q615. Kintoor village in Barabanki is linked to?

(A) Buddha
(B) Pandavas and Kunti
(C) Rama and Sita
(D) Akbar

✓ **Answer: (B) Pandavas and Kunti**
Explanation: Kintoor is linked with the Pandavas' exile and a Parijat tree.

Q616. Which city in UP is known as 'City of Taj'?

(A) Meerut
(B) Mathura
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Agra**
Explanation: Agra is the home of the Taj Mahal.

Q617. Tourist circuits promoted by UP include which?

(A) Buddhist Circuit
(B) Coastal Circuit
(C) Desert Circuit
(D) Seven Sisters Circuit

✓ **Answer: (A) Buddhist Circuit**
Explanation: The Buddhist Circuit covers Sarnath, Kushinagar and Shravasti.

Q618. Which of these is a part of the Ramayana Circuit in UP?

(A) Agra
(B) Meerut
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Aligarh

✓ **Answer: (C) Ayodhya**
Explanation: The Ramayana Circuit includes Ayodhya, Chitrakoot, Shringverpur and Naimisharanya.

Q619. The Braj tourism circuit includes?

(A) Mathura, Vrindavan, Gokul, Barsana
(B) Jhansi, Banda
(C) Lucknow, Kanpur
(D) Meerut, Hapur

✓ **Answer: (A) Mathura, Vrindavan, Gokul, Barsana**
Explanation: The Braj circuit covers Krishna-related places.

Q620. Mathura's 'Krishna Janmabhoomi' is also near which Katra?

(A) Keshav Dev Temple
(B) Radha Vallabh
(C) Dwarkadhish
(D) Rangnath

✓ **Answer: (A) Keshav Dev Temple**
Explanation: The Keshav Dev (Katra) complex marks Krishna's birthplace.

Q621. Which of these is NOT a bird sanctuary in UP?

(A) Samaspur **(B)** Nawabganj
(C) Saman **(D)** Corbett

✓ **Answer: (D) Corbett**
Explanation: Corbett National Park is in Uttarakhand, not UP.

Q622. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is in?

(A) Etawah **(B)** Hardoi
(C) Raebareli **(D)** Mainpuri

✓ **Answer: (C) Raebareli**
Explanation: Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is in Raebareli.

Q623. Saman Bird Sanctuary is in?

(A) Agra **(B)** Mainpuri
(C) Etawah **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Mainpuri**
Explanation: Saman is in Mainpuri.

Q624. Sandi Bird Sanctuary is in?

(A) Hardoi **(B)** Sitapur
(C) Kannauj **(D)** Unnao

✓ **Answer: (A) Hardoi**
Explanation: Sandi Bird Sanctuary is in Hardoi.

Q625. Lakh Bahosi Bird Sanctuary is in?

(A) Etah **(B)** Etawah
(C) Farrukhabad **(D)** Kannauj

✓ **Answer: (D) Kannauj**
Explanation: Lakh Bahosi is in Kannauj.

Q626. Chittu Pandey Bird Sanctuary at Surha Tal is in?

(A) Ballia **(B)** Gorakhpur
(C) Deoria **(D)** Mau

✓ **Answer: (A) Ballia**
Explanation: Surha Tal Bird Sanctuary is in Ballia.

Q627. Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary is in?

(A) Sitapur **(B)** Basti
(C) Gonda **(D)** Bahraich

✓ **Answer: (C) Gonda**
Explanation: Parvati Arga is in Gonda.

Q628. Sohagi Barwa Wildlife Sanctuary is in?

(A) Gorakhpur **(B)** Maharajganj
(C) Kheri **(D)** Bahraich

✓ **Answer: (B) Maharajganj**
Explanation: Sohagi Barwa is in Maharajganj.

Q629. Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary is in?

(A) Pilibhit **(B)** Lakhimpur Kheri
(C) Bahraich **(D)** Sitapur

✓ **Answer: (B) Lakhimpur Kheri**
Explanation: Kishanpur WLS is in Lakhimpur Kheri, part of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve.

Q630. Sohelwa Wildlife Sanctuary is in?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Banda
(C) Mirzapur **(D)** Shravasti and Balrampur

✓ **Answer: (D) Shravasti and Balrampur**
Explanation: Sohelwa lies across Shravasti and Balrampur.

Q631. Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary is in?

(A) Gonda **(B)** Hardoi
(C) Mirzapur and Sonbhadra **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Mirzapur and Sonbhadra**
Explanation: Kaimur WLS spans Mirzapur and Sonbhadra.

Q632. Turtle Sanctuary in UP is on the Ganga near?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Agra
(C) Meerut **(D)** Sarnath (Varanasi)

✓ **Answer: (D) Sarnath (Varanasi)**
Explanation: The Turtle Sanctuary is at Sarnath-Ramnagar stretch.

Q633. Mahakumbh 2025 in Prayagraj began on?

(A) 13 January 2025 **(B)** 26 February 2025
(C) 14 January 2026 **(D)** 1 January 2025

✓ **Answer: (A) 13 January 2025**
Explanation: Mahakumbh 2025 began on 13 January 2025 (Paush Purnima).

Q634. Mahakumbh 2025 concluded on?

(A) 26 February 2025 **(B)** 2 February 2025
(C) 14 March 2025 **(D)** 29 January 2025

✓ **Answer: (A) 26 February 2025**
Explanation: It ended on Maha Shivratri, 26 February 2025.

Q635. Mauni Amavasya Amrit Snan of Mahakumbh 2025 took place on?

(A) 13 January 2025 **(B)** 26 February 2025
(C) 3 February 2025 **(D)** 29 January 2025

✓ **Answer: (D) 29 January 2025**
Explanation: The Mauni Amavasya bath was on 29 January 2025.

Q636. Which is the largest tiger reserve in UP by area?

(A) Ranipur **(B)** Pilibhit
(C) Amangarh **(D)** Dudhwa

✓ **Answer: (D) Dudhwa**
Explanation: Dudhwa is UP's largest tiger reserve, covering over 1,000 sq km.

Q637. Which Gupta-period brick temple is near Kanpur?

(A) Deogarh **(B)** Bhitargaon
(C) Sarnath **(D)** Mahoba

✓ **Answer: (B) Bhitargaon**
Explanation: Bhitargaon in Kanpur Dehat is a Gupta brick temple.

Q638. Ahichchhatra, an ancient capital, lies in?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Agra
(C) Aligarh **(D)** Bareilly

✓ **Answer: (D) Bareilly**
Explanation: Ahichchhatra is in Bareilly's Aonla area.

Q639. Shahid Smarak is a monument in?

(A) Agra **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Meerut **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Meerut**
Explanation: Shaheed Smarak in Meerut commemorates 1857 martyrs.

Q640. Augharnath Temple (Kali Paltan Mandir) is in?

(A) Agra **(B)** Mathura
(C) Aligarh **(D)** Meerut

✓ **Answer: (D) Meerut**
Explanation: The Augharnath temple is linked with the 1857 sepoys.

Q641. Which Mughal fort of Prayagraj is on the Sangam?

(A) Prayagraj Fort **(B)** Jhansi Fort
(C) Kalinjar Fort **(D)** Chunar Fort

✓ **Answer: (A) Prayagraj Fort**
Explanation: Akbar's Prayagraj Fort is at the Sangam.

Q642. Chunar Fort stands on the bank of?

(A) Ghaghra **(B)** Yamuna
(C) Ganga **(D)** Gomti

✓ **Answer: (C) Ganga**
Explanation: Chunar Fort is on the Ganga.

Q643. Which site in UP has the 'Piprahwa Stupa'?

(A) Basti **(B)** Maharajganj
(C) Siddharthnagar **(D)** Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Siddharthnagar**
Explanation: The Piprahwa Stupa is in Siddharthnagar.

Q644. The Great Stupa of Piprahwa was discovered by?

(A) William Claxton Peppé **(B)** John Marshall
(C) Mortimer Wheeler **(D)** Alexander Cunningham

✓ **Answer: (A) William Claxton Peppé**
Explanation: W.C. Peppé discovered it in 1898.

Q645. Which Jain Tirthankara site in UP is associated with Parshvanath's birth?

(A) Agra **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Mathura

✓ **Answer: (C) Varanasi**
Explanation: Varanasi is the birthplace of Parshvanatha.

Q646. Which Kashi temple is famous as the 'Monkey Temple'?

(A) Durga Kund Temple **(B)** Kal Bhairav
(C) Sankat Mochan **(D)** Tulsi Manas

✓ **Answer: (A) Durga Kund Temple**
Explanation: Durga Temple (Durga Kund) is called the Monkey Temple.

Q647. Tulsi Manas Temple at Varanasi is famous because its walls have?

(A) Taj images **(B)** Verses of Ramcharitmanas
(C) Murals of Buddha **(D)** Quranic verses

✓ **Answer: (B) Verses of Ramcharitmanas**
Explanation: The walls are inscribed with Ramcharitmanas verses.

Q648. BHU's Vishwanath Temple was built by?

(A) Ahilyabai **(B)** Birla family
(C) Ambani family **(D)** Tata family

✓ **Answer: (B) Birla family**
Explanation: The BHU Vishwanath temple was built by the Birla family.

Q649. Which city is known as the 'Pilgrim capital' with Dashashwamedh and 84 ghats?

(A) Prayagraj
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Mathura
(D) Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (D) Varanasi**
Explanation: Varanasi has about 84 ghats along the Ganga.

Q650. The Taj Mahal remains closed to visitors on which day of the week?

(A) Sunday
(B) Friday
(C) Monday
(D) Saturday

✓ **Answer: (B) Friday**
Explanation: The Taj Mahal is closed on Fridays for general visitors.

Q651. Who described the Taj Mahal as 'a teardrop on the cheek of time'?

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Sir Edwin Arnold
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Rabindranath Tagore

✓ **Answer: (D) Rabindranath Tagore**
Explanation: The phrase is attributed to Rabindranath Tagore.

Q652. For how many years was the Fatehpur Sikri used as the Mughal capital?

(A) 100 years
(B) 50 years
(C) About 14 years (1571–1585)
(D) 3 years

✓ **Answer: (C) About 14 years (1571–1585)**
Explanation: Akbar used Fatehpur Sikri from 1571 to 1585.

Q653. Chini ka Rauza in Agra is known for?

(A) Glazed tile decoration
(B) Wooden carving
(C) Red sandstone only
(D) Gold gilding

✓ **Answer: (A) Glazed tile decoration**
Explanation: Chini ka Rauza is the tomb of Afzal Khan with glazed tile work.

Q654. Soami Bagh Samadhi, a marble monument, is in?

(A) Mathura
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra (Dayalbagh)
(D) Aligarh

✓ **Answer: (C) Agra (Dayalbagh)**
Explanation: Soami Bagh Samadhi is at Dayalbagh, Agra.

Q655. Hiran Minar is a tower at?

(A) Mathura
(B) Lucknow
(C) Fatehpur Sikri
(D) Agra Fort

✓ **Answer: (C) Fatehpur Sikri**
Explanation: Hiran Minar is a tower at Fatehpur Sikri.

Q656. Husainabad Clock Tower in Lucknow is known as?

(A) The smallest clock tower
(B) The only clock tower in UP
(C) The tallest clock tower in India
(D) The oldest clock tower

✓ **Answer: (C) The tallest clock tower in India**
Explanation: It is about 67 m tall and among India's tallest clock towers.

Q657. Kal Bhairav, the 'Kotwal of Kashi', is a temple in?

(A) Ayodhya
(B) Mathura
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (D) Varanasi**
Explanation: Kal Bhairav is considered Kashi's guardian deity.

Q658. Tulsi Ghat in Varanasi is named after?

(A) Tulsidas
(B) Kabir
(C) Ravidas
(D) Surdas

✓ **Answer: (A) Tulsidas**
Explanation: Tulsi Ghat is associated with the saint Tulsidas.

Q659. Kushinagar's Wat Thai Temple was built by?

(A) Mughals
(B) Chinese emperors
(C) Thai Buddhists
(D) Japanese devotees

✓ **Answer: (C) Thai Buddhists**
Explanation: Wat Thai Kushinagar Chaloemraja is a Thai temple.

Q660. Mathakuar Shrine at Kushinagar enshrines?

(A) Shiva
(B) Mahavira
(C) Rama
(D) A Buddha statue in the Bhumisparsha mudra

✓ **Answer: (D) A Buddha statue in the Bhumisparsha mudra**
Explanation: The Mathakuar shrine houses a Buddha statue of the Pala period.

Q661. Gokarannath temple is in which UP district?

(A) Meerut
(B) Bareilly
(C) Agra
(D) Lakhimpur Kheri

✓ **Answer: (D) Lakhimpur Kheri**
Explanation: Gokarannath Shiv temple is known as 'Chhoti Kashi'.

Q662. Devipatan Shaktipeeth (Pateshwari Devi) is in?

(A) Bahraich
(B) Gonda
(C) Balrampur
(D) Basti

✓ **Answer: (C) Balrampur**
Explanation: The Devipatan temple is at Tulsipur, Balrampur.

Q663. Vindham Falls is located in?

(A) Lalitpur
(B) Banda
(C) Jhansi
(D) Mirzapur

✓ **Answer: (D) Mirzapur**
Explanation: Vindham Falls is near Mirzapur.

Q664. Lakhaniya Dari is a waterfall in?

(A) Banda
(B) Meerut
(C) Chandauli
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Chandauli**
Explanation: Lakhaniya Dari is a waterfall in Chandauli.

Q665. Rahila Sagar Sun Temple is in?

(A) Lalitpur
(B) Jhansi
(C) Banda
(D) Mahoba

✓ **Answer: (D) Mahoba**
Explanation: The Chandela-period Sun Temple at Rahila Sagar is in Mahoba.

Q666. Bhuragarh Fort is in which district?

(A) Banda
(B) Lalitpur
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (A) Banda**
Explanation: Bhuragarh Fort in Banda was a 1857 revolt site.

Q667. Kanpur Memorial Church is also known as?

(A) All Saints Church
(B) All Souls' Church
(C) St. Paul's Church
(D) Christ Church

✓ **Answer: (B) All Souls' Church**
Explanation: The Kanpur Memorial Church is All Souls' Church.

Q668. JK Temple in Kanpur is dedicated to?

(A) Hanuman
(B) Ram
(C) Radha–Krishna (Laxminarayan)
(D) Shiva

✓ **Answer: (C) Radha–Krishna (Laxminarayan)**
Explanation: JK Temple is a Radha–Krishna temple built by the JK Trust.

Q669. Ganga Barrage at Kanpur is also called?

(A) Madhya Ganga Barrage
(B) Narora Barrage
(C) Kanpur Barrage (Bithoor)
(D) Bhimgauda Barrage

✓ **Answer: (C) Kanpur Barrage (Bithoor)**
Explanation: The Ganga Barrage is near Kanpur.

Q670. Indira Gandhi Planetarium is in which city?

(A) Meerut
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: The Indira Gandhi Planetarium is at Lucknow.

Q671. Jawahar Planetarium is in which city?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra
(D) Prayagraj

✓ **Answer: (D) Prayagraj**
Explanation: Jawahar Planetarium is located at Prayagraj.

Q672. Anand Bhawan, now a museum, was donated to the nation by?

(A) Rajiv Gandhi
(B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Motilal Nehru

✓ **Answer: (B) Indira Gandhi**
Explanation: Indira Gandhi donated Anand Bhawan to the nation in 1970.

Q673. Which place in UP is called 'Chhoti Kashi' for temples?

(A) Etawah
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Aligarh
(D) Gola Gokarannath

✓ **Answer: (D) Gola Gokarannath**
Explanation: Gola Gokarannath is known as Chhoti Kashi.

Q674. Where is the Sidhnath ki Dari waterfall located?

(A) Mirzapur
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Banda

✓ **Answer: (A) Mirzapur**
Explanation: Sidhnath ki Dari is near Mirzapur.

Q675. Tanda Falls is in?

(A) Meerut
(B) Chandauli
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Mirzapur**
Explanation: Tanda Falls is a waterfall in Mirzapur.

Q676. Which UP town is famous for the dargah of Sufi saint Haji Waris Ali Shah?

(A) Deva
(B) Kakori
(C) Kannauj
(D) Malihabad

✓ **Answer: (A) Deva**
Explanation: Deva Sharif in Barabanki is his shrine.

Q677. The Treta Ke Thakur temple is in?

(A) Mathura
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (B) Ayodhya**
Explanation: Treta Ke Thakur is a temple in Ayodhya.

Q678. Mani Parvat is a hillock in?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Mathura
(D) Ayodhya

✓ **Answer: (D) Ayodhya**
Explanation: Mani Parvat is a mound at Ayodhya.

Q679. Nidhivan is a sacred grove in?

(A) Mathura city
(B) Barsana
(C) Vrindavan
(D) Gokul

✓ **Answer: (C) Vrindavan**
Explanation: Nidhivan is a sacred forest in Vrindavan.

Q680. Kusum Sarovar, a sandstone reservoir, is near?

(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Govardhan

✓ **Answer: (D) Govardhan**
Explanation: Kusum Sarovar is near Govardhan.

Q681. Brahmavart Ghat is a famous ghat at?

(A) Prayagraj
(B) Mathura
(C) Bithoor (Kanpur)
(D) Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (C) Bithoor (Kanpur)**
Explanation: Brahmavart Ghat is at Bithoor on the Ganga.

UP Geography – Physical Features, Climate, Soil, Forests, Wildlife & Minerals

206 questions • Q.682 – Q.887

Q682. In terms of area, Uttar Pradesh ranks which in India?

(A) Fifth
(B) Fourth
(C) First
(D) Second

✓ **Answer: (B) Fourth**
Explanation: UP is the fourth largest state by area after Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Q683. The total area of Uttar Pradesh is approximately?

(A) 3,42,239 sq km
(B) 2,40,928 sq km
(C) 2,94,000 sq km
(D) 1,96,024 sq km

✓ **Answer: (B) 2,40,928 sq km**
Explanation: UP covers 2,40,928 sq km, about 7.33% of India.

Q684. UP is the most populous state of India. Its population in Census 2011 was about?

(A) 9.1 crore
(B) 19.98 crore
(C) 24 crore
(D) 12.5 crore

✓ **Answer: (B) 19.98 crore**
Explanation: UP had 19,98,12,341 people, 16.5% of India's population.

Q685. The population density of UP in Census 2011 was?

(A) 829 per sq km
(B) 382 per sq km
(C) 551 per sq km
(D) 1,102 per sq km

✓ **Answer: (A) 829 per sq km**
Explanation: The density of UP was 829 persons per sq km.

Q686. Sex ratio of UP as per Census 2011 is?

(A) 940
(B) 880
(C) 1,000
(D) 912

✓ **Answer: (D) 912**
Explanation: UP's sex ratio was 912 females per 1,000 males.

Q687. Literacy rate of UP as per Census 2011 is?

(A) 82.9% **(B)** 74.04%
(C) 59.5% **(D)** 67.68%

✓ **Answer: (D) 67.68%**
Explanation: UP's literacy rate was 67.68%.

Q688. Female literacy in UP in Census 2011 was?

(A) 57.18% **(B)** 48.5%
(C) 65.46% **(D)** 70.2%

✓ **Answer: (A) 57.18%**
Explanation: Female literacy was 57.18% and male literacy 77.28%.

Q689. Which district of UP is the most populous?

(A) Kanpur Nagar **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj **(D)** Ghaziabad

✓ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj**
Explanation: Prayagraj (Allahabad) is the most populous district.

Q690. Which district has the lowest population in UP?

(A) Chitrakoot **(B)** Lalitpur
(C) Shravasti **(D)** Mahoba

✓ **Answer: (D) Mahoba**
Explanation: Mahoba is the least populous district.

Q691. Which district of UP has the highest literacy rate (Census 2011)?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Gautam Buddha Nagar
(C) Kanpur Nagar **(D)** Ghaziabad

✓ **Answer: (B) Gautam Buddha Nagar**
Explanation: Gautam Buddha Nagar had the highest literacy rate.

Q692. Which district has the lowest literacy rate in UP (Census 2011)?

(A) Budaun **(B)** Balrampur
(C) Shravasti **(D)** Bahraich

✓ **Answer: (C) Shravasti**
Explanation: Shravasti has the lowest literacy rate.

Q693. Which district has the highest population density in UP?

(A) Ghaziabad **(B)** Kanpur Nagar
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Ghaziabad**
Explanation: Ghaziabad is the most densely populated district.

Q694. Which district has the lowest population density in UP?

(A) Lalitpur
(B) Mahoba
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Sonbhadra

✓ **Answer: (D) Sonbhadra**
Explanation: Sonbhadra has the lowest density.

Q695. The largest district of UP by area is?

(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Sitapur
(C) Hardoi
(D) Lakhimpur Kheri

✓ **Answer: (D) Lakhimpur Kheri**
Explanation: Lakhimpur Kheri is the largest district by area.

Q696. How many districts are there in UP?

(A) 75
(B) 70
(C) 71
(D) 80

✓ **Answer: (A) 75**
Explanation: Uttar Pradesh has 75 districts.

Q697. How many administrative divisions (mandals) are there in UP?

(A) 20
(B) 15
(C) 18
(D) 17

✓ **Answer: (C) 18**
Explanation: UP has 18 divisions.

Q698. Which of the following is a division of UP?

