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My name is Dheeraj Kumar, and I secured Rank 202 in the 70th BPSC Combined Competitive Examination, and got selected as SDM.

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A senior who had himself benefited from the rigor of the Pram IAS interview program recommended to me. I am grateful to the Pram IAS board for conducting two mock interviews and providing detailed feedback on my performance.

I am especially thankful to Intab Sir for his deep insights into my personality and for suggesting areas where I could improve my overall performance. Guidance of Sir, gave me greater clarity and confidence. And, I want to confess that I benefited immensely from insights on GS-II.

I am happy to share that, I successfully cleared the BPSC Examination and Pram played a big role in it.

I sincerely thank the entire Pram IAS team for their guidance, mentorship, and support throughout this journey.

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Q1. Which Congress leader visited Bihar in 1918 in order to strengthen the activities of the Home Rule League? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Annie Besant
- B. B.G Tilak
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. M.A. Ansari

Ans. A. Annie Besant

- ◆ In 1916, Home Rule League was established in Madras under the leadership of Annie Besant and in Poona under the leadership of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- ◆ A branch of Home Rule League was established in Bihar on 16 December 1916 under the chairmanship of Maulana Mazharul Haq. Khan Bahadur, Sarfaraz Hussain Khan and Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narayan Sinha were made vice-presidents and Chandravanshi Sahay and Baidyanath Narayan Singh were made secretaries.
- ◆ Mrs. Annie Besant came to Patna for the first time on 18 April 1918 and the second time on 25 July 1918. She made everyone aware of the ideas of Home Rule. The objective of this movement was to achieve self-rule in a constitutional way while remaining under the British Empire.

Q2. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Event/Organization) — List-II (Related Person)

- A. Champaran Satyagraha — 1. Jayaprakash Narayan**
- B. Azad Dasta — 2. Shyam Narayan Singh**
- C. Individual Satyagraha — 3. Sahajanand Saraswati in Bihar (1940)**
- D. Kisan Sabha, Bihar — 4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (71th BPSC 2025)

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

Ans. C. A(4), B(1), C(2), D(3)

- ◆ Gandhiji's main associates in Champaran Satyagraha were Rajendra Prasad, Brajkishore Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Singh, Dharnidhar, Mazharul Haq, Rajkumar Shukla, Ramnavami Prasad, Shambhu Sharan etc.
- ◆ During the Quit India Movement, the All India Centre of 'Azad Dasta' was organized in Nepal. It was formed with the aim of sabotage against the government, destroying means of communication, etc. The founder of Azad Dasta was Jayprakash Narayan. He was arrested and kept in Hazaribagh jail. On 9 November 1942, on the night of Diwali, he escaped from the prison wall along with his five companions Ramanandan Mishra, Suraj Narayan Singh, Yogendra Shukla, Gulabi Sonar and Shaligram Singh and formed Azad Dasta.

- ◆ The Individual Satyagraha in Bihar began on **28th November 1940**, following Gandhiji's direction to protest British war efforts non-violently. The movement emphasized **freedom of speech** and **non-cooperation with the war**, while avoiding mass upheaval. Non-arrested Satyagrahis toured villages, promoting the **Charkha, constructive programs, and non-violent culture**, which had a lasting social impact Bihar played a significant role in the Individual Satyagraha of 1940-41, with leaders like Babu Shrikrishna Singh and Babu Anugraha Narayan Sinha actively participating and mobilizing local Satyagrahis.

Q3. Who was the prominent leader of the Kisan Sabha movement in Bihar? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Sahajanand Saraswati
- B. Raj Kumar Shukla
- C. Acharya Narendra Dev
- D. Baba Ram Chandra

Ans. A. Sahajanand Saraswati

Kisan Sabha

- ◆ Kisan Sabha was formed in 1922-23 in Munger under the chairmanship of Shah Muhammad Zubair that was first attempt of kisan sabha in Bihar.
- ◆ Shri Krishna Singh was its vice-chairman and Siddheshwari Chaudhary and Nand Kishore Singh were the secretaries. In 1928, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati established the formal Kisan Sabha in Bihta (Patna).
- ◆ In November 1929, the Provincial Kisan Sabha was formally established under the chairmanship of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati in the Sonpur fair. Shri Krishna Singh was its secretary.
- ◆ Leaders like Karyanand Sharma, Rahul Sankrityayan, Panchanan Sharma, Yadunanand Sharma etc. were involved in the Bihar Kisan Movement.
- ◆ The second session of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha was held in 1934 under the chairmanship of Purushottam Das Tandon. The third session was held in Hajipur in 1935 under the chairmanship of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati.
- ◆ In November 1936, the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha fought against the landlord oppression in Munger's Barahiya Tal under the leadership of Karyanand Sharma.
- ◆ On 11 April 1936, the 'All India Kisan Sabha' was formed in Lucknow under the chairmanship of Swami Sahajanand. Its secretary was N.G. Ranga.

Q4. Who was murdered while hoisting the national flag under the area of Bikram Police Station? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Raghunath Singh of Gorakhari
- B. Ram Narain of Bikrampur
- C. Satyendra of Gorakhari
- D. Anugrah Narayan of Bikrampur

Ans. A. Raghunath Singh of Gorakhari

During the Quit India Movement, Raghunath Singh and his associate from Gorkhari were shot dead by police while attempting to hoist the national flag near Bikram Police Station in Bihar. This act of defiance against British colonial rule led to their martyrdom. The original name of Raghunath Singh was Rangnath Singh as mentioned in his memorial in Bikram. However, he was called Raghunath Singh.

Q5. Who became Chief Minister of Bihar in March 1939? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Anugraha Narain Singh
- B. Rajendra Prasad
- C. Shri Krishna Singh
- D. None of the above

Ans. D. None of the above

- ♦ Shri Krishna Singh remained the Premier (provincial head of government) of Bihar continuously from 20 July 1937 to 31 October 1939. March 1939 falls within this period; therefore, the head of government of Bihar at that time (in today's terms, the Chief Minister) was Shri Krishna Singh.
- ♦ Dr. Shri Krishna Singh was born in Khanwan of Nawada in 1887 AD but his ancestral village was in Barbigaha of Sheikhpura. He was an active freedom fighter of Bihar who became the first Chief Minister of independent Bihar. Shri Krishna Singh is also known as 'Bihar Kesari'

Q6. Most of Bihar comes under which of the following climate type? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Tropical savannah
- B. Subtropical Monsoon
- C. Hot and dry
- D. Hot and Semi-Arid

Ans. B. Subtropical Monsoon

- ♦ The climate of Bihar is subtropical/monsoon climate
- ♦ Due to the difference in the geographical conditions of the northern and southern parts of Bihar, various geographers have classified the climate of Bihar under different classifications

Koppen	Northern Bihar	Cwg
	Southern Bihar	Aw
Trewartha	Northern Bihar	Caw

Mineral	Producing districts or regions	Features
Gold	Jamui (Karmitia), Munger, West Champaran	Gold is a precious metal. Huge reserves of gold have been discovered in Jamui, Bihar.
Mica	Nawada, Gaya, Jamui, Munger	The highest quality mica in the world is found in Bihar. Mica is a bad conductor of electricity so it is used in electrical equipment, electronic industry etc.
Limestone	Rohtas (Rohtas Hills, Kaimur Hills)	It is the main raw material for the cement industry. A cement factory is established in Rohtas. It is useful for purification in sugar industry. It is useful for steel industry.
Bauxite	Munger (Kharagpur Hills)	Bauxite is an ore of aluminium. Aluminium is used extensively.
Manganese	Gaya, Munger	Manganese is used in metallurgy. It is mainly used in the steel industry
Quartzite	Nawada, Gaya, Jamui, Munger	It is used mainly as a building material.

	Southern Bihar	Aw
Thorntwaite	Northern Western Narrow Region	CB'w
	Rest of Bihar	CA'w

Q7. What is the primary objective of Bihar's Mission Daksh? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. To increase school enrolment in primary schools in rural areas.
- B. To provide to vocational training to teachers at senior secondary level.
- C. To offer personalised mentoring for lagging students to reach grade-level competencies
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. To offer personalised mentoring for lagging students to reach grade-level competencies

The main objective of Mission Daksh is to identify students who are lagging behind in studies and provide them with personalised mentoring so that they can reach their grade level competencies.

Q8. Which districts in Bihar will benefit from the Kosi Mechi Link Project? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Patna, Nalanda, Gaya, Siwan
- B. Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Begusarai
- C. Araria, Purnia, Kishanganj, Katihar
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. D. More than one of the above

The Kosi-Mechi Link Project is an intra-state river-linking project within Bihar. Under this project, the Eastern Kosi Main Canal will be redeveloped and extended up to the Mechi River. This will provide irrigation facilities in about 2,10,516 hectares of additional area during the Kharif season. The main beneficiary districts will be Araria, Purnia, Kishanganj, and Katihar.

Q9. Gold is found in which district of Bihar? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Jamui District
- B. Gaya District
- C. Nalanda District
- D. Bhagalpur District

Ans. A. Jamui District

Slate	Munger (from Kharagpur Hill)	It is used as an ornamental stone
Saltpetre	Saran, Muzaffarpur, Begusarai, East Champaran etc.	Saltpetre is found in the form of sodium and potassium nitrate. It is used in making explosives (gunpowder) and in firecracker, glass and steel industries.
Pyrite	Rohtas (Amjhaur and Banjari)	95% of India's total reserves are in Bihar. This is the main source of sulphur. It is used in fertilizer industry, paper industry, petroleum refining etc.
Uranium	Gaya, Nawada	It is valuable from the point of view of energy production.
Porcelain	Bhagalpur, Banka, Munger	It is used in making utensils and electrical resistance devices.

Q10. Which of the following parks/sanctuaries come under the Project tiger in Bihar? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Valmiki National Park
- B. Udaypur Wildlife Sanctuary
- C. Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary
- D. None of these

Ans. A. Valmiki National Park

Under the Government of India's centrally sponsored scheme for tiger conservation, "Project Tiger," the protected areas that are notified are considered Tiger Reserves. At present, Bihar has only one Tiger Reserve—Valmiki Tiger Reserve. It is located in West Champaran district of Bihar. As the state's second Tiger Reserve, Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary has received in-principal approval.

Q11. Karmanasa river originates in (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Vaishali District

- B. Kaimur District
- C. Patna District
- D. Bikram District

Ans. B. Kaimur District

Karmanasa River, a tributary of the Ganga River, originates in the Kaimur Hills near Sarodag village and flows for 192 km in a north-west direction through Sonbhadra, Chandauli and Ghazipur districts in Uttar Pradesh, and Kaimur and Buxar districts in Bihar.

Q12. Which Buddhist council was not held in Bihar? (71th BPSC 2025)

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

Ans. D. Fourth

Buddhist Council/Meeting

Council	Year	Venue	Patron	Chairman	Result
First	483 BC	Rajgriha	Ajatashatru	Mahakashyap	Composition of Sutta Pitaka and Vinaya Pitaka
Second	383 BC	Vaishali	Kalashoka	Sabakami	Division into Mahasanghika and Sthaviravadin
Third	250 BC	Pataliputra	Ashoka	Mogliputta Tissa	Compilation of Abhidhamma Pitaka.
Fourth	First century AD	Kundalvan Kashmir	Kanishka	Vasumitra, Ashvaghosha (Vice Chairman)	Division into Mahayana and Hinayana.

Q13. Who among the following was not an Acharya The Nalanda Vishvavidyalaya? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Kautilya
- B. Nagarjuna
- C. Sheelibhadra
- D. Shantarakshit

Ans. A. Kautilya

- ♦ Nalanda University was established during the time of Kumaragupta. Nalanda University was the main centre of education during the Gupta period. Later it became the most important centre of education of Buddhism.
- ♦ At the time of Hiuen Tsang's visit, the chief teacher of this university was Shilabhadra. At that time, the university had more than ten thousand students and 1510 teachers.
- ♦ Nagarjuna is traditionally counted among Nalanda's great masters in Buddhist sources.

Shantarakshit was a renowned Nalanda scholar who later helped establish Buddhism in Tibet.

- ♦ Kautilya (Chanakya) is associated with Takshashila, centuries before Nalanda's rise (Nalanda flourishes from 5th c. CE). Hence, not an Acharya of Nalanda.

Q14. Among the following Newspapers of Bihar, which was the first one to get published? (71th BPSC 2025)

- A. Patna Harkara
- B. Bihar Bandhu
- C. Akhbar-E-Bihar
- D. Bihar Herald

Ans. A. Patna Harkara

- ♦ **Patna Harkara**, first published in **1779**, was the earliest newspaper from Bihar, and it was published in **Urdu**.
- ♦ First Hindi Newspaper of Bihar - Bihar Bandhu (1872)
- ♦ First English Weekly Newspaper of Bihar - The Bihar Herald (1875)



- ◆ First Hindi Daily Newspaper of Bihar - Sarvhitaiishi
- ◆ First English Daily Newspaper of Bihar- The Searchlight (1918)
- ◆ First Urdu Newspaper of Bihar- Nur-al-Anwar (1876)

70th BPSC PYQ

Q15. The Sikh pilgrimage site "TAKHAT SRI HARIMANDIR JI PATNA SAHIB" which is considered as the second holiest Takhat is located at

- A. Patna
- B. Bhagalpur
- C. Gaya
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: (a) Patna

Takhat Sri Harimandir Ji Patna Sahib

Introduction:

- **Takhat Sri Harimandir Ji Patna Sahib** is one of the five **Takhts** (seats of authority) in **Sikhism**.
- Considered the **second holiest Takhat** after the **Akal Takht** in Amritsar.

Location:

- Situated in **Patna**, the capital of **Bihar**.
- Holds immense **religious and historical significance** in the Sikh tradition.

Birthplace of Guru Gobind Singh Ji:

- It is the **birthplace of Guru Gobind Singh Ji**, the **tenth Guru** of the Sikhs (born in 1666).
- The site is revered as a **major pilgrimage center** for Sikhs worldwide.

Establishment and Development:

- The **foundation** of this sacred site was laid by **Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji**, the **ninth Sikh Guru**.
- Later, **Maharaja Ranjit Singh**, the ruler of Punjab, made **significant contributions** to the construction and embellishment of the shrine.

Other Cities Not Relevant:

- **Bhagalpur** and **Gaya**, though important cities in Bihar, **do not hold any religious position** in Sikhism like Patna Sahib.
- Hence, they are **not associated with the Takht system**.

Correct Answer:

- **Patna** is the **correct and exclusive** answer.
- It is the **only city in Bihar** associated with a **Takht** in **Sikhism**.

Q16. The hundred years of Indian National Congress in Bihar was edited by

- A. R. Desai
- B. B. Mishra
- C. K. K. Dutta
- D. P. N. Ojha

Answer: (d) P. N. Ojha

The book titled "The Hundred Years of Indian National Congress in Bihar" was edited by P. N. Ojha, a noted historian and

scholar from Bihar. This work offers a comprehensive account of the activities, evolution, and contribution of the Indian National Congress in the state of Bihar over a century, highlighting key movements, leaders, and political developments. The book serves as a valuable resource for understanding Bihar's role in the national freedom struggle and the post-independence political landscape. Therefore, the correct answer is (d) P. N. Ojha.

Q17. When did the new province Bihar come into force during British rule?

- A. March 1912
- B. April 1912
- C. April 1911
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: (b) April 1912

During British rule, Bihar was separated from the Bengal Presidency and declared a separate province. This administrative reorganization came into effect in April 1912, when the new province of Bihar and Orissa was formally established. Prior to that, Bihar was a part of the Bengal province. The move was part of British efforts to manage growing administrative challenges and regional demands. Therefore, the correct and historically accurate answer is (b) April 1912.

Q18. The first Hindi daily newspaper to be published in Bihar was

- A. Sarwa Hitaishi
- B. Chaitanya Chandrika
- C. Kshatriya Samachar
- D. Udyoga

Answer: (a) Sarwa Hitaishi

Explanation:

- The first Hindi daily newspaper to be published from Bihar was "Sarwa Hitaishi", which played a significant role in promoting Hindi journalism and spreading social and political awareness in the region. It contributed to the development of a modern public opinion during the British period and became a medium for raising regional and national concerns. Therefore, the correct answer is (a) Sarwa Hitaishi.

Q19. The book critical of the British Policies Gharib Hindustan, which was banned in Bihar in 1930 by the British, was written by

- A. Badrul Hassan
- B. Shaikh Mian Jaan
- C. Ali Mohd. Shad
- D. Mohd. Wali Hassan

Answer: (d) Mohd. Wali Hassan

Gharib Hindustan and its Author – Mohammad Wali Hassan

- **Author:** Mohammad Wali Hassan
- **Book:** "Gharib Hindustan"

Overview of the Book:

- The book **strongly criticized British colonial policies** in India.
- It provided a **vivid and honest depiction** of:
 - **Poverty**
 - **Social injustice**
 - **Economic exploitation**
- Highlighted the **sufferings of common Indians** under imperial rule.

Nature of the Book:

- **Bold nationalist tone**
- Served as a **literary weapon of resistance**
- Exposed the **harsh realities of British governance**

Reaction of British Authorities:

- British saw it as a **threat to their control**
- Feared it could **incite public unrest**
- **Year of Ban: 1930**
- **Region: Bihar**
- The book was **officially banned** by the British colonial government.

Significance in Freedom Struggle:

- Part of the **broader intellectual and literary resistance** against colonialism
- Acted as a **voice of the oppressed**
- Raised **awareness among Indians** about their dire conditions
- Contributed to the **ideological foundation** of the **Indian independence movement**

Correct Answer:

- **(d) Mohammad Wali Hassan**, the author of *Gharib Hindustan*, played a **significant role in the ideological fight** for India's freedom.

Q20. Munger Hilly region is a part of which of the following physiographic region?

- A. Someshwar Hilly Range
- B. South Bihar Plain
- C. Southern Hilly Region
- D. North Bihar Plain

Answer: (c) Southern Hilly Region

Explanation (Statement-wise Paragraph):

- The Munger Hilly Region, located in the eastern part of Bihar, forms an important part of the Chotanagpur Plateau extension, which covers the southern part of Bihar. This region is characterized by rugged terrain, hillocks, forested areas, and mineral resources.
- The Munger Hills are part of the Southern Hilly Region of Bihar, which primarily includes districts like Munger, Jamui, Banka, Nawada, and parts of Gaya and Aurangabad. These areas are geologically ancient and are composed mostly of igneous and metamorphic rocks, distinguishing them from the fertile plains of North and South Bihar.

- Now let's eliminate the other options:

Someshwar Hilly Range

- The Someshwar Hills are located in the northwestern part of Bihar, especially in West Champaran near the Nepal border. These are part of the Shiwalik Hills and not related to the Munger region. Hence, this option is incorrect.

South Bihar Plain

- The South Bihar Plains lie between the Ganga River and the northern edge of the Chotanagpur Plateau. Though Munger is nearby, the Munger Hills specifically lie south of this plain area and are not a part of the flat alluvial plains of South Bihar. So, this option is also incorrect.

Southern Hilly Region

- This is the correct answer. Munger Hills fall under the Southern Hilly Region, which is part of the Chotanagpur Plateau system. This region is known for its rocky terrain, mineral wealth, and forest cover. The physiography here is entirely different from the fertile plains of North and South Bihar.

North Bihar Plain

- The North Bihar Plains lie north of the Ganga River and are known for flood-prone areas and fertile soil. Since Munger is located on the south bank of the Ganga and contains hilly terrain, it does not belong to the North Bihar Plain.

- **Final Statement:**
- Thus, based on the physical geography and topographical features, the Munger Hilly Region is best classified under the Southern Hilly Region, making option (c) the correct choice.

Q21.Q6. In which city of Bihar the recently inaugurated National Dolphin Research Centre is located?

- A. Munger
- B. Gaya
- C. Darbhanga
- D. Patna

Answer: (d) Patna

Explanation

The National Dolphin Research Centre (NDRC)—India's first dedicated research facility for the endangered Gangetic river dolphin—was inaugurated on March 4, 2024, by the Chief Minister of Bihar in Patna. Situated near the Ganga River on the campus of Patna University, the centre covers approximately 4,400 m² and aims to serve as a hub for scientific study, conservation efforts, and training of fishermen on dolphin protection. Bihar hosts nearly half of



India's Gangetic dolphin population, and the Patna-based NDRC is strategically positioned to closely monitor dolphin behavior, habitat, and threats—including river pollution and fishing impacts.

Options (a) Munger, (b) Gaya, and (c) Darbhanga can be dismissed because the NDRC was officially opened only in Patna, the capital city of Bihar. Therefore, the correct answer is (d) Patna.

Q22. What is the name of the one-month-long cattle fair organized at the confluence of Ganga and Gandak rivers?

- A. Purnia Mela
- B. Katihar Mela
- C. Sonapur Mela
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: (c) Sonapur Mela

Explanation

- The Sonapur Mela, also known as Harihar Kshetra Mela, is one of the largest and oldest cattle fairs in Asia. It is held annually at Sonapur, located at the confluence of the Ganga and Gandak rivers in the Saran district of Bihar, near Patna. This fair typically begins on Kartik Poornima (a full moon day in the month of Kartik, as per the Hindu calendar) and continues for almost a month. It attracts traders, devotees, tourists, and animal lovers from all over India and even abroad. Historically, the fair was not just limited to cattle, but also elephants, horses, camels, and birds. Over time, due to legal and ethical changes, the trade in elephants has been restricted. Still, it remains a vibrant cultural and commercial hub, reflecting the rural economy and traditions of Bihar.

Q23. Who was the President of the Indian National Congress at Patna Session held in 1912?

- A. Saiyed Hassan Imam
- B. R. N. Madhulkar
- C. Saiyed Mohammad Bahadur
- D. Sir S. P. Sinha

Answer: (b) R. N. Madhulkar

Explanation

- The Indian National Congress held its 27th session in Patna in the year 1912, a significant moment in the political history of Bihar. The President of this session was Raghunath Narasinha Mudholkar (R. N. Madhulkar), a senior Congress leader from the Bombay Presidency. He was known for his moderate views and efforts toward constitutional reforms and dialogue with the British government. The 1912 Patna session occurred during a politically transitional period when Bihar and Orissa were separated from the Bengal Presidency and formed into a new province. This session emphasized constitutional methods for seeking reforms and promoted Indian representation in governance. Mudholkar's leadership reflected the moderate

stance of the Congress during that era, focusing on negotiation and petition rather than confrontation.

Q24. Bihula Festival is celebrated especially in which one of the following districts in Bihar usually in the month of August each year?

- A. Sitamarhi
- B. Darbhanga
- C. Bhagalpur
- D. Patna

Answer: (c) Bhagalpur

Explanation

The Bihula Festival is a traditional and culturally rich festival celebrated predominantly in Bhagalpur district of Bihar. This festival generally falls in the month of August, according to the Hindu lunar calendar (Bhadra month). It is deeply rooted in folk beliefs and mythology, especially the story of Bihula and Mansa Devi, the goddess of snakes. Bihula is revered as a devoted wife who undertook a dangerous journey on a raft with her dead husband's body to please Goddess Mansa and bring him back to life. The people of Bhagalpur and nearby regions commemorate this mythological tale with ritualistic river journeys, songs (Bihula geet), traditional drama performances, and offerings to snake deities. The celebration is especially important among the fishing and boating communities and symbolizes love, devotion, courage, and faith.

Q25. Which of the following centres in Bihar is proposed to develop under Vishnupad Yojana for promotion of tourism in Union Budget 2024?

- (a) Vaishali
- (b) Gaya
- (c) Nalanda
- (d) Rajgir

Answer: (b) Gaya

Explanation

In the Union Budget 2024-25, the Finance Minister announced that the Vishnupad Temple corridor at Gaya in Bihar will be developed into a world class tourist and pilgrim destination, modeled after the successful Kashi Vishwanath Temple Corridor in Varanasi.

The proposal includes beautification of the temple precincts, improved visitor infrastructure, dedicated pathways, and cultural enhancements around the Vishnupad Temple, which sits on the banks of the Phalgu River in Gaya district.

Alongside this, the Mahabodhi Temple corridor at Bodhi Gaya and development initiatives for Nalanda and Rajgir were also announced. However, the Vishnupad corridor specifically refers to the centre in Gaya, which makes (b) Gaya the correct option.

Thus, among the options given, the centre chosen under the Vishnupad Yojana is (b) Gaya, as per the 2024 Union Budget's provisions.

Q26. Which of the following great ruler founded the "Haryak Vansh" in ancient Bihar?

- A. Ajatshatru
- B. Bimbisara
- C. Brihadrath
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: (b); Bimbisara

The Haryanka dynasty, also known as "Haryak Vansh", was the first recorded ruling dynasty of Magadha, one of the prominent Mahajanapadas in ancient India. It was founded by King Bimbisara, who ascended the throne around 544 BCE. He played a key role in laying the foundation of Magadhan imperialism through strategic matrimonial alliances, diplomacy, and military conquests. His reign marked the beginning of an organized administration and the expansion of Magadha's boundaries. Bimbisara was a contemporary of both Mahavira and Gautam Buddha and was known to be a patron of both Jainism and Buddhism. His contributions were instrumental in shaping the political and religious landscape of ancient Bihar and India.

Q27. Which of the following drainage systems drains the lands of Bihar?

- A. Yamuna
- B. Narmada
- C. Ghagra
- D. Mahanadi

Answer: (c); Ghagra

The Ghagra River, a major tributary of the Ganga River, is an important drainage system that helps in draining the northern plains of Bihar. Originating from the Himalayas in Tibet, the Ghagra flows through Nepal and enters India, eventually joining the Ganga River near Chhapra in Bihar. This river plays a crucial role in irrigation, agriculture, and water supply for many districts in north Bihar. It often contributes to flooding during the monsoon season due to its high sediment load and torrential Himalayan origin. While rivers like the Yamuna and Narmada do not pass through Bihar, the Ghagra is one of the significant rivers affecting the region's hydrology and economy.

Q28. Shreyasi Singh, Member of the Legislative Assembly, who has represented India in shooting in Paris Olympics 2024 was elected from which constituency in Bihar?

- A. Jamui
- B. Kesaria
- C. Sugauli
- D. Gidhaur

Answer: (a) Jamui

Explanation in Statement Paragraph Form:

Shreyasi Singh, an accomplished international shooter who competed in the Paris Olympics 2024, also serves as a legislator in Bihar. She was elected as the Member of the Legislative Assembly from the Jamui constituency, contesting and winning the seat in the 2020 Bihar Assembly elections on a BJP ticket. Though Shreyasi hails from Gidhaur (which falls within Jamui district), her legislative seat is officially Jamui, not Gidhaur (which is not an assembly constituency). This confirms that Jamui is the correct answer.

Q29. Which of the following districts of Bihar has the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in 2011 census?

