

Highly Recommended

For 2024 Exam

 **OSWAAL BOOKS®**  
LEARNING MADE SIMPLE

**BPSC**  
**PRELIMS**

**20**

Previous Years'  
**SOLVED  
PAPERS**

YEAR-WISE (1995 - 2023)

**GENERAL STUDIES**

ENGLISH MEDIUM

Get the #OswaalEdge

**1**

**100%  
Updated**

with the Fully Solved  
2023 papers  
(Feb. & Sep.)

**2**

**Extensive  
Practice**

with 3000+ MCQs  
of 20 Solved Papers

**3**

**Valuable  
Exam Insights**

with Special coverage on  
Bihar Special GS Section

**4**

**Concept  
Clarity**

with Detailed  
Explanations

**5**

**100% Exam  
Readiness**

with answer keys Mapped  
with BPSC official  
answer keys



1<sup>st</sup> EDITION

YEAR 2023-2024



ISBN

"9789357288965"



SYLLABUS  
COVERED

# BPSC

(BIHAR PUBLIC SERVICE  
COMMISSION)



**COPYRIGHT  
RESERVED  
BY THE PUBLISHERS**

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without written permission from the publishers. The author and publisher will gladly receive information enabling them to rectify any error or omission in subsequent editions.



PUBLISHED BY



OSWAAL BOOKS &  
LEARNING PVT. LTD.



1/11, Sahitya Kunj, M.G. Road,  
Agra - 282002, (UP) India



1010, Cambourne Business Centre  
Cambridge, Cambridgeshire  
CB 236DP, United kingdom



0562-2857671



contact@oswaalbooks.com



www.OswaalBooks.com

## DISCLAIMER

This book is published by Oswaal Books and Learning Pvt Ltd ("Publisher") and is intended solely for educational use, to enable students to practice for examinations/tests and reference. The contents of this book primarily comprise a collection of questions that have been sourced from previous examination papers. Any practice questions and/or notes included by the Publisher are formulated by placing reliance on previous question papers and are in keeping with the format/pattern/guidelines applicable to such papers.

The Publisher expressly disclaims any liability for the use of, or references to, any terms or terminology in the book, which may not be considered appropriate or may be considered offensive, in light of societal changes. Further, the contents of this book, including references to any persons, corporations, brands, political parties, incidents, historical events and/or terminology within the book, if any, are not intended to be offensive, and/or to hurt, insult or defame any person (whether living or dead), entity, gender, caste, religion, race, etc. and any interpretation to this effect is unintended and purely incidental. While we try to keep our publications as updated and accurate as possible, human error may creep in. We expressly disclaim liability for errors and/or omissions in the content, if any, and further disclaim any liability for any loss or damages in connection with the use of the book and reference to its contents".

Printed at Maqsood Printers, Agra

# Contents

● Syllabus	4 - 4
● Preface	5 - 5
● Bihar Special	9 - 48
<hr/>	
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, September, 2023	1 - 21
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, February, 2023	22 - 39
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, September, 2022	40 - 58
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, May, 2022	59 - 76
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, December, 2020	77 - 100
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, October, 2019	101 - 124
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, December, 2018	125 - 145
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, July, 2018	146 - 164
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, February, 2017	165 - 181
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, March, 2015	182 - 199
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, 2011	200 - 215
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, 2008	216 - 237
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, 2005	238 - 257
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, 2004	258 - 275
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, 2002	276 - 291
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, 2001	292 - 309
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, 1999	310 - 329
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, 1998	330 - 344
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, 1996	345 - 360
➤ BPSC Prelims, Civil Service Exam, 1995	361 - 376



# Syllabus

## **Bihar Public Service Commission (BPCS Preliminary Test) Compulsory Subject (General Studies)**

**The paper on General Studies will include questions covering the following fields of knowledge:-**

- Current events of national and international importance. History of India and salient features of the history of Bihar.
- General Geography and geographical division of Bihar and its major river systems.
- Indian Polity and Economy and major changes in the economy of Bihar in the post independence period.
- Indian National Movement and the part played by Bihar in it and also Questions on General Mental Ability.
- Questions on General Science will cover general appreciation and understanding of science, including matters of everyday observation and experience, as may be expected of a well educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific discipline.
- In History, emphasis will be on broad general understanding of the subject in its social, economic and political aspects. The candidates are expected to be familiar with the broad aspects of the history of Bihar.
- In Geography, emphasis will be on geography of India and Bihar. Questions on the Geography of India and Bihar will relate to physical, social and economic Geography of the country including the main features of Indian agricultural and natural resources.
- Questions of Indian Polity and Economy will test knowledge on the country's political system, panchayati raj, community development and planning in India and Bihar.
- Question on the Indian National Movement will relate to the nature and character of the nineteenth century resurgence, growth of nationalism and attainment of Independence and candidates will be expected to answer questions on the role of Bihar in the freedom movement of India.

# Preface

"Success is not final, failure is not fatal: It is the courage to continue that count."

–Winston S. Churchill

"The Bihar Public Service Commission (BPSC) serves as the platform for conducting competitive examinations within the Bihar State Administration, facilitating the recruitment of individuals for various administrative positions. Operating at the state level, this examination provides eligible candidates with the opportunity to apply for diverse roles in the administrative services sector."

It is not just an examination; it's a path to a fulfilling career dedicated to public service. The significance of this journey cannot be overstated, and your preparation is the compass that will guide you toward success.

In your pursuit of excellence, the Oswaal BPSC (Prelims) 20 Year-wise Solved Papers is your trusted companion.

**Let's explore how it can simplify your preparation:**

**1) Time-Tested Excellence:**

This book is 100% updated with the 2023 paper, ensuring you have the most recent insights at your fingertips.

**2) Extensive Practice, Unmatched Confidence:**

With over 3000+ MCQs from 20 solved papers, you gain unparalleled practice and the confidence needed to ace the exam.

**3) Navigating the Unique:**

Bihar's unique General Studies section is given special coverage, providing valuable exam insights to help you excel.

**4) Illuminating Concepts:**

Detailed explanations ensure your conceptual clarity, making even the most complex topics easily understandable.

**5) Exam-Ready at Every Step:**

Answer keys mapped with BPSC (Prelims) official answer keys ensure you are 100% ready for the real test.

As you embark on this transformative journey with the 'Oswaal BPSC (Prelims) 20 Year-wise Solved Papers,' remember that every question you answer is a step closer to your dreams.

Best of luck, and may your journey be as remarkable as your destination!

Regards,

**Team Oswaal Books**

# Order Form

## **JEE (MAIN) 15 Mock Test Papers (For 2024 Exam)**

JEE (MAIN) 15 Mock Test Papers (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry)

## **JEE (MAIN) Year-wise 22 Solved Papers(All Shifts) (For 2023 Exam)**

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry

## **JEE (MAIN) Chapter-wise & Topic-wise Solved papers (2019-2023) Question Bank (For 2024 Exam)**

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry

## **JEE (MAIN) 24 Online Previous Years' Solved Papers (All Shifts) 2023 (For 2024 Exam)**

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry

## **JEE(Main) RMT Cards**

Physics Part - I, Physics Part - II, Chemistry Part - I Chemistry Part - II, Mathematics Part - I, Mathematics Part - II

## **JEE Advanced (For 2024 Exam) 22 Year-wise Solved Papers (2002-2023)**

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry

## **JEE Advanced 10 Mock Test Papers Paper 1 & Paper 2 (For 2024 Exam)**

JEE Advanced 10 Mock Test Papers (Paper-1 & 2)

## **GATE 14 Year-wise (For 2024 Exam) Solved Papers (2010 to 2023)**

GATE 14 Yearwise Solved Paper (General Aptitude), GATE 14 Yearwise Solved Paper (Engineering Mathematics)

## **GATE 14 Years' (For 2024 Exam) Chapterwise & Topicwise Solved Papers (2010 to 2023)**

GATE 14 Years' Chapterwise & Topicwise Solved Papers (General Aptitude), GATE 14 Years' Chapterwise & Topicwise Solved Papers (Engineering Mathematics)

## **NEET (UG) 36 Years' Solved Papers (For 2024 Exam) Chapterwise & Topicwise 1988-2023**

Biology, Physics, Chemistry

## **NEET (UG) 18 Year-wise Solved Papers (2006 to 2023)**

Biology, Physics, Chemistry

## **NEET (UG) 15 Mock Test Papers (For 2024 Exam)**

Physics, Chemistry, Biology

## **NEET (UG) RMT Cards**

Physics Part-1, Physics Part-2, Chemistry Part-1, Chemistry Part-2, Biology Part-1, Biology Part-2

## **Handbook Class 11 & 12, Entrance Exams (Engineering & Medical)**

Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics & Biology

## **Vedic Maths**

Vedic Maths (Ashima Sekhri)

## **CUET (UG) Mock Test Papers (For 2024 Exam)**

English, Accountancy, Biology, Business Studies, Chemistry, Mathematics/Applied Mathematics, Entrepreneurship, Computer Science/Informatics Practices, Sociology, Economics, Geography, History, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Physical Education, General Test

## **CDS Chapter-Wise & Topic-Wise Solved Papers (2014-2023)**

Elementary Mathematics, English, General Knowledge

## **NDA-NA Chapter-Wise & Topic-Wise Solved Papers (2014-2023)**

Mathematics, General Ability Test: English, General Ability Test: General Studies

## **CUET (UG) General Test Question Bank (For 2024 Exam)**

Quantitative Aptitude, Logical Reasoning, General Awareness

## **National Talent Search Exam (NTSE) Year-wise Solved Papers (2011 -2021)**

NTSE 10 Yearwise Solved Papers 2011-2021

## **NRA Question Bank 10th Pass**

Quantitative Aptitude, Logical Reasoning, General Awareness, General English

## **NRA Question Bank 12th Pass**

Quantitative Aptitude, Logical Reasoning, General Awareness, General English

## **NRA Question Bank Graduation Pass**

Quantitative Aptitude, Logical Reasoning, General Awareness, General English

## **Objective General English**

Objective General English

## **Objective Quantitative Aptitude**

Objective Quantitative Aptitude

## **CAT**

CAT 15 Mock Test Papers, CAT 25 Years' Chapterwise & Topicwise Solved Papers (1990-2008) & (2017-2022), CAT 10 Years' Chapterwise & Topicwise Solved Papers (2005-2008) & (2017-2022), CAT 5 Years' Solved Papers Shift-wise (2018-2022)

## **CLAT & AILET 10 Solved Papers (For 2024 Exam)**

CLAT & AILET 10 Year-wise Solved Papers CLAT (2020-2023) & AILET (2018-2023)

## **UGC-NET**

UGC NET Paper-1 Year-Wise-13 Solved Papers (2015-2023) (For 2024 Exam) General Aptitude, UGC NET Paper-1-15 Years' Question Bank Chapterwise & Topicwise Solved Papers (2009-2023) General Aptitude & UGC NET Paper-1 - 15 Mock Test Papers (For 2024 Exam) General Aptitude

## **RRB NTPC 2023 1st Stage Exam**

RRB NTPC 12 Previous Years' Papers 2016 (All Shifts) & 2019 (Two Shifts) +10 Mock Test Papers

## **UPSC CSE Prelims 10 Years' Solved Papers (2014 -2023) English Medium (For 2024 Exam)**

UPSC CSE Prelims General Studies (Paper-1), UPSC CSE Prelims General Studies (Paper-2) (CSAT)

## **UPSC CSE NCERT One for All (For 2024 Exam)**

Polity, Economy, History, Geography, General Science

## **UPSC Power Bank For UPSC CSE & State PSCs Exam (For 2024 Exam)**

Ancient & Medieval History, Art & Culture, Geography, Indian Polity, Indian Economy, Science & Tech., Environment & Ecology, Modern History

## **UPSC CSE Prelims Mock Test Papers (For 2024 Exam)**

15 Mock Test Papers General Studies Paper-1, 15 Mock Test Papers (CSAT) General Studies Paper-2

## **UPSC CSE (Pre) 29 Years' Solved Papers (1995-2023) (For 2024 Exam)**

UPSC 29 Years' Topicwise Solved Question Paper Prelims GS Paper -1 & 2

## **UPPSC Prelims 15 Year-Wise Solved Papers**

UPPSC Prelims 15 Year-Wise Solved Papers GS Paper-1 & Paper-2

## **CDS Year wise 11 Solved Papers (2018-2023)**

Elementary Mathematics, English, General Knowledge

## **NDA-NA Year-wise 12 Solved Papers (2017-2023)**

Mathematics, General Ability Test: English, General Ability Test: General Studies

# Exclusive School Books Suppliers

<b>VIJAYAWADA</b>	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b> Sri Vikas Book Centre, 9848571114, 9440715700,
<b>WEST KAMENG</b>	<b>ASSAM</b> Dutta Book Stall, 8729948473
<b>BANGLORE</b>	<b>KARNATAKA</b> Satish Agencies, 8861630123
<b>RAJKOT</b>	<b>GUJRAT</b> Royal Stationers, 9824207514

<b>PUNE</b>	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b> Madhusheela Books & Stationery, 7875899892
<b>JALNA</b>	Anil Paper Mart, 9422722522, (02482) 230733
<b>CHENNAI</b>	<b>TAMIL NADU</b> Bookmark-IT, 7305151653
<b>HYDERABAD</b>	<b>TELANGANA</b> Sri Balaji Book Depot , 9676996199, (040) 27613300
<b>KOLKATA</b>	<b>WEST BENGAL</b> United Book House, 9831344622

## Our Distributors

<b>VISAKHAPATHAM</b>	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b> JBD Educational, 9246632691, 9246633693, Sri Rajeshwari Book Link, 9848036014
<b>VIJAYAWADA</b>	Akshaya Books Corner, 9666155555
<b>PORTBLAIR</b>	<b>ANDAMAN &amp; NICOBAR ISLAND</b> Krishna Book Centre, 9474205570, Kumar Book Depot, 9932082455, Kumar Book Depot, 9932082455, Sree aditya Book Centre, 8332972720, 7013300914
<b>GUWAHATI</b>	<b>ASSAM</b> Book Emporium, 9675972993, 6000763186, Ashok Publication, 7896141127, Kayaan Enterprises, (0361) 2630443, Orchid Book house, 9864624209, Newco, 9864178188
<b>PATNA</b>	<b>BIHAR</b> Nova Publisher & Distributors, (0612) 2666404, Shri Durga Pustak Mandir, 9334477386, Sharda Pustak Bhandar, 9334259293, Vikas Book Depot, 9504780402, Alka Book Agency, 9835655005, Metro Book(E&C), Ishu Pustak Bhandar, 8294576789, Gyan Ganga Limited, 6203900312, Ishu Pustak Bhandar, ( E & C ), 9334186300/8294576789
<b>MUZAFFARPUR</b>	Pustak Bhandar, 7870834225
<b>AMBIKAPUR</b>	<b>CHATTISGARH</b> Saini Brothers, 9425582561, M.P Department Stores, 9425254264
<b>BOKARO</b>	Bokaro Student Friends Pvt. Ltd, Bokaro, 7277931285
<b>BHILAI</b>	Anil Book Depot, 9425234260
<b>DURG</b>	Bhagwati Bhawani Book Depot, 0788-2327620, 9827473100
<b>KORBA</b>	Kitab Ghar, Korba ( E & C ), 9425226528
<b>RAIPUR</b>	Shri Ramdev Traders, 9981761797, Gupta Pustak Mandir, 7974220323, Anil Publication, 9691618258/7999078802
<b>RAIGARH</b>	Sindhu Book Deopt, 9981935763
<b>DELHI</b>	<b>DELHI</b> Mittal Books, (011) 23288887, 9899037390, Singhania Book & Stationer, 9212028238, AoneBooks, New Delhi, 8800497047, Radhey Book Depot, 9818314141, Batheja Super Store, 9871833924, Lov Dev & Sons, Delhi ( E & C ), 9811182352, Zombozone, 9871274082, LDS Marketing, 9811182352/9999353491
<b>AHMEDABAD</b>	<b>GUJARAT</b> Patel Book, 9898184248, 9824386112, 9825900335, Zaveri Agency, 9979897312, 9979890330, Hardik Book Agency, (ISC) 079-24110043, 9904659829
<b>BHAVNAGAR</b>	Samir Book Stall, Bhavnagar (ISC) 9586305305
<b>DAHOD</b>	Collegian Book Corner, 9925501981
<b>VAPI</b>	Goutam Book Sellers, 9081790813
<b>VALSAD</b>	Mahavir Stationers, 9429474177
<b>NAVSARI</b>	College Store, (ISC) NO CALL 02637-258642, 9825099121
<b>SURAT</b>	Shopping Point, 9824108663
<b>VADODARA</b>	Umakant Book Sellers & Stationer, 9624920709
<b>ROHTAK</b>	<b>HARYANA</b> Manish Traders, 9812556687, Swami Kitab Ghar, 9355611088, Babu Ram Pradeep Kumar, 9813214692
<b>REWARI</b>	Sanjay book depot, 9255447231
<b>BALLABGARH</b>	Kashi Ram Kishan Ial, 9289504004, 8920567245
<b>HISAR</b>	Natraj Book Distributors, 7988917452
<b>BHUNA</b>	Khurana Book Store, 9896572520
<b>JAMMU</b>	Sahitya Sangam, 9419190177
<b>BOKARO</b>	<b>JHARKHAND</b> Bokaro Student Friends, (0654) 2233094, 7360021503, Bharati Bhawan Agencies, 9431740797
<b>RANCHI</b>	Crown Book Distributor & Publishers, (0651) 2213735, 9431173904, Pustak Mandir, 9431115138,
<b>DUMKA</b>	Vidyarathi Pustak Bhandar, 9431310228
<b>HUBLI</b>	<b>KARNATAKA</b> Renuka Book Distributor, (0836) 2244124, Vidyamandir Book Distributors, 9980773976
<b>BANGLORE</b>	Krishna book house, 9739847334, Hema Book Stores, 9986767000,  Sapna Book House Pvt. Ltd., 9980513242, Hema Book World, (Chamrajpet) (ISC) 080-40905110, 9945731121
<b>BELLERI</b>	Chatinya book centre, 9886064731
<b>ERNAKULAM</b>	<b>KERALA</b> Academic Book House, (0484) 2376613, H & C Store, 9864196344, Surya Book House, 9847124217, 9847238314
<b>KOTTAYAM</b>	Book Centre, (0481) 2566992
<b>TRIVANDRUM</b>	Academic Book House, (0471) 2333349, 9447063349, Ponni Book Stall, 9037591721
<b>CALICUT</b>	Aman Book Stall, (0495) 2721282,
<b>CHHINDWARA</b>	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b> Pustak Bhawan, ( E & C ), 8982150100
<b>GWALIOR</b>	Agarwal Book Depot, 9425116210

<b>INDORE</b>	Bhaiya Industries, 9893326853, Sushil Prakashan,(0731) 2503333, 2535892, 9425322330, Bhaiya Store, 9425318103, Arun Prakashan, 9424890785,  Bhaiya Book Centre, 9424081874, Seva Suppliers, 9826451052
<b>JABALPUR</b>	Vinay Pustak Sadan, 8962362667, Anand Books and Stationers, 9425323508
<b>SAGAR</b>	Princi Book Depot, Sagar, 9977277011
<b>KATNI</b>	Shri Mahavir Agency, 9425363412
<b>UJJAIN</b>	Shreenath Book Depot, 9827544045
<b>BHOPAL</b>	Gupta Brother, 9644482444
<b>PUNE</b>	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b> Natraj Book Depot, (020) 24485054, 9890054092, Vikas Book House, 9921331187, Pravin Sales, 9890683475, New Saraswati Granth Bhandar, 9422323859, Akshar Books & Stationery, 7385089789, Vardhaman Educational, 9860574354, Yash Book Centre, 9890156763, Pragati Book Centre, (ISC), 9850039311, Praveen Sales, Pragati Book Centre, Pune ( E & C ), 9850039311
<b>AURANGABAD</b>	Shree Sainath Agencies, 7350294089, Maya Book Centre, (ISC), 9372360150
<b>MUMBAI</b>	Vidyarathi Sales Agencies, 9819776110, New Student Agencies, 7045065799, Shivam Books & Stationery, 8619805332
<b>JALGAON</b>	Sharma Book Depot & Stat. (ISC), 9421393040
<b>LATUR</b>	Yash Book House, 9637936999, Shri Ganesh Pustakalay, 9730172188
<b>KOLHAPUR</b>	Granth the Book World, 9922295522
<b>NAGPUR</b>	Laxmi Pustakalay and Stationers, (0712) 2727354, Vijay Book Depot, 9860122094
<b>NANDED</b>	Renuka Book distributor, 9765406133, Novelty Book Depot, 9657690220, Karamveer Book Depot, 9923966466, Arun Book & Stationers, 9423110953
<b>NASHIK</b>	Abhang Pustakalaya, 9823470756/9175940756
<b>DHULE</b>	Rahul Book Centre, 9970849681, New India Book House, 9623123458
<b>YAVATMAL</b>	Navjeevan Book Stall, 7020525561
<b>VASAI</b>	Shri Ganesh Pustakalaya, 9423131275 Prime Book Centre, Vasai, 9890293662
<b>CUTTACK</b>	<b>ODISHA</b> A. K. Mishra Agencies, 9437025991, 9437081319
<b>BHUBANESHWAR</b>	M/s Pragnya, 8847888616, 9437943777, Padmalaya, 9437026922, Bidyashree, 9937017070, Books Godown, 7894281110
<b>BARIPADA</b>	Trimurti Book World, 9437034735
<b>KEONJHAR</b>	Students corner, 7008435418
<b>AMBALA</b>	<b>PUNJAB</b> Bharat Book Depot, 7988455354
<b>PATIALA</b>	Goel Sons, 9463619978, Adarsh Enterprises, 9814347613
<b>JALANDHAR</b>	Cheap Book Store, 9872223458, 9878258592, City Book Shop, 9417440753, Subhash Book Depot, 9876453625, Paramvir Enterprises, 9878626248
<b>FEROZPUR</b>	Sita Ram book Depot, 9463039199, 7696141911
<b>LUDHIANA</b>	Amit Book, 9815807871, Gupta Brothers, 9888200206, Bhatia Book Centre, 9815277131
<b>CHANDIGARH</b>	Mohindra Book Depot, 9814920226
<b>AJMER</b>	<b>RAJASTHAN</b> Laxmi General Store, Ajmer, 0145- 2428942 9460652197
<b>KOTA</b>	Vardhman Book Depot, 9571365020, 8003221190 Raj Traders, 9309232829
<b>BHILWARA</b>	Nakoda Book Depot, (01482) 243653, 9214983594,
<b>JAIPUR</b>	Alankar Book Depot, 9414707462
<b>UDAIPUR</b>	Ravi Enterprises, 9829060694, Saraswati Book House, (0141) 2610823, 9829811155, Goyal Book Distt., 9460983939, 9414782130
<b>JODHPUR</b>	Sunil Book Store, 9828682260
<b>AGARTALA</b>	Second Hand Book Stall, 9460000475
<b>COIMBATORE</b>	<b>TRIPURA</b> Book Corner, 8794894165, 8984657146, Book Emporium, 9089230412
<b>CHENNAI</b>	<b>TAMIL NADU</b> Majestic Book House, (0422) 2384333, CBSC Book Shop, 9585979752
<b>PUDUCHERRY</b>	Arraba Book Traders, (044) 25387868, 9841459105, M.R. Book Store (044) 25364596, Kalaimagal Store, (044) 5544072, 9940619404, Vijaya Stores, 9381037417, Bookmark It-Books & Stat. Store, 7305151653, M.K. Store, 9840030099, Tiger Books Pvt. Ltd., 9710447000, New Mylai Stationers, 9841313062, Prince Book House, Chennai, 0444-2053926, 9952068491, S K Publishers & Distributors, 9789865544, Dharmha Book Shop, 8667227171
<b>SALEM</b>	0444-2053926, 9952068491, S K Publishers & Distributors, 9789865544, Dharmha Book Shop, 8667227171
<b>TRICHY</b>	Sri Lakshmi Book Seller, 7871555145
<b>THENI</b>	Pattu book centre, 9894816280
<b>MADURAI</b>	P.R.Sons Book Seller, 9443370597, Rasi Publication, 9894816280
<b>VELLORE</b>	Maya Book Centre, 9443929274
<b>HYDERABAD</b>	Selvi Book Shoppe, 9843057435, Jayam Book Centre, 9894658036
	G.K book centre and collections, 9894517994
	<b>TELANGANA</b> Sri Balaji Book Depot, (040) 27613300, 9866355473, Shah Book House, 9849564564
	Vishal Book Distributors, 9246333166, Himalaya Book World, 7032578527