(A) Bhopal
(B) Ujjain
(C) Devipatan
(D) Rewa

✓ **Answer: (C) Devipatan**
Explanation: Devipatan division comprises Gonda, Bahraich, Shravasti and Balrampur.

Q699. Which districts form Devipatan division?

(A) Banda, Chitrakoot
(B) Agra, Mathura
(C) Gonda, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur
(D) Meerut, Hapur

✓ **Answer: (C) Gonda, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur**
Explanation: Devipatan division has these four districts.

Q700. Which division has the headquarters at Chitrakoot Dham (Karwi)?

(A) Chitrakoot division
(B) Jhansi division
(C) Mirzapur division
(D) Basti division

✓ **Answer: (A) Chitrakoot division**
Explanation: Chitrakoot division includes Banda, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur and Mahoba.

Q701. Jhansi division has which districts?

(A) Meerut, Baghpat
(B) Agra, Mathura
(C) Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba
(D) Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur

✓ **Answer: (D) Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur**
Explanation: Jhansi division comprises Jhansi, Jalaun and Lalitpur.

Q702. Faizabad was renamed Ayodhya in?

(A) March 2022
(B) January 2020
(C) November 2018
(D) May 2017

✓ **Answer: (C) November 2018**
Explanation: The government renamed Faizabad district/division as Ayodhya in 2018.

Q703. Allahabad was renamed Prayagraj in?

(A) October 2018
(B) March 2012
(C) January 2020
(D) August 2015

✓ **Answer: (A) October 2018**
Explanation: The renaming took place in October 2018.

Q704. Mughalsarai Junction was renamed as?

(A) Ayodhya Junction
(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri Junction
(C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee Junction
(D) Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Junction

✓ **Answer: (D) Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Junction**
Explanation: It was renamed in 2018.

Q705. Which country lies to the north of UP?

(A) China only
(B) Bhutan
(C) Bangladesh
(D) Nepal

✓ **Answer: (D) Nepal**
Explanation: UP shares a border with Nepal in the north.

Q706. Which state does NOT share its border with UP?

(A) Punjab
(B) Jharkhand
(C) Haryana
(D) Bihar

✓ **Answer: (A) Punjab**
Explanation: UP borders Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Delhi.

Q707. Which of the following union territories borders UP?

(A) Chandigarh
(B) Delhi
(C) Puducherry
(D) Ladakh

✓ **Answer: (B) Delhi**
Explanation: Delhi shares a border with UP.

Q708. Which state is on the eastern border of UP?

(A) Rajasthan
(B) Uttarakhand
(C) Bihar
(D) Haryana

✓ **Answer: (C) Bihar**
Explanation: Bihar lies to the east and Jharkhand to the south-east.

Q709. Which state lies on the southern border of UP along with MP?

(A) Gujarat
(B) Chhattisgarh
(C) Bihar
(D) Odisha

✓ **Answer: (B) Chhattisgarh**
Explanation: Chhattisgarh touches UP in the south (Sonbhadra).

Q710. Which state shares the longest border with UP?

(A) Bihar
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Haryana
(D) Rajasthan

✓ **Answer: (B) Madhya Pradesh**
Explanation: MP shares the longest boundary with UP.

Q711. UP shares a border with Nepal through how many districts?

(A) 3
(B) 5
(C) 7
(D) 10

✓ **Answer: (C) 7**
Explanation: Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar and Maharajganj.

Q712. Which of the following is a border district with Nepal?

(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Maharajganj
(D) Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (C) Maharajganj**
Explanation: Maharajganj borders Nepal.

Q713. Which line of latitude does NOT pass through UP?

(A) Tropic of Cancer
(B) 26°N
(C) 25°N
(D) 28°N

✓ **Answer: (A) Tropic of Cancer**
Explanation: The Tropic of Cancer passes through other states, not UP.

Q714. The Indian Standard Time meridian (82°30'E) passes through which UP district?

(A) Jhansi
(B) Meerut
(C) Lucknow
(D) Mirzapur

✓ **Answer: (D) Mirzapur**
Explanation: The IST meridian passes near Mirzapur (and Prayagraj).

Q715. UP lies mainly in which physiographic region?

(A) Northern Plains **(B)** Deccan Plateau
(C) Himalayas **(D)** Peninsular Plateau

✓ **Answer: (A) Northern Plains**
Explanation: UP is mostly in the Indo-Gangetic plain.

Q716. Into how many natural regions is UP divided?

(A) Four **(B)** Two
(C) Five **(D)** Three

✓ **Answer: (D) Three**
Explanation: UP has Himalayan Terai, Gangetic Plain and Southern hills (Vindhya plateau).

Q717. The northern belt of UP along Nepal is called?

(A) Bundelkhand **(B)** Doab
(C) Terai **(D)** Bhabar

✓ **Answer: (C) Terai**
Explanation: The Terai region lies along the foothills.

Q718. Bhabar is a belt of?

(A) Black soil **(B)** Gravelly deposits at foothills
(C) Sandy desert **(D)** Coastal plain

✓ **Answer: (B) Gravelly deposits at foothills**
Explanation: Bhabar is a porous gravelly belt where streams disappear.

Q719. The land between Ganga and Yamuna is called?

(A) Terai **(B)** Bhur
(C) Doab **(D)** Khadar

✓ **Answer: (C) Doab**
Explanation: The Ganga–Yamuna Doab is a fertile region.

Q720. Bundelkhand region of UP has how many districts?

(A) 7 **(B)** 9
(C) 5 **(D)** 4

✓ **Answer: (A) 7**
Explanation: Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda and Chitrakoot.

Q721. Which of these is a Rohilkhand district?

(A) Bareilly **(B)** Banda
(C) Agra **(D)** Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (A) Bareilly**
Explanation: Bareilly, Moradabad, Rampur, Badaun, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur are in Rohilkhand.

Q722. Awadh region is centred around?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Agra
(C) Jhansi **(D)** Meerut

✓ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: Awadh centres on Lucknow and Ayodhya.

Q723. Purvanchal region includes?

(A) Meerut, Hapur **(B)** Agra, Mathura
(C) Jhansi, Lalitpur **(D)** Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Ballia

✓ **Answer: (D) Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Ballia**
Explanation: Eastern UP is Purvanchal.

Q724. The Ganga enters UP from Uttarakhand near?

(A) Bijnor **(B)** Saharanpur
(C) Agra **(D)** Meerut

✓ **Answer: (A) Bijnor**
Explanation: The Ganga enters UP in the Bijnor region.

Q725. The Ganga leaves UP through which district into Bihar?

(A) Deoria **(B)** Ghazipur
(C) Mirzapur **(D)** Ballia

✓ **Answer: (D) Ballia**
Explanation: The Ganga leaves UP at Ballia and enters Bihar.

Q726. The Yamuna enters UP in which district?

(A) Agra **(B)** Mathura
(C) Etawah **(D)** Saharanpur

✓ **Answer: (D) Saharanpur**
Explanation: The Yamuna enters UP in Saharanpur (and forms boundary with Haryana).

Q727. The Yamuna joins the Ganga at?

(A) Allahabad Fort only **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Prayagraj

✓ **Answer: (D) Prayagraj**
Explanation: The Yamuna meets the Ganga at Prayagraj (Sangam).

Q728. Which river rises from Gomat Taal in Pilibhit?

(A) Ramganga **(B)** Rapti
(C) Gomti **(D)** Sharda

✓ **Answer: (C) Gomti**
Explanation: The Gomti rises at Gomat Taal near Madho Tanda in Pilibhit.

Q729. The Gomti river joins the Ganga near?

(A) Ballia
(B) Allahabad
(C) Saidpur (Ghazipur)
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Saidpur (Ghazipur)**
Explanation: The Gomti joins the Ganga near Saidpur, Ghazipur (Kaithi).

Q730. Lucknow lies on the bank of which river?

(A) Gomti
(B) Ganga
(C) Ghaghra
(D) Yamuna

✓ **Answer: (A) Gomti**
Explanation: Lucknow lies on the Gomti.

Q731. Kanpur is located on the bank of?

(A) Yamuna
(B) Rapti
(C) Gomti
(D) Ganga

✓ **Answer: (D) Ganga**
Explanation: Kanpur is on the right bank of the Ganga.

Q732. Agra is located on the bank of?

(A) Yamuna
(B) Gomti
(C) Ganga
(D) Ghaghra

✓ **Answer: (A) Yamuna**
Explanation: Agra is on the Yamuna.

Q733. Gorakhpur is located on the bank of?

(A) Ganga
(B) Rapti
(C) Gomti
(D) Yamuna

✓ **Answer: (B) Rapti**
Explanation: Gorakhpur lies on the Rapti.

Q734. Ayodhya lies on the bank of?

(A) Yamuna
(B) Gomti
(C) Saryu (Ghaghra)
(D) Ganga

✓ **Answer: (C) Saryu (Ghaghra)**
Explanation: Ayodhya lies on the Saryu.

Q735. Varanasi lies between which two rivers (Varuna and Assi)?

(A) Varuna and Assi
(B) Yamuna and Ganga
(C) Gomti and Ganga
(D) Rapti and Ghaghra

✓ **Answer: (A) Varuna and Assi**
Explanation: Varanasi's name comes from Varuna and Assi.

Q736. Jaunpur lies on the bank of?

(A) Ganga **(B)** Yamuna
(C) Rapti **(D)** Gomti

✓ **Answer: (D) Gomti**
Explanation: Jaunpur is on the Gomti.

Q737. Moradabad lies on the bank of?

(A) Gomti **(B)** Ganga
(C) Yamuna **(D)** Ramganga

✓ **Answer: (D) Ramganga**
Explanation: Moradabad is on the Ramganga.

Q738. The Ramganga joins the Ganga near?

(A) Bijnor **(B)** Allahabad
(C) Kannauj **(D)** Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (C) Kannauj**
Explanation: The Ramganga joins the Ganga near Kannauj.

Q739. The Ramganga rises in which state?

(A) Nepal **(B)** Himachal Pradesh
(C) Bihar **(D)** Uttarakhand

✓ **Answer: (D) Uttarakhand**
Explanation: The Ramganga rises in the Garhwal Himalayas.

Q740. The Ghaghra (Karnali) enters UP from?

(A) Nepal **(B)** Uttarakhand
(C) Bihar **(D)** Haryana

✓ **Answer: (A) Nepal**
Explanation: The Ghaghra enters UP from Nepal in Bahraich.

Q741. The Sharda (Kali) river meets the Ghaghra near?

(A) Ballia **(B)** Gonda
(C) Ayodhya **(D)** Bahramghat

✓ **Answer: (D) Bahramghat**
Explanation: The Sharda joins the Ghaghra near Bahramghat (Bahraich–Sitapur).

Q742. The Rapti river joins the Ghaghra near?

(A) Barhaj (Deoria) **(B)** Gorakhpur
(C) Ballia **(D)** Basti

✓ **Answer: (A) Barhaj (Deoria)**
Explanation: The Rapti joins the Ghaghra near Barhaj in Deoria.

Q743. Which river joins the Yamuna at Hamirpur?

(A) Ken **(B)** Betwa
(C) Chambal **(D)** Sindh

✓ **Answer: (B) Betwa**
Explanation: The Betwa joins the Yamuna at Hamirpur.

Q744. Which river joins the Yamuna near Banda (Chilla)?

(A) Ken **(B)** Betwa
(C) Tons **(D)** Chambal

✓ **Answer: (A) Ken**
Explanation: The Ken joins the Yamuna near Chilla in Banda.

Q745. Which river joins the Yamuna near Etawah?

(A) Chambal **(B)** Gomti
(C) Betwa **(D)** Ken

✓ **Answer: (A) Chambal**
Explanation: The Chambal meets the Yamuna in Etawah district.

Q746. Which river rises from Saharanpur and joins the Yamuna near Noida?

(A) Hindon **(B)** Gomti
(C) Ramganga **(D)** Kali

✓ **Answer: (A) Hindon**
Explanation: The Hindon rises in Saharanpur and joins the Yamuna near Greater Noida.

Q747. The 'Kali (East) river' is a tributary of?

(A) Rapti **(B)** Yamuna
(C) Ghaghra **(D)** Ganga

✓ **Answer: (D) Ganga**
Explanation: The Kali (East) flows into the Ganga near Kannauj.

Q748. Rihand river, a tributary of the Son, has a dam in?

(A) Lalitpur **(B)** Sonbhadra
(C) Mirzapur **(D)** Banda

✓ **Answer: (B) Sonbhadra**
Explanation: Rihand Dam (Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar) is in Sonbhadra.

Q749. Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar is also known as?

(A) Obra **(B)** Rihand Reservoir
(C) Matatila **(D)** Lakhwar

✓ **Answer: (B) Rihand Reservoir**
Explanation: It is the Rihand Dam reservoir in Sonbhadra.

Q750. Matatila Dam is built on?

(A) Betwa
(B) Ken
(C) Yamuna
(D) Chambal

✓ **Answer: (A) Betwa**
Explanation: Matatila Dam is on the Betwa in Lalitpur.

Q751. Narora Barrage is built on the?

(A) Ramganga
(B) Gomti
(C) Ganga
(D) Yamuna

✓ **Answer: (C) Ganga**
Explanation: Narora Barrage is on the Ganga in Bulandshahr.

Q752. Narora is known for?

(A) Atomic power plant
(B) Brassware
(C) Carpet
(D) Sugar mill

✓ **Answer: (A) Atomic power plant**
Explanation: Narora Atomic Power Station is in Bulandshahr.

Q753. Which canal takes water from the Ganga at Haridwar to western UP?

(A) Sharda Canal
(B) Lower Ganga Canal
(C) Upper Ganga Canal
(D) Agra Canal

✓ **Answer: (C) Upper Ganga Canal**
Explanation: The Upper Ganga Canal begins at Haridwar.

Q754. The Lower Ganga Canal begins from?

(A) Prayagraj
(B) Narora
(C) Haridwar
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Narora**
Explanation: The Lower Ganga Canal starts at Narora.

Q755. Which dam on the Betwa is in Jhansi–Lalitpur region?

(A) Rajghat
(B) Rihand
(C) Obra
(D) Matatila

✓ **Answer: (A) Rajghat**
Explanation: Rajghat and Matatila are on the Betwa.

Q756. Obra Dam is located on?

(A) Ganga
(B) Betwa
(C) Ghaghra
(D) Son river

✓ **Answer: (D) Son river**
Explanation: Obra Dam is on the Son in Sonbhadra.

Q757. Which river is the cursed river said to be in UP and Bihar?

(A) Son **(B)** Gandak
(C) Ghaghra **(D)** Karmanasa

✓ **Answer: (D) Karmanasa**
Explanation: Karmanasa flows through UP and Bihar and is traditionally called cursed.

Q758. Gandak is also known as?

(A) Karnali **(B)** Sharda
(C) Narayani **(D)** Rapti

✓ **Answer: (C) Narayani**
Explanation: The Gandak is called Narayani.

Q759. Which river is called 'Sorrow of Gorakhpur'?

(A) Gomti **(B)** Ghaghra
(C) Gandak **(D)** Rapti

✓ **Answer: (D) Rapti**
Explanation: Rapti floods often hit Gorakhpur and nearby districts.

Q760. Which river is a tributary of the Gomti?

(A) Rapti **(B)** Sai
(C) Ghaghra **(D)** Ramganga

✓ **Answer: (B) Sai**
Explanation: The Sai is a tributary of the Gomti.

Q761. Which river flows through Bareilly?

(A) Gomti **(B)** Ramganga
(C) Chambal **(D)** Yamuna

✓ **Answer: (B) Ramganga**
Explanation: Bareilly is near the Ramganga.

Q762. Which UP river is among the most polluted?

(A) Hindon **(B)** Ken
(C) Betwa **(D)** Chambal

✓ **Answer: (A) Hindon**
Explanation: The Hindon is considered highly polluted.

Q763. Which river originates at Gangotri?

(A) Ganga (as Bhagirathi) **(B)** Yamuna
(C) Ramganga **(D)** Gomti

✓ **Answer: (A) Ganga (as Bhagirathi)**
Explanation: The Bhagirathi from Gangotri becomes the Ganga at Devprayag.

Q764. Which river originates at Yamunotri?

(A) Gomti **(B)** Yamuna
(C) Ganga **(D)** Ghaghra

✓ **Answer: (B) Yamuna**
Explanation: The Yamuna rises from Yamunotri glacier.

Q765. Which lake is known as one of the biggest natural lakes in UP, in Ballia?

(A) Keetham **(B)** Ramgarh Tal
(C) Bakhira **(D)** Surha Tal

✓ **Answer: (D) Surha Tal**
Explanation: Surha Tal in Ballia is a big lake.

Q766. Which lakes are in Mahoba?

(A) Naini, Bhimtal **(B)** Madan Sagar, Kirat Sagar, Vijay Sagar
(C) Chilika, Pulicat **(D)** Dal, Wular

✓ **Answer: (B) Madan Sagar, Kirat Sagar, Vijay Sagar**
Explanation: These are Chandela-period lakes in Mahoba.

Q767. Climate of UP is mostly?

(A) Desert **(B)** Alpine
(C) Tropical monsoon (subtropical) **(D)** Mediterranean

✓ **Answer: (C) Tropical monsoon (subtropical)**
Explanation: UP has a tropical monsoon type climate.

Q768. The hot dry wind in summer in UP is called?

(A) Chinook **(B)** Norwester
(C) Mango showers **(D)** Loo

✓ **Answer: (D) Loo**
Explanation: Loo blows during summer afternoons.

Q769. Which season in UP has maximum rainfall?

(A) Summer **(B)** Winter
(C) Monsoon (June–September) **(D)** Spring

✓ **Answer: (C) Monsoon (June–September)**
Explanation: UP gets most rain from the south-west monsoon.

Q770. In UP, rainfall generally decreases from?

(A) North to south only **(B)** East to west
(C) South to north only **(D)** West to east

✓ **Answer: (B) East to west**
Explanation: Rainfall decreases as one moves from east to west.

Q771. Winter rainfall in northern UP is mainly due to?

(A) Cyclones from Bay of Bengal only
(B) Loo
(C) Retreating monsoon
(D) Western disturbances

✓ **Answer: (D) Western disturbances**
Explanation: Western disturbances bring winter rain.

Q772. The coldest month in UP is?

(A) January
(B) December
(C) February
(D) March

✓ **Answer: (A) January**
Explanation: January is generally the coldest month.

Q773. Which month is the hottest in UP?

(A) May
(B) June
(C) March
(D) April

✓ **Answer: (A) May**
Explanation: May is usually the hottest.

Q774. Average annual rainfall of UP is about?

(A) 990 mm
(B) 400 mm
(C) 2,000 mm
(D) 150 mm

✓ **Answer: (A) 990 mm**
Explanation: UP's average rainfall is about 990 mm.

Q775. Which soil is most common in UP?

(A) Red
(B) Black
(C) Alluvial
(D) Laterite

✓ **Answer: (C) Alluvial**
Explanation: Alluvial soil covers the largest area of UP.

Q776. New alluvial soil in UP is called?

(A) Bhangar
(B) Usar
(C) Khadar
(D) Mar

✓ **Answer: (C) Khadar**
Explanation: Khadar is new alluvium, Bhangar old alluvium.

Q777. Old alluvial soil is called?

(A) Regur
(B) Bhur
(C) Bhangar
(D) Khadar

✓ **Answer: (C) Bhangar**
Explanation: Bhangar is older, less fertile alluvial soil.

Q778. Saline-alkaline soil in UP is called?

(A) Bhur **(B)** Usar
(C) Mar **(D)** Khadar

✓ **Answer: (B) Usar**
Explanation: Usar or Reh is saline-alkaline soil.

Q779. Sandy soil along river banks in UP is called?

(A) Kabar **(B)** Bhur
(C) Mar **(D)** Parua

✓ **Answer: (B) Bhur**
Explanation: Bhur is sandy soil along the Ganga.

Q780. Which soil is found in Bundelkhand?

(A) Saline only **(B)** Peaty
(C) Black and red soils **(D)** Alluvial only

✓ **Answer: (C) Black and red soils**
Explanation: Bundelkhand has Mar, Kabar, Parua and Rakar soils.

Q781. 'Mar' soil of Bundelkhand is?

(A) Peaty soil **(B)** Black soil
(C) Red soil **(D)** Sandy soil

✓ **Answer: (B) Black soil**
Explanation: Mar is black cotton soil.

Q782. 'Rakar' soil of Bundelkhand is?

(A) Black soil **(B)** Peaty soil
(C) Gravelly/red-yellow soil **(D)** Alluvial soil

✓ **Answer: (C) Gravelly/red-yellow soil**
Explanation: Rakar is poor gravelly soil.

Q783. The soil of Terai region is?

(A) Desert **(B)** Marshy, fertile with high organic matter
(C) Black **(D)** Laterite

✓ **Answer: (B) Marshy, fertile with high organic matter**
Explanation: Terai soil is marshy and rich.

Q784. Which forests dominate Terai?

(A) Deodar **(B)** Sal
(C) Mangrove **(D)** Teak only

✓ **Answer: (B) Sal**
Explanation: Sal and moist deciduous forests dominate Terai.

Q785. Forest area in UP is about what percentage of geographical area?

(A) About 50%
(B) About 70%
(C) About 30%
(D) About 6%

✓ **Answer: (D) About 6%**
Explanation: UP forest cover is about 6–7%, much lower than the national average.