- A. Purnia
- B. Banka
- C. Katihar
- D. Jamui

Answer: (c) Katihar

Explanation in Statement Paragraph Form:

According to the 2011 Census, Bihar's total Scheduled Tribe (ST) population was approximately 1.3%, but this varied across districts. Among the four options:

- Katihar district had 5.86% of its population belonging to Scheduled Tribes.
- Banka had about 4.7%,
- Jamui around 4.47%, and
- Purnia approximately 4.4%

Therefore, Katihar clearly stood out with the highest percentage of ST population among the listed districts, making (c) Katihar the correct answer.

Q30. What is the sex ratio in Bihar as per the Census 2011 of India?

- A. 933
- B. 922
- C. 918
- D. 916

Answer: (c); 918

Explanation

According to the 2011 Census of India, the sex ratio of Bihar—the number of females per 1,000 males—was recorded as 918. This means that for every 1,000 males in the state, there were 918 females.

This ratio places Bihar below the national average (which was 943 at the time), indicating a gender imbalance in the state's population. None of the other options matched this official figure, making (c) 918 the correct answer.

Q31. What is the contribution of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Bihar?

- A. 33%
- B. 26%
- C. 19%

D. 17%
Answer: (*);

Q32. In which of the following years the Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation was established?

- A. 1998
- B. 1990
- C. 1992
- D. 1982

Answer: (d); 1982

Explanation

- The Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (BSHPCL) was established in the year 1982, making option (d) the correct answer.
- This corporation was formed by the Government of Bihar with the objective of harnessing the state's potential in hydropower generation, especially utilizing small and medium-scale hydroelectric projects. It was set up to execute, operate, and manage various hydroelectric power schemes in Bihar, contributing to the expansion of clean and sustainable energy sources in the state.
- Since its inception, BSHPCL has played an important role in rural electrification, irrigation support, and local energy supply, especially in northern Bihar where water flow is suitable for small hydel projects. The corporation also collaborates with national and international agencies for project funding and technological support.
- Therefore, among the given options, 1982 (option d) is historically accurate and aligns with official government records.

Q33. Consider the following about the King "Praversena":

- A. He was the real founder of Vakataka dynasty
- B. His empire extended from Bundelkhand in north to Hyderabad in South.
- C. He succeeded his father king Vindhyashakti.
- D. He is mentioned in Puranas.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. B, C and D
- B. A and B both
- C. A and C both
- D. More than one of the above

Answer: (d); More than one of the above

Let's analyze each statement carefully:

Statement A: He was the real founder of Vakataka dynasty
Correct

While Vindhyashakti is traditionally considered the founder of the Vakataka dynasty, very little is known about his reign. It was Pravarasena I (also known as Pravarasena I, sometimes referred to as "Praversena") who expanded the kingdom significantly and assumed the title of Samrat (Emperor).

Thus, many historians consider Pravarasena the real consolidator and practical founder of the dynasty in terms of political and military achievements.

Statement B: His empire extended from Bundelkhand in north to Hyderabad in South

Correct

Under Pravarasena's reign, the Vakataka empire expanded substantially.

It stretched from Bundelkhand (present-day Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh) in the north to areas around Hyderabad (Deccan region) in the south.

This indicates a wide territorial extent, possibly through alliances and conquests.

Statement C: He succeeded his father king Vindhyashakti

Correct

Yes, Pravarasena succeeded his father Vindhyashakti, who is acknowledged as the founder or predecessor of the dynasty. Vindhyashakti's rule is less documented, but Pravarasena clearly comes next in succession.

Statement D: He is mentioned in Puranas

Correct

Pravarasena I is indeed mentioned in the Puranas, especially in the Vayu Purana and Matsya Purana, which reference early dynasties including the Vakatakas.

This further supports his historical significance.

Conclusion:

- All four statements (A, B, C, and D) are correct.
- However, since option (d) is "More than one of the above," and there's no option mentioning all four are correct, the best-fit answer is:
- (d) More than one of the above

Q34. Which sector received the highest allocation in the Bihar Budget 2024–25?

- A. Infrastructure
- B. Education
- C. Agriculture
- D. Health

Answer: (b); Education

- In the Bihar Budget 2024–25, the sector that received the highest share of the total expenditure was Education, accounting for approximately 21.4% of the state's budget allocation. This allocation was significantly higher than the allocations for other key sectors, such as Health (5.7%), Agriculture (3.1%), and Infrastructure, which had a much smaller share in comparison. The emphasis on education reflects the state government's focus on improving literacy, school infrastructure, and skill development among its young population. Hence, among the options given, Education clearly received the largest allocation, making (b) the correct answer.

Q35. Manvi Madhu Kashyap recently became Bihar's first transgender

- A. Traffic Police Inspector
- B. Sub-Inspector of Police
- C. Havildar in Bihar Regiment
- D. Bus Driver in state transport

Answer: (b); Sub-Inspector of Police

- Statement wise Explanation:
- Manvi Madhu Kashyap, hailing from a small village in Banka district, Bihar, created history in July 2024 by becoming India's—and specifically Bihar's—first openly transgender Sub-Inspector of Police. Her successful selection came after she passed the Bihar Police Subordinate Selection Commission (BPSSC) exams, becoming one of only three transgender people to do so, and the only openly transwoman
- Her role as a Sub-Inspector marks a significant step forward in inclusivity for the state's law enforcement, and follows a Patna High Court directive to recruit transgender individuals in police roles. This achievement has inspired many, as Manvi herself has emphasized her goal to break stereotypes and encourage acceptance of the transgender community in Bihar
- Therefore, the correct and socially significant answer is (b) Sub Inspector of Police.

Q36. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
A. Vaishali	1. Silk Textile
B. Bhagalpur	2. Gold
C. Jamui	3. Rail coach factory
D. Madhepura	4. Flori culture

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: (a); 4 1 2 3

Q37. In which year did Bihar State introduce the Green Budget for the first time?

- A. Financial Year 2021 22
- B. Financial Year 2019 20
- C. Financial Year 2020 21
- D. Financial Year 2018 19

Answer: (c); Financial Year 2020-21

Explanation (Statement-wise Paragraph):

- ✓ Bihar became the first state in India to introduce a distinct Green Budget, presenting it alongside the general budget in the legislative assembly on March 15, 2020, following the general budget session held on February 25, 2020.
- ✓ This pioneering initiative aimed to earmark funds dedicated to environmental conservation, restoration of ecological systems, and climate resilience efforts under the fiscal plan for 2020–21
- ✓ According to reports, by January 2024, Bihar had already presented five years of its Green Budget, beginning from 2020–21 and extending through 2024–25
- ✓ Therefore, the correct answer is (c) Financial Year 2020–21, marking the launch of Bihar's environmentally focused fiscal planning.

Q38. What was the Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for Bihar for the fiscal year 2022–23 (base year 2011–12)?

- A. ₹61,434
- B. ₹47,498
- C. ₹54,111
- D. ₹42,083

Answer: (c) ₹54,111

Explanation:

- ✓ The Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) is a crucial economic indicator that reflects the average income of a person in a particular state. It is calculated by dividing the Net State Domestic Product by the population of the state.
- ✓ For Bihar, during the fiscal year 2022–23, based on the current prices (base year 2011–12), the Per Capita NSDP was ₹54,111.
- ✓ This figure was released in official reports of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Bihar, and was also mentioned in the Bihar Economic Survey 2023–24.
- ✓ Why the other options are incorrect:
 - (a) ₹61,434 – This figure is higher than Bihar's actual per capita NSDP. It is closer to national averages or better-performing states.
 - (b) ₹47,498 – This may refer to earlier years or different economic metrics.
 - (d) ₹42,083 – This was Bihar's per capita NSDP in earlier fiscal years like 2019–20 or before.
- ✓ Additional Context:
 - Despite growth, Bihar still ranks among the lowest in India in terms of per capita income due to high population and low industrial output.
 - The national average per capita income is significantly higher (over ₹1.70 lakh), showing a stark contrast with Bihar.
- ✓ Therefore, the correct answer is ₹54,111 for 2022–23.

Q39. Which community was categorized as Scheduled Caste (SC) by a 2015 Bihar government notification which was quashed in July, 2024 by the Supreme Court, ruling that states cannot make changes to the SC list published under Article 341 of the Constitution?

- A. Pano
 - B. Dabgar
 - C. Lal Begi
 - D. Tanti-Tantwa
- Answer: (d) Tanti-Tantwa

Explanation (Statement wise Paragraph):

- In July 2024, the Supreme Court struck down a 2015 Bihar government notification that had unilaterally classified the Tanti-Tantwa community as a Scheduled Caste (SC). The apex court held that only Parliament, under Article 341 of the Constitution, has the authority to alter the official list of SCs. It ruled that the state government had overstepped its powers by merging Tanti-Tantwa with the SC entry "Pan/Sawasi/Panr" without legislative sanction
- The Court emphasized that the state government's move was "patently illegal" and termed it a "mala fide exercise", insisting that changes to the SC list must be done only via an Act of Parliament. The Bihar resolution attempted to remove Tanti-Tantwa from the Extremely Backward Classes (EBC) list and grant it SC status, but this was overruled, and members of the community were reverted to the EBC category.
- Therefore, among the given options, the only correct response is (d) Tanti-Tantwa.

Q40. Who presented the Bihar Budget 2024-25 in the State Assembly?

- A. Shri Vijay Kumar Choudhary
 - B. Shri Samrat Choudhary
 - C. Shri Vijay Sinha
 - D. Shri Nitish Kumar
- Answer: (b); Shri Samrat Choudhary

- Explanation (Statement wise Paragraph):
- The Bihar Budget for the financial year 2024-25 was officially presented in the State Legislative Assembly on 13 February 2024 by Shri Samrat Choudhary, who holds the positions of Deputy Chief Minister and Finance Minister of Bihar
- In his role as Finance Minister, Samrat Choudhary tabled the budget valued at approximately ₹2.79 lakh crore, marking one of the largest-ever budget presentations in Bihar's history
- As the official holder of the finance portfolio, it was within his purview to deliver the budget speech and outline the government's expenditure and policy priorities for the upcoming fiscal year.
- Therefore, the correct answer is (b) Shri Samrat Choudhary.

Q41. World famous painting is found in which district of Bihar?

- (a) Madhubani
- (b) Madhepura
- (c) Darbhanga
- (d) Samastipur

ANS:- (a); Madhubani

Explanation

The world-famous painting known as Madhubani painting or Mithila painting is primarily found in the Madhubani district of Bihar. This traditional art form is recognized globally for its intricate patterns, vibrant colors, and depiction of mythology, folklore, and nature. It is practiced mostly by women and is considered a symbol of cultural richness in the Mithila region of Bihar. Hence, the correct answer is Madhubani.

Q42. Which of the following Acts converted Unicameral Legislature of Bihar into Bicameral: Bihar Legislative Assembly and Bihar Legislative Council?

- A. Government of India Act, 1919
- B. Government of India Act, 1909
- C. Government of India Act, 1935
- D. More than one of the above

ANS:- (a); Government of India Act, 1919

The Government of India Act, 1919, also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, introduced several key changes in the legislative structure of British India. One of its major reforms was the creation of bicameral legislatures in some provinces. Under this Act, the Bihar-Orissa Province, which was separated from Bengal in 1912, was provided with a Bicameral Legislature consisting of a Legislative Assembly (Lower House) and a Legislative Council (Upper House).

This act marked the first time that a bicameral system was introduced in Bihar, replacing the earlier unicameral legislative setup. Therefore, option (a) is correct.

Q43. The 60.2 percent share in GSDP of Bihar in 2019-20 was of

- A. Service Sector
- B. Manufacturing Sector
- C. Industrial Sector
- D. Agriculture Sector

ANS:- (a); Service Sector

Explanation in English:

In the year 2019-20, the Service Sector contributed the highest share of 60.2% to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar. This sector includes:

- Trade and hotels
- Transport
- Financial services
- Real estate
- Public administration
- Education and health services

Despite being an agriculture-dominated state in terms of employment, the economic contribution of the service sector has significantly increased in recent years, driven by

urbanization, telecom growth, education, health, and government services.

Q44. In which district of Bihar, Maize production is maximum?

- (a) Muzaffarpur
- (b) East Champaran
- (c) Siwan
- (d) Saran

ANS:- (b) East Champaran

Explanation in English:

The East Champaran (Purvi Champaran) district of Bihar consistently records the highest maize production in the state. Bihar is one of the leading maize-producing states in India, and East Champaran tops the list due to:

- Fertile alluvial soil
- Good irrigation facilities
- Farmers' inclination toward high-yield hybrid varieties
- Suitable agro-climatic conditions

Q45. Which river is known as the 'Sorrow of Bihar'?

- A. Son
- B. Gandak
- C. Kosi
- D. Ganga

ANS:- (c) Kosi

Explanation in English:

The Kosi River is famously called the 'Sorrow of Bihar' due to:

- Frequent and devastating floods it causes every year, affecting millions of people in northern Bihar.
- Its high silt deposition leads to frequent changes in the river's course, making flood control extremely difficult.
- The floods have historically destroyed crops, homes, and infrastructure, leading to massive displacement and loss of life.
 - Important Facts:
 - Origin of Kosi: From Tibet (Matsyendra Lake), entering Bihar from Nepal.
 - Tributaries of Kosi: Arun, Son Kosi, Tamur, etc.
 - Kosi Barrage was built to control floods, but its impact is limited due to the unpredictable nature of the river.
 - The worst flood by Kosi occurred in 2008, displacing lakhs of people.

Q46. In which district of Bihar, Lichi production is maximum?

- A. Siwan
- B. Sonpur
- C. Muzaffarpur
- D. Chhapara

ANS:- (c); Muzaffarpur

- Explanation in English:

- Muzaffarpur district is the largest producer of litchi (lychee) in Bihar and one of the leading litchi-producing regions in India.
- Key Points:
 - The famous Shahi Litchi of Muzaffarpur has a Geographical Indication (GI) tag.
 - This region provides ideal climatic and soil conditions for litchi cultivation — humid climate and well-drained alluvial soil.
 - Litchi farming is a major source of livelihood for thousands of farmers in and around Muzaffarpur.
 - Bihar contributes about 40% of India's total litchi production, and Muzaffarpur plays a central role in that.

Q47. In April, 2020 the Bihar Education Department started the following program through DD Bihar

- (a) the telecast of e-content for class V–VI students
- (b) the telecast of e-content for class IX–X students
- (c) the telecast of Karsak-Chopal program for farmers
- (d) the telecast of a cultural program to save old culture of Bihar

ANS:- (b) The telecast of e-content for class IX–X students

Explanation in English:

- In response to the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown and the closure of schools, the Bihar Education Department launched an e-learning program in April 2020 through Doordarshan Bihar (DD Bihar).
- Key Highlights:
 - The program aimed to continue academic activities for students at home.
 - It started with e-content telecast for classes IX and X.
 - Subjects like Mathematics, Science, and English were included initially.
 - The initiative was a part of the Bihar Education Project Council (BEPC) under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.
 - It was later expanded to other classes too.

Q48. Average height of Kosi Plain from mean sea level is

- A. 100 m
- B. 30 m
- C. 150 m
- D. 300 m

ANS:- (b); 30 m

Statement

- The Kosi Plain, situated in the northern part of Bihar, is an extensive alluvial plain formed by the deposition of sediments carried by the Kosi River. This region lies in the Terai belt and is known for its extremely low and flat terrain. Due to the accumulation of fertile alluvium and its proximity to the Himalayan foothills, the average height of the Kosi Plain from mean sea level is approximately 30 meters. This low elevation makes the area highly flood-prone, especially during the monsoon season, as the Kosi River frequently changes its course.

Therefore, based on topographical and geographical data, the correct answer is option (b) 30 meters.

Q49. When was the Patna College established?

- A. 1865
- B. 1863
- C. 1861
- D. None of the above

ANS:- (b); 1863

Statement

- A. Patna College, one of the oldest and most prestigious institutions of higher education in Bihar, was established in the year 1863 during British rule. It was founded with the aim of providing quality education in the field of arts and sciences to students in eastern India. Over the decades, Patna College has produced many eminent scholars, writers, and administrators who have contributed significantly to the nation. The college played a vital role in the educational upliftment of Bihar and continues to be a symbol of academic excellence. Therefore, the correct answer is option (b) 1863.

Q50. In which district of Bihar the fox nut is produced highest?

- A. Vaishali
- B. Muzaffarpur
- C. Patna
- D. Madhubani

ANS:- (d); Madhubani

Statement

- Makhana, also known as fox nut, is a significant aquatic crop cultivated in the Mithila region of Bihar. Among the districts of Bihar, Madhubani holds the distinction of being the highest producer of makhana. The climatic conditions and the availability of natural ponds and wetlands make Madhubani particularly suitable for its large-scale cultivation. This crop plays an important role in the local economy, providing livelihood to thousands of farmers. Therefore, the correct answer is option (d) Madhubani.

Q51. Bihar produces 71 percent of India's annual production of which of these?

- A. Pineapple
- B. Orange
- C. Lychee
- D. Mango

ANS:- (c); Lychee

Statement

Bihar plays a dominant role in the cultivation of lychee (litchi) in India. The state contributes approximately 71% of the total lychee production in the country, making it the leading producer of this delicious and juicy fruit. The districts of Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Vaishali, and Begusarai are particularly well-known for high-quality lychee cultivation due to

their favorable agro-climatic conditions. Bihar's lychee is also exported to international markets, boosting the state's agricultural economy. Hence, the correct answer is option (c) Lychee.

Q52. When was the Bihar State formed?

- A. 1915
- B. 1911
- C. 1906
- D. None of the above

ANS:- (d); None of the above

- Statement
- The state of Bihar was officially formed as a separate province on 22 March 1912. Before this date, Bihar was part of the Bengal Presidency under British rule. In 1912, the British government separated the regions of Bihar and Orissa from Bengal to create a new province known as Bihar and Orissa Province. Later, in 1936, Orissa was carved out as a separate province. Since none of the given options (1915, 1911, 1906) match the correct date of formation, the correct answer is (d) None of the above.

Q53. In which district of Bihar, wheat crop production is maximum?

- A. Jahanabad
- B. Bhojpur
- C. Rohtas
- D. Patna

ANS:- (c); Rohtas

Statement

- The Rohtas district of Bihar holds the top position in the state for maximum wheat crop production. This region benefits from fertile alluvial soil, ample irrigation facilities, and favorable climatic conditions that support the growth of wheat in large quantities. The Sone canal system and proximity to the Sone River further enhance agricultural productivity. Therefore, among the options given, Rohtas is rightly recognized for contributing the highest to Bihar's wheat output, making option (c) the correct answer.

Q54. Under the Government of India Act 1935, who was the first elected Chairman of Bihar Legislative Council?

- A. Rai Bahadur Satish Chandra
- B. Rajiv Ranjan Sinha
- C. Rajendra Prasad
- D. More than one of the above

ANS:- (b); Rajiv Ranjan Sinha

Statement

Under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Bihar Legislative Council was formally constituted, leading to the establishment of a bicameral legislature in Bihar. Following this significant political development, Rajiv Ranjan Sinha emerged as the first elected Chairman of the



Bihar Legislative Council. His election marked the beginning of a new democratic era in the state's legislative history, where leadership was chosen through a formal electoral process. Hence, option (b) Rajiv Ranjan Sinha is the correct answer.

Q55. Which of the following Sufi Silsilah was founded in Bihar?

- A. Quaderia
- B. Firdousia
- C. Qalandhar
- D. Kubriya

ANS:- (b); Firdousia

Statement

The Firdousia Silsilah is the only Sufi order that originated in Bihar, specifically in Rajgir (Nalanda district). This Sufi tradition is an offshoot of the Chishti Silsilah, and it was founded by Shaikh Sharfuddin Yahya Maneri, a renowned 13th-century Sufi saint. The Firdousia order emphasized inner purity, spiritual discipline, and devotion to God. It played a significant role in the spread of Sufism in Eastern India, especially in Bihar and Bengal. Due to its historical roots and spiritual contributions originating from Bihar itself, option (b) Firdousia is the correct answer.

69th BPSC-39TH BPSC

Q56. In the context of Indian handicrafts, what is 'Sujini' in Bihar? (69th BPSC)

- A. A type of glassware
- B. A metal craft
- C. A type of embroidery
- D. A type of clay pottery

Ans. C. A type of embroidery

Sujini or Sujani is a beautiful handicraft from Bihar. It is a form of embroidery originated from Bhusra village of Muzaffarpur, Bihar. The handicraft can also be found in few villages of Madhubani in the state of Bihar and also in the southern parts of Rajasthan.

Q57. In Indian art, the construction of 'Stupa', 'Chaitya' and 'Vihara' is related to which of the following? (69th BPSC)

- A. Ajivika sect
- B. Vaishnava sect
- C. Buddhism
- D. Shaiva sect

Ans. C. Buddhism

Buddhist architecture can be seen in forms of Stupas, Chaityas, and Viharas. Chaityas were constructed as places of worship in Buddhism.

Q58. Consider the following statements regarding the Vikramshila University in Bihar :

1. It was located in the present-day Banka district of Bihar.

2. It was established by King Gopala I of the Pala dynasty.
3. The 'Vajrayana' sect of Buddhism flourished here.
4. Other subjects like Astronomy, Logic, Law, Grammar and Philosophy were also taught here.

Which of the above statements are incorrect ? (69th BPSC)

- A. 2 and 3
- B. 1 and 4
- C. 1 and 2
- D. None of the above

Ans. C. 1 and 2

Statements 1 & 2 are incorrect.

Vikramshila University - Background

- ❖ It is in the present-day Bihar district of Bhagalpur.
- ❖ The Pala dynasty ruler Dharmapala (783–820 AD) founded Vikramashila in response to a perceived decrease in the level of study at Nalanda.
- ❖ Dharmapala was Gopala's son, who founded Odantapuri University. This demonstrates how important education was to the Pala rulers of Bengal and Bihar.
- ❖ Around 1203 AD, it was destroyed by Muhammad Bin Bakhtiyar Khalji's forces.

Vikramshila University - Features

- ❖ The professors were asked to propagate Buddhist teachings by kingdoms from outside India.
- ❖ As a noteworthy abbot (a man who is the head of an abbey of monks), Atisa, the famed Pandita and philosopher, is highlighted.
- ❖ Vikramashila is mostly known from Tibetan sources, particularly the works of Taranatha, a 16th–17th century Tibetan monk historian.
- ❖ It was a center for Vajrayana Buddhism and employed Tantric preceptors.
- ❖ Logic, Vedas, astronomy, urban development, law, grammar, philosophy, and other disciplines were also taught.

Q59. The Maithili language was started to develop during the reign of which of the following? (69th BPSC)

- A. Chero dynasty
- B. Oiniwar dynasty
- C. Karnat dynasty
- D. Pithipatis

Ans. C. Karnat dynasty

Karnat dynasty

- ❖ The Period of Karnat rulers were known as golden period of Mithila
- ❖ Mithila or north Bihar was a part of the Pala empire, but after the death of Vigrahapala-3, the hold of Palas in north Bihar as in South Bihar became very loose.
- ❖ Karnat dynasty in East Bengal and Nanyadeva dynasty in Mithila came to power during the 1097 AD.
- ❖ Nanyadeva founded the independent Karnat dynasty in Mithila, in 1907 with Simraon (Simraogarh), in Champaran as his capital.

- ❖ It was situated in an inaccessible place and was defended by high walls and seven ditches. This was observed by the Tibetan scholar Dharmaswami, who visited Tirhut in 1234.
- ❖ Mulla Taqia, a contemporary on Bharata Natyashastra, refers to himself as Mahasamantadhipati together with Mithileshwar (King of Mithila) and Nripamalla.
- ❖ Nanyadeva is called Karnatakshatriya and Karnatakulabhushana in Mithila tradition. This shows his feudatory status to some overlord, probably to Vijaysena.
- ❖ Harsimhadeva was the last great King of the Karnat dynasty.
- ❖ He was succeeded by his sons Gangadeva and Malladeva.

Chero dynasty

- ❖ After the decline of the Pal dynasty in Bihar, some tribal states emerged. Chero was one of the important tribal states among them. They laid the foundation of strong state in the districts of Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Palamu. They ruled for nearly 300 years. There were four estates of Chero in the Shahabad district.
- ❖ Between 1587 to 1607, Kukumchand Jharap was the head of Cheros of Bhojpur. He chased the Ujjainias from large part of Bhojpur. A decisive battle was fought between Cheros and Ujjaini in 1611 AD. Narayn Mal was the King of Ujjainis at that time. Ujjainis defeated Cheros. Medini Rai was the most famous ruler of the Cheros. His territory extended to Gaya, Dawoodnagar and Arwal. Even Ramgarh was part of his territory.
- ❖ Medini Rai was succeeded by his son Pratap Rai. During his rule three Mughal invasions took place. Finally, Cheros were assimilated into Mughal Empire.

Q60. Which city served as the capital of the ancient kingdom of Magadha during the early Vedic period? (69th BPSC)

- Rajgriha
- Campa
- Vaishali
- Pataliputra

Ans. A. Rajgriha

Rajgriha served as the capital of the kingdom of Magadh.

Dynasty	Capital
Haryanka Dynasty	Rajgriha/Pataliputra
Shaishunaga Dynasty	Rajgir
Nanda Dynasty	Pataliputra
Mauya Dynasty	Pataliputra
Shunga Dynasty	Pataliputra
Kanva Dynasty	Pataliputra
Satavahana Dynasty	Pratishthana, Amaravati
Chola Dynasty	Gangaikonda Cholapuram / Tanjore
Vakataka Dynasty	Vatsagulma
Ikshvaku Dynasty	Andhra pradesh

Gupta Dynasty	Pataliputra
Kadamba Dynasty	Vanavasi, North Karnataka
Ganga Dynasty (Western)	Mysore
Pallava Dynasty	Kanchipuram
Vardhana Dynasty	Thanesar
Maitraka Dynasty	Vallabhi
Chalukya (Badami)	Badami
Maukhari Dynasty	Kannauj
Karkota Dynasty	Kashmir
Hun	Shakal
Rashtrakuta	Manyakheta
Pala dynasty	Bengal
Sena Dynasty	Bengal
Utpala Dynasty	Kashmir
Hindu Shahi	Udabhandapura
Lohara Dynasty	Kashmir
Solanki Dynasty	Anahilavada
Kalchuri Dynasty	Tripuri
Chandela Dynasty	Bundelkhand
Gahadavala dynasty	Kannauj
Chauhan Dynasty	Ajmer
Gurjara Pratihara	Kannauj

Q61. When was Bihar first separated from the Bengal Presidency under the British-ruled India? (69th BPSC)

- 1912
- 1936
- 1947
- None of the above

Ans. A. 1912

The making of Present Bihar

- ❖ Bihar had its own identity as a province, although there has been several changes in its political boundaries from time to time. During the medieval period, Bihar had been created as the separate province. Even during the Mughal period, Bihar was identified as a separate administrative unit.
- ❖ Later on, in the middle of 18th century the British rulers merged Bihar and Orissa with Bengal and created a new administrative unit.
- ❖ Even when the Diwani was granted to the British in 1765, three separate farms were issued, which shows that Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were treated as separate units.
- ❖ The first attempt to make Bihar as a political unit was made by Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha in 1889.
- ❖ In 1894, publication of 'Bihar times' was started in which separation of Bihar got momentum.
- ❖ A new province of Bihar and Odisha was created by the British Government on 1st April, 1912. After that the Legislative Council with a total of 43 members belonging to different categories was formed in 1912.
- ❖ The British Government came up with the Act of 1935 that introduced several reforms. By following the Act, two important developments took place. First was the

creation of Bihar and Odisha into two separate provinces in 1936 and Bihar attained its statehood. The second important development was general elections organised in Bihar.