# Contd....

	<b>UTTARAKHAND</b>		<b>GORAKHPUR</b>	Central Book House, 9935454590, Friends & Co., 9450277154, Dinesh book depot, 9125818274, Friends & Co., 9450277154
<b>DEHRADUN</b>	Inder Book Agencies, 9634045280, Amar Book Depot , 8130491477, Goyal Book Store, 9897318047, New National Book House, 9897830283/9720590054		<b>JHANSI</b>	Bhanu Book Depot, 9415031340
<b>MUSSORIE</b>	Ram Saran Dass Chanda kiran, 0135-2632785, 9761344588		<b>KANPUR</b>	Radha News Agency, 8957247427, Raj Book Dist., 9235616506, H K Book Dis-tributors, 9935146730, H K Book Distributors, 9506033137/9935146730
	<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		<b>LUCKNOW</b>	Vyapar Sadan, 7607102462, Om Book Depot, 7705871398, Azad Book Depot Pvt. Ltd, 7317000250, Book Sadan, 9839487327, Rama Book Depot(Retail), 7355078254, Ashirwad Book Depot, 9235501197, Book.com, 7458922755, Universal Books, 9450302161, Sheetla Book Agency, 9235832418, Vidyarthi Kendra Publisher & Distributor Pvt Ltd, (Gold), 9554967415, Tripathi Book House, 9415425943 Ideal Book Depot, (0121) 4059252, 9837066307
<b>AGRA</b>	Sparsh Book Agency, 9412257817, Om Pustak Mandir, (0562) 2464014, 9319117771, Sanjay Publication, 8126699922 Arti book centre, 8630128856, Panchsheel Books, 9412257962, Bhagwati Book Store, (E & C), 9149081912		<b>MEERUT</b>	
<b>ALLAHABAD</b>	Mehrotra Book Agency, (0532) 2266865, 9415636890		<b>NOIDA</b>	Prozo (Global Edu4 Share Pvt. Ltd), 9318395520, Goyal Books Overseas Pvt.Ltd., 1204655555 9873387003
<b>AZAMGARH</b>	Sasta Sahitya Bhandar, 9450029674		<b>PRAYAGRAJ</b>	Kanhaiya Pustak Bhawan, 9415317109
<b>ALIGARH</b>	K.B.C.L. Agarwal, 9897124960, Shaligram Agencies, 9412317800, New Vimal Books, 9997398868, T.I.C Book centre, 9808039570		<b>MAWANA</b>	Subhash Book Depot, 9760262264
<b>BULANDSHAHR</b>	Rastogi Book Depot, 9837053462/9368978202			<b>WEST BENGAL</b>
<b>BALRAMPUR</b>	Universal Book Center, 8933826726		<b>KOLKATA</b>	Oriental Publishers & Distributor (033) 40628367, Katha 'O' Kahini, (033) 22196313, 22419071, Saha Book House, (033), 22193671, 9333416484, United Book House, 9831344622, Bijay Pustak Bhandar, 8961260603, Shawan Books Distributors, 8336820363, Krishna Book House, 9123083874 Om Stationers, 7007326732
<b>BAREILLY</b>	Siksha Prakashan, 9837829284		<b>RENUKOOT</b>	
<b>HARDOI</b>	Mittal Pustak Kendra, 9838201466		<b>COOCH BEHAR</b>	S.B. Book Distributor, Cooch behar, 9002670771
<b>DEORIA</b>	Kanodia Book Depot, 9415277835		<b>KHARAGPUR</b>	Subhani Book Store, 9046891334
<b>VARANASI</b>	Gupta Books, 8707225564, Bookman & Company, 9935194495/7668899901		<b>SILIGURI</b>	Agarwal Book House, 9832038727, Modern Book Agency, 8145578772
<b>MATHURA</b>	Sapra Traders, 9410076716, Vijay Book House , 9897254292		<b>DINAJPUR</b>	Krishna Book House, 7031748945
<b>FARRUKHABAD</b>	Anurag Book Agencies, 8844007575		<b>MURSHIDABAD</b>	New Book House, 8944876176
<b>NAJIBABAD</b>	Gupta News Agency, 8868932500, Gupta News Agency, ( E & C ), 8868932500			
<b>DHAMPUR</b>	Ramkumar Mahaveer Prasad, 9411942550			

## Entrance & Competition Distributors

	<b>BIHAR</b>		<b>CUTTAK</b>	A.K.Mishra Agencies, 9437025991
<b>PATNA</b>	Metro Books Corner, 9431647013, Alka Book Agency, 9835655005, Vikas Book Depot, 9504780402		<b>BHUBANESHWAR</b>	M/s Pragnya, 9437943777
	<b>CHATTISGARH</b>		<b>PUNJAB</b>	
<b>KORBA</b>	Kitab Ghar, 9425226528, Shri Ramdev Traders, 9981761797		<b>JALANDHAR</b>	Cheap Book Store, 9872223458, 9878258592
	<b>DELHI</b>		<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	
<b>DELHI</b>	Singhania Book & Stationer, 9212028238, Radhey Book depot, 9818314141, The Book Shop, 9310262701, Mittal Books, 9899037390, Lov Dev & Sons, 9999353491		<b>KOTA</b>	Vardhman Book Depot, 9571365020, Raj Traders, 9309232829
<b>NEW DELHI</b>	Anupam Sales, 9560504617, A ONE BOOKS, 8800497047		<b>JAIPUR</b>	Goyal Book Distributors, 9414782130
	<b>HARYANA</b>		<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	
<b>AMBALA</b>	Bharat Book Depot, 7988455354		<b>AGRA</b>	BHAGWATI BOOK STORE, 9149081912, Sparsh Book Agency, 9412257817, Sanjay Publication, 8126699922
	<b>JHARKHAND</b>		<b>ALIGARH</b>	New Vimal Books, 9997398868
<b>BOKARO</b>	Bokaro Student Friends Pvt. Ltd, 7360021503		<b>ALLAHABAD</b>	Mehrotra Book Agency, (532) 2266865, 9415636890
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>		<b>GORAKHPUR</b>	Central Book House, 9935454590
<b>INDORE</b>	Bhaiya Industries, 9109120101		<b>KANPUR</b>	Raj Book Dist, 9235616506
<b>CHHINDWARA</b>	Pustak Bhawan, 9827255997		<b>LUCKNOW</b>	Azad Book Depot PVT LTD, 7317000250, Rama Book Depot(Retail), 7355078254 Ashirwad Book Depot , 9235501197, Book Sadan, 8318643277, Book.com , 7458922755, Sheetla Book Agency, 9235832418
	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		<b>PRAYAGRAJ</b>	Format Center, 9335115561, Garg Brothers Trading & Services Pvt. Ltd., 7388100499
<b>NAGPUR</b>	Laxmi Pustakalay and Stationers, (0712) 2727354		<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	
<b>PUNE</b>	Pragati Book Centre, 9850039311		<b>DEHRADUN</b>	Inder Book Agencies, 9634045280
<b>MUMBAI</b>	New Student Agencies LLP, 7045065799		<b>WEST BENGAL</b>	
	<b>ODISHA</b>		<b>KOLKATA</b>	Bijay Pustak Bhandar Pvt. Ltd., 8961260603, Saha Book House, 9674827254 United Book House, 9831344622, Techno World, 9830168159
<b>BARIPADA</b>	Trimurti Book World, 943704735			





# Bihar Special

## 1. General Introduction about Bihar



Note: This map is not to scale and is for reference only.

- State Formation Day - 22 March 1912
- First Division of Bihar - 1936 (Odisha)
- Second Division of Bihar - 15 November 2000 (Jharkhand)

### Facts Related to Bihar Map

- Bihar is located in the eastern part of the country (between 83°-19'-50" to 88°-17'-40"E longitude).
- It is an entirely landlocked state.
- Bihar lies midway between the humid West Bengal in the east and the sub-humid Uttar Pradesh in the west, providing it with a transitional position regarding climate, economy and culture.
- It is bounded by Nepal in the north and by Jharkhand in the south.
- The Bihar plain is divided into two unequal halves by the river Ganga which flows through almost the middle from west to east.
- 7 Districts that border Nepal in the west-to-east direction: West Champaran, East Champaran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Supaul, Araria and Kishanganj.

- 8 Districts that border Uttar Pradesh in the north to south direction : West Champaran, Gopalganj, Siwan, Saran, Bhojpur, Buxar, Kaimur and Rohtas.
- 8 Districts that border Jharkhand in the west to east direction: Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada, Jamui, Banka, Bhagalpur and Katihar.
- 3 Districts that border West Bengal in the north to south direction : Kishanganj, Purnia and Katihar.
- There are 9 districts share their boundaries with Patna and they are- Bhojpur, Saran, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Lakhisarai, Nalanda, Jehanabad and Arwal.

### Popular Names of Cities

Popular Cities	Popular Names
Patna	The City of Leaders
Bhagalpur	Silk City
Madhubani	The City of Mithila & Madhubani Art
Muzaffarpur	The Land of Litchi
Hajipur	Banana city
Gaya	The City of Enlightenment

### Physical Features

Latitude	24°-20'-10" ~ 27°-31'-15" N
Longitude	83°-19'-50" ~ 88°-17'-40" E
Total Area	94,163.00 sq. kms
Height above Sea-Level	173 Feet
Distance from east to west	483 km
Distance from north to south	345 km
Length of Nepal border	726 km

### Geological Structure

- Younger rocks to the north, older rocks to the south, North-West is Terai, Central is Gangetic plain and South is a plateau.
- Bihar plain is the youngest to be formed. Dharwar rocks - South Eastern Bihar - Jamui, Nawada, Munger districts.
- Vindhyan Rocks - South Western Bihar - Kaimur and Rohtas districts.

### Famous Waterfalls

Telhar Waterfall	Kaimur
Tutla Bhawani (Truth or Tutla Dham)	Rohtas
Dhua Kund Waterfall	Rohtas
Karkat Waterfall	Kaimur
Kakolat Falls	Nawada

### Famous Springs

Sita Kund	Sitamarhi
Hot Spring	Rajgir
Dhua Kund	Rohtas
Manjhar Kund	Rohtas

### Famous Lakes

Saraiya Man Lake	Bettiah
Ghora Katora Lake	Rajgir
Kanwar Lake	Begusarai
Muchalinda Lake	Bodhgaya
Kharagpur Lake	Munger
Moti Jheel	Motihari
Pandu Pokhar	Rajgir

### UNESCO's World Heritage Sites

- Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Ancient Nalanda University): Nalanda (2016)
- Mahabodhi Temple Complex : Bodh Gaya (2002)

### General Information about Bihar

1. Governor - Rajendra V. Arlekar
2. Chief Minister - Nitish Kumar (8<sup>th</sup> time)
3. Deputy Chief Minister - Tejashwi Yadav
4. Legislature - Bicameral: Legislative Council - 75 Legislative Assembly - 243
5. Lok Sabha Seat - 40
6. Rajya Sabha Seat - 16
7. High Court - Patna High Court

8. Chief Justice - K. Vinod Chandran (Incumbent)
9. Area - 94,163 km<sup>2</sup>
10. Population (2011) - 10,40,99,452
11. Official language - Hindi
12. Maximum Spoken Regional Language - Maithili
13. Divisions - 9
14. Districts - 38
15. Subdivisions - 101
16. CD Blocks - 534

### As per 2011 Census

1. Density of Population - 1,106 per sq kms
2. Highest Density - Sheohar, 1880 per sq kms
3. Lowest Density - Kaimur, 488 per sq kms
4. Most Populous District - Patna: 58,38,465
5. Least Populous District - Sheikhpura: 6,36,342
6. Sex Ratio (Females/Thousand Males) - 918
7. Highest Ratio - (Gopalganj) 1,021
8. Lowest Ratio - (Munger) 876
9. Lowest Literacy Rate - Purnia, 51.08%
10. Highest Literacy Rate - Rohtas, 73.37%
11. Symbols of Bihar
12. State Animal - Gaur
13. State Bird - House Sparrow
14. State Flower - Marigold
15. State Tree - Peepal

### Protected Areas

Baraila Lake SAJS Bird Sanctuary	Vaishai
Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary	Bhagalpur
Udaipur Wildlife Sanctuary	West Champaran
Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary	Munger
Kanwar Jheel Bird Sanctuary	Begusarai
Sanjay Gandhi Botanical Garden	Patna
Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuary	Jamui
Gogabil Pakshi Vihar	Katihar
Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary	Gaya
Kusheshwar Asthan Wetland	Darbhanga
Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary	Rohtas and Kaimur
Pant Wildlife Sanctuary	Rajgir, Nalanda
Valmiki National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary	West Champaran

### Titles of Personalities

- Dr. Rajendra Prasad - Deshratna, Ajatshatru
- Jai Prakash Narayan - Loknayak, JP
- Kunwar Singh - Babu
- Dr. Shri Krishna Singh - Bihar Kesari

### List of Divisions of Bihar

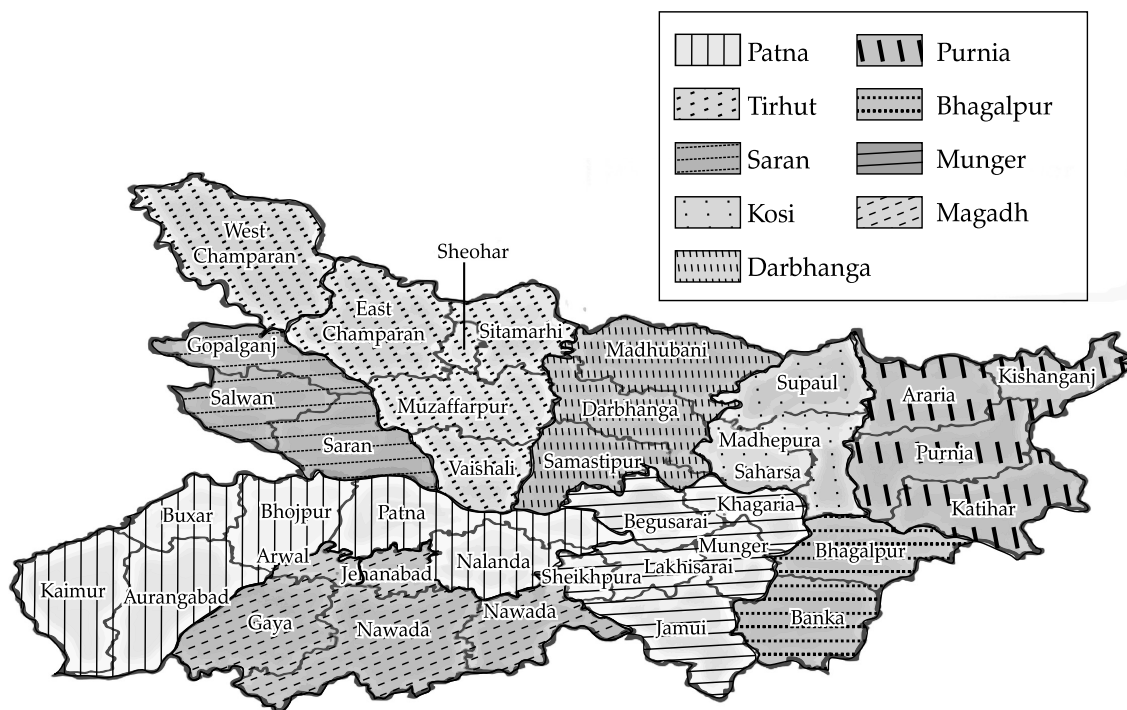
- Ramdhari Singh Dinkar - Rashtra Kavi
- Babu Jagjivan Ram - Babujee
- Baidya Nath Misra - Baba, Nagarjun
- Dr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha - Bihar Bibhuti
- Vidyapati - Bihar Kokil

### ● First in Bihar

- Sugar Mill : Marhuara (1904)
- Nagar Palika : Patna (1864)

- Irrigation Project : Sone Multipurpose Project
- Lok Sabha Speaker : Baliram Bhagat
- English Newspaper Daily : The Search Light
- English Newspaper Weekly : The Bihar Herald
- Hindi Newspaper Weekly : Bihar Bandhu
- Hindi Newspaper Daily : Sarvhitaishi

- Neolithic age ornaments : Chirand
- Chief Minister : Sri Krishna Singh
- Governor : Jai Ram Das Daulat Ram
- T.V. Relay Centre : Muzaffarpur (1978)
- Oil Refinery Centre : Barauni



Note: This map is not to scale and is for reference only.

Divisions	Districts (38)
Bhagalpur	1) Bhagalpur 2) Banka
Darbhanga	3) Darbhanga 4) Madhubani 5) Samastipur
Kosi	6) Madhepura 7) Saharsa 8) supaul
Magadh	9) Arwal 10) Aurangabad 11) Gaya 12) Jehanabad 13) Nawada
Munger	14) Begusarai 15) Jamui 16) Lakhisarai 17) Munger 18) Khagaria 19) Sheikhpura
Patna	20) Bhojpur 21) Buxar 22) Kaimur 23) Nalanda 24) Patna 25) Rohtas
Purnia	26) Araria 27) Katihar 28) Kishanganj 29) Purnia
Saran	30) Gopalganj 31) Saran 32) Siwan
Tirhut	33) East Champaran 34) Muzaffarpur 35) Sheohar 36) Sitamarhi 37) Vaishali 38) West Champaran

### Bihar Religious Data (as per census 2011)

Description	Population in 2020	Percentage
Hindus	86,078,686	82.69%
Muslims	17,557,809	16.87%
Christians	129,247	0.12%
Sikhs	23,779	0.02%
Buddhists	25,453	0.02%
Jains	18,914	0.02%
Not Stated	252,127	0.01%
Total	104,099,452	100.00%

### Literacy in Districts as per Census 2011

#### ● Highest Literate Districts

District	Percentage
Rohtas	73.37%
Patna	70.68%
Bhojpur	70.47%
Munger	70.46%

### ● Lowest Literacy Districts

District	Per
Purnia - 51.08%	Purnia - 51.08%
Sitamarhi - 52.05%	Sitamarhi - 52.05%
Katihar - 52.24%	Katihar - 52.24%
Madhepura - 52.25%	Madhepura - 52.25%

### Sex Ratio in Districts as Per Census 2011

#### ● Highest Sex Ratio Districts

District	Sex Ratio
Gopalganj	1,021
Siwan	988
Saran	954
Kishanganj	950

#### ● Lowest Sex Ratio Districts

District	Sex Ratio
Munger	876
Bhagalpur	880
Khagaria	886
Sheohar	893

### Bihar Population

- Estimated population of Bihar in 2023 - 128,500,364
- Estimated population of males in 2023 - 66,997,061
- Estimated population of females in 2023 - 61,503,302

#### ● Population as per 2011 census

<b>Population</b>	<b>104,099,452</b>
Male Population	54,275,001
Female Population	49,824,451
% of Male' Population	52.14%
% of Female' Population	47.86%
Sex Ratio	918
% of India's Population	8.60%
Density/km <sup>2</sup>	1,106
Child Sex Ratio	935
Density/mi <sup>2</sup>	2,863
Child Population (0-6 Age)	19,133,964
Boys Population (0-6 Age)	9,887,239
Girls Population (0-6 Age)	9,246,725
Literacy	61.80%
Male Literacy	71.21%
Female Literacy	51.50%
Total Literates	52,504,553
Male Literates	31,608,023
Female Literates	20,896,530
Population Rural	92,341,436
Population Rural Percentage	88.71%
Population Urban	11,758,016

### ● Most Populous Districts

District	Population in 2011	Population in 2023 (Estimated)
Patna	5,838,465	7,207,001
East Champaran	5,099,371	6,294,664
Muzaffarpur	4,801,062	5,926,431
Madhubani	4,487,379	5,539,221

### ● Bihar Population Facts

Description	Districts	As Per 2011 Census
Most Populous District	Patna	5,838,465
Least Populous District	Sheikhpura	636,342
District with Highest Sex Ratio	Gopalganj	1,021
District with Lowest Sex Ratio	Munger	876
District with Highest Literacy Rate	Rohtas	73.37%
District with Lowest Literacy Rate	Purnia	51.08%
District with Highest Population Density	Sheohar	1,882
District with Lowest Population Density	Kaimur	488

### ● Least Populous Districts

District	Population in 2011	Population in 2023 (Estimated)
Sheikhpura	636,342	785,501
Sheohar	656,246	810,070
Arwal	700,843	865,121
Lakhisarai	1,000,912	1,235,526

## 2. Geography of Bihar

### Important Sites for Tourism In Bihar

#### ● Golghar

■ The Golghar ("Round house") is a large granary located to the west of the Gandhi Maidan in Patna, capital of Bihar state, India.

■ The design was conceived and built by Captain John Garstin.

■ It is Built in the Stupa architecture, the building has a height of 29 m. It is pillar-less with a wall of thickness of 3.6 m at the base.

#### ● Takht Sri Harmandir Jee Patna Sahib

■ Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Sikh Guru, was born in Patna, Bihar, in 1666. He also spent his early years here before moving to Anandpur. Besides being the birthplace of Guru Gobind Singh, Patna was also honoured by visits from Guru Nanak as well as Guru Tegh Bahadur.

■ Takht Sri Harmandir Jee Patna Sahib is a Gurdwara (Sikh place of worship) located in Patna City.

- It was built in remembrance of the birthplace of Guru Gobind Singh Ji, the tenth Guru of the Sikhs.
- It was built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780-1839), the first Maharaja of the Sikh Empire, who also built many other Gurdwaras in the Indian subcontinent.
- The current shrine of Patna Sahib or Takht Sri Harmandirji Sahib was built in the 1950s.

#### ● Agam Kuan

Agam Kuan (bottomless well) is an ancient well and archaeological site in Patna, India. It is said to date back to the period of Mauryan emperor Ashoka (304–232 BCE). Circular in shape, the well is lined with brick in the upper 13 metres (43 ft) and contains wooden rings in the remaining 19 metres (62 ft).

#### ● Ancient Temple – Patan Devi

Patan Devi, also called Maa Pataneswari is the oldest and one of the most sacred temples of Patna. It is regarded as one of the 51 Siddha Shakti Pithas in India. According to Puranic legends, the 'right thigh' of the corpse of Sati had fallen here when it was chopped off by Lord Vishnu with his 'Sudarshan Chakra'. The ancient temple, originally called Maa Sarvanand Kari Patneswari, is believed to be the abode of the goddess Durga.

#### ● Motihari

- Legendary author George Orwell was born here and one can visit George Orwell's monument.
- The Mahatma Gandhi Museum and Stone Pillar are the most distinguished tourist locations of Motihari Tourism.
- Moti Jheel is a historical canal located in the heart of the city of Motihari.

#### ● Mahavir (Hanuman) Temple

Mahavir or Hanuman temple of Patna is one of the holiest Hindu temples dedicated to Lord Hanuman located outside Patna Junction in Patna.

#### ● Kumhrar Park

- Kumrahar is the name of an area of Patna, where remains of the ancient city of Pataliputra were excavated. It is located 5 km east of Patna Railway Station.
- Archaeological remains of the Mauryan period (322-185 BCE) have been discovered here, this include the ruins of a hypostyle 80-pillared hall. The excavation found here dates back to 600 BCE, and marks the ancient capital of Ajatshatru, Chandragupta and Ashoka collectively from four continuous periods from 600 BC to 600 CE.

#### ● Patna Museum

Inaugurated on 3 April 1917 during the British Raj to house the historical artefacts found in the vicinity of Patna, it is in the style of Mughal and Rajput architecture and is known locally as the Jadu Ghar.

#### ● Bihar Museum

Bihar Museum is a modern state of the art museum located in Patna.

#### ● Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Library

Close to the banks of the Ganges, in Patna, stands the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, a unique repository of about 21000 Oriental manuscripts and 2.5 lakh printed books. Though founded earlier, it was opened to the public in October, 1891 by the illustrious son of Bihar Khan Bahadur Khuda Bakhsh with 4,000 manuscripts, of which he inherited 1,400 from his father Maulvi Mohammed Bakhsh.

#### ● Buddha Smriti Park

- Buddha Smriti Park also known as Buddha Memorial Park (as translated in English) is an urban park located on Frazer Road near Patna Junction in Patna, Bihar.
- This park has been developed by the Bihar Government to commemorate the 2554th birth anniversary of the Buddha. This park was inaugurated by the 14th Dalai Lama.

#### ● Barabar Caves

Barabar Caves are the oldest rock-cut caves in India dating back to the Mauryan period, located in Jehanabad district in Bihar, about 31 km north of Gaya, some of the caves have inscriptions that date back to the Ashokan period.

■ The caves are situated in the Barabar Hills. There are similar caves in the Nagarjuni Hills which are located less than two km away which are also considered as part of the Barabar Caves.

■ There are many Hindu and Jain sculptures in the caves that are believed to have been carved out of huge boulders from 273 BC to 232 BC. The caves were used extensively by monks belonging to the Ajivika sect.

■ There are four caves that form the Barabar caves – Lomas Rishi, Sudama, Karan Chaupar and Vishwa Zopri.

■ Of these, Lomas Rishi and Sudama are the oldest examples of rock-cut architecture in the country with the architectural designs from the Mauryan period and they went to influence most rock sculptures in the next few centuries. Similar architectural detailing has been found in Ajanta caves and Karla caves along with many other caves in South Asia.

#### ● Navlakha Palace, Rajnagar

■ Navlakha Palace is situated in Rajnagar near Madhubani in Bihar.

■ This palace was built by Maharaja Rameshwar Singh and said to have suffered extensive destruction during an earthquake in 1934.

■ The palace complex comprised gardens, pond and temples.

#### ● Kesaria Stupa, Kesaria (East Champaran)

■ Reckoned to be the tallest and largest Buddha Stupa in India, Kesaria Stupa is one of the major attractions of Bihar tourism.