Q786. Which tree is the state tree of UP?

(A) Neem
(B) Ashoka
(C) Banyan
(D) Sal

✓ **Answer: (B) Ashoka**
Explanation: The Ashoka is UP's state tree.

Q787. The state bird of UP is?

(A) Koel
(B) Sarus crane
(C) Hornbill
(D) Peacock

✓ **Answer: (B) Sarus crane**
Explanation: The Sarus crane is the state bird.

Q788. The Sarus crane is the?

(A) World's tallest flying bird
(B) Fastest bird
(C) National bird
(D) Smallest bird

✓ **Answer: (A) World's tallest flying bird**
Explanation: The Sarus crane is the tallest flying bird.

Q789. The state animal of UP is?

(A) Barasingha (swamp deer)
(B) Elephant
(C) Tiger
(D) Leopard

✓ **Answer: (A) Barasingha (swamp deer)**
Explanation: The Barasingha is the state animal.

Q790. The state flower of UP is?

(A) Marigold
(B) Rose
(C) Lotus
(D) Palash (Flame of the forest)

✓ **Answer: (D) Palash (Flame of the forest)**
Explanation: The Palash is the state flower.

Q791. The state fish of UP is?

(A) Hilsa
(B) Rohu
(C) Chitala (Feather back)
(D) Catla

✓ **Answer: (C) Chitala (Feather back)**
Explanation: Chitala is the state fish.

Q792. Which UP district is a major producer of sugarcane in the west?

(A) Lalitpur **(B)** Jhansi
(C) Chitrakoot **(D)** Muzaffarnagar

✓ **Answer: (D) Muzaffarnagar**
Explanation: Western UP like Muzaffarnagar is a sugarcane belt.

Q793. Singrauli coalfield in UP is in?

(A) Banda **(B)** Lalitpur
(C) Sonbhadra **(D)** Mirzapur

✓ **Answer: (C) Sonbhadra**
Explanation: The Singrauli coalfield extends into Sonbhadra.

Q794. Limestone in UP is mainly found in?

(A) Sonbhadra and Mirzapur **(B)** Meerut
(C) Agra **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Sonbhadra and Mirzapur**
Explanation: Limestone is found in Sonbhadra and Mirzapur.

Q795. Which mineral is mined in Lalitpur?

(A) Iron ore **(B)** Coal
(C) Bauxite from Kerala **(D)** Phosphorite and soapstone

✓ **Answer: (D) Phosphorite and soapstone**
Explanation: Lalitpur has rock phosphate and soapstone.

Q796. Pyrophyllite in UP is found in?

(A) Jhansi and Lalitpur **(B)** Meerut
(C) Agra **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Jhansi and Lalitpur**
Explanation: Pyrophyllite is mined in Jhansi–Lalitpur.

Q797. Which UP district has silica sand deposits at Shankargarh?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Prayagraj
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Prayagraj**
Explanation: Shankargarh in Prayagraj has silica sand.

Q798. Granite is mined in UP in?

(A) Agra **(B)** Mahoba and Lalitpur
(C) Mathura **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Mahoba and Lalitpur**
Explanation: Granite quarries lie in Mahoba, Lalitpur, Jhansi, Chitrakoot.

Q799. Sandstone used in monuments is mined from?

(A) Bareilly **(B)** Agra
(C) Gorakhpur **(D)** Mirzapur (Chunar)

✓ **Answer: (D) Mirzapur (Chunar)**
Explanation: Chunar sandstone from Mirzapur is well known.

Q800. Which district of UP is rich in sandstone and also has the Vindhyan hills?

(A) Mirzapur **(B)** Aligarh
(C) Moradabad **(D)** Meerut

✓ **Answer: (A) Mirzapur**
Explanation: Mirzapur lies on the Vindhyan hills.

Q801. Which region of UP is rocky and plateau-like?

(A) Bundelkhand **(B)** Doab
(C) Rohilkhand **(D)** Terai

✓ **Answer: (A) Bundelkhand**
Explanation: Bundelkhand is a rocky plateau area.

Q802. Tiger reserves in UP include?

(A) Ranthambore **(B)** Corbett
(C) Dudhwa and Pilibhit **(D)** Bandipur

✓ **Answer: (C) Dudhwa and Pilibhit**
Explanation: Dudhwa and Pilibhit are UP tiger reserves.

Q803. Which animal is mainly protected in National Chambal Sanctuary?

(A) Rhinoceros **(B)** Elephant
(C) Gharial and Gangetic dolphin **(D)** Lion

✓ **Answer: (C) Gharial and Gangetic dolphin**
Explanation: The sanctuary protects gharial, dolphin and red-crowned roofed turtle.

Q804. Which mango variety is GI tagged from Malihabad?

(A) Alphonso **(B)** Kesar
(C) Chausa only **(D)** Dussehri

✓ **Answer: (D) Dussehri**
Explanation: Malihabadi Dussehri has a GI tag.

Q805. Langra mango is associated with?

(A) Agra **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Meerut

✓ **Answer: (C) Varanasi**
Explanation: Banarasi Langra is a famous variety.

Q806. Which fruit is Prayagraj famous for?

(A) Guava (Surkha) **(B)** Apple
(C) Mango only **(D)** Orange

✓ **Answer: (A) Guava (Surkha)**
Explanation: Allahabadi Surkha guava is famous.

Q807. Which UP district is known for Kala Namak rice (GI)?

(A) Agra **(B)** Siddharthnagar
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (B) Siddharthnagar**
Explanation: Kalanamak rice is from Siddharthnagar and nearby.

Q808. Which city in UP is the national capital region part?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Noida **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Noida**
Explanation: Noida, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Baghpat are in NCR.

Q809. Which expressway links Lucknow with Agra?

(A) Yamuna Expressway **(B)** Bundelkhand Expressway
(C) Agra–Lucknow Expressway **(D)** Purvanchal Expressway

✓ **Answer: (C) Agra–Lucknow Expressway**
Explanation: The Agra–Lucknow Expressway is about 302 km long.

Q810. Purvanchal Expressway starts from?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Meerut
(C) Jhansi **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: The Purvanchal Expressway runs from Lucknow to Ghazipur.

Q811. Bundelkhand Expressway connects Chitrakoot with?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Etawah
(C) Meerut **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (B) Etawah**
Explanation: It goes from Chitrakoot to Kudrail near Etawah.

Q812. Yamuna Expressway connects Greater Noida with?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Jhansi
(C) Agra **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Agra**
Explanation: The Yamuna Expressway links Greater Noida and Agra.

Q813. Which UP city is called 'Manchester of India'?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Meerut
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Kanpur**
Explanation: Kanpur was a textile hub.

Q814. Which UP city is known as the 'Leather City'?

(A) Aligarh **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Meerut

✓ **Answer: (B) Kanpur**
Explanation: Kanpur and Agra lead leather production.

Q815. Noida was established in the year?

(A) 1947 **(B)** 1990
(C) 1976 **(D)** 2005

✓ **Answer: (C) 1976**
Explanation: Noida (New Okhla Industrial Development Authority) was set up in 1976.

Q816. Greater Noida was developed in?

(A) 1989 **(B)** 2001
(C) 2011 **(D)** 1947

✓ **Answer: (A) 1989**
Explanation: The Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority was formed in 1989.

Q817. Gautam Buddha Nagar district was created in?

(A) 1976 **(B)** 1947
(C) 1997 **(D)** 2011

✓ **Answer: (C) 1997**
Explanation: Gautam Buddha Nagar was carved out in 1997.

Q818. Which district of UP was named after Kanshi Ram earlier?

(A) Hapur **(B)** Kasganj
(C) Amethi **(D)** Sambhal

✓ **Answer: (B) Kasganj**
Explanation: Kasganj was once called Kanshiram Nagar.

Q819. Hapur district was carved out of?

(A) Ghaziabad **(B)** Aligarh
(C) Meerut **(D)** Bulandshahr

✓ **Answer: (A) Ghaziabad**
Explanation: Hapur was carved out of Ghaziabad in 2011.

Q820. Amethi district was formed from parts of?

(A) Sultanpur and Raebareli
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Bareilly

✓ **Answer: (A) Sultanpur and Raebareli**
Explanation: Amethi was formed from Sultanpur, Raebareli and Barabanki.

Q821. Sambhal district was formed in 2011 from?

(A) Meerut
(B) Bareilly
(C) Agra
(D) Moradabad

✓ **Answer: (D) Moradabad**
Explanation: Sambhal was carved from Moradabad.

Q822. Shamli district was formed from?

(A) Meerut
(B) Muzaffarnagar
(C) Aligarh
(D) Saharanpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Muzaffarnagar**
Explanation: Shamli was carved out of Muzaffarnagar.

Q823. Which is the oldest city of UP, known as 'Kashi'?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Varanasi**
Explanation: Varanasi is one of the world's oldest cities.

Q824. Which UP city is called the 'City of Nawabs'?

(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Aligarh

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: Lucknow is the city of Nawabs.

Q825. Which UP city is called 'Hardware City'?

(A) Moradabad
(B) Agra
(C) Aligarh
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Aligarh**
Explanation: Aligarh is known for locks and hardware.

Q826. Which UP city is called 'Sports Goods Capital'?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Meerut
(D) Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (C) Meerut**
Explanation: Meerut is known for sports goods.

Q827. The 'Sugar Bowl' of UP is?

(A) Western UP **(B)** Eastern UP
(C) Awadh **(D)** Bundelkhand

✓ **Answer: (A) Western UP**
Explanation: Western UP has high sugarcane production.

Q828. Kanpur Nagar's famous leather and textile industry developed along?

(A) Gomti **(B)** Ganga
(C) Rapti **(D)** Yamuna

✓ **Answer: (B) Ganga**
Explanation: Kanpur's industry grew on the Ganga.

Q829. Sonbhadra is unique because it borders how many states?

(A) Four **(B)** Five
(C) Two **(D)** Three

✓ **Answer: (A) Four**
Explanation: Sonbhadra touches Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar.

Q830. Which of the following states does Sonbhadra district NOT border?

(A) Jharkhand **(B)** Chhattisgarh
(C) Bihar **(D)** Rajasthan

✓ **Answer: (D) Rajasthan**
Explanation: Sonbhadra borders MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar, not Rajasthan.

Q831. Which UP district borders Uttarakhand and is on the Ganga near Haridwar?

(A) Bijnor **(B)** Mirzapur
(C) Banda **(D)** Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (A) Bijnor**
Explanation: Bijnor borders Uttarakhand to the north.

Q832. Which of the following UP districts borders Rajasthan?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Agra **(D)** Ballia

✓ **Answer: (C) Agra**
Explanation: Agra and Mathura border Rajasthan.

Q833. Which of the following districts borders Delhi?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Bareilly
(C) Ghaziabad **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Ghaziabad**
Explanation: Ghaziabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar border Delhi.

Q834. Which UP district borders Bihar in the east?

(A) Ballia **(B)** Agra
(C) Mirzapur **(D)** Lalitpur

✓ **Answer: (A) Ballia**
Explanation: Ballia, Deoria, Kushinagar and Ghazipur lie along the Bihar border.

Q835. Which UP districts border Madhya Pradesh in Bundelkhand?

(A) Lucknow and Unnao **(B)** Jhansi and Lalitpur
(C) Meerut and Hapur **(D)** Agra and Mathura

✓ **Answer: (B) Jhansi and Lalitpur**
Explanation: Jhansi and Lalitpur border Madhya Pradesh.

Q836. Which tribe is the largest Scheduled Tribe of UP?

(A) Gond **(B)** Bhotia
(C) Tharu **(D)** Raji

✓ **Answer: (C) Tharu**
Explanation: The Tharu of the Terai is the largest ST group in UP.

Q837. In which belt do the Tharu tribe mainly live?

(A) Bundelkhand **(B)** Vindhya hills
(C) Doab **(D)** Terai (Lakhimpur Kheri, Balrampur, Bahraich)

✓ **Answer: (D) Terai (Lakhimpur Kheri, Balrampur, Bahraich)**
Explanation: The Tharus live in the Terai belt near Nepal.

Q838. Which tribe lives in the Sonbhadra and Mirzapur hills in UP?

(A) Bhotia **(B)** Tharu
(C) Gond and Kol **(D)** Jaunsari

✓ **Answer: (C) Gond and Kol**
Explanation: Gond, Kol and Kharwar live in the southern hills.

Q839. Decadal population growth rate of UP in 2001–2011 was?

(A) 25.8% **(B)** 16.1%
(C) 20.09% **(D)** 12.4%

✓ **Answer: (C) 20.09%**
Explanation: UP's decadal growth was 20.09%.

Q840. Child sex ratio (0–6 years) of UP as per Census 2011 is?

(A) 902 **(B)** 880
(C) 940 **(D)** 964

✓ **Answer: (A) 902**
Explanation: UP's child sex ratio was 902.

Q841. Urban population share of UP in Census 2011 was about?

(A) 12%
(B) 31.2%
(C) 22.3%
(D) 45%

✓ **Answer: (C) 22.3%**
Explanation: About 22.27% of UP's people lived in urban areas.

Q842. How many national parks does UP have?

(A) None
(B) Three
(C) One (Dudhwa)
(D) Five

✓ **Answer: (C) One (Dudhwa)**
Explanation: UP has only one national park, Dudhwa.

Q843. Amroha district was earlier known as?

(A) Panchsheel Nagar
(B) Mahamaya Nagar
(C) Bhim Nagar
(D) Jyotiba Phule Nagar

✓ **Answer: (D) Jyotiba Phule Nagar**
Explanation: Amroha was earlier called Jyotiba Phule Nagar.

Q844. Sambhal district was earlier known as?

(A) Prabuddh Nagar
(B) Jyotiba Phule Nagar
(C) Ramabai Nagar
(D) Bhim Nagar

✓ **Answer: (D) Bhim Nagar**
Explanation: Sambhal was earlier called Bhim Nagar.

Q845. Hapur district was earlier known as?

(A) Mahamaya Nagar
(B) Kanshiram Nagar
(C) Bhim Nagar
(D) Panchsheel Nagar

✓ **Answer: (D) Panchsheel Nagar**
Explanation: Hapur was Panchsheel Nagar.

Q846. Hathras was earlier known as?

(A) Ramabai Nagar
(B) Panchsheel Nagar
(C) Mahamaya Nagar
(D) Kanshiram Nagar

✓ **Answer: (C) Mahamaya Nagar**
Explanation: Hathras was Mahamaya Nagar.

Q847. Kasganj was earlier known as?

(A) Bhim Nagar
(B) Prabuddh Nagar
(C) Kanshiram Nagar
(D) Mahamaya Nagar

✓ **Answer: (C) Kanshiram Nagar**
Explanation: Kasganj was Kanshiram Nagar.

Q848. Shamli was earlier known as?

(A) Ramabai Nagar
(B) Bhim Nagar
(C) Panchsheel Nagar
(D) Prabuddh Nagar

✓ **Answer: (D) Prabuddh Nagar**
Explanation: Shamli was Prabuddh Nagar.

Q849. Kanpur Dehat was earlier known as?

(A) Mahamaya Nagar
(B) Prabuddh Nagar
(C) Bhim Nagar
(D) Ramabai Nagar

✓ **Answer: (D) Ramabai Nagar**
Explanation: Kanpur Dehat was Ramabai Nagar.

Q850. Bhadohi district was earlier known as?

(A) Sant Ravidas Nagar
(B) Ramabai Nagar
(C) Kabir Nagar
(D) Bhim Nagar

✓ **Answer: (A) Sant Ravidas Nagar**
Explanation: Bhadohi was Sant Ravidas Nagar.

Q851. Amethi district was earlier known as?

(A) Bhim Nagar
(B) Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar
(C) Mahamaya Nagar
(D) Ramabai Nagar

✓ **Answer: (B) Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar**
Explanation: Amethi was Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar.

Q852. Sonbhadra's district headquarters is at?

(A) Renukoot
(B) Obra
(C) Robertsganj
(D) Duddhi

✓ **Answer: (C) Robertsganj**
Explanation: Robertsganj is the HQ of Sonbhadra.

Q853. Chitrakoot district's headquarters is at?

(A) Manikpur
(B) Rajapur
(C) Mau
(D) Karwi

✓ **Answer: (D) Karwi**
Explanation: Karwi is the HQ of Chitrakoot.

Q854. Kushinagar district's headquarters is at?

(A) Tamkuhi Raj
(B) Padrauna
(C) Hata
(D) Kasia

✓ **Answer: (B) Padrauna**
Explanation: Padrauna is the HQ of Kushinagar.

Q855. Shravasti district's headquarters is at?

(A) Jamunaha **(B)** Bhinga
(C) Gilaula **(D)** Sirsia

✓ **Answer: (B) Bhinga**
Explanation: Bhinga is the HQ of Shravasti.

Q856. Sant Kabir Nagar's headquarters is at?

(A) Bakhira **(B)** Khalilabad
(C) Maghar **(D)** Dhanghata

✓ **Answer: (B) Khalilabad**
Explanation: Khalilabad is the HQ of Sant Kabir Nagar.

Q857. Siddharthnagar's headquarters is at?

(A) Bansi **(B)** Domariyaganj
(C) Itwa **(D)** Naugarh

✓ **Answer: (D) Naugarh**
Explanation: Naugarh is the HQ of Siddharthnagar.

Q858. Farrukhabad's headquarters is at?

(A) Fatehgarh **(B)** Mohammadabad
(C) Kaimganj **(D)** Kampil

✓ **Answer: (A) Fatehgarh**
Explanation: Fatehgarh is the HQ of Farrukhabad.

Q859. Jalaun district's headquarters is at?

(A) Konch **(B)** Jalaun
(C) Kalpi **(D)** Orai

✓ **Answer: (D) Orai**
Explanation: Orai is the HQ of Jalaun.

Q860. Ambedkar Nagar's district headquarters is at?

(A) Alapur **(B)** Jalalpur
(C) Tanda **(D)** Akbarpur

✓ **Answer: (D) Akbarpur**
Explanation: Akbarpur is the HQ of Ambedkar Nagar.

Q861. Kanpur Dehat's headquarters is at?

(A) Akbarpur **(B)** Bhognipur
(C) Rasulabad **(D)** Derapur

✓ **Answer: (A) Akbarpur**
Explanation: Akbarpur (Raniya) is the HQ of Kanpur Dehat.

Q862. Gautam Buddha Nagar's district headquarters is at?

(A) Surajpur
(B) Jewar
(C) Noida Sector 1
(D) Dadri

✓ **Answer: (A) Surajpur**
Explanation: Surajpur (Greater Noida) is the HQ.

Q863. Amethi's district headquarters is at?

(A) Gauriganj
(B) Jagdishpur
(C) Tiloi
(D) Musafirkhana

✓ **Answer: (A) Gauriganj**
Explanation: Gauriganj is the HQ of Amethi.

Q864. Kaushambi's district headquarters is at?

(A) Bharwari
(B) Chail
(C) Sirathu
(D) Manjhanpur

✓ **Answer: (D) Manjhanpur**
Explanation: Manjhanpur is the HQ of Kaushambi.

Q865. Bhadohi's district headquarters is at?

(A) Aurai
(B) Gyanpur
(C) Suriyawan
(D) Mirzapur

✓ **Answer: (B) Gyanpur**
Explanation: Gyanpur is the HQ of Bhadohi.

Q866. Which district has its headquarters at Chandauli?

(A) Mirzapur
(B) Chandauli
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Sonbhadra

✓ **Answer: (B) Chandauli**
Explanation: Chandauli district's HQ is Chandauli.

Q867. Which city is the headquarters of Lalitpur district?

(A) Lalitpur
(B) Mahroni
(C) Deogarh
(D) Talbehat

✓ **Answer: (A) Lalitpur**
Explanation: Lalitpur is the HQ of its district.

Q868. Which city is the headquarters of Mahoba district?

(A) Mahoba
(B) Kulpahar
(C) Charkhari
(D) Panwari

✓ **Answer: (A) Mahoba**
Explanation: Mahoba is its own HQ.

Q869. Tons (Tamsa) river joins the Ganga near?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Ballia
(C) Bijnor
(D) Sirsa (Prayagraj)

✓ **Answer: (D) Sirsa (Prayagraj)**
Explanation: The Tons joins the Ganga near Sirsa in Prayagraj.

Q870. The Belan river is a tributary of?

(A) Tons (Tamsa)
(B) Ghaghra
(C) Gomti
(D) Yamuna

✓ **Answer: (A) Tons (Tamsa)**
Explanation: The Belan flows through Prayagraj and joins the Tons.

Q871. The Kuwano river flows in which region?

(A) Basti and Gorakhpur
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Meerut
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (A) Basti and Gorakhpur**
Explanation: The Kuwano flows in the Basti region and joins the Ghaghra.

Q872. Which river flows through Basti district?

(A) Betwa
(B) Ken
(C) Kuwano
(D) Chambal

✓ **Answer: (C) Kuwano**
Explanation: The Kuwano flows through Basti.

Q873. Kali river (West) joins which river?

(A) Hindon
(B) Ramganga
(C) Gomti
(D) Rapti

✓ **Answer: (A) Hindon**
Explanation: Kali (West) is a tributary of the Hindon.

Q874. Which UP city lies on the Ganga and is known as 'Kanyakubja'?

