

## UPHESC Assistant Professor 100 General Knowledge Question

**Q1.** Which districts of UP forms the boundary with Rajasthan?

- (a) Agra and Lucknow
- (b) Mathura and Lucknow
- (c) Agra and Mathura
- (d) None of these

**Q2.** Dudhwa Tiger Reserve is in which state?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) West Benga

**Q3.** When was the Cinema Corporation established in UP?

- (a) 1972
- (b) 1973
- (c) 1978
- (d) 1975

**Q4.** Where is the oldest museum of the UP situated?

- (a) Kanpur
- (b) Varanasi
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) None of these

**Q5.** In which town of UP, University of Agriculture and Technology is under operation?

- (a) Agra
- (b) Jhansi
- (c) Banda
- (d) none of these

**Q6.** Where does K. M. Hindi and Linguistics University in the state exist?

- (a) Agra
- (b) Varanasi
- (c) Prayag
- (d) Allahabad

**Q7.** In which of the following cities, a revolt of 1857 started after a military revolt?

- (a) Agra
- (b) Meerut
- (c) Kanpur
- (d) Lucknow

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**Q8.** Which of the following cities in the state is famous for 'City of Gardens'?

- (a) Lucknow
- (b) Agra
- (c) Bateshwar
- (d) Bithoor

**Q9.** River Ken is one of the major rivers of the Bundelkhand region of central India and flows through two states, Madhya Pradesh and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Rajasthan

**Q10.** In which of the following cities will the First Heritage Park and Rail Coach Restaurant open in Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) Noida
- (b) Kanpur
- (c) Agra
- (d) Lucknow

**Q11.** Consider the following statements regarding 'Uttar Pradesh Mathrubhumi Yojana':

1. It was proposed by the Panchayati Raj Department.
2. If a person or business entity must donate at least 40% of the cost of infrastructural facilities the state government will cover the remaining 60%.

Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) None of the above

**Q12.** At present, a semi-open jail is operational in which of the following cities in Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) Rampur
- (b) Mathura
- (c) Etawah
- (d) Lucknow

**Q13.** Which of the following has been awarded the Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2021 from the city of Gorakhpur?

- (a) Gita Press
- (b) Chandra Kanti Ramawati Press
- (c) Digvijaynath Press
- (d) Gangotri Devi Press

**Q14.** Evidence of Paleolithic civilization in Uttar Pradesh has been found in:

- (a) Belan Valley
- (b) Allahabad
- (c) Sonbhadra
- (d) All of the above

**Q15.** Consider the following statements:

1. The 'Shakti Didi' campaign has been initiated with the purpose of decreasing the number of crimes committed against women.
2. The 'Shakti Didi' campaign will link women from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds, cities, villages, and communities.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) None of the above

**Q16.** According to Buddhist tradition, Ashoka built a stupa in\_\_\_\_, Uttar Pradesh.

- (a) Ayodhya
- (b) Kanpur
- (c) Agra
- (d) Mathura

**Q17.** According to the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board's Report Ganga is most polluted in:

- (a) Aligarh
- (b) Unnao
- (c) Kanpur
- (d) Hardoi

**Q18.** Which of the following pillars of Uttar Pradesh is known as the 'Queen's Record'?

- (a) Allahabad Pillar
- (b) Prayag pillar
- (c) Bhitari pillar
- (d) None of the above

**Q19.** Match the following:

Famous Place	City
1. First DNA Park of Asia	A. Kanpur
2. Traffic park	B. Varanasi
3. Agro park	C. Noida
4. Electronic city	D. Lucknow

- 
- (a) 1-D, 2-B, 3-A, 4-C  
(b) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C  
(c) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C  
(d) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D

**Q20.** Bharatendu Harishchandra published Kavi vachan Sudha and Harishchandra Magazine from:

- (a) Varanasi  
(b) Kanpur  
(c) Lucknow  
(d) Hardoi

**Q21.** Which is the largest district of Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) Jalaun  
(b) Lakhimpur Kheri  
(c) Unnao  
(b) Gorakhpur

**Q22.** Uttar Pradesh doesn't share its border with which of the following state within India?

- (a) Bihar  
(b) Haryana  
(c) Rajasthan  
(d) Punjab

**Q23.** The state capital of Uttar Pradesh located along \_\_\_\_\_ river

- (a) Gomti river  
(b) Luni River  
(c) Yamuna River  
(d) Rapti river

**Q24.** Which district has highest population in Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) Meerut  
(b) Prayagraj  
(c) Agra  
(d) Lakhimpur Kheri

**Q25.** Which district is the largest producer of opium in Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) Mirzapur  
(b) Mainpuri  
(c) Jhansi  
(d) Barabanki

**Q26.** Bal Sundari Devi fair is organised at which place?

- (a) Gonda
- (b) Vrindavan
- (c) Kheri
- (d) Anupshahar

**Q27.** In which year, was Urdu declared as second official language of Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) 1988
- (b) 1987
- (c) 1989
- (d) 1991

**Q28.** Which God is worshipped in Chhat Pooja that is a very important festival of Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar?

- (a) Earth
- (b) Fire
- (c) Sun
- (d) Trees

**Q29.** In which district of Uttar Pradesh is the holy place 'Naimisharanya' located?

- (a) Ayodhya
- (b) Mirzapur
- (c) Chitrakoot
- (d) Sitapur

**Q30.** Uttar Pradesh is famous for \_\_\_\_.

- (a) Chunar black clay pot
- (b) Hasuna clay pot
- (c) Halaf clay pot
- (d) Ubayd clay pot

**Q31.** In which year was the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act enacted?

- (a) 1974
- (b) 1964
- (c) 1994
- (d) 1984

**Q32.** Non-compliance of order by an absconding person is liable for imprisonment up to \_\_ under the National Security Act.