- ❖ Jharkhand was founded by the Bihar Reorganisation Act on 15 November 2000 as the 28th State of India. Jharkhand got separated from Bihar by taking 45.85% of land (i.e., 79714sq.km). Earlier Bihar had 55 districts which reduced to 37 districts after 2000. 38th district Arwal is a part of Magadh division. It came into existence on 20 August 2001 and was earlier part of Jehanabad district. Currently Bihar has 38 districts.

Q62. Which of the following National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries are in Bihar?

1. Valmiki National Park
2. Dudhwa National Park
3. Gajner Wildlife Sanctuary
4. Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(69th BPSC)

- 1 and 4
- 2 and 3
- 1 and 3
- 2 and 4

Ans. A. 1 and 4

Valmiki National Park

- ❖ The Valmiki Tiger Reserve is the only tiger reserve in Bihar, which forms the easternmost extent of the Himalayan Terai forests in India.
- ❖ Situated in the Gangetic plains bio-geographic region, the vegetation of this Tiger Reserve is a combination of Bhabar and Terai regions.
- ❖ According to the Forest Survey of India Report 2021, 85.71% of its total area is covered by forest cover.
- ❖ Wild mammals found in the forests of Valmiki Tiger Reserve include tiger, sloth bear, leopard, wild dog, bison, wild boar etc.

Dudhwa Tiger Reserve

- ❖ The Dudhwa Tiger Reserve is a protected area in Uttar Pradesh located on the India-Nepal border.
- ❖ It stretches mainly across the Lakhimpur Kheri and Bahraich districts.
- ❖ It comprises of:
 - Dudhwa National Park through which Suheli and Mohana streams flow,
 - Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary through which Sharda River flows, and
 - Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary through which Geruwa River flows.
- ❖ All of these rivers are tributaries of the Ghagra River.
- ❖ It is the only place in U.P. where both **Tigers** and **Rhinos** can be spotted together.

Gajner Wildlife Sanctuary

The Gajner Wildlife Sanctuary (GWS) is located at a distance of about 32.0 km from Bikaner in Rajasthan. There is a lake in this sanctuary and a variety of animals come here to

quench their thirst in summer. It is a lush green forest which is a haven to the nilgai, chinkara, black buck, wild boar, flocks of imperial sand grouse and many other species of migratory birds that make the sprawling forest their winter home. This is one of the proposed forests for the reintroduction of cheetahs in India.

Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary

- ❖ Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the south west of Munger district, near Jamui district.
- ❖ According to Mahabharata, Bheema, one of the Pandavas, constructed a dam (bandh) here and therefore it is called Bhimbandh, also known for the warm water source.
- ❖ The forest covers an area of 681.99 km² on the hills and undulating tract of Kharagpur Hills. It is situated in the south of the Ganges river, at the northern edge of Chota Nagpur Plateau and west of Santhal Pargana.

Name	Type	Districts of Bihar
Barela Jheel Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary	Wildlife Sanctuary	Vaishali
Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary	Wildlife Sanctuary	Munger
Gautam Budha Wildlife Sanctuary	Wildlife Sanctuary	Gaya
Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary	Wildlife Sanctuary	Kaimur and Rohtas
Kanwar Lake Bird Sanctuary	Wildlife Sanctuary	Begusarai
Nagi Dam Bird Sanctuary	Wildlife Sanctuary	Jamui
Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuary	Wildlife Sanctuary	Jamui
Pant Wildlife Sanctuary	Wildlife Sanctuary	Rajgir, Nalanda
Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park	Zoo and Botanic Garden	Patna
Udaypur Wildlife Sanctuary	Wildlife Sanctuary	Champanan
Valmiki National Park	National Park	West Champaran
Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary	Wildlife Sanctuary	West Champaran
Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary	Wildlife Sanctuary	Bhagalpur

Q63. The other name of river Gandak is (69th BPSC)

- Burhi Gandak
- Mahananda
- Narayani
- Punpun

Ans. C. Narayani

Key Facts about River Gandak

- ❖ **About:**
 - The river Gandak, is also known as the **Gandaki and Narayani River in Nepal**. It is a significant river that

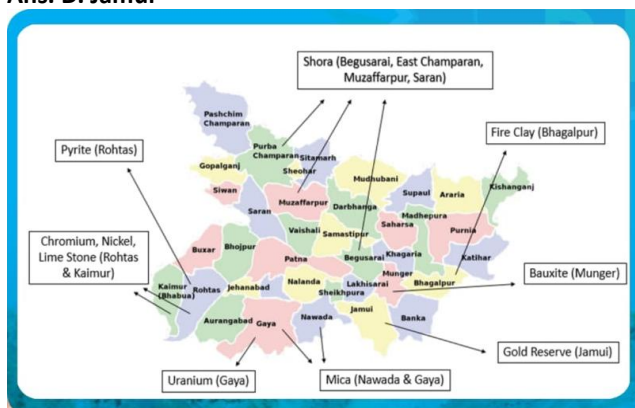
flows through the **northern part of India and Nepal.**

- **Valmiki National Park and Tiger Reserve** in Bihar is located on the banks of this river.
- ❖ **Source:**
 - The river Gandak originates at an altitude of 7620 m above main sea level in the **north of Dhaulagisi in Tibet near Nepal border.** Originating from the Himalayas, the river stretches over a length of 630 kilometers, with 445 kilometers running through India and 185 kilometers in Nepal.
- ❖ **Drainage Basin:**
 - The Gandak River has a total drainage basin area of 29,705 square kilometers.
 - The river **flows through the Indian states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh**, and joins the **Ganges** near Patna just downstream of Hajipur.
- ❖ **Tributaries:**
 - The major tributaries of the Gandak River include the Mayangadi, Bari, Trisuli, Panchand, Sarhad, Budhi Gandak.

Q64. Gold is found in which of the following districts of Bihar? (69th BPSC)

- A. Munger
- B. Saran
- C. Siwan
- D. Jamui

Ans. D. Jamui



Q65. The Triveni Canal has been constructed on which of the following rivers? (69th BPSC)

- A. Kosi
- B. Sone
- C. Gandak
- D. Mayurakshi

Ans. C. Gandak

Triveni canal is built on **Gandak** river. Under this project, a 740 m long barrage has been built on Gandak river near Triveni Ghat. It covers the regions of Nepal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar, It covers districts like Champaran, Saran, Chhapra, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Siwan and Vaishali.

Q66. Bihar's geographical structure consists of rock systems.

Match the rock systems with their descriptions :

List A

- a. Dharwar rock system
- b. Vindhyan rock system
- c. Quaternary rock system
- d. Tertiary rock system

List B

- 1) Created by the rapid deposition of alluvium by Himalayan and Peninsular rivers
- 2) Can be found in the West Champaran district
- 3) Part of the oldest Archaean rock system
- 4) Sandstone, limestone, dolomite, quartzite and shale are the main constituents of this rock system

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

(69th BPSC)

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

Ans. A. a(3), b(4), c(1), d(2)

Types of rocks	Confined area and rock descriptions
Dharwar Rock	Found in the South-Eastern part of Bihar like Munger, Jamui, and Nawada. They are made up of Quartzite, phyllite, Gneiss, Schist, and slate. Region is dominated by mica-schists.
Vindhyan Rock	Sub-system of Purana rock system. Found in South- Western part of Bihar in between Kaimur district and Sone river valley in Rohtas District. They are made up of sandstone, quartzite, limestone, dolomites, and shale.
Tertiary Rock	Found in the Himalayan Terai region of Bihar. Formed by up warping of sediments deposited in Tethys Sea between the Eurasian plate and Indian plate.
Quaternary Rock	Formed in Pleistocene and recent periods. Found in the down warped section between the Himalayas and Chhotanagpur Plateau. They are made up of sandstones, alluvium, conglomerate, coarse gravel etc.

Q67. The Bakasht Movement in Bihar during 1937–1938 was organized by whom? (69th BPSC)

- A. Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- B. Jayaprakash Narayan
- C. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
- D. Peer Ali Khan

Ans. C. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati

- ❖ In Bihar, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati coordinated the Bakasht Movement between 1937 and 1938. "Bakasht" is Arabic for self-taught.

- ❖ The Bihar Tenancy Act and the Bakasht Land Tax were passed as a result of the agitation against zamindars' eviction of tenants from Bakasht lands.
- ❖ In the Dalmia Sugar Mill at Bihta, where worker-peasant unity was crucial, he also led a victorious uprising. Subhash Chandra Bose and the All India Forward Bloc decided to commemorate April 28 as All-India Swami Sahajanand Day in protest of his imprisonment by the British Raj after learning of Saraswati's detention during the Quit India Movement.

Q68. The cook from Bihar who saved Mahatma Gandhi's life from a murder attempt by food poisoning in 1917 was (69th BPSC)

- A. Muzaffar Ahmad
- B. Batak Mian
- C. Mir Bakawal
- D. None of them

Ans. B. Batak Mian

Batak Mian, was a cook who saved the life of Mahatma Gandhi from a murder attempt by food poisoning in 1917. He was an employee of an indigo plant at Motihari, Bihar. Afterwards, he was ousted from his job, tortured, and compelled to leave the village

Incident

Mahatma Gandhi was invited to dinner by the manager of an indigo plant, Erwin. Erwin insisted to his cook, Batak Mian, to add poison to a glass of milk, and to serve to Gandhi. He went to serve, but revealed the plot to Rajendra Prasad. After escaping from the attempt, Mahatma Gandhi continued his protest at Champaran. The estate manager tortured Batak Mian, lost his house and properties, and was driven out of his village.

Q69. The Quit India Movement in 1942 witnessed significant contributions from leaders of Bihar. Which prominent Bihar leader was known as the 'Bihar Kesari' and actively participated in the Quit India Movement? (69th BPSC)

- A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- B. Shri Krishna Singh
- C. Anugrah Narayan Sinha
- D. Ram Manohar Lohia

Ans. B. Shri Krishna Singh

Sri Krishna Singh was born on 21st October 1887 in Khanwa. He received his early education from Zila School in Monghyr. Sri Krishna Sinha graduated from Patna University. After obtaining a degree in Law, he started legal practice in 1915. Known as Bihar Kesari, he was the first Chief Minister of the Indian state of Bihar (1946-1961).

Important persons by their surname

Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Deshratna, Ajatshatru
Jai Prakash Narayan	Loknayak, JP
Kunwar Singh	Babu
Dr. Shri Krishna Singh	Bihar kesari
Ramdhari Singh Dinkar	National Poet (Rashtra Kavi)
Babu Jagjivan Ram	Babujee

Baidya Nath Mishra	Baba, Nagarjuna
Jnardhan Prasad Singh	Justice of peace
Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha	Bihar Bibhuti
Vidyapati	Maithil Kokil, Mahakavi

Q70. The Dutch East India Company established its factory at Patna in which year? (69th BPSC)

- A. 1635
- B. 1632
- C. 1643
- D. 1648

Ans. B. 1632

- ❖ In 1632, Dutch established factory in Patna.
- ❖ In 1662, Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb granted trade rights to the Dutch to trade in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.
- ❖ In 1665, French traveller Tavernier came to Patna and later travelled to Chhapra which was the major centre of saltpetre refinery in Bihar at that time.
- ❖ There was a dispute among the French, British and Dutch companies over the trade rights of saltpetre.
- ❖ In 1759, Battle of Bedara happened in which British defeated Dutch.
- ❖ In 1781, British commanding officer Major Hardy captured the warehouse of Dutch in Patna but later in 1784, it was returned back to the Dutch.

Q71. In response to the mass agitation of the Champaran Movement, the British Government took which step to address the issue? (69th BPSC)

- A. Appointed Mahatma Gandhi as the Governor of Champaran
- B. Enforced strict curfew and imposed Martial Law in the region
- C. Instituted the Champaran Agrarian Committee
- D. Declared Champaran as an independent State

Ans. C. Instituted the Champaran Agrarian Committee

During the Champaran movement, the British Govt. set up the Champaran Agrarian Committee to look into the grievances of the peasants.

Q72. Who established "Swaraj Dal" in Bihar? (68th BPSC)

- A. Shri Krishna Singh
- B. Ramlal Shah
- C. Bankim Chandra Mitra
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. A. Shri Krishna Singh

Swarajist Movement in Bihar: In December 1922, the All India Congress Session was held in Gaya under the presidency of Chittaranjan Das. This session resulted in an ideological faction between congress- one who supports the entry of the legislative council and others who opposed this and supported the Gandhian path. CR Das, Motilal Nehru, and Ajmal Khan was the supporter of the entry of legislative council. Vallabhbhai Patel, C Rajagopalachari, and MA Ansari were the non-supporters of the entry of the



legislative council. Motilal Nehru and Chitranjan Das formed Swaraj Dal. Narayan Prasad was the first Chairman and Abdul Bari was the first Secretary. A branch of Swaraj Dal was formed in Bihar which was led by Srikrishna Singh.

Q73. During the Salt Satyagraha in Bihar, in addition to making salt, the people choose to oppose the government by opposing which tax? (68th BPSC)

- A. Haathi
- B. Development
- C. Malba
- D. None of the above

Ans. D. None of the above

Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) in Bihar

- ❖ Dr. Rajendra Prasad drafted the Salt Satyagraha and chosen 6th April 1930 as the date of the movement. Pt. Jawaharlal visited Bihar for the success of the Satyagraha. He travelled Bihar from 31st March to 3rd April, 1930.
- ❖ Movement was begun from Champaran and Saran districts and later influence the region of Patna, Bettiah, Hajipur, and Darbhanga. Movement emphasizes on the use of Khadi and gave a strong message against intoxicating drinks, refusal to pay Chaukidari tax.
- ❖ Swadeshi Committee was set up at Patna. Movement got great participation of women from every section of society. Sachidanad Sinha, Hasan Imam, and Sir Ali Imam were prominent leaders.
- ❖ Bihpur Satyagrah was started at the same time. In the protest of the lathi charge on Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Prof. Abdul Bari, Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath resigned from Bihar Legislative Council.
- ❖ Chandarvati Devi and Ramsunder Singh was another leader of the movement who took active participation. Champaran, Bhojpur, Purnia, Saran, and Muzaffarpur was an important district where the movement got flourished. Gorkha Police were employed for the brutal suppression of the movement.

Q74. The elected Government of Bihar formed by Shri Krishna Singh resigned in February, 1938 for which reason? (68th BPSC)

- A. Participation in the Freedom Struggle of India
- B. For the release of Political prisoners
- C. Satyagraha against the British at the call of Gandhiji
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. B. For the release of Political prisoners

Shri Krishna Singh formed the first congress ministry in 1937, he demanded the release of political prisoners. His ministry resigned on 15 February 1938 to put pressure on the viceroy, the viceroy later conceded the demands and Yogendra Shukla was released in March 1938 along with political prisoners

Q75. Who saved the life of Gandhiji in Bihar during Champaran Satyagraha? (68th BPSC)

- A. Batak Mian
- B. Hamid Ansari
- C. Ravindra Pathak
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. A. Batak Mian

In 1917, in Champaran Satyagraha, A British manager Erwin decided to assassinate Gandhiji and invited Gandhiji for dinner and Ordered his cook named Batak Main to serve Gandhiji a glass of milk laced with poison. Batak main served Gandhiji the poisoned glass of milk but doing so he informed Gandhiji about that, and Mahatma Gandhi escaped. later Batak Mian was dismissed from work and arrested and tortured.

Q76. Who led cultivators in Bihar during the Non Cooperation Movement? (68th BPSC)

- A. Swami Vidyanand
- B. Rajkumar Shukla
- C. Shri Krishna Singh
- D. None of the above

Ans. A. Swami Vidyanand

The peasant Swami Vidyanand was a strong supporter of the Non Cooperation Movement, who had already toured the province preaching the non-cooperation along with peasant. He led the cultivators in Bihar during the Non-cooperation Movement.

Q77. In 1940, Patna Women's College was founded by which of the following societies? (68th BPSC)

- A. Society of Jesus
- B. Irish Christian Brothers
- C. Sisters of the Apostolic Carmel
- D. None of the above

Ans. C. Sisters of the Apostolic Carmel

In 1940 Patna Woman's College was founded by Bishop B.J. Sullivan S.J., Bishop of patna and mother M. Josephine A.C. superior General of the Apostolic Carmel (society) It was the first institution of higher learning opened to cater to the educational needs of women in Bihar.

Q78. Who was the author of Mahatma Gandhi and Bihar, Some Reminiscences? (68th BPSC)

- A. J.P Narayan
- B. Karpoori Thakur
- C. Dr Rajendra Prasad
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. Dr Rajendra Prasad

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Personal Life:

- ❖ Birth: He was born on 3rd December 1884 in a small village called **Ziradei** in Saran district (Now Siwan district).
- ❖ Education: He joined the famed Calcutta Presidency College in 1902. After completing his Master's degree in Economics from the University of Calcutta in 1907,



he went on to study law at the Calcutta Law College and practised at the Calcutta High Court. He completed his Doctorate in Law from Allahabad University in 1937.

- ❖ In the early 1920s, he became the editor of a Hindi weekly Desh and an English biweekly, Searchlight.

Indian National Movement:

- ❖ Prasad attended the 1906 Calcutta session of Indian National Congress.
- ❖ He joined the party in 1911 and later elected to the All India Congress Committee after which he met Mahatma Gandhi.
- ❖ He was highly impressed by Mahatma Gandhi and he supported Gandhi during the Satyagraha Movement against Indigo Planters in Champaran, Bihar.
- ❖ He later quit his lucrative career as a lawyer in 1920 and jumped into Freedom Struggle Movement and participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- ❖ He led the Non-Cooperation Movement in Bihar holding meetings, touring state and making speeches. He urged people to boycott government schools, colleges, jobs.
- ❖ He started the National College in Patna in 1921 to promote Swadeshi asking people to boycott foreign goods.
- ❖ He set up the Quetta Central Relief Committee in Sindh and Punjab under his own presidency after 1935 Quetta Earthquake.
- ❖ Prasad was elected as the President of the Bombay Session of the Indian National Congress in October 1934.
- ❖ He was also elected as the President for second time in 1939 after Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from his post and third time President of INC in 1947 when J.B.Kripalani resigned from his post.
- ❖ Prasad was arrested several times during the national struggle and imprisoned by British authorities during the Salt Satyagraha of 1931 and the Quit India Movement of 1942.

Literary Works: Satyagraha at Champaran (1922), India Divided (1946), Atmakatha (1946) his autobiography written during his 3 year prison term in Bankipur Jail, Mahatma Gandhi and Bihar, Some Reminiscences (1949), Bapu Ke Kadmon Mein (1954), Since Independence (1960)

Q79. Which is the oldest Church in Bihar? (68th BPSC)

- A. Luke's Church
- B. Stephen's Church
- C. Padri Ki Haveli
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. Padri Ki Haveli

Padri ki Haveli is known as is Mary's church and it is the oldest church in Bihar. It was built by the Roman Catholics on their arrival at Bihar.

Q80. Who among the following made an offer to Humayun that he would surrender Bihar and pay an annual tribute of 10 lakh dinars if he was allowed to retain Bengal? (68th BPSC)

- A. Sher Khan
- B. Bairam Khan
- C. Bahadur Shah
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. A. Sher Khan

Sher Khan made an offer to Humayun that he would surrender Bihar and pay an annual tribute of 10 lakh dinars if he was allowed to retain Bengal.

Q81. The Vikramshila University was established by (68th BPSC)

- A. Dharmapala
- B. Devapala
- C. Gopala
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. A. Dharmapala

Dharmapala was ruler who founded Vikramshila University for the Buddhists in the late 8th or early 9th Century. The remains of the ancient university have been partially excavated in Bhagalpur district of Bihar.

Q82. Who among the following was the first Governor of Bihar? (68th BPSC)

- A. Sir James David Sifton
- B. Sir Hugh Dow
- C. Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. A. Sir James David Sifton

Sir James David Sifton was the Governor of Bihar and Orissa from 7 April 1932 to 31 March 1936 and then Governor of Bihar from 1 April 1936 to 10 March 1937 He was the first Governor of Bihar after division of province from Orissa.

Q83. Which of the following States of India borders with the maximum number of districts in Bihar? (68th BPSC)

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Jharkhand
- C. West Bengal
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. D. More than one of the above

Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh

- ❖ **Nepal** = 7 districts (West Champaran, East Champaran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Supaul, Araria and Kishanganj). Nepal shares longest border with West Champaran.
- ❖ **Uttar Pradesh** = 8 districts (West Champaran, Gopalganj, Siwan, Saran, Bhojpur, Buxar, Kaimur and Rohtas).
- ❖ **Jharkhand** = 8 districts (Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada, Jamui, Banka, Bhagalpur and Katihar)
- ❖ **West Bengal** = 3 districts (Kishanganj, Purnia and Katihar)

- ❖ **Districts surrounding Patna** = 9 (Bhojpur, Saran, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Lakhisarai, Nalanda, Jehanabad, Arwal)

Common districts:

Nepal and Uttar Pradesh = West Champaran
Nepal and West Bengal = Kishanganj
Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand = Rohtas
Jharkhand and West Bengal = Katihar

Districts in Bihar - Administrative Divisions

As mentioned earlier, all of the Bihar districts are divided into 9 administrative divisions for better control over the law and order within the districts. Check out the table shared below to find out which district in Bihar falls under which administrative division

Division	Bihar Districts
Patna	Bhojpur, Buxar, Kaimur, Patna, Rohtas, Nalanda
Saran	Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj
Tirhut	East Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Vaishali, West Champaran
Purnea	Araria, Katihar, Kishanganj, Purnea
Bhagalpur	Banka, Bhagalpur
Darbhanga	Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur
Kosi	Madhepura, Saharsa, Supaul
Magadh	Arwal, Aurangabad, Gaya, Jehanabad, Nawada
Munger	Begusarai, Jamui, Khagaria, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura

Q84. Phalgu, a sacred river flowing in Bihar is formed by the confluence of which of the following rivers? (68th BPSC)

- A. Lilajan and Son rivers
B. Son and Mohana rivers
C. Mohana and Lilajan rivers
D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. Mohana and Lilajan rivers

Rivers in north Bihar

In Bihar, the north of the Ganga river lies the alluvial plains namely the north Bihar plains. These plains are endowed with a number of rivers which are both perennial and seasonal in nature. Most importantly, some of the rivers of north Bihar are Ghaghra, Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Kosi and Mahananda etc. These rivers fall into the Ganga river. On the other hand, Bagmati-Adhwara, Kamla-Balan etc. fall into the Ganga river through the Kosi river.

Rivers	Description
Ghaghra / Saryu / Karnali	The Ghaghra river basin has a total catchment area of 1,27,950 Sq Km, of which the area lying in Bihar is 2995 Sq Km, the rest 70,303 Sq Km being in Nepal and 54,652 Sq km in UP. Sixteen districts of UP and three districts namely Gopalganj, Siwan and Chapra of Bihar are covered by the catchment of this basin in India. Nearly the entire plains of the catchment lie below the south of the Indo-Nepal border line in India. This forms part of

the alluvial Gangetic plains. In Bihar State, the tributaries such as the Little Gandak, the Jharahi and the Daha joining the Ghaghra on its left bank flow through silted cross sections. There are also some low-lying lands called 'Chauras' which remain submerged for a considerable period due to drainage congestion.

Gandak/Narayani/Shaligrama

It originates from the north of Dhaulagiri in Tibet near Nepal and enters into the Indian Territory near Triveni town in Nepal. It meets Ganga at Pahleja Ghat, Patna
It flows in a southern direction and forms a boundary between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. It drains its water in West Champaran, East Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Gopalganj, Siwan, Saran, and Vaishali district of Bihar. Treveni Canal gets water from Gandak River.

Burhi Gandak

Burhi Gandak originates from Someshwar hills and flows parallel to the river Gandak. It forms meanders in its course and is known as Sikeahana in its upper reaches.
Its important tributaries are Harha, Kapan, Mason, Pandai, Urai, Telabe, Tiur etc. It has the same course as the Gandak river, from northwest to southeast.
Samastipur and Muzaffarpur are major cities situated on the bank of Burhi Gandak

Bagmati

It originates from the Shivpuri range of hills in Nepal and enters Bihar at Shorwatia village in Sitamarhi.
It flows from Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Samastipur.
It is a perennial river of Bihar. Lalbakeya and Lakhendei are its tributaries.
It meets the Kosi River at Badlaghat.

Kamla

It originates from the Mahabhart range of Hills in Nepal near Sindhuliagarhi.
It enters Bihar from Jainagar town of Madhubani district. Kamala Barrage has been constructed by the State Government near Jainagar town.
Dhauri, Soni, Balan and Trisula is the main tributaries.

Mahananda

It originates from Sikkim and enters into Bihar from Purnia. It meets Ganga at Manihar (Katihar)
It forms in its upper course an important eastward linguistic boundary between the Bengali and Hindi-speaking area. Balason, Ratwa, and Kankai are the main tributaries.
It joins the Ganga in Nawabgunj district of Bangladesh.

Rivers in South Bihar

The tract of the south Bihar is drained mainly by the rivers namely Karmnasa, Sone, Punpun, Kiul, Badua Chandan etc. all falling into the Ganga.

