

UPPSC RO ARO General Studies – 100 Important One-Liners

Section 1: Indian History and Culture (1–15)

1. **Who founded the Maurya Empire?** — Chandragupta Maurya.
2. **Who was the author of Arthashastra?** — Kautilya (Chanakya).
3. **Which ruler is associated with the Kalinga War?** — Ashoka.
4. **Which ancient university was located in present-day Bihar?** — Nalanda University.
5. **Who founded the Gupta Empire?** — Sri Gupta.
6. **Who is popularly known as the Napoleon of India?** — Samudragupta.
7. **Who built the Qutub Minar?** — Qutb-ud-din Aibak started its construction, and Iltutmish completed most of it.
8. **Who founded the Mughal Empire in India?** — Babur.
9. **In which year was the First Battle of Panipat fought?** — 1526.
10. **Who introduced the Din-i-Ilahi religion?** — Akbar.
11. **Who founded the Maratha Empire?** — Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.
12. **In which year did the Revolt of 1857 begin?** — 1857.
13. **Who was the first Governor-General of independent India?** — Lord Mountbatten.
14. **Who gave the slogan “Do or Die” during the Quit India Movement?** — Mahatma Gandhi.
15. **In which year did India become independent?** — 15 August 1947.

Section 2: Indian National Movement (16–25)

16. **When was the Indian National Congress established?** — 1885.
17. **Who was the first president of the Indian National Congress?** — Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee.
18. **Who founded the Indian National Congress?** — A.O. Hume played a leading role in its establishment.
19. **When was the Partition of Bengal announced?** — 1905.
20. **Who started the Home Rule Movement in India along with Annie Besant?** — Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
21. **When did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place?** — 13 April 1919.

22. **When did Mahatma Gandhi launch the Non-Cooperation Movement?** — 1920.
23. **In which year did the Dandi March take place?** — 1930.
24. **When was the Quit India Movement launched?** — 8 August 1942.
25. **Who was the founder of the Azad Hind Government?** — Subhas Chandra Bose.

Section 3: Indian Geography (26–40)

26. **Which is the largest state of India by area?** — Rajasthan.
27. **Which is the smallest Indian state by area?** — Goa.
28. **Which is the longest river flowing entirely within India?** — Godavari.
29. **Which river is known as the Dakshin Ganga?** — Godavari.
30. **Which is the highest mountain peak located entirely within India?** — Kangchenjunga.
31. **Which is the largest freshwater lake in India?** — Wular Lake.
32. **Which is the largest saltwater lake in India?** — Chilika Lake.
33. **Which Indian state has the longest coastline?** — Gujarat.
34. **Which soil is most suitable for cotton cultivation?** — Black soil.
35. **Which type of rainfall is mainly associated with the Indian monsoon?** — Orographic and convectional rainfall.
36. **Which imaginary line divides India into almost two equal halves?** — Tropic of Cancer.
37. **Through how many Indian states does the Tropic of Cancer pass?** — Eight.
38. **Which is the largest plateau in India?** — Deccan Plateau.
39. **Which river forms the famous Sundarbans delta along with the Brahmaputra and Meghna river systems?** — Ganga.
40. **Which Indian state is known as the Land of Five Rivers?** — Punjab.

Section 4: Indian Polity and Constitution (41–55)

41. **When was the Constitution of India adopted?** — 26 November 1949.
42. **When did the Constitution of India come into force?** — 26 January 1950.
43. **Who is known as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution?** — Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
44. **Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?** — Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

45. **How many Fundamental Rights are currently recognised in the Indian Constitution?** — Six categories.
46. **Which Article deals with equality before the law?** — Article 14.
47. **Which Article abolishes untouchability?** — Article 17.
48. **Which Article provides the Right to Constitutional Remedies?** — Article 32.
49. **Which Article deals with the Finance Commission?** — Article 280.
50. **Who appoints the Governor of a state?** — The President of India.
51. **What is the minimum age required to become the President of India?** — 35 years.
52. **What is the normal term of the Lok Sabha?** — Five years, unless dissolved earlier.
53. **Which House of Parliament is a permanent house?** — Rajya Sabha.
54. **Who presides over the Lok Sabha?** — The Speaker.
55. **Which Constitutional Amendment introduced the Panchayati Raj system's constitutional status?** — 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