(A) Ayodhya
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Kannauj
(D) Mathura

✓ **Answer: (C) Kannauj**
Explanation: Kannauj was historically called Kanyakubja.

Q875. Which UP city lies at the Sangam and was historically called Prayag?

(A) Mirzapur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi
(D) Kaushambi

✓ **Answer: (B) Prayagraj**
Explanation: Prayagraj is at the Sangam.

Q876. Which UP city is on the Ganga and famous for Ghats?

(A) Varanasi **(B)** Agra
(C) Meerut **(D)** Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (A) Varanasi**
Explanation: Varanasi's ghats lie on the Ganga.

Q877. Mathura is on the bank of which river?

(A) Gomti **(B)** Ghaghra
(C) Yamuna **(D)** Ganga

✓ **Answer: (C) Yamuna**
Explanation: Mathura is on the Yamuna.

Q878. Etawah lies on the bank of which river?

(A) Gomti **(B)** Yamuna
(C) Ganga **(D)** Ghaghra

✓ **Answer: (B) Yamuna**
Explanation: Etawah is on the Yamuna.

Q879. Kalpi (Jalaun) lies on the bank of which river?

(A) Betwa **(B)** Ganga
(C) Ken **(D)** Yamuna

✓ **Answer: (D) Yamuna**
Explanation: Kalpi lies on the Yamuna in Jalaun.

Q880. Ghazipur lies on the bank of which river?

(A) Gomti **(B)** Saryu
(C) Ganga **(D)** Yamuna

✓ **Answer: (C) Ganga**
Explanation: Ghazipur is on the Ganga.

Q881. Mirzapur lies on the bank of which river?

(A) Gomti **(B)** Rapti
(C) Ganga **(D)** Yamuna

✓ **Answer: (C) Ganga**
Explanation: Mirzapur is on the Ganga.

Q882. Bijnor lies on the bank of which river?

(A) Gomti **(B)** Yamuna
(C) Ganga **(D)** Ramganga

✓ **Answer: (C) Ganga**
Explanation: Bijnor is on the Ganga.

Q883. Banda is situated on the bank of which river?

(A) Ganga
(B) Yamuna
(C) Betwa
(D) Ken

✓ **Answer: (D) Ken**
Explanation: Banda lies on the Ken.

Q884. Jhansi is close to which river?

(A) Chambal
(B) Gomti
(C) Betwa
(D) Ken

✓ **Answer: (C) Betwa**
Explanation: Jhansi is near the Betwa.

Q885. Shahjahanpur is on which river?

(A) Ganga
(B) Ramganga
(C) Garra and Khannaut
(D) Ghaghra

✓ **Answer: (C) Garra and Khannaut**
Explanation: Shahjahanpur is on the Garra and Khannaut.

Q886. Sultanpur lies on the bank of?

(A) Yamuna
(B) Gomti
(C) Ganga
(D) Rapti

✓ **Answer: (B) Gomti**
Explanation: Sultanpur is on the Gomti.

Q887. Fatehpur lies between which two rivers?

(A) Ken and Betwa
(B) Rapti and Gandak
(C) Gomti and Ghaghra
(D) Ganga and Yamuna

✓ **Answer: (D) Ganga and Yamuna**
Explanation: Fatehpur lies in the Ganga–Yamuna Doab.

UP Economy – Agriculture, Industry, Business & Employment

175 questions • Q.888 – Q.1062

Q888. Which state is the largest producer of sugarcane in India?

(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Karnataka
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Tamil Nadu

✓ **Answer: (A) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: UP is the leading sugarcane producer in India.

Q889. Which state is the largest producer of wheat in India?

(A) Haryana
(B) Punjab
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Uttar Pradesh

✓ **Answer: (D) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: UP is the largest wheat producer, with about one-third of India's output.

Q890. Which state is the largest producer of potato in India?

(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Bihar
(C) Gujarat
(D) West Bengal

✓ **Answer: (A) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: UP is the largest potato producing state.

Q891. Which state is the largest producer of milk in India?

(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Gujarat

✓ **Answer: (A) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: UP is the largest milk producer in India.

Q892. Which state is the largest producer of foodgrains in India?

(A) Rajasthan
(B) Punjab
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Madhya Pradesh

✓ **Answer: (C) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: UP is the largest foodgrain producing state.

Q893. Which state is the largest producer of mentha oil in India?

(A) Gujarat
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Punjab
(D) Haryana

✓ **Answer: (B) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: UP leads in mentha (mint) oil production.

Q894. Which district area of UP is known as the 'potato belt'?

(A) Jhansi and Lalitpur
(B) Gorakhpur and Deoria
(C) Agra and Farrukhabad
(D) Mirzapur and Sonbhadra

✓ **Answer: (C) Agra and Farrukhabad**
Explanation: The Agra–Farrukhabad–Kannauj region is the potato belt.

Q895. Which UP city has the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Meerut
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (D) Lucknow**
Explanation: The ICAR Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research is at Lucknow.

Q896. National Sugar Institute is located at?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Meerut
(C) Muzaffarnagar
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Kanpur**
Explanation: The National Sugar Institute is in Kanpur.

Q897. Indian Institute of Pulses Research is located at?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Jhansi
(C) Banda
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Kanpur**
Explanation: IIPR is at Kanpur.

Q898. Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture is at?

(A) Rehmankhera, Lucknow
(B) Jhansi
(C) Agra
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (A) Rehmankhera, Lucknow**
Explanation: CISH is at Rehmankhera near Lucknow.

Q899. Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) is located at?

(A) Izzatnagar, Bareilly
(B) Mathura
(C) Lucknow
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (A) Izzatnagar, Bareilly**
Explanation: IVRI is at Izzatnagar, Bareilly.

Q900. Central Avian Research Institute is located at?

(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Izzatnagar, Bareilly
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (C) Izzatnagar, Bareilly**
Explanation: CARI is at Izzatnagar.

Q901. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute is located at?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Banda
(C) Jhansi **(D)** Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (C) Jhansi**
Explanation: IGFRI is at Jhansi.

Q902. Central Agroforestry Research Institute (CAFRI) is at?

(A) Agra **(B)** Jhansi
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Meerut

✔ **Answer: (B) Jhansi**
Explanation: CAFRI is at Jhansi.

Q903. ICAR–Indian Institute of Vegetable Research is located at?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (C) Varanasi**
Explanation: IIVR is at Shahanshahpur, Varanasi.

Q904. International Rice Research Institute's South Asia Regional Centre is at?

(A) Varanasi **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Meerut **(D)** Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (A) Varanasi**
Explanation: IRRI's ISARC is at Varanasi.

Q905. Which UP city has the Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP)?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Meerut **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: CIMAP is at Lucknow.

Q906. CDRI (Central Drug Research Institute) is located at?

(A) Varanasi **(B)** Agra
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: CDRI is at Lucknow.

Q907. National Botanical Research Institute is at?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Agra **(D)** Allahabad

✔ **Answer: (B) Lucknow**
Explanation: NBRI is at Lucknow.

Q908. Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences is at?

(A) Agra
(B) Varanasi
(C) Kanpur
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (D) Lucknow**
Explanation: BSIP is at Lucknow.

Q909. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Veterinary University is at?

(A) Bareilly
(B) Lucknow
(C) Meerut
(D) Mathura

✓ **Answer: (D) Mathura**
Explanation: DUVASU is at Mathura.

Q910. Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology is at?

(A) Meerut
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (D) Kanpur**
Explanation: CSAUAT is at Kanpur.

Q911. Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology is at?

(A) Kumarganj (Ayodhya)
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Banda

✓ **Answer: (A) Kumarganj (Ayodhya)**
Explanation: NDUAT is at Kumarganj, Ayodhya.

Q912. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology is at?

(A) Banda
(B) Lucknow
(C) Meerut
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Meerut**
Explanation: SVPUAT is at Meerut.

Q913. Banda University of Agriculture and Technology is located at?

(A) Banda
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (A) Banda**
Explanation: It is at Banda in Bundelkhand.

Q914. Gur Mandi, the largest jaggery market, is at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Muzaffarnagar
(C) Meerut
(D) Shamli

✓ **Answer: (B) Muzaffarnagar**
Explanation: Muzaffarnagar has a large jaggery mandi.

Q915. Which UP district is called the 'Sugar Bowl' of the state?

(A) Lalitpur
(B) Muzaffarnagar / Meerut belt
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (B) Muzaffarnagar / Meerut belt**
Explanation: Western UP is the sugar bowl.

Q916. Which crop is a Rabi crop of UP?

(A) Jowar
(B) Paddy
(C) Maize
(D) Wheat

✓ **Answer: (D) Wheat**
Explanation: Wheat, gram, barley, mustard and peas are rabi crops.

Q917. Which crop is a Kharif crop of UP?

(A) Mustard
(B) Barley
(C) Wheat
(D) Paddy

✓ **Answer: (D) Paddy**
Explanation: Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra and arhar are kharif crops.

Q918. Which crop is a Zaid crop?

(A) Watermelon
(B) Barley
(C) Gram
(D) Wheat

✓ **Answer: (A) Watermelon**
Explanation: Zaid crops include watermelon, cucumber and moong.

Q919. In UP which district area is the largest producer of paddy?

(A) Rajasthan border
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Eastern UP and Terai
(D) Western UP desert belt

✓ **Answer: (C) Eastern UP and Terai**
Explanation: Terai and eastern districts grow most paddy.

Q920. UP is the second largest producer of which cereal after West Bengal?

(A) Wheat
(B) Bajra
(C) Maize
(D) Rice

✓ **Answer: (D) Rice**
Explanation: UP is the second largest rice producer after West Bengal.

Q921. Which state has the highest buffalo population in India?

(A) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Gujarat

✓ **Answer: (B) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: UP has the largest buffalo population.

Q922. Parag is the brand name of which UP organisation?

(A) Mother Dairy
(B) Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation
(C) Gujarat Cooperative
(D) NDDB

✓ **Answer: (B) Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation**
Explanation: Parag is the brand of PCDF, Lucknow.

Q923. IFFCO's fertiliser plants in UP are located at?

(A) Phulpur and Aonla
(B) Mathura and Agra
(C) Kanpur and Jhansi
(D) Gorakhpur and Sindri

✓ **Answer: (A) Phulpur and Aonla**
Explanation: IFFCO has plants at Phulpur (Prayagraj) and Aonla (Bareilly).

Q924. KRIBHCO Shyam Fertilizers is located at?

(A) Jhansi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Shahjahanpur

✓ **Answer: (D) Shahjahanpur**
Explanation: The plant is in Shahjahanpur.

Q925. Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited's UP plant is at?

(A) Meerut
(B) Mathura
(C) Lucknow
(D) Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (D) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: HURL's Gorakhpur plant was dedicated in December 2021.

Q926. The Mathura Refinery of Indian Oil was commissioned in?

(A) 1965
(B) 1982
(C) 1999
(D) 1947

✓ **Answer: (B) 1982**
Explanation: The Mathura Refinery began operations in 1982.

Q927. Hindalco's aluminium plant in UP is at?

(A) Meerut
(B) Renukoot (Sonbhadra)
(C) Mathura
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Renukoot (Sonbhadra)**
Explanation: Hindalco's Renukoot is in Sonbhadra.

Q928. Which UP district has major thermal power plants like Anpara and Obra?

(A) Mathura
(B) Meerut
(C) Agra
(D) Sonbhadra

✓ **Answer: (D) Sonbhadra**
Explanation: Sonbhadra is the power capital of UP.

Q929. NTPC's Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station is at?

(A) Unchahar **(B)** Tanda
(C) Dadri **(D)** Shaktinagar (Sonbhadra)

✓ **Answer: (D) Shaktinagar (Sonbhadra)**
Explanation: NTPC Singrauli is at Shaktinagar, Sonbhadra.

Q930. NTPC's Dadri power plant is located in?

(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar **(B)** Ambedkar Nagar
(C) Sonbhadra **(D)** Raebareli

✓ **Answer: (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar**
Explanation: NTPC Dadri is in Gautam Buddha Nagar.

Q931. NTPC's Unchahar plant is in?

(A) Raebareli **(B)** Jhansi
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Raebareli**
Explanation: NTPC Unchahar is in Raebareli.

Q932. NTPC's Tanda plant is in?

(A) Gorakhpur **(B)** Agra
(C) Ambedkar Nagar **(D)** Mirzapur

✓ **Answer: (C) Ambedkar Nagar**
Explanation: NTPC Tanda is in Ambedkar Nagar.

Q933. Rihand Super Thermal Power Station is in?

(A) Sonbhadra **(B)** Meerut
(C) Banda **(D)** Mirzapur

✓ **Answer: (A) Sonbhadra**
Explanation: Rihand Nagar is in Sonbhadra.

Q934. Which atomic power station in UP is on the Ganga?

(A) Tarapur **(B)** Kakrapar
(C) Kudankulam **(D)** Narora

✓ **Answer: (D) Narora**
Explanation: Narora Atomic Power Station is in Bulandshahr.

Q935. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has a unit in UP at?

(A) Agra **(B)** Jhansi
(C) Meerut **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Jhansi**
Explanation: BHEL's Jhansi unit makes transformers and locomotives.

Q936. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has a division at?

(A) Agra **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Meerut

✓ **Answer: (B) Kanpur**
Explanation: HAL has a Kanpur division and others at Lucknow and Korwa.

Q937. AK-203 rifles are made by Indo-Russian Rifles Pvt Ltd at?

(A) Agra **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Korwa (Amethi) **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Korwa (Amethi)**
Explanation: The Korwa unit in Amethi is the AK-203 plant.

Q938. Banaras Locomotive Works was earlier called?

(A) Modern Coach Factory **(B)** Diesel Locomotive Works
(C) Patiala Loco Works **(D)** Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

✓ **Answer: (B) Diesel Locomotive Works**
Explanation: DLW Varanasi was renamed BLW in October 2020.

Q939. Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi was established in?

(A) 1947 **(B)** 1975
(C) 1961 **(D)** 1985

✓ **Answer: (C) 1961**
Explanation: DLW was set up in 1961.

Q940. Modern Coach Factory is located at?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Raebareli
(C) Gorakhpur **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Raebareli**
Explanation: The Modern Coach Factory is at Lalganj, Raebareli.

Q941. Indian Telephone Industries has a unit at?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Naini (Prayagraj)
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (B) Naini (Prayagraj)**
Explanation: ITI has a unit at Naini.

Q942. Headquarters of North Central Railway is at?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj **(D)** Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj**
Explanation: North Central Railway is headquartered at Prayagraj.

Q943. Headquarters of North Eastern Railway is at?

(A) Varanasi **(B)** Prayagraj
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (D) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: NER is headquartered at Gorakhpur.

Q944. Gorakhpur railway platform was known for being?

(A) India's highest **(B)** India's first
(C) Narrowest **(D)** The world's longest at one time

✓ **Answer: (D) The world's longest at one time**
Explanation: It was once the world's longest platform, at 1,366 m.

Q945. UP State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA) is headquartered at?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Noida
(C) Agra **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Kanpur**
Explanation: UPSIDA (formerly UPSIDC) is based in Kanpur.

Q946. Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC) is headquartered at?

(A) Agra **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Meerut

✓ **Answer: (B) Kanpur**
Explanation: UPFC is headquartered at Kanpur.

Q947. Which authority oversees industrial development along the Yamuna Expressway?

(A) UPEIDA **(B)** NOIDA
(C) UPSIDA **(D)** YEIDA

✓ **Answer: (D) YEIDA**
Explanation: The Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA) governs this area.

Q948. Which UP authority is responsible for expressways' industrial development?

(A) NOIDA **(B)** YEIDA
(C) LDA **(D)** UPEIDA

✓ **Answer: (D) UPEIDA**
Explanation: UP Expressways Industrial Development Authority.

Q949. Noida stands for?

(A) New Okhla Industrial Development Authority **(B)** New Orbit Industrial District
(C) North Okhla International **(D)** None

✓ **Answer: (A) New Okhla Industrial Development Authority**
Explanation: Noida stands for New Okhla Industrial Development Authority.

Q950. The Noida SEZ (NSEZ) is located in?

(A) Noida
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (A) Noida**
Explanation: NSEZ is at Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar.

Q951. Samsung's large mobile manufacturing plant in UP is in?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Agra
(D) Noida

✓ **Answer: (D) Noida**
Explanation: It was inaugurated in July 2018 at Noida.

Q952. Noida Film City is proposed along?

(A) Purvanchal Expressway
(B) Bundelkhand Expressway
(C) Agra–Lucknow Expressway
(D) Yamuna Expressway

✓ **Answer: (D) Yamuna Expressway**
Explanation: Film City is planned along the Yamuna Expressway.

Q953. The Noida International Airport is being built at?

(A) Hindon
(B) Dadri
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Jewar

✓ **Answer: (D) Jewar**
Explanation: Noida International Airport (Jewar) foundation was laid in November 2021.

Q954. Foundation stone of Noida International Airport was laid on?

(A) 5 June 2023
(B) 1 March 2019
(C) 25 November 2021
(D) 12 January 2020

✓ **Answer: (C) 25 November 2021**
Explanation: PM Modi laid the foundation on 25 November 2021.

Q955. The UP Global Investors Summit 2023 was held in?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Agra
(C) Noida
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (D) Lucknow**
Explanation: The 2023 summit was held in Lucknow on 10–12 February 2023.

Q956. MoUs worth how much were signed in UP Global Investors Summit 2023?

(A) ₹33.5 lakh crore
(B) ₹60 lakh crore
(C) ₹4.28 lakh crore
(D) ₹10 lakh crore

✓ **Answer: (A) ₹33.5 lakh crore**
Explanation: About ₹33.5 lakh crore of MoUs were signed.

Q957. The first UP Investors Summit was held in?

(A) 2013 **(B)** 2021
(C) 2005 **(D)** 2018

✓ **Answer: (D) 2018**
Explanation: The UP Investors Summit was held in February 2018 at Lucknow.

Q958. UP government's target for the economy by 2027 is?

(A) Half trillion dollar **(B)** One trillion dollar
(C) Five trillion dollar **(D)** Ten trillion dollar

✓ **Answer: (B) One trillion dollar**
Explanation: The state aims for a one trillion dollar economy.

Q959. Which scheme was launched in 2018 for district-wise promotion of local products?

(A) Make in India **(B)** One District One Product
(C) Digital UP **(D)** Skill UP

✓ **Answer: (B) One District One Product**
Explanation: ODOP was launched in 2018.

Q960. Nivesh Mitra is a?

(A) Health app **(B)** Farmers' scheme
(C) Education portal **(D)** Single window portal for investors

✓ **Answer: (D) Single window portal for investors**
Explanation: Nivesh Mitra is the UP single-window clearance portal.

Q961. Invest UP is a?

(A) Bank **(B)** Highway authority
(C) State investment promotion agency **(D)** School board

✓ **Answer: (C) State investment promotion agency**
Explanation: Invest UP is the state's investment promotion agency.

Q962. In BRAP 2019, which rank did UP get?

(A) Fifth **(B)** Twelfth
(C) First **(D)** Second

✓ **Answer: (D) Second**
Explanation: UP ranked second after Andhra Pradesh in 2019.

Q963. Which Defence Industrial Corridor was announced in UP in 2018?

(A) Western Corridor **(B)** Konkan Defence Hub
(C) Konkan Corridor **(D)** UP Defence Industrial Corridor

✓ **Answer: (D) UP Defence Industrial Corridor**
Explanation: UPDIC has nodes at Aligarh, Agra, Kanpur, Chitrakoot, Jhansi and Lucknow.

Q964. Which of these is a node of the UP Defence Industrial Corridor?

(A) Gorakhpur **(B)** Moradabad
(C) Aligarh **(D)** Meerut

✓ **Answer: (C) Aligarh**
Explanation: Aligarh, Agra, Kanpur, Chitrakoot, Jhansi and Lucknow are the nodes.

Q965. Which brand missile facility is being built at Lucknow?

(A) Agni **(B)** Prithvi
(C) BrahMos **(D)** Akash

✓ **Answer: (C) BrahMos**
Explanation: The BrahMos manufacturing facility is in the Lucknow node.

Q966. The Agra–Lucknow Expressway length is about?

(A) 165 km **(B)** 340 km
(C) 296 km **(D)** 302 km

✓ **Answer: (D) 302 km**
Explanation: It is a 302 km expressway.

Q967. The Agra–Lucknow Expressway was inaugurated in?

(A) November 2021 **(B)** November 2016
(C) August 2012 **(D)** July 2022

✓ **Answer: (B) November 2016**
Explanation: It was opened in November 2016.

Q968. The Yamuna Expressway length is about?

(A) 165 km **(B)** 340 km
(C) 302 km **(D)** 594 km

✓ **Answer: (A) 165 km**
Explanation: It is about 165 km.

Q969. The Yamuna Expressway was opened in?

(A) November 2016 **(B)** May 2018
(C) July 2022 **(D)** August 2012

✓ **Answer: (D) August 2012**
Explanation: The Yamuna Expressway opened in August 2012.

Q970. The Purvanchal Expressway length is about?

(A) 296 km **(B)** 341 km
(C) 165 km **(D)** 302 km

✓ **Answer: (B) 341 km**
Explanation: It is approximately 340.8 km.

Q971. The Purvanchal Expressway was inaugurated on?

(A) 9 August 2012 **(B)** 16 November 2021
(C) 16 July 2022 **(D)** 21 November 2016

✓ **Answer: (B) 16 November 2021**
Explanation: PM Modi inaugurated it at Sultanpur.