Rivers	Description
Son	It originates from Amarkantak Hills in Madhya Pradesh and joins the Ganga at Maner. Rihand and the North Koel are the main tributaries. Anicut at Dehri and Indrapuri Barrage is built to check the flood.
Kosi	It is known as 'sorrow of Bihar'. It is also known as 'Saptakoshi' for its seven upper tributaries. It enters the Indian Territory near Hanuman Nagar in Nepal and joins the Ganga River near Kursela in Kathiwar district.
Punpun	It originates from Hazaribagh Plateau and joins the River Ganga Fatuha. Main tributaries: Dordha, Batane, Madar and Morhar. It originates in Palamu district of Jharkhand and flows through Chatra, Aurangabad, Gaya and Patna districts of the Indian states of Jharkhand and Bihar. River is mentioned in the Vayu and the Padma Puranas in connection with Gaya Mahatmya as the punah-punah of which Pun-Pun is the conversational form.
Phalgu	Niranjana is another name for the river. It is a sacred river for Hindus and Buddhists. As per Hindu belief, pindadan or religious ceremony is performing at the bank of river to the salvation for the dead from the cycle of rebirth. Phalgu is formed by the confluence of Lilajan and Mohana, two large hill streams.
Karmanasa	It originates from Rohtas Plateau and joins the river Ganga near Chausa forming Uttar Pradesh- Bihar border for a long distance. Main tributaries: Durgavati, Chandraprabha, Karunuti, Nadi, and Khajuri
Kiul	The Kiul river originates from Tisri Hill range in Giridih district of Jharkhand. After that it enters into Bihar through a gorge in Satpahari hill in Jamui district, then it passes through Lakhisarai and at Rahuaghat, Harohar river (a continuation of Sakari river, coming from Nawada via Sheikhpura) converges into it and finally submerges into Ganga near Surajgarh (Lakhisarai). Kiul-Harohar river System forms the famous Tal region in Bihar along Southern bank of the Ganga river.

Ajay	The Ajay river originates from Chakai block of Jamui (Bihar) and flows through Jharkhand and West Bengal and finally converges into Bhagirathi river near Katwa Town (West Bengal). The important tributaries of the Ajay are Pathro and Jayanti in Jharkhand and Tumuni and kunur in Bardhaman district of West Champaran.
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Q85. In Bihar, tea gardens were established for the first time in which of the following places? (68th BPSC)

- Thakurganj
- Bahadurganj
- Supaul
- None of the above

Ans. A. Thakurganj

In 1980s, the tea gardens were developed in Pothia and Thakurganj blocks of Kishanganj. Now, just 10 kms away from the district headquarters you can see the beautiful tea graders at belwa along the road leading towards Thakurganj.

Kishanganj

About district	Kishanganj is a part of Purnea division. It came into existence on January 14, 1990. Kishanganj is situated on the north-eastern part of Bihar and is part of chicken neck on the map of India. It has an international border with Nepal and a narrow strip of 20km land of West Bengal separates Kishanganj from Bangladesh. Important rivers flowing through the district are Mahananda, Kankai, Mechi, Doitnuk, Ratua and Sudhani.
History	During the Mughal period, Kishanganj was a part of Nepal and was known as Nepalgarh. It was captured by Shah Alam, the Mughal emperor and was renamed as Alamganj in his honour. It is one of the most sensitive district of India, as it shares border with Nepal and is very near to Bangladesh.
Demographic Profile	Population = 1690400 Population density = 897 per sq.km Sex ratio = 950 per 1000 males Literacy rate = 55.5%

Q86. Choose the correct order of the following districts of Bihar as per the ascending decadal population growth [2001-2011] (68th BPSC)

- Siwan < Kishanganj < Madhepura
- Madhepura < Kishanganj < Madhepura
- Kishanganj < Madhepura < Siwan
- None of the above

Ans. A. Siwan < Kishanganj < Madhepura

As per the ascending decadal population growth [2001-11], the correct order of districts.

Siwan<Kishanganj<Madhepura.

Districts and State	Decadal Growth Rate [2001-11]
Madhepura	30.65%
Kishanganj	30.44%
Siwan	22.25%

Bihar : General Information

- ❖ State name – **Bihar**, it is believed that due to the abundance of Buddhist monasteries (viharas) in the region, This region was named Bihar. It is noteworthy that in ancient times this area was a major center of Buddhism.
- ❖ Statehood Day (Bihar Diwas) – **March 22, 1912**
- ❖ State capital – **Patna** (In ancient times Pataliputra, Pushppur, Kusumpur and Azimabad have been other names.)
- ❖ Geographical location of the state – **24°20'10" to 27°31'15" North Latitude and between 83°19'50" to 88°17'40" East Longitude.**
- ❖ The area of the state is – **94,163 sq. km. (13th largest state in the country)**
- ❖ Length from North to South – **345 km.**
- ❖ Length from East to West – **483 km.**
- ❖ Total geographical area (all over India) – **2.86%**
- ❖ District adjoining Bihar's capital Patna – **9[Arwal, Jehanabad, Nalanda, Lakhisarai, Begusarai, Samastipur, Vaishali, Saran, Bhojpur]**
- ❖ Largest district in terms of area – **West Champaran**
- ❖ Smallest district in terms of area – **Sheohar**
- ❖ Northernmost District – **West Champaran**
- ❖ Southernmost district – **Gaya**
- ❖ Western most district – **Kaimur**
- ❖ Easternmost District – **Kishanganj**
- ❖ State Climate – **Monsoon**
- ❖ Normal rainfall – **1,205 mm**
- ❖ Highest rainfall district – **Kishanganj**
- ❖ The districts with minimum rainfall – **Kaimur, Rohtas, Aurangabad and Gaya.**
- ❖ Hottest place – **Gaya**
- ❖ The average distance from the beach is – **200 km.**
- ❖ The average height above sea level is – **173 feet (about 53 m).**
- ❖ Total Population of the State (Census– 2011) – **10,40,99,452 (3rd place in the country)**
- ❖ Male – **5,42,78,157 in the total population of the state**
- ❖ Female – **4,98,21,295 in the total population of the state**
- ❖ Percentage share of total population of India – **8.60% in terms of total population, the third place in the country (first – Uttar Pradesh, while the second – Maharashtra)**
- ❖ Decade growth in population (2001–2011) – **25.42% (6th rank in the country)**
- ❖ Population Density (person/sq.km.) – **1,106 (1st in the country, Census– 2011)**

Bihar Special PYQ

- ❖ Most Populated District – **Patna (58,38,465)**
- ❖ District with minimum population – **Sheikhpura (6,36,342)**
- ❖ District with highest decadal growth rate of population – **Madhepura (31.12%)**
- ❖ District with lowest decadal growth rate of population – **Gopalganj (19.02%)**
- ❖ District with highest population density – **Sheohar (1880 persons/sq.km.)**
- ❖ District with minimum population density – **Kaimur (Bhabua) (488 persons/sq.km.)**
- ❖ District with highest urban population – **Patna (25,14,590)**
- ❖ District with minimum urban population – **Sheohar (28,116)**
- ❖ Percentage of rural population to total population – **88.71%**
- ❖ Percentage of urban population to total population – **11.29%**
- ❖ Highest percentage of urban population – **Patna (43.07%)**
- ❖ Minimum percentage of urban population – **Samastipur (3.47%)**
- ❖ Scheduled Castes (SC) – **15.9% of the total population**
- ❖ District with Highest Scheduled Caste Population – **Gaya (13,343,51)**
- ❖ District with highest percentage of SC population – **Gaya (30.39%)**
- ❖ District with minimum scheduled caste population – **Sheohar (96,655)**
- ❖ District with Minimum Scheduled Caste Population Percentage – **Kishanganj (6.69%)**
- ❖ Scheduled Tribes (ST) of the total population – **1.3%**
- ❖ District with highest ST population – **West Champaran (250046)**
- ❖ District with minimum ST population – **Sheohar (318)**
- ❖ District with highest percentage of ST population – **West Champaran (6.35%)**
- ❖ Districts with minimum percentage of ST population – **Aurangabad, Khagaria and Samastipur.**
- ❖ State Symbol – **Bodhi tree (located between two swastikas)**
- ❖ Official language – **Hindi**
- ❖ Second official language – **Urdu**
- ❖ State fish – **Mangur**
- ❖ State anthem – **Mere Bharat Ke Kanth har, Tum Ko Shat– Shat Vandan Bihar...**
- ❖ State Prayer – **Meri raftaar pe suraj ki kiran naaz kare...**
- ❖ Folk dances – **Kathghodwa, Chhau, Launda, Dhubia, Jhijhiya, Jharni, Karma and Domkach.**
- ❖ Major Forest Type – **Deciduous**

Q87. Which food industry dominated among the agro-based industries in Bihar? (68th BPSC)

- Cereal-based industry
- Pulses industry

Sugarcane industry

More than one of the above

Ans. A. Cereal-based industry

Cereal based industry like Rice Millers dominate the agro-based industries in Bihar. Hence, the answer is option (a).

Q88. With reference to the mineral production in Bihar, consider the following statements:

1. Rohtas has the highest deposit of pyrites.

2. Limestone is found in Kaimur (Bhabhua), Munger (Monghyr) and Rohtas districts.

3. Gold deposits are found in Jamui districts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (68th BPSC)

A. 3 only

B. 1 and 2 only

C. 1 and 3 only

D. More than one of the above

Ans. D. More than one of the above

District-wise Minerals in Bihar

Type of Mineral District

❖ Limestone.....Kaimur (Bhabhua), Monghyr, and Rohtas

❖ Mica.....Nawada

❖ Quartz/Silica.....Bhagalpur, Jamui, Monghyr and Nalanda

❖ Quartzite..... Lakhisarai, Monghyr, and Nalanda

❖ Talc/ soapstone/ steatite..... Monghyr

❖ Bauxite..... Monghyr and Rohtas

❖ China clay..... Bhagalpur and Monghyr

❖ Felspar.....Gaya, Jamui and Monghyr

❖ Fireclay.....Bhagalpur and Purnea

❖ Gold.....Jamui

❖ Granite..... Bhagalpur, Gaya, Jahanabad and Jamui

❖ Iron ore (hematite)..... Bhagalpur

❖ Iron ore (magnetite).....Gaya and Jamui

❖ Lead-zinc.....Banka and Rohtas

❖ Pyrites.....Rohtas

Q89. Which of the following is the last railway station of Bihar in the train route from Bhagalpur towards Mirza Cheuki? (68th BPSC)

A. Pirpainti Railway Station

B. Ammapali Railway Station

C. Kahalgaon Railway Station

D. More than one of the above

Ans. B. Ammapali Railway Station

Ammapali Railway station is the last railway station of Bihar in the train route from Bhagalpur towards Mirza Cheuki. It is a halt railway station on Sahibganj loop line under the Malda railway division of Eastern Railway zone. It is situated beside National Highway 80 at Pakaria, Ammapali in Bhagalpur district in the Indian state of Bihar.

Q90. In which type of climate region do Uttar Pradesh and Bihar fall as per Koppen's classification scheme? (68th BPSC)

A. Cwg

B. Aw

C. Dfc

D. None of the above

Ans. A. Cwg

According to Koppen's Categorization system Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are Classified as Cwg types of climate regions. Aw covers south India, not UP/Bihar.

Q91. The first "floating solar power plant" has been built at which place in Bihar? (68th BPSC)

A. Dilbarpur, Darbhanga

B. Jamalpur, Darbhanga

C. Kadirabad, Darbhanga

D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. Kadirabad, Darbhanga

The first "floating solar power plant" has been built at Kadirabad, Darbhanga in Bihar.

The world's first floating solar plant was built in Japan in Aichi Prefecture in Central Honshu.

Q92. The late actor Kumudal Ganguly, also known by his stage name Ashok Kumar was born in which of the following cities of Bihar? (68th BPSC)

A. Munger

B. Bhagalpur

C. Patna

D. None of the above

Ans. B. Bhagalpur

Kumudlal Ganguly (13 October 1911 – 10 December 2001), better known by his stage name Ashok Kumar and also by Dadamoni, was an Indian actor who attained iconic status in Indian cinema. He was born to a Bengali Hindu Brahmin family in Bhagalpur, Bengal Presidency, British India (present-day Bihar, India).

Q93. Who was the real founder of "Turk rule" in Bihar? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

A. Bakhtiyar Khalji

B. Ibrahim

C. Dariyan Khan Noohani

D. Malik Husamuddin

Ans. A. Bakhtiyar Khalji

Ibn Bakhtiyar Khilji made repeated attacks against Bihar.

After the fall of Gahadwals, the Central authority in Magadha collapsed. Various Chiefs of Magadh thus, began to fight amongst themselves for power. Md. Bakhtiyar Khilji attacked upon Bihar and captured the fortress.

Q94. Who was the first Indian Governor of Bihar? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

A. Dr. Shri Krishna Singh

B. Brij Kishor Prasad

C. B.P Mandal

D. Satyendra Prasanna Sinha

Ans. D. Satyendra Prasanna Sinha

Satyendra Prasanna Sinha was appointed as the first Governor of Bihar and Odisha in the year 1920 (29th December). He was the first Indian to become a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Q95. Who were the leaders of Santhal Revolt? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Sidhu and Kanhu
- B. Gaurakshni Bhagat and Keshav Chandra
- C. Shambjitmaj Pal and Korra Mallaya
- D. Jara Bhagat and Balram Bhagat

Ans. A. Sidhu and Kanhu

On 30th June 1855, two years before the Great Revolt of 1857, two Santhal brothers Sidhu and Kanhu organised 10000 Santhals and proclaimed a rebellion against the British. The rebellion of the Santhals began as a reaction to end the revenue system of British East India Company (BEIC), usury practices and the Zamindari system in India.

Q96. In which year the Chauri Revolt of Bihar took place? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 1842
- B. 1798
- C. 1784
- D. 1832

Ans. B. 1798

Chauri Revolt took place in Bihar in 1798.

Name of Revolts	Description of Revolt
Ho and Munda Uprisings	Date: 1820, 1827, 1899, 1900, 1860-1920 People associated with revolt: Raja Parhat Nature & Objective: Against Britishers new land revenue policy
Kol Uprisings	Date: 1831-32 People associated: Budhu Bhagat, Vinda Rai, and Sarga Munda Nature & Objective: Against expansion of British rule on Kol land and transfer of their land to outsiders like Sikh and Muslim farmers.
Bhumij Revolt	Date: 1832-1833 People associated: Ganga Narayan Nature & Objective: Against land revenue policy of Britishers.
Santhal Uprising	Date: 1855-56 People associated: Sidhu, Kanhu, Bhairu & Chand Nature & Objective: Against the exploitative Zamindars and moneylenders.
Sapha Hor Revolt	Date: 1870 People associated: Baba Bhagirath Manjhi, Lal Hembram & Paica Murmu Nature & Objective: Against restriction on religious sentiment

Munda Revolt

Date: 1899-1900
People associated: Birsa Munda
Nature & Objective: Against alienation of tribal land due to Forest Regulation Act of 1865

Tana Bhagat Movement

Date: 1914
People associated: Oraon started the movement and Jatra Bhagat was the main leader
Nature & Objective: Against moneylenders and contractors.

Q97. In which year was Orissa separated from Bihar? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 1936
- B. 1956
- C. 2000
- D. 1912

Ans. A. 1936

On 1st April 1912 both Bihar and Orissa division were separated from the Bengal presidency. As Bihar and Orissa remained attached but on 1st April 1936 Orissa was separated from Bihar.

Q98. During which movement, "Azad Dasta" was active in Bihar? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Non Cooperation Movement
- B. Civil Disobedience Movement
- C. Quit India Movement
- D. Champaran Satyagrah

Ans. C. Quit India Movement

Jaya Prakash Narayan actively worked underground for Indian freedom Movement in this period. For fighting the tyranny of British rule, he organised an "Azad Dasta" (Freedom brigade) in Nepal. After some months, he was arrested from Punjab while travelling in a train in September 1943.

The first training camp with Sardar Nityanand Singh as the chief instructor was set up in Nepal where the headquarters of the Madhubani Azad Dasta was located.

Q99. In 1942 AD, on the occasion of which festival Jayaprakash Narayan escaped from Hazaribagh Jail? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Holi
- B. Dussehra
- C. Deepawali
- D. Baisakhi

Ans. C. Deepawali

Jayaprakash Narayan along with his accomplices started making plans to escape from the jail. He became successful in escaping on the occasion of Deepawali in 1942 when several guards were on leave. It was a daring escape which made Jayaprakash Narayan a folk hero.

Q100. Where was the first Buddhist Council convened? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Rajagriha
- B. Amravati
- C. Kanganhalli
- D. Pataliputra

Ans. A. Rajagriha

Buddhist Councils

COUNCIL	VENUE	CHAIRMAN	PATRON KING
First 483 BC	Sattapani cave at Rajgriha.	Mahakasyapa	Ajatasatru
Second 383BC	Vaishali	Sabbakami	Kalashoka
Third 250 BC	Pataliputra	MogaliputtaTissa	Ashoka
Fourth 98AD	Kashmir	Vasumitra & Ashvaghosa	Kanishka

First Council

- ❖ The **first Buddhist council** is claimed to have taken place shortly after Buddha's Parinirvana, circa **483 BC**, under **King Ajatshatru's** sponsorship and presided over by **Mahakasyapa**, a monk.
- ❖ The meeting took place at **Rajgriha's Sattapani cave**.
- ❖ The council was convened in order to preserve Buddha's teachings (Sutta) and disciple norms. The Buddha's teachings were separated into **three Pitakas** during this meeting.
- ❖ The Buddhist order's regulations are mostly contained in the **Vinaya Pitaka**. **Upali** was the one who recited this.
- ❖ At this council, **Ananda** composed the **Sutta Pitaka** (Buddha's teachings) while **Mahakassapa** composed the **Vinaya Pitaka (Monastic Code)**.
- ❖ Ananda recited the **Sutta Pitaka**. It offers one of the most comprehensive compilations of Buddha's teachings on doctrine and ethical ideas.

Q101. The total geographical area of Bihar state is (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 94316 square km
- B. 94163 square km
- C. 94526 square km
- D. 94200 square km

Ans. B. 94163 square km

The geographical area of Bihar state is "94,163 square kms". Bihar's area is 2.86% of the India's total area and it ranks 12th in the country in terms of area.

Q102. Which river is known as "Sorrow of Bihar"? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Ganga
- B. Kosi
- C. Son

D. Ghaghra

Ans. B. Kosi

Kosi River System

- ❖ The **Kosi** is a **trans-boundary river** which flows through **Tibet, Nepal and India**.
- ❖ It has its **source in Tibet** that includes the **world's highest upland**, it then **drains a large part of Nepal** before emerging onto the **Gangetic plains**.
- ❖ Its **three major tributaries**, the **Sun Kosi, Arun and Tamur** meet at one point just upstream of a 10 km gorge cut through the **Himalayan foothills**.
- ❖ The river crosses into **northern Bihar, India** where it branches into distributaries before joining the **Ganges near Kursela in Katihar district**.
- ❖ The Kosi carries **the maximum amount of silt and sand after the Brahmaputra in India**.
- ❖ It is also known as the "**Sorrow of Bihar**" as the annual floods affect about 21,000 sq. km. of fertile agricultural lands thereby disturbing the rural economy.

Q103. In which district of Bihar, Telhar Kund waterfall is located? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Nawada
- B. Kaimur
- C. Rohtas
- D. Sasaram

Ans. B. Kaimur

Telhar Kund waterfall is a popular waterfall that's found in the Kaimur district in Bihar. This waterfall is on the Rohtas plateau which is in close proximity to the Durgavati River in Bhabua.

Waterfall	Description
Kakolat waterfall(Niagra of Bihar)	The Kakolat falls is located about 33km away from Nawada.
Karkat waterfall	It is situated near Kaimur hills in the Kaimur district of Bihar. Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary is located near to it.
Telhar waterfall	It is also located in the Kaimur district.
Dhuakund waterfall(on Kao river)	The Dhua Kund are a pair of waterfalls situated in the city of Sasaram, Rohtas district.
Manjhar Kund(on Karmnasha river)	It is situated near Sasaram, Rohtas district. It is famous for Rakshabandhan fair.
Durgawati waterfall(highest waterfall of Bihar)	It is located in Rohtas.
Suara waterfall	It is located in Rohtas.

Kaimur

About district	The present district of Kaimur was formed in 1991 from the former Bhabua sub-division of Shahabad district which had been passed over into Rohtas district in 1972. It is the
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	western most district of Bihar. The Western point of Kaimur called Chand is situated on the Bhabua-Chandauli road. It is surrounded by Buxar and Rohtas districts of Bihar and Ghazipur, Mirzapur and Chandauli districts of Uttar Pradesh. The main rivers flowing through the district are Karmnasha, Durgawati and Kudra.
History	Kaimur was a part of Magadhan and Gupta rulers from 6 th century B.C. to 5 th century A.D. Later it was ruled by Harshvardhan of Kannauj, Senas, Palas and Gauda Kings. It was a part of Delhi Sultanate, Sher Shah and later it was under Mughals.

	Kaimur also witnessed the revolt of 1857 under Kunwar Singh.
Demographic Profile	Population = 1626384 Population density = 488 per sq.km Sex ratio = 920 per 1000 males Literacy rate = 69.3%

Q104. Which is the Asia's largest and freshwater oxbow lake in Bihar? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Kanwar Lake
- B. Anupam Lake
- C. Kusheshwar Lake
- D. Ghogha Lake

Ans. A. Kanwar Lake

Lakes in Bihar

Lake	Description
Sagar Pokhar	Sagar Pokhar is a pond located at Bettiah, West Champaran district. During Chhath, an important festival of Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh, this pond becomes the center of attraction.
Kanwar Lake	Kanwar Lake is located in Manjhol village in Begusarai district of Bihar. The total area of this lake is 16 square kilometers. Construction of Kanwar Lake was done by spilling of Gandak River. More than 60 species of birds come from Central Asia to live in this lake during cold days. Also, Siberian birds appear here in both November and December. All in all, this lake is famous for its habitat of birds. About 106 species of birds, both Indian and foreign, live here.
Muchalinda Lake	It is located in the Bihar town of Bodhgaya. At this lake, Buddha used to practice his meditate. The statue of Lord Buddha is situated in the middle of the lake and is shown in a position of meditation. In essence, it is a lovely pond surrounded by vegetation.
Ghora Katora Lake	This lake is located near Rajgir, Bihar's Nalanda district and is being surrounded by Hills. It is situated next to the World Peace Pagoda and encircled by lush landscapes.
Kusheshwar Asthan Lake	It is been located in Darbhanga's Kusheshwar. In 1972, Kusheshwar Lake was designated as a bird sanctuary. Its size fluctuates between 20 sq km and 100 sq km. Its area tends to grow excessively as a result of the rainy season's intense precipitation. This lake receives water from lakes like Kamla, Kareh, etc. It is renowned for producing fish. During the winter, migrating birds such as the Pelican, Damia and Siberian Crane stop by Kusheshwar Lake.
Gogabill Lake	It is situated in the district of Katihar. It extends upto 218 acres in total. One of the biggest wetlands in Bihar is this one. It joins the Ganga and Mahananda rivers when the water level is high due to heavy rain or flooding. It functions as a sanctuary for birds, pets, and other aquatic and land species. Around 300 migrating birds from the Siberian region and the Caspian Sea visit it throughout the winter and monsoon seasons.
Anupam Lake	Anupam Lake is a natural lake that can be found in the Bihar region of Kaimur. It is a beautiful picture as the lake's crystal-clear water reflects the surrounding vegetation. For those who enjoy the outdoors and photography, the lake is the ideal location because it provides many chances to capture its tranquil beauty.
Matsyagandha Lake	In Northern Bihar, there is a man-made lake called Matsyagandha Lake. It is located in the Saharsa district's Sattar Kataiya block.
Kharagpur Lake	Located in Kusheshwar in Darbhanga district of Bihar state, this lake is also known as Kusheshwar Sthan Lake. This lake is also famous for its habitat of birds. This lake is home to a large number of birds, so this lake was declared a bird sanctuary in 1972.
Ghogha Lake	It is located in Manihari, Katihar. The birds of India are mainly seen in this lake. The trend of migratory birds in this lake is very low. Also, this lake is not very popular among the people of Bihar. Also, there are many small lakes around the Ghogha lake, which become one due to flooding and the area of this lake increases considerably.
Jagatpur Lake	It is located in Bhagalpur.
Simri-Bakhtiarpur Lake	It is located in Saharsa District.

Q105. Which district of Bihar has the largest gold reserve? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Jamui
- B. Banka
- C. Katihar
- D. Munger

Ans. A. Jamui

As per a Geological Survey of India (GSI) survey, around 222.88 million tonnes of gold reserve, including 37.6 tonnes of mineral -rich ore, are present in Jamui district, which has the largest gold reserve in Bihar.

Q106. Which district of Bihar is known as "Silk City"? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Bhojpur
- B. Bhagalpur
- C. Banka
- D. Katihar

Ans. B. Bhagalpur

Bhagalpur in Bihar is known as the "Silk City of India" due to its popularity for Bhagalpur (Tussah) silk. Bhagalpur translates into the city of good luck, known for some major Buddhist attractions as well as a large number of religious and historic places.

Q107. What is the female literacy rate of Bihar as per the "Census 2011" of India? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 71.25%
- B. 50.50%
- C. 51.50%
- D. 61.80%

Ans. C. 51.50%

- ❖ Literacy rate (as per 2011, Census) – **approximately 61.80% (71.20% male, 51.50% female)**
- ❖ District with highest per capita income – **Patna**
- ❖ District with minimum per capita income – **Sheohar**
- ❖ District with highest literacy rate – **Rohtas (73.37%)**
- ❖ District with lowest literacy rate – **Purnia (51.08%)**
- ❖ District with highest male literacy rate – **Rohtas (82.88%)**
- ❖ District with lowest male literacy rate – **Purnia (59.06%)**
- ❖ District with highest female literacy rate – **Rohtas (62.97%)**
- ❖ District with lowest female literacy rate – **Saharsa (41.68%)**

Q108. Choose the correct order of the following districts of Bihar as per the ascending level of urbanisation (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Nalanda < Patna < Munger
- B. Patna < Munger < Nalanda
- C. Munger < Nalanda < Patna
- D. Nalanda < Munger < Patna

Ans. D. Nalanda < Munger < Patna

Patna district has the highest level of Urbanisation (44.3%) apart from this, only two districts Munger (28.3%) and Nalanda (26.2%) have more than 25% Urbanisation.

Q109. Which type of banks is proposed to be established for agriculture and rural development in Bihar? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Krishi Vigyan Banks
- B. Krishi Yantra Banks
- C. Krishi Vikas Banks
- D. Krishi Utthaan Banks

Ans. B. Krishi Yantra Banks

As per the announcement of the Agriculture Department, 328 Krishi Yantra Banks will be set up by the government in 13 districts of the State. These Yantra banks will be set up in aspirational districts of Bihar like Nawada, Katihar, Begusarai, Sheikhpura, Araria, Khagaria, Purnia, Gaya, Aurangabad, Banka, Jamui, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi. Yantra Bank will be set up through farmer groups and Agricultural machines will be given on rent by these groups to nearby farmers. The government will give 80 percent subsidy for agricultural machinery banks, the maximum limit of which has been fixed at Rs.8 lakh.