■ The stupa is believed to have been built between 200 and 750 AD under the rule of Raja Chakravarti. With a height of 104 feet, it is an imposing structure that must be visited during a visit to Bihar.

#### ● Gandhi Sangrahalaya

■ The Gandhi Sangrahalaya situated in Motihari town has a wide collection of relics and photographs of the Champaran Satyagraha.

■ The Gandhian Memorial Pillar in the ashram was designed by Nand Lal Bose, a famous artist of Shantiniketan.

#### ● Nalanda

■ Probably the oldest university in India, Nalanda is an important site to visit in Bihar.

■ A perfect reminiscence to the time of flourishing Gupta and Pala period, Nalanda is an acclaimed tourist attraction in Bihar.

■ Buddha is said to have delivered lectures near the mango grove in Nalanda.

■ Hieun Tsang, the famous Chinese traveller visited here and stayed for at least two years here. I-tsing, another famous Chinese voyager, stayed at Nalanda for about 10 years.

### ● Sher Shah Suri Tomb

- The Tomb of Sher Shah Suri is in Sasaram in Rohtas district of Bihar.
- The chief architect of this structure was Alawal Khan. This beautiful Medieval structure is made of fine sandstone.

### ● Maa Tara Chandi Temple

Maa Tara Chandi temple is one of the 51 Shakti peethas. The temple is situated in a cave which is at a distance of 4 kilometres from Sasaram. It is said that the right eye of Maa Tara Chandi fell here in this place hence called Tara and the goddess had slaughtered Chand and hence she is called as Chandi, so this place is known as Maa Tara Chandi temple. The idol of the goddess Tara Chandi in this temple is in the form of a girl child which is the most attractive part of the temple.

### ● Rohtas Garh Fort

- The ancient and glorious fort is located at the top of Kaimur hills.
- In Bihar it is said that the historic fort derived its name from the son of King Harishchandra, Rohitashwa.

### ● Sitamarh

- Sitamarhi is the birthplace of Sita, the main character of the epic Ramayana; there are three temples of significant importance to visitors located here – Sita Temple, Janki Temple, and Haleshwar Sthan.
- Rama Navami, a spring festival, in Dumra is widely celebrated with a large fair held to mark the occasion.
- Sama Chakeva is a prominent winter festival dedicated to celebrate brother-sister relationships.
- Janki Temple, Punaura (Punaura Dham) is about 5 km west of Sitamarhi. Saint Pundrik's Ashram was situated here. Sita-Kund place is the honour of being the birthplace of Hindu Goddess, Sita.

### ● Rajgir (Girivraj)

- Rajgir is a city and a noted area in Nalanda district in the Indian state of Bihar.
- The city of Rajgir (ancient Rājagāha; Pali: Rājagaha) was the first capital of the kingdom of Magadha, a state that would eventually evolve into the Mauryan Empire.
- Its date of origin is unknown, although ceramics dating to about 1000 BC have been found in the city.
- This area is also notable in Jainism and Buddhism as one of the favourite places for Lord Mahavira and Gautama Buddha and the well known "Atanatiya" conference was held at Vulture's Peak mountain.
- The name Rajgir came from Rājagaha 'house of the king' or "royal house", or the word rajgir might have its origin in its plain literal meaning, "royal mountain".
- It was the ancient capital city of the Magadha kings until the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC when Udayin (460-440 BC), son of Ajatshatru, moved the capital to Pataliputra. In those days, it was called Rajgriha which translates as 'the home of Royalty'.
- Shishunaga founded the Shishunaga dynasty in 413 BCE with Rajgir as its initial capital before it was moved to Pataliputra.
- It is sacred to the memory of the founders of both the religions: Jainism and Buddhism and associated with both the historical Mahavira and Buddha.
- Mahavira, 24<sup>th</sup> Tirthankara, spent fourteen years of his life at Rajgir and Nalanda, spending Chaturmas at a single place in Rajgir (Rajgruhi) and the rest in the places in the

vicinity. It was the capital of one of his Shravakas (followers) King Shrenik. Thus Rajgir is a very important religious place for Jains.

- The twentieth Jain tirthankara, Munisuvrata is supposed to have been born here. An ancient temple (about 1200 years old) dedicated to Munisuvrat bhagwan is also present here along with many other jain temples. This temple is also a place for four Kalyanakas of Bhagwan Munisuvratnath.

### ● Saptaparni Cave

- Saptaparni Cave, also referred to as Sattapani Cave, is a Buddhist cave site located at about 2 kilometres (1.2 mi) southwest from Rajgir, Bihar India,
- It is embedded in a hall.
- The Saptaparni Cave is important in the Buddhist tradition, because many believe it to be the site in which Buddha spent some time before his death, and where the first Buddhist council was held after Buddha died (parinirvana).

### ● Vishwa Shanti Stupa

- Vishwa Shanti Stupa (World Peace Pagoda) is a popular Buddhist pilgrim site.
- It is situated on Ratnagiri hill.
- It is a white beauty, showing the four phases of Buddha's life through four golden statues of Lord Buddha.
- The Peace Pagoda is said to be built by a Japanese Buddhist monk, Nipponzan Myohoji in 1969.
- This stupa is the world's tallest Peace Pagoda and considered as the symbol of peace and harmony.

### ● Son Bhandar Caves

- The Son Bhandar caves, also known as Sonebhandar, are two artificial caves belonging to Jainism (to Ajivikas earlier) located in Rajgir in the state of Bihar in India.
- The caves are generally dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century CE, based on the dedicatory inscription found in the largest cave which uses Gupta script of the 4<sup>th</sup> century CE, although some authors have suggested the caves could actually go back to the period of the Maurya empire from 319 to 180 BCE.

### ● Jarasandh Ka Akhara

- Magadh's great majestic king Jarasandha's capital was Grivarj which is known today by the name of Rajgir.
- According to the Mahabharata, this is where Bhima fought Jarasandha and Bhima rips apart Jarasandha's body into two and threw in two opposite directions to prevent it from rejoining and hence successfully killing Jarasandha in the process.

### ● Tomb of Mallick Ibrahim Baya

- Peer Pahari (At Bari Pahari): A beautiful ancient tomb constructed on top of the rocky hill. Nearby are the ruins, which are believed to be ruins of Jarasandh Jail.
- The beautiful natural view from the top of the hill is very attractive.

### ● Pandu Pokhar (Rajgir)

From beautiful gardens to an open air theatre, to a pond overlooking 37 feet tall bronze statue of King Pandu to a herbal maze – This is a place to enjoy and admire nature.

### ● International Convention Centre at Rajgir

- International Convention Centre is one of the first public buildings in Bihar to facilitate convention activities.

- The form of the Convention centre is inspired by the form of the 'Stupa'. The dome of the Convention hall is one of the largest domes in recent years with a clear span of 43.26 m.

#### ● Ghora Katora Lake at Rajgir

- This is a lake surrounded by beautiful hills. This is situated near World Peace Pagoda.. As this area too is connected to the lord Buddha, Govt. of Bihar has decided to mark this as the largest statue of Buddha in India and among top 5 in the world.

- Its height will be 200 feet and it will take 3-4 yrs to get completed.

#### ● Bodh Gaya

##### ● Maha Bodhi Temple

- Maha Bodhi Temple, one of the holiest sites of Buddhism, marking the spot of the Buddha's enlightenment (bodhi). It is located in Bodh Gaya (in Bihar state, northeastern India) on the banks of the Niranjana River.

- The temple is 55 metres (180 feet) in height. Its pyramidal shikhara (tower) comprises several layers of niches, arch motifs, and fine engravings. Four towers, each identical to its central counterpart but smaller in size and topped with an umbrella-like dome, adorn the corners of the two-story structure. A shrine inside the temple holds a yellow sandstone statue of the Buddha encased in glass.

##### ● Bodhi Tree

- The Bodhi Tree, also known as Bo (from Sinhalese: Bo), "peepal tree," and "arasa maram", was a large and very old sacred fig tree (*Ficus religiosa*) located in Bodh Gaya, under which Siddhartha Gautama, the spiritual teacher who later became known as the Buddha, is said to have attained enlightenment (Bodhi).

##### ● Vishnupad Temple

- Vishnupad Temple is an ancient temple in Gaya, India. It is a Hindu temple, dedicated to Lord Vishnu.

- This temple is located along the Falgu River, marked by a footprint of Lord Vishnu known as Dharmasila, incised into a block of basalt. Several legendary saints as Ramanujacharya, Madhvacharya, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and Sri Ramakrishna have visited this shrine.

##### ● DUNGESHWARI CAVE TEMPLE

- DUNGESHWARI CAVE TEMPLES, also known as Mahakala caves, is situated 12 km north-east of Bodhgaya, in Gaya district Bihar.

- DUNGESHWARI CAVE TEMPLES are also popular as Sujata Sthan to local people. It is believed that when Buddha was doing his self-mortification, he became frail, feeble and starved. When he rested under a Banyan tree, a village woman named Sujata offered him food. Buddha accepted her offerings and consumed the food; his explicit approval presented him with a divine truth that neither extreme self indulgence nor self-abasement is the right way to attain enlightenment.

- Buddha attained the knowledge that following the middle path will lead to attaining the supreme nirvana.

- Sujata Sthan or DUNGESHWARI TEMPLE stands as a symbol commemorating this event.

##### ● Mangla Gauri Temple

- The Mangla Gauri Temple in Gaya, Bihar, India has been mentioned in Padma Purana, Vayu Purana and Agni Purana and in other scriptures and tantric works.

- This temple is among the eighteen maha shakti Peeth.

- The present temple dates back to the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

- The shrine is dedicated to Shakti or the mother Goddess in the predominantly Vaishnavite pilgrimage centre of Gaya.

#### ● Vaishali

Vaishali derives its name from King Vishal. Vaishali was the capital of the vibrant Vajji confederation, since before the birth of Mahavira (c. 599 BC), it was perhaps the first republic in the world, similar to those later found in ancient Greece.

##### ● Ashoka Pillar

- The pillars of Ashoka are a series of columns dispersed throughout the Indian subcontinent, erected or at least inscribed with edicts by the Mauryan king Ashoka during his reign from c.268 to 232 BC.

- Two pillars were relocated by Firuz Shah Tughlaq to Delhi.

- A graphic representation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka from the column there was adopted as the official Emblem of India in 1950.

##### ● Licchvi Stupa (Mud Stupa)

- Licchvi Stupa is 35 km from Hajipur, district headquarter of Vaishali, beside Abhishek Pushkarini tank'.

- Nowadays this holy place is known as 'Buddha Asthi Kalash Asthal'. In the 5<sup>th</sup> Century BC, the Lichhavi Stupa housed the 8<sup>th</sup> part of the holy mortal remains (relic) of Lord Buddha in Vaishali.

##### ● Shanti Stupa

- The Vishwa shanti stupa is erected according to the teaching of the Saddharma Pundarika Sutra (The Lotus Sutra) to disseminate love and peace and to create "The Pure Land" on the earth.

- The Lord Buddha's relics have been enshrined on the foundation and on the top of the stupa.

##### ● Mandara Parvat (Hill)

- Mandara Parvat (Hill) is located in Banka district of Bihar.

- Mandar Hill is extremely sacred in Hindu mythology. The Skanda Purana records the history of the famous Amrit Manthan (the churning of the ocean). It is said that the hill was used by Gods to churn the ocean for procuring nectar.

##### ● Kuppaghat

Kuppaghat is a place located by the banks of the holy river Ganges in Bhagalpur, Bihar. Kuppaghat translates to "cave by the banks of a river" and accordingly has a cave which is believed to have been used by Maharshi Mehi Paramhans as a place for meditation.

##### ● Vikramshila

- Vikramshila University was established as a measure when the quality of education at Nalanda started declining.

- Founded by the Pala King Dharmapala, Vikramshila was a part of the network of the five important learning centres of the era.

##### ● Ajgaibinath Temple

- Ajgaibinath Temple, located in Sultanganj, is one of the most famous hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva.

- The Idol in the main temple of Ajgaibinath is believed to be Swayambhu (Self-manifester).

##### ● Kaimur

- **Baidyanath:** Baidyanath village is situated 9 kms south of Ramgarh block headquarters. A Shiva temple built by the late Pratihara dynasty is located here. Coins and valuables of historical importance have been unearthed here.

■ **Ramgarh:** Ramgarh village in the Bhagwanpur block in Bhabua Subdivision contains the famous Mundeshwari temple, built on a hilltop at a height of about 600 feet. Inscriptions of archeological importance found here describe the temple to be old enough to have been built around the year 635 A.D.

#### ● Ashoka Pillars (West Champaran)

■ About one kilometre east of Nandangarh in Lauria block is the lion pillar of Ashoka, over 2300 years old and is in excellent condition.

■ This pillar is 35 feet in height and its base diameter is 35 inches and upper diameter is 22 inches. Its massiveness and exquisite finish furnish striking proof of the skill and resources of the masons of Ashokan age.

■ Two more such pillars with their capitals removed have been discovered in Rampurwa village, close to Gandhi's Bhitiharwa Ashram in Gaunaha block.

■ One of their capitals, the bull, is now in the National Museum at New Delhi and the other, the lion, is at Calcutta Museum.

#### ● Nandangarh and Chankigarh (West Champaran)

■ Nandangarh is situated in Lauria block while Chankigarh is situated in Narkatiaganj block. These are actually two big mounds which are the remains of palaces of the Nanda Dynasty and Chanakya, the world famous economist.

■ Nandangarh has also been conjectured as the ashes Stupa where the ashes of Buddha are said to have been enshrined.

#### ● National Park and Wildlife Sanctuaries

■ Bihar has 1 national park and 12 wildlife sanctuaries. Around 800 sq km of land is covered by the Valmiki National Park, which is located in Bihar's West Champaran district, close to Nepal. Shorea robusta, a damp sal-bearing forest, makes up the majority of the park.

■ Total forest area – 7299 sq. km which is 7.84% of total area (1.04% of India's forest).

■ Minimum forest area – Sheikhpura

■ Maximum forest area – Kaimur district

■ The total area under very dense forest is in West Champaran

■ The Dry Deciduous forest is most abundant in Bihar, Kaimur, Purnia, Raxaul etc.

■ The Moist Deciduous forest is found in Kishanganj, West Champaran, Kaimur, Gaya etc.

#### ● The important National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves in the state of Bihar are:

##### ● Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Wildlife Sanctuary

■ Vikramshila Wildlife Sanctuary is famous for its Dolphins.

■ It was established in 1991 and located at Bhagalpur district of Bihar.

■ It is a 60 km stretch of the Ganga River, from Sultanganj to Kahalgaon. Total number of Gangetic dolphins in the world is approximately 1500, and half of them are found here.

##### ● Valmiki National Park

■ Valmiki National Park is a National Park and a Tiger Reserve in the West Champaran District of Bihar, India.

■ Valmiki National Park was established in 1989 and covered across 335.65 sq km. It is the only national park in Bihar.

■ It is also a wildlife sanctuary (area is 880 sq km).

■ This park is famous for the Royal Bengal Tigers, rhinoceros and bison.

■ Huge numbers of flying foxes, i.e a kind of bat are also observed here.

##### ● Kanwar Lake Bird Sanctuary

■ Established in 1987 and located at Begusarai district of Bihar. It spread across 70 sq km.

■ Kabar Taal Lake increases its importance, which is Asia's largest freshwater oxbow lake. This is the home of thousands of birds.

##### ● Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary

■ Established in 1979 and covered up across 1350 sq km area.

■ It is located at Kaimur Hills range (Kaimur District of Bihar) where beautiful lakes are present.

■ This is the largest wildlife sanctuary in Bihar. It is famous for black buck. This is also famous for terracotta painting, caves etc.

##### ● Rajgir Wildlife Sanctuary

■ Rajgir or Pant Wildlife Sanctuary, is situated in Nalanda Forest Division covering an area of 35.84 km<sup>2</sup> under the Nalanda district administration and it was established in 1978.

■ The sanctuary is enclosed by five peaks of the Rajgir hills that form a natural boundary, separating the sanctuary from the surrounding landscape of agricultural fields, habitation, roads and villages.

■ These five peaks are Vipulgiri (1), Ratnagiri (2), Udaigiri (3), Sonagiri (4) and Baibhavgiri (5).

■ To the north of the sanctuary is located the Pachanan and Saraswati rivers as well as the town of Rajgir.

##### ● Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary

■ Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary established in 1975 and covers across 682 sq km, situated in Munger district of Bihar state.

■ It is surrounded on all sides by densely inhabited non-forestry areas. In the valley portions and at the foothills are several hot springs of which the finest are at Bhimbandh, Sita Kund and Rishi Kund.

■ All the hot springs maintain nearly the same temperature all year round. Of them, the Bhimbandh springs have the hottest temperature (52 °C to 65 °C) and discharge (0.84-1.12 cum/sec).

##### ● Udaipur Wildlife Sanctuary

■ Udaipur Wildlife Sanctuary (also spelled Udaipur) is a wildlife sanctuary located in West Champaran district of Bihar state, India.

■ It was established in 1978, and covers an area of 8.74 km<sup>2</sup>.

■ The wildlife sanctuary is predominantly wetland, located on an oxbow lake in the floodplain of the Gandaki River.

■ The sanctuary has areas of swamp forest, dry riverine forest, and khair-sissoo forest (Acacia catechu-Dalbergia sissoo). It is in the Lower Gangetic Plains moist deciduous forests ecoregion

##### ● Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary

■ Established in 1976 and spread over 259 sq km, situated in Gaya district of Bihar and Koderma district of Jharkhand.

■ Leopards and Elephants are important animals.

##### ● Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuary

■ The Nagi Dam (791 ha) and Nakti Dam (332 ha) are two sanctuaries so close to each other that they can be taken as one bird area.

■ Nagi is 7 km from Jhajha in the district Jamui, and Nakti is a further 4 km from Nagi, occupying similar habitat.

##### ● Nagi Dam Wildlife Sanctuary

Nagi Dam Wildlife Sanctuary is Situated in Jamui District, Nagi Dam Bird Sanctuary is the smallest bird sanctuary in



Bihar. It is spread over an area of about 2 sq km near Jhajha. Birdwatchers can identify a large variety of migratory birds.

#### ● List of National Park and Wildlife Sanctuaries in Bihar:

Name	District
Valmiki National Park	West Champaran
Valmiki Vanya Prani Sanctuary	West Champaran
Udaypur Vanya Prani Sanctuary	West Champaran
Pant Vanya Prani Sanctuary	Nalanda
Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary	Rohtas and Kaimur
Gautam Buddha Bird Sanctuary	Gaya and Koderma (Jharkhand)
Nagi-Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuary	Jamui
Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary	Bhagalpur
Kanwar Jheel Bird Sanctuary	Begusarai
Baraila Jheel Salim Ali Jubba Sahni Bird Sanctuary	Vaishali
Kusheshwar Sthan Bird Sanctuary	Darbhanga

#### Agriculture in Bihar

##### ● Rabi Crops

- They are sown in October-November and harvested in March-April.
- Important crops - Wheat, Gram, Rapeseed and Mustard.

##### ● Kharif Crops

- They are also called Badhai and Aghani crops.
- They are sown in May-June and harvested in September-October.
- Important crops - Maize, Paddy and Jute.

##### ● Zaid Crops

- They are produced between Rabi and Kharif crop seasons.
- Important crops - Muskmelon, Watermelon, Gourd etc.

##### ● Rice

- Main cereal crop of Bihar
- Two crops are grown - Aus (Summer Crop) and Aman (Winter Crop)
- Maximum area - Rohtas, East Champaran and Aurangabad
- Maximum production - Rohtas, Aurangabad and Kaimur
- Maximum productivity - Rohtas, Aurangabad and Arwal

##### ● Wheat

- The best suited is sandy soil having the capacity to retain moisture.
- Ganga Diara and Bagmati plains are the most important.
- Maximum area - Rohtas, Muzaffarpur and East Champaran
- Maximum production - Rohtas, Kaimur and West Champaran
- Maximum productivity - West Champaran, Khagaria and Begusarai

##### ● Maize

- Light clay soil is best for maize, example, Bal Sundari soil.
- Maximum production - Katihar, Purnia and Khagaria
- Maximum productivity - Araria, Purnia and Katihar

##### ● Jute

- Bihar ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> in jute production after West Bengal
- It requires alluvial soil with a large amount of rainfall.
- Major district for jute production - Kishanganj and Purnea

#### ● Pulses

- Arhar, gram, urad, masoor, moong and khesari are grown.
- Maximum area - Patna, Aurangabad and Supaul
- Maximum production - Patna, Aurangabad and Nalanda
- Maximum productivity - Jehanabad, Vaishali and Bhojpur
- Bihar is known for its Litchi and Mango production.
- Litchi of Muzaffarpur is famous all over India.

#### Irrigation in Bihar

Almost 3/4<sup>th</sup> of the Canal irrigated area is in South Bihar.

##### ● Kosi Canal

- Two canals took out from Hanuman Nagar reservoir.
- Eastern Kosi Canal - irrigates Purnia, Madhepura and Saharsa.
- Western Kosi Canal - irrigates Darbhanga district.

##### ● Sone Canal

- Eastern Sone Canal taken out from Indrapuri Barrage near Barun - irrigates Patna, Jahanabad, Aurangabad and Arwal.
- Western Sone Canal has been taken out from Tishri - irrigates Ara, Buxar and Rohtas.

##### ● Kamla Canal

- It is taken out from Kamla River in Darbhanga.
- It irrigates mainly the Madhubani district.

##### ● Gandak Canal

- Two Canals took out from the dam at Valmiki Nagar.
- Saran Canal - irrigates Saran, Gopalganj and Siwan.
- Tirhut Canal - irrigates Muzaffarpur, Vaishali and East Champaran.

##### ● Triveni Canal

- It is taken out from Gandak River at Triveni.
- It irrigates the West Champaran district.

#### Dams In Bihar

Name	River	District
Jalkund Dam	Jalkund	Munger
Baskund Dam	Baskund	Lakhisarai
Badua Dam	Badua	Banka
Amrity Dam		Jamui
Ajan Dam	Ajan	Jamui
Gaighat Dam	Beghara	Munger
Durgawati Dam	Durgawati	Kaimur
Chandan Dam	Chandan	Banka
Belharna Dam	Belharna	Banka
Bilasi	Bilasi	Banka

#### Transport In Bihar

##### ● Roadways

The longest NH in Bihar is NH 27 of which 487 km is in Bihar.

##### ● East-West Corridor

- It passes through 10 districts - Kishanganj, Katihar, Purnia, Araria, Supaul, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, East Champaran and Gopalganj
- It crosses the Gandak River in Bihar.
- It consists of NH-27.

##### ● Golden Quadrilateral

- It passes through 4 districts. Kaimur, Rohtas, Aurangabad and Gaya. It crosses the Sone River in Bihar. It consists of NH-19 which connects Delhi to Kolkata.

● **Major NHS:**

- NH-31 - Chhapra to Katihar
- NH-27 - Muzaffarpur to Purnia
- NH-22 - Sitamarhi to Gaya
- NH-33 - Arwal to Bhagalpur
- NH-139 - Aurangabad to Patna

● **Major Road Bridges:**

- Mahatma Gandhi Setu on Ganga river in Patna.
- Vikramshila Setu on Ganga river in Bhagalpur.

● **Major Rail-Road Bridges:**

- Rajendra Setu on Ganga river in Mokama.
- Nehru Setu on Sone river in Dehri-on-son.
- Abdul Bari Bridge on Sone river connecting Patna and Bhojpur.
- Ganga Rail-Road Bridge on Ganga river connecting Patna and sonapur.

● **Railways**

- Railways started developing quite early in Bihar by the East India Company in 1860-62. Bihar has three railway lines.
- North-Eastern Railway - North Bihar
- East Central Railway - South Bihar
- North-East Frontier Railway - North-East Bihar
- The headquarters of the East Central Railway is located in Hajipur in the Vaishali district of Bihar.

● **Airways**

- There are two international airports in Bihar.
- Jay Prakash Narayan International Airport, Patna
- Gaya International Airport mainly developed for Buddhist tourism in Gaya.

● **Waterways**

- Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
- It is environment friendly and fuel-efficient. National Waterway-1 that connects Prayagraj to Haldia passes through Bihar.

**Industries in Bihar State**

- Most of the industries are agro-based.
- The first sugar manufacturing company was set up by the Dutch in 1840.
- Bihar State Milk Co-operative Federation (COMFED) was established in 1983.
- SUDHA brand is marketed by COMFED.
- The tea industry in Bihar is mostly concentrated in the Kishanganj district.
- Bhagalpur region has great potential for the Silk Industry.
- Jute Park is being set up at Maranga in the Purnia district.
- The leather industry is concentrated in Muzaffarpur and Mokama.
- Due to only a few working industries, most of the raw materials find a way to Kolkata, Kanpur and Chennai.
- Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA):
  - It was constituted under the BIAD Act 1974 to promote industrialization in Bihar.
  - It has 4 regional offices in Patna, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur.
- Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited is a PSU located in Mokama which manufactures rail wagons.