- (a) three months
- (b) two years
- (c) Six months
- (d) One year

**Q33.** Who conducts the election to the "State Legislative Assemblies" in India?

- (a) Governor of the State
- (b) State High Court
- (c) Election Commission of India
- (d) State Election Commission

**Q34.** Which of the following two nations have signed the Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA) for geo-spatial cooperation?

- (a) India - France
- (b) India - UAE
- (c) India - US
- (d) India - Russia

**Q35.** Which mineral is essential for healthy red blood cells and a deficiency might cause anemia?

- (a) Iodine
- (b) Chromium
- (c) Iron
- (d) Magnesium

**Q36.** The Kerala High Court's judgment in K. Ramakrishnan v. State of Kerala is a landmark decision with respect to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Vehicular Pollution
- (b) Noise pollution
- (c) Polluting water bodies
- (d) Smoking in public places

**Q37.** What kind of seeds were introduced by the Green Revolution in India for the cultivation of Rice and Wheat?

- (a) Quinoa seeds
- (b) HYV Seeds
- (c) GM Seeds
- (d) Traditional Seeds

**Q38.** Which is the highest judiciary body in India?

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The British Privy Council
- (c) The High Court
- (d) The Supreme Court

**Q39.** Which country contributed Maximum FDI inflow into India during FY 2019-2020?

- (a) Mauritius
- (b) USA
- (c) United Kingdom
- (d) Singapore

**Q40.** Who appoints the Chairperson and members of 'State Human Rights Commission'?

- (a) Governor of the state
- (b) President of India
- (c) Chairman of National Human Rights Commission
- (d) Chief Secretary of the state

**Q41.** In which of the following places is wood carving done in the state?

- (a) Bareilly
- (b) Saharanpur
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Agra

**Q42.** Magh-Khichri, Gurria, Bajhar, Holi festival are celebrated by which of the following tribes in UP?

- (a) Tharu
- (b) Bhotia
- (c) Jaunsari
- (d) Raji

**Q43.** Which cities/city are/is included in 'Golden Triangle' of India tourism?

- (a) Agra
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) All of these

**Q44.** Where is the Buddha Vihar Peace and Memorial Park situated in UP?

- (a) Kanpur
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Ayodhya
- (d) Allahabad

**Q45.** In Which city of the state is 'Pura Banaspati Birbal Sahani Institute' situated?

- (a) Saharanpur
- (b) Kanpur
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Jhansi

**Q46.** In which of the following place is the civil aviation training center situated in the state?

- (a) Allahabad
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Varanasi
- (d) Amethi



**Q47.** Rajdari and Devdari waterfall located in which wildlife sanctuary of Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) Bakhira Sanctuary
- (b) Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary
- (c) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
- (d) Kachhua Sanctuary

**Q48.** The Great Barrier Reef is the largest living thing on Earth and even visible from outer space. It is located

- (a) Near Seychelles
- (b) In Atlantic Ocean
- (c) Near Indian subcontinent
- (d) Off the coast of Queensland in north-eastern Australia

**Q49.** Which among the following factors is/are responsible for the formation of Cyclones?

- (a) Instability in the atmosphere
- (b) Warm temperature at the surface of the sea.
- (c) Neither (a) and (b)
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Q50.** Who among the following is known as a descendant of Ishwari Prasad, the first Kathak teacher?

- (a) Sambhu Maharaj
- (b) Gopi Krishna
- (c) Lacchu Maharaj
- (d) Birju Maharaj

**Q51.** The first Indian Governor-General of Independent India was:

- (a) Surendra Nath
- (b) C. Rajagopalchari
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) B. R. Ambedkar

**Q52.** The Chilka lake region is situated between the deltas of:

- (a) Krishna and Kaveri
- (b) Godavari and Krishna
- (c) Ganga and Mahanadi
- (d) Mahanadi and Godavari

**Q53.** A drop of water is spherical in shape. This is due to

- (a) Surface Tension
- (b) Low temperature
- (c) Air resistance
- (d) Viscosity of water

**Q54.** C-Dome is a naval air defense system, successfully tested by which country?

- (a) Iraq
- (b) Israel
- (c) Singapore
- (d) Australia

**Q55.** Which country will become the first country to adopt India's UPI platform?

- (a) Nepal
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Sri Lanka

**Q56.** In modern periodic table, the number of period is

- (a) 2
- (b) 6
- (c) 7
- (d) 8

**Q57.** The 9th Schedule to the Constitution of India was added by the:

- (a) Fourth Amendment Act
- (b) First Amendment Act
- (c) Sixth Amendment Act
- (d) Third Amendment Act

**Q58.** Who among the following founded the Gupta dynasty?

- (a) Chandragupta I
- (b) Chandragupta II
- (c) Samudragupta
- (d) Kumargupta

**Q59.** In which year did the Kakori conspiracy case take place?

- (a) 1925
- (b) 1924
- (c) 1926
- (d) 1927

**Q60.** A supply function expresses the relationship between

- (a) Price and demand
- (b) Price and consumption
- (c) Price and output
- (d) Price and selling cost