Q110. According to the 15th Finance Commission's recommendations, how much share will Bihar receive in divisible pool of Central taxes from 2021- 26? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. 4.12%
- B. 4.23%
- C. 4.89%
- D. 4.06%

Ans. A. 4.12%

The Finance Commission is a constitutional body formed by the President of India to give suggestions on centre-state financial relations. The 15th Finance Commission has recommended 4.12 percent share to Bihar in divisible pool of central taxes from 2021-26.

Q111. Who had attained enlightenment in Bodh Gaya? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Mahavira Swami
- B. Gautama Buddha
- C. Simandhar Swami
- D. Parshvanath Swami

Ans. B. Gautama Buddha

Gautam Buddha attained enlightenment under a pipal tree at Bodhgaya (Bihar). Buddha gave his first sermon in the village of Sarnath, near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. This event is known as Dharma Chakra Pravartana (turning of the wheel of law). He died at the age of 80 in 483 BCE at Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh.

Q112. Who was the President of the First Buddhist Council? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Vasumitra
- B. Mahakashyapa

- C. Sangharaksha
D. Parshvaka

Ans. B. Mahakashyapa

First Buddhist Council- 486 BC

In Sattaparni guha (Cave) situated outside Rajgriha. King: Ajatasatru

Presiding Priest: Venerable Maha Kasyapa with 500 monks. The First Buddhist Council collected together and arranged the Buddhist Scriptures known as the Pali Tipitaka

Q113. Who is not related to the Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 AD? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. J.B Kiplani
B. Raj Kumar Shukla
C. Rajendra Prasad
D. Ram Manohar Lohia

Ans. D. Ram Manohar Lohia

Gandhi ji arrived in Champaran, on 10 April 1917 and stayed at the house of Sant Raut in Amolwa village with a team of eminent lawyers: Brajkishore Prasad, Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Mazharul Haque, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Babu Gaya Prasad Singh, Raj Kumar Shukla, Ramnavmi Prasad, and others including J. B. Kripalani.

Q114. Who established a branch of Anushilan Samiti in Patna in 1913 AD? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Ramanda Sinha
B. Satish Jha
C. Sachindra Nath Sanyal
D. Bipin Jha

Ans. C. Sachindra Nath Sanyal

A branch of Anushilan Samiti was established in Patna by Sachindranath Sanyal in 1913 and Bankimchandra Mitra of BN College was given responsibilities to lead the organization.

Q115. Who had formed the Bihar Socialist Party in 1931 AD? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Phulan Chand Tiwari and Rajendra Prasad
B. Phulan Prasad Varma and Jayaprakash Narayan
C. Rajkumar Shukla and Swami Agnivesh
D. Swami Sahajananda and Swami Yogananda

Ans. B. Phulan Prasad Varma and Jayaprakash Narayan
Ganga Sharan Sinha, Rambriksh Benipuri and Ramanand Mishra formed the "Bihar Socialist Party in 1931.

Later in 1934, Jaiprakash Narayan convened a meeting in Anjuman Islamia Hall in Patna and formally inaugurated "Bihar Congress Socialist Party".

Acharya Narendra Dev became the President of the party and Jaiprakash Narayan was made general secretary.

Q116. Where is Sher Shah's tomb located? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Sasaram
B. Maner
C. Sitamarhi
D. Pavapuri

Ans. A. Sasaram

The tomb of Sher Shah Suri is in the Sasaram town of Bihar. The tomb was built by Sher Shah Suri, a Pathan from Bihar defeated the Mughal Empire and founded the Suri Empire in northern India. He died in an accidental gunpowder explosion in the fort of Kalinjar in 1545. This tomb is an example of Indo-Islamic architecture, it was designed by the architect Mir Muhammad Aliwal Khan and built between 1540 and 1545.

Q117. During Quit India Movement, who among the following escaped from the Hazaribagh Jail? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Sachchidananda Sinha
B. Jayaprakash Narayan
C. Jagjivan Ram
D. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai

Ans. B. Jayaprakash Narayan

On 8 August 1942 at the All-India Congress Committee session in Bombay, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi launched the 'Quit India' movement. During this period, when the anti-British movement was raging throughout the country, Jayaprakash Narayan made a successful escape bid from the Hazaribagh central jail in 1942.

Q118. Who was the President of Gaya session of the Indian National Congress held in 1922 AD? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Chittaranjan Das
B. Hakim Ajmal Khan
C. Mahatma Gandhi
D. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Ans. A. Chittaranjan Das

Chittaranjan Das (5 November 1870 – 16 June 1925), popularly called Deshbandhu (Friend of the Country or Nation), was a Bengali freedom fighter, political activist and lawyer during the Indian Independence Movement and the Political Guru of Indian freedom fighter Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Chittaranjan Das was the President of the Gaya Session of the Indian National Congress held in 1922.

Q119. Which district of Bihar has mica deposits? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Rohtas
B. Patna
C. Gaya
D. Saran

Ans. C. Gaya

Mica is found in Jamui, Gaya and Nawada districts of Bihar.

Q120. The confluence of the rivers Son and Ganga is located in which district of Bihar? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Buxar
B. Patna
C. Bhojpur
D. Nalanda

Ans. B. Patna

- ❖ Patna the capital of Bihar state, is a historic city located at the confluence of three rivers, the Ganga, the Gandak, and the Son. The Ganga flows all along its northern boundary.
- ❖ The river "Punpun" meets the Ganga near Fatuha in Patna.
- ❖ The river "Karmnasa" meets river Ganga near Chausa [Buxar district].
- ❖ The river "Saryu" joins Ganga from North-West direction in Chhapra.

Q121. Which is the first Ramsar site in Bihar? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- Kaimur Range
- Kharagpur Lake
- Kanwar Lake
- Rajgir Hill

Ans. C. Kanwar Lake

Kanwar lake or Kabartal Lake is situated in the Begusarai district of Bihar.

Kanwar lake is the Asia's largest and freshwater oxbow lake in Bihar.

Q122. Brahmayoni Hill is located in which district of Bihar? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- Gaya
- Rohtas
- Nalanda
- Nawada

Ans. A. Gaya

Brahmayoni is a sacred hill in Gaya in Bihar, which is mentioned in Mahabharata and Buddhist records. It is very close from the Vishnupad Temple.

Gaya

About district	Gaya was constituted as a district on October 3, 1865. In 1976 Nawada and Aurangabad were carved out from Gaya and in 1986 Jehanabad was
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	carved out. Gaya district is a part of Magadha division. Falgu is the major river flowing through the district.
History	Gaya has historical and mythological importance. Gaya derives its name from mythological demon Gayasur, whose body became so pious that he had the power to absolve the sins of those who touched him or looked at him. Hence, people come to Gaya to perform shraddha on his body to absolve the sins of their ancestors. Hindus perform Pind Daan in Gaya on the river Falgu. Gaya is surrounded by small rocky hills namely Mangala-Gauri, Shringa-Sthan, Ram-Shila and Brahmayoni on three sides and river Falgu on the fourth side. Gaya has witnessed the rise and fall of many dynasties such as Sisunaga, Nanda, Mauryas, Palas and Khaljis. Bodh Gaya is the famous holy place of the Buddhists. Ashoka visited Gaya and built the first temple at Bodh Gaya to commemorate the enlightenment of Gautam Buddha.
Demographic Profile	Population = 4391418 Population density = 883 per sq.km Sex ratio = 937 per 1000 males Literacy rate = 63.7%

Q123. Which agro-climatic region of Bihar has the highest number of districts? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- Northern East
- Northern West
- Southern East
- Southern West

Ans. B. Northern West

Agro-Climatic zone	Districts	Soil
Agro-Climatic zone 1(Northern West)	West Champaran, East Champaran, Saran, Siwan, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Gopalganj, Begusarai	Sandy loam, loam The following are the six broad soil association groups of this zone. ❖ Sub-Himalayan and forest soil ❖ Recent alluvial Tarai soil ❖ Young Alluvial calcareous soil ❖ Young alluvial calcareous saline soil ❖ Young alluvial non-calcareous, non-saline soil ❖ Recent alluvial calcareous soil
Agro-Climatic zone	Purnea, Katihar,	Sandy loam, clay loam There are three broad soil association groups in this zone:

2(Northern East)	Saharsa, Supaul, Madhepura, Khagaria, Araria, Kishanganj	❖ Recent alluvial terai soil ❖ Recent alluvial non-calcareous soil ❖ Recent alluvial calcareous soil
Agro-Climatic zone 3A(Southern East)	Sheikhpura, Munger, Jamui, Lakhisarai, Bhagalpur and Banka	Sandy loam, clay loam, loam, clay The following are the broad soil association groups in this zone. ❖ The recent alluvial calcareous soil. ❖ Tal land soil, light grey, dark grey medium to heavy textured soil. ❖ Old alluvial reddish yellow, yellowish-grey centenary soil. ❖ Old alluvial grey, greyish-yellow, heavy texture soil with cracking nature. ❖ The recent alluvial yellowish to reddish-yellow non-calcareous non-saline soils. ❖ Old alluvial yellowish to red-yellow soil of foothills. ❖ Old alluvial saline and saline-alkali soils.
Agro-Climatic zone 3B(Southern West)	Rohtas, Bhojpur, Buxar, Bhabua, Arwal, Patna, Nalanda, Nawada, Jehanabad, Aurangabad, Gaya	



Q124. According to 2011 Census, which district of Bihar has more women than men? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Gopalganj
- B. Begusarai
- C. Patna
- D. Siwan

Ans. A. Gopalganj

CENSUS 2011

- ❖ Sex Ratio – 918
- ❖ District with highest sex ratio – **Gopalganj (1021)**
- ❖ District with lowest sex ratio – **Munger (876)**
- ❖ Child Sex Ratio (0–6 Years) – 935
- ❖ District with highest child sex ratio – **Kishanganj (971)**
- ❖ District with lowest child sex ratio – **Vaishali (904)**

Gopalganj

About district	Gopalganj was notified as a district on October 2, 1973. River Gandak flows through the district.
History	The history of Gopalganj is basically the history of Saran. The ancient state of

	Mallayas served as the frontier of Gopalganj. Saran was part of Kaushal Kingdom. In medieval times Gopalganj came under the control of the Afghans and Mughals. During the British time, Gopalganj was a Kingdom of Maharaja Fateh Shahi of Hussainpur.
Demographic Profile	Population = 2562012 Population density = 1260 per sq.km Sex ratio = 1021 per 1000 males Literacy rate = 65.5%

Q125. In which year was the first sitting of the Bihar Legislative Council convened? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. 1911
- B. 1913
- C. 1914
- D. 1919

Ans. B. 1913

The first sitting of the Council was convened on 20th January, 1913 at Bankipore, in Patna.

Q126. How many seats are reserved for the SC candidates in the Bihar Legislative Assembly? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. 38
- B. 40
- C. 44
- D. 46

Ans. A. 38



With the creation of a separate State of Jharkhand, by an Act of Parliament titled as the Bihar Reorganisation Act, the strength of the Bihar Legislative Assembly was reduced from 324 to 243 members. Among 243 seats 38 are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 2 are reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

Q127. Who invited Gandhiji to come to Champaran? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Rajkumar Shukla
- B. Rajendra Prasad
- C. Jayaprakash Narayan
- D. Krishna Sahay

Ans. A. Rajkumar Shukla

Mahatma Gandhi was invited to Champaran by Raj Kumar Shukla and Sant Raut. Champaran Satyagrah of 1917 was the first Satyagrah Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi in India. The Satyagraha was against the exploitative Practices adopted by European Planters.

- ❖ Raj Kumar Shukla was born on 23rd August 1875 in Satwaria village of Champaran in Bihar.
- ❖ He a famous Indigo cultivator of Champaran and he was a money lender as well.
- ❖ He rose to fame for his close association with Gandhiji during the Champaran Satyagraha.
- ❖ Raj Kumar Shukla convinced Mahatma Gandhi to visit Champaran, which was a turning point in India's struggle for independence.

Q128. In which year was Bihar divided to create "Jharkhand"? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. 2000
- B. 2001
- C. 2004
- D. 2005

Ans. A. 2000

The state of Jharkhand was created on 15 November 2000, by dividing Bihar. In the same year state of Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh were also created.

Q129. Which city of Bihar is surrounded by five hills? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Gaya
- B. Patna
- C. Bhagalpur
- D. Rajgir

Ans. D. Rajgir

Rajgir city of Bihar is surrounded by five hills. It is located in Nalanda district of Bihar. It is surrounded by five hills named Ratnagiri, Vipulachal, Vaibhavagiri, Songiri and Udaygiri. It is an important Buddhist, Hindu and Jain pilgrimage site

Q130. The oldest culture from Chirand of Bihar is (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Palaeolithic Culture
- B. Mesolithic Culture
- C. Neolithic Culture

D. Chalcolithic Culture

Ans. C. Neolithic Culture

Chirand is an important archaeological site in the Saran district of Bihar. It is 1st known site of Neolithic culture in India. However, Chirand has also revealed evidences of Chalcolithic and Iron Age settlements.

Q131. Baba Thakur Das established which society in Patna? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Servants of India Society
- B. Ramkrishna Mission Society
- C. Seva Samiti
- D. Social Service League

Ans. B. Ramkrishna Mission Society

Baba Thakur Das established the Ramkrishna mission society at Patna in 1906-07 with the aim of social upliftment of women, to help poor and to eradicate untouchability and orthodoxy from society

Q132. Kunwar Singh entered Jagdishpur on (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 22nd April, 1858
- B. 23rd April, 1858
- C. 20th April, 1858
- D. 25th April, 1858

Ans. A. 22nd April, 1858

Kunwar Singh led the rebellion of 1857 in Bihar. On 22 April 1858 he re-entered Jagdishpur and defeated the Britishers but due to battle injuries, he died on 26th April 1858 in his palace in Jagdishpur.

Q133. The Champaran movement was basically against (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Land revenue
- B. Cash crops
- C. Agricultural policies of the British Government
- D. Land Grants

Ans. B. Cash crops

The Champaran movement of 1917, was against the Tinkathia system of Indigo planters. So basically, it was against the cash crop

Q134. In 1904, the Golden League was established at Deoghar with the objective of boycotting the British and advancing the Swadeshi movement in (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Bengal
- B. Avadh
- C. Punjab
- D. Bihar

Ans. D. Bihar

The Golden League was established at "Deoghar" in Bihar with the objective of boycotting the British and advancing the Swadeshi movement. The Golden League Society was formed in 1904 by a group of teachers who used a gymnasium as the location.

Notable members included Barin Ghose, his uncle Manindra Basu, and many others.

Q135. All India Azad Dasta at Bakri ka Tapu was organized during the Quit India Movement by (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Ram Manohar Lohia
- B. Usha Mehta
- C. Chittu Pandey
- D. Jayprakash Narayan

Ans. D. Jayprakash Narayan

Azad Dasta was organized by Jai Prakash Narayan while being underground during Quit India Movement, from Tarai region of Nepal (Bakari ka Tapu), to fight the tyranny of the British rule.

Q136. The Bihar Herald was started in 1872 by (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Munshi Surajmal
- B. Rai Roshan Lal
- C. Baba Guru Prasad Sen
- D. Krishan Bhatt

Ans. C. Baba Guru Prasad Sen

Newspapers in Bihar

- ❖ The first English weekly newspaper of Bihar is "The Bihar Herald". It was started by Guru Prasad Sen in the year 1875.
- ❖ "The Searchlight" was the first English daily newspaper from Bihar.
- ❖ In 1881, a newspaper named "Indian chronicle" was published from Patna.
- ❖ The early 20th century witnessed the publication of a daily named "The Motherland" and "Bihar Standard" other newspapers by Nationalists.

Q137. Who was the first Governor of Bihar after Independence? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Jagannath Mishra
- B. Lalit Narayan Mishra
- C. Jairamdas Daulatram
- D. Jaiprakash Narayan

Ans. C. Jairamdas Daulatram

Shri Jairamdas Daulatram was first governor of Bihar after independence.

Q138. How many districts of Bihar had less than 10 lakhs population in 2011? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Ans. B. 3

As per census 2011, Out of 38 district of Bihar only 3 district have less than 10 lakhs population. These districts are- Arwal (700843), Sheohar (656246) and Sheikhpura (636342).

Q139. Name the districts of Bihar which has the lowest rural female literacy rate in 2001 and 2011 respectively? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Kishanganj and Madhepura
- B. Supaul and Saharsha
- C. Supaul and Madhepura
- D. Kishanganj and Saharsa

Ans. D. Kishanganj and Saharsa

In 2001 lowest rural female literacy rate among districts of Bihar was in Kishanganj while in 2011 Saharsa district has the lowest rural female literacy rate

Kishanganj

About district	Kishanganj is a part of Purnea division. It came into existence on January 14, 1990. Kishanganj is situated on the north-eastern part of Bihar and is part of chicken neck on the map of India. It has an international border with Nepal and a narrow strip of 20km land of West Bengal separates Kishanganj from Bangladesh. Important rivers flowing through the district are Mahananda, Kankai, Mechi, Doitkn, Ratua and Sudhani.
History	During the Mughal period, Kishanganj was a part of Nepal and was known as Nepalgarh. It was captured by Shah Alam, the Mughal emperor and was renamed as Alamganj in his honour. It is one of the most sensitive district of India, as it shares border with Nepal and is very near to Bangladesh.
Demographic Profile	Population = 1690400 Population density = 897 per sq.km Sex ratio = 950 per 1000 males Literacy rate = 55.5%

Saharsa

About district	Saharsa came into independent existence as a district on April 1, 1954. Kosi and Bagmati are the important rivers flowing through the district. Under the Guptas (from 320AD) the entire North Bihar was consolidated as a Tribhukti (province) with its capital at Vaishali. The Karnatas and Senas claimed authority over the portion of Saharsa.
Demographic Profile	Population = 1900661 Population density = 1127 per sq.km Sex ratio = 906 per 1000 males Literacy rate = 53.2%

Q140. What is the share of Bihar in the divisible pool of Central taxes on the recommendation of the 15th Finance Commission? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 10.06%
- B. 11.02%

- C. 13.02%
- D. 15.03%

Ans. A. 10.06%

The share of Bihar in the divisible pool of Central taxes on the recommendation of the 15th Finance Commission is 10.06%

Q141. Ram Vilas Paswan started his political career from which political party? (66th BPSC)

- A. Janta Party
- B. Bharatiya Lok Dal
- C. Samyukta Socialist Party
- D. Praja Socialist Party

Ans. C. Samyukta Socialist Party

Ram Vilas Paswan started his political career from Samyukta Socialist Party. He was elected to the Bihar State Legislative Assembly in 1969 from Alauli, a reserved constituency. He formed Lok Janshakti Party in 2000. He died on 8 October 2020.

Q142. Who spearheaded the 1857 revolt in Bihar? (66th BPSC)

- A. Nana Saheb
- B. Tatya Tope
- C. Kunwar Singh
- D. Maulavi Ahmadullah

Ans. C. Kunwar Singh

Kunwar Singh was a member of the illustrious Ujjainiya (Panwar) Rajput family of Jagdishpur, which is now a part of India's Bhojpur district.

❖ **Role of Kunwar Singh In Sepoy Mutiny of 1857**

- One of the most significant freedom fighters during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 was Kunwar Singh. Kunwar Singh was born in Jagdishpur, Shahabad, Bihar, which is currently in the district of Bhojpur.
- It was meant to die a hero in the Great Rising of 1857, and it was around 1777 AD. Babu Kunwar Singh was about eighty years old when the people of all of India rose up in 1857 in opposition to British rule. He had already passed his prime-age years. He battled the British East India Company at that time.
- When the call to battle came, Kunwar Singh jumped into the fray despite his advanced age and deteriorating health. For nearly a year, he fought the British forces with grim resolve and unflinching heroism.
- Kunwar Singh led the resistance to the British in Bihar. On July 5, at Danapur, the men who had rebelled were now under his authority.
- He took over the district's administrative centre in Arrah two days later. On August 3, Major Vincent Eyre relieved the town, routed Kunwar Singh's army, and obliterated Jagdishpur. In December 1857, Kunwar Singh left his home village and travelled to Lucknow.

- He took control of Azamgarh in March 1858. But he soon had to leave the area. Brigadier Douglas was after him, so he fled for his Bihar home.
- Kunwar Singh was a key player in the First War of Independence, a magnificent period in Indian history.
- The Bihar-based Indian Rebellion of 1857 was led by Singh. When he was asked to take up arms, he was about 80 years old and in poor condition.
- Both Babu Amar Singh, his brother, and Hare Krishna Singh, his commander in chief, gave him assistance. Some contend that the latter was Kunwar Singh's true secret to his initial military victory.
- He put up a valiant effort, tormented British forces for almost a year, and remained unbeatable right up until the last end. He had mastered the techniques of guerilla warfare. The British were perplexed by his tactics.

Q143. Who drew Gandhiji's attention to the plight of Indigo peasants in Champaran? (66th BPSC)

- A. Rajendra Prasad
- B. Anugraha Narayan Sinha
- C. Acharya Kripalani
- D. Raj Kumar Shukla

Ans. D. Raj Kumar Shukla

Raj Kumar Shukla was an Indigo cultivator of Champaran, Bihar. He had convinced Mahatma Gandhi to visit Champaran in Bihar to see the plight of the cultivators under an oppressive system established by European Indigo planters. This led to the launch of Champaran Satyagraha in 1917 by Gandhi ji

Q144. Which was the first capital of ancient Mahajanapada "Magadh"? (66th BPSC)

- A. Pataliputra
- B. Vaishali
- C. Champa
- D. Anga
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

As per Buddhist text Anguttara Nikaya there were 16 Mahajanapadas. Magadha gained sovereignty and became the most powerful Mahajanapada. Rajagriha or modern-day Rajgir historically known as Girivraja was the first capital of Magadha.

Q145. Swami Sahajananda was related to which of the following? (66th BPSC)

- A. Tribal Movement in Bihar
- B. Labour Movement in Bihar
- C. Peasant Movement in Bihar
- D. Caste Movement in Bihar

Ans. C. Peasant Movement in Bihar

❖ Swami Sahajanand Saraswati had established the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha in 1929. He was the first



president of All India Kisan Sabha, which was formed with some congress socialists at the Lucknow session of INC on 11th April 1936.

- ❖ Sahajanand Saraswati was an ascetic, a nationalist and a peasant leader of India. Although born in North-Western Provinces (present-day Uttar Pradesh), his social and political activities focussed mostly on Bihar in the initial days, and gradually spread to the rest of India with the formation of the All India Kisan Sabha. He had set up an ashram at Bihta, near Bihar carried out most of his work in the later part of his life from there. He was an intellectual, prolific writer, social reformer and revolutionary.
- ❖ Saraswati organised the Bakasht Movement in Bihar in 1937–1938. "Bakasht" means self-cultivated. The movement was against the eviction of tenants from Bakasht lands by zamindars and led to the passing of the Bihar Tenancy Act and the Bakasht Land Tax. He also led the successful struggle in the Dalmia Sugar Mill at Bihta, where peasant-worker unity was the most important characteristic. On hearing of Saraswati's arrest during the Quit India Movement, Subhash Chandra Bose and All India Forward Bloc decided to observe 28 April as All-India Swami Sahajanand Day in protest of his incarceration by the British Raj.
- ❖ Subhash Chandra Bose said: "Swami Sahajanand Saraswati is, in the land of ours, a name to conjure with. The undisputed leader of the peasant movement in India, he is today the idol of the masses and the hero of millions..."

Q146. Which company established its factory in 1632 at Patna, Bihar? (66th BPSC)

- A. British East India Company
- B. Dutch East India Company
- C. Portuguese East India Company
- D. French East India Company

Ans. B. Dutch East India Company

Portuguese in Bihar

- ❖ 1st European to enter Bihar in 17th century.
- ❖ They established factory at Hoogly in Bengal but frequently visited Patna for trade through water channels and roads.

Dutch in Bihar

- ❖ In 1632, Dutch established factory in Patna.
- ❖ In 1662, Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb granted trade rights to the Dutch to trade in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.
- ❖ In 1665, French traveller Tavernier came to Patna and later travelled to Chhapra which was the major centre of saltpetre refinery in Bihar at that time.
- ❖ There was a dispute among the French, British and Dutch companies over the trade rights of saltpetre.
- ❖ In 1759, Battle of Bedara happened in which British defeated Dutch.
- ❖ In 1781, British commanding officer Major Hardy captured the warehouse of Dutch in Patna but later in 1784, it was returned back to the Dutch.

Danes in Bihar

In 1774-75, the Danes started a factory in Patna at Nepali Kothi.

East India Company in Bihar

- ❖ They established factory in 1620 (closed in 1621) at Alamganj in Patna for the trade of saltpetre that was much in demand in European market.
- ❖ In 1651, they established factory in Gulzarbagh (Presently the company factory at Gulzarbagh has been turned into Government printing press).
- ❖ **Warren Hastings** (Governor-General of India) in 1783 order to construct dome-shaped **granary of Golghar**, in order to fight against famine. **Captain John Garstin** in 1786 AD built the massive granary.
- ❖ **Lord Cornwallis** introduced Permanent land Settlement in Bengal, Orissa and Madras to fix the share of revenue i.e. **10/11th for British and 1/11th for Zamindars**.

Q147. When was Bihar established? (66th BPSC)

- A. 1911
- B. 1912
- C. 1913
- D. 1914

Ans. B. 1912

Bihar was established on 22 March 1912. On this day, the British carved out the state from Bengal in 1912. In 1912 Bihar and Orissa were separated from Bengal Presidency.

Q148. In Tinkathia system in Bihar, how much land was to be reserved for indigo cultivation? (66th BPSC)

- A. 01/20
- B. 01/03
- C. 03/20
- D. 03/25

Ans. C. 03/20

Tinkathiya System was the system under which the native farmers of Champaran in Bihar were forced to cultivate indigo in 3 parts of land out of every 20 parts of land. This gave birth to several revolts and movements.

Q149. Who was the first Chief Minister of Bihar? (66th BPSC)

- A. Shri Krishna Singh
- B. Satya Pal Malik
- C. Nitish Kumar
- D. Rabri Devi

Ans. A. Shri Krishna Singh

Sri Krishna Singh was born on 21st October 1887 in Khanwa. He received his early education from Zila School in Monghyr. Sri Krishna Sinha graduated from Patna University. After obtaining a degree in Law, he started legal practice in 1915. Known as Bihar Kesari, he was the first Chief Minister of the Indian state of Bihar (1946-1961).

Q150. Where was the first Congress session in Bihar held? (66th BPSC)

- A. Patna
- B. Gaya
- C. Muzaffarpur
- D. Darbhanga

Ans. A. Patna

The first Congress session in Bihar was held at Bankipur in Patna, Bihar.