● **Major Industrial locations in Bihar**

- Mokama                      Leather, Rail Wagon
- Digha                        Leather
- Bihta                         Sugar

- Patna                         Cracker, Cotton Textile
- Bhagalpur                  Tussar Silk
- Munger                      Gun, Cigarette
- Gaya                         Sugar, Lac, Cotton Textile, Leather
- Dumraon                    Cotton Textile, Laltern
- Darbhanga                 Paper
- Samastipur                 Paper mill, Sugar
- Katihar                      Jute, Matchstick
- Dalmianagar                Cement
- Hajipur                      Plywood

**Physiographic division of Bihar**

Geologically, Bihar consists of both the younger and older formation of rocks ranging from the Tertiary Period to Pre-Cambrian Period.

**Bihar is divided into three physiographic units:**

1. The Shivalik Ranges or Shiwalik Ranges.
2. The Bihar plains.
3. Southern Plateau regions.

● **The Shiwalik Range in Bihar**

- The Shiwalik range is located in the north-western part of West Champaran.
- It spreads over an area of 32 km in length and 6-8 km in width.
- Based on the local variations of topography, it can be further divided into the following parts.

■ **Ramnagar Dun of Bihar (Harha valley)**

**Extent** - 24 km in length.

**Location** - Between Ramnagar Dun and Someshwar Range of Bihar.

Commonly known as Valley of Harha River.

■ **Someshwar Range**

- Extent - From the mouth of Triveni canal, up to Bhikhna Thori pass.
- Border - It forms a boundary between India and Nepal.
- Highest Point - Someshwar Fort (874 m).

● **Bihar Plains**

- The Ganga river flows from west to east in Bihar, dividing the state into two unequal halves namely North Bihar plains and South Bihar plains.
- The plains of Bihar are formed by the silt carried by the Ganga and its tributaries. They are spread over an area of 45000 km<sup>2</sup>.

● **The North Ganga plains**

- The north Bihar consists of the plains of alluvium north of Ganga, falling between the Ganga and Indo-Nepal border.
- Generally, the slope of north Bihar is from north-west to south-east. Also, this region has been drained by the rivers of north Bihar.

● **The South Ganga Plains**

- In terms of the geographical area of Bihar, South Bihar is spread over 40,070 km<sup>2</sup>. In terms of percentage, it accounts for 42.7% of the total area of Bihar. Demographically, it supports 36.5% of the state's population. Also, this area is administered under the Magadh, Patna, parts of Munger and Bhagalpur administrative divisions.

- The eastern portion of the alluvial plains of South Bihar is interrupted by the Kharagpur Hills. The south plains of Bihar are wider in the west and narrower in the east. Moreover, the western portion of this alluvial plain slopes from southwest to northeast. On the other hand, central and eastern parts of the plain slopes from south to north. The hills of Rajgir have an elevation of 445 m. While the Kharagpur range has an elevation of 300 m above the mean sea level.

### ● South Hilly region of Bihar

- The south Hilly regions of Bihar is marked by hills and ridges.
- Geographically, it extends from Kaimur district in the west to Banka district in the east.
- Geologically, this region is made up of hard rocks of Genesis, Schist and Granite.
- The important hills of this region are Pretshila, Jethian, Ramshila etc.

### ● Soils of Bihar

Being an agriculture dominant state, the people of Bihar obtain their livelihood from agriculture. Based on the composition, regional distribution and its features, the soils

in Bihar are divided into the soils of North Bihar Plains and South Bihar Plains.

### ● Soils of North Bihar

- Piedmont Swamp Soil.
- Terai Soil.
- Recent Alluvium Soil- Khadar and Bhangar.

### ● Soils of South Bihar

- Old Alluvium Soil.
- Tal Soil.
- Balthar Soil.
- Red Sandy Soil.

### ● Important Soils of Bihar

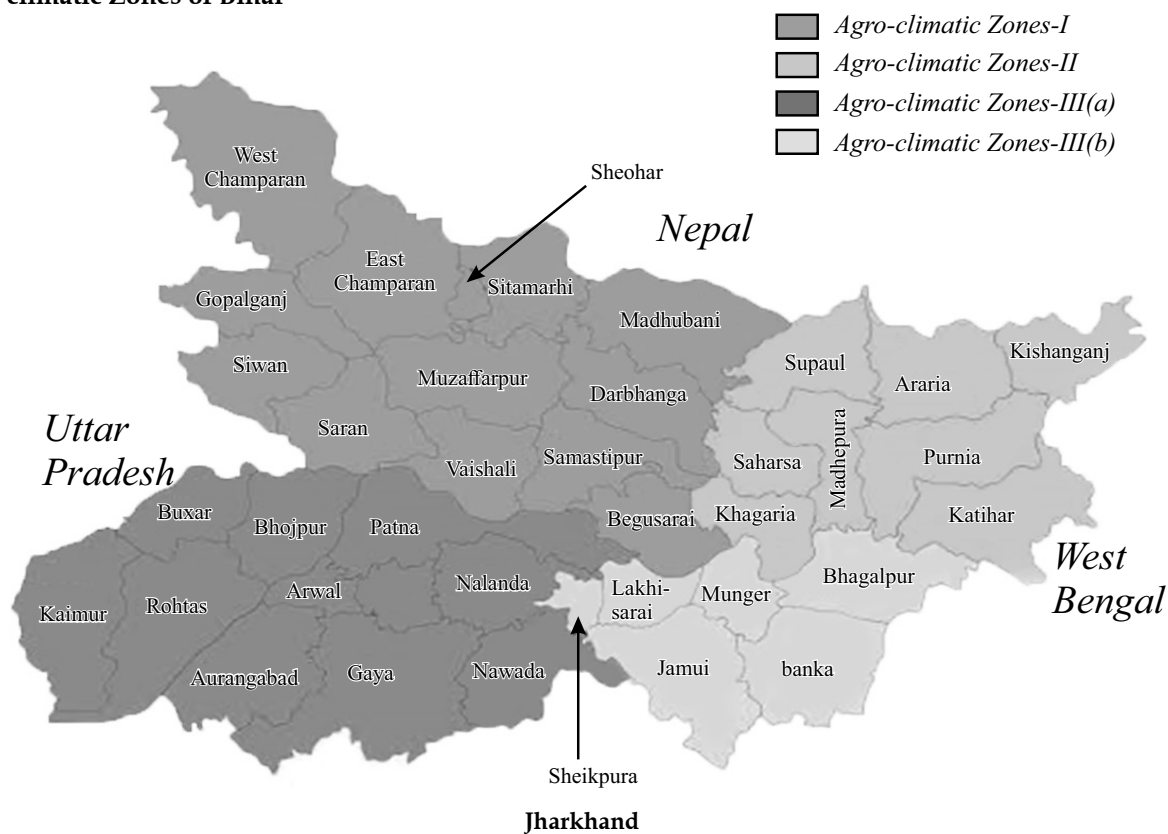
Types of Soil	District	Crops	Chemical Composition
Balthar	Kaimur	Jowar, Bajra, Arhar.	Sandy, Calcareous sand Yellow.
Bal Sundari	Saharsa, East and West Champaran.	Sugarcane, Wheat, Maize and Tobacco.	Lime and Alkaline.
Bhangar	Patna, Gaya and Rohtas.	Jute, Sugarcane and Arhar.	Acidic, Rich in Lime.
Khadar	Muzaffarpur, Purnia, Saharsa, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur.	Wheat, Rice, Gram and Maize.	Dark brown and fertile.
Tal	Patna, Munger.	Pulses, Oilseeds and Wheat.	Heavy soil.
Terai	West Champaran	Sugarcane, Jute and Rice.	Sandy and calcareous, Brown and light yellow.

### ● Climate in Bihar

■ The climate of Bihar is characterised by humid and subtropical climate.

■ There are three distinct seasons in Bihar (Summer season, Winter Season and Rainy Season). Annual average temperature ranges between 8°C in cold winters during December- February to 38°C in the hot summer month during April- June.

### ● Agro-climatic Zones of Bihar



Note: This map is not to scale and is for reference only.

■ The following are the agro-climatic zones of Bihar.

1. North-West zone, consisting of 13 districts with an annual rainfall of 1040 mm-1450 mm.
2. North-East zone, covering 8 districts having annual rainfall of 1200 mm to 1700 mm and loam or clay loam soil.
3. South Zone covering 17 districts, having soil of sandy loam, loamy, clayey or clay-loam and rainfall of 990 mm to 1300 mm.

■ Out of the three zones, the north-east zone receives high annual precipitation. Also, the precipitation in this zone is more than 80% during the Kharif season.

### Geological Structure of Bihar:

With the oldest formation, the Dharwar Rock System, located in the southern portion of the state, bordering Jharkhand, and the youngest formation, the Quaternary Rock System, located in the central part of the state, Bihar has an unified framework of its geological formations (in between Dharwar System and Tertiary rock system of North-Western Terai Region of Bihar).

**A four-part division of Bihar's geological structure is as follows:**

1. Dharwar Rock System
2. Vindhyan Rock System
3. Tertiary Rock System
4. Quaternary Rock System

**Given below is the detailed information about each of the rock system of Bihar:**

#### ● Dharwar Rock System

- The Dharwar Rock Formation is a part of the oldest Archaean Rock System.
- This Dharwar Rock System created the southern regions of the Bihar districts of Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada, Jamui, Bhagalpur, Banka and Munger.
- Quartzite, Phyllite, Gneiss, Schist, Shale, and Slate made up this rock system. Schist and mica are abundant in the area.

#### ● Vindhyan Rock System

- Vindhyan Rocks are found in Rohtas and Kaimur districts
- The Vindhya Ranges served as the basis for the naming of this rock formation.
- Sandstone, limestone, dolomite, quartzite, and shale are the main constituents of Vindhyan rocks.
- Large reserves of limestone and pyrite are present in the region.

#### ● Tertiary Rock System

- The Tertiary Rock System of Bihar are found in the Western Champaran districts in the state's Upper North-Western regions or in the Terai Region of the Shivalik Ranges.
- Sandstone, sandy shale, mudstone, and conglomerate make up this rock system.

#### ● Quaternary Rock System

- It is situated between the northern Chota Nagpur plateau region and the southern Himalayan Terai region of Bihar.
- This rock structure was created by the rapid deposition of alluvium by Himalayan and Peninsular rivers like the Ganga, Ghagra, Gandak, Koshi, Bagmati, Koshi, Son, Mahananda, and Punpun, which slowly deposited and crushed to create the Quaternary rocks.
- Sandstone, conglomerate, coarse gravels, and other materials are used to make quaternary rocks.

#### ● Important Facts

- According to standard classification its climatic type is Humid Subtropical (Cwa).
- The average daily high temperature in Bihar is only 26°C, while 26°C is the average temperature throughout the year.

- The Eastern part receives 200 cm of rainfall while the western part receives 100 cm.

- Nor'wester – tropical cyclonic thunderstorm, extremely helpful for pre-Kharif crops
- The temperature of the eastern part is reduced due to the impact of the Nor'wester shower.

### Factors influencing the climate of Bihar:

■ **The climate of Bihar is influenced mainly by following five factors:**

- Proximity to Himalayas.
- Proximity to Tropic of Cancer.
- Proximity to Bay of Bengal.
- Activities of South-West monsoon.
- Nor-westers and Summer Winds.

#### ● Seasons in Bihar

- Bihar experiences three distinct seasons because it is located in a tropical area:
- Summer Season: March to June
- Rainy Season: July to October
- Winter Season: November to February

#### ● Summer Season

- It begins in March with the Inter Tropical Convergence zone moving slowly and gradually towards the Tropic of Cancer and extends up to Ganga Plains.

- It causes the air pressure to drop and the temperature to rise in the area. Bihar experiences the greatest temperatures, which can reach up to 45 °C, particularly in Gaya, the state's hottest region.

- In the Bihar plains, a strong summer wind known as "Loo" blows in the months of April, May, and early June. There are many health conditions and even deaths in Bihar as a result of the dry, hot air.

#### ● Rainy Season

- Nearly 91% of Bihar's yearly rainfall falls during the rainy season, and that too in just three months: June, July, and August.

- The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), which draws the South-West monsoon from the Arabian Ocean and Bay of Bengal, completely shifts over the Ganga Plain in the middle of June.

■ **Bihar receives monsoon from both of the monsoon's branches:**

- S-W Monsoon branch in the Bay of Bengal.
- S-W Monsoon's Arabian Sea Branch.

#### ● Retreating Monsoon:

- The S-W Monsoon slows down and begins to retreat after August.
- It is accompanied by little to no rain.

#### ● Winter Season:

- After the summer and rainy season ends, there is a decreased heating of the land surface. The fall in temperature marks the beginning of the winter season.

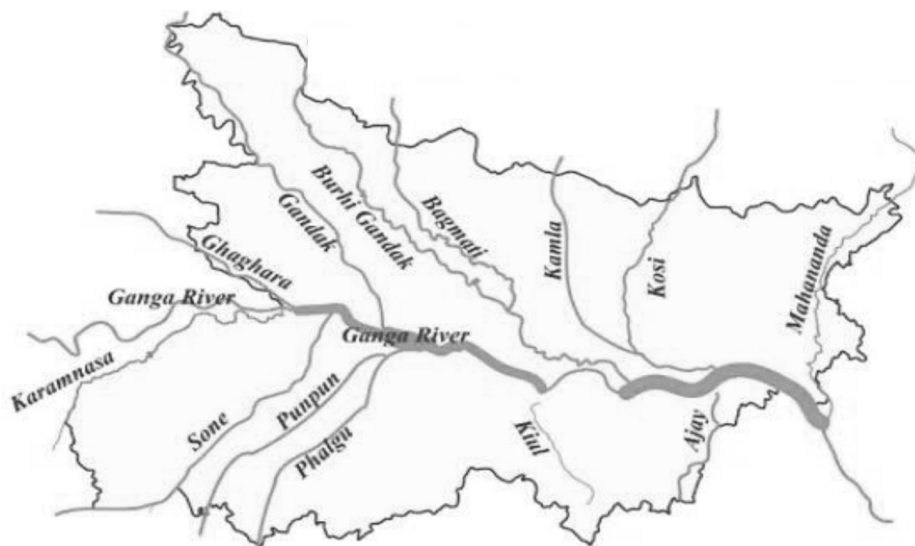
- The day length significantly shortens, and the nights are chilly and long.

- The temperature often drops the most in December and January.

- The Shiwalik Ranges in North-Western Bihar experience frost in January, which significantly damages agriculture in the area (especially Potato).

- Light rain (approximately 5% to 10% of the year's total rainfall) is brought on by North-Western Disturbances in the months of January and February, which aids in the growth of Rabi Crops.

## List of Major Rivers in Bihar



*Note: This map is not to scale and is for reference only.*

### 1. Ganga

- It is the main river of Bihar that enters into the state from Chausa after which it forms the boundary between Bihar & Uttar Pradesh. It also forms the boundary between Bhojpur and Saran district.
- Tributaries: Gandak, Bagmati, Kosi, Kali, Sone, Karmanasa and Punpun.
- Mahatma Gandhi Setu was built to connect North Bihar with South Bihar and was made part of the national highway 22 (NH22).

### 2. Ghagra/Saryu

- It originates from Nampa of Nepal and enters Bihar from Siwan and joins River Ganga at Chhapra.
- It is a sacred river for both Hindus and Buddhists.

### 3. Gandak

- It originates from the north of Dhaulagiri in Tibet near Nepal and enters into the Indian Territory near Triveni town in Nepal.
- 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.
- Triveni Canal gets water from Gandak River.

### 4. Burhi Gandak

- It originates at Someshwar Hills and flows parallel to the Gandak River and enters in Bihar from Chaturwa Chaur near Bishambhar Pur in the district of West Champaran.
- It flows through West Champaran, East Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur and Begusarai.
- It joins the River Ganga in Khagaria.

### 5. Bagmati

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

### 6. Kamla

- It originates from the Mahabharata range in Nepal near Sindhuli Gadhi.

- It enters Bihar from Jaynagar town of Madhubani district. Kamala Barrage has been constructed by the State Government near Jayanagar town.

- Dhauri, Soni, Balan and Trisula are the main tributaries.

### 7. Mahananda

- It originates from Sikkim and enters into Bihar from Kishanganj.
- 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 Nawabganj district of Bangladesh.

### 8. 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.

### 9. 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 Katihar district.

### 10. Punpun

- It originates from Hazaribagh Plateau and joins the River Ganga at 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.

### 11. 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 performed at the bank of river to the salvation for the dead from the cycle of rebirth.
- Mohane is the main tributary of the river.

## 12. 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.

## Waterfall and Hot Springs of Bihar

### 1. Kakolat Waterfall

- Located about 33 km away from Nawada.
- The water cascades from a height of 160 feet.
- According to the Hindu mythology, Treta Yuga king was cursed to take the shape of a python and live at the falls here. When Pandavas visited the place during their time of exile, the python king got rid of the curse and after that the King proclaimed that any person who takes the bath in the waterfall would never be reborn as a snake.

### 2. Karkat Waterfall

- It is situated near Kaimur hills in the Kaimur district of Bihar.
- Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary is located near the waterfall.

### 3. Telhar Waterfall

- It is situated in Kaimur District of Bihar.
- Water showers from great height into a very deep pool. Hence, it is believed that waterfall from great height causes the flow of undercurrent in the pool which prohibits the bathers & swimmers in the pool.

Waterfalls in Bihar	Location
Kakolat Waterfall	Nawada
Karkat Waterfall	Kaimur
Telhar Waterfall	Kaimur
Manjhar Kund and Dhua Kund Waterfall.	Sasaram (Rohtas)

## Minerals and Energy Resources in Bihar

South Bihar has a greater concentration of minerals than North Bihar. Prior to the bifurcation, Bihar was one of the leading producers of minerals.

### 1. Manganese

- India is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest producer and has the 9<sup>th</sup> largest reserves in the world.
- It is used in the Iron and Steel industry for making alloy.
- In Bihar, it is found in Munger and Gaya.

### 2. Mica

- 3 varieties of mica are found in India - Muscovite, Phlogopite, and Biotite.
- Mica that is found in Bihar and Jharkhand is Muscovite.
- For its insulating property, it is used abundantly in the electronics industry.
- Prior to the bifurcation, Bihar was a leader in mica production.
- It is found in Southeast Bihar in the districts of Nawada, Jamui, Gaya.
- In Jharkhand, it is found in Hazaribagh, Koderma, and Giridih.

### 3. Pyrite

- It is the sulphide of iron, chiefly used for making sulphuric acid.
- Industries like fertiliser, petroleum, steel etc. use sulphuric acid.

- Mainly found in the Sone valley and Vidhyan belt in Rohtas district.

- Author (Rohtas) has an iron pyrite industry.

### 4. Limestone

- It mainly consists of calcium carbonate.
- Limestone deposits are of sedimentary origin.
- Good quality limestone is used in the cement industry while low quality is used in the iron and building construction industry.
- In Rohtas, Munger and Kaimur, good quality limestones are found.

### 5. Asbestos

- It is fibrous in nature.
- It can be used in fireproof safes, insulators, insulating mats etc.
- Asbestos cement is used in making sheets, pipes, and tiles for building purposes.
- In Bihar, it is mainly found in Munger.

### 6. Monazite

It is found in Gaya and Munger.

### 7. Quartz

- It is found in Jmaui and Munger.
- It is used in the cement and power industries.

### 8. Uranium

- It is found in Gaya.
- It is used in nuclear reactors.

### 9. Beryllium

- It is used as a moderator in the nuclear reactor.
- It is found in the Gaya and Nawada district.

### 10. Bauxite

- It is an important ore of aluminium.
- It is not a specific mineral but a rock consisting mainly of hydrated aluminium oxides.
- It is found in the Munger and Rohtas district.

### 11. Gold

- It is found in the Jamui district.
- It is auriferous lode and some of it is found in the sands of rivers.
- It is used for making ornaments and is also used as an international currency.

### 12. Feldspar

- It is found along with quartz in Pegmatite rocks.
- It has applications in ceramic, glass and refractory industries.
- Feldspar is found in Munger, Gaya and Jamui district.

### 13. Lead

- This is obtained from a mineral called Galena.
- Lead is used in many forms.
- It is found in Banka, Bhagalpur and Rohtas District.

Minerals	Region
Limestone	Kaimur, Munger and Rohtas.
Mica	Nawada, Jamui and Gaya.
Quartzite	Lakhisarai, Munger and Nalanda.
Lead & Zinc	Banka and Rohtas.
Monazite	Gaya and Munger.
Uranium	Gaya
China Clay	Bhagalpur and Munger.

## Energy Resources

- Availability of adequate, reliable, affordable and quality power is necessary for economic growth and to sustain that growth.
- It generates employment thus leading to the elimination of poverty and human development.
- Bihar State Electricity Board was set up in April 1958 under the Electricity Supply Act.
- It was mandated for the generation, transmission, and distribution in Bihar.
- Power generation in Bihar is primarily based on fossil fuels.
- But to promote renewable energy, Bihar Govt. has created an agency called Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency (BREDA).
- **Barauni Thermal Power Plant**
  - The only power plant under the state sector.
  - It was established in 1963 with Russian help.
- **Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Limited**  
It is a joint venture of NTPC and Bihar State Power Generation Company Limited.
- **Kosi Hydrel Power Station**
  - Constructed on the river Kosi in Supaul.
  - It was commissioned in 1970.
  - It was handed over to the Bihar govt. in 16<sup>th</sup> November 2003.
- **New Projects - Thermal**
- **Nabinagar Power Plant**
  - The project is located in Aurangabad.
  - It is a coal-based plant.
- **Pirpainti Power Plant**
  - The project will be constructed in Bhagalpur.
  - It will be constructed by NHPC.
- **Kajara Power Plant**
  - The project will be constructed at Lakhisarai.
  - It will be constructed by NTPC.
- **New Projects - Hydrel**
  - Chausa Hydrel Power Plant in Buxar.
  - Mathai Hydrel Power Project in West Champaran.

Thermal Power Plants in Bihar	Associated District
Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Limited	Muzaffarpur
NTPC, Nabinagar	Aurangabad
NTPC, Barh	Patna
NTPC, Barauni	Begusarai
NTPC, Kahalgaon	Bhagalpur
Chausa Thermal Power Plant	Buxar

Tribes	Districts
Oraon	Purnea, Katihar, Supaul, Rohtas, Darbhanga, Kaimur, West Champaran, Buxar and Bhagalpur.
Kharwar	Bhagalpur, Purnea, Rohtas, Kaimur
Gond	Siwan, Bhojpur, Kaimur, Saran, West Champaran and Rohtas.
Munda	Gaya, Nawada, Jamui etc.
Chero	Rohtas, Bhojpur, Gaya.
Tharu	West Champaran

## 3. Polity

The three organs or pillars of the state administration in Bihar is taken care by Bihar Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

### A. Bihar Legislature

- The State of Bihar follows a bicameral system of government i.e. it has two houses, Bihar Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) and Bihar Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha).
- Article 168 to 212 of the Constitution of India lays down provisions for legislatures, their formation, members, election, business, dissolution and powers, etc.

#### ● Bihar Legislative Council

- The Vidhan Parishad is also known as Legislative Council. Article 169 of the Constitution provides for establishment of Legislative Council. Election of the Legislative Council is indirect. The members are elected by means of single transferable vote through proportional representation.
- Out of total members, five-sixth are elected and one-sixth members are nominated by the Governor. One-third of its members retire every second year. Legislative Council is a permanent house and not subject to dissolution.
- Bihar Legislative Council (Bihar Vidhan Parishad) was formed in 1911 when a new province of Bihar was created by separating it from Bengal on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 1911. The Council began its sitting from 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1913.
- The first session began from 20<sup>th</sup> Jan, 1920 and had 43 members. It was converted into upper house in 1936 when Bihar received statehood and separated from Odisha under the Government of India Act 1919. A bicameral legislature was formed in Bihar from that time. It consisted of 29 members as rest became the members of Legislative Assembly.
- During the first general elections in 1952, its members increased to 72 and then to 96 by 1958. After the creation of Jharkhand state in 2000, its members are now 75. Bihar council has 27 committees and 3 financial committees.

#### ● Composition of Bihar Legislative Council

Of the total number of members of a legislative council:

1. 1/3<sup>rd</sup> are elected by the members of local bodies in the state like municipalities, district boards, etc.,
2. 1/12<sup>th</sup> are elected by graduates of three years standing and residing within the state,
3. 1/12<sup>th</sup> are elected by teachers of three years standing in the state, not lower in standard than secondary school.
4. 1/3<sup>rd</sup> are elected by the members of the legislative assembly of the state from amongst persons who are not members of the assembly.
5. The remainder are nominated by the governor from amongst persons who have a special knowledge or practical experience of literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.
6. Thus, 5/6<sup>th</sup> of the total number of members of a legislative council are indirectly elected and 1/6<sup>th</sup> are nominated by the governor.

The members are elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.

#### ● Qualification of Members of Bihar Legislative Council

Article 173 mentions the qualifications required to become a member of Legislative Council. The qualifications are:

- Should not less than 30 years of age.

- Should be a citizen of India.
- Should not be a member of the legislature of union or of any other state.
- Must not hold any other office of profit.
- Should not be a proclaimed criminal.