Q972. Purvanchal Expressway ends at?

(A) Mau **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Ghazipur (Haidaria) **(D)** Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Ghazipur (Haidaria)**
Explanation: It runs from Lucknow to Ghazipur.

Q973. The Bundelkhand Expressway length is about?

(A) 341 km **(B)** 165 km
(C) 91 km **(D)** 296 km

✓ **Answer: (D) 296 km**
Explanation: It is about 296 km.

Q974. The Bundelkhand Expressway was inaugurated in?

(A) July 2022 **(B)** November 2016
(C) November 2021 **(D)** May 2018

✓ **Answer: (A) July 2022**
Explanation: PM Modi opened it on 16 July 2022 in Jalaun.

Q975. The Ganga Expressway connects?

(A) Lucknow and Agra **(B)** Noida and Agra
(C) Meerut and Prayagraj **(D)** Lucknow and Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Meerut and Prayagraj**
Explanation: It connects Meerut and Prayagraj.

Q976. The Ganga Expressway is planned at about how long?

(A) 302 km **(B)** 594 km
(C) 165 km **(D)** 91 km

✓ **Answer: (B) 594 km**
Explanation: It is a 594 km expressway.

Q977. The Gorakhpur Link Expressway is about?

(A) 296 km **(B)** 91 km
(C) 302 km **(D)** 165 km

✓ **Answer: (B) 91 km**
Explanation: It is about 91 km.

Q978. Eastern Peripheral Expressway was inaugurated in?

(A) July 2022 **(B)** May 2018
(C) November 2021 **(D)** August 2012

✓ **Answer: (B) May 2018**
Explanation: It was opened in May 2018.

Q979. The Delhi–Meerut Expressway is also called?

(A) NE-5 **(B)** NE-2
(C) NE-1 **(D)** NE-3

✓ **Answer: (D) NE-3**
Explanation: The Delhi–Meerut Expressway is NE-3.

Q980. India's first RRTS named 'Namo Bharat' is connecting Delhi with?

(A) Noida **(B)** Agra
(C) Meerut **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Meerut**
Explanation: Namo Bharat connects Delhi–Ghaziabad–Meerut.

Q981. The first Namo Bharat RRTS section was inaugurated in?

(A) December 2021 **(B)** October 2023
(C) January 2025 **(D)** March 2019

✓ **Answer: (B) October 2023**
Explanation: The first priority section (Sahibabad–Duhai) opened on 20 October 2023.

Q982. Lucknow Metro began operations in?

(A) 2012 **(B)** 2017
(C) 2022 **(D)** 2005

✓ **Answer: (B) 2017**
Explanation: Lucknow Metro started on 5 September 2017.

Q983. Kanpur Metro's first section was inaugurated in?

(A) December 2017 **(B)** December 2021
(C) January 2019 **(D)** March 2024

✓ **Answer: (B) December 2021**
Explanation: PM Modi inaugurated Kanpur Metro's first section on 28 December 2021.

Q984. Noida Metro Aqua Line opened in?

(A) March 2012 **(B)** January 2019
(C) January 2022 **(D)** December 2017

✓ **Answer: (B) January 2019**
Explanation: The Noida–Greater Noida Aqua Line opened in 2019.

Q985. Which city in UP has an international cricket stadium named after Atal Bihari Vajpayee?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Agra
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: Ekana Stadium in Lucknow is named after Atal Bihari Vajpayee (BRSABV).

Q986. Green Park Stadium is in?

(A) Noida **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (D) Kanpur**
Explanation: Green Park is Kanpur's cricket ground.

Q987. Major Dhyan Chand Sports University is located in?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Gorakhpur
(C) Noida **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Meerut**
Explanation: It was announced for Meerut.

Q988. Hockey wizard Dhyan Chand was born at?

(A) Jhansi **(B)** Meerut
(C) Prayagraj **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj**
Explanation: Dhyan Chand was born in Allahabad in 1905.

Q989. IIT Kanpur was established in?

(A) 1961 **(B)** 1975
(C) 1959 **(D)** 1947

✓ **Answer: (C) 1959**
Explanation: IIT Kanpur was established in 1959.

Q990. IIM Lucknow was established in?

(A) 1984 **(B)** 2010
(C) 1961 **(D)** 1996

✓ **Answer: (A) 1984**
Explanation: IIM Lucknow was set up in 1984.

Q991. KGMU Lucknow is the university named after?

(A) Charles Wood **(B)** Edward VII
(C) King George V **(D)** Queen Victoria

✓ **Answer: (C) King George V**
Explanation: King George's Medical College was started in 1911.

Q992. SGPGI (Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute) is at?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Agra
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: SGPGI is at Lucknow.

Q993. AIIMS in UP is located at?

(A) Raebareli and Gorakhpur **(B)** Agra
(C) Meerut **(D)** Mathura

✓ **Answer: (A) Raebareli and Gorakhpur**
Explanation: AIIMS has campuses at Raebareli and Gorakhpur.

Q994. Which university is known as Asia's largest residential university?

(A) Lucknow University **(B)** AMU
(C) Allahabad University **(D)** Banaras Hindu University

✓ **Answer: (D) Banaras Hindu University**
Explanation: BHU is Asia's largest residential university.

Q995. UP Public Service Commission is headquartered at?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Agra
(C) Prayagraj **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj**
Explanation: UPPSC is headquartered at Prayagraj.

Q996. PM-KISAN was launched from which UP city in 2019?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Agra
(C) Gorakhpur **(D)** Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (C) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: PM-KISAN was launched at Gorakhpur on 24 February 2019.

Q997. PM-KISAN gives how much per year to farmers?

(A) ₹2,000 **(B)** ₹12,000
(C) ₹18,000 **(D)** ₹6,000

✓ **Answer: (D) ₹6,000**
Explanation: It gives ₹6,000 yearly in three instalments.

Q998. Kanya Sumangala Yojana in UP was launched in?

(A) 2019 **(B)** 2012
(C) 2022 **(D)** 2008

✓ **Answer: (A) 2019**
Explanation: The Kanya Sumangala Yojana was launched in 2019.

Q999. Mission Shakti, for women's safety in UP, was launched in?

(A) October 2020 **(B)** March 2016
(C) June 2023 **(D)** January 2012

✓ **Answer: (A) October 2020**
Explanation: Mission Shakti was launched in October 2020.

Q1000. UP Budget 2025-26 size was about?

(A) ₹5.5 lakh crore **(B)** ₹12 lakh crore
(C) ₹8.08 lakh crore **(D)** ₹3 lakh crore

✓ **Answer: (C) ₹8.08 lakh crore**
Explanation: The budget for 2025-26 was ₹8.08 lakh crore.

Q1001. In NITI Aayog's 2023 MPI report, which state recorded the largest reduction in the number of poor?

(A) Uttar Pradesh **(B)** Rajasthan
(C) Bihar **(D)** Madhya Pradesh

✓ **Answer: (A) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: UP saw 3.43 crore people exit multidimensional poverty.

Q1002. Which UP city is known as the 'Brass City'?

(A) Firozabad **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Moradabad **(D)** Aligarh

✓ **Answer: (C) Moradabad**
Explanation: Moradabad is famous for brassware.

Q1003. Bhadohi is known as the?

(A) Glass city **(B)** Leather city
(C) Lock city **(D)** Carpet city

✓ **Answer: (D) Carpet city**
Explanation: Bhadohi–Mirzapur is the carpet region.

Q1004. Which industry is Firozabad famous for?

(A) Locks **(B)** Sugar
(C) Carpets **(D)** Glass bangles

✓ **Answer: (D) Glass bangles**
Explanation: Firozabad's glass industry is famous.

Q1005. Kanpur is a major centre of?

(A) Leather and textiles **(B)** Locks
(C) Glass **(D)** Brassware

✓ **Answer: (A) Leather and textiles**
Explanation: Kanpur is known for leather and textiles.

Q1006. Agra is a major centre of?

(A) Footwear
(B) Carpets
(C) Perfume
(D) Glass bangles

✓ **Answer: (A) Footwear**
Explanation: Agra is a leading footwear manufacturing centre.

Q1007. Meerut is known as the?

(A) Perfume hub
(B) Sports goods hub
(C) Carpet hub
(D) Leather hub

✓ **Answer: (B) Sports goods hub**
Explanation: Meerut is a sports goods hub.

Q1008. Saharanpur is a major centre of?

(A) Glass
(B) Wood carving
(C) Locks
(D) Carpets

✓ **Answer: (B) Wood carving**
Explanation: Saharanpur is known for wood carving.

Q1009. Mirzapur's major industry is?

(A) Brassware
(B) Carpets
(C) Perfume
(D) Locks

✓ **Answer: (B) Carpets**
Explanation: Mirzapur is known for carpets and brass.

Q1010. Varanasi is famous for?

(A) Banarasi silk sarees
(B) Glass
(C) Locks
(D) Brassware

✓ **Answer: (A) Banarasi silk sarees**
Explanation: Banarasi sarees are Varanasi's trademark.

Q1011. Ghaziabad is known as a major?

(A) Industrial city
(B) Port city
(C) Hill station
(D) Pilgrim city

✓ **Answer: (A) Industrial city**
Explanation: Ghaziabad is a major industrial hub of NCR.

Q1012. Which UP scheme provides coaching to competitive exam aspirants?

(A) Kanya Sumangala
(B) Jan Dhan
(C) ODOP
(D) Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana

✓ **Answer: (D) Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana**
Explanation: Abhyudaya Yojana gives free coaching for competitive exams.

Q1013. UP's first thermal power plant at Obra was started in which decade?

(A) 1990s **(B)** 2010s
(C) 1920s **(D)** 1960s

✓ **Answer: (D) 1960s**
Explanation: Obra Thermal Power Station was commissioned in the 1960s.

Q1014. Which canal system is the oldest in UP?

(A) Betwa Canal **(B)** Agra Canal
(C) Sharda Canal **(D)** Upper Ganga Canal

✓ **Answer: (D) Upper Ganga Canal**
Explanation: The Upper Ganga Canal opened in 1854.

Q1015. The Sharda Canal is also known as?

(A) Ganga Sagar **(B)** Sharda Sahayak Pariyojana
(C) Indira **(D)** Bhakra

✓ **Answer: (B) Sharda Sahayak Pariyojana**
Explanation: The Sharda Sahayak Canal irrigates central and eastern UP.

Q1016. Which is the largest irrigation source in UP?

(A) Tanks **(B)** Wells
(C) Canals **(D)** Tubewells

✓ **Answer: (D) Tubewells**
Explanation: Tubewells are the largest source.

Q1017. Which dam is the largest reservoir in UP?

(A) Matatila Dam **(B)** Rihand Dam
(C) Narora Barrage **(D)** Rajghat Dam

✓ **Answer: (B) Rihand Dam**
Explanation: Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar is the largest reservoir.

Q1018. Which river valley project is in Sonbhadra?

(A) Ken **(B)** Chambal
(C) Betwa **(D)** Rihand

✓ **Answer: (D) Rihand**
Explanation: The Rihand Dam is in Sonbhadra.

Q1019. GIDA, an industrial development authority of UP, is located at?

(A) Noida **(B)** Gorakhpur
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: GIDA (Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority) promotes industry around Gorakhpur.

Q1020. Which city in UP is promoted as a data centre park?

(A) Agra
(B) Banda
(C) Kanpur
(D) Noida

✓ **Answer: (D) Noida**
Explanation: Noida has a data centre park.

Q1021. HCL–Foxconn semiconductor unit approved in 2025 is near?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Jewar (Gautam Buddha Nagar)
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (B) Jewar (Gautam Buddha Nagar)**
Explanation: The OSAT unit was approved near Jewar.

Q1022. Cold storage facilities for potatoes in UP are concentrated in?

(A) Lalitpur
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Agra, Farrukhabad, Kannauj

✓ **Answer: (D) Agra, Farrukhabad, Kannauj**
Explanation: The potato belt has most cold storage.

Q1023. Which UP district is known for roses and perfumes?

(A) Kannauj
(B) Bhadohi
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Mirzapur

✓ **Answer: (A) Kannauj**
Explanation: Kannauj and Ghazipur are known for roses.

Q1024. Prathama UP Gramin Bank is headquartered at?

(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Moradabad
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Moradabad**
Explanation: Prathama UP Gramin Bank has its headquarters at Moradabad.

Q1025. Aryavart Bank is headquartered at?

(A) Meerut
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: Aryavart Bank is headquartered in Lucknow.

Q1026. Where is the headquarters of UP Cooperative Bank?

(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Prayagraj

✓ **Answer: (B) Lucknow**
Explanation: UP Cooperative Bank is headquartered in Lucknow.

Q1027. UP Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) is headquartered at?

(A) Meerut
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: UPPCL is headquartered at Shakti Bhawan, Lucknow.

Q1028. The electricity distribution company covering Agra region is?

(A) Paschimanchal
(B) Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam
(C) Madhyanchal
(D) Purvanchal

✓ **Answer: (B) Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam**
Explanation: DVVNL has its HQ at Agra.

Q1029. Purvanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam is headquartered at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Varanasi
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (C) Varanasi**
Explanation: PuVVNL is based in Varanasi.

Q1030. Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam is headquartered at?

(A) Meerut
(B) Kanpur
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Meerut**
Explanation: PVVNL is based in Meerut.

Q1031. KESCO supplies electricity to which city?

(A) Meerut
(B) Kanpur
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Kanpur**
Explanation: Kanpur Electricity Supply Company serves Kanpur.

Q1032. Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC) was established in?

(A) 1947
(B) 1990
(C) 2005
(D) 1972

✓ **Answer: (D) 1972**
Explanation: UPSRTC was established in 1972.

Q1033. The oldest bank headquartered in Prayagraj, merged with Indian Bank in 2020, was?

(A) Vijaya Bank
(B) Oriental Bank
(C) Syndicate Bank
(D) Allahabad Bank

✓ **Answer: (D) Allahabad Bank**
Explanation: Allahabad Bank was founded in 1865 and merged with Indian Bank in April 2020.

Q1034. Baroda UP Bank is headquartered at?

(A) Moradabad **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: Baroda UP Bank has its HQ at Lucknow.

Q1035. BEL's unit in UP is located at?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Ghaziabad **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Ghaziabad**
Explanation: Bharat Electronics Limited has a unit at Ghaziabad.

Q1036. Central Electronics Limited (CEL) is located at?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Agra
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Sahibabad (Ghaziabad)

✓ **Answer: (D) Sahibabad (Ghaziabad)**
Explanation: CEL is in Sahibabad, Ghaziabad.

Q1037. HAL Kanpur Division is known for manufacturing?

(A) Tejas fighter **(B)** Dornier 228 aircraft
(C) Sukhoi 30 **(D)** Dhruv helicopter

✓ **Answer: (B) Dornier 228 aircraft**
Explanation: HAL Kanpur manufactures the Dornier Do-228.

Q1038. Lal Imli, a famous mill, is in which city?

(A) Agra **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Meerut **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (D) Kanpur**
Explanation: Lal Imli (Cawnpore Woollen Mills) is a Kanpur institution.

Q1039. Star Paper Mills is in which UP city?

(A) Agra **(B)** Saharanpur
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Saharanpur**
Explanation: Saharanpur is a paper industry hub.

Q1040. PM MITRA Park in UP is proposed in?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Hardoi **(D)** Meerut

✓ **Answer: (C) Hardoi**
Explanation: The PM MITRA textile park is planned at Hardoi.

Q1041. UP's Bulk Drug Park is proposed in?

(A) Lalitpur **(B)** Jhansi
(C) Meerut **(D)** Banda

✓ **Answer: (A) Lalitpur**
Explanation: A Bulk Drug Park is planned at Lalitpur.

Q1042. UP's Medical Devices Park is located in?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Noida
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (B) Noida**
Explanation: UP has a Medical Devices Park at Noida.

Q1043. National Waterway-1 on the Ganga runs from Haldia to?

(A) Patna **(B)** Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Prayagraj**
Explanation: NW-1 runs from Haldia to Prayagraj (Allahabad).

Q1044. The Ramnagar multimodal river terminal is at?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Ghazipur **(D)** Prayagraj

✓ **Answer: (B) Varanasi**
Explanation: The Varanasi multimodal terminal on NW-1 was inaugurated in November 2018.

Q1045. Samuhik Vivah Yojana in UP provides assistance of about?

(A) ₹10,000 **(B)** ₹1 lakh
(C) ₹51,000 per couple **(D)** ₹5,000

✓ **Answer: (C) ₹51,000 per couple**
Explanation: The Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana gives ₹51,000 per couple.

Q1046. The State Advised Price (SAP) in UP is fixed for?

(A) Wheat **(B)** Rice
(C) Mustard **(D)** Sugarcane

✓ **Answer: (D) Sugarcane**
Explanation: UP fixes the SAP for sugarcane every season.

Q1047. Which authority notifies UP's sugarcane SAP?

(A) UP Government **(B)** Sugar Board of India
(C) Reserve Bank **(D)** FCI

✓ **Answer: (A) UP Government**
Explanation: The state government announces SAP.

Q1048. Which UP district is a major producer of Amla (gooseberry)?

(A) Jhansi
(B) Moradabad
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Pratapgarh

✓ **Answer: (D) Pratapgarh**
Explanation: Pratapgarh is known for amla cultivation.

Q1049. Which UP region is largest in mango output?

(A) Lucknow–Malihabad belt
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Terai
(D) Rohilkhand

✓ **Answer: (A) Lucknow–Malihabad belt**
Explanation: Malihabad is a leading mango belt.

Q1050. Which UP region has the largest area under pulses?

(A) Doab
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Awadh
(D) Terai

✓ **Answer: (B) Bundelkhand**
Explanation: Bundelkhand grows pulses like gram, arhar and lentil.

Q1051. Which crop is known as the 'king of foodgrains' of UP, covering the largest rabi area?

(A) Maize
(B) Wheat
(C) Rice
(D) Barley

✓ **Answer: (B) Wheat**
Explanation: Wheat covers the largest rabi area.

Q1052. Which district of UP is the largest producer of wheat?

(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Mahoba
(C) Meerut belt (Western UP)
(D) Sonbhadra

✓ **Answer: (C) Meerut belt (Western UP)**
Explanation: Western UP districts such as Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh lead.

Q1053. UP has the largest number of which type of mills among states?

(A) Sugar mills
(B) Jute mills
(C) Cotton mills
(D) Steel mills

✓ **Answer: (A) Sugar mills**
Explanation: UP has the largest number of sugar mills in India.

Q1054. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research was established in?

(A) 1952
(B) 1975
(C) 1990
(D) 1920

✓ **Answer: (A) 1952**
Explanation: IISR Lucknow was established in 1952.

Q1055. Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor passes through which UP city?

(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Bareilly
(D) Jhansi

✓ **Answer: (B) Prayagraj**
Explanation: The Eastern DFC runs from Ludhiana to Dankuni via UP.

Q1056. The Kisan Credit Card scheme was launched in?

(A) 1998
(B) 1947
(C) 2005
(D) 2014

✓ **Answer: (A) 1998**
Explanation: KCC was launched in 1998 by NABARD and RBI.

Q1057. MGNREGA was launched in?

(A) 2014
(B) 2005
(C) 1991
(D) 2009

✓ **Answer: (B) 2005**
Explanation: The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was passed in 2005.

Q1058. Which UP govt scheme provides Rs 5 lakh on accidental death of farmers?

(A) Samajwadi Pension
(B) ODOP
(C) Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana
(D) Kanya Sumangala

✓ **Answer: (C) Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana**
Explanation: It was launched in 2019 for farmers' families.

Q1059. Which UP scheme is for pension to widows and elderly?

(A) Mission Shakti
(B) Samajwadi Pension Yojana
(C) ODOP
(D) Kanya Sumangala

✓ **Answer: (B) Samajwadi Pension Yojana**
Explanation: The Samajwadi Pension Yojana was started in 2013.

Q1060. The Elgin Mills of Kanpur were established in?

(A) 1864
(B) 1975
(C) 1920
(D) 1947

✓ **Answer: (A) 1864**
Explanation: Elgin Mills was established in 1864.

Q1061. Muir Mills, a Kanpur textile mill, was established in?

(A) 1920
(B) 1874
(C) 1990
(D) 1951

✓ **Answer: (B) 1874**
Explanation: Muir Mills was established in 1874.

Q1062. Which UP city is a leading centre of silk weaving after Varanasi in eastern UP?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Meerut
(D) Mubarakpur (Azamgarh)

✓ **Answer: (D) Mubarakpur (Azamgarh)**
Explanation: Mubarakpur is known for Banarasi-style sarees.

UP Polity & Administration

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Q1063. What is the capital of Uttar Pradesh?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (D) Lucknow**
Explanation: Lucknow is the capital of UP.

Q1064. In which city is the Allahabad High Court located?

(A) Agra
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Lucknow
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Prayagraj**
Explanation: The principal seat of the High Court is at Prayagraj.

Q1065. Where is the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court located?

(A) Ayodhya
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: The Lucknow Bench was established in 1948.

Q1066. In which year was the Allahabad High Court established?

(A) 1947
(B) 1857
(C) 1866
(D) 1920

✓ **Answer: (C) 1866**
Explanation: The High Court of the North-Western Provinces was established on 17 March 1866.