Session	Year	Place	President of the session
27th session	1912	Bankipur	R.N. Mudholkar
37th Session	1922	Gaya	C.R. Das
53rd Session	1940	Ramgarh	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Q151. Which title was given to Jayaprakash Narayan? (66th BPSC)

- A. Praja Hitechhu
- B. Lok Nayak
- C. Lokmanya
- D. Rashtra Nayak

Ans. B. Lok Nayak

JayPrakash Narayan was an important pillar of freedom struggle of India. He was born on 11th October, 1902 at Sitab Diyara village of Saran district in Bihar. Since his student life he was active in the national movement. Leaving his education incomplete at college in Patna, he went to America, there he was greatly influenced by Marxist thoughts. In 1929, he came back to India and joined Indian National Congress. During the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932, Shri JayPrakash Narayan was imprisoned for a year and after arrest, he was sent to Nasik jail. After returning from jail, he was determined to form Congress Socialist Party in 1933 and himself was the General Secretary of that party. In 1939, he was again arrested and absconded dramatically along with his fellows from Hazaribagh jail. Due to this he became the hero of underground movement. On Diwali night (9th November 1942) he escaped from Hazaribagh jail. In 1948, people with socialist inclinations left the Congress and formed Praja Socialist Party in 1952. Due to political differences, he left party in 1954 and devoted his life for the Bhodan Movement of Vinoba Bhave. He left the politics of power and in 1974, on request he took over the charge of student movement. With this movement, he came to be known as **Loknayak**. With the declaration of emergency in India on 25th June, 1975, he was kept under strict watch. Later on, due to illness he was released. In general election of 1977, Indira's Congress was badly defeated and Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister of India. On 8th October, 1979, he died at Patna.

Q152. Which of the following was Gandhiji's first Satyagraha Movement in Indian in which he used Civil Disobedience? (66th BPSC)

- A. Champaran
- B. Kheda
- C. Ahmedabad
- D. Rowlatt Satyagraha

Ans. A. Champaran

The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi to protest against the injustice meted out to tenant farmers in Champaran district of Bihar.

Q153. Among the following pairs of mineral and district, which one is correctly matched? (66th BPSC)

- A. Limestone: Kaimur
- B. Mica: Gaya
- C. Quartzite: Madhubani
- D. Lead and Zinc: Gaya

Ans. A. Limestone: Kaimur

District	Minerals
Kaimur, Munger and Rohtas	Limestone
Nawada, Jamui and Gaya	Mica
Lakhisarai, Munger and Nalanda	Quartzite
Banka and Rohtas	Lead and Zinc

Q154. Which one of the following pairs of Industry and place is not correctly matched? (66th BPSC)

- A. Oil-Refinery: Barauni
- B. Cement: Banjari
- C. Fertilizer: Bhaurahi
- D. Bharat Wagon and Engineering Plant: Bhagalpur

Ans. D. Bharat Wagon and Engineering Plant: Bhagalpur

Bharat Wagon and Engineering Corporation Limited is located at Muzaffarpur and "Mokama"

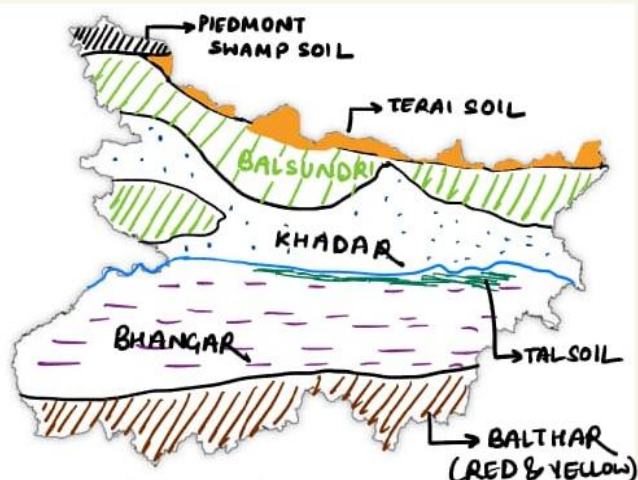
Q155. Piedmont Swamp Soil is found only in which one of the following districts of Bihar? (66th BPSC)

- A. Madhubani
- B. Bhagalpur
- C. West Champaran
- D. Sitamarhi

Ans. C. West Champaran

Piedmont Swamp Soil is found in Northwestern part of West Champaran district of Bihar. Here abundance of swamps are found, which favour the cultivation of Paddy in this region

- ❖ Piedmont Swamp Soil is formed in the north-western parts of West Champaran. It is a region of Bhabar plain. Rocks and pebble are predominant in the soil.
- ❖ Due to excessive rain and moisture, marshy land has developed at some places.
- ❖ Due to the pre-dominance of forests, the soil is brownish and acidic in nature.
- ❖ It is rich in organic matter. This soil is suitable for rice cultivation.



Q156. In which one of the following pairs of administrative divisions of Bihar, Ganga river does not flow? (66th BPSC)

- A. Darbhanga: Munger
- B. Purnea: Bhagalpur
- C. Tirhut: Saran
- D. Kosi : Magadh

Ans. D. Kosi : Magadh

The Ganga river originates from Gangotri glacier in Uttarakhand. It flows in Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. It drains into the Bay of Bengal. In Bihar Ganga river flows through the middle of North Bihar & South Bihar from west to east. It flows from Darbhanga-Munger, Purnea-Bhagalpur, and Tirhut-Saran. It does not flow from Kosi-Magadh.

Q157. Among the following pairs of tribe and district, which one is not correctly matched? (66th BPSC)

- A. Santhal: Banka
- B. Munda: Jamui
- C. Oraon: Supaul
- D. Kharwar: Bhagalpur

Ans. B. Munda: Jamui

There are 33 tribes that have been notified as schedule tribes in Bihar

Tribes	Districts
Santhal	Bhagalpur, Purnia, Saharsa, Munger, Banka, Jamui, Kishanganj, Araria, Madhepura
Oraon	Purnia, Katihar, Supaul, Rohtas, Buxar, Darbhanga, Kaimur, West Champaran, Bhagalpur
Kharwar	Bhagalpur, Purnia, Rohtas, Kaimur
Gond	Siwan, Bhojpur, Kaimur, West Champaran, Saran, Rohtas
Munda	Katihar
Chero	Rohtas, Bhojpur, Gaya
Kora	Munger, Jamui, Katihar
Tharu	West Champaran
Korwa	Rohtas, Bhojpur, Purnea, Munger, Katihar
Lohra	Purnia

Mal	Bhagalpur, Saharsa
Paharias	

Q158. Which one of the following districts is having the only National Park of Bihar? (66th BPSC)

- A. Nalanda
- B. Bhagalpur
- C. West Champaran
- D. East Champaran

Ans. C. West Champaran

The only National Park of Bihar, "Valmiki National Park" is located in West Champaran district

All the wildlife sanctuaries and the national parks found in Bihar are given below:

- ❖ **Bhimbandh Sanctuary:** Bhimbandh is located west of Santhal Pargana, north of the Chota Nagpur Plateau, and south of the Ganges River. The wildlife sanctuary was established in 1976. It is located near Bhagalpur and spans a vast area with a surface size of over 682 square kilometres. It also has non-forest areas that are heavily populated on all sides. The majority of the Bhimbandh Sanctuary's terrain is made up of a cockling length of knolls, which offers a stunning view. The Bhimbandh Sanctuary is easily reachable from any far-flung corner of the country because it is situated about 56 kilometres from the district of Munger toward its southwestern border. There are several hot water springs that maintain nearly the same temperature all year round, the best of which may be found in Bhimbandh, Sita Kund, and Rishi Kund.
- ❖ **Gautam Budha Wildlife Sanctuary:** Gautam Budha Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Gaya district of Bihar state and Koderma district of Jharkhand state in east-central India. The sanctuary, which has a 259 sq km area, was established in 1976. The region was an exclusive hunting reserve until it was made into a wildlife refuge. Parts of the Chota Nagpur dry deciduous forests and Lower Gangetic Plains moist deciduous forests ecoregions are covered by the sanctuary. Dry and wet sal (*Shorea robusta*) forests, ravine thorn woods, and tropical dry riverine forests are among the natural vegetation found in the sanctuary. Tigers, leopards, wolves, sloth bears, chitals, chinkaras, and several bird species are among the fauna found in the sanctuary.
- ❖ **Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary:** Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary is located in two different districts named Kaimur and Rohtas. It is the largest sanctuary in the state and occupies an area of about 1342 sq km. This sanctuary has ancient cave paintings and the world's oldest Fossil Park to its acclaim. In the valleys of the sanctuary there are several waterfalls, of which the finest are, Karkat Waterfall and Telhar. It is home to more than 70 species of resident birds, which stay here all around the year. The number increases in the migratory season i.e., during the winters, when there is an influx of birds from the Central Asia region. Tigers, leopards, wild boars, sloth bears, sambar deer, chitals, four-horned antelopes, and nilgais



are just a few of the creatures that call the Wildlife Sanctuary home.

- ❖ **Pant Wildlife Sanctuary:** The Pant Wildlife Sanctuary is a wildlife sanctuary close to the town of Rajgir in Bihar. It is a part of the Nalanda Forest Division. The five mountains that make up the Pant Wildlife Sanctuary's landscape are Ratnagiri, Vipulgiri, Vaibhargiri, Songiri, and Udaygiri. Species of vital importance in this sanctuary are: Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), chital (*Axis axis*), red junglefowl (*Gallus gallus murghi*), Indian crested porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Indian hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), northern plains gray langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), and golden jackal (*Canis aureus*). Some of the endangered species found in the sanctuary are the Indian python (*Python molurus*) etc.
- ❖ **Kanwar Lake Bird Sanctuary:** Kabartal Wetland, also known as Kanwar Jheel, covers 2,620 hectares of the Indo-Gangetic plains in the northern Bihar State. The Site is one of 18 wetlands within an extensive floodplain complex; it floods during the monsoon season to a depth of 1.5 metres. This absorption of floodwaters is a vital service in Bihar State where 70% of the land is vulnerable to inundation. During the dry season, areas of marshland dry out and are used for agriculture. Significant biodiversity is present, with 165 plant species and 394 animal species recorded, including 221 bird species. The Wetland is an important stopover along the Central Asian Flyway, with 58 migratory waterbirds using it to rest and refuel. It is also a valuable site for fish biodiversity with over 50 species documented. Five critically endangered species inhabit the site, including three vultures – the red-headed vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*), white-rumped vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) and Indian vulture (*Gyps indicus*) – and two waterbirds, the sociable lapwing (*Vanellus gregarius*) and Baer's pochard (*Aythya baeri*). Major threats to the Site include water management activities such as drainage, water abstraction, damming and canalization. The wetland is situated in Begusarai district in the state of Bihar.
- ❖ **Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuary:** The two sanctuaries at Nagi Dam and Nakti Dam are so near to one another that they can be considered one bird area. The Nagi-Nakti Bird Sanctuary is situated in south Bihar's Jhajha Jamui district, close to the Jharkhand border. On February 25, 1984, Nagi Bird Sanctuary was designated a bird sanctuary in accordance with Section 18 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. According to a report by Wetlands International, 1,600 bar-headed geese, or about 3% of the species' global population, have been spotted here. As a result of this unusual occurrence, Birdlife International, a global organisation, has designated the Nagi Dam Bird Sanctuary as an important bird area and held that it is vital for the conservation of the world's bird population. During the winter, thousands of migratory birds congregate in the reservoir, particularly from November to February. Some of

these species found in the Nagi- Nakti Bird Sanctuaries are from Eurasia, Central Asia, the Arctic Circle, Russia and Northern China. Other major birds: Indian Courser, Indian Sandgrouse, Yellow-wattled Lapwing and Indian Robin. Major threats to the biodiversity of the sanctuaries: Agricultural runoff; Land dispute between Irrigation and Forest Departments; Leasing out of the site for fishing.

- ❖ **Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary:** The Bhagalpur District of Bihar, India, is home to the Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary. The sanctuary is a 60-kilometre stretch of the Ganges river in the Bhagalpur district, running from Sultanganj to Kahalgaon. Being a riverine habitat, its boundary and expanse keep on changing due to changing geomorphology of the Ganga river. The sanctuary is named after the well-known archaeological remnants of Vikramshila University, which, along with Nalanda during the Pala dynasty, was once a renowned centre of Buddhist learning throughout the world. It was designated as the Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary in 1991 and is Asia's only protected habitat for critically endangered Gangetic dolphins. The Gangetic Dolphin is the national aquatic animal of India. The Gangetic Dolphins are also known as Soons by locals and are the main attraction. They are listed in Schedule-I of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, and Appendix 2 of the Convention of Migratory Species, and they are considered endangered on the 2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The sanctuary is also home to a wide range of other aquatic species that are in danger, such as the 135 species of waterfowl, the gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*), the Indian smooth-coated otter (*Lutrogale perspicillata*), and other freshwater turtles.
- ❖ **Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park:** In Patna, Bihar, India, Sanjay Gandhi Jaivik Udyan, commonly referred to as Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park or Patna Zoo, is situated off Bailey Road. The park was first created in 1969 as a botanical garden, and it was made public in 1973 as a zoo. Since 1973, this park has been a combination of a botanical garden with a zoo. The state government declared the area to be a protected forest on March 8, 1983, after acquiring it from the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department.
- ❖ **Udaypur Vanya Prani Sanctuary:** The West Champaran district in the Indian state of Bihar is home to the Udaypur Wildlife Sanctuary. It is located on 8.74 sq km of land and was established in 1978. It is located in the moist deciduous wood ecoregion of the Lower Gangetic Plains. The wildlife sanctuary is primarily a wetland and is situated on an oxbow lake in the Gandaki River floodplain. A wide diversity of permanent and migratory aquatic birds inhabit the place. The sanctuary contains sections of Khair-sissoo forest, dry riverine forest, and swamp forest (*Acacia catechu-Dalbergia sissoo*).
- ❖ **Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary:** Bihar's West Champaran district is home to the Valmiki National Park, a tiger



reserve. This protected area surrounds the Gangetic Plains biogeographic region. It is the only national park in Bihar. The Bettiah Raj and Ramanagar Raj owned the vast forest region of Valmiki Nagar (formerly known as Bhainsa Lotan) till the early 1950s. It was designated as a wildlife sanctuary in 1978 and it was made Valmiki National Park in 1990. The Valmiki Nagar National Park is rich in flora and fauna. It contains a combination of forests like moist mixed deciduous forests without Sal, wet and dry Sal forests and tropical swamp forests without wet grasslands and reed beds. There are nearly 32 reptiles in the forest, including cobras, pythons, krait, crocodiles, sand boas, gharials, monitor lizards, banded krait, etc.

Q159. Who is considered as the Creator of Modern Bihar? (65th BPSC)

- A. Sachchidananda Sinha
- B. Kumar Kalika Prasad Sinha
- C. Sir Ganesh Singh
- D. Acharya Narendra Dev

Ans. A. Sachchidananda Sinha

- ❖ Sachchidananda Sinha is considered as the "Creator of Modern Bihar".
- ❖ Sachchidananda was born in 1928.
- ❖ Sachchidananda Sinha remained active as a writer, thinker, speaker, journalist, editor and activist throughout his life. The sources of his ideology remained within the socialist ideology, but he expressed his belief in taking a critical view towards socialist politics and its leaders.
- ❖ Some of his major books: Chaos and Creation (Arup aur Akar), Sanskriti Vimarsh, Culture and Socialism, manav sabhyata aur rashtra-raajya, Adventures of Liberty, Zindagi: sabhyata ke hashiyeh par, kadavi phasal, nihattaha paigambar, marksवाद ki lohiyawadi samiksha, naksali andolan ka vaicharik sankat, Emergency in Perspective - Reprieve and Challenge etc.

Q160. Who formed Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha? (65th BPSC)

- A. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
- B. Ram Sundar Singh
- C. Ganga Saran Sinha
- D. Ramanand Mishra

Ans. A. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati

Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha(1929)

It was formed by Swami Sahajanand Saraswati.

Kisan Sabha at Munger(1922-23)

It was organized by Mohammad Zubair and Shri Krishna Singh.

Q161. Who led the Salt Satyagraha in Bhagalpur? (65th BPSC)

- A. Shri Krishna Singh
- B. Mahadev Lal Sarraf
- C. Kumar Mishra

- D. Satyanarayan

Ans. B. Mahadev Lal Sarraf

- ❖ The Salt Satyagraha in Bhagalpur was led by Mahadev Lal Sarraf in the year 1930. He was highly influenced by Gandhiji's thoughts. The movement witnessed the refusal to pay chaukidari tax, protest in front of liquor shops, promotion of use of Khadi etc.
- ❖ Salt Satyagraha was organized under the leadership of Shri Krishna Singh in Munger district. Rajendra Prasad prepared the outline of this Salt Satyagraha movement. During the Salt Satyagraha, a group of 13 people in Champaran district was headed by Vipin Bihari Verma. The Salt Satyagraha started in Patna on 16 April 1930 and Nakhaspind was chosen to break the salt law near Mangal Talab.

Q162. Who led the "Ambari Satyagraha" in 1939 in Bihar? (65th BPSC)

- A. Rahul Sankrityayan
- B. Yadunandan Sharma
- C. Swami Sahajanand
- D. Swami Yoganand

Ans. A. Rahul Sankrityayan

Rahul Sankrityayan led the 'Ambari Satyagraha' in 1939 in Bihar. He was a unique personality of Hindi literature. During this movement he was implicated in false case and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment

Q163. Who was the Editor of Searchlight newspaper in Bihar? (65th BPSC)

- A. Abdul Bari
- B. Lambodar Mukherjee
- C. Murli Mohan Prasad
- D. Ramananda Chatterjee

Ans. C. Murli Mohan Prasad

The Editor of Searchlight Newspaper in Bihar was Murali Mohan Prasad. He started searchlight as a bi-weekly newspaper.

Q164. Who formed the Bihar Socialist Party in 1934? (65th BPSC)

- A. Phulan Prasad Varma
- B. Swami Yoganand
- C. Narhari Parikh
- D. Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans. A. Phulan Prasad Varma

Phulan Prasad Varma formed the 'Bihar Socialist party' in 1931. Bihar Socialist Party later provided the foundation for Congress Socialist Party in 1934. The party had the following objectives- (1) Propagation of socialist ideas. (2) Formation of labour and peasant's organization.

Q165. Yousuf Shah Chak, the last Muslim ruler of Kashmir valley, who was exiled to Bihar by the emperor Akbar was buried in (65th BPSC)

- A. Pataliputra
- B. Rajgir

- C. Munger
D. Nalanda

Ans. D. Nalanda

Yusuf Shah Chak was buried in **Nalanda**. He was the last ruler of the Kashmir Valley. He ruled Kashmir from 1579 to 1586. He was one of the last native rulers of Independent Kashmir. He was imprisoned by the Mughal emperor Akbar and later exiled to Bihar. He was given land in the Islampur block of Nalanda district and permitted to maintain a cavalry of 500 soldiers. The place where he settled was known as Kashmir Chak. He died in 1592 in Odisha and buried in Biswak, which is adjacent to Kashmir Chak.

Q166. Which one of the following districts does not have Dharwar Geological formations? (65th BPSC)

- A. Munger
B. Rohtas
C. Jamui
D. Nawada

Ans. B. Rohtas

Types of rocks	Confined area and rock descriptions
Dharwar Rock	Found in the South-Eastern part of Bihar like Munger, Jamui, and Nawada. They are made up of Quartzite, phyllite, Gneiss, Schist, and slate Region is dominated by mica-schists
Vindhyan Rock	Sub-system of Purana rock system. Found in South- Western part of Bihar in between Kaimur district and Sone river valley in Rohtas District. They are made up of sandstone, quartzite, limestone, dolomites, and shale
Tertiary Rock	Found in the Himalayan Terai region of Bihar. Formed by up warping of sediments deposited in Tethys Sea between the Eurasian plate and Indian plate.
Quaternary Rock	Formed in Pleistocene and recent periods. Found in the down warped section between the Himalayas and Chhotanagpur Plateau They are made up of sandstones, alluvium, conglomerate, coarse gravel etc.

Rohtas

About district	Rohtas district is a part of Patna division. It was established as a district on November 10, 1972 after splitting from Ara. It is surrounded by the districts of Bhojpur and Buxar in north, Palamu and Garhwa districts Jharkhand in the south, Aurangabad and Jehanabad in the east and Kaimur in the west. Son river flows through the district.
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Bihar Special PYQ

History	Rohtas derives its name from Rohitashwa, the son of Raja Harishchandra. Rohtas was part of Magadha empire. The minor rock edict of Ashoka at Chandan Sahid near Sasaram confirms Mauryan conquest of Rohtas. In 1537 Humayun seized the fortresses of Chunar and Rohtasgarh from Afghan ruler Sher Shah Suri. A parallel road bridge (Jawahar Setu) and rail bridge (Nehru Setu) are built over the Son river.
Demographic Profile	Population = 2959918 Population density = 763 per sq.km Sex ratio = 918 per 1000 males Literacy rate = 73.4%

Q167. The number of districts situated on the bank of Ganga river in Bihar state is (65th BPSC)

- A. 21
B. 17
C. 12
D. 6

Ans. C. 12

The districts are Buxar, Bhojpur, Saran, Patna, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Munger, Khagaria, Katihar, Bhagalpur and Lakhisarai.



Q168. Which one of the following wildlife sanctuaries is situated in Munger district of Bihar? (65th BPSC)

- A. Valmiki
B. Rajgir
C. Bhimbandh
D. Gautam Budhha

Ans. C. Bhimbandh

Name	Districts of Bihar	Established in
Barela Jheel Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary	Vaishali	1997
Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary	Munger	1976

Gautam Budha Wildlife Sanctuary	Gaya	1976
Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary	Kaimur and Rohtas	1979
Kanwar Lake Bird Sanctuary	Begusarai	1987
Nagi Dam Bird Sanctuary	Jamui	1987
Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuary	Jamui	1987
Pant Wildlife Sanctuary	Rajgir, Nalanda	1978
Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park	Patna	1969
Udaypur Wildlife Sanctuary	Champaran	1978
Valmiki National Park	West Champaran	1989
Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary	West Champaran	1976
Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary	Bhagalpur	1990

Q169.The district of Bihar which has recorded the highest sex ratio as per the 2011 census is? (65th BPSC)

- A. Siwan
- B. Gopalganj
- C. Saran
- D. Kishanganj

Ans. B. Gopalganj

Gopalganj

About district	Gopalganj was notified as a district on October 2, 1973. River Gandak flows through the district.
History	The history of Gopalganj is basically the history of Saran. The ancient state of Mallayas served as the frontier of Gopalganj. Saran was part of Kaushal Kingdom. In medieval times Gopalganj came under the control of the Afghans and Mughals. During the British time, Gopalganj was a Kingdom of Maharaja Fateh Shahi of Hussainpur.
Demographic Profile	Population = 2562012 Population density = 1260 per sq.km Sex ratio = 1021 per 1000 males Literacy rate = 65.5%

Q170.Among the following districts, which one has larger area under dense deciduous forest cover? (65th BPSC)

- A. Paschim Champaran
- B. Gaya
- C. Kaimur
- D. Nawada

Ans. A. Paschim Champaran

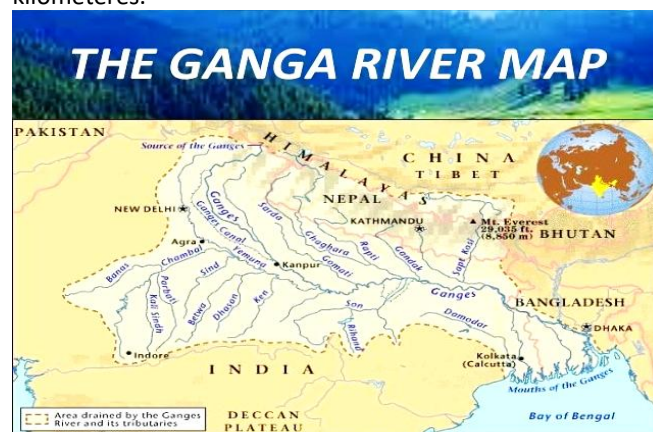
Paschim Champaran in Bihar has larger area under dense deciduous forest cover. The Someshwar and Dun mountain ranges in west Champaran are covered with dense moist deciduous forest. The forest cover in the state is 7,381 square km which is 7.84% of the state's geographical area as per ISFR, 2021.

Q171.The district of Bihar which has a longer length of river Ganga is? (65th BPSC)

- A. Bhagalpur
- B. Katihar
- C. Patna
- D. Begusarai

Ans. C. Patna

The longest strength of Ganga River in Bihar is in Patna district and the length of the river in Patna is around 99 kilometres.



Q172.Which district of Bihar has recorded the highest density of population (per sq.km) as per the 2011 census? (65th BPSC)

- A. Sheohar
- B. Vaishali
- C. Patna
- D. Darbhanga

Ans. A. Sheohar

Sheohar district of Bihar has recorded the highest population density per sq. km as per the 2011 census. The Density of given district of Bihar are as: Sheohar - 1882, Vaishali - 1717, Patna - 1823 and Darbhanga-1728

Important 2011 Census Data:

Demographic Term	India	Bihar
Decadal Growth rate [2001-2011]	17.7%	25.42%
Urbanization	31.2%	11.3%
Population Density	382	1106
Sex ratio	943	918
Literacy rate	74.04%	61.8%

Q173. Among the following tributaries, which one is the part of Ganga river Basin? (65th BPSC)

- A. Sankh
- B. North Koel
- C. South Koel
- D. Barakar

Ans. B. North Koel

The Ganga River rises from the Gangotri glacier near Gomakh Tal in the Uttarkashi district of the Uttarakhand. The total length of Ganga is about 2525 km. The right tributaries of Ganga are Yamuna, Son, Chambal, Mahananda, etc. and left tributaries, Karnali, Mahakali, Gandak, Kosi, Ramganga, Ghagra, etc. North Koel is a part of the Ganga River basin. The North Koel rises on the Chhota Nagpur Plateau, It flows in the Jharkhand and falls into son River, which is a part of Ganga River Basin. South Koel and Sankh river are the tributaries of Brahmani river.

Q174. What is the significance of "Bihar Diwas" that is celebrated on 22nd March every year? (65th BPSC)

- A. On this day, State Reorganization Commission created Bihar
- B. Bihar was carved out of United Provinces on this day in 1873
- C. To commemorate Bihar's separation from Bengal Presidency in 1912
- D. To celebrate naming of Bihar in 12th century by Muslim rulers

Ans. C. To commemorate Bihar's separation from Bengal Presidency in 1912

Bihar Diwas marks the formation of Bihar state from the Bengal presidency. It was formed on March 22, 1912, when the British government partitioned the Bengal Province

Q175. Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid the foundation of Mandal Dam project to be built on which river? (65th BPSC)

- A. Koshi
- B. Burhi Gandak
- C. Phalgu
- D. North Koel

Ans. D. North Koel

The Mandal Dam project will be built on "North Koel" river.