**Q61.** The demand for a normal good decreases with \_\_\_\_\_ in the consumers income.

- (a) Increase
- (b) Decrease
- (c) Constant
- (d) Double

**Q62.** Lenz's law is a consequence of the law of conservation of-

- (a) Charge
- (b) Momentum
- (c) Energy
- (d) Mass

**Q63.** Which of the following state receives rainfall due to western disturbances?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Gujarat

**Q64.** The time gap between two successive sessions of Parliament is not to exceed—

- (a) 6 Months
- (b) One Year
- (c) 3 Months
- (d) 4 Months

**Q65.** Which of the following United Nations (UN) agencies has its headquarters at Paris ?

- (a) UNESCO
- (b) ILO
- (c) FAO
- (d) IMO

**Q66.** Who was the founder of the Satvahana Empire?

- (a) Kanha
- (b) Simuka
- (c) Hala
- (d) Gautamiputra

**Q67.** Which world heritage site comprises of the Alai Darwaza Gate?

- (a) Humayun's Tomb
- (b) Mahabodhi Temple Complex
- (c) Qutub Minar
- (d) Red Fort Complex

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**Q68.** Name the author of the book "Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam: Memories Never Die".

- (a) Yatin Sharma
- (b) Afreen Khan
- (c) Dr. Nazema Maraikayar
- (d) Saurab Dixit

**Q69.** HDI is an aggregate measure of progress in which of the three dimensions?

- (a) Health, Education, Income
- (b) Food Security, Employment, Income
- (c) Agriculture, Industry, Services
- (d) Height, Weight, Colour

**Q70.** Which term is not associated with sound wave?

- (a) Hertz
- (b) Decibel
- (c) Candela
- (d) Mach

**Q71.** Article 17 of India Constitution deals with -

- (a) Education
- (b) Health
- (c) Abolition of untouchability
- (d) Food guarantee

**Q72.** Battle of Haldighati was fought in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1764
- (b) 1526
- (c) 1576
- (d) 1857

**Q73.** After the Chauri-Chaura incident, Gandhiji suspended the -

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) Khilafat Movement
- (c) Non Co-operation Movement
- (d) Quit India Movement

**Q74.** Which curve shows the inverse relationship between unemployment and inflation rates -

- (a) Supply curve
- (b) Indifference curve
- (c) IS curve
- (d) Phillips curve

**Q75.** Money market is a market for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Short term fund
- (b) Long term fund
- (c) Negotiable instruments
- (d) Sale of shares

**Q76.** Name the minerals that are essential for bone and teeth formation in human?

- (a) Calcium and Phosphorus
- (b) Magnesium and Potassium
- (c) Sodium and Iron
- (d) Iodine and Sulphur

**Q77.** The largest delta of the world is

- (a) Amazon river delta
- (b) Congo river delta
- (c) Sunderban delta
- (d) Godavari river delta

**Q78.** The number of Lok Sabha seats were raised from 525 to 545 by which of the following amendment?

- (a) 70th Amendment Act
- (b) 31st Amendment Act
- (c) 52nd Amendment Act
- (d) 90th Amendment Act

**Q79.** Which of the following district in India becomes 100th 'Har Ghar Jal' District?

- (a) Komram Bheem Asifabad
- (b) Bhopal
- (c) Mewat
- (d) Chamba

**Q80.** Kyoto Protocol's (an international treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions) first meeting was held at which country?

- (a) USA
- (b) Germany
- (c) Japan
- (d) Switzerland

**Q81.** New division called 'Project Tiger and Elephant Division' was established under?

- (a) Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- (b) Minister of Women and Child Development
- (c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- (d) Minister of Rural Development

**Q82.** Name the author of the book "Kargil: Ek Yatri Ki Jubani".

- (a) Ravinath Gaurav
- (b) Harish Tiwari
- (c) Anant Maheshwari
- (d) Rishi Raj

**Q83.** Which state's metal craft received the Geographical Indication (GI) tag as "Jalesar Dhatu Shilp"?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Gujarat

**Q84.** The slope of a Distance-Time graph shows \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Acceleration
- (b) Momentum
- (c) Mass
- (d) Speed

**Q85.** In which city of South Africa was Mahatma Gandhi beaten up and thrown off the pavement by the white people?

- (a) Cape Town
- (b) Transvaal
- (c) Johannesburg
- (d) Pretoria

**Q86.** The Great Himalayan National Park is in which state?

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Sikkim

**Q87.** Sunda Trench is in

- (a) Indian Ocean
- (b) Pacific Ocean
- (c) Atlantic Ocean
- (d) Gulf of Mexico

**Q88.** With which country does McMahon Line form India's boundary?

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Afghanistan
- (c) China
- (d) Bangladesh

**Q89.** Which fibre is also called as artificial silk?

- (a) Nylon
- (b) Rayon
- (c) Polyester
- (d) Acrylic

**Q90.** Who has the right to decide whether a Bill is a money bill or not?

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) President
- (d) Finance Minister

**Q91.** Which of the following states will establish the first graphene innovation center in India?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Goa
- (d) Kerala

**Q92.** During the Civil Disobedience Movement, who led the 'Red Shirts' of North-Western India?

- (a) Abdul Kalam Azad
- (b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (d) Shaukat Ali

**Q93.** 'Dyarchy' in the provincial Government was established by the-

- (a) Act of 1892
- (b) Act of 1909
- (c) Act of 1919
- (d) Act of 1935

**Q94.** The best solution for overcoming the evil effects of small and uneconomic holdings is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Urbanization of rural population
- (b) Using capital intensive technology
- (c) Co-operative farming
- (d) Rapid industrialization