#### ● Legislative Assembly

■ The Vidhan Sabha is also known as Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly is directly elected on the basis of adult suffrage elected i.e. general elections.

■ The Bihar Legislative Assembly first came into existence in 1937 after Bihar attaining statehood in 1936 and its separation from Orissa.

■ The strength of the Assembly at that time was 152. In the first general elections held in 1952 in Bihar its strength increased to 331 and was reduced to 318 in 1956. In 1977, the members again increased to 324. After the formation of Jharkhand, there are total 243 members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly. 38 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 2 seats for Scheduled Tribes. The Chairman is also called the Speaker and Deputy Chairman is known as Deputy Speaker.

#### ● Functions and Powers of Bihar Legislative Assembly

The functions and the powers of Legislative Assembly:

- To make laws related to the working of the executives.
- To prepare interim budget for the state.
- Money bill can be introduced in Legislative Assembly only.
- Laws related to State List and Concurrent List are framed by Legislative Assembly.

#### ● Qualification of Members of Bihar Legislative Assembly

According to Article 173, qualification for membership of State Legislative Assembly are:

- Should be a citizen of India.
- Should not be less than 25 years of age.
- Should possess other qualifications prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

#### ● Speaker of Legislative Assembly

■ According to Article 178 of the Constitution of India one Speaker and one Deputy Speaker is appointed for each Legislative Assembly by the elected members of the Assembly.

■ Ram Dayalu Singh was the first Speaker or Chairman of Bihar Legislative Assembly. His tenure was from 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 1937 to 11<sup>th</sup> November, 1944.

■ Protem Speaker: A Protem Speaker is a presiding officer in the State Legislative Assembly who carries out the functions of the speaker till the time, a Speaker or Deputy Speaker are not elected.

#### ● Patna Secretariat

■ The Patna Secretariat was constituted in the year 1912 from where all administrative work of the state was carried. The Patna Secretariat building was designed by Joseph Munnings and Martin Burn in 1913. It is in Indo-Saracenic style, has Raj Bhawan and Patna High Court in its Western and Eastern sides.

■ The new Secretariat is located at Bihar Vikas Bhavan, Patna.

#### B. Bihar Executive

As per Article 153 to 167 of Indian Constitution, the Governor, Chief minister and Council of Ministers together form the Executive.

#### ● Governor

■ The Governor of Bihar is a nominal head and representative of the President of India in the State. Article 153 to 161 of the Constitution lays down appointment, tenure, election and powers of Governor of a state.

■ The Governor is appointed by the President for a term of 5 years but remains in office at the pleasure of the President. He works as a liaison between Centre and the State. There is a provision under Article 158 of the Constitution that if a member of a Legislature is appointed as Governor, he ceases to be a member immediately upon such appointment.

■ The first Governor of Bihar after independence of India was Jairamdas Daulatram.

#### ● Qualifications

The Constitution lays down only two qualifications for the appointment of a person as a governor. These are:

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He should have completed the age of 35 years.

Additionally, two conventions have also developed in this regard over the years. First, he should be an outsider, that is, he should not belong to the state where he is appointed, so that he is free from the local politics.

Other is while appointing the governor, the president is required to consult the chief minister of the state concerned. However, both the conventions have been violated in some of the cases.

**The Constitution lays down the following conditions for the governor's office:**

1. He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature. If any such person is appointed as governor, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as the governor.
2. He should not hold any other office of profit.
3. He is entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residence (the Raj Bhavan).
4. He is entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament.
5. Parliament cannot be diminished during his term of office.

*The normal term of a Governor's office is five years, however he may be terminated earlier by: dismissed by the President under Article 156(1) resignation under Article 156(2).*

#### ● Term of Governor's Office

■ A governor holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. However, this term of five years is subject to the pleasure of the President.

■ Further, he can resign at any time by addressing a resignation letter to the President. The Supreme Court held that the pleasure of the President is not justifiable. The governor has no security of tenure and no fixed term of office.

■ He may be removed by the President at any time. The President may transfer a Governor appointed to one state to another state for the rest of the term. Further, a Governor whose term has expired may be reappointed in the same state or any other state. A governor can hold office beyond his term five years until his successor assumes charge to avoid interregnum.

#### ● President's Rule in Bihar

The President's rule is imposed during the time of emergency, when the state Legislature dissolves before time or there is loss of majority in the State Legislative Assembly and when



a coalition government breaks down. It is imposed by the Governor of the state after consulting it with the President.

The President's rule in Bihar was imposed for 8 times.

#### ● Chief Minister

Article 164 only says that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor. In accordance with the conceptions of the parliamentary system of government, the governor has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the state legislative assembly as the Chief Minister. But, when no party has a clear majority in the assembly, then the governor may exercise his personal discretion in the selection and appointment of the Chief Minister.

The Governor appoints the Chief Minister, whose is collectively responsible to the assembly. The Chief Minister's term is for 5 years and is subject to no term limits. He is given oath by the Governor.

The first Chief Minister of Bihar was Shri Krishna Singh.

#### ● Bihar Cabinet

First Cabinet of Bihar was formed in 1946 consisting of two members, Dr. Shri Krishna Singh as first Chief Minister of Bihar and Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha as Bihar's first Deputy Chief Minister cum Finance Minister (also incharge of Labour, Health, Agriculture and Irrigation). Other ministers were inducted later. The Cabinet served as the first Bihar Government after independence in 1947.

#### ● Council of Ministers

- Article 163 provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions.

- Article 164 provides that Council of Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the state. Before a Minister enters upon his office, the Governor shall administer to him the oaths of the office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

- A Minister who is not a member of the state legislature for a period of six consecutive months shall cease to be a minister at the expiration of that period.

- The salary and allowances of Ministers shall be determined by the State Legislature, specified in Second Schedule.

- 91<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment 2003 of Article 164 provides that the total members of the Council of Ministers should not be more than 15% of the members of State Legislature and not less than 12.

### C. Important Commissions in Bihar

#### 1. Bihar State Election Commission

1. The Bihar State Election Commission is a constitutional body entrusted with the duty and responsibility of holding elections in Panchayat elections.

2. The commission is formed as per Article 243 (K). The head of this commission is Chief Election Officer who is appointed by Governor of Bihar.

#### 2. Bihar Public Service Commission

1. The Bihar Public Service Commission (BPSC) is a body created by the Constitution of India (Article 318). It consists of a Chairman and other members who are appointed by the state Governor.

2. BPSC came into existence on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1949. Its headquarters was in Ranchi, but now it is shifted to Patna.

3. The tenure of the Chairman and members of BPSC is six years or until the attainment of the age of 62 years, whichever

is earlier. BPSC initially began its functioning for the state with its headquarters at Ranchi.

4. The State Government decided to shift the headquarters of BPSC from Ranchi to Patna and it was finally shifted to Patna on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 1951. The first Chairman of BPSC was Rajandha Sinha.

#### 3. Bihar Human Rights Commission

1. The Protection of Human Rights Act 1993, provides for establishment of State Human Rights Commissions. The Human Rights Commission was established in Bihar on 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 2000 and was formally constituted on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2008. A Chairperson and two other members are appointed by the Governor.

2. The first Chairperson of Bihar Human Rights Commission was Justice S. N. Jha.

#### Bihar Judiciary

The Supreme Court is the highest judiciary body of India. The High Court is the highest judiciary body of a State. Bihar also has a High Court situated in Patna.

#### ● High Court

- Article 214 to 231 of the Indian Constitution provides provisions for the establishment of a High Court in each state. High Court stands at the head of the state's judicial administration. Under Article 231, some powers have been given to the Parliament for creation of common High Court for two or more states. High Court is headed by a Chief Justice and other judges. According to Article 217, Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President with the consent of the Governor.

- The Judges of High Court is/are appointed by the President in consultation with Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the concerned state.

- The other judges of a state are appointed in consultation with Chief Judge of High Court. A person to be appointed as a judge of a high court, should have the following qualifications:

1. He should be a citizen of India.

2. (a) He should have held a judicial office in the territory of India for ten years; or (b) He should have been an advocate of a high court (or high courts in succession) for ten years. They hold office till the age of 62 years.

#### ● High Court in Bihar

- The High Court in the State of Bihar is located in Patna. The foundation stone of High Court building at Patna was laid by the then Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge, on 1<sup>st</sup> December, 1913 and the building was inaugurated on 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 1916.

- The Patna High Court started its work in 1916 with the Chief Justice and six other Judges. In the year 1947, the sanctioned strength of the Court was nine permanent and three additional Judges.

- Though a separate province for Odisha was created in the year 1937, this High Court exercised jurisdiction over the territories of both Bihar and Orissa till 26<sup>th</sup> July, 1948. A separate High Court was constituted for Orissa in 1948.

- A circuit bench was opened for Patna High Court at Ranchi in 1972. This circuit bench became the Jharkhand High Court under the Bihar Reorganisation Act of 2000 on November, 2000 when the separate state of Jharkhand was created. At present there are 32 permanent judges including the Chief Justice in the Patna High Court. This High Court has completed 100 years of its working on 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2016.

### ● Prominent Judges from Bihar

- First Chief Justice of Patna High Court was Sir Justice Edward Maynard Des Champs Chamier.
- Lakshami Kant Jha was the first Indian Chief Justice of Patna High Court after independence.
- Justice Rekha Doshit, was the first woman Chief Justice of Patna High Court.
- Justice Gyan Sudha Misra is the first female judge of the Supreme Court of India from Bihar.
- Justice Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Sinha from Bihar served as the 6<sup>th</sup> Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India.
- Justice Lalit Mohan Sharma from Patna High Court served as the 24<sup>th</sup> Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India.

### ● Subordinate Courts

- Subordinate Courts in Bihar included District Courts, Lok Adalats and Lokayuktas.

### ● District Courts

- The Constitution of High Court and District Court is formed as per Article 233 to 237 of the Indian Constitution. The District Court administers justice at district level.
- The District Court is presided over by District Judge who is appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court of the concerned state. Other appointments to the judicial service is also made by the Governor in consultation with State Public Service Commission and the High Court.

### ● District Courts in Bihar

There are total 38 districts in Bihar. All the districts are having District or Subordinate Courts. The oldest District Court in Bihar is in Muzaffarpur. The judgeship was formed in the year 1875 and was under the Calcutta High Court at that time .

### ● Gram Katchahary or Village Court in Bihar

- The state of Bihar is the only State to set up Gram Katchahary or village court under Section 990 of Bihar Panchayati Raj Act 2006. The Gram Katchahary consists of five members including all the Panches and Sarpanch. One of them is elected as the judge of the proceedings.
- It functions under the Panchayati Raj Institutions in rural Bihar.
- The Gram Katchahary has the right to hear cases related to the loss of movable property of less than ten thousand as per section 120 of the Civil Right Act. It is an initiative of the State Government to settle petty disputes without the loss of time or money. The police department gives necessary assistance for the proper functioning of the Gram Katchaharis.
- The Gram Katchahary are formed for a period of five years from the date appointed. Sarpanch is elected leader of Gram Katchahary, Up-Sarpanch is Vice Chairperson and Panches are the elected members of it.

### ● Lok Adalats

Lok Adalats are formed under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. They are organised at the central, state and district levels.

### ● Lok Adalats in Bihar

The Bihar State Legal Services Authority (BSLSA) is constituted under the Legal Service Authority Act, 1987 to provide legal services to weaker sections of the society. There are three types of Lok Adalats running in Bihar. They are Continuous Lok Adalat, Mobile Lok Adalat and National Lok Adalat.

### Bihar Right to Public Grievance Redressal Act

The State of Bihar has implemented this Act from 5<sup>th</sup> June,

2016 to provide/address the grievances and complaints of common public and provide relief/benefit in a time bound manner i.e. within 60 days of lodging the complaint. The state provides online portal Lokshikayat.bihar.gov.in to provide support and information for lodging complaints.

### ● Lokayukta

Lokayukta is appointed by the governor after consulting the committee consists of the Chief Minister, Speaker, Opposition Leader and Chief Justice of High Court. Once appointed, Lokayukta cannot be dismissed or transferred. It can be removed by passing an impeachment motion.

### ● Lokayukta in Bihar

Lokayukta in Bihar was constituted under the Bihar Lokayukta Act of 1973. The State Government brought various changes in the Act under Bihar Lokayukta Act of 2013. The Lokayukta is extended to the whole of Bihar. It is appointed by the Governor of Bihar after consultation with the Chief Justice of Patna High Court and leader of the opposition of the Bihar State Legislative Assembly. It is appointed for a period of 5 years.

### ● Structure of Bihar Lokayukta

Bihar Lokayukta consists of three members out of which two members should be from Bihar Judiciary serving or served as Judge of Bihar High Court. The three members consist of Chairperson, Judicial member and member. The age of the members of Bihar Lokayukta should be less than 70 years. The first Chairperson of Bihar Lokayukta was Justice Sridhar Vasudev Sohoni.

### ● Advocate General

The post of Advocate General is a constitutional post in nature and created as per the Article 165 of the Indian Constitution. The Governor of a State appoints the Advocate General of that state. The proposal for appointment is moved at the level of Joint Secretary in the Department of Legal Affairs. Advocate General is assisted by Additional Advocate General.

### ● Advocate General in Bihar

The Solicitor or Advocate General in Bihar is a law officer of the highest order and is appointed by the Governor of Bihar. He gives advices to State Legislature from time to time. The post of Advocate General was restored in Bihar from 1937 in the Patna High Court.

### Local Self Government

For understanding of Panchayati Raj in India, two important committees deserve special mention. These are Balwant Rai Mehta Committee in 1957 and the Ashok Mehta Committee in 1978. Moreover the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment are the milestone in the process of establishing democratic decentralised.

### Panchayati Raj System in Bihar

- The Bihar Panchayati Raj Act was passed in 1947, immediately after independence and the act started functioning from 1949. This act was further amended in 1959 according to the recommendations made by Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.

- The Bihar government enacted Bihar Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Act in 1961. It came into force from 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 1963. According to these two acts, the entire state of Bihar was divided into three tier Panchayati Raj System beginning from the lowest level i.e. Gram Panchayat.

- The second tier is the Panchayat Samiti that works at block level and it is followed by Zila Parishad at district

level. State Election Commission undertakes elections of Gram Panchayats. Salient Features of Panchayati Raj in Bihar In response to the 73rd constitutional amendment, Bihar Panchayati Raj Act, 2006 was enacted to strengthen the three-tier panchayat system in the state.

The salient features of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Bihar:

- There is reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes (16%) and Scheduled Tribes (1%) in every Panchayat.
- The Bihar government has given 50% reservation to women in the local Panchayats. It is the first Indian state to do so. It is also legalised in other certain states such as Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.
- Around 20% reservation is given to extremely Backward Classes.
- The duration of a Panchayat is for 5 years and there has to be four meetings of Gram Sabha within one year.

### Three Tier Structure of Panchayati Raj System

The Panchayati Raj system has a three tier or levels of governance i.e. Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat. The Chairpersons of the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad are called Mukhiya, Pramukh and Adhyaksha, respectively.

#### ● BIPARD

The Bihar Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development (BIPARD) is one of the most important regulatory departments of the State Government. The department has created a group of master resource persons to impart training to IT personnel and implement the e-Panchayat mission mode project.

#### ● Urban Self Government

According to the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992, all state governments have to make provisions for local self government in urban areas. The 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 proclaims the formation of urban local bodies.

#### ● Urban Local Bodies in Bihar

- The urban local bodies in Bihar are operating in the state since 1920. The Government of British India passed the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act in 1922 according to which various Municipalities and Notified Area Committees were constituted. The rules came into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1929.
- The Patna Municipal Corporation was formed after the Patna Municipal Act 1951. The Municipalities in Bihar were notified as Municipal Council/Nagar Parishad and Notified Area Committees as Nagar Panchayats and reconstituted after the 1951 Act on the basis of population and level of urbanisation. The 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act made it mandatory for state governments to give clear and well defined functions, responsibilities to Urban Local Bodies. The Bihar Legislature enacted the Bihar Municipal Act 2007 replacing all previous acts of the formation and working of the urban local bodies in Bihar.
- The Bihar State Government has given fifty percent reservation to women, twenty percent reservation to backward classes and some percentage of seats to SC and ST in urban local bodies. Apart from Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats, there are township and cantonment boards to look after the urban and semi-urban areas in Bihar.

**Three Tier Structure of Urban Local Bodies - The three tier structure of urban local bodies is explained below:**

1. Municipal Corporation
2. Municipal Council
3. Nagar Panchayat

#### ● Municipal Corporation

- As per Census 2011, the state of Bihar is having 12 Municipal Corporations.
- The population of the twelve cities is more than two lakhs. The first city of Bihar to get a Municipal Corporation was Muzaffarpur and Patna in 1864.
- The Patna Municipal Corporation was established on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1952. The Corporation receives its funds by way of taxes, rents and government grants.
- Muzaffarpur Municipal Corporation is reserved for Backward Classes and Gaya Municipal Corporation is reserved for Scheduled Tribes. The cities with Municipal Corporation in Bihar have population ranging from five to ten lakhs or more.

#### ● Municipal Council

- The Municipal Councils (Nagar Parishad) operating in Bihar take care of small cities, towns and semi urban areas. Usually these places have a population ranging from 40000-200000.
- These towns/small cities are distributed into wards ranging from 25 to 45. The Municipal Council is headed by Chairman and other members.

#### ● Nagar Panchayats

- Nagar Panchayats in Bihar operate in those areas that are undergoing a transition from rural to urban areas. These areas usually have a population from 12000-40000 people. They are distributed into wards ranging from 10 to 25.
- The Nagar Panchayat is headed by Chairman and ten other members, all of them are elected by general elections in their respective wards.

## 4. Ancient History

### Archaeological Evidences

#### ● Stone Age

The stone age culture has been divided into three stages:

1. Palaeolithic
2. Mesolithic
3. Neolithic Ages

#### ● Palaeolithic sites

- It had been discovered in Munger and Nalanda.
- The Palaeolithic age in India have been divided into three phases:
  - **Early or Lower Palaeolithic Age (5,00,000 BC to 50,000 BC):**
    - Tools of the early Palaeolithic age associated with hominids are pebbles of quartz known as chopping tools.
    - In the Early stone age the people were food gatherers. They took to small game hunting and lived also on fish and birds.
  - **Middle Palaeolithic Age (50,000 to 40,000 BC):**
    - It is also known as Flake Culture because it was based upon flakes or small pieces of stones. After a long period of time they learnt to control fire which helped to improve their living in many ways.
    - Their Tools: Blades, points, borers and scrapers (all made of flakes).
    - Major Sites: Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.

### ■ Upper Palaeolithic Age (40,000 to 10,000 BC):

- New flint industries and men of modern type (Homo sapiens sapiens) are the main appearance of this age.
- In the upper palaeolithic age caves and rock shelters were used by humans.
- Oldest paintings have also been found here.
- Their Tools: Blades and burins.
- Major Sites: Belan valley, Renigunta, Bizapur.

### ● Mesolithic sites

- Have been discovered from Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Singhbhum and Santhal Pargana (all in Jharkhand).
- The transitional phase between the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic or New Stone ages is known as the Mesolithic Age.
- In this stone age the Mesolithic people lived on hunting, fishing and food gathering, at a later stage they also domesticated animals, so this age is also known as a transitional phase in the mode of subsistence leading to animal husbandry.
- Evidence for the domestication of animals in India has been found from Adamgarh in Madhya Pradesh and Bagor in Rajasthan.
- From a study of the deposits of Sambhar lake (Rajasthan) evidence for the cultivation of plants around 7000-6000 BC has been found.

- **Tools:** Paisara (Munger, Bihar)

### ● Neolithic (6000 – 1500 B.C.)

- It was one of the largest Neolithic settlements between the Indus and the Mediterranean.
- It was the food producing stage. At this stage the humans started to cultivate plants and domesticate animals.
- This settlement is located in Mehrgarh, on the banks of Bolan river in the Kochi plain, which is called the breadbasket of Balochistan.
- Some cereals like wheat and barley were grown by them. As a result man started to settle down in certain selected areas. This led to the growth of villages and farming.
- The Wheel was the most important and useful discovery by them.
- Their Tools: Tools made of bones, polished tools like stone axes.
- Major site: Senwar (Bihar), Maski, Brahmagiri, Hallur, Edakkal.
- There is also evidence of the earliest village. They used coarse pottery.
- People used bone tools.
- Chirand (Saran, Bihar)- A big number of bones have been found here that are made of deer horn.

### Literary Sources

- Accounts of Fa-hien and Hieun Tsang gives an account of the social and religious history of Bihar in Gupta and post-Gupta times.
- Dharmasvamin visited Bihar in 1232-34, gives an account of Nalanda after the Muslim invasion.
- Asokavadana and Divyavadana present an organised life history of Ashoka.
- A Buddhist text Aryamanjusrimulakalpa throws light on the political history of Bihar under the Guptas.
- The earliest references to Bihar in the Vedic are found in the Atharvaveda and Panchavimsha Brahmana, both texts speak of people called Vratyas living in the land of Magadha.

- Rigveda mentions Kikatas, as the earliest inhabitants of Magadha.

- The main information about the Aryan expansion in north Bihar is contained in Satapatha Brahmana.

- Markandeya Purana presents details about the kings who ruled Videha and Vaishali.

- The Buddhist canons, the Anguttara Nikaya, mentions the republics and monarchies in north-east India.

- Digha Nikaya (Book of Dialogues) and Vinaya Pitaka (Book of Discipline) give an account on the history of the monarchy of Magadha and republic of Vaishali.

- The Jain canon Bhagavati Sutra provides information about the Licchavis of Vaishali, the Arthashastra of Kautilya, Mudrarakshasa of Vishakhadatta, Mahabhasya of Patanjali and Rajatarangini of Kalhana provide valuable inputs of Mauryan empire.

### Mahajanapadas

- **Kuru:** Covering the modern Haryana and Delhi area to the west of river Yamuna with its capital at Indraprastha (Delhi).

- **Avanti:** Modern Malwa, with its capital at Ujjaini and Mahishmati.

- **Ashmaka:** Between the rivers Narmada and Godavari with its capital at Patna.

- **Kashi:** Covering the present area of Banaras with its capital at Varanasi.

- **Kosala:** Covering the present districts of Faizabad, Gonda, Bahraich etc., with its capital at Shravasti.

- **Vatsa:** Covering the modern districts of Allahabad and Mirzapur etc., with its capital at Kaushambi.

- **Chedi:** Modern Bundelkhand with its capital at Shuktimati.

- **Panchala:** Covering the area of Western Uttar Pradesh upto the East of river Yamuna, with its capital at Ahichhatra.

- **Surasena:** Covering Braj-mandal with its capital at Mathura.

- **Matsya:** Covering the area of Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur in Rajasthan.

- In the Later Vedic Age, a number of small kingdoms emerged.

- 16 monarchies and republics known as Mahajanapadas stretched across Indo-Gangetic plains.

### Three Mahajanapadas were in Bihar namely:

1. Magadha,

2. Anga and

3. Vajji.

### ● Magadha Kingdom

- It is mentioned for the first time in Atharvaveda. It extended from the Ganga in the north to Chhotanagpur in the south, Champa in the east to river Sone on the west.

- Its capital was Girivraja or Rajgir which was surrounded on all sides by five hills. Later the capital was shifted to Patliputra.

- The Magadha Kingdom annexed Koshal, Vatsa, and Avanti. It played an important role in the development of Buddhism and Jainism.

- Two of India's greatest empires, Maurya and Gupta, emerged in Magadha

### ● Anga Kingdom

- It is mentioned for the first time in Atharvaveda.

- It comprised present-day Khagaria, Bhagalpur, and Munger.
- It was situated to the northeast of the Magadha Empire. Champa (in present-day Bhagalpur) was the capital.
- It was established by king Maha Govind. It was also called Chenanpo (by Hiuen Tsang) and Malini.

#### ● Vajji Kingdom

- It consisted of eight clans.
- Most important clans were - Licchavi, Videha and Jnatika.
- It was located in Northern India. The capital of Vajji was located at Vaishali. It was considered the world's first republic.

#### ● Mahajanpads and their Capital

Name	Capitals	Locations
Panchala	Ahichhatra, Kampilya	Present time part of Central Doab in UP and Rohilkhand.
Kashi	Banaras	Present time located in Varanasi UP.
Magadha	Rajagriha or Girivraja	Modern district of Gaya, Patna, Arwal, Aurangabad, Nalanda and Nawada.
Kuru	Hastinapur or Indraprastha	Modern Haryana and to the west of river Yamuna Delhi.
Kosala	Sravasti	Present district of Gonda, Faizabad etc.
Anga	Champa	Modern district of Bhagalpur and Munger in Bihar.
Vatsa	Kaushambi	Situated on the banks of river Yamuna near modern Allahabad.
Avanti	Ujjain	It is identified with modern Malwa and some parts of Madhya Pradesh.
Vajji	Vaishali	Covering the area to the north of the river Ganga in Bihar.
Matsya	Virat Nagri	Located in the areas of Bharatpur, Alwar and Jaipur in Rajasthan.
Malla	Pawa and Kusinara	Covering the modern district of Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur in Eastern UP.
Chedi	Suktimati	Located in the area of modern Bundelkhand.
Surasena	Mathura	Covering the areas of the Mathura at the junction of the Uttarapatha and Dakshinapatha.
Asmaka	Potali or Potana	Covering the areas of modern Paithan on the banks of river Godavari in Maharashtra.
Gandhar	Taxila	Covering the areas in the North Western Province between Kabul and Rawalpindi.
Kamboja	Rajpur	Located in the Punch area of Kashmir.