River Valley Projects

- ❖ **Son Project:** This is the first irrigation project of Bihar, before independence. In 1873-74, one of the oldest irrigation systems in the country was developed with an anicut across the Son at Dehri. In 1968, a new barrage (Indrapuri barrage) was constructed 8km upstream of the South from the anicut. The Western Son canal irrigates Bhojpur, Buxar, Rohtas and Kaimur districts. The Eastern Son canal irrigates Aurangabad, Gaya, Jehanabad and Patna districts. Son Project has now been converted into multi-purpose project. On this project there are two hydel power stations-Near Dehri-on-Son, Rohtas district – having capacity of

6.6MW. Barun, Aurangabad district – having capacity of 3.3MW.

- ❖ **Durgavati Project:** The Durgavati river originates from Kaimur hills and joins the Karmnasa river as a right bank tributary. The foundation stone for the project was laid in 1976 by Jagjivan Ram. The dam was constructed on Durgavati river. The projects irrigates areas in Kaimur and Rohtas districts.
- ❖ **Bagmati Project:** A canal has been taken out by constructing a dam at Ramnagar near Dhang railway station in Sitamarhi.
- ❖ **Barnal Reservoir Project:** This is a dam constructed on Barnal river in Sono division of Jamui district.
- ❖ **Tehri Project:** It has been constructed at Tehri at the confluence of the rivers Bhilangana and Bhagirathi.
- ❖ **Ramganga Project:** It is constructed on the river Ramganga, tributary of Ganga.
- ❖ **Tanakpur Project:** It has been executed at Tanakpur (Uttarakhand) on the river Kali that flows on the Indo-Nepal border.
- ❖ **Gandak Project:** It is joint project of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal. Hydro-electricity is produced at Suratpura (Nepal) on the river Gandak. The dam has been built at Bhaishalotan (Valmikinagar) in Bihar.
- ❖ **Kosi Project:** It is a joint project of Bihar and Nepal. The main objectives of this project are flood control, hydro-electricity production and irrigation. Kataiya in Nepal produced Hydro-electricity. The main canal in Bihar has been drawn out from the Hanuman Nagar Barrage.
- ❖ **Rihand Project:** It has been executed at Pipri (Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh) on the river Rihand, a tributary of the son.
- ❖ **Bansagar Project:** It is joint project of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar on the son. It has been built on the son in the district of Shahdol in Madhya Pradesh.
- ❖ **Mayurakshi Project:** It is joint project of undivided Bihar (Now Jharkhand) and West Bengal. A dam has been built on the river Mayurakshi at Masanjor in Dumka district of Jharkhand. It is also known as the 'Canada Dam'.
- ❖ **Other River Valley Projects**
 - North Koel/Madal Dam Project – Gaya, Aurangabad
 - Punpun Barrage Project – Aurangabad, Gaya, Patna, Jehanabad
 - Bateshwarnath Pump Canal project – Bhagpur
 - Zamania Pump Canal Project – Kaimur
 - Tilaiyya Diarsan Project – Gaya, Nawada
 - Munahara Veyar Project – Madhubani
 - Batane Reservoir Project - Aurangabad

Q176. Who was the president of first Jain council convened at Pataliputra? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Vasumitra
- B. Sthiramati
- C. Sthulbhadra

D. Sudharman

Ans. C. Sthulabhadra

- ❖ The first Jain council was held around **300 BC**, 160 years after Mahavira's death in Pataliputra (modern-day Bihar).
- ❖ It was presided over by **Sthulabhadra**.
- ❖ Jainism was split into two factions at this council: **Svetambara and Digambara**.
- ❖ **Bhadrabahu**, the last acharya of the undivided Jains and the leader of the Digambara sect, and his followers fled to **Shravanabelagola** in Karnataka to avoid hunger.
- ❖ **Sthulabhadra**, the leader and creator of the Svetambara sect, and his followers stayed in Magadha.
- ❖ The Jains classified Mahavira's teachings into twelve **Angas** during this council.

Q177. Which ruler shifted his capital to Pataliputra? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Bimbisara
- B. Ajatashatru
- C. Udayin
- D. Chandragupta Maurya

Ans. C. Udayin

Udayin transferred his capital from Rajgir to Patliputra. Udayin, son of Ajatastaru, was a ruler from the Haryanka dynasty who ruled over Magadha from 460 BCE to 444 BCE. The ancient city of Pataliputra was founded in the 5th century BCE by Ajatashatru, king of Magadha (South Bihar).

Q178. Who was the president of Indian National Congress of Gaya Session in 1922? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. C. R. Das
- B. S. P. Sinha
- C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- D. Ras Bihari Bose

Ans. A. C. R. Das

The Indian National Congress was established in 28 December 1885 by A.O. Hume. The 1st session of INC was held in Bombay in 1885 under the presidency of Womesh Chandra Bannerjee. The 38th INC session was held at Gaya in 1922 and the president of that session was Chittaranjan Das. Chittaranjan Das is popularly known as Deshbandhu. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party in January 1923

Q179. Who raised the question of the Indigo growers of Bihar in the Lucknow session of Indian National Congress, 1916? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Raj Kumar Shukla
- B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- C. J B. Kripalani
- D. Dr. Sampurna Nand Sinha

Ans. A. Raj Kumar Shukla

The Lucknow Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1916 in Lucknow (U.P) and the president was Ambika Charan Mazumdar. In 1916, Lucknow session of INC, Raj Kumar Shukla raised the question of the Indigo growers of Bihar.

After this session, the Bihar delegate, Raj Kumar Shukla particularly urged Gandhiji to visit Champaran to witness the miseries of the riots.

Q180. At which of the following place River Koshi merge in the River Ganga? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Kursela
- B. Vaishali
- C. Hajipur
- D. Jamalapur

Ans. A. Kursela

The river Koshi merges in the river Ganga near Kursela (Katihar, district of Bihar). River Koshi is also known as Saptkoshi for its seven tributaries. It is called as Sorrow of Bihar because it causes severe flood in Bihar.

Q181. In which movement did the farmers of Bihar refused to pay 'Chowkidari Tax'? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Champaran Satyagraha
- B. Non-Cooperation movement
- C. Swadeshi Movement
- D. Civil-disobedience movement

Ans. D. Civil-disobedience movement

The Chowkidari Tax was collected by the secretary of the state. It was collected from the farmers for the compensation of village watchmen and that affected the poor farmers. In 1930, the farmers refused to pay this tax during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q182. Which of the following is the latest in the Geological history of Bihar? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Dharwar-region of south-east
- B. Plateau region
- C. Plains of Bihar
- D. Vindhya region of South-east

Ans. C. Plains of Bihar

The plain of Bihar is the latest in the Geological history of Bihar.

The Bihar Plain

The vast alluvial plain is formed by the silt carried by the river Ganga and its tributaries. It extends between the Someshwar range in north-west and hilly regions of the south and from Uttar Pradesh in the west to West Bengal in the east. The plain is bifurcated into North and South Bihar plains by the river Ganga.

The North Ganga Plain

- ❖ The North Ganga Plain spreads over the whole of Tirhut, Saran, Darbhanga and Kosi divisions, from Ghagra-Gandak doab in west to Mahananda valley in the east.
- ❖ A large deposition of silt by these rivers have made their beds higher than the surrounding plains, thus breach of embankments leads to flood. Chauras are basically **oxbow lakes or abandoned channels of rivers**. **Chauras** are mostly found in Samastipur, Begusarai, Saharsa and Katihar districts.



- ❖ The northern part of the North Bihar plain has a terai region with high elevation. The soil is rocky and porous with higher water percolation level resulting in higher water table. South of terai is marshy land. The Terai carries sal forests and tall reedy grasses.

The North Bihar Plain can be divided into following regions:

- ❖ **Mahananda Plain:** It is the easternmost part of the North Bihar Plain. Its boundary is demarcated by Indo-Nepal border in the north, river Ganga in the south, West Bengal in the east and river Kosi in the west.
- ❖ **Kosi Plain:** It is surrounded by Mahananda plain in the east, river Kamla in the west, Nepal border in the north and river Ganga in the south. It extends in the districts of Supaul, Saharsa, Madhepura, Madhubani, Darbhanga. The river Kosi is known to change its course and hence it is the most flood affected area of Bihar.
- ❖ **Kamla Plain:** It is located in the central part of the North Bihar plain. It is surrounded by Kosi plain in the east, Bagmati plain in the west, Indo-Nepal border in the north and river Ganga in the south. The river Kamla also changes its course, due to which a large number of chauras are formed in the regions.
- ❖ **Bagmati Plain:** It is situated between Kamla plain in the east and Gandak plain in the west. It includes the districts of Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, East Champaran and Sheohar. A number of chauras are formed in the region.
- ❖ **Gandak Plain:** It extends between Bagmati and Ghangra plains.
- ❖ **Ghaghra Plain:** It is the western most part of North Bihar plain. It includes the districts of Siwan, Gopalganj and Saran.

The South Ganga Plain

- ❖ The South Ganga Plain extends from the south of Ganga upto the north of Chhota Nagpur plateau. It has an area of 33670 sq.km. It is smaller than the North Bihar Plain, is triangular in shape with wider west and narrower east part.
- ❖ A number of hills are located in this plain, such as Barabar hills, Rajgir-Jethian hills, Giriak hills and Kharagpur hills which lie in the districts of Jehanabad, Nalanda and Munger.
- ❖ These hills are the outliers of Chhota Nagpur plateau and are termed as residual hills. The Rajmahal hills form the north-east angle of the Chhota Nagpur plateau and approach the Ganga in its course in that region.
- ❖ Hills – Pretshila, Ramshila, Jethian of Gaya and Giriak hill of Bihar Sharif, Vipulgiri, Udaygiri, Vaibhavgiri and Ratnagiri of Rajgir.
- ❖ The Taal region of South Bihar is spread from Patna to Mokama. Its width near Mokama is nearly 25km.
- ❖ The South Gangetic plain differs in many respects from the North Gangetic Plain. It is higher in the south and slopes towards the Ganga, but the slope is not so gradual as in North Gangetic Plain.

The South Bihar Plain can be divided into following parts:

- ❖ **Chandan Plain:** It is the easternmost part of south Ganga plain and includes Banka and Bhagalpur districts. The Chandan river originates from the Digharia hills which is part of Rajmahal hills.
- ❖ **Kiul Plain:** It is located to the western side of Chandan Plain and east of Tal region. The Kharagpur hills form a watershed region between Kiul and Maan rivers.
- ❖ **Tal Region:** It is a low lying region which is filled with water during rainy season. To the east of Tal region is the Kiul plain and to the west is the Magadha Plain. The alluvium deposited is important for rabi crops.
- ❖ **Central South Bihar Plain:** It is triangular in shape, and is surrounded by rivers Ganga in the north, Son in the west and Tal region in the east. It extends to an area of 17 thousand square kilometre and includes the district of Gaya, Aurangabad, Jehanabad, Patna, Nalanda and Nawada.
- ❖ **Shahabad Plain:** It is the westernmost part of south Bihar Plain. Its boundaries are demarcated by river Ganga on the north, Kaimur plateau in the south, river Son in the east and river Karmnasha in the west. It includes Bhojpur, Buxar and some parts of Kaimur districts. This plain is suitable for the cultivation of rice.

Q183. Old alluvial soil or Bangar soil is found in which of the following areas of Bihar? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- Patna and Gaya
- Purnea and Gaya
- Purnea and Patna
- Darbhanga and Purnea

Ans. A. Patna and Gaya

Soils of North Bihar Plain

Piedmont Swamp Soil

- ❖ Piedmont Swamp Soil is formed in the north-western parts of West Champaran. It is a region of Bhabar plain. Rocks and pebble are predominant in the soil.
- ❖ Due to excessive rain and moisture, marshy land has developed at some places.
- ❖ Due to the pre-dominance of forests, the soil is brownish and acidic in nature.
- ❖ It is rich in organic matter. This soil is suitable for rice cultivation.

Terai Soil

- ❖ This soil is found in the northern part of Bihar to the south of Someshwar range and extends as a narrow strip from West Champaran to Kishanganj and Araria districts.
- ❖ Highest concentration is found in Araria.
- ❖ The lowland terai soil is more fertile than upland terai. The soil is brown to yellow in colour. It has abundant moisture and is a fertile soil.
- ❖ This soil is best suitable for rice, sugarcane and patsan cultivation.

Recent Alluvium Soil

Recent Alluvium Soil

Bhangar

Khadar

Bhangar Soil (Older Alluvium)

- ❖ It covers upland tracts beyond flood limits. It is under the process of denudation (Denudation is the geological processes in which moving water, ice, wind, and waves erode the Earth's surface, leading to a reduction in elevation and in relief of landforms and landscapes.). The formation of kankar or nodular lime concentrations is also noticeable.
- ❖ An impervious, clay layer is found in the sub-soil. The bangar soil range from balua or sandy to clayey loam but are often heavier with high clay factor in depressions.
- ❖ It is rich in lime content than the Khadar. It is more suitable for rice cultivation because of its water holding capacity.
- ❖ Another variant of Bhangar soil is balsundari soil which extends from the southern part of Purnea to Saharsa, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Siwan, Saran and Champaran. It has high proportion of lime.

Khadar Soil (newer alluvium)

- ❖ It is deposited by rivers every year. It is more fertile than bhangra. Khadar soil is dark brown in colour.
- ❖ It is sandy in the upper reaches and silty in the lower reaches. Because of better drainage except in river beds, newer alluvial soil contains a low percentage of humus and nitrogen and little lime being more sandy or silty, it is highly friable and is rich for bhadaï, rabi, zaid and sugarcane.

Do you know?

Domat soil is found in a broad belt in the south-western portion of the North- Bihar plain in the districts of Siwan, Gopaganj, Vaishali, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, etc. It has a different texture, color, physical and chemical properties. The Eastern domat soil is white to grey but appears dark in vast flowing areas of this region known as "Chauras".

Soils of South Bihar Plain

It is formed from ancient igneous and metamorphic rocks by the action of seasonal rivers. Moreover the soils have low proportion of lime – kankars.

Old Alluvial Soil (Rohtas to Gaya, Aurangabad, Patna, Jehanabad, Munger and Bhagalpur)

- ❖ It is found in those parts of South Bihar where the flood water never reaches.
- ❖ This is a heavy clay soil and hence it is also known as karail-kewal soil in different regions.
- ❖ The soil is alkaline in nature. The soil is brown to yellow in colour. The Kewal soil is highly balanced with alkalinity and acidic nature, high water absorption capacity and is highly fertile in nature. The soil is suitable for both rice and rabi crops.

Bangar+Clay = Karail-kewal

Tal Soil (backwaters of Ganga and extends from Buxar to Banka)

- ❖ This soil has a characteristic of both loam and kewal soils. Tal soil varies in colour from light grey and in texture from medium to heavy soil. The soil is suitable for rabi crops such as wheat, gram, peas, lentils etc.
- ❖ **Why is it not suitable for kharif crop?**
Ganga during monsoon (Jun-Aug) is at high water-holding capacity. Tal regions are submerged under water during sowing seasons of kharif and thus Kharif crops are not grown in Tal region not because of soil quality but because of geo-climatic conditions.

Balthar Soil (Kaimur to Banka along the Chhotanagpur plateau and Rajmahal hills)

This soil is also known as red and yellow soil. It has developed in the transitional zone between the Chhota Nagpur plateau and South Ganga plain. It is less fertile and has less water absorption capacity. Due to the presence of iron, the soil is red in colour. It is suitable for the cultivation of maize, jowar-bajra, gram etc.

Red Sandy Soil (plateau regions of Kaimur and Rohtas districts): Due to high percentage of sand, it is less fertile and can only sustain crops like bajra, jowar, etc.

Q184. Barauni refinery in Bihar was established with whose co-operation? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Germany
- B. South Korea
- C. Soviet Union
- D. France

Ans. C. Soviet Union

Barauni Refinery is located in the Begusarai district of Bihar. It was built in 1964 as a dream project of first Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Krishna Sinha, in collaboration with the Soviet Union. It was Commissioned with a refining capacity of 1 million tonnes per year.

Q185. The famous cattle fair (Pashu Mela) of Bihar is held on Kartik Purnima at ? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Gaya
- B. Madhubani
- C. Bhagalpur
- D. Sonpur

Ans. D. Sonpur

Sonpur Mela, a famous cattle fair (Pashu Mela) is organized at Sonpur, Bihar on Kartik Purnima, in the month of November which is situated on the confluence of the holy



rivers Ganga and Gandak. It is one of the Asia's largest cattle fair.

Q186. The traditional water conservation of irrigation system popular in South Bihar is called? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Ahar-Pyne
- B. Iron-Pyne
- C. Cast-Pyne
- D. Gahan-Pyne

Ans. A. Ahar-Pyne

A traditional water harvesting irrigation method prevalent in South Bihar is known as Ahar-Pyne. It is an indigenous irrigation technology which continues from the time of the Magadh dynasty to irrigate substantial areas even today in South Bihar.

Q187. Patna Youth Association was established in? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 1917
- B. 1925
- C. 1927
- D. 1930

Ans. C. 1927

Patna Youth Association (Patna Yuvak Sangh) was established in 1927 by revolutionary leader Shri Manindra Narayan Rai.

Q188. The earliest description of Bakhtiyar Khalji's invasion of Bihar is mentioned in (64th BPSC)

- A. Tarikh-i-Hind
- B. Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
- C. Taj-ul-Masir
- D. Tarik-i-Mubarak Shahi

Ans. B. Tabaqat-i-Nasiri

The earliest reference of the Afghan military Chief Bakhtiyar Khalji's invasion of Bihar in 1200 CE is found in the Tabaqat-i-Nasiri written by Minhaj-i-Siraj Juzjani. Khalji invaded Bihar and destroyed the Nalanda, Vikramshila and Odantapuri Universities.

Q189. Which one of the following parts of Bihar is geologically older in age relatively? (64th BPSC)

- A. Rohtas Plateau
- B. North-Western Hills
- C. Kharagpur Hills
- D. North Ganga Plains

Ans. A. Rohtas Plateau

Rohtas Plateau lies in South western part of Bihar. Significant waterfalls along Rohtas Plateau are Devdari Falls (58 m) in the Karmanasa River, Telharkund Falls (80 m) on the Suara West River, Suara Falls (120 m) on the Suara East River, Durgawaati Falls (80 m) on the Durgavati River etc. The Oraon or Kurukh tribe resides in this Plateau.

- ❖ Two types of rock systems are found in the southern plateau region - the Vindhya rock system and the Dharwar rock system.

- ❖ The Vindhya rock system is found in the western part of the southern plateau region (in the Kaimur and Rohtas districts).
- ❖ The Dharwad rock system is found in the southern part of Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada, Jamui, and Banka districts.

Q190. Which type of industries has potentials and prospects in Bihar? (64th BPSC)

- A. Oil refinery
- B. Forest-based industry
- C. Sand-mining industry
- D. Agro-based industry

Ans. D. Agro-based industry

Bihar is the third most populous state in India with majority of its population depending on agriculture. According to the 2011 census, 88.71% population of Bihar lives in rural areas where agriculture is the main occupation. Bihar is endowed with fertile gangetic alluvial soil categories associated with different agro-climatic zones.

Q191. Most of the area in Bihar is covered by (64th BPSC)

- A. Mountainous soil
- B. Alluvial soil
- C. Regur soil
- D. Terai soil

Ans. B. Alluvial soil

Most of the area in Bihar is covered by Alluvial soil. There are three major types of soil in Bihar.

- A. Gangetic Alluvium: The Gangetic Alluvium covers the plain of Bihar (Both new as well as old.)
- B. Piedmont Swamp Soil: found in northwestern part of west Champaran district.
- C. Terai Soil: found in northern part of the state along with the border of Nepal.

Q192. The ruler of Suvarnabhumi, who founded a Buddhist monastery at Nalanda and requested Devapala through his ambassador to grant five villages for its maintenance, was (64th BPSC)

- A. Dharanindra
- B. Sangramadhananjaya
- C. Balaputradeva
- D. Chudamanivarmana

Ans. C. Balaputradeva

"Balaputradeva" founded a Buddhist monastery at Nalanda and requested "Devapala" through his ambassador to grant villages for its maintenance. He belonged to Shailendra dynasty of Suvarnabhumi.

Q193. Among the states of India, Bihar's rank in terms of lowest literacy rate [Census 2011] is (64th BPSC)

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

Ans. A. First

In terms of lowest literacy rate as per Census 2011, Bihar stands at first position

Q194. Bihar Economic Survey, for the first time, was published for the financial year (64th BPSC)

- A. 2004-05
- B. 2006-07
- C. 2008-09
- D. 2009-10

Ans. B. 2006-07

The first economic survey of Bihar was released in 2006-07. It was presented by "Sushil Modi", who was then the deputy Chief Minister and Finance minister of Bihar.

Q195. In which territory did tribals rebel against the British? (64th BPSC)

- A. Bihar
- B. Punjab
- C. Sindh
- D. Kathiawar

Ans. A. Bihar

Tribals revolted against the Britishers in "Bihar"

Q196. When were the rights of the tenants on land in Bengal and Bihar recognized by the Bengal Tenancy Act? (64th BPSC)

- A. 1868
- B. 1881
- C. 1885
- D. 1893

Ans. C. 1885

The Bengal Tenancy Act. of 1885 was passed by the Bengal legislative Council on the recommendations of the Rent Commission (1880). The Act defined rights and obligations of Intermediate tenancies and raiyati tenancies on land in Bihar and Bengal. The permanent Settlement gave right to the Zamindars but was Silent about the rights of tenants. The peasants stood up for their rights and Bengal saw several revolts such as Pabna Revolt (1873-76).

Q197. Gandhiji's Non Co-operation Movement urged people to avoid alcohol. This resulted in a serious loss of revenue for the government. The government of a province circulated a list of prominent individuals who drank alcohol as a device to persuade people to start drinking again. Name the province. (64th BPSC)

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Bihar
- C. Bombay
- D. Gujarat

Ans. B. Bihar

Gandhiji's Non Co-operation Movement urged people to avoid alcohol. This resulted in a serious loss of revenue for the government. The government of a province circulated a list of prominent individuals who drank alcohol as a device to persuade people to start drinking again. It happened in the province of Bihar

Q198. When was the Bihar Socialist Party formed? (64th BPSC)

- A. 1921
- B. 1927
- C. 1931
- D. 1934

Ans. C. 1931

Ganga Sharan Sinha, Rambriksh Benipuri and Ramanand Mishra formed the "Bihar Socialist Party in 1931. Later in 1934, Jaiprakash Narayan convened a meeting in Anjuman Islamia Hall in Patna and formally inaugurated "Bihar Congress Socialist Party". Acharya Narendra Dev became the President of the party and Jaiprakash Narayan was made general secretary.

Q199. Which of the following districts of Bihar does not share border with Nepal? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Madhubani
- B. Kishanganj
- C. Sitamarhi
- D. Purnea

Ans. D. Purnea

Purnea district of Bihar does not share boundary with Nepal.

Nepal = 7 districts (West Champaran, East Champaran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Supaul, Araria and Kishanganj. Nepal shares longest border with West Champaran.

Q200. Which of the following is the only UNESCO World Heritage Site in Bihar state of India? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Mahabodhi Vihar
- B. Buddhist Monastery in Nalanda
- C. Ancient site of Vikramashila Monastery
- D. Tomb of Sher Shah Suri
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

List of UNESCO Sites in Bihar		
UNESCO World Heritage Site	Location	Year of Inscription
Mahabodhi Temple Complex	Bodhi Gaya	2002
Nalanda Mahavihara and Archaeological Site	Nalanda	2016
Vikramashila Vihara	Bhagalpur District	2016
Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	Raisen District, Madhya Pradesh	2003 (shared site)

Q201. Who was the member of the Constituent Assembly of India from Bihar? (63rd BPSC)

- A. A.N. Sinha
- B. Rajendra Prasad
- C. Jagjivan Ram
- D. Shayam Nandan Prashad Mishra
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above
Personalities from Bihar in constituent assembly were as follows:- 1) Dr. Rajendra Prasad 2) Shri Anugrah Narayan

Sinha 3) Shri Krishna Sinha 4) Maharaja Kameshwar Singh 5) Shri Jagat Narayan Lal 6) Shir Shyam Nantan Sahay 7) Shri Satyanarayan Sinha 8) Shri Jaipal Singh 9) Babu Jaggiyan Ram 10) Shri Ram Narayan Singh 11) Shri Brajeshwar Prasad

Q202. Kaimur plateau is famous for (63rd BPSC)

- A. Copper
- B. Limestone
- C. Lithium
- D. Bauxite

Ans. B. Limestone

Kaimur Plateau or Rohtas plateau is situated in Bihar. This Plateau is famous for limestone. The plateau is located in Bihar.

Kaimur

About district	The present district of Kaimur was formed in 1991 from the former Bhabua sub-division of Shahabad district which had been passed over into Rohtas district in 1972. It is the western most district of Bihar. The Western point of Kaimur called Chand is situated on the Bhabua-Chandauli road. It is surrounded by Buxar and Rohtas districts of Bihar and Ghazipur, Mirzapur and Chandauli districts of Uttar Pradesh. The main rivers flowing through the district are Karmnasha, Durgawati and Kudra.
History	Kaimur was a part of Magadhan and Gupta rulers from 6 th century B.C. to 5 th century A.D. Later it was ruled by Harshvardhan of Kannauj, Senas, Palas and Gauda Kings. It was a part of Delhi Sultanate, Sher Shah and later it was under Mughals. Kaimur also witnessed the revolt of 1857 under Kunwar Singh.
Demographic Profile	Population = 1626384 Population density = 488 per sq.km Sex ratio = 920 per 1000 males Literacy rate = 69.3%

Q203. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati published a journal named (63rd BPSC)

- A. Janakranti
- B. Hunkar
- C. Krishak Samachar
- D. Vidrohi

Ans. B. Hunkar

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati is recognized as one of the principle and significant leaders of Peasantry movement in Bihar in 1929, he established the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha. He along with other ran the Hindi literary weekly Hunkar from Patna.

Q204. Who established a branch of Anushilan Samiti at Patna? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Rewati Nag
- B. Yadunath Sarkar
- C. Sachindra Nath Sanyal
- D. Mazharul Haque

Ans. C. Sachindra Nath Sanyal

Sachindra Nath Sanyal was an Indian revolutionary. He was the founder of Hindustan Republican Association. He had founded a Branch of the Anushilan Samiti in Patna in 1913. He was sentenced to life for his involvement in the Kakori Train Action & was imprisoned at Cellular Jail where he wrote his book titled Bandi Jeevan in 1922. He & Gandhi ji engaged in a famous debate published in Young India between 1920 & 1924.