**Q95.** Economic liberalization in India started with \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Substantial changes in industrial licensing policy
- (b) Convertibility of Indian rupee
- (c) Doing away with procedural formalities for foreign direct investment
- (d) Significant reduction in tax rates



**Q96.** The 'blue baby' pollution disease is due to the excessive presence of which of the following in drinking water?

- (a) Fluoride
- (b) Chloride
- (c) Nitrate
- (d) Arsenic

**Q97.** A level of atmosphere which is composed partly of electrons and positive ions is called-

- (a) Troposphere
- (b) Ionosphere
- (c) Stratosphere
- (d) Mesosphere

**Q98.** How many types of writ are there in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 5
- (b) 4
- (c) 3
- (d) 2

**Q99.** What is the purpose of a credit score?

- (a) To determine an individual's ability to repay a loan
- (b) To determine the interest rate on a loan
- (c) To determine the amount of credit a person can receive
- (d) All of the above

**Q100.** Which of the following is the largest public sector bank in India?

- (a) State Bank of India (SBI)
- (b) Punjab National Bank (PNB)
- (c) Bank of Baroda (BOB)
- (d) Canara Bank

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## Solutions

**S1. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Agra and Mathura districts of UP forms the boundary with Rajasthan.

**S2. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Dudhwa Tiger Reserve is a protected area in Uttar Pradesh that stretches mainly across the Lakhimpur Kheri and Bahraich districts and comprises the Dudhwa National Park, Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary and Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary. It covers an area of 1,284.3 km<sup>2</sup>.

**S3. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** the Cinema Corporation established in 1975, UP.

**S4. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The State Museum in Lucknow holds the distinction of being the oldest museum in Uttar Pradesh. Its establishment dates back to the year 1863 when it was founded by the Commissioner of Lucknow. Notably, this museum is situated within the confines of the Lucknow Zoo.

**S5. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Banda University of Agriculture and Technology, Banda was established on 2nd March 2010 under Uttar Pradesh Agriculture University Act (revised) 1958 Gazette-Adhiniyam 2010 for the development of the agriculture and allied sectors in Uttar Pradesh in general and Bundelkhand region of the state in particular.

**S6. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Kanhaiyalal Maniklal Munshi Hindi and Linguistics University is indeed one of India's esteemed and long-standing institutions. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University (formerly Agra University) , Agra, was established on December 14, 1953. This institution was founded under the inspiration of Shri Kanhaiyalal Maniklal Munshi, a prominent Gujarati litterateur, freedom fighter, and then Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

**S7. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Indian Mutiny, often referred to as the Sepoy Mutiny or the First War of Independence, was a significant and widespread rebellion against British rule in India from 1857 to 1859.

- It was initiated in Meerut by Indian soldiers known as sepoys who served the British East India Company. The revolt quickly spread to other cities including Delhi, Agra, Kanpur, and Lucknow.
- The Revolt of 1857 persisted for more than a year, finally being quelled by the middle of 1858. On July 8, 1858, approximately fourteen months after the initial outbreak in Meerut, peace was officially declared by Lord Canning.

**S8. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Lucknow has a rich history and is often referred to as the "City of Gardens." Many neighborhoods in Lucknow are named after gardens, such as Aishbagh, Alambagh, Charbagh, Kaiserbagh, and Lalbagh, showcasing the city's green and vibrant landscape.

**S9. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Ken River, a significant watercourse in central India, courses through both the states of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It ultimately joins the Yamuna River as one of its tributaries.

**S10. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The first Heritage Park and Rail Coach Restaurant will open in Agra City, Uttar Pradesh. At the park and cafe on Agra Cantt Station Road, residents may learn about railway legacy and enjoy wonderful meals.

**S11. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Statement 1 is correct.

Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath introduced the Panchayati Raj Department's proposed 'Uttar Pradesh Mathrubhumi Yojana'.

Statement 2 is incorrect.

To qualify for development work in a Gram Panchayat, a person or business entity must donate at least 60% of the cost of infrastructural facilities and work approved under Section 15 of the Panchayati Raj Act. If so, the state government will cover the remaining 40%.

**S12. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** At present, a semi-open jail is operational in Lucknow.

**S13. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Gita Press, Gorakhpur to be Awarded Gandhi Peace Prize for the Year 2021.

**S14. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Evidence of Paleolithic civilization in Uttar Pradesh has been found the Belan Valley in Allahabad, Singrauli Valley of Sonbhadra and Chakia of Chandauli.

**S15. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Statement 1 is correct.

The 'Shakti Didi' campaign has been initiated with the purpose of decreasing the number of crimes committed against women.

Statement 2 is correct.

The 'Shakti Didi' campaign has been initiated as part of Mission Shakti. This campaign will link women from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds, cities, villages, and communities.

**S16. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** According to Buddhist tradition, Ashoka built a stupa in Ayodhya.

**S17. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** According to the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board's Report Ganga is most polluted in Kanpur.

**S18. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Prayag pillar mentions donation made by Ashok's Queen Karaowaki. It has also been called 'Queen's Record'.

**S19. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** First DNA Park of Asia- Lucknow

Traffic park- Kanpur

Agro park- Varanasi

Electronic city- Noida

**S20. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Bharatendu Harishchandra published Kavi vachan Sudha (1867) and Harishchandra Magazine (1872) from Varanasi.

**S21. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Lakhimpur Kheri district is the largest district by area.

- Hapur District is the smallest district of Uttar Pradesh.