Section 5: Indian Economy and Agriculture (56–65)

56. **When was the Reserve Bank of India established?** — 1 April 1935.
57. **When was the Reserve Bank of India nationalised?** — 1 January 1949.
58. **What is the full form of GDP?** — Gross Domestic Product.
59. **Which institution replaced the Planning Commission?** — NITI Aayog.
60. **When was NITI Aayog established?** — 1 January 2015.
61. **Which crop is known as the Golden Fibre?** — Jute.
62. **Which crop is known as the Golden Revolution crop?** — Horticulture, particularly fruits and honey-related production.
63. **Who is known as the Father of the Green Revolution in India?** — M. S. Swaminathan.
64. **Which organisation recommends Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for major agricultural crops?** — Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).
65. **Which revolution is associated with increased milk production in India?** — White Revolution.

Section 6: General Science and Technology (66–80)

66. **What is the SI unit of force?** — Newton.

67. **What is the SI unit of power?** — Watt.
68. **What is the chemical formula of water?** — H₂O.
69. **Which gas is essential for human respiration?** — Oxygen.
70. **Which vitamin is produced in the skin in response to sunlight?** — Vitamin D.
71. **Which organ purifies blood in the human body by filtering waste products?** — Kidneys.
72. **What is the normal average human body temperature?** — Approximately 37°C (98.6°F).
73. **Which blood group is commonly called the universal red-cell donor?** — O negative.
74. **Which blood group is commonly called the universal red-cell recipient?** — AB positive.
75. **What is the basic structural and functional unit of life?** — Cell.
76. **Which part of the cell is known as its powerhouse?** — Mitochondria.
77. **Which pigment gives plants their green colour?** — Chlorophyll.
78. **Which gas is absorbed by plants during photosynthesis?** — Carbon dioxide.
79. **What is the approximate speed of light in vacuum?** — 3×10^8 metres per second.
80. **Which instrument measures atmospheric pressure?** — Barometer.

Section 7: Environment and Ecology (81–90)

81. **Which layer of the atmosphere contains the ozone layer?** — Stratosphere.
82. **Which gas is a major contributor to human-induced global warming?** — Carbon dioxide.
83. **What is the study of the relationship between organisms and their environment called?** — Ecology.
84. **Which day is celebrated as World Environment Day?** — 5 June.
85. **Which international agreement aims to protect the ozone layer?** — Montreal Protocol.
86. **Which is the largest biosphere reserve in India by area?** — Kachchh Biosphere Reserve.
87. **Which was the first national park established in India?** — Jim Corbett National Park.
88. **Which movement is associated with the protection of trees by hugging them?** — Chipko Movement.
89. **What is the main objective of Project Tiger?** — Conservation of tigers and their habitats.

90. **Which organisation publishes the Red List of threatened species?** — International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Section 8: Uttar Pradesh General Knowledge (91–100)

91. **What is the capital of Uttar Pradesh?** — Lucknow.
92. **Which city of Uttar Pradesh is famous for the Taj Mahal?** — Agra.
93. **Which river flows through Varanasi?** — Ganga.
94. **Where is the Triveni Sangam located?** — Prayagraj.
95. **Which city is known as the City of Nawabs?** — Lucknow.
96. **Which place in Uttar Pradesh is famous for Lord Buddha's first sermon?** — Sarnath, near Varanasi.
97. **Which city of Uttar Pradesh is famous for its glass industry?** — Firozabad.
98. **Which city is famous for the brassware industry in Uttar Pradesh?** — Moradabad.
99. **Which city of Uttar Pradesh is famous for its locks industry?** — Aligarh.
100. **Which city is famous for the Banarasi silk saree industry?** — Varanasi.

Study Tip: Revise these one-liners regularly and practise MCQs based on the same topics. For the actual UPPSC RO/ARO examination, also prepare the detailed official syllabus, current affairs, Uttar Pradesh-specific topics and Mains descriptive answer writing.