Q205. The first Indian Ministry in Bihar in 1937 came into existence under whose leadership? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Shri Krishna Singh
- B. Md. Yunus
- C. G.S. Lal
- D. Wahab Ali

Ans. B. Md. Yunus

First Congress Cabinet in Bihar

- ❖ Government of India Act, 1935 came with constitutional remedies and provincial autonomy in the state as well as dual administration in centre that resulted many constructive work. For example- Elections was held in 152 election zones. Congress fights election with 107 members from which 98 were winners.
- ❖ Congress got massive majority in the legislative council in which 8 candidates were the winners but Sri Krishna Singh refuses to form government. Hence, Mohammad Yunus who was the leader of independent candidates formed the government. Thus, Mohammad Yunus was the first Prime Minister of Bihar.
- ❖ On 20th July, Congress Cabinet was formed by Sri Krishna Singh. Sri Ramdayalu Singh and Prof. Abdul Bari was the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Legislative Council respectively.
- ❖ Newly elected minister did tremendous jobs like removal of ban on press, magazines, release of political prisoners, removal on the problems of Kashtkari Bandobast and raising status of Harijans. Resignation of Shri Krishna Singh when British announced that India is also participating in the Second World War and Congress started resentment of the decision.

Q206. Who organized Kisan Sabha at Munger in 1922-23? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
- B. Shri Krishna Singh
- C. Mohammed Jubair
- D. K.N. Singh
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above



Kisan Sabha was organized in 1922-23 by Mohammad Zubair and Sri Krishna Singh in Munger. Swami Sahanjand Saraswati established Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha in 1929.

Q207. The Barh Super Thermal Power station is located in which state? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Bihar
- B. Karnataka
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Punjab

Ans. A. Bihar

Barh Super Thermal Power Project (STPP):

- ❖ STPP is a **3.3GW supercritical coal-fired power station** being developed by India's state-owned **National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)** in Barh, Bihar.
- ❖ The power plant will house a **total of five coal-fired power generating units of 660MW capacity each**.
- ❖ The mega power project is being developed in **two stages, with stage one comprising three units** for a total installed capacity of **1,980MW** and **stage two involving two units for a total capacity of 1,320MW**.
- ❖ The **plant utilizes supercritical pressure technology** to obtain improved thermal efficiency while **reducing greenhouse gas emissions**.
- ❖ **Source of water:** Barh town is located closer to the **River Ganga** which is the source of water for the coal-fired thermal power facility.
- ❖ **Source of Coal:**
 - The **coal required for stage one** operation of the project will be procured **from the Central Coal Fields**, a subsidiary of India's state-owned Coal India Limited (CIL).
 - **Coal for the stage two** operations comes from the **NTPC Chhatti-Bariatu coal mine** located in **Jharkhand**.

Q208. Which one of the following rivers joins the Ganga at Fatuha? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Son
- B. Punpun
- C. Sakri
- D. Balan

Ans. B. Punpun

- ❖ It originates from Hazaribagh Plateau and joins the River Ganga Fatuha.
- ❖ Main tributaries: **Dordha, Butane, Madar and Morhar**.
- ❖ It originates in Palamu district of Jharkhand and flows through Chatra, Aurangabad, Gaya and Patna districts of the Indian states of Jharkhand and Bihar.
- ❖ River is mentioned in the **Vayu and the Padma Puranas** in connection with **Gaya Mahatmya** as the **punah-punah** of which Pun-Pun is the conversational form.

Q209. Which soil is predominantly found in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Champaran? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Black Soil
- B. Newer Alluvium
- C. Older Alluvium
- D. Red Soil

Ans. B. Newer Alluvium

Types of Soil	Area	Properties of the soil
Balthar	Kaimur	Sandy, calcareous, yellow
Tal	Patna and Munger	Heavy soil
Terai	Champaran and Kishanganj	Sandy, calcareous, brown and light yellow
Bhangar	Patna, Gaya and Rohtas	Acidic and rich in lime
Khadar	Muzaffarpur, Purnia, Saharsa, Darbhanga and Bhagalpur	Drank brown and fertile
Bal Sundari	Saharsa, East and West Champaran	Lime and alkaline

Q210. Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha was formed in (63rd BPSC)

- A. 1929
- B. 1930
- C. 1931
- D. 1932

Ans. A. 1929

Sahajanand Saraswati established the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha in 1929. The motive was to mobilise peasant grievances against the zamindari attacks on their occupancy rights and thus sparking the farmer's movement in India. Mohammad Zubair and Shree Krishna Singh had organised a Kisan Sabha in Munger in 1922.

Q1. By which Act, Bihar became a separate Province? (63rd BPSC)

- A. The Government of India Act, 1935
- B. The Government of India Act of 1919
- C. The Indian Council Act of 1909
- D. The India Independence Act of 1947

Ans. A. The Government of India Act, 1935

On 1st April 1936, Bihar and Orissa became separate provinces by the Government of India Act, 1935. Earlier, Bihar, Orissa and Bengal were single provinces. On 1st April 1936, Sir James David Sifton appointed the first governor of Bihar whereas Muhammad Yunus was declared the first Prime Minister of state.

Q211. When was Patna Lawn renamed as "Gandhi Maidan"? (63rd BPSC)

- A. During Quit India Movement
- B. During Anti-Simon Commission Rally

- C. During Champaran Satyagraha
D. On the eve of Independence

Ans. D. On the eve of Independence

Patna Lawn was renamed Gandhi Maidan in 1948 after his assassination as a tribute. The statue of Mahatma Gandhi in Gandhi Maidan is tallest bronze statue in the world. However BPSC had considered option (d) as correct to this question

Q212. Bihar Socialist Party was born in 1934 with its Secretary (63rd BPSC)

- A. Acharya Narendra Dev
B. Jayaprakash Narayan
C. Rambriksh Benipuri
D. Karpooori Thakur

Ans. B. Jayaprakash Narayan

Q213. Who left Patna College with just 20 days remaining for his examination during the Non-Cooperation Movement? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Rajendra Prasad
B. Braj Kishore
C. Jai Prakash Narayana
D. Sri Krishna Sinha

Ans. C. Jai Prakash Narayana

Jai Prakash Narayan had left the Patna college with just 20 days remaining for his examination during the Non Cooperation Movement

Q214. A leader of Bihar who left his lucrative practice during Non-Cooperation Movement was: (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Jai Prakash Narayan
B. Rajendra Prasad
C. Sahajanand Saraswati
D. Raj Kumar Shukla

Ans. B. Rajendra Prasad

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the leader of Bihar who left his lucrative practice during Non - Cooperation Movement

Q215. Who was the last King of Karnata dynasty? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Harisimha
B. Ramsimha
C. Matisimha
D. Shyamsimha

Ans. A. Harisimha

Karnata dynasty was founded by Nanyadeva. Harisimhadeva was the last ruler of this dynasty. He ruled from 1304 to 1325

Q216. The author of 'Rajniti Ratnakara' is (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Chandesvara
B. Vidyapati
C. Jyotiresvara
D. Haribrahmadeva

Ans. A. Chandesvara

'Rajniti Ratnakara' was published by Bihar and Orissa research society in 1924. The author of this book is Chandesvara Thakur.

Q217. The author of 'Udwant Prakash' is (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Mauli Kavi
B. Bodhraj
C. Paramala
D. Vidyapati

Ans. A. Mauli Kavi

Udwant Prakash is written by Mauli Kavi in 1747. This book has the history of Ujjainiya Rajput of Jagdishpur, Bihar.

Q218. Nalanda Vihar was destroyed by : (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Bakhtiyar Khalji
B. Qutubuddin Aibak
C. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
D. Alauddin Khalji

Ans. A. Bakhtiyar Khalji

Bakhtiyar Khalji had destroyed Vikramshila and the Nalanda University of Bihar. Nalanda University was completely destroyed and it had millions of books that were burned

Q219. Who was the first Muslim conqueror of Bihar? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Malik Ibrahim
B. Iltutmish
C. Bakhtiyar Khalji
D. Ali Mardan Khalji

Ans. C. Bakhtiyar Khalji

Bakhtiyar Khalji was the first Muslim conqueror of Bihar. He was a Turk Afghan military general who was the leader of the Muslim conquests of Bihar and Bengal region and later on established himself as the ruler of this region.

Q220. Which of the landforms occupy the North-Western parts of Bihar State? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Someshwar Hilly Range
B. Kaimur Plateau
C. Nawada Hilly Region
D. Rajgir Hilly Region

Ans. A. Someshwar Hilly Range

Shiwalik Range

Shiwalik range of the Himalayas is located in the north-western part of West Champaran district over an area which is 32km long and 6 to 8km wide. Based on the local variations it is further divided into 3 parts.

- ❖ **Ramnagar Dun:** The southern side of Someshwar hill is a broken hilly region known as Ramnagar Dun. Its highest peak is near Santpur which is 240m high.
- ❖ **Someshwar range:** The range extends from the mouth of Triveni canal upto Bhikna Thori Pass. It forms a boundary between India and Nepal. The highest point is the Someshwar Fort which is 874m in height and is the highest place in Bihar. Some important passes are Someshwar Pass (formed by Turipani river), Bhikna Thori Pass (formed by Kudi river) and Marwat

Pass (formed by Harha river). These passes form a link between India and Nepal

- ❖ **Harha Valley:** It is also known as Dun valley. It lies in between Ramnagar Dun and Someshwar range. It is 24km long and is about 150m in height.

Q221. Which of the following National Highways connect Chhapra and Gopalganj? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. National Highway No. 77
- B. National Highway No. 84
- C. National Highway No. 85
- D. National Highway No. 80

Ans. C. National Highway No. 85

National Highway no. 85 old numbering is about 95 km long highway that connects Chhapra and Gopalganj districts of Bihar.

Q222. Which of the following districts record highest growth of population during 2001-11? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Kishanganj
- B. Araria
- C. Madhepura
- D. Khagdia

Ans. C. Madhepura

Among the above given options, Madhepura district of Bihar record highest growth of population during 2001 - 11 **Madhepura**

About district	Madhepura came into existence on May 9 1981, on being separated from Saharsa district. It is situated on the plains of Kosi river.
History	As Madhepura stood in the centre of Kosi ravine, it was called Madhyapura, which subsequently changed into Madhipura and later into Madhepura. It was a part of Mauryan, Shunga, Kanva and Kushan dynasties. During Mughal period it renamed under Tirhut. A mosque of the time of Akbar is still present in Sarsandi village under Uda-Kishanganj.
Demographic Profile	Population = 2562012 Population density = 1260 per sq.km Sex ratio = 1021 per 1000 males Literacy rate = 65.5%

Q223. Which district in Bihar is poorest according to per capita income criteria? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Begusarai
- B. Madhepura
- C. Supaul
- D. Sheohar

Ans. C. Sheohar

Sheohar district in Bihar is poorest according to per capita income criteria

Q224. "JEEVIKA" is an initiative of Bihar Govt. for : (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Employment Generation
- B. Financial Inclusion
- C. Poverty Attenuation
- D. Public Distribution

Ans. C. Poverty Attenuation

The Government of Bihar (GoB), through the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), an autonomous body under the Department of Rural Development, is spearheading the World Bank aided Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP), locally known as JEEViKA with the objective of social & economic empowerment of the rural poor.

Q225. Who was the founder of Karnata Dynasty? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Nanyadev
- B. Narshimadev
- C. Vijaydev
- D. Haridev

Ans. A. Nanyadev

The independent "Karnata dynasty" in Mithila was founded by "Nanyadeva" in 1097 AD. Simraon, in Champaran was the capital of Karnatas of Mithila.

Q226. Who Sikh Guru was born at Patna? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Guru Nanak
- B. Guru Tegh Bahadur
- C. Guru Hargovind
- D. Guru Gobind Singh

Ans. D. Guru Gobind Singh

SIKHISM IN BIHAR

- ❖ Guru Nanak Dev had visited Gaya, Rajgir, Patna, Munger, Bhagalpur, Kahalgaon and propagated Sikhism and made some followers in these regions
- ❖ Shri Guru Govind Singh, the tenth and the last of the Sikh Gurus, was born at Patna in 1666.
- ❖ Guru Teg Bahadur, on his way to Assam, on a peace mission, had left his wife at Patna where she gave birth to a son. The house where Guru Govind Singh was born is a place of pilgrimage for Sikhs from all over India.
- ❖ At present a Gurudwara stands at the place of Guru Govind Singh in Patna. The place is known as Patna Sahib. The Gurudwara is known as "Takht Shri Harmandir Jee". It is the second most religious place of Sikhs after the Golden Temple, Amritsar.

Q227. Who was the founder of Nalanda University? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Chandragupta Vikramaditya
- B. Kumargupta
- C. Dharmapal
- D. Pushyagupta

Ans. B. Kumargupta

The Ancient University of Nalanda had been founded by the Gupta Dynasty in the 4th century who ruled over parts of present-day India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Bangladesh. It was

founded during the reign of Kumargupta. Also, his successor Samudragupta was known as 'the Napoleon of India'. Thus, this is the correct answer.

Q228. Which of the following statements is correct? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. In 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the English with men and money
- B. In 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the English with men but not with money
- C. In 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the English with money but not with men
- D. In 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon and Hatwa and their fellow landlords opposed the English

Ans. A. In 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the English with men and money

The correct statement is "In 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the English with men and money".

Q229. Who highlighted the plight of the peasants of Champaran by writing under pseudonyms like "Dukhi", "Dukhi Atma" and "Dukhi Hridaya"? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Peer Muhammad Moonis
- B. Rajendra Prasad
- C. Sahajananda Saraswati
- D. SN Sinha

Ans. A. Peer Muhammad Moonis

Peer Muhammad Moonis highlighted the plight of the peasants of Champaran by writing under pseudonyms like "Dukhi", "Dukhi Atma" and "Dukhi Hridaya".

Q230. In which area was Rahul Sankrityayan active in the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Chhapra
- B. Delhi
- C. Lucknow
- D. Patna

Ans. A. Chhapra

Rahul Sankrityayan was active in "Chhapra" during the "Non-Cooperation Movement" of 1920. His original name was "Kedar Nath Pandey". He was both a polymath as well as a polyglot.

Q231. Who among the following was/were peasant leaders from Bihar?

1. Swami Vidyanand
2. Swami Sahajanand
3. Sardar Vallabhai Patel

Choose the correct option from the following (56-59th BPSC)

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 3

- C. 1 and 3
- D. Only 2

Ans. A. 1 and 2

Swami Vidyanand and Swami Sahajanand were the peasant leaders from Bihar.

Q232. What is the unique festival of Bihar? (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Deepawali
- B. Bihu
- C. Vinayak Chaturthi
- D. Chhath Pooja

Ans. D. Chhath Puja

- ❖ It is an important Hindu festival celebrated in states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, and West Bengal.
- ❖ This festival is dedicated to God Surya and his sister Shashti Devi, often referred to as Chhathi Maiya, and it involves religious rituals.
- ❖ The most unique feature of this Chhath Puja is that there is no Murti Puja or Idol Worshipping, unlike most of the festivals of the Hindu religion.
- ❖ The festival is celebrated between the months of October and November.
- ❖ The Chhath festival begins as the Diwali festival ends.
- ❖ It is celebrated for four consecutive days and celebrated with great reverence and dedication.
 - The first day of the Chhath Puja includes taking a dip in the holy river/any water body. People also take the Ganges water to their homes to perform special offerings and rituals. Houses are thoroughly cleaned on this day.
 - The second day of Chhath, also known as Kharna, involves devotees observing a day-long fast, which is broken in the late evening after performing the worship of Mother Earth. The offerings to God include rice pudding (kheer) and fruits, which is distributed among family members and friends.
 - The third day of Chhath goes into the preparation of the prasad (offerings) for the evening offerings, also known as Sanjhiya Arghya. In the evening, large numbers of devotees gather on the banks of rivers and make offerings (Arghya) to the setting sun. The night of the third day witnesses a colorful event known as Kosi. A canopy is made from sugarcane sticks, and lighted earthen lamps are placed inside the canopy along with baskets filled with prasad.
 - On the fourth and final day of Chhath, family members and friends go to the banks of rivers before sunrise and make offerings (Arghya) to the rising sun. After this ritual, devotees break their fast and distribute Prasad to neighbors and relatives.

Q233. The East Central Railway Zone headquarters is located at (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Patna
- B. Hajipur
- C. Gaya

D. Muzaffarpur

Ans. B. Hajipur

The headquarter of East Central Railway Zone is located at "Hajipur" in Bihar.

About Hajipur: It was founded by Haji Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah. It is the administrative headquarter and the largest city of the Vaishali district of Bihar. It lies on the north bank of river Ganga. It is known for cultivating "Bananas". Mahatma Gandhi Setu over Ganga connects Hajipur to the capital city Patna

Q234. North Bihar is famous for (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Agricultural Prosperity
- B. Heavy Industries
- C. Flood
- D. Famine

Ans. C. Flood

North Bihar has a long history of flooding. So, out of all four options, flood is the most suitable option

Q235. With whose efforts was Second Bihar Provincial Congress session held? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. G.K Gokhale
- B. Shri Deep Narayana Singh
- C. Shri Krishna Singh
- D. Surendranath Banerjee.

Ans. B. Shri Deep Narayana Singh

Bihar Provincial Congress Committee was formed in 1908 under the presidentship of Nawab Sarfaraz Husain Khan Bahadur with its headquarter at Patna.

The first session of Bihar Provincial Conference was held at Patna in 1908 with Sir Ali Imam as its President.

The second Bihar Provincial Congress session was held with the efforts of Shri Deep Narayan Singh.

Q236. The Third Buddhist Council was convened at (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Takshashila
- B. Sarnath
- C. Bodh Gaya
- D. Pataliputra

Ans. D. Pataliputra

Third Council

- ❖ The Magadha Empire's third Buddhist council was held at **Pataliputra**.
- ❖ It took place in **250 BC**, under Ashoka's patronage, and was presided over by **Moggaliputta Tissa**.
- ❖ Its goal was to bring together the various Buddhist schools and purify the Buddhist movement, notably from opportunistic factions drawn by royal support.
- ❖ **Moggaliputta Tissa** recounted the solutions to doctrinal issues and disagreements formed at the Third Council in the **Kathavatthu**, one of the **Abhidhamma Pitaka's** books.
- ❖ **Sthaviravada** Institution was established as an orthodox school, with the belief that the past, present,

and future are all present at the same time. They could have had a formative influence on Mahayana.

- ❖ The Abhidhamma Pitaka is a codification of Buddhist philosophy published in Pali.
- ❖ As a result of this Buddhist council, Ashoka sent Buddhist missionaries to various locations such as Gandhara, Kashmir, and Sri Lanka, among others, to impart the Buddha's teachings and teachings.
- ❖ However, the missions were only successful in **Gandhara, Kashmir, and Sri Lanka**

Q237. Raj Kumar Shukla was resident of the village (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Murli Bharhawa
- B. Murli Bheet
- C. Murli Dheer
- D. Murli Kher

Ans. A. Murli Bharhawa

Raj Kumar Shukla was resident of Murli Bharahwa village in Champaran.

Q238. The 16th session of Bihar Student's Conference at Hazaribagh took place in ? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. 1921
- B. 1922
- C. 1923
- D. 1924

Ans. A. 1921

The 16th session of Bihar Student's conference at Hazaribagh took place in 1921.

The first session of Bihar Student's Conference took place in 1906 at Patna College.

Dr Rajendra Prasad played an instrumental role in establishing Bihar Student Conference to prepare youths for freedom struggle.

Q239. The editor of "Bihari", a leading newspaper of Bihar was (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Babu G Prasad
- B. Babu Ram Prasad
- C. Babu Gopal Prasad
- D. Babu Maheshwar Prasad

Ans. D. Babu Maheshwar Prasad

Babu Maheshwar Prasad was the editor of "Bihari", which was a leading newspaper of Bihar in British India. In July, 1906, Mahesh Narain changed the name of his paper from "Bihar Times" to "Bihari".

Q240. Lord Sinha had resigned in 1921 from the post of Governor of (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Bihar-Orissa
- B. Bengal
- C. Punjab
- D. Madras

Ans. A. Bihar-Orissa

Lord Sinha [Satyendra Prasanna Sinha] resigned from the post of Governor of Bihar-Orissa in 1921.



Q241. Prabawati Devi was the freedom fighter of which region? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Champaran
- B. Patna
- C. Bhagalpur
- D. Shahabad

Ans. B. Patna

Prabhavati Devi was the freedom fighter from Patna region. She was an Indian Independence activist and wife of "Jayprakash Narayan".

Q242. Which of the following is correct about "Permanent Settlement" introduced in Bihar? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. The Zamindars were deprived of the ownership of the land.
- B. The right of ownership of land was made hereditary and transferable for the Zamindars
- C. Land revenue was constitutionalized.
- D. Abolition of Zamindari

Ans. B. The right of ownership of land was made hereditary and transferable for the Zamindars Permanent Settlement

It was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793. Under this, the land revenue was collected from the farmers by the intermediaries called Zamindars. Government's share was 10/11th of total revenue collected and 1/11th was kept by zamindars. It was prevalent in West Bengal, Bihar, UP, Andhra Pradesh etc.

Q243. By whom the first republic of the world was established in Vaishali? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Maurya
- B. Nanda
- C. Gupta
- D. Lichchavi

Ans. D. Lichchavi

Lichchavi established the "first republic" of the world in Vaishali.

Q244. When did Baldev Sahai resigned from the post of Advocate General ? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. 1942
- B. 1943
- C. 1943
- D. 1911

Ans. A. 1942

Baldev Sahai resigned from the post of "Advocate General" in 1942.

Q245. Akbar merged Bihar and Bengal in his empire, in (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. 1590 AD
- B. 1575 AD
- C. 1576 AD

D. 1572 AD

Ans. C. 1576 AD

Q246. Iltutmish appointed his first subedar in Bihar to (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Aivaj
- B. Nasiruddin Mahmud
- C. Alimardan
- D. Malik-Jani

Ans. D. Malik-Jani

Q247. Which dynasty ruled over Magadh after Nanda dynasty? (47th BPSC)

- A. Maurya
- B. Shunga
- C. Gupta
- D. Kushana

Ans. A. Maurya

Dhanananda was last king of Nanda dynasty. He is believed to be an arrogant and oppressive ruler who imposed heavy taxes on common man. His greed and exploitation made him quite unpopular among the masses & ultimately Chandragupta Maurya under the able guidance of Kautilya, took the advantage of this public resentment and uprooted the Nanda rule and setup the Mauryan empire.

Q248. Rivers belonging to which one of the following groups form the boundary between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh? (47th BPSC)

- A. Kamla, Sone and Bagmati
- B. Budi Gandak, Kosi and Ganga
- C. Karmanasha, Gandak and Ghaghra
- D. North Koel, Ajay and Punpun

Ans. C. Karmanasha, Gandak and Ghaghra

Karmanasha, Gandak and Ghaghra rivers forms the boundary between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The river Karmanasha originates from the Kaimur range (Sarodgarh) in Mirzapur. It makes boundary of Bihar & U.P. It joins Ganga near Chausa in Bihar. Gandak river originates from Himalaya in Nepal & Joins the Ganga at Sonpur, east of Patna. The river Ghaghara originates from the Mapcha chung Glacier Situated in the plateau of Tibet. It joins Ganga near Chapra.

Q249. Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang studied at the University of (46th BPSC)

- A. Taxila
- B. Vikramshila
- C. Magadh
- D. Nalanda

Ans. D. Nalanda

Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang studied at the University of Nalanda. Nalanda University was the first ever university of India which was founded in the 5th century but got abandoned in 13th century. The Vikramshila University was established at Bhagalpur in Bihar. It was founded by the king Dharmapala.

Q250. Which is the painting school of Bihar? (46th BPSC)

- A. Madhubani
- B. Srirangam
- C. Pichhawai
- D. Mughal

Ans. A. Madhubani

Madhubani is the famous painting school of Bihar. These paintings were usually created by women on walls and floors of homes during festival, ceremonies or special occasions. Having originated in the Mithila region in Bihar, this form of painting, also known as Mithila art. It has been practicing in areas around Bihar and Nepal.

Q251. Which one of the following was not a dominant caste in Bihar during the pre-independent period? (46th BPSC)

- A. Bhumihar
- B. Rajputas
- C. Kayasthas
- D. Kurmi

Ans. D. Kurmi

Bhumihar, Rajputas and Kayasthas were dominated caste in Bihar before independence but Kurmi caste was not a dominant casts in Bihar during the pre-independence period.

Q252. Agrarian classes in Bihar during British rule were placed in which one of the following categories (46th BPSC)

- A. Five-fold division
- B. Four-fold division
- C. Three-fold division
- D. No division

Ans. A. Five-fold division

Q253. In Bihar, the rivers belonging to which one of the following groups join the Ganga or its tributaries flowing from the North? (46th BPSC)

- A. Ghaghara, Kosi, Punpun
- B. Kosi, Mahananda, Karmnasha
- C. Gandak, Kamla, Baghmati
- D. Sone, Kosi, North Koel

Ans. C. Kosi, Mahananda, Karmnasha

The Ghaghara (Saryu), Gandak, Budhi Gandak, Baghmati, Kamala and Mahananda, Kosi rivers join the Ganges from north which also flows through Bihar

Q254. In Bihar, Bangar soil occurs in (46th BPSC)

- A. Gaya-Bodh Gaya-East Champaran-Bhagalpur area
- B. Purnea-Saharasa Darbhanga- Muzaffarpur area
- C. Gaya-Nalanda-Both Gaya-Sasaram area
- D. East Champaran-Nalanda-Gaya-Sasaram area

Ans. B. Purnea-Saharasa Darbhanga- Muzaffarpur area

The extension of Bangar soil in Bihar is found to the north-western region of Purnea, Saharasha. Darbhanga,

Muzaffarpur and Champaran district. This soil is older alluvium, and is a major categories of Soil in Gangetic plain

Q255. When was Jharkhand separated from Bihar? (46th BPSC)

- A. 15th November, 2000
- B. 25th August, 1999
- C. 2nd August, 1998
- D. 5th July, 1997

Ans. A. 15th November, 2000

Jharkhand was carved out from the southern part of Bihar on 15th November, 2000 by a law named "Bihar Reorganization Act, 2000". This law was passed by the parliament of India in 2000. It was introduced by the NDA government under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The whole state is almost plateau region as borders its boundary with Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh



क्या मिलेगा?

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- (c) नियमित Practice के लिए Test Series
- (d) अनुभवी शिक्षकों का पूरा मार्गदर्शन
- (e) Current Affairs Magazine (मासिक करेंट अफेयर्स मैगज़ीन)
- (f) Bihar Special (बिहार की विशेष जानकारी - इतिहास, भूगोल, अर्थव्यवस्था, कला एवं संस्कृति, योजनाएं आदि)



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