**S22. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Uttar Pradesh doesn't share its border with Punjab.

- Its borders touch with a total of 9 states including the Union Territory of Delhi. Uttar Pradesh was formed on 24 January 1950. Its capital is Lucknow.
- The longest border of Uttar Pradesh touches Madhya Pradesh and the minimum borderline with Himachal Pradesh.
- **Uttar Pradesh borders:** Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Delhi and Nepal (OUTSIDE INDIA)

**S23. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Lucknow is situated on the bank of the Gomti river

- Lucknow is the state capital of Uttar Pradesh.
- Gomti meets the Ganga in the Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh.
- It is famous as the cultural and artistic hub in India from the time of Nawabs.

**S24. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** As of the 2011 census, Prayagraj is the most populous district of Uttar Pradesh.

- Mahoba is the least populated.
- Tharu is the most populous tribe.
- Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh - Yogi Aditya Nath
- Governor of Uttar Pradesh - Anandiben Patel

**S25. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Barabanki is the largest producer of opium in Uttar Pradesh.

- Apart from Barabanki, opium is also cultivated in Ghazipur.

**S26. Ans.(d)**

Sol Anupshahr is the location of the annual festival known as the Bala Sundari Devi Mela, which takes place during the month of Chaitra (March-April) .

**S27. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Supreme Court upheld Uttar Pradesh's decision to adopt Urdu as a second language in 1989.

- The Supreme Court ruled that state governments have the right to adopt any language as a second language as long as it is in use in the state and figures in the official languages mentioned in the Constitution.
- In the year 1951, it was made legally binding to use Hindi in all official works in the Indian State of Uttar Pradesh.

**S28. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Sun is worshipped in Chhat Pooja that is a very important festival of Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Bihar.

- The festival of Chhath puja is dedicated to the Sun god and Chhathi Maiya in order to thank them for bestowing the bounties of life on earth and to request the granting of certain wishes.

**S29. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** One such pilgrimage site is Naimisharanya in Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh, whose glory is described in the Puranas.

- The temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu.
- Naimisharanya (Neemsar) is a land steeped with Hindu mythology linking it to Lord Brahma, Lord Vishnu, Goddess Sati and Lord Shiva.
- The place is unique owing to the belief that it is the land where the pantheon of 33 Hindu God & Goddesses resides.

**S30. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Uttar Pradesh is famous for Chunar black clay pot.

- Chunar is a town in Mirzapur district in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India.

**S31. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974, established by the Government of India, serves as a critical measure to protect our valuable water resources.

- In response to widespread pollution of water bodies caused by the indiscriminate disposal of various types of waste, this legislation was enacted. Its primary objective is to ensure the preservation and purity of water bodies, addressing the pressing issue of water pollution caused by human activities.

**S32. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The National Security Act, brought into effect by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on September 23, 1980, grants the government the authority to detain individuals if there is a belief that they pose a threat to national security or if their actions may disrupt public order.

- Under this act, non-compliance with an order by an absconding person can result in imprisonment for up to one year. It is an important legislation aimed at ensuring the safety and stability of the nation.



**S33. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Election Commission of India is a self-governing constitutional authority entrusted with the responsibility of overseeing the electoral processes in both the Union and the States of India. Its scope of authority extends to conducting elections for the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies, as well as overseeing the presidential and vice-presidential elections.

- The provisions related to elections and the establishment of this commission are detailed in Part XV of the Indian constitution.
- The Election Commission was officially formed in line with the Constitution on January 25, 1950.
- Articles 324 to 329 of the constitution delineate the powers, functions, tenure, eligibility criteria, and other aspects related to the commission and its members.

**S34. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** During the third round of the 2+2 Ministerial dialogue on October 27, 2020, India and the United States signed the BECA Agreement (Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement for Geo-Spatial Cooperation) .

- This pivotal agreement opens up access to precise geospatial data, advanced military technology, and classified satellite information concerning defense matters for both countries' armed forces.
- One significant benefit of this agreement is its potential to enhance the precision and effectiveness of India's missile systems.

**S35. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Iron is essential for the production of healthy red blood cells, and a deficiency in iron can lead to anemia.

**S36. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Smoking in public places

- It was determined that smoking tobacco in public, regardless of the form it took, such as cigarettes, cigars, or beedis, was unlawful and violated Article 21 of the Constitution of India.
- Additionally, smoking tobacco in public spaces was considered to come under the legal provisions related to "public nuisance" outlined in the Indian Penal Code.
- This action was also in line with the definition of air pollution found in environmental protection statutes, notably the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981.

**S37. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Green Revolution in India represents a significant technological advancement that relies on:

- The adoption of improved seeds featuring high-yielding varieties (HYV) .
- Ensuring a consistent and guaranteed water supply for irrigation.
- Promoting the increased and appropriate use of chemical fertilizers to boost agricultural production.

**S38. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Supreme Court of India holds the highest judicial authority in the country and serves as the apex court under the Indian Constitution.

- Often referred to as the Guardian of our Constitution, it plays a pivotal role in upholding the principles of the Constitution.
- The Indian Constitution outlines the establishment of the Supreme Court in Part V, specifically in Chapter 6 titled 'The Union Judiciary.' Within this framework, the Constitution ensures the existence of an independent judiciary with a hierarchical structure encompassing High Courts and Subordinate Courts.

**S39. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** In the first ten months of the financial year 2020-21, Singapore took the lead with the highest FDI Equity inflow, accounting for 30.28% of the total. It was followed by the USA at 24.28% and the UAE at 7.31%.

- According to a recent census conducted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the United States emerged as the leading source of foreign direct investment (FDI) in India during the fiscal year 2023 (FY23). The data further showed that Mauritius, the United Kingdom, and Singapore followed the United States, collectively contributing 60% of the total FDI inflow into India.
- In terms of market value, the FDI reached Rs 50 lakh crore in FY23. Specifically, the United States brought in Rs 8.58 lakh crore (\$103 billion) in FDI during FY23, marking a 17.2% share of the total FDI and an increase from the previous fiscal year. Meanwhile, FDI from Mauritius totaled Rs 7.43 lakh crore (compared to Rs 7.79 lakh crore in FY22), accounting for a 14.9% share, and the United Kingdom contributed Rs 7.08 lakh crore (compared to Rs 5.83 lakh crore in FY22).

**S40. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993 establishes State Human Rights Commissions. The chairperson of these commissions is typically a retired Chief Justice of a High Court or a sitting High Court Judge.

- Appointments to the State Human Rights Commission are made by the Governor, and removal of the chairperson and members is within the authority of the President.
- The chairperson and members of the State Human Rights Commission serve a term of five years or until they reach the age of seventy, whichever comes first.

**S41. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** In Saharanpur place is wood carving done in the state.

- Saharanpur: Saharanpur is famous for its intricate wood carvings on furniture, screens, toys, and other decorative items.

**S42. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Magh-Khichri, Gurria, Bajhar, and Holi festival are all celebrated by the Tharu tribe in Uttar Pradesh.

- The Tharu tribe is primarily concentrated in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, and they have a distinct culture and traditions.
- The Magh-Khichri festival is celebrated during the month of Magh (January-February), and it involves cooking and eating Khichri, a rice and lentil dish.
- The Gurria festival is celebrated in the month of Phalguna (February-March), and it involves singing and dancing.
- Bajhar is another festival celebrated by the Tharu tribe, and it involves the worship of local deities.



**S43. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Agra, Delhi and Jaipur included in 'Golden Triangle' of India tourism.

- Visitors typically start their journey from Delhi, where they can explore the historic Red Fort, Jama Masjid, and other landmarks.
- They then travel to Agra to see the iconic Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and other Mughal-era monuments.
- Finally, they visit Jaipur, also known as the "Pink City," to see the Hawa Mahal, City Palace, and other colorful attractions.

**S44. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Buddha Vihar Peace and Memorial Park is situated in Lucknow, UP.

**S45. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** 'Pura Banaspati Birbal Sahani Institute' situated in Lucknow.

**S46. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Civil Aviation Training Centre (CATC) is located in the city of Allahabad.

- The CATC is a training institution that is operated by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and is responsible for providing training to aviation professionals, including air traffic controllers, airport operations staff, and aviation security personnel.
- The CATC was established in 1953 and has since become an important institution for aviation training in India.

**S47. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Rajdari and Devdari waterfalls are located in the Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary of Uttar Pradesh. This sanctuary is situated in the Chandauli district and covers an area of approximately 78 square kilometers

**S48. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Great Barrier Reef is the largest living thing on Earth and even visible from outer space.

- It is located off the coast of Queensland in north-eastern Australia.
- The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system composed of over 2,900 individual reefs and 900 islands stretching for over 2,300 kilometres.
- It supports a wide diversity of life and was selected as a World Heritage Site in 1981.
- Seychelles which is home to numerous beaches, coral reefs and nature reserves located in the Indian Ocean, off East Africa.

**S49. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** There are 6 factors, responsible for the formation of the cyclone:

- Ample amount of warm temperature at the surface of the sea.
- Instability in the atmosphere.
- Impact of Coriolis force.
- Humidity in lower and middle troposphere.
- Disturbance in the pre-existing low-level area.
- The vertical wind shear, it should be low.

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**S50. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Pandit Birju Maharaj is the descendant of Ishwari Prasad, who is said to be the first known Kathak teacher.

- Pandit Birju Maharaj was an Indian dancer, composer, singer and exponent of the Lucknow "Kalka-Bindadin" Gharana of Kathak dance in India.

**S51. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Lord Louis Mountbatten was the first Governor General of independent India after having overseen independence. He was followed by C. Rajagopalachari who was the first Governor General of India of Indian origin. He remained India's Governor-General until the Constitution was approved and came into existence on 26 January 1950.

**S52. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Chilka Lake region lies in between the deltas of Mahanadi and Godavari. It is situated to the south west of the Mahanadi delta spread over the Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha. It is the largest brackish water lake in Asia.

**S53. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Surface tension is responsible for the shape of liquid droplets. Although easily deformed, droplets of water tend to be pulled into a spherical shape by the cohesive forces of the surface layer. In the absence of other forces, including gravity, drops of virtually all liquids would be approximately spherical.

**S54. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Israel successfully tested a new naval air defense system "C-Dome," to be used on the Israeli Navy's Sa'ar 6-class corvettes. The naval variant of the Iron Dome system, known as the "C-Dome," has been operational for intercepting rockets launched from the Gaza Strip over the past decade.

**S55. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** NPCI announced that, Nepal will be the first country to adopt India's UPI system. This will play a pivotal role in transforming the digital economy of the neighbouring country.

**S56. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** In the modern periodic table, there are 7 periods. The periodic table is arranged in rows and columns based on increasing atomic number. Each row represents one period, which corresponds to the number of electron shells in the atoms of the elements in that row. The first period has 2 elements, and the number of elements increases in subsequent periods due to the increasing number of electrons and the filling of different electron shells.