#### Pre-Mauryan Dynasties Under Magadha Empire

##### ● Brihadratha Dynasty

- Jarasandha, son of Brihadrath was the most famous king. Expanded his empire through matrimonial alliances e.g. Kosala. He was also the first ruler in history to form permanent Girivraja (Rajgir) was the capital under Jarasandh.

- Brihadratha was the earliest known king of Magadha. He was the eldest son of Vasu, Kuru king of Chedi. His name has been mentioned in Rigveda.

- The Pradyota dynasty succeeded the Brihadratha dynasty in Magadha.

##### ● Haryanka Dynasty - 544 B.C. to 412 B.C.

###### ● Bimbisara

- He was a contemporary of Buddha. He founded the dynasty and established his capital at Rajgir. He had forces/army.

- He also sent royal physician Jivaka to Ujjain for treating Chanda Pradyota, King of Avanti, and his longtime rival who later became a friend.

###### ● Ajatshatru

- To become the next ruler he killed his father Bimbisara. Lord Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana and Lord Mahavira also attained Moksha during his reign. The first Buddhist Council (483 B.C.) was conducted under his patronage at Rajgir.

###### ● Udayin

- He also killed his father Ajatshatru to become the next ruler.

- He founded the city Patliputra at the confluence of rivers Ganga and Sone and made it his capital.

##### ● Shishunaga Dynasty - 412 B.C. to 344 B.C.

###### ● Shishunaga

- He was a viceroy of Banaras and was the founder of the dynasty.

- During this time Magadha had two capitals -

1. Rajgir and

2. Vaishali

- He finally destroyed the resistance Avanti and brought to end the 100-year rivalry.

###### ● Kalasoka

- The second Buddhist Council (383 B.C.) was conducted under his patronage at Vaishali.

- He also made his capital Patliputra and it continued as the capital of the Magadha Empire onwards.

##### ● Nanda Dynasty - 344 B.C. to 322 B.C.

###### ● Mahapadma Nanda

- After killing the last Shishunaga ruler Nandivardhana he established the dynasty.

- He was also introduced as Mahapadmapati - sovereign of an infinite host of the immense wealth in Maha Bodhi Vamsa, called Ugrasen.

- Dhana Nanda was the last ruler of this dynasty and was the contemporary of Alexander.

##### ● Mauryan Dynasty - 322 B.C. to 185 B.C.

###### ● Chandragupta Maurya:

- Founder of the dynasty with the help of his mentor Chanakya or Kautilya or Vishnugupt.

- Chandragupta was born as Mura to a Shudra woman in the court of Nanda.

- As per Buddhist tradition, he belonged to the Moriya Kshatriya clan.

- In Mudra Rakshasa, he is also referred to as Vrishala.

- In 305 B.C. he fought Seleucus Nikator, a general of Alexander. Seleucus later sent Megasthenese to the Mauryan court. Megasthenese wrote Indica describing the Mauryan administration.

■ The empire was divided into four provinces, each under one governor. According to him, the Mauryan administration in Patliputra was under a council of 30 members divided into 6 committees of 5 members each.

#### ● Bindusara

■ Bindusara was also called by the name Amitrochates by Greek writers.

■ Deimachus - Syrian ambassador sent by king Antiochus Dionysius - sent by Ptolemy II of Egypt.

■ He was also known as Mudrasar in Vayu Purana and Seemseri in Jaina text Rajvalli Katha.

#### ● Ashoka

■ According to "Dipavamsa", Ashoka became a king after killing 99 of his brothers, sparing only one.

■ Kalinga War - 261 B.C. - The Major Edict XII gives information about Kalinga war. Ashoka embraced Buddhism under the influence of monk Upagupta after the Kalinga war.

■ Bhabru inscription - Ashoka as king of Magadha.

■ Third Buddhist Council - 250 B.C. - was convened by Ashoka under the presidentship of Mogaliputta Tissa in Patliputra.

#### ● Sunga Dynasty

##### ● Pushyamitra Sunga

■ He was the Commander-in-Chief of Mauryan armed forces. The last Mauryan rule was overthrown by him.

■ Two Ashwamedha Yagyas were held under his reign with Patanjali as the main priest - Ayodhya Inscription of Dhandev. Agnimitra, son of Pushyamitra was the hero of Kalidasa's drama.

#### Gupta Empire

■ Sri Gupta was the founder of the Gupta dynasty.

■ Rule of the Guptas is known as the Indian Golden Age as rapid strides were made in various fields.

■ Guptas Empire was divided into provinces and each province was further divided into districts. Villages were the smallest units.

■ The most striking difference in the administration of Guptas from Mauryas was that in Mauryas power was centralised while in Guptas power was decentralised.

##### ● Chandragupta I

■ He was the first king to use the title Maharajadhiraja.

■ He was the son of Ghatotkacha (son of Sri Gupta).

■ His empire included Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

■ He married the Licchavi princess, Kumaradevi.

■ Gold coins were issued to commemorate this event.

##### ● Samudragupta

■ Prayag inscription by Harisena was dedicated to him. It was discovered by a Tryer. It is written in the Sanskrit language.

■ He was called Napoleon of India for his conquests by Vincent Smith.

■ He gave permission to Sri Lankan ruler Meghavarnan to construct a monastery at Bodh Gaya.

■ He was also known as Kaviraj for his patronising of art.

##### ● Chandragupta II - Vikramaditya

■ He killed his brother and married his widow.

■ He used friendly relations and matrimonial alliances to extend his empire.

■ Navaratna present in his court were:

1. Kalidas

3. Amarasimha

5. Vararuchi

7. Varahamihira

9. Ghatakarpara

2. Shanku

4. Vetalbhatta

6. Panaka

8. Dhanwantari

■ Fa-Hien, a Chinese traveller, visited during his reign.

#### ● 4. Kumaragupta

■ He was also known as Mahendraditya.

■ He established Nalanda University which became a centre of learning.

#### ● 5. Skandagupta

■ He was the last of the great rulers and after him, the empire began to disintegrate.

■ Junagarh Inscription - his governor got restoration of Sudarshana Lake. It was originally constructed by the Mauryas.

■ Vishnugupta was the last ruler of the dynasty.

#### Pala Empire

■ They were the followers of Mahayana school of Buddhism.

■ Gopala was the first ruler of the dynasty. He was elected democratically.

■ Odantipur (now in Bihar Sharif), a Buddhist Mahavihara was established by Gopala.

■ Dharmapala captured Kannauj and took the title of Uttarapatha Swamin ("Lord of the North").

■ Vikramshila University (in Bhagalpur) was established by Dharmapala.

■ They also constructed many temples.

#### Buddhism and Bihar

■ The divine light of enlightenment was showered on Gautama Buddha so Bihar is the birthplace of Buddhism.

■ It was a place where Buddha attained enlightenment.

##### ● Gautam Buddha (General Introduction)

■ He was born in Lumbini near Kapilavastu Nepal. He belongs to the Sakya clan.

■ Suddodhana was his father and Mayadevi was his mother. He married Yasodhara at the age of 16.

■ Prajapati Gautami was his foster mother who brought him up after his mother's death.

■ Rahul was his son.

■ Four incidents compelled him away from worldly life i.e. an Old Man; a Diseased Man; a Corpse; and an Ascetic.

■ In search of 'Truth' at the age of twenty-nine he left home but his seven years of wandering hadn't given fruitful results.

■ He got enlightenment under a 'Bodhi Tree' at the age of 35, after intense penance which was called 'Nirvana'.

■ He delivered his first sermon at Sarnath.

■ When he was at the age of eighty he died at Kushinagar.

■ The disciples of Buddhas was:

1. Sariputta,

2. Moggallana,

3. Ananda, Kassapa and

4. Upali

■ Prasenjit of Kosala, Bimbisara & Ajatasatru of Magadha accepted Jainism.

##### ● Buddhist Literature

■ Abhidhamma Pitaka: It contains the meta-physics of Buddhism i.e. Religious Discourse.

- **Sutta Pitaka:** It was a collection of short sermons of Buddha which is further divided into 5 Nikayas.
- **Vinaya Pitaka:** It contains rules and regulations of monks and nuns.
- **Jatakas:** It was a collection of short stories related to the previous birth of Buddha.
- **Millindapanho:** It contains the conversational Buddhist saint Nagasena.
- Tripitakas were written in Pali and finally compiled during the third Buddhist Council.

#### ● Eight-Fold Paths

1. **Samma-Ditthi:** Complete or Perfect Vision
2. **Samma-Sankappa:** Perfected Emotion or Aspiration
3. **Samma-Vaca:** Perfected or whole Speech
4. **Samma-Kammanta:** Integral Action
5. **Samma-Ajiva:** Proper Livelihood
6. **Samma-Vayama:** Complete or Full Effort, Energy or Vitality
7. **Samma-Sati:** Complete or Thorough Awareness
8. **Samma-Samadhi:** Full, Integral or Holistic Samadhi

#### ● Four Noble Truths

1. **Sarvam Dukkham:** Life is full of misery.
2. **Dukha Samudaya:** Desire is the cause of rebirth and misery.
3. **Dukkha Nirodha:** Misery and rebirth can be ended by conquering desire.
4. **Gamini pratipad:** Nirvana or salvation could be attained i.e. man will be free from the circle of birth and death by following the Eightfold path, 'Astangika'.

#### ● List of the Buddhist Councils

##### ● First Buddhist Council

1. At saptaparni Rajagriha (483 BC) Under the patronage of King Ajatshatru with the monk Mahakasyapa presiding in the Sattapani Caves.
2. The idea was to preserve Buddha's teachings (Sutta) and rules for disciples (Vinaya). Ananda was one of the great disciples of Buddha recited Suttas and Mahakasyapa recited Vinaya.

##### ● Second Buddhist Council

1. At Vaishali (383 BC) Under the patronage of King Kalasoka and the presidency of Sabakami.
2. The ruler at the time was Kalasoka (Shishunaga Dynasty).
3. The first major split into Theravada and Mahayana happened here.

##### ● Third Buddhist Council

1. At Pataliputra (250 BC)
2. Under the patronage of King Ashoka and the presidency of Moggaliputta Tissa.
3. The teachings of Buddha which were under two baskets were now classified in 3 baskets as Abhidhamma Pitaka was established in this council and they were known as 'Tripitaka'. It also tried to settle all the disputes of Vinaya Pitaka. Establishment of Sthaviravada School as an orthodox school.

##### ● Fourth Buddhist Council

1. At Kundalvana, Kashmir (72 AD) Under the patronage of Kushan king Kanishka Vasumitra was the president of this council, while Asvaghosa was his deputy.
2. This council distinctly divided Buddhism into two sects Mahayana and Hinayana.

#### Jainism and Bihar

- One of the Ancient Religions and its name is derived from the word Jina, meaning 'liberator' or 'victor', referring to spiritual rather than material conquest.

- Jains revere a group of 24 liberated souls called Jinas or Tirthankaras who act as teachers and role models to the faithful.

- Jainism does not accept the authority of the Veda.

- At the Council of Valabhi Jain Canonical was established, presided over by Devardhi around 512 C.E.

- Jains consider the primary scripture to be the Tattvartha Sutra, or Book of Realities, written over eighteen centuries ago by the monk-scholar Umasvati (also known as Umasvami).

#### ● Vardhaman Mahavira (540-468 BC)

- Son of Kshatriya parents Siddhartha and Trisala.
- His Birth place was Kundagrama near Vaishali.
- Yasoda was his wife.
- After thirteen years of self basement, he attained the highest spiritual knowledge called Kevala Jnana. Then he was called Mahavir & Jina.
- Mahavir preached the doctrine of Jainism for thirty years and died at Pavapuri near Rajagriha When he was 72 years old.

#### ● Spread of Jainism

- There are two sects of Jainism:

1. Svetambara (White Clad) and
2. Digambar (Sky Clad or Naked).

- First Jain Council was convened at Patliputra presided by Sthuibhadra who was the leader of Digambar during 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

- The Second Jain Council was held at Valabhi in 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. In this council the 'Twelve Angas' was compiled.

- Through Sangha, Mahavira spread his teaching that consists of women & Men in organised sangha.

- Under the patronage of Chandragupta Maurya, Kharavela of Kalinga and the royal dynasties of south India such as the Ganges, the Kadambas, the Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas.

#### ● List of Jain Tirthankara

- There are 24 Tirthankaras of Jainism. The first Tirthankara was Rishabhdev and the last one was Mahavira.

#### Some important Tirthankaras names and their symbols

Name of Tirthankara	Symbol
Rishabha	Ox
Ajitnath	Elephant
Sambhavanatha	Horse
Abhinandana Naa tha	Monkey
Sumatinatha	Goose
Munisuvrat	Tortoise
Naminatha	Blue-Lotus
Neminatha	Conch
Parshwanath	Snake
Mahavira	Lion

#### ● Sects

Two main sects of Jainism:

1. Digambar (the naked) and
2. Shwetambar (wearers of white clothes).

#### ● Origin

- Their origin occurred about two hundred years after the nirvana of Mahavira.

- Chief of the Jain monks Bhadrabahu foresaw a period of famine and led about 12,000 people to southern India.
- When they returned after 12 years they found that the Svetambara sect had arisen.
- The followers of Bhadrabahu came to be known as the Digambar sect.
- There was no clear division until the 5<sup>th</sup> century, when the Valabhi council of 512 C.E. resulted in editing and compilation of scriptures of the Svetambar tradition.

### ● Difference between Svetambara and Digambara

#### ● Idols

- Svetambara idols of Tirthankaras are decorated with jewels, wearing loin cloths with prominent staring eyes.
- However, Digambara idols are naked, undecorated with downcast eyes.

#### ● Dress Code

- Svetambara, on the contrary, believes that practice of nudity is not essential to attain liberation. Therefore they wore white clothes.
- Digambara believes that in order to achieve nirvana or liberation, one must renounce everything including clothes. Therefore Digambara monks are completely naked.

#### ● Liberation of Woman

- Digambara believes that women cannot achieve nirvana or liberation directly. They first have to be reborn as a man for this.
- Svetambara, on the other hand, has a different opinion. According to them, women are equally capable of achieving liberation as men.
- They believe in Sabastra Mukti. They believe that anybody can achieve salvation, be it a householder or a monk.

#### ● Possessions

- Digambara monks are not allowed to have any kind of possessions. They believe that it is necessary to renounce everything to lead the life of a true monk.
- However, they usually carry three things with them:
  1. **Picchi:** A broom made up of fallen feathers of a peacock. They use this broom to remove small insects without harming them.
  2. **Kamandalu:** Oblong water pot used for carrying pure and sterilised drinking water.
  3. **Shastra:** Scriptures.

#### ● Scriptures

- In Jainism, the discourse delivered by Tirthankaras is known as Śhrutjñāna. It comprises 11 Angas and 14 Purvas.
- Digambara holds the opinion that original texts of Jainism were lost ago.
- Svetambara believes that they have the original Jain scriptures. However, they also accept that their collection is also incomplete.
- **Tattvartha Sutra** is the most authoritative text in Jainism, accepted by both Svetambara and Digambara.

#### The Five Vows are

1. Non-violence (ahimsa, or ahimsa)
2. Truth (satya)
3. Non-stealing (asteya)
4. Chastity (brahmacharya)
5. Non-possession or Non Possessiveness (Aparigraha)

#### ● Jain Literature

It can be classified into two major categories:

#### ● Non-Agam Literature

- Non Agam literature mainly consists of commentary and explanation of Agam literature and independent works, compiled by elder monks, nuns, and scholars
- These are written in many languages such as Prakrit, Sanskrit, Ardhamagadhi, and Gujarati.

#### ● Agam Literature

- Agam Literature consists of original scriptures compiled by Gandharas and Strut-kevalis.
- They are written in the Prakrit language.

Three jewels of Jainism

1. **Right faith** -Samyak Darshan
2. **Right knowledge** -Samyak jnana
3. **Right conduct** -Samyak Charitra

- Note: The aim of Jain life is to achieve liberation of the soul. This is done by following the three jewels of Jain ethics.

#### Early Medieval Period in Bihar

Pala dynasty emerged as a strong dynasty from the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century, to the early 11<sup>th</sup> century. After the Pala dynasty, Sena and Karnat dynasties also emerged.

#### ● Pala Dynasty

- After the death of Shashanka the Pala dynasty (750-1162 AD) emerged, when the Bengal and Bihar region was in a state of anarchy.
- The Palas were followers of the Mahayana and Tantric schools of Buddhism.
- **Gopala (AD 750-770)** was the founder and the first ruler of Pala dynasty.
- Important rulers of Pala dynasty were as follows:

#### ● Gopala

- After the fall of powers in Eastern India, to avoid the situation of 'matsya-nyaya' Gopal ascended the throne as the first King of the Pala dynasty.
- In AD 750, the Khalimpur copper plate inscription suggests that the people of this region chose him the king. This event is recognised as one of the first democratic elections in South Asia since the time of Mahajanapadas.
- In Odantapuri, a Buddhist Monastery and a University was established by Gopala.
- He consolidated his position by extending his control over all of Bengal as well as parts of Bihar during his reign.

#### ● Dharampala (AD 770-810)

- He was the son of Gopala. After death of his father he succeeded the throne in 770 AD.
- Under Dharampala and Devapala reign, the empire reached its peak. Dharmapala extended the empire in the Northern parts of the Indian subcontinent.
- He established Vikramshila University at Antichak village of modern Bhagalpur district. He also gave 200 villages for the maintenance of Nalanda University.
- This triggered a power struggle for the control of the Indian sub-continent. After capturing Kannauj, he gained the title of Uttarapatha Swami and organised a grand Darbar in Kannauj. Dharampala was a Buddhist.

#### ● Devapala (AD 810-850)

- He was the successor of Dharampala, who extended the empire to South Asia and beyond. He made Munger as his capital.
- Devapala conquered the Utkalas and the Pragjyotisha it was clarified according to the Pala copper plate inscription.



- The Pala kings also patronised Hinduism. They gave donations for construction of temples and for educational purposes like setting gurukuls.

- The Pala kings had close trade relations with South-East Asia and China.

- The inscriptions of Devapala have been found in Ghorawan, Hilsa, Nalanda and Munger.

- Balaputradeva, ruler of Suvarnabhumi, founded a Buddhist monastery at Nalanda during his time.

#### ● Later Palas

- The sons of Devapala were the later rulers of Pala dynasty, they were : Vigrahapala Narayanpala, Rajyapala, Gopala II and Mahipala I.

- Among these rulers of the Pala dynasty, Mahipala I was the most prominent ruler.

- The great rulers of Pala dynasty were Vigrahapala and Mahipala II. Mahipala II faced the revolt of 'Kaivarta' Sandhyakar. Nandi was his court poet.

- The last ruler of the Pala empire was Rampala.

#### ● Mahipala I

- Mahipala succeeded the throne in 988 AD, He was also known as the second founder of the Pala dynasty.

- Bihar and Bengal were invaded by the South Indian Emperor Rajendra Chola I of the Chola dynasty in the 11<sup>th</sup> century during the reign of Mahipala I.

- Mahipala fought with Rajendra Chola of Chola Dynasty in 1023 AD. In which he was defeated.

- Mahipala-I died in the same year, after which the Pala dynasty came to an end.

#### ● Sena Dynasty

- A new dynasty emerged in Bihar.

- Sena Dynasty emerged in Bihar after the downfall of Pala dynasty.

- This dynasty was founded by Sumantsena in the mid-11<sup>th</sup> century. He was succeeded by Vijayasena.

- His son Ballalsena became the king after Vijayasena and maintained the dominions inherited from his father.

- Ballal Sena was a great scholar who wrote Danasagar and Advutsagar.

- He started a social movement named 'Kulinism' by which the nobility of birth and purity of blood were carefully protected.

- Due to internal rebellions and invasion of Bakhtiyar Khalji, the Sena dynasty was weakened.

- The last important ruler of this dynasty was Lakshmansena who fled from his capital and took refuge in East Bengal's Vikrampur.

- Though Lakshmansena was not politically competent, he was a patron of the great literary minds of the day. Personalities like Jayadev, the author of Gita Govinda, the linguist Halayudha, Dhoyi, the author of Pavanadutam adorned his court.

- Bihar slowly passed onto the hands of Turks and its glory also declined, after the Muslim invasion.

#### ● Karnata Dynasty (AD 1097-1324)

- This dynasty was founded by Nanyadeva in Mithila.

- He was a great patron of music. He analysed different ragas and wrote a treatise on music.

- The capital of the Karnata dynasty was Simraungadh in Nepal and Darbhanga. Later Kamladityya Sthan (Kamlathan) became their capital which is now known as Andhrathadi in Madhubani district.

- Some Important rulers of this dynasty were as follows:

1. Ganga Singh Deva,

2. Narsingh Deva and

3. Harisimhadeva.

- Ganga Singh Deva was an able administrator and the son of Nanyadeva. Narsingh Deva had the possession of Tirhut and Darbhanga areas.

- Harisimhadeva was the last ruler of the Karnata dynasty.

- He was a great patron of art and literature. In his court Jyotirishwar, the author of 'Varna Ratnakar' was the royal priest.

- The period of Karnataka rulers is also known as the Golden period of Mithila.

- Harisimhadeva was instrumental in initiating and implementing Panji Vyavastha and Panji Prabandha.

- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq attacked Mithila due to which Harisimhadeva fled to Nepal.

- After this, the Karnata Dynasty was taken over by the Oiniwar dynasty.

#### ● Oiniwar dynasty

The rulers of the Oiniwar dynasty governed North Bihar (Mithila) between 1353 to 1526 AD.

#### Medieval Period in Bihar

This period in Bihar was symbolised by the invasion of the Turks from West Asia.

#### ● Turkish Invasion in Bihar

- Magadh (Bihar) was being attacked by the Islamic invaders of middle east from the 11<sup>th</sup> century.

- Bakhtiyar Khalji, a slave of Muhammad Ghori, attacked Bihar and destroyed a lot of Buddhist monasteries including Nalanda University and killed many innocent people.

- By the Islamic invasion, the rise of Buddhism in Magadha was finally swept away. This inversion was tackled under Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji. He was one of the Generals of Qutb-al-Din Aibak.

- He destroyed monasteries fortified by the Sena armies, during which many of the Viharas and the famous universities of Nalanda and Vikramshila were destroyed.

- Khilji also destroyed Odantpuri university. He was the first muslim conqueror of Bihar.

- In 1198 AD Bakhtiyar Khilji founded the city of Bakhtiyarpur.

- Most part of Northern Bihar was under the rule of Karnataka rulers of Mithila, while Southern Bihar was ruled by various small kingdoms.

- He also invaded Mithila's Karnata King Narsingh Deva's territory. Later on, Bengal and Assam region was also invaded by him.

- Bakhtiyar Khilji died there and his mausoleum is in Bihar Sharif.

- Sadruddin Hasan Nizami wrote about Khilji's invasion in 1192-1228 AD in 'Taj-ul-Maasir'.

- Turkish invasions led to the rule of Delhi sultanate and Bihar was either included under rulers ruling from Delhi or made into a separate province.

#### ● Bihar and Slave Dynasty

- At the time of Qutb-ud-din Aibak there is limited evidence about the condition of Bihar; he was the founder of the Slave Dynasty in Delhi.

- After Ali Mardan, Hasmuddin Iwaz Khilji established independent rule in Lakhnauti. He was able to get taxes from Tirhut rulers.

- Iltutmish captured Bihar Sharif in 1225 AD.
- Iltutmish was the first sultan to organise military campaigns and get the possession of Bihar under Delhi Sultanate.
- Iltutmish, the slave of Qutb-ud-din-Aibak who invaded Bihar Sharif and Bath and later on moved to Lakhnauti.
- The Iwaz army fought near Rajmahal hills but had to surrender. Iltutmish made MalikAllauddin Jani as his representative (Subedar) but Iwaz later on forced him to flee.
- Nasiruddin Mahmud the son of Iltutmish who in return attacked Iwaz and killed him. He occupied Bihar, Awadh and Lakhnauti in his fold and ruled it till 1229 AD.
- Malik Ikhtiyar ud-din Balka (Balkh Khilji) had revolted after Nasiruddin's death, so Iltutmish after defeating Balkh separated Bihar from Bengal.
- Iltutmish appointed Saifuddin Aibak as the Governor of Bihar and later Tughan Khan became the Governor of Bihar.
- The control of Delhi loosened on Bihar when Iltutmish's death in 1236 AD.
- Tughril Khan was defeated and killed by Balban who was the instantaneous Lakhnauti ruler and Bulban made Bughra Khan as its ruler.
- Maner, Bihar Sharif, Bhojpur, Gaya, Patna, Munger, Bhagalpur, Santhal Pargana, Nalanda, Lakhisarai and Vikramshila were under slave dynasty.