Q1067. The Allahabad High Court was shifted from Agra to Allahabad in?

(A) 1875
(B) 1869
(C) 1866
(D) 1902

✓ **Answer: (B) 1869**
Explanation: The High Court moved to Allahabad in 1869.

Q1068. The Allahabad High Court is the largest High Court in India by?

(A) Number of benches
(B) Sanctioned judges' strength
(C) Area
(D) Age

✓ **Answer: (B) Sanctioned judges' strength**
Explanation: Allahabad HC has the highest sanctioned strength of judges (160).

Q1069. The Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court was established in?

(A) 1975 **(B)** 1866
(C) 1948 **(D)** 1925

✓ **Answer: (C) 1948**
Explanation: The Lucknow Bench was established on 1 July 1948.

Q1070. Who delivered the 1975 Allahabad High Court judgment against Indira Gandhi?

(A) Justice A.N. Ray **(B)** Justice Jagmohanlal Sinha
(C) Justice P.N. Bhagwati **(D)** Justice H.R. Khanna

✓ **Answer: (B) Justice Jagmohanlal Sinha**
Explanation: Justice Jagmohanlal Sinha set aside her election in State of UP v. Raj Narain on 12 June 1975.

Q1071. The 1975 Raj Narain case related to the election from?

(A) Rae Bareli **(B)** Amethi
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Rae Bareli**
Explanation: Raj Narain challenged Indira Gandhi's election from Rae Bareli.

Q1072. How many seats does the UP Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) have?

(A) 425 **(B)** 403
(C) 350 **(D)** 300

✓ **Answer: (B) 403**
Explanation: The UP Vidhan Sabha has 403 seats.

Q1073. The UP Vidhan Sabha had how many seats before the creation of Uttarakhand in 2000?

(A) 350 **(B)** 403
(C) 500 **(D)** 425

✓ **Answer: (D) 425**
Explanation: It had 425 seats before 2000.

Q1074. How many members are there in the UP Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)?

(A) 125 **(B)** 90
(C) 108 **(D)** 100

✓ **Answer: (D) 100**
Explanation: UP's Vidhan Parishad has 100 members.

Q1075. Which of these states has a Legislative Council?

(A) Gujarat **(B)** Odisha
(C) Rajasthan **(D)** Uttar Pradesh

✓ **Answer: (D) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have Councils.

Q1076. Who nominates 10 members to the UP Legislative Council?

(A) Speaker
(B) President
(C) Chief Minister
(D) Governor

✓ **Answer: (D) Governor**
Explanation: The Governor nominates 10 members with special knowledge.

Q1077. The term of a member of the Legislative Council is?

(A) 5 years
(B) 6 years
(C) 4 years
(D) 3 years

✓ **Answer: (B) 6 years**
Explanation: Members of the Council serve six years, with one-third retiring every two years.

Q1078. The minimum age to become an MLA in India is?

(A) 30 years
(B) 25 years
(C) 35 years
(D) 21 years

✓ **Answer: (B) 25 years**
Explanation: Minimum age is 25 years for the Legislative Assembly.

Q1079. The minimum age to be a member of Vidhan Parishad is?

(A) 30 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 35 years

✓ **Answer: (A) 30 years**
Explanation: A Council member must be at least 30 years old.

Q1080. How many Lok Sabha seats does UP have?

(A) 75
(B) 85
(C) 80
(D) 70

✓ **Answer: (C) 80**
Explanation: UP sends 80 members to Lok Sabha.

Q1081. How many Lok Sabha seats were allotted to UP before 2000?

(A) 85
(B) 80
(C) 75
(D) 90

✓ **Answer: (A) 85**
Explanation: UP had 85 seats before Uttarakhand was carved out.

Q1082. How many Rajya Sabha members does UP have?

(A) 25
(B) 28
(C) 31
(D) 34

✓ **Answer: (C) 31**
Explanation: UP has 31 Rajya Sabha seats.

Q1083. Rajya Sabha members from UP are elected by?

(A) Governor
(B) Panchayat members
(C) Voters directly
(D) MLAs of the state

✓ **Answer: (D) MLAs of the state**
Explanation: Rajya Sabha members are elected by the state's MLAs.

Q1084. How many Lok Sabha seats in UP are reserved for Scheduled Castes?

(A) 12
(B) 17
(C) 25
(D) 5

✓ **Answer: (B) 17**
Explanation: 17 of UP's 80 seats are reserved for SCs.

Q1085. How many assembly seats are reserved for SCs in UP?

(A) 84
(B) 50
(C) 70
(D) 40

✓ **Answer: (A) 84**
Explanation: 84 seats are SC reserved.

Q1086. Who is the head of the state government in UP?

(A) Chief Secretary
(B) Governor
(C) Chief Minister
(D) Speaker

✓ **Answer: (C) Chief Minister**
Explanation: The Chief Minister heads the state government.

Q1087. Who is the constitutional head of UP?

(A) Governor
(B) Chief Justice
(C) Speaker
(D) Chief Minister

✓ **Answer: (A) Governor**
Explanation: The Governor is the constitutional head of the state.

Q1088. Who appoints the Governor of a state?

(A) Chief Justice
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Chief Minister
(D) President of India

✓ **Answer: (D) President of India**
Explanation: Governors are appointed by the President.

Q1089. Under which Article is the Governor appointed?

(A) Article 154
(B) Article 164
(C) Article 213
(D) Article 155

✓ **Answer: (D) Article 155**
Explanation: Article 155 provides that the Governor is appointed by the President.

Q1090. Article 164 of the Constitution deals with?

(A) Appointment of Chief Minister and Ministers
(B) Governor's powers to issue ordinances
(C) High Court
(D) Panchayats

✓ **Answer: (A) Appointment of Chief Minister and Ministers**
Explanation: Article 164 deals with the CM and Council of Ministers.

Q1091. Article 213 of the Constitution deals with?

(A) Emergency
(B) High Courts
(C) Governor's power to promulgate ordinances
(D) Money bills

✓ **Answer: (C) Governor's power to promulgate ordinances**
Explanation: Article 213 empowers the Governor to issue ordinances.

Q1092. Sarojini Naidu died in 1949 while in office at?

(A) Allahabad
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra
(D) Delhi

✓ **Answer: (B) Lucknow**
Explanation: She died at Lucknow on 2 March 1949 while Governor.

Q1093. K.M. Munshi served as the Governor of UP from?

(A) 1952 to 1957
(B) 1960 to 1964
(C) 1970 to 1975
(D) 1947 to 1949

✓ **Answer: (A) 1952 to 1957**
Explanation: K.M. Munshi was Governor between 1952 and 1957.

Q1094. Who was the first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh?

(A) Sampurnanand
(B) Govind Ballabh Pant
(C) Sucheta Kriplani
(D) Chandra Bhanu Gupta

✓ **Answer: (B) Govind Ballabh Pant**
Explanation: Pant was the first CM of UP after the 1950 renaming.

Q1095. Who succeeded G.B. Pant as UP's Chief Minister in 1954?

(A) Kamlapati Tripathi
(B) Chandra Bhanu Gupta
(C) Sampurnanand
(D) Sucheta Kriplani

✓ **Answer: (C) Sampurnanand**
Explanation: Sampurnanand became CM in 1954.

Q1096. Who was the first woman Chief Minister of India?

(A) Sucheta Kriplani
(B) Jayalalithaa
(C) Indira Gandhi
(D) Mayawati

✓ **Answer: (A) Sucheta Kriplani**
Explanation: Sucheta Kriplani became UP CM in 1963.

Q1097. Who was the first woman Chief Minister of UP?

(A) Mayawati
(B) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
(C) Sarojini Naidu
(D) Sucheta Kriplani

✓ **Answer: (D) Sucheta Kriplani**
Explanation: Sucheta Kriplani (1963–67).

Q1098. Who was the first non-Congress Chief Minister of UP?

(A) Charan Singh
(B) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(C) Ram Naresh Yadav
(D) Kalyan Singh

✓ **Answer: (A) Charan Singh**
Explanation: Charan Singh became CM in April 1967 heading a non-Congress coalition.

Q1099. Who was the first BJP Chief Minister of UP?

(A) Rajnath Singh
(B) Ram Prakash Gupta
(C) Yogi Adityanath
(D) Kalyan Singh

✓ **Answer: (D) Kalyan Singh**
Explanation: Kalyan Singh became the first BJP CM in June 1991.

Q1100. Who was the first Dalit woman Chief Minister in India?

(A) Rabri Devi
(B) Sucheta Kriplani
(C) Mayawati
(D) Anandiben Patel

✓ **Answer: (C) Mayawati**
Explanation: Mayawati became UP CM in 1995.

Q1101. How many times has Mayawati been the CM of UP?

(A) Two
(B) Three
(C) Five
(D) Four

✓ **Answer: (D) Four**
Explanation: Mayawati was CM in 1995, 1997, 2002–03 and 2007–12.

Q1102. Who was the CM of UP from 2012 to 2017?

(A) Akhilesh Yadav
(B) Mayawati
(C) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(D) Kalyan Singh

✓ **Answer: (A) Akhilesh Yadav**
Explanation: Akhilesh Yadav was CM in 2012–2017.

Q1103. Who is the youngest Chief Minister of UP?

(A) Yogi Adityanath
(B) Rajnath Singh
(C) Akhilesh Yadav
(D) Mayawati

✓ **Answer: (C) Akhilesh Yadav**
Explanation: Akhilesh Yadav became CM at the age of 38.

Q1104. Who became the Chief Minister of UP in March 2017?

(A) Dinesh Sharma
(B) Rajnath Singh
(C) Yogi Adityanath
(D) Keshav Prasad Maurya

✓ **Answer: (C) Yogi Adityanath**
Explanation: Yogi Adityanath was sworn in on 19 March 2017.

Q1105. Yogi Adityanath took oath for a second term as CM on?

(A) 1 April 2022
(B) 19 March 2017
(C) 10 March 2022
(D) 25 March 2022

✓ **Answer: (D) 25 March 2022**
Explanation: He was sworn in again on 25 March 2022 at Ekana Stadium, Lucknow.

Q1106. Who is the Mahant of Gorakhnath Math and Chief Minister of UP?

(A) Yogi Adityanath
(B) Awaidyanath
(C) Rajnath
(D) Kalyan Singh

✓ **Answer: (A) Yogi Adityanath**
Explanation: Yogi Adityanath is the Mahant of the Gorakhnath Math.

Q1107. Yogi Adityanath represented which Lok Sabha constituency 5 times?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Pilibhit
(D) Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (B) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: He won from Gorakhpur 1998–2014.

Q1108. Yogi Adityanath contested the 2022 assembly election from?

(A) Gorakhpur Urban
(B) Lucknow
(C) Mathura
(D) Ayodhya

✓ **Answer: (A) Gorakhpur Urban**
Explanation: He contested from Gorakhpur Urban.

Q1109. Yogi Adityanath became the first CM to?

(A) Return to power after a full term in UP
(B) Win by-poll
(C) Be a Governor
(D) Be a woman

✓ **Answer: (A) Return to power after a full term in UP**
Explanation: He was the first UP CM in decades to be re-elected after completing a full term.

Q1110. Which CM of UP is also a Governor of Rajasthan later?

(A) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(B) Kalyan Singh
(C) Akhilesh Yadav
(D) Mayawati

✓ **Answer: (B) Kalyan Singh**
Explanation: Kalyan Singh served as Governor of Rajasthan.

Q1111. Who is known as 'Netaji' and founder of Samajwadi Party?

(A) Kanshi Ram
(B) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(C) Chaudhary Charan Singh
(D) Akhilesh Yadav

✓ **Answer: (B) Mulayam Singh Yadav**
Explanation: Mulayam Singh Yadav founded the SP.

Q1112. The Samajwadi Party was founded in?

(A) 1999
(B) 1984
(C) 2007
(D) 1992

✓ **Answer: (D) 1992**
Explanation: SP was founded on 4 October 1992.

Q1113. Mulayam Singh Yadav was born in?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Meerut
(D) Saifai (Etawah)

✓ **Answer: (D) Saifai (Etawah)**
Explanation: Mulayam Singh Yadav was born at Saifai, Etawah.

Q1114. The Bahujan Samaj Party was founded in 1984 by?

(A) Mayawati
(B) Kanshi Ram
(C) Ambedkar
(D) Jagjivan Ram

✓ **Answer: (B) Kanshi Ram**
Explanation: Kanshi Ram founded the BSP on 14 April 1984.

Q1115. Which symbol belongs to the Bahujan Samaj Party?

(A) Elephant
(B) Lotus
(C) Hand
(D) Bicycle

✓ **Answer: (A) Elephant**
Explanation: BSP's symbol is the elephant.

Q1116. The election symbol of the Samajwadi Party is?

(A) Elephant
(B) Handpump
(C) Bicycle
(D) Lotus

✓ **Answer: (C) Bicycle**
Explanation: The SP's symbol is a bicycle.

Q1117. The election symbol of the Rashtriya Lok Dal is?

(A) Bicycle
(B) Elephant
(C) Handpump
(D) Broom

✓ **Answer: (C) Handpump**
Explanation: RLD's symbol is a handpump.

Q1118. Apna Dal was founded by?

(A) Sonelal Patel
(B) Om Prakash Rajbhar
(C) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(D) Kanshi Ram

✓ **Answer: (A) Sonelal Patel**
Explanation: Sonelal Patel founded Apna Dal in 1995.

Q1119. Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party was founded by?

(A) Anupriya Patel
(B) Sanjay Nishad
(C) Ajit Singh
(D) Om Prakash Rajbhar

✓ **Answer: (D) Om Prakash Rajbhar**
Explanation: OP Rajbhar founded it in 2002.

Q1120. Nishad Party was founded by?

(A) Sanjay Nishad
(B) Jayant Chaudhary
(C) Anupriya Patel
(D) Om Prakash Rajbhar

✓ **Answer: (A) Sanjay Nishad**
Explanation: Sanjay Nishad founded it in 2016.

Q1121. Who is the leader of the Rashtriya Lok Dal after Ajit Singh?

(A) Jayant Chaudhary
(B) Om Prakash Rajbhar
(C) Akhilesh Yadav
(D) Anupriya Patel

✓ **Answer: (A) Jayant Chaudhary**
Explanation: Jayant Chaudhary heads RLD after Ajit Singh's death in 2021.

Q1122. Who was the Deputy CM of UP in 2017?

(A) Brajesh Pathak and Maurya
(B) Rajnath Singh
(C) Keshav Prasad Maurya and Dinesh Sharma
(D) Kalyan Singh

✓ **Answer: (C) Keshav Prasad Maurya and Dinesh Sharma**
Explanation: Maurya and Dinesh Sharma were the 2017 Deputy CMs.

Q1123. Deputy CMs of UP in 2022 were?

(A) Keshav Prasad Maurya and Brajesh Pathak
(B) Dinesh Sharma only
(C) Dinesh Sharma and Maurya
(D) Rajnath and Kalyan

✓ **Answer: (A) Keshav Prasad Maurya and Brajesh Pathak**
Explanation: Maurya and Brajesh Pathak were sworn in on 25 March 2022.

Q1124. How many phases were there in the 2022 UP assembly election?

(A) Seven
(B) Five
(C) Four
(D) Three

✓ **Answer: (A) Seven**
Explanation: The 2022 election was held in seven phases from 10 February to 7 March.

Q1125. The results of the 2022 UP assembly elections were declared on?

(A) 7 March 2022 **(B)** 10 March 2022
(C) 1 April 2022 **(D)** 25 March 2022

✓ **Answer: (B) 10 March 2022**
Explanation: Results were declared on 10 March 2022.

Q1126. In the 2022 UP assembly election, the BJP won how many seats?

(A) 225 **(B)** 111
(C) 255 **(D)** 312

✓ **Answer: (C) 255**
Explanation: BJP won 255 seats (NDA 273).

Q1127. In the 2022 UP assembly election, the Samajwadi Party won how many seats?

(A) 71 **(B)** 125
(C) 47 **(D)** 111

✓ **Answer: (D) 111**
Explanation: The SP won 111 seats (SP alliance 125).

Q1128. In the 2017 UP assembly election, BJP won how many seats?

(A) 312 **(B)** 255
(C) 225 **(D)** 403

✓ **Answer: (A) 312**
Explanation: BJP won 312 seats (NDA 325) in 2017.

Q1129. In the 2024 Lok Sabha election, which party won the most seats from UP?

(A) Samajwadi Party **(B)** Congress
(C) BJP **(D)** BSP

✓ **Answer: (A) Samajwadi Party**
Explanation: SP won 37 seats, BJP 33.

Q1130. How many seats did the BJP win in UP in the 2024 Lok Sabha election?

(A) 71 **(B)** 80
(C) 62 **(D)** 33

✓ **Answer: (D) 33**
Explanation: BJP won 33 of 80 seats.

Q1131. How many seats did the Congress win in UP in 2024 Lok Sabha?

(A) 12 **(B)** 6
(C) 20 **(D)** 1

✓ **Answer: (B) 6**
Explanation: Congress won 6 seats in UP.

Q1132. From which seat did PM Narendra Modi contest in UP?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Amethi **(D)** Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Varanasi**
Explanation: PM Modi has been MP from Varanasi since 2014.

Q1133. Rahul Gandhi represents which UP constituency (since 2024)?

(A) Rae Bareli **(B)** Amethi
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (A) Rae Bareli**
Explanation: He won Rae Bareli in 2024.

Q1134. In 2024, who won the Amethi Lok Sabha seat?

(A) Kishori Lal Sharma **(B)** Rahul Gandhi
(C) Sanjay Singh **(D)** Smriti Irani

✓ **Answer: (A) Kishori Lal Sharma**
Explanation: Kishori Lal Sharma (Congress) defeated Smriti Irani.

Q1135. Rajnath Singh represents which Lok Sabha seat?

(A) Gorakhpur **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (D) Lucknow**
Explanation: Rajnath Singh has been MP from Lucknow since 2014.

Q1136. Atal Bihari Vajpayee represented which UP city in Lok Sabha for several terms?

(A) Agra **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: Vajpayee was MP from Lucknow from 1991 to 2009.

Q1137. Who has been the Governor of Uttar Pradesh since July 2019?

(A) Anandiben Patel **(B)** Satyapal Malik
(C) Kalyan Singh **(D)** Ram Naik

✓ **Answer: (A) Anandiben Patel**
Explanation: Anandiben Patel was appointed in July 2019 (verify for any later change).

Q1138. Who was the Governor of UP before Anandiben Patel?

(A) Ram Naik **(B)** Satyapal Malik
(C) Kesari Nath Tripathi **(D)** B.L. Joshi

✓ **Answer: (A) Ram Naik**
Explanation: Ram Naik served from 2014 to 2019.

Q1139. Who is the Speaker of the UP Vidhan Sabha elected in 2022?

(A) Mata Prasad Pandey
(B) Satish Mahana
(C) Sukhdev Rajbhar
(D) Hriday Narayan Dixit

✓ **Answer: (B) Satish Mahana**
Explanation: Satish Mahana was elected Speaker in March 2022.

Q1140. Who was the Speaker of UP Vidhan Sabha 2017–2022?

(A) Satish Mahana
(B) Mata Prasad Pandey
(C) Keshari Nath Tripathi
(D) Hriday Narayan Dixit

✓ **Answer: (D) Hriday Narayan Dixit**
Explanation: Hriday Narayan Dixit was Speaker in the 17th Vidhan Sabha.

Q1141. The UP Assembly's Vidhan Bhavan is located in?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Kanpur
(D) Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: The Vidhan Bhavan is in Lucknow.

Q1142. Part of the Constitution dealing with the states' Panchayats is?

(A) Part V
(B) Part VI
(C) Part XI
(D) Part IX

✓ **Answer: (D) Part IX**
Explanation: Part IX (Articles 243–243O) deals with Panchayats.

Q1143. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment is related to?

(A) Municipalities
(B) Anti-defection
(C) GST
(D) Panchayati Raj

✓ **Answer: (D) Panchayati Raj**
Explanation: The 73rd Amendment (1992) gave constitutional status to Panchayats.

Q1144. The 74th Constitutional Amendment relates to?

(A) Emergency
(B) Education
(C) Panchayats
(D) Urban local bodies

✓ **Answer: (D) Urban local bodies**
Explanation: The 74th Amendment gave status to municipalities.

Q1145. In UP, the three-tier Panchayati Raj consists of Gram Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat and?

(A) Janpad Sabha
(B) Zila Panchayat
(C) Mandal Panchayat
(D) Nagar Panchayat

✓ **Answer: (B) Zila Panchayat**
Explanation: The three tiers are Gram, Kshetra and Zila Panchayats.

Q1146. The head of a Gram Panchayat in UP is called?

(A) Panch
(B) Mukhiya
(C) Sarpanch
(D) Pradhan

✓ **Answer: (D) Pradhan**
Explanation: The Gram Panchayat head in UP is the Pradhan.

Q1147. The head of a Kshetra Panchayat (Block) in UP is called?

(A) Sarpanch
(B) Chairman
(C) Pradhan
(D) Pramukh

✓ **Answer: (D) Pramukh**
Explanation: The Kshetra Panchayat head is the Block Pramukh.

Q1148. The head of a Zila Panchayat in UP is called?

(A) Mayor
(B) Pradhan
(C) Adhyaksha
(D) Pramukh

✓ **Answer: (C) Adhyaksha**
Explanation: The Zila Panchayat head is the Adhyaksha.