**S57. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The 9th Schedule to the Constitution of India was added by the First Amendment Act in 1951. The 9th Schedule was created to protect certain laws from being challenged and invalidated on the grounds of violation of fundamental rights. The laws placed under the 9th Schedule are primarily related to land reforms and agrarian reforms, and the intention was to ensure that these reforms could not be struck down by the courts on the basis of contravention of fundamental rights.

**S58. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Gupta dynasty was founded by Chandragupta I (320 AD – 335 AD) . He is often considered the first prominent ruler of the Gupta Empire, laying the foundation for what is often referred to as the Golden Age of India. Chandragupta I expanded his kingdom through marriage alliances and conquests, and his reign marked the beginning of a period of great cultural and political development in India.

**S59. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Sol. The Kakori conspiracy case took place in the year 1925. Specifically, the Kakori train robbery occurred on August 9, 1925. This event was a significant part of the Indian independence movement against British rule.

- It involved a train robbery near Kakori, a town near Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh, India. The robbery was carried out by members of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) , including notable revolutionaries like Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, and Chandrashekhar Azad.
- The aim of the robbery was to acquire funds for their revolutionary activities against the British government.

**S60. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Price and output sold relationship is explained through the supply function.

**S61. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** In economics, normal goods are any goods for which demand increases when income increases, and falls when income decreases.

**S62. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** According to Lenz law, the polarity of the induced emf is such that it opposes the change in magnetic flux responsible for its production.

**S63. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Western disturbance refers to a system of low pressure that moves from west to east, bringing moisture from Eurasian water bodies, and is responsible for winter rain in northwestern India and snowfall in the Himalayan tracts. It usually brings rain during the winters but also during the pre-monsoon period. Punjab receives rainfall due to western disturbances

**S64. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The period during which Parliament House meets to conduct its business is called a session.No more than six months should be the permissible difference between two sittings. That means that Parliament must meet at least twice a year.

**S65. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has its headquarters in Paris, France. UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations aimed at promoting world peace and security through international cooperation in education, the arts, the sciences, and culture.

- The International Labour Organization (ILO) Geneva, Switzerland
- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Rome, Italy
- The International Maritime Organization (IMO) London, United Kingdom

**S66. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The founder of the Satavahana Empire was Simuka. The Satavahana dynasty was an Indian dynasty that flourished in the Deccan region. Simuka is traditionally considered the founder of the dynasty, though the exact period of his reign is uncertain. Under his leadership, the Satavahanas established their rule over a significant part of the Indian subcontinent.

**S67. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Alai Darwaza that translates to 'Alai Gate' was named after the first Khalji Sultan named Alauddin Khalji (Khilji) of the Khalji dynasty in 1311 AD. It lies towards the southern end of the ancient Quwwat-ul-Islam Masjid within the Qutb Complex in South Delhi.

**S68. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The book "Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam: Memories Never Die" was written by Dr. Nazema Maraikayar and Dr. Y.S. Rajan.

- This book is an English translation of the Tamil book 'Ninaivugalukku Maranamillai'. Written by two people closest to A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, his niece Dr. Nazema Maraikayar and the distinguished ISRO scientist Dr. Y.S. Rajan.
- Abdul Kalam was an Indian aerospace scientist and statesman who served as the 11th president of India from 2002 to 2007, and widely referred to as the "People's President".
- As per the report, the tiger abundance within the Tiger Reserves is the highest of 260 tigers in Corbett followed by 150 in Bandipur and 141 tigers in Nagarhole.
- Global Tiger Day, often called International Tiger Day, is an annual celebration to raise awareness for tiger conservation, held annually on 29 July. It was created in 2010 at the Saint Petersburg Tiger Summit in Russia.

**S69. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic (composite index) of life expectancy (health), education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.

**S70. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The term 'Candela' is not associated with sound waves. Candela is a unit of luminous intensity in the International System of Units (SI); it measures the power emitted by a light source in a particular direction and is related to the brightness of light. On the other hand, 'Hertz' (Hz) is the unit of frequency and is used to measure the frequency of sound waves. 'Decibel' (dB) is a unit used to measure the intensity or loudness of sound.

**S71. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Abolition of untouchability has been included among fundamental rights under article 17. This is one of the few fundamental rights available against individuals.



**S72. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Battle of Haldighati was a battle fought on 18 June 1576 between cavalry and archers supporting the Rana of Mewar, Maharana Pratap; and the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh I of Amber.

**S73. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Non-Cooperation Movement was a significant phase of the Indian independence movement from British rule launched on 1st August, 1920. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi. The non-cooperation movement was withdrawn because of the Chauri Chaura incident.

**S74. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Phillips curve shows the inverse relationship between unemployment and inflation rate.

**S75. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The money market became a component of the financial markets for assets involved in short-term borrowing, lending, buying and selling with original maturities of one year or less. Thus, it is a market for Short term fund.

**S76. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Calcium and Phosphorus are essentials for bone and teeth formation in human body. Phosphorus is a mineral in the body, and together with calcium makes up most of our bones.

**S77. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Sunderban forest lies in the vast delta on the Bay of Bengal formed by the super confluence of the Padma, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers across southern Bangladesh.

**S78. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The number of Lok Sabha seats was increased from 525 to 545 by the 31st Amendment Act of 1973. This amendment increased the representation of the states in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of India's Parliament. The primary purpose of this amendment was to readjust the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to states on the basis of the 1971 census, while also taking into account the changes in the population distribution. The 70th Amendment Act, on the other hand, is related to the inclusion of members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry in the electoral college for the Presidential election.

**S79. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Chamba, in Himachal Pradesh, has become the 100th 'Har Ghar Jal' district, the fifth aspirational district to be covered under the initiative.

**S80. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty which extends the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that commits State Parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on December 11, 1997 and entered into force on February 16, 2005. There are currently 192 parties (Canada withdrew effective December 2012) to the Protocol.

**S81. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The new division called 'Project Tiger and Elephant Division' was established under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) .

- The official merger of Project Tiger and Project Elephant was announced on June 23, 2023.
- Project Tiger is a tiger conservation programme launched on April 1, 1973 by the Government of India during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's tenure.
- In a testimony to the success of Project Tiger, in 2022, 54th tiger reserve in India was declared in Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary, Uttar Pradesh, being the State's fourth tiger reserve.
- Project Elephant was launched in 1992 by the Government of India Ministry of Environment and Forests to provide financial and technical support to wildlife management efforts by states for their free-ranging populations of wild Asian Elephants.

**S82. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Ajay Bhatt, Minister of State (MoS) , Ministry of Defence (MoD) , released the book and illustrations titled "Kargil: Ek Yatri Ki Jubani" (Hindi Edition) authored by Rishi Raj at the Constitution Club of India, New Delhi, Delhi.

- The book which pays tribute to the Martyrs of Kargil War was published by Prabhat Prakashan.
- The book, "Kargil: Ek Yatri Ki Jubani", fairly dwells on the braveness of soldiers who took back every inch of India's land by giving a befitting reply to the enemies in the Kargil War which officially ended on July 26, 1999 leading India to the victory over Pakistan.

**S83. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The metal craft of Jalesar in Uttar Pradesh received the Geographical Indication (GI) tag as "Jalesar Dhatu Shilp".

- Jalesar is a town in the Etah district of Uttar Pradesh. It is known for its metal craft, which has been practiced for centuries.
- The craft involves the use of brass, copper, and other metals to create a variety of decorative items, such as lamps, utensils, and figurines. The Jalesar Dhatu Shilp is known for its intricate designs and high quality.
- At Jalesar in Uttar Pradesh's Etah district, once the capital of Magadha king Jarasandha, over 1,200 small units are engaged in making 'Jalesar Dhatu Shilp', including ghungrus (anklets) , ghantis (bells) and other decorative metal craft and brassware. The Thatheras community, which resides in a mohalla (locality) named Hathuras, makes these products.

**S84. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The gradient of a distance-time graph represents the speed of an object.

**S85. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** While traveling by train to Pretoria, Gandhiji experienced his first taste of racial discrimination. In spite of carrying first class ticket, he was indiscriminately thrown out of the train by the authorities on the instigation of a white man.

**S86. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP) , is one of India's national parks, is located in Kullu region in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The park was established in 1984.

**S87. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Sunda Trench is the second deepest trench in the Indian Ocean and is located several hundred kilometers off of the southern and western shores of Indonesia.

**S88. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The McMahon Line is the demarcation line between the Tibetan region of China and the North-east region (mostly Arunachal Pradesh) of India proposed by British colonial administrator Henry McMahon at the 1914 Shimla Convention signed between British and Tibetan representatives.

**S89. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Artificial silk is any synthetic fiber which resembles silk, but typically costs less to produce. Rayon fibre is also called as artificial silk.

**S90. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies whether a financial bill is a Money Bill or not.

- Article 109(1) specifies that a money bill must be introduced exclusively in the Lok Sabha.
- Article 110(3) establishes that when there is a dispute or uncertainty regarding whether a bill qualifies as a money bill, the final decision lies with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- In accordance with these provisions, a money bill is not permitted to be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

**S91. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** India's first innovation centre for graphene will be set up in Kerala by the Digital University Kerala (DUK) , along with the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET) in Thrissur, for Rs 86.41 crore.

**S92. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Red Shirt movement, byname of Khudai Khitmatgar in support of the Indian National Congress, an action started by Abdul Ghaffar Khan of the North-West Frontier Province of India in 1930.

**S93. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The system of 'Dyarchy' in the provincial government was established by the Government of India Act of 1919, also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

- This act introduced a dual system of governance in which certain subjects, such as education and public health, were transferred to the control of Indian ministers, while other important subjects, like finance and law, remained under the control of British officials.
- This was an attempt to introduce limited self-government at the provincial level in India.



**S94. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Co-operative farming is a voluntary organization in which the farmers pool their resources. The object of this organization is to help each other in agriculture for their common interests. It will remove the ill effect of small and uneconomic holding.

**S95. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The economic liberalisation in India refers to the economic liberalisation, initiated in 1991, of the country's economic policies, with the goal of making the economy more market and service-oriented and expanding the role of private and foreign investment. It ends licensing raj in Industrial policy.

**S96. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Blue baby syndrome is an illness that begins when a large amount of nitrates in water are ingested by an infant and converted to nitrite by the digestive system.

**S97. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Ionosphere is the layer of atmosphere which is composed partly of electrons and positive ions.

**S98. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** There are five types of Writs - Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo warranto.

**S99. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** All of the above

- A credit score is a numerical representation of a person's creditworthiness. It is used by lenders to determine whether an individual is likely to repay a loan, and if so, at what interest rate and for how much credit.
- A credit score is primarily based on a credit report, information typically sourced from credit bureaus.

**S100. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** State Bank of India (SBI) is the largest public sector bank in India, with a 23% market share by assets and a 25% share of the total loan and deposits market.

- It is also the fifth largest employer in India with nearly 250,000 employees.

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