#### ● Bihar and Khilji Dynasty

- Jalaluddin Khilji became the Sultan of Delhi in 1290 AD as a result the reign of Khilji dynasty started.
- Alauddin Khilji ascended the throne in 1296 AD, he ordered their administrator to collect half of the crops on land after measurement as revenue.
- Raja Sakra Singh defeated Sheikh Mohammad Ismail who was sent to Darbhanga by Alauddin Khilji.
- Shamsuddin Firozshah declared himself ruler of Bengal in 1301 AD, and declared his son Firozshah as Governor of Bihar between 1309 to 1321.
- Some coins of Khilji dynasty have been found from Bhojpur and Lakhisarai. It shows that they had limited control over Bihar.

#### ● Bihar and Tughlaq Dynasty

- In 1324 AD Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq invaded Bengal and Bihar.
- Thereafter Lakhnauti king Nasiruddin had surrendered and on the other hand Sonargaon King Ghiyasuddin Bahadur had revolted against the Sultan's army.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq had defeated him. He also defeated Mithila King Harisimhadeva (Karnata dynasty).
- At the time of Muhammad bin Tughlaq (son of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq) Darbhanga was called Tughlaqpur.
- A fort and Jama Masjid was also built at that time here.
- Tughlaq coins have been found from Tirhut.
- However, revolt had also started even at the time of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- From Bihar Sharif Firozshah Tughlaq's (predecessor of Muhammad bin Tughlaq) Persian inscription has been found which was the capital of Bihar at that time.
- Some inscriptions and coins have been found from Patna and Gaya.
- The invasion by Taimur marked the end of Tughlaq dynasty in Bihar in 1398-99 and it became the part of Sharqi rule of Jaunpur. The rule of Sharqi in Bihar extended to Buxar and Darbhanga areas. Sultan Ibrahim Shah Sharqi founded a Mosque in Darbhanga.

■ Majd-ulMulk started an expedition at the time of Muhammad bin Tughlaq against Harisimha Deva due to which he fled to the hills.

■ Malik Ibrahim served as a General in Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's army. He was appointed as the Governor of Bihar by Firoz Shah Tughlaq. Malik Ibrahim was honoured and called as 'Malik Baya'.

■ The tomb of Malik Ibrahim Baya (Malik Baya) is located in Bihar Sharif (on Pir Pahari hill).

■ The Sufi Literature Malfuzat (compilation of statements) written by Sufi Saint Sharfuddin Yahya Maneri at Contemporary to the time of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, and Manaquibul-Asfiya written by Hazrat Makhdoom. Shah Firdaus gave information about the rule of Tughlaq dynasty in Bihar.

#### ● Chero Dynasty

- In Medieval Bihar many small tribal states emerged. Among them, Chero was important.
- They established their powerful state in Bhojpur, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Palamu districts. They ruled for 300 years.
- Jagdishpur fair started at this time by Fulchand. Between 1587 to 1607 AD, Kukumchand Jharap was the head of Cheros of Bhojpur.
- Ujjaini and Chero had fought an important battle in 1611 AD, which was won by Ujjainis.
- Medini Rai was the most famous ruler of Chero dynasty.
- Medini Rai's territory extended to Gaya, Dawoodnagar and Arwal. Even Ramgarh became a part of his territory.
- Medini Rai died at the end of 1634 AD. He was succeeded by his son Raja Pratap Rai. During his rule three Mughal invasions took place.
- Finally Cheros were assimilated into the Mughal Empire.

#### ● Bhojpur's Ujjaini Dynasty

- Bhojpuri Ujjaini is a Rajput clan that inhabits the state of Bihar. After settling in Bihar they were known as Ujjainiya. Several battles were fought between Ujjainiyas and Cheros.
- Ujjainiyas were powerful in Buxar, Jagdishpur and Dumraon and remained till the British came here.
- They became the rulers of the Bhojpur region in Bihar. Bhojpur was established by Devraj, son of Bhojraj after killing Sahasbal of Chero. Devraj was called Santan Singh in Bhojpur.
- The Ujjainiya ruler 'Gajpat' made an alliance with Sher Shah Suri and defeated the Bengal Sultanate together.

#### ● Bihar and Noohani Dynasty

- In the history of Bihar Noohani Dynasty was a very important dynasty that emerged as a result of political changes at the time of Sikandar Lodhi.
- The Governor of Jaunpur fled to Bihar because Sikandar Lodhi rose to power. Zamindars of Tirhut and Saran were against central rule. All this led Sikandar Lodhi to invade Bihar.
- Sikandar Lodhi appointed Dariya Khan Noohani as an administrator of Bihar and defeated Hussain Shah Sharqi.
- Bahar Khan Noohani became the administrator after his father's death. Bahar Khan Noohani succeeded to the throne in 1523 AD. He declared himself independent and took the title of Sultan Mohammad.
- After some time Ibrahim Lodhi invaded him. Initially, the Delhi army won but later on it got defeated. This defeat led to the extension of the Mohammadm empire from Bihar to

Kannauj. Sultan Mohammad, after being defeated by Babur in the Battle of Ghaghra held in 1529, had accepted Babur's authority.

- His son Jalal Khan succeeded to the throne after the death of Sultan Mohammad.
- Sher Shah Suri appointed as his advisor and protector. Sher Shah emerged as the powerful Afghan ruler after the fall of Noohani rulers.

#### ● Bihar and Sur Dynasty

- Bihar saw a period of glory for about 6 years during the Medieval period as well as the rule of Sher Shah Suri. He became protector of minor Jalal Khan and won many battles.
- His real name was Farid Khan and he was an Afghan. He was bestowed by the title Sher Khan by a Afghan ruler Sultan Muhammad. He established the Suri Empire with its capital in Sasaram, Bihar.
- Sher Shah and Mahmud Shah fought in the Battle of Surajgarh in 1534 in which was won by Sher Shah.
- Humayun and Sher Shah fought in the Battle of Chausa in 1539 AD.
- In 1540 again he defeated Humayun at Kannauj and forced him to move out of India. He took the title of Sher Shah Sultan-e-Adil after this victory.
- In 1541 AD Sher Shah made Patna as the capital of Bihar province. Sher Shah introduced many land, revenue reforms, silver coins and extended Grand Trunk Road from Chittagong to Kabul.
- Sher Shah was on the throne for only five years (1540-1545). He expanded his empire which included Punjab, Malwa, Sind, Multan and Bundelkhand. His empire expanded throughout the whole of North India except Assam, Nepal, Kashmir and Gujarat.
- Sher Shah was killed during the siege of Kalinjar fort on 13<sup>th</sup> May, 1545 AD. The tomb of Sher Shah is situated in Sasaram.

#### ● Bihar and Karrani Dynasty

- The region of Bihar was ruled by Taj Khan Karrani after the downfall of the Sur dynasty.
- He made Bihar Sharif as his capital. Sulaiman Karrani (1565-1572) and Dawood Khan Karrani were important rulers of this dynasty.
- Sulaiman Karrani accepted the suzerainty of the Mughal emperor Akbar but his son Daud revolted against Akbar.
- In 1576 AD Akbar came to Hajipur and captured the fort of Hajipur, he defeated Daud in the battle of Rajmahal after which Mughal rule was firmly established in Bihar.

#### ● Bihar and Mughal Dynasty

- The Mughals annexed Bihar and turned it into one of their Subas with its seat at Patna. British travellers John Marshall and Bernier visited Patna, Bhagalpur, Munger, Hazipur and mentioned their prosperity.
- The struggle to annex Bihar by the Mughals starts with battle of Ghaghra in 1529 AD between Babur and Sultan Mohammad.
- The Noohani Dynasty came to an end in 1532 AD when Mughal emperor Humayun defeated Afghans in Doha Sarai. He attacked the Chunar Fort in 1531 AD.

#### ● Akbar and Bihar

- The Mughals seized Patna from Daud Khan in 1574 AD, who was the son of Sulaiman Khan, an Afghan chief.
- Daud Khan was captured and executed, after the Battle of Tukaroi in 1575.

- Raja Man Singh was appointed Subedar of Bihar on 17<sup>th</sup> March, 1587. He defeated Bhojpur, Giddhaur and Kharagpur and made Rohtas as his capital. He renovated the fortification in Rohtasgarh Fort in Sasaram.

- In 1576 AD Akbar realised the importance of Bihar, thus made it a separate subah of his empire, Munim Khan was made Governor of Bihar.

- According to Abul Fazl, Man Singh administered excellently and crushed all the rebellions.

- Akbar made Mahesh Thakur as the administrator of Mithila in 1577 AD. Mahesh Thakur made Rajnagar of Madhubani as his capital.

- During the reign of Akbar Asif Khan was the last Governor of Bihar.

#### ● Jahangir and Bihar

- Akbar was succeeded by his son Jahangir on 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 1605.

- Soon after his accession to the throne, Jahangir replaced Asif Khan with Lala Beg, known as Beg Bahadur as the Governor of Bihar.

- During this time some governors of Bihar were:

1. Salman Khan,
2. Afzal Khan (Son of Abul Fazl)
3. Zafar Khan,
4. Ibrahim Khan,
5. Jahangir Quli,
6. Muqarrab Khan.

- Jahangir declared his son Parvez as the Governor of Bihar in 1621. He was the first Mughal Prince to become Governor of Bihar.

- Shahzada Khurram revolted against Jahangir and captured Patna, Rohtas, etc. from Parvez. Later on Khurram was defeated and driven out of Bihar.

- In Jahangir's reign, Baz Bahadur (Jahangir Quli Khan) was made the Subedar of Bihar. He took immediate action and the rebels were completely defeated. Raja Sangram Singh of Kharagpur was killed in the battle of Kharagpur. Khokhra region was controlled which was highly beneficial.

- Mirza Rustam Safri was the last Governor of Bihar during Jahangir's reign.

#### ● Shah Jahan and Bihar

- During his reign, Bihar was highly peaceful.

- During this time, Khan-i-Alam was appointed as the Governor of Bihar but he failed to discharge his duties efficiently and was recalled within a year. He was replaced by Mirza Safi also known as Saif Khan.

- Saif Khan built Shahi Idgah in Patna. He was succeeded by Abdullah Khan in 1632 AD who suppressed a revolt of the Ujjainia chief Raja Pratap.

- Shaista Khan was the next Governor of Bihar (1639 AD-1643 AD). The other governors are Itiqad Khan, Azam Khan and Sayeed Khan.

- Jafar Khan was appointed as Governor in 1651 AD. He built Bagh-i-Jafar Khan at Patna and Dundi Bazar Mosque.

- Jafar Khan was succeeded by Zulfiqar Khan and then Alivardi Khan.

#### ● Aurangzeb and Bihar

- During the reign of Aurangzeb the first Governor was Daud Khan Quraishi. Daud Khan founded the city of Daudnagar in the Gaya district.

- He extended the empire to Chota Nagpur by defeating the Cheros of Palamu.

■ Daud Khan was succeeded by Jan Nisar Khan. During his tenure, European travellers Tavernier and Bernier visited Patna.

■ Jan Nisar Khan was also known as Lashkar Khan and was succeeded by Ibrahim Khan. His reign witnessed a severe famine in Patna. He was succeeded by Amir Khan and later by Tarbiat Khan.

■ In 1702 AD Aurangzeb had made his grandson Prince Azim as Subedar of Bihar who was also known as Azimushan. He rebuilt Patna and called it Azimabad in 1704 AD.

■ Bahadur Shah I (Shah Alam I) became the ruler of India after Aurangzeb. He made Prince Azimushan as the administrator of Bihar and Farrukhsiyar as the Nawab of Bengal. After Azimushan, Mughal control weakened in Bihar.

■ In 1713 Farrukhsiyar was the first Mughal who was crowned in Patna. He became the first Mughal ruler to be sworn in Patna.

■ There were four subedars appointed in Bihar during the rule of Farrukhsiyar i.e.

1. Kairat Khan,
2. Mir Jumla,
3. Buland Khan and
4. Khan Jaman.

■ Fakr-ud-daula was appointed Governor of Bihar. He was the last Mughal Governor of Bihar at the time of Mughal king Muhammad Shah (1719-1748 and dismissed in 1733 by the Nawab of Bengal.

■ During the period of the Subedar of Bihar, Fakra-uddaula 'Court of Justice' was built at Patna.

### ● Economic, Religious and Social Condition of Bihar during Medieval Period

During the Medieval period the economic, social and religious aspects of people in Bihar underwent many changes. These are as follows:

1. **Religious Condition:** Hinduism was the main religion. Vishnupad temple in Gaya was an important religious place. It was built in 1783 AD by Ahilya Bai Holkar.

2. **Economic Condition:** Cultivation of rice, cotton, wheat, pulses, tobacco and opium was major sources of livelihood. This period saw the rise of silk, sugar, leather and cloth industry in small scales.

3. **Social Condition:** The condition of common people, compared to the nobility and the middle class was miserable. One of the demoralising institutions of the society was slavery and it was in existence those times.

4. Shaivites, a sect of Hindu religion, gained greater popularity. Mithilas were worshippers of Shakti (power).

### ● Important Timeline

Year	Events
1197 AD	Nalanda and Vikramshila Universities destroyed by Bakhtiyar Khilji
1296 AD	Bihar became part of Khilji dynasty
1324 AD	Invasion of Bihar by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
1526 AD	Bihar became part of Delhi Sultanate
1527 AD	Battle of Ghaghra between Babur and Sultan Mohammad of Noohani dynasty
1534 AD	Battle of Surajgarh between Sher Shah Suri and Mahmud Shah
1539 AD	Battle of Chausa between Sher Shah Suri and Humayun
1556 AD	Mughal Dynasty restored in Bihar

1580 AD	Bihar declared as Mughal Subah (province)
1666 AD	Birth of Tenth Sikh Guru Gobind Singh at Patna
1704 AD	Name of Patliputra changed to Azimabad
1743 AD	Maratha invasion in Bihar by Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao

### ● Bihar and Nawabs of Bengal

■ By 1733, the Nawabs of Bengal had established their control in Bihar. Alivardi Khan was a Naib Nazim or Deputy Nawab appointed between 1734-1740. He continued till the year 1756. This period saw many invasions of the Afghans as the Mughal rule weakened. Alivardi Khan suppressed the revolts and invasions in the battle of Patna and Ranisarai.

■ After the death of Alivardi Khan, Sirajuddaulah became the Nawab of Bihar and Bengal. The Nawabs of Bengal also allowed trade to flourish in this region. Some of the greatest melas of the Indian sub-continent, viz. Sonepur Mela, which is the biggest cattle fair in India, was allowed to continue and even flourish, inviting traders from far and near.

■ The mid seventeenth century saw the arrival of the Marathas with Peshwa Balaji Bajirao's invasion in 1743 AD in Munger and Bhagalpur.

■ The important centres of Persian education in Bihar were Patna, Bihar Sharif and Bhagalpur.

### ● Sufism in Bihar

■ The Wajudia School in Bihar belonged to Sufism in Bihar. Sufism had reached Bihar and its neighbouring regions even before the Turkish conquest. Earlier, Sufism belonged to the Chisti and Suhrawardi order of Sufism.

■ The notable centres of activity of Chisti Sufism were Bihar Sharif and Saran. One of the greatest Sufis of the Shuttasia order was Abul Faiz Qazin Ola of Bania Basarh near Vaishali.

■ Sufism became very popular in Bihar.

■ Different sects of Sufism are popular in Bihar. They are:

1. Imam Taj Fakeeh
2. Chisti, Kadri
3. Suharwardi
4. Firdausi

■ The most prominent Sufi Saint was Naqshbandi Makhdoom Sharfuddin Ahmed Yahya Maneri.

■ Who was born at Maner village in Patna in July, 1264 AD. At the age of 12, he left Maner to gain knowledge in Arabic, Persian logic, philosophy and religion.

■ He was given the title of Firdausi by Sheikh Najeebuddin Firdausi. He wrote Maktubat-i-Sadi, Maktubati-Bist -O- Hasht and Fawaed-i-Rukni. His tomb lies at Badi Dargah in Bihar Sharif, Nalanda.

### ● Sikhism in Bihar

■ In the later of the Medieval period, Sikhism also spread to Bihar.

■ In 1509 Guru Nanak Dev also visited Patna and stayed at Bhagat Jaitmal's house near Gaihat, Patna and later Guru Tegh Bahadur along with his family came in 1666 AD.

■ In 1666 AD the 10<sup>th</sup> and the last Guru of Sikhism, Guru Gobind Singh was born at Patna Sahib, Patna.

■ When his father Guru Tegh Bahadur was beheaded for not accepting to convert to Islam, he was made as Sikh Guru at the age of 9.

■ He was a spiritual leader, a poet and a warrior. He prepared the Sikh warrior called Khalsa to fight against the Mughal army.

■ He is also credited for finalising the Kartarpur Pothi into the Guru Granth Sahib.

■ Takht Sri Harmandir Sahib, also known as Patna Saheb is one of the Five Takhts of Sikhism.

- Other famous places are Gurdwara Ghai Ghat, Gurdwara Gobind Ghat, Gurdwara Guru Ka Bagh, Gurdwara Bal Leela, Gurdwara Handi Sahib, etc.

- Many Sikhs have come to Patna and most of them are Nanak Panthi, after the Partition.

#### ● Monuments

- It gives us deep information about the social, religious, economic conditions of the state under the particular ruler.

- Buchanan prepared a report on the historical monuments and inscriptions of Bihar in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- In the 1950s, Dr. R. Patil of ASI (Archaeological Survey of India) made a list of important monuments and places of Bihar and in 1960 Z. A. Desai made the list.

- All this information is used by archaeologists to properly understand the Medieval history of Bihar.

- 70 monuments of national importance have been recognised by ASI in Bihar.

#### ● Some Famous Monuments Sites in Bihar

Monuments	Place	District
Queen's Palace, Tomb of Ibrahim Bayu	Bihar Sharif	Nalanda
Rohtasgarh Fort	Rohtasgarh	Rohtas
Tomb of Sher Shah Suri	Sasaram	Rohtas
Three Rock Inscription	Sasaram	Rohtas
Tomb of Bakhtiyar Khan	Malik Sarai	Kaimur
Tomb of Hasan Shah Suri	Sasaram	Rohtas
Tomb of Shah Makhadum, Daulat Maneri and Ibrahim Khan	Maner	Patna

## 5. Modern History of Bihar

### 1. The arrival of Europeans

#### ● Portuguese

- Portuguese were the first European to enter Bihar.

- They mainly traded in spices for textile, especially cotton producing region.

- Hooghly was the first place in the region where the Portuguese established their factory in 1579-80.

- When Emperor Akbar gave permission to a Portuguese captain Pedro Tavares.

- In 1599, the Portuguese traders built a convent and a church in Bandel which was the first Christian church in Bengal known as 'Bandel Church' today.

#### ● English (British)

English (British) was the second European who built their factory in Patna at Alamganj in 1620 for saltpetre but it was got closed in 1621. Again in 1651, the British East India Company revived the factory which is now turned into government printing press at Gulzar Bagh.

#### ● Dutch

- Interested in cotton textiles, saltpetre and food grains.

- Dutch East India Company also established their factory at Patna in 1632 which is now the place is known for Patna Collectorate.

#### ● Danes

- Established the factory at Nepali Kothi in Patna.

- In 1774, Danes East India Company established their factory at Nepali Kothi in Patna.

#### ● Battle of Buxar (1764)

- Battle of Buxar (22<sup>nd</sup> October 1764) was the divisive victory of British East India Company that defines British as a ruler.

- It was fought between British Forces under Hector Munro, and a combined army of Mughals under Shah Alam II, Mir Qasim (Nawab of Awadh), and Shuja-ud-doula (Nawab of Bengal).

- After the Battle, the British signed Two separate Treaties were signed at Allahabad

- First with the Mughals on 12<sup>th</sup> August 1765 and the Second with the Nawab of Awadh on 16<sup>th</sup> August 1765.

- For the exercise of Diwani functions, the company appointed two deputy diwans.

- Mohammad Reza Khan for Bengal and Raja Sitab Roy for Bihar.

- The British East India Company created the office of Deputy-Governor.

- The 'Revenue Council of Patna' was constituted in 1770 which was replaced by a position named 'Revenue Chief of Bihar' in 1781.

#### ● Bihar and Bengal Famine 1770 and 1783

In 1783 when a devastating famine struck again, the then Governor-General **Warren Hastings** ordered for the massive dome-shaped granary of Golghar. It was built by Captain **John Garstin** in 1786.

#### ● Permanent Settlement or Zamindari System

- It was introduced in **Bengal, Orissa, and districts of Benaras** and northern districts of Madras by Lord Cornwallis.

- Its architect was **John Shore**.

- It declared **Zamindars** as owners of the land.

- Zamindars could keep 1/11<sup>th</sup> of the revenue collected and give 10/11<sup>th</sup> to the British.

#### ● Revolt of 1857 in Bihar

##### ■ Governor General - Lord Canning

- Revolt was started in **Deoghar district (now in Jharkhand)** at the headquarters of the **32<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment** on 12<sup>th</sup> June 1857. Two British officers Lt. Norman Leslie and **Sergeant Dr. Grant** were killed in this revolt. But the revolt was crushed by **McDonald**.

- The first incident of the revolt in Bihar can be traced to "Rohini village" in Deoghar where on June 12, 1857 at the headquarters of 32<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment.

- It was crushed by Macdonald. On 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1857, the revolt started in Patna under bookseller **Pir Ali**.

- The revolt at **Danapur Cantt.** marked the widespread beginning of the revolt in Bihar on 25<sup>th</sup> July 1857 but the **Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumrao**, and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the British with man-power and money in crushing the revolt.

- Babu Kunwar Singh was the leader of revolutionaries in Bihar during the revolt of 1857. Kunwar Singh was born in November, 1782 to Raja Shahabzada Singh and Rani Pancharatan Devi in Jagdishpur of the Shahbad district [Presently Bhojpur district of Bihar]. He belonged to the Ujjainiya Rajput clan.

- At the age of 80, he actively led the "First War of Independence" in 1857 in Bihar.

- He actively led a band of armed forces of 4000 soldiers and recorded victories in many battles. He successfully occupied Arrah in July 1857 and later with the help of **Nana Saheb** defeated British forces at Azamgarh (UP).

- Soon the revolt spread to Muzaffarpur, Danapur marking spread of revolt in Bihar.
- Areas like Munger remain unaffected by the revolt.

### ● British Raj in Bihar

- Bihar under the British especially Patna retain its lost glory and emerged as an important strategic center for learning and trade during British rule.
- After 1905, there were several changes in the British administrative setup:
  - Bihar remained a part of the Bengal Presidency of British India until 1912 when **Delhi became the capital in 1911**, (resulted due to Delhi Darbar of 1911 which was attained by **King George V**). Province of **Bihar and Orissa was carved out from Bengal** making Patna its capital. On **22<sup>nd</sup> March 1912** Bihar was constituted.
  - There was a number of educational institutions built by the British in Patna such as Patna College, Patna Science College, Bihar College of Engineering, Prince of Wales Medical College, and the Patna Veterinary College.
  - **GOI of India Act 1935** divided Bihar into two separate provinces of **Bihar and Orissa in 1936**.

### ● Wahabi Movement

- Bihar was one of the active participants in the revolts and movement of freedom struggle against British atrocities.
- The movement was inspired by the **Abdul Wahab of Saudi Arabia** and **Shah Waliullah of Delhi**.
- Haji Shariyatullah was its main leader and Patna was the center from 1828 to 1868.

### ● Revolutionary Movement

- 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. And formed Hindu Boys Association for teaching Vivekananda's ideas.
- **Benaras Conspiracy Case 1915** - Sachindranath Sanyal and Bankimchandra Mitra.
- **Patna Yuvak Sangh** formed in 1927.
- **Bihar Yuvak Sangh 1928** in Motihari - **Gyan Shah**
- **Patliputta Yuvak Sangh 1929** - formed in Patna by **Rambriksha Benipuri** and **Ambika Kant Singh**.
- Monthly Magazine **YUVAK** was started in Patna.
- **Female revolutionaries** - Kusum Kumari Devi and Gauri Das.
- **Limitations** - Religious overemphasis kept Muslims aloof, limited upper-caste involvement and lack of mass involvement made it a subject of govt. suppression.

### ● Home Rule League in Bihar

- Established in **Bankipore (Patna)** on **16<sup>th</sup> December 1916**.
- President - **Mazhar-ul-Haque**
- Vice-Presidents - Sarfaraz Hussain Khan and Purnendu Narain Sinha.
- Secretaries - Chandravanshi Sahay and Bajinath Narain Singh.
- Some Important Leaders of Home Rule Movement in Bihar:
  - Muzhar-ul-Haque
  - Hasan Imam
  - Purnendu Narayan Sinha
  - Sarfraz Hussain Khan
  - Sachchidanand Sinha

### ● Champaran Satyagraha

- The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha (**first Civil Disobedience Movement**).
- **Rajkumar Shukla and Raam Lal Shah** invited M. K. Gandhi to look after the system of **Tinkathiya** which forced the peasants to grow indigo on **3/20<sup>th</sup>** of the total land.
- Several other leaders like - Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Brajkishore Prasad, Acharya J. B. Kriplani, Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parikh, C. F. Andrews, H. S. Pollock, Raj Kishore Prasad, Ram Navami Prasad, Shambhu Sharan and Dharnidhar Prasad also participated.
- Movement forced the British Government to form a committee i.e. **Champaran Committee** to make inquiry against the atrocities. **M. K. Gandhi** was the member of the committee and he convinced the authority pay the peasants 25% compensation.

### ● Non-Cooperation Movement

- It was started by M. K. Gandhi in the backdrop of the **Jaliawalan Bag Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Rowlatt Act**. J. P. Narayan left Patna College before his examination to participate in the movement.
- In **August 1920**, the Bihar Congress meets under the presidentship of **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** and passed the non-cooperation resolution which was introduced by **Dharnidhar Prasad** and **Shah Mohammad Zubair**. And **Mazhar-ul-Haq**.
- M. K. Gandhi inaugurated 'Bihar Vidhyapeeth' in February 1922.
- **Mazhar-ul-Haq** started the newspaper i.e. **Motherland** in September 1921 to disseminate the Hindu-Muslim Unity and Gandhian Ideology.
- Prince of Wales (British) visited Bihar which was opposed by the Congress.

### ● Swarajist Movement

- The Swaraj Party was established by C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru in 1923.
- One who supports the entry of the legislative council called Pro-changers - C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Vitthalbhai Patel, and Ajmal Khan.
- Others who opposed this and supported the Gandhian path called No-changers - Vallabhbai Patel, C. Rajagopalachari and M. A. Ansari.
- **Shri Krishna Singh** established a branch of "Swaraj Dal" in Bihar in February, 1923.
- **Shri Narayan Prasad** was its first president and **Abdul Bari** was its secretary.
- The party participated in the assembly elections held in November, 1923 and won 8 seats in the assembly and 10 seats in the council.

### ● Simon Commission

For boycotting Simon Commission, the All Party Meeting was organized in the leadership of Anurah Narayan Sinha. Commission reached Patna on 12<sup>th</sup> December 1928.

### ● Boycott Movement

- It was a movement of boycotting of foreign goods and the adoption of Indian-goods.
- In Bihar Congress committee started a campaign of popularising **Khadi** through **Magic lantern** to reach villages and carried signature campaign.

### ● Purn Swaraj (Complete Independence Resolution)

On 20<sup>th</sup> January 1930, **Bihar Congress Working Committee** endorsed the plan of complete Independence of Congress through the unfurling of Flag.

### ● Civil Disobedience Movement

#### ● Salt Satyagraha in Bihar

■ **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** drafted the **Salt Satyagraha** and chosen **6<sup>th</sup> April 1930** as the date of the movement.

■ Pt. Jawaharlal visited Bihar for the success of the Satyagraha. He travelled Bihar from 31<sup>st</sup> March to 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 1930.

■ In Patna, the salt satyagraha was inaugurated on 16<sup>th</sup> April, 1930, when the volunteers proceeded to Nakhas Pind, near Mangal Talab in Patna city, which had been selected as the spot for the violation of salt laws by manufacturing salt.

■ In 1930, as a response to the national call for civil disobedience, the people of Bihpur [Bhagalpur] began a Satyagraha which included the manufacture of salt and picketing of liquor and drug shops.

■ In the Munger district, Shri Krishna Singh the then secretary of the Provincial Congress committee and Nand Kumar Sinha led the congress activities.

■ The inmates of the Chapra jail refused to use foreign clothes and went for naked hartal till swadeshi clothes were provided.

■ The Congress was declared an illegal organization on June 30, 1930.

■ **Swadeshi League** 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.

■ **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.

#### ● Salt Movement in Bihar

Location	Leader
Champaran	Bipin Bihari Verma
Bareja	Girish Tiwari
Goria Kothi	Chandrika Singh
Hajipur	Bharat Mishra
Patna	Ambika Kant Singh
Munger	Shri Krishna Singh
Lakhisarai	Nand Kumar Singh
Darbhangha	Satyanarayan Singh

### ● Kisan Sabha and Bihar

■ **Kisan Sabha** was organised in 1922 by **Mohammad Zubair and Sri Krishna Singh** in Munger.

■ In 1929, **Swami Sahajanand Saraswati** formed the "**Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha**" to mobilize peasant's grievances against Zamindars atrocities of occupancy rights.

■ Zamindars in retaliation formed "**United Political Party**" in order to suppress peasants.

■ **Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha** was formed in 1929.

■ In 1936, when All India Kisan Sabha was formed at Lucknow, **Swami Sahajanand Saraswati** was its President and **N. G. Ranga** was made secretary.

■ **Pandit YamunaKarjee and Rahul Sankrityayan** who was followers of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati started the Hindi weekly "**HUNKAR**" in 1940 which became the mouthpiece of the agrarian and peasant movement in Bihar.

### ● Peasant Movement

Organisation	Places	Founder/People Associated
Kisan Sabha	Madhubani (Spread to Shahbad, Patna, Saran, Muzzafarpur)	Swami Vidyandand
Kisan Sabha	Hilsa (27 <sup>th</sup> October, 1920)	Jagnath Pathak (President-Shah Gafoor)
Kisan Sabha (Formal)	Munger (1922-23)	Md. Zubair and Shri Krishna Singh
Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha	1929	Swami Sahjanan Saraswati
All India Kisan Sabha	1936	President Shajanand Saraswati. Secretary- N. G. Ranga

### ● Bihar Socialist Party

Bihar Socialist Party formed by **Ganga Sharan Sinha, Rambriksha Benipuri and Ramanand Mishra** in 1931

**Bihar Congress Socialist Party** was formed in 1934 when Jaiprakash Narayan convened meeting at Anjuman Islamia Hall in Patna. **Archarya Narendra Dev** was the first president and **Jai Prakash Narayan** was made General-Secretary.

Party/Organisation	Founder/Member	Year
Bihar Socialist Party	Ganga Sharan Sinha, Ramprasad Benipuri, and Ramanand Mishra	1931
Bihar Congress Socialist Party (at Anjuman Islamic Hall, Patna)	J. P. Narayan	1934
Congress Socialist Party	President - Acharya Narendra Dev General Secretary - J. P. Narayan	1934

### ● First Congress Government in Bihar

■ The 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.

■ Congress fights election with 107 members from which 98 were winners. Congress got the majority in both Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council but refused to form the government. Hence, Mohammad Yunus who was the leader of independent candidates formed the government. Thus, Mohammad Yunus was the first Prime Minister of Bihar. The elected Government of Bihar formed by Shri Krishna Singh resigned in, 1938 for the "release of political prisoners".

■ After 3 months later on 20 July 1937, the elected Government of Bihar formed by Shri Krishna Singh resigned in February, 1938 for the "release of political prisoners".

- The Ministry in Bihar strong resented to a circular issued by Mr. Brett, the Chief Secretary, and he had to withdraw it.
- When the Governor refused to release the political prisoners, the Ministry resigned.
- However, the ministry resumed office, only after an agreement was reached on this matter in February, 1938.
- Ramdayalu Singh as first Speaker of Legislative Council. Abdul Bari as first deputy Speaker of Legislative Council.
- The other ministers were Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Syed Mahmud and Jaglal Choudhary.
- Baldev Sahay was appointed the Advocate General.

### ● Quit India Movement

- Congress Committee in Bihar under the leadership of Dr. Rajendra Prasad drafted the line of action towards the movement on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 1942.
- Several outrages were going on like unfurled of national flag but the British came with herculean attempt to crush the movement. W. C. Archer who was the District Magistrate ordered firing at several places.

### ● Leader arrested during August Revolution

Name	Prison
Rajendra Prasad	Bankipur
Shri Krishna Singh	Bankipur
Anugraha Narayan Sinha	Bankipur
Jaiprakash Narayan	Hazaribagh
Yogendra shukla	Buxar

### Seven Martyrs of Patna Secretariat Shooting on 11 August 1942

Martyr Student	Residence
Ramanand Singh	Dhanarua (Patna)
Ramgovind Singh	Punpun (Patna)
Umakant Prasad Sinha	Narendrapur (Saran)
Rajendra Singh	Banwari Chak (Saran)
Satish Chandra Jha	Khadhara (Banka)
Jagatpati Kumar	Kharati (Aurangabad)
Devi Pad Choudhary	Silhat (Jamalpur)

### ● Freedom Fighters of Bihar

- State had given famous leaders like Swami Shahjanand Saraswati, Sahaheed Baikuntha Shukla, Biahir Bibhuti

### ● List of Tribal Revolt in Bihar

Name of Revolts	Description of Revolt		
Ho and Munda Uprisings	Date: 1820, 1827, 1899, 1900, 1860-1920	People associated with revolt: Raja Parhat	Nature and Objective: Against Britishers new land revenue policy
Kol Uprisings	Date: 1831-32	People associated: Budhu Bhagat, Vinda Rai, and Surga Munda	Nature and 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 and Objective: Against land revenue policy of Britishers.
Santhal Uprising	Date: 1855-56	People associated: Sidhu, Kanhu, Bhairo and Chand	Nature and Objective: Against the exploitative Zamindars and moneylenders.
Sapha Hor Revolt	Date: 1870	People associated: Baba Bhagirath Manjhi, Lal Hembram and Paica Murmu	Nature and Objective: Against restriction on religious sentiment

Anurag Narayan Singh, Maulana Mazhar-Ul-Haq, Loknayak Jaiprakash Narayan, Bhadra Yajee, Pandit Yamuna Karjee, Dr. Maghfoor Ahmed Ajazi.

- Upendra Narayan Jha "Azad" and Prafulla Chaki were also active revolutionary of Bihar.
- Sheel Bhadra Yajee joined Subhash Chandra Bose to found All India Forward Bloc.

### ● Prominent Woman leaders of Bihar

Rajbanshi Devi	Prabhawati Devi
Janakdulari Thakurani	Bhagwati Devi
Apala	Bharti Saraswati Devi
Sadhna Devi	Radhika Devi
Shailbala Rai	

### ● Labour Movement

Method/ Organisation	Places	Dates
Strikes	Rohtas (Dalmiyanagar), Gaya Cotton Mill, Tatanagar Foundry Company, Japan Cement Works	1937-38
Bihar Trade Union Congress	Giridih	10 <sup>th</sup> June 1944
Labour Conference by CPI	Patna	17 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> June 1947

### ● Tribal Revolt in Bihar

- Revolts were mainly against British annexation of land or their revenue policy or occupation by outsiders or for forest rights. They were localized, unorganized and very violent.
- Santhal Pargana was created by the British to pacify the Santhal uprising. Kanhu was arrested in 1856.
- Munda Revolt - Forest Regulation Act 1865 empowered the British govt. to declare any forest land as Government Forest and make rules for it. Under Birsa Munda, it was a socio-religious movement (Ulgulan) with agrarian and political content. Birsa was captured on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1900.
- Tana Bhagat Movement - mainly a religious movement with the adoption of Hindu practices.



<b>Munda Revolt</b>	<b>Date:</b> 1899-1900	<b>People associated:</b> Birsa Munda	<b>Nature and Objective:</b> Against alienation of tribal land due to forest Regulation Act of 1865
<b>Tana Bhagat Movement</b>	<b>Date:</b> 1914	<b>People associated:</b> Oraon started the movement and Jatra Bhagat was the main leader	<b>Nature and Objective:</b> Against moneylenders and contractors.

### ● Modern Education in Bihar

Establishment Year	Name of Institution
1863	Patna College, Patna
1883	T. N. B. College, Bhagalpur
1889	B. N. College, Patna
1898	R. D. & D. J. College, Munger
1899	Bhumihar Brahman College, Muzaffarpur (Now L. S. College)
1909	Patna Law College, Patna
1917	Patna University
1917	Post Graduate department in the Arts faculty of Patna College
1919	Post Graduate department in the physics and chemistry department of Patna College
1925	Patna Medical College and Hospital
1926	Government Ayurvedic School in Patna. (In 1947, it was given the status of a College)
1926	Indian School of Mining, Dhanbad
1927	Science College, Patna
1924	Bihar College of Engineering, Patna
1927	Bihar Veterinary College, Patna
1938	Rajendra College, Chhapra
1938	Chandradhari Mithila College, Darbhanga

## 6. Important Personalities of Bihar

### Kunwar Singh

- He was from Ujjaini house of Jagdispur who was at the age of 80 revolted against British India Company during India's First War of Independence in 1857.
- He actively led a select band of armed forces against the British troops through guerrilla warfare.
- To honour his contribution to India's Freedom Struggle, Government of Bihar issued a memorial stamp and established Veer Kunwar Singh University, Arrah in Bhojpur district in 1992.

### Rajendra Prasad

- He was first President of the Republic of India and also was the first President to have been in the office twice.
- He was key leader from Bihar during Salt Satyagraha of 1930 and the Quit India Movement of 1942.
- He became president of Indian National Congress during Bombay Session of 1934.
- He served as minister of food and agriculture in the central Government after the 1946 elections.

- He was President of Constituent Assembly in 1946 and also became elected president of constituent Assembly in 1950.

### Jagjivan Ram

- He was a leader of Dalit Community and founding member of the All India Depressed Classes League.
- He was **youngest minister in Jawaharlal Nehru's interim government** and became the **youngest cabinet of India as Labour Minister**.
- He was also member a member of Constituent Assembly where he ensured that **social justice** was enshrined in the constitution.
- He was defence minister during the Indo-Pak war of 1971.

### Shri Krishna Singh

- He was the first Chief Minister of Bihar.
- Known as **Shri Babu** and **Bihar Kesari**.
- Along with the nationalist **Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Anugra Narayan Singh and Shri Babu** is regarded among the Architectures of Modern Bihar.
- He led the Dalit entry into **Baidyanath Dham temple, Deoghar**.
- He was the first Chief Minister to abolished Zamindari System.

### Dr. Anugra Narayan Sinha

- He was the sfirst Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar and also holds the Finance Ministry of the Indian State of Bihar.
- He was called as "**Bihar Vibhuti**".

### Jayprakash Narayan

- He was popularly referred to as JP or Lok Nayak.
- He was remembered for spearheading the opposition to Indira Gandhi during the 1970s era for whose overthrow this called as '**total revolution**'.
- Biography was written by an eminent writer of Hindi literature, Rambriksha Benipuri.
- Chhapra-Delhi-Chhapra Weekly Express was renamed as '**Loknayak Express**' in his honour.
- He was posthumously awarded the **Bharat Ratana**.
- He was also a receiver of **Magyasaysay** award for public service in 1965.

### Yadunandan Sharma

He was an Indian peasant leader from Bihar who started movement for the rights of tillers against zamindars and British known as **Reora Satyagraha**.

### Swami Sahajanand Saraswati

- He was an intellectual, prolific writer, social reformer and revolutionary.
- Formed the **All India Kisan Sabha** and established Ashram at Bihta near Patna.

### Baikuntha Shukla

- He was member of revolutionary organisations like the Hindustan Seva Dal and HSRA.

■ He was hanged for murdering **Phanindra Nath Gosh** who had approved which led to the hanging of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru.

### Satyendra Narayan Singh

He was former Chief Minister of Bihar and leading man of JP's Complete Revolution Movement during the emergency.

### Karyanand Sharma

■ He was peasant leader and was born in Munger district in 1901.

■ He was key member of Non-Cooperation Movement and Kisan Movement.

### Basawon Singh

■ He was founding member of the Congress Socialist Party in Bihar along with Yogendra Shukla.

■ He was an activist in the Indian Independence Movement and campaigner for the rights of the underprivileged, industrial labourers and agricultural workers.

### Yogendra Shukla

■ He was one of the founding members of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) and also founding members of Congress Socialist party from Bihar.

■ He was one of the leaders of the revolutionary movement who was the prison in Kalapani

### Sheel Bhadra Yajee

■ He was activist and peasant leader from Bihar who was associated with the Congress Socialist Party and Kisan Movement.

■ In 1939, he joined Subash Chandra Bose to found the All India Forward Bloc.

■ He authored several books such as- A Glimpse of the Indian Labour Movement, Forward Bloc and its Stand, Is Socialism a Necessity to India, True Face of Monopolistic American Democracy.

### Bidhan Chandra Roy

■ He was active member of Brahma Samaj.

■ He was second Chief Minister of West Bengal and was considered as the great architect of West Bengal who founded the five eminent cities **Durgapur, Kalyani, Bidhanagar, Ashokenagar and Habra.**

■ He constituted a trust for his properties at Patna for social service and made eminent nationalist **Ganga Sharan Singh (Sinha)** the trustee.

■ He was awarded **Bharat Ratna** on 4<sup>th</sup> February, 1961.

## 7. Art and Culture of Bihar

### Important Folk Dances of Bihar

#### ● Jat Jatin

■ Jat-Jatin is the most popular folk dance of North Bihar, especially in Mithila and Koshi region.

■ It is performed by a pair of man and woman.

■ Jat-Jatin is a folk dance of the same emigrant husband accompanied by his spouse.

■ Apart from poverty and sorrow, this dance reflects a rainbow of the sweet and tender quarrel as well as some complaints between husband and wife.

■ The folk mocks to comfort the hurdles of life with a smile.

■ The headlines of the lyrics is "Tikwa-jab-jab Maugailion re jatwa – Tikwa kahe na lawle re".

#### ● Karma

■ The traditional Karma Dance gets its name from the Karma tree which stands for fortune and good luck. The dance begins with the planting of the tree, followed by circular formations around it.

■ In this group dance, there are usually as many men as women dancers.

■ The dancers form a two-tiered formation and the movements are usually backward and forward, towards and away from each other.

■ The dancers swing to the rhythm of the drum and the clapping of the women folk.

■ Later, breaking the formation, the dancers thread in and out and the body movements involve bending of the torso and the knees. The dancers put their arms around the waists of their neighbours and form semicircular rows.

■ Each row of dancers sings and dances alternately to the accompaniment of the Mandur and Timki.

■ Drums beat fast and loud and the dance ends on a happy note.

■ The choreography is imaginative and the themes of the songs are contemporary and relevant.

#### ● Kajari

■ Kajari is a song of rainy season.

■ The popular melodious tune of Kajari songs produce a sweet sensation in body and it is heard from the very beginning of the Shravan month with the rhythmic note of rain.

■ The eves of village begin dancing like peacock with the song of "Bhijat awe Dhaniya Ho Rama.

#### ● Jhumar

■ Jhumar is a traditional folk dance of Bihar, which is performed by the rural women.

■ There is no fixed season for this beautiful dance form, it is a dance, which is performed at all times.

■ Spring descends on earth with its beauty and spreads joy and happiness all around.

#### ● Magahi Jhumar

■ The Magahi Jhumar dance is usually presented in the form of a duet, where male and female dancers play the role of husband and wife.

■ They dance in unison, expressing their desires and aspirations.

■ The wife asks her husband for good clothes and beautiful ornaments.

■ The husband promises to give her everything she desires.

■ This vibrant folk dance is performed to the accompaniment of melodious music.

#### ● Jharni

■ The Jharni Dance is a ritualistic dance performed by the Julaha community during Muharram.

■ The dancers use bamboo sticks split at one end.

■ They stand in a circular formation, and move around, each dancer striking the stick of his partner.

■ The sound produced provides the beat for the dance.

#### ● Jhijhia

■ **Jhijhiya** is a cultural dance from the Mithila region of the Indian subcontinent.

■ Jhijhiya is mostly performed at time of Dusshera, in dedication to Durga Bhairavi, the goddess of victory.

- While performing jhijhiya, women put lanterns made of clay on their head and they balance it while they dance. It is believed that when women perform this dance, negativity cannot touch them and their loved ones.

#### ● Jhumeri

- Jhumeri is a folk dance from Mithilanchal.
- After the month of Ashwin comes Kartik with its clear skies. On the full moon night of Kartik the young maidens of the village sing and dance to celebrate the turn of the season.
- The words of the Jhumeri song Kartik maas na akashey badari and the graceful movements of the dance cast a spell on the audience.

#### ● Sohar Khelwana

- Sohar Khelwana is a dance performed by women to celebrate the birth of a child.
- In India, the arrival of a newborn is celebrated with traditional rituals.
- The child receives blessings from family members, neighbours and well-wishers.
- Through the Sohar songs, the women compare the new born to Lord Rama and Lord Krishna, popular Hindu Gods who are the embodiments of virtue. The eunuchs are an integral part of the celebration of childbirth and take part in this dance.

#### ● Holi Dance/Dhamar Jogira

- Spring arrives, resplendent in the colours of 'abir' as the magic of Holi sweeps across the land.
- Commemorative of the victory of good over evil, the Festival of Colours is celebrated with unabated enthusiasm by the young and old alike.
- Come Holi and the hues of the rainbow deck the air in fine mists, the streets in telltale smears and our hearts with the joyful hope that peace and happiness shall reign.
- The Holi dance is a vibrant dance form of Bihar. The accompanying songs are sung in the Dhamar style.

#### ● Krishi Nritya

- The rains have quenched the earth's thirst.
- The sight of their fields rich with the golden crop fills the farmers' hearts with joy.
- They express their happiness through dances, which are rhythmic and enjoyable.

#### ● Chaita

Chaita songs, as the name suggests, are sung in the month of Chaitra, when flowers appear in the mustard plants. Men sing these romantic songs.

#### ● Nachni

- The Nachni dances with her Rashik or male partner, to the singing and clapping of male accompanists.
- Nachni dances are presented at various festivals and special occasions.
- The Nachni is not only the dancer, but also the singer.
- The accompanying musical instruments include the Nagara, Shenai and Harmonium.

#### ● Natua

- The Natua dance begins with an item called the Natua Kachal.
- In this duet performance, the accompanying musical instruments include the Nagara, Dhol and Shenai.
- The costumes worn by the dancers are indigenous and attractive.

### Famous Fairs and Festivals In Bihar

1. Chhath Puja
2. Makar-Sankranti
3. Buddha Jayanti
4. Sonapur Cattle Fair
5. Sama-Chakeva
6. Bihula
7. Madhushravani
8. Pitrapaksha Mela
9. Malmas Mela

#### ● Chhath Puja

Chhath Puja is the famous and main festival of Bihar. Bihar is an ancient land having deep roots in religion. Folks in Bihar, being spiritually inclined, celebrate many festivals to worship God. Chhath Puja is the only Vedic festival that is dedicated to the Sun God. The festival is celebrated twice a year, in Chaitra Maas (March) and in Kartik Maas (November). It is 4 days of festivity where people fast and offer prayers during the sunset gathering near the river banks. They also sing folk songs and dance in praise of Surya Dev and Chhatti Maiyya.

#### ● Makar-Sankranti

Makar Sankranti is the harvest festival of Bihar. Similar to Pongal in South India and Lohri in North India, Makar-Sankranti, known as Tila Sankranti in Bihar incorporates religious as well as mythological significance. Every year in January, Makar Sankranti Mela is held at Rajgir. In the Banka district celebrates the festival by organizing a massive fair at Mandar Hills. With its origin in Mahabharata, it is believed that the conch shell -the shank of Lord Krishna has been found on the hills.

#### ● Buddha Jayanti

Bihar being the place where Gautam Buddha attained enlightenment, Buddha Jayanti is, therefore, the revered festival in Bihar. It is celebrated in Bodh Gaya and Rajgir on a full moon day (Purnima) in May. Buddha Purnima is the most sacred day for Buddhists which is why an outsized number of individuals belonging to the Buddhist community pay a visit to the Mahabodhi temple in Bodh Gaya.

#### ● Sonapur Cattle Fair

It is Asia's largest cattle fair that is celebrated in Sonapur and has its roots in ancient mythology and folklore. It is believed that Chandragupta Maurya used to buy elephants and horses across the river Ganges and since then the fair is being held once a year in November.

#### ● Sama-Chakeva

Celebrated in November, the ten-day festival Sama-Chakeva has a special significance in Mithila. It marks the bond between brothers and sisters and it begins soon after the arrival of colorful migratory birds that are regionally named Sama And Chakeva. It tells the story of Sama who is believed to be the daughter of Lord Krishna.

#### ● Bihula

Also known as Bishari Puja, Bihula is an extrusive festival that is celebrated in the Bhagalpur district and the eastern part of Bihar. Falling on the fifth day of Shravan Maas (August), Bihula is a festival that proclaims the regional Manjusha Art.

#### ● Madhushravani

Harbinger of the monsoon season, Madhushravani is celebrated all over Mithilanchal in August (Sawan) by worshipping the Snake God Vishahara and the family Goddess Gosaun. Kheer and traditional Ghorjaur along with fried vegetables, mangoes, and jackfruit are offered as prasad. During the festival, married women in the Mithila region fast for the long life of their husbands, mango groves, and courtyards in Mithila are filled with beautiful brides.

### ● Pitrapaksha Mela

The holy city Gaya in Bihar is where the famous Pitrapaksha Mela is held. Rituals like taking a dip in river, worshipping ancestors, etc are performed in order to bring salvation to the souls of the loved ones who left for heavenly abode. Observed during the month of September - October, Pitrapaksha Mela is held every year for 16 days when a large number of people from different regions visit Gaya to offer prayers with utmost devotion. It is believed that Lord Buddha was the first person who performed the ritual of Pind Daan here and since then the tradition is being followed by many Hindus.

### ● Malmas Mela

Organized at Rajgir, Malmas Mela is one of the most significant and grand fairs in India that is attended by a large number of devotees. It is a belief that during the sacred month of