Q1149. Who elects the Block Pramukh in UP?

(A) Voters directly
(B) Governor
(C) Members of the Kshetra Panchayat
(D) DM

✓ **Answer: (C) Members of the Kshetra Panchayat**
Explanation: The Block Pramukh is elected indirectly by Kshetra Panchayat members.

Q1150. Who elects the Gram Pradhan in UP?

(A) DM
(B) BDO
(C) Block Pramukh
(D) Voters of the village directly

✓ **Answer: (D) Voters of the village directly**
Explanation: The Gram Pradhan is directly elected by the villagers.

Q1151. The term of Panchayats in UP is?

(A) 5 years
(B) 6 years
(C) 3 years
(D) 4 years

✓ **Answer: (A) 5 years**
Explanation: Panchayats serve for five years.

Q1152. The Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act was passed in?

(A) 1947
(B) 1992
(C) 1950
(D) 1961

✓ **Answer: (A) 1947**
Explanation: The UP Panchayat Raj Act 1947 established Gram Panchayats.

Q1153. The Gram Sabha consists of?

(A) Elected ward members only
(B) Block officials
(C) Only the Pradhan
(D) All adult villagers in the village

✓ **Answer: (D) All adult villagers in the village**
Explanation: The Gram Sabha has all registered voters of the village.

Q1154. Which officer is the head of a district's administration?

(A) District Magistrate
(B) Commissioner
(C) SP
(D) CDO

✓ **Answer: (A) District Magistrate**
Explanation: The District Magistrate heads the district.

Q1155. Which officer is the head of a division (mandal) in UP?

(A) District Magistrate
(B) Divisional Commissioner
(C) SDM
(D) Tehsildar

✓ **Answer: (B) Divisional Commissioner**
Explanation: The Commissioner heads each division.

Q1156. Which officer heads the police in a district?

(A) SDM
(B) DM
(C) DIG
(D) Superintendent of Police (SSP/SP)

✓ **Answer: (D) Superintendent of Police (SSP/SP)**
Explanation: The SP/SSP heads the district police.

Q1157. What is the lowest unit of revenue administration in UP?

(A) Tehsil
(B) District
(C) Revenue village (Lekhpal circle)
(D) Block

✓ **Answer: (C) Revenue village (Lekhpal circle)**
Explanation: The Lekhpal maintains land records at village level.

Q1158. Who maintains village land records in UP?

(A) Tehsildar
(B) Lekhpal
(C) Kanungo
(D) SDM

✓ **Answer: (B) Lekhpal**
Explanation: The Lekhpal keeps land records.

Q1159. Who supervises Lekhpals?

(A) DM
(B) SDM
(C) BDO
(D) Kanungo

✓ **Answer: (D) Kanungo**
Explanation: The Kanungo supervises Lekhpals.

Q1160. SDM is the head of?

(A) Division
(B) Sub-division (Tehsil)
(C) District
(D) Block

✓ **Answer: (B) Sub-division (Tehsil)**
Explanation: The SDM heads a sub-division.

Q1161. The Block Development Officer (BDO) heads the?

(A) Division
(B) District
(C) Development block
(D) Tehsil

✓ **Answer: (C) Development block**
Explanation: The BDO is in charge of the development block.

Q1162. How many tehsils are there in UP?

(A) 351
(B) 300
(C) 400
(D) 275

✓ **Answer: (A) 351**
Explanation: UP has 351 tehsils.

Q1163. How many development blocks are there in UP?

(A) 500
(B) 900
(C) 600
(D) 826

✓ **Answer: (D) 826**
Explanation: UP has 826 development blocks.

Q1164. How many Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigam) are there in UP?

(A) 9
(B) 17
(C) 12
(D) 20

✓ **Answer: (B) 17**
Explanation: UP has 17 Nagar Nigams, incl. Ayodhya and Mathura-Vrindavan.

Q1165. Which law replaced the UP Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, among others?

(A) UP Zamindari Act 2010
(B) UP Land Ceiling Act
(C) UP Land Act 2020
(D) UP Revenue Code, 2006

✓ **Answer: (D) UP Revenue Code, 2006**
Explanation: The UP Revenue Code 2006 consolidated land laws.

Q1166. Land record portal of UP is called?

(A) e-Dharti
(B) Bhoomi
(C) Dharani
(D) Bhulekh

✓ **Answer: (D) Bhulekh**
Explanation: UP's land records portal is Bhulekh.

Q1167. The CM Helpline number in UP is?

(A) 112 **(B)** 1076
(C) 1090 **(D)** 181

✔ **Answer: (B) 1076**
Explanation: The CM helpline is 1076.

Q1168. The Women Power Line number of UP Police is?

(A) 112 **(B)** 100
(C) 1076 **(D)** 1090

✔ **Answer: (D) 1090**
Explanation: 1090 is the Women Power Line.

Q1169. UP's integrated emergency number is?

(A) 108 **(B)** 112
(C) 101 **(D)** 100

✔ **Answer: (B) 112**
Explanation: UP 112 is the integrated emergency response system.

Q1170. The Police Commissionerate system was introduced in Lucknow and Noida in?

(A) January 2020 **(B)** August 2015
(C) April 2018 **(D)** March 2022

✔ **Answer: (A) January 2020**
Explanation: It was started on 13 January 2020.

Q1171. UP Police Headquarters is located in?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Agra **(D)** Prayagraj

✔ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: The UP Police HQ is at Lucknow.

Q1172. Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC) was established in?

(A) 1861 **(B)** 1990
(C) 1948 **(D)** 1975

✔ **Answer: (C) 1948**
Explanation: PAC was formed in 1948.

Q1173. UP Special Task Force (STF) was set up in?

(A) 2005 **(B)** 1998
(C) 1975 **(D)** 2017

✔ **Answer: (B) 1998**
Explanation: The UP STF was formed in 1998.

Q1174. Anti-Romeo squads were launched in UP in?

(A) 2017 **(B)** 2012
(C) 2022 **(D)** 2015

✓ **Answer: (A) 2017**
Explanation: They were launched in March 2017.

Q1175. UP Control of Goondas Act was passed in?

(A) 1947 **(B)** 1986
(C) 2001 **(D)** 1970

✓ **Answer: (D) 1970**
Explanation: The UP Control of Goondas Act is of 1970.

Q1176. UP Gangsters and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act was passed in?

(A) 1986 **(B)** 1970
(C) 2020 **(D)** 2001

✓ **Answer: (A) 1986**
Explanation: The Gangsters Act is of 1986.

Q1177. The UP Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Ordinance was promulgated in?

(A) January 2017 **(B)** March 2022
(C) June 2015 **(D)** November 2020

✓ **Answer: (D) November 2020**
Explanation: It was approved in November 2020.

Q1178. UPPSC was established in?

(A) 1920 **(B)** 1937
(C) 1950 **(D)** 1975

✓ **Answer: (B) 1937**
Explanation: The Public Service Commission of United Provinces was established in 1937.

Q1179. Where is the UP Public Service Commission headquartered?

(A) Prayagraj **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (A) Prayagraj**
Explanation: UPPSC is at Prayagraj.

Q1180. UP Board of High School and Intermediate Education is headquartered at?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Agra **(D)** Prayagraj

✓ **Answer: (D) Prayagraj**
Explanation: The UP Board headquarters is at Prayagraj.

Q1181. The UP Board was established in?

(A) 1921 **(B)** 1975
(C) 1947 **(D)** 1950

✓ **Answer: (A) 1921**
Explanation: The Board was established in 1921.

Q1182. UP State Human Rights Commission is headquartered at?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Prayagraj
(C) Agra **(D)** Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: The UPSHRC is at Lucknow.

Q1183. Which Article provides for President's Rule in a state?

(A) Article 356 **(B)** Article 352
(C) Article 368 **(D)** Article 360

✓ **Answer: (A) Article 356**
Explanation: Article 356 provides for President's Rule.

Q1184. President's Rule was imposed in UP after the 6 December 1992 incident at?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Mathura
(C) Ayodhya **(D)** Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (C) Ayodhya**
Explanation: The Kalyan Singh government was dismissed on 6 December 1992.

Q1185. Uttarakhand was carved out of UP on?

(A) 1 November 1956 **(B)** 15 August 1947
(C) 9 November 2000 **(D)** 26 January 1950

✓ **Answer: (C) 9 November 2000**
Explanation: Uttaranchal was created on 9 November 2000.

Q1186. Uttarakhand was the how-manyth state of India?

(A) 25th **(B)** 28th
(C) 29th **(D)** 27th

✓ **Answer: (D) 27th**
Explanation: Uttaranchal became the 27th state.

Q1187. Uttaranchal was renamed Uttarakhand in?

(A) January 2007 **(B)** November 2000
(C) May 2010 **(D)** August 2015

✓ **Answer: (A) January 2007**
Explanation: It was renamed on 1 January 2007.

Q1188. The Uttar Pradesh Assembly passed a resolution in 2011 to divide the state into how many parts?

(A) Five
(B) Four
(C) Three
(D) Two

✓ **Answer: (B) Four**
Explanation: Mayawati's government proposed four states: Purvanchal, Awadh Pradesh, Paschim Pradesh, Bundelkhand.

Q1189. Which party first formed a government in UP after independence?

(A) Indian National Congress
(B) SP
(C) BJP
(D) Janata Party

✓ **Answer: (A) Indian National Congress**
Explanation: The Congress governed UP from 1947 to 1967 (with a break).

Q1190. Which political leader was nicknamed 'Dharti Putra'?

(A) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(B) Charan Singh
(C) Yogi Adityanath
(D) Kalyan Singh

✓ **Answer: (A) Mulayam Singh Yadav**
Explanation: Mulayam Singh Yadav was called Dharti Putra.

Q1191. Mulayam Singh Yadav passed away in?

(A) October 2022
(B) January 2020
(C) June 2018
(D) March 2023

✓ **Answer: (A) October 2022**
Explanation: He died on 10 October 2022.

Q1192. Kalyan Singh passed away in?

(A) June 2023
(B) December 2018
(C) March 2019
(D) August 2021

✓ **Answer: (D) August 2021**
Explanation: Kalyan Singh died on 21 August 2021.

Q1193. Who is the only leader to have been CM of both UP and Uttarakhand?

(A) Kalyan Singh
(B) Rajnath Singh
(C) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(D) N.D. Tiwari

✓ **Answer: (D) N.D. Tiwari**
Explanation: N.D. Tiwari was CM of UP thrice and of Uttarakhand (2002–07).

Q1194. Which UP Chief Minister later became the Prime Minister of India?

(A) Mulayam Singh
(B) Chandra Shekhar
(C) V.P. Singh also
(D) Charan Singh

✓ **Answer: (D) Charan Singh**
Explanation: Charan Singh (1979) and V.P. Singh (1989) both served as UP CM before becoming PM.

Q1195. V.P. Singh was the CM of UP in?

(A) 1985–88 **(B)** 1977–79
(C) 1980–82 **(D)** 1990–92

✓ **Answer: (C) 1980–82**
Explanation: V.P. Singh was CM of UP from 1980 to 1982.

Q1196. Who was the Chief Minister of UP in 1991–92 from BJP?

(A) Ram Prakash Gupta **(B)** Kalyan Singh
(C) Rajnath Singh **(D)** Yogi Adityanath

✓ **Answer: (B) Kalyan Singh**
Explanation: Kalyan Singh was CM in 1991–92.

Q1197. Who became CM of UP in 2000?

(A) Kalyan Singh **(B)** Ram Prakash Gupta
(C) Mayawati **(D)** Rajnath Singh

✓ **Answer: (D) Rajnath Singh**
Explanation: Rajnath Singh became CM in October 2000.

Q1198. Which of the following is a Central University in UP?

(A) Lucknow University **(B)** CCS University
(C) Aligarh Muslim University **(D)** DDU Gorakhpur University

✓ **Answer: (C) Aligarh Muslim University**
Explanation: AMU is a central university.

Q1199. Banaras Hindu University is a?

(A) Deemed university **(B)** Central university
(C) Private university **(D)** State university

✓ **Answer: (B) Central university**
Explanation: BHU is a central university.

Q1200. University of Allahabad became a central university in?

(A) 1887 **(B)** 1947
(C) 1999 **(D)** 2005

✓ **Answer: (D) 2005**
Explanation: It became a central university in 2005.

Q1201. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University is at?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Agra
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: BBAU is a central university at Lucknow.

Q1202. Rani Lakshmibai Central Agricultural University is at?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Jhansi **(D)** Banda

✓ **Answer: (C) Jhansi**
Explanation: RLBCAU is at Jhansi.

Q1203. Sampurnanand Sanskrit University is at?

(A) Agra **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Prayagraj **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Varanasi**
Explanation: It is at Varanasi.

Q1204. Chaudhary Charan Singh University is at?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Aligarh **(D)** Gorakhpur

✓ **Answer: (A) Meerut**
Explanation: CCS University is at Meerut.

Q1205. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University is at?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Gorakhpur **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: DDU Gorakhpur University is in Gorakhpur.

Q1206. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University is at?

(A) Noida **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (B) Lucknow**
Explanation: AKTU is at Lucknow.

Q1207. Uttar Pradesh Rajarshi Tandon Open University is at?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj **(D)** Varanasi

✓ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj**
Explanation: UPRTOU is at Prayagraj.

Q1208. Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith was established in?

(A) 1921 **(B)** 1916
(C) 1947 **(D)** 1950

✓ **Answer: (A) 1921**
Explanation: Kashi Vidyapith was established in 1921 at Varanasi.

Q1209. Which is the oldest institution of Sanskrit learning in UP at Varanasi (1791)?

(A) BHU
(B) Banaras College
(C) Government Sanskrit College
(D) Kashi Vidyapith

✓ **Answer: (C) Government Sanskrit College**
Explanation: It was founded in 1791 under Jonathan Duncan.

Q1210. The first Governor of the United Provinces after the 1921 reform was?

(A) Lord Curzon
(B) Sir Malcolm Hailey
(C) Sir Harcourt Butler
(D) Sir Edward Maclagan

✓ **Answer: (C) Sir Harcourt Butler**
Explanation: Sir Harcourt Butler became the first Governor in 1921.

Q1211. Who was the first Chief Minister under the 1937 provincial government in UP (then Premier)?

(A) Purushottam Das Tandon
(B) Govind Ballabh Pant
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Chhatari Nawab

✓ **Answer: (B) Govind Ballabh Pant**
Explanation: Pant headed the Congress ministry in 1937 as Premier.

Q1212. The UP Legislative Assembly first elections after independence were held in?

(A) 1962
(B) 1957
(C) 1951–52
(D) 1946

✓ **Answer: (C) 1951–52**
Explanation: The first assembly election took place during 1951–52.

Q1213. Which Bharat Ratna awardee served as Union Home Minister and UP CM?

(A) Rajnath Singh
(B) Charan Singh
(C) Kalyan Singh
(D) Govind Ballabh Pant

✓ **Answer: (D) Govind Ballabh Pant**
Explanation: Pant was UP CM and Union Home Minister (1955–61).

Q1214. Which UP leader served as Union Home Minister in the Janata government (1977–78)?

(A) Rajnath Singh
(B) Govind Ballabh Pant
(C) Charan Singh
(D) Lal Bahadur Shastri

✓ **Answer: (C) Charan Singh**
Explanation: Charan Singh was Home Minister in the Morarji Desai government.

Q1215. UP's 'Vidhan Bhawan' was built in the year?

(A) 1928
(B) 1990
(C) 1950
(D) 1857

✓ **Answer: (A) 1928**
Explanation: The Vidhan Bhavan building was completed in 1928.

Q1216. The UP State Election Commission is headquartered at?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: It is based in Lucknow.

Q1217. The 'Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha' is elected by?

(A) All voters of district
(B) Zila Panchayat members
(C) Governor
(D) DM

✓ **Answer: (B) Zila Panchayat members**
Explanation: The Adhyaksha is elected indirectly by Zila Panchayat members.

Q1218. Mayors in UP municipal corporations are elected by?

(A) DM
(B) Governor
(C) Councillors
(D) Direct election by voters

✓ **Answer: (D) Direct election by voters**
Explanation: Mayors are directly elected by voters.

Q1219. In 2023 UP civic polls, which party won all 17 mayoral seats?

(A) SP
(B) Congress
(C) BSP
(D) BJP

✓ **Answer: (D) BJP**
Explanation: BJP won all 17 mayor seats in 2023.

Q1220. LDA stands for?

(A) Lucknow Dairy Association
(B) Lucknow Development Authority
(C) Local District Authority
(D) Land Development Agency

✓ **Answer: (B) Lucknow Development Authority**
Explanation: LDA is the Lucknow Development Authority.

Q1221. Which Article deals with creation or abolition of Legislative Councils in states?

(A) Article 213
(B) Article 356
(C) Article 169
(D) Article 164

✓ **Answer: (C) Article 169**
Explanation: Article 169 allows Parliament to create or abolish a state Legislative Council.

Q1222. Which officer is the legal advisor to the UP Government?

(A) DGP
(B) Chief Secretary
(C) Attorney General
(D) Advocate General

✓ **Answer: (D) Advocate General**
Explanation: The Advocate General is the state's chief legal officer.

Q1223. Who is the head of the state bureaucracy in UP?

(A) DM
(B) DGP
(C) Governor
(D) Chief Secretary

✓ **Answer: (D) Chief Secretary**
Explanation: The Chief Secretary is the head of the state administration.

Q1224. Who is the head of police force in UP?

(A) DIG
(B) Director General of Police (DGP)
(C) Commissioner
(D) SP

✓ **Answer: (B) Director General of Police (DGP)**
Explanation: The DGP heads the state police.

Q1225. The President's Rule in UP after the Babri Masjid demolition was imposed on?

(A) 1 March 1989
(B) 6 December 1992
(C) 15 August 1990
(D) 26 January 1995

✓ **Answer: (B) 6 December 1992**
Explanation: The Kalyan Singh government was dismissed and President's Rule imposed on 6 December 1992.

Q1226. Who was the Chief Minister of UP during the Babri demolition of 1992?

(A) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(B) Mayawati
(C) Rajnath Singh
(D) Kalyan Singh

✓ **Answer: (D) Kalyan Singh**
Explanation: Kalyan Singh was CM at that time.

Q1227. Who was the Chief Minister of UP in 1990 during the Karsevak firing at Ayodhya?

(A) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(B) N.D. Tiwari
(C) Vir Bahadur Singh
(D) Kalyan Singh

✓ **Answer: (A) Mulayam Singh Yadav**
Explanation: Mulayam Singh Yadav was CM in October 1990.

Q1228. Which Chief Minister of UP is associated with 'Samajwadi Party' and served in 2003–2007?

(A) Mayawati
(B) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(C) Rajnath Singh
(D) Akhilesh Yadav

✓ **Answer: (B) Mulayam Singh Yadav**
Explanation: Mulayam Singh Yadav was CM for the third time from 2003 to 2007.

Q1229. How many times has Mulayam Singh Yadav been the Chief Minister of UP?

(A) Two
(B) Four
(C) Three
(D) One

✓ **Answer: (C) Three**
Explanation: He was CM in 1989–91, 1993–95 and 2003–07.

Q1230. How many times has Kalyan Singh been the Chief Minister of UP?

(A) Four **(B)** Three
(C) One **(D)** Two

✓ **Answer: (D) Two**
Explanation: Kalyan Singh was CM in 1991–92 and 1997–99.

Q1231. Which Chief Minister of UP completed a full five-year term first in 2007–2012 with a majority?

(A) Mayawati **(B)** Rajnath Singh
(C) Mulayam Singh Yadav **(D)** Kalyan Singh

✓ **Answer: (A) Mayawati**
Explanation: Mayawati's BSP won a full majority in 2007 and completed the term.

Q1232. Which party won a full majority in the UP 2007 assembly election?

(A) SP **(B)** Congress
(C) BSP **(D)** BJP

✓ **Answer: (C) BSP**
Explanation: BSP won 206 seats in 2007.

Q1233. Which party won a full majority in the UP 2012 assembly election?

(A) Congress **(B)** SP
(C) BJP **(D)** BSP

✓ **Answer: (B) SP**
Explanation: SP won 224 seats in 2012.

Q1234. Which party won a majority in the 1991 UP assembly election?

(A) BJP **(B)** SP
(C) Congress **(D)** BSP

✓ **Answer: (A) BJP**
Explanation: BJP formed its first UP government in 1991.

Q1235. Who was the Chief Minister of UP in 1989?

(A) N.D. Tiwari **(B)** Mayawati
(C) Kalyan Singh **(D)** Mulayam Singh Yadav (Janata Dal)

✓ **Answer: (D) Mulayam Singh Yadav (Janata Dal)**
Explanation: Mulayam Singh Yadav led the Janata Dal government from December 1989.

Q1236. Chaudhary Charan Singh was born in?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Noorpur (Hapur) **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Noorpur (Hapur)**
Explanation: Charan Singh was born in Noorpur village, then in Meerut district, now Hapur.

Q1237. Chaudhary Charan Singh was awarded the Bharat Ratna in?

(A) 1999 **(B)** 2001
(C) 2024 **(D)** 2015

✓ **Answer: (C) 2024**
Explanation: The Bharat Ratna was announced for Charan Singh in 2024.

Q1238. Which UP leader was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 2024 along with others?

