

FREE EXTRACT

UP Special Current Affairs

Three questions from inside the book, with the explanation written out as it appears throughout. Nothing here is abridged for the sample.

1

Which one of the following rivers of Uttar Pradesh joins the Ganga at Kaithi in Ghazipur district?

- (A) Rapti
- (B) Tons (Tamsa)
- (C) Gomti
- (D) Karamnasa

Answer: (C) Gomti

The Gomti is the one river in this list that both rises and ends within Uttar Pradesh, which is exactly why examiners are fond of it. It emerges from Fulhar Jheel, also called Gomat Taal, near Madho Tanda in Pilibhit district, flows past Lucknow, Sultanpur and Jaunpur, and merges with the Ganga at Kaithi in Ghazipur district, where the Markandeya Mahadev temple stands. Because it is fed by groundwater and rain rather than Himalayan snow, its summer flow is thin, and this fact turns up in questions on urban pollution and river rejuvenation as often as in pure geography. Learn the distractors as separate facts in their own right: the Rapti joins the Ghaghara near Barhaj in Deoria, the Tons meets the Ganga in Prayagraj district, and the Karamnasa runs along the eastern boundary and reaches the Ganga at Chausa in Bihar. In UPPCS papers the confluence point is asked far more often than the length, so revise every river of the state by where it dies rather than by how long it is.

2

Consider the following pairs of districts of Uttar Pradesh and the products identified for them under the One District One Product programme:

1. Kannauj · Perfume (itra)
2. Bhadohi · Carpet
3. Aligarh · Lock and hardware
4. Firozabad · Glassware

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

All four pairs are correct, and a question of this shape is meant to reward candidates who have actually read the district list rather than guessed from a stray headline. One District One Product was launched by the state government on 24 January 2018, that is, on Uttar Pradesh Diwas, with the aim of picking one traditional product for each district and backing it with credit, common facility centres, design and packaging help, and marketing support. The sensible way to revise it is by cluster rather than as a flat list of seventy-five entries: metal and hardware in the west with Moradabad brassware and Aligarh locks, glass at Firozabad, textiles and floor coverings in the east with Varanasi silk saris and Bhadohi carpets, Lucknow chikankari in the centre, and fragrance at Kannauj, whose itra is still distilled by the traditional deg and bhapka method. Several of these products also hold Geographical Indication tags, and papers frequently fuse the two ideas into a single pairing question. The idea was later picked up at the national level for districts across India, so treat ODOP as economy and state GK at the same time.

3

Ranipur Tiger Reserve, notified in 2022, is situated in which one of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh?

- (A) Sonbhadra
- (B) Chitrakoot
- (C) Lalitpur
- (D) Mirzapur

Answer: (B) Chitrakoot

Ranipur lies in Chitrakoot district and was carved out around the Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary of 1977, making it the first tiger reserve in the Bundelkhand tract of the state. It is generally counted as the fourth tiger reserve of Uttar Pradesh, after Dudhwa in Lakhimpur Kheri, Pilibhit in the terai, and Amangarh in Bijnor, which works as the buffer of Corbett on the Uttar Pradesh side. Notice the habitat contrast the examiner is testing: the first three sit in the moist terai belt along the northern border, whereas Ranipur is tropical dry deciduous forest of the Vindhyan plateau, with sloth bear, chinkara and leopard, and tigers moving in from Panna in Madhya Pradesh, which is why the corridor argument mattered so much in its case. On the legal side, remember that a tiger reserve is notified by the state government under Section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, on the recommendation of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, so do not swap the notifying authority with the recommending one. For Uttar Pradesh papers, tie every protected area to its district and its forest type, because that is almost always the form the question takes.

The full book

Every question from the papers, each explained like this.