(A) Kanshi Ram **(B)** Kalyan Singh
(C) Mulayam Singh Yadav **(D)** Chaudhary Charan Singh

✓ **Answer: (D) Chaudhary Charan Singh**
Explanation: Charan Singh was among the 2024 Bharat Ratna recipients.

Q1239. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was awarded the Bharat Ratna in?

(A) 2015 **(B)** 2001
(C) 2020 **(D)** 2008

✓ **Answer: (A) 2015**
Explanation: Vajpayee received the Bharat Ratna in 2015.

Q1240. Atal Bihari Vajpayee passed away in?

(A) January 2015 **(B)** June 2016
(C) March 2020 **(D)** August 2018

✓ **Answer: (D) August 2018**
Explanation: Vajpayee died on 16 August 2018.

Q1241. The Allahabad High Court has jurisdiction over?

(A) Uttar Pradesh and Delhi **(B)** Uttar Pradesh
(C) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar **(D)** Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand

✓ **Answer: (B) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: It has territorial jurisdiction over the state of UP.

Q1242. The number of Rajya Sabha members from UP elected every 2 years is?

(A) 20 **(B)** 5 only
(C) One-third (approximately 10–11) **(D)** All 31

✓ **Answer: (C) One-third (approximately 10–11)**
Explanation: Rajya Sabha members retire in rotation, one-third every two years.

Q1243. The Governor of UP also acts as Chancellor of which institutions?

(A) State universities **(B)** PSC
(C) Supreme Court **(D)** Election Commission

✓ **Answer: (A) State universities**
Explanation: The Governor is Chancellor of state universities.

Q1244. The Gram Panchayat elections in UP are conducted by?

(A) Governor
(B) Election Commission of India
(C) State Election Commission
(D) DM

✓ **Answer: (C) State Election Commission**
Explanation: The State Election Commission conducts local body elections.

Q1245. Which Panchayati Raj tier in UP is the intermediary level?

(A) Nyay Panchayat
(B) Gram Panchayat
(C) Kshetra Panchayat
(D) Zila Panchayat

✓ **Answer: (C) Kshetra Panchayat**
Explanation: The Kshetra Panchayat is the block-level intermediary body.

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Q1246. The Pran Pratishtha of Shri Ram Lalla at Ayodhya took place on?

(A) 30 December 2023
(B) 5 August 2020
(C) 22 January 2024
(D) 9 November 2019

✔ **Answer: (C) 22 January 2024**
Explanation: The consecration was held on 22 January 2024.

Q1247. Who sculpted the idol of Ram Lalla installed in the Ayodhya Ram Mandir in 2024?

(A) Raghunath Mohapatra
(B) Chandrakant Sompura
(C) Arun Yogiraj
(D) Ram V. Sutar

✔ **Answer: (C) Arun Yogiraj**
Explanation: The idol of Ram Lalla was sculpted by Arun Yogiraj of Karnataka.

Q1248. The principal architect of the Ayodhya Ram Mandir is from which family?

(A) Tata family
(B) Birla family
(C) Lutyens family
(D) Sompura family

✔ **Answer: (D) Sompura family**
Explanation: Chandrakant Sompura of the Sompura family designed the temple.

Q1249. Ayodhya Dham Junction and the airport were inaugurated by PM Modi on?

(A) 5 August 2020
(B) 22 January 2024
(C) 25 November 2021
(D) 30 December 2023

✔ **Answer: (D) 30 December 2023**
Explanation: PM Modi inaugurated them on 30 December 2023.

Q1250. Mahakumbh 2025 was held at?

(A) Nashik
(B) Ujjain
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Haridwar

✔ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj**
Explanation: Mahakumbh 2025 was held at Prayagraj from 13 January to 26 February 2025.

Q1251. Kashi Tamil Sangamam is a cultural event connecting Varanasi with which state?

(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Kerala
(D) Karnataka

✔ **Answer: (A) Tamil Nadu**
Explanation: It celebrates the ancient links between Kashi and Tamil Nadu.

Q1252. The first Kashi Tamil Sangamam was held in?

(A) 2024 **(B)** 2022
(C) 2020 **(D)** 2019

✓ **Answer: (B) 2022**
Explanation: The first edition was held from 17 November 2022.

Q1253. Which city hosted the G20 Culture Ministers' Meeting in August 2023?

(A) Prayagraj **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Agra **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Varanasi**
Explanation: The G20 Culture Ministers' Meeting was held at Varanasi in August 2023.

Q1254. UP International Trade Show is held every year in?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Greater Noida
(C) Agra **(D)** Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (B) Greater Noida**
Explanation: UPITS is held at India Expo Mart, Greater Noida.

Q1255. The UP Global Investors Summit 2023 was held on?

(A) 10–12 February 2023 **(B)** 1–3 June 2022
(C) 15–17 January 2024 **(D)** 5–7 March 2021

✓ **Answer: (A) 10–12 February 2023**
Explanation: It was held on 10–12 February 2023 in Lucknow.

Q1256. The Supertech Twin Towers in Noida were demolished on?

(A) 28 August 2022 **(B)** 5 June 2021
(C) 15 January 2020 **(D)** 10 March 2023

✓ **Answer: (A) 28 August 2022**
Explanation: They were demolished on 28 August 2022 after a Supreme Court order.

Q1257. The Supertech Twin Towers in Noida were taller than which monument?

(A) Taj Mahal **(B)** India Gate
(C) Red Fort **(D)** Qutub Minar

✓ **Answer: (D) Qutub Minar**
Explanation: They stood taller than the Qutub Minar.

Q1258. Lucknow was designated a UNESCO Creative City in which category?

(A) Literature **(B)** Gastronomy
(C) Crafts **(D)** Music

✓ **Answer: (B) Gastronomy**
Explanation: Lucknow was named a UNESCO Creative City of Gastronomy in 2019.

Q1259. Varanasi was designated a UNESCO Creative City in which category?

(A) Crafts and Folk Art
(B) Film
(C) Music
(D) Gastronomy

✓ **Answer: (C) Music**
Explanation: Varanasi joined the network in 2015 as a Creative City of Music.

Q1260. Lucknow Super Giants made its IPL debut in?

(A) 2018
(B) 2024
(C) 2008
(D) 2022

✓ **Answer: (D) 2022**
Explanation: Lucknow Super Giants joined the IPL in 2022.

Q1261. Which UP stadium hosted ODI World Cup 2023 matches?

(A) Varanasi Stadium
(B) Greater Noida Stadium
(C) Green Park, Kanpur
(D) Ekana Stadium, Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (D) Ekana Stadium, Lucknow**
Explanation: The Ekana Stadium hosted matches in the 2023 World Cup.

Q1262. Who is the cricketer from Amroha who was the top wicket-taker in the 2023 ODI World Cup?

(A) Kuldeep Yadav
(B) Rinku Singh
(C) Mohammed Shami
(D) Bhuvneshwar Kumar

✓ **Answer: (C) Mohammed Shami**
Explanation: Shami took 24 wickets in the tournament.

Q1263. Kuldeep Yadav, the Indian spinner, was born in?

(A) Meerut
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra
(D) Kanpur

✓ **Answer: (D) Kanpur**
Explanation: Kuldeep Yadav was born in Kanpur.

Q1264. Bhuvneshwar Kumar, the Indian pacer, belongs to?

(A) Aligarh
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (D) Meerut**
Explanation: Bhuvneshwar Kumar hails from Meerut.

Q1265. Rinku Singh, the Indian batter, is from?

(A) Aligarh
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Mathura

✓ **Answer: (A) Aligarh**
Explanation: Rinku Singh is from Aligarh.

Q1266. Suresh Raina, former Indian cricketer, is from?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Ghaziabad (Muradnagar)
(C) Meerut
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (B) Ghaziabad (Muradnagar)**
Explanation: Raina was born at Muradnagar, Ghaziabad.

Q1267. Mohammad Kaif, former Indian cricketer, was born at?

(A) Prayagraj
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (A) Prayagraj**
Explanation: Kaif was born in Allahabad.

Q1268. Dhruv Jurel, Indian wicketkeeper, hails from?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Meerut
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (C) Agra**
Explanation: Jurel was born in Agra.

Q1269. Which UP athlete is known for the javelin throw and is from Meerut?

(A) Dutee Chand
(B) Priyanka Goswami
(C) P.T. Usha
(D) Annu Rani

✓ **Answer: (D) Annu Rani**
Explanation: Annu Rani is from Bahadurpur village, Meerut.

Q1270. Priyanka Goswami, a race walker, belongs to?

(A) Agra
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (D) Meerut**
Explanation: Priyanka Goswami is from Meerut.

Q1271. Hockey player Lalit Upadhyay, an Olympic medallist in Tokyo 2020, is from?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (C) Varanasi**
Explanation: Lalit Upadhyay is from Varanasi.

Q1272. Which Olympic medal did the Indian men's hockey team win in Tokyo 2020?

(A) Silver
(B) None
(C) Bronze
(D) Gold

✓ **Answer: (C) Bronze**
Explanation: India won bronze at Tokyo 2020.

Q1273. UP Yoddhas is a team of which league?

(A) ISL
(B) Pro Kabaddi League
(C) IPL
(D) Hockey India League

✓ **Answer: (B) Pro Kabaddi League**
Explanation: UP Yoddhas is a Pro Kabaddi franchise.

Q1274. The Varanasi International Cricket Stadium foundation was laid in?

(A) September 2023
(B) March 2021
(C) January 2018
(D) June 2025

✓ **Answer: (A) September 2023**
Explanation: The foundation stone was laid on 23 September 2023.

Q1275. Which UP expressway was inaugurated in July 2022?

(A) Agra–Lucknow Expressway
(B) Yamuna Expressway
(C) Purvanchal Expressway
(D) Bundelkhand Expressway

✓ **Answer: (D) Bundelkhand Expressway**
Explanation: The Bundelkhand Expressway was inaugurated on 16 July 2022.

Q1276. Which expressway was inaugurated on 16 November 2021?

(A) Yamuna Expressway
(B) Ganga Expressway
(C) Bundelkhand Expressway
(D) Purvanchal Expressway

✓ **Answer: (D) Purvanchal Expressway**
Explanation: The Purvanchal Expressway opened on 16 November 2021.

Q1277. The foundation stone of Ganga Expressway was laid in?

(A) January 2018
(B) April 2024
(C) July 2022
(D) December 2021

✓ **Answer: (D) December 2021**
Explanation: The foundation stone was laid in December 2021 in Shahjahanpur.

Q1278. UP's budget for 2025-26 was approximately?

(A) ₹10.5 lakh crore
(B) ₹8.08 lakh crore
(C) ₹7.36 lakh crore
(D) ₹6.90 lakh crore

✓ **Answer: (B) ₹8.08 lakh crore**
Explanation: The budget was ₹8.08 lakh crore.

Q1279. UP's budget for 2024-25 was approximately?

(A) ₹7.36 lakh crore
(B) ₹6.90 lakh crore
(C) ₹8.08 lakh crore
(D) ₹5.5 lakh crore

✓ **Answer: (A) ₹7.36 lakh crore**
Explanation: The budget for 2024-25 was ₹7.36 lakh crore.

Q1280. Which district hosted the 2024 Hathras tragedy?

(A) Agra
(B) Hathras
(C) Aligarh
(D) Meerut

✓ **Answer: (B) Hathras**
Explanation: A stampede at a religious gathering in Hathras on 2 July 2024 killed 121 people.

Q1281. Who won the Ghosi assembly by-election in September 2023?

(A) Mukhtar Ansari
(B) Dara Singh Chauhan (BJP)
(C) Sudhakar Singh (SP)
(D) Om Prakash Rajbhar

✓ **Answer: (C) Sudhakar Singh (SP)**
Explanation: Sudhakar Singh of the SP won the Ghosi bypoll.

Q1282. Which party won both Rampur and Azamgarh Lok Sabha by-elections in June 2022?

(A) BSP
(B) Congress
(C) BJP
(D) SP

✓ **Answer: (C) BJP**
Explanation: The BJP won both by-elections.

Q1283. Which Lok Sabha seat did Akhilesh Yadav win in 2024?

(A) Rampur
(B) Azamgarh
(C) Mainpuri
(D) Kannauj

✓ **Answer: (D) Kannauj**
Explanation: Akhilesh Yadav won Kannauj in 2024.

Q1284. Who won the Lok Sabha seat from Rae Bareli in 2024?

(A) Dinesh Pratap Singh
(B) Smriti Irani
(C) Sonia Gandhi
(D) Rahul Gandhi

✓ **Answer: (D) Rahul Gandhi**
Explanation: Rahul Gandhi won Rae Bareli in 2024.

Q1285. How many seats did the Samajwadi Party win in UP in the 2024 Lok Sabha election?

(A) 5
(B) 33
(C) 62
(D) 37

✓ **Answer: (D) 37**
Explanation: The SP won 37 seats, its best-ever performance.

Q1286. The BNS (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita) came into force from?

(A) 1 January 2023
(B) 26 January 2025
(C) 15 August 2023
(D) 1 July 2024

✓ **Answer: (D) 1 July 2024**
Explanation: The three new criminal laws were effective from 1 July 2024.

Q1287. Which new law replaced the Indian Evidence Act?

(A) Indian Justice Act
(B) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita
(C) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam
(D) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita

✓ **Answer: (C) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam**
Explanation: The BSA replaced the Indian Evidence Act 1872.

Q1288. Which new law replaced the CrPC?

(A) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam
(B) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
(C) Indian Procedure Code
(D) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita

✓ **Answer: (D) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita**
Explanation: The BNSS replaced the CrPC.

Q1289. The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023 provides reservation of how much for women?

(A) 33%
(B) 40%
(C) 50%
(D) 25%

✓ **Answer: (A) 33%**
Explanation: It provides 33% reservation in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies.

Q1290. The new Parliament building was inaugurated on?

(A) 28 May 2023
(B) 15 August 2022
(C) 2 October 2023
(D) 26 January 2023

✓ **Answer: (A) 28 May 2023**
Explanation: It was inaugurated on 28 May 2023.

Q1291. Which UP city hosted the first Namo Bharat section inaugurated in 2023?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Agra
(D) Ghaziabad (Sahibabad)

✓ **Answer: (D) Ghaziabad (Sahibabad)**
Explanation: The first section, Sahibabad–Duhai Depot, was inaugurated on 20 October 2023.

Q1292. PM-KISAN was launched in 2019 from?

(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

✓ **Answer: (A) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: PM-KISAN was launched at Gorakhpur on 24 February 2019.

Q1293. Which UP city hosted the 'Defence Expo 2020' in February 2020?

(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Noida

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: DefExpo 2020 was held in Lucknow from 5–8 February 2020.

Q1294. Lucknow hosted the Global Investors Summit in 2018 and again in?

(A) 2023 **(B)** 2020
(C) 2022 **(D)** 2025

✓ **Answer: (A) 2023**
Explanation: Lucknow hosted the Global Investors Summit in 2018 and 2023.

Q1295. Which UP temple town got a Guinness World Record for Deepotsav in 2023 with about 22.23 lakh diyas?

(A) Varanasi **(B)** Prayagraj
(C) Ayodhya **(D)** Mathura

✓ **Answer: (C) Ayodhya**
Explanation: Ayodhya's Deepotsav 2023 set a record of 22.23 lakh diyas.

Q1296. Ayodhya Deepotsav 2024 was recorded with about how many lakh diyas?

(A) 25 lakh **(B)** 50 lakh
(C) 10 lakh **(D)** 5 lakh

✓ **Answer: (A) 25 lakh**
Explanation: Deepotsav 2024 lit about 25.12 lakh diyas.

Q1297. HCL–Foxconn's semiconductor assembly unit was approved near?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Jewar
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (B) Jewar**
Explanation: The unit was approved near Jewar airport.

Q1298. Which UP city got the BrahMos Integration and Testing Facility in 2025?

(A) Noida **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Agra

✓ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: The facility at Lucknow's defence corridor node was inaugurated in May 2025.

Q1299. What is the name of the UP Police recruitment board established in 2018?

(A) UPPSC **(B)** UPSSSC
(C) UPESSC **(D)** UP Police Recruitment and Promotion Board

✓ **Answer: (D) UP Police Recruitment and Promotion Board**
Explanation: The UPPRPB was formed in 2018 to recruit police personnel.

Q1300. Which UP exam was cancelled in February 2024 due to a paper leak?

(A) CTET **(B)** UPTET
(C) UP Police Constable exam **(D)** UP PCS Mains

✓ **Answer: (C) UP Police Constable exam**
Explanation: The UP Police Constable recruitment exam was cancelled after a leak.

Q1301. Which Act in UP deals with preventing paper leaks and unfair means in exams (2024)?

(A) UPPSC Act
(B) UP Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024
(C) UP Cheating Act
(D) UP Exam Act 2012

✓ **Answer: (B) UP Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024**
Explanation: The UP Public Examinations Act 2024 came after leak cases.

Q1302. Which UP city hosted the 2024 India–Bangladesh Test match?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Kanpur (Green Park)
(D) Noida

✓ **Answer: (C) Kanpur (Green Park)**
Explanation: The 2024 Test was played at Green Park, Kanpur.

Q1303. Which wetland of Muzaffarnagar was designated a Ramsar site in 2021?

(A) Keetham
(B) Surha Tal
(C) Haiderpur Wetland
(D) Bakhira

✓ **Answer: (C) Haiderpur Wetland**
Explanation: Haiderpur Wetland on the Ganga was designated in 2021.

Q1304. Bakhira Bird Sanctuary was designated a Ramsar site in?

(A) 2018
(B) 2005
(C) 2024
(D) 2021

✓ **Answer: (D) 2021**
Explanation: Bakhira became a Ramsar site in 2021.

Q1305. Which UP stretch of the Ganga is a Ramsar site?

(A) Haridwar to Bijnor
(B) Brijghat to Narora
(C) Varanasi to Ghazipur
(D) Kanpur to Allahabad

✓ **Answer: (B) Brijghat to Narora**
Explanation: The Upper Ganga River from Brijghat to Narora is a Ramsar site.

Q1306. Who is the Union Defence Minister from UP (Lucknow MP)?

(A) Yogi Adityanath
(B) Rajnath Singh
(C) Amit Shah
(D) Nitin Gadkari

✓ **Answer: (B) Rajnath Singh**
Explanation: Rajnath Singh has been Defence Minister since 2019.

Q1307. Kashi Vishwanath Dham was inaugurated in?

(A) December 2021
(B) June 2020
(C) March 2018
(D) January 2024

✓ **Answer: (A) December 2021**
Explanation: PM Modi inaugurated it on 13 December 2021.

Q1308. Which Gorakhpur institution received the Gandhi Peace Prize (announced 2023)?

(A) Gita Press
(B) Gorakhnath Math
(C) DDU University
(D) Gorakhpur Fertiliser Plant

✓ **Answer: (A) Gita Press**
Explanation: Gita Press was awarded the 2021 Gandhi Peace Prize.

Q1309. Kanpur Metro's first section was inaugurated by PM Modi on?

(A) 26 January 2020
(B) 28 December 2021
(C) 15 August 2019
(D) 5 June 2023

✓ **Answer: (B) 28 December 2021**
Explanation: PM Modi inaugurated the Kanpur Metro's first section on 28 December 2021.

Q1310. Which UP airport was inaugurated as an international airport in October 2021?

(A) Bareilly International
(B) Kushinagar International Airport
(C) Prayagraj International
(D) Moradabad International

✓ **Answer: (B) Kushinagar International Airport**
Explanation: It was inaugurated on 20 October 2021.

Q1311. Noida International Airport is also known as?

(A) Dadri Airport
(B) Jewar Airport
(C) Greater Noida Airport
(D) Hindon Airport

✓ **Answer: (B) Jewar Airport**
Explanation: It is popularly called Jewar Airport.

Q1312. Ayodhya's airport is named after?

(A) Kabir
(B) Tulsidas
(C) Lord Ram
(D) Maharishi Valmiki

✓ **Answer: (D) Maharishi Valmiki**
Explanation: It is Maharishi Valmiki International Airport.

Q1313. The Mahakumbh 2025 concluded on which festival?

(A) Holi
(B) Makar Sankranti
(C) Maha Shivratri
(D) Basant Panchami

✓ **Answer: (C) Maha Shivratri**
Explanation: The Mahakumbh ended on Maha Shivratri, 26 February 2025.

Q1314. Which day of Mahakumbh 2025 was Mauni Amavasya?

(A) 29 January 2025
(B) 26 February 2025
(C) 13 January 2025
(D) 3 February 2025

✓ **Answer: (A) 29 January 2025**
Explanation: The Mauni Amavasya Amrit Snan was on 29 January 2025.

Q1315. Which UP city hosted the 2023 G20 Development Ministers' Meeting?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

✓ **Answer: (A) Varanasi**
Explanation: The meeting was held at Varanasi in June 2023.

Q1316. Which UP team plays in the Women's Premier League?

(A) UP Warriorz
(B) Agra Queens
(C) Lucknow Queens
(D) Noida Strikers

✓ **Answer: (A) UP Warriorz**
Explanation: UP Warriorz is the UP franchise in the WPL.

Q1317. In which year was the UP Warriorz franchise formed for WPL?

(A) 2023
(B) 2008
(C) 2018
(D) 2025

✓ **Answer: (A) 2023**
Explanation: The WPL began in 2023 and UP Warriorz joined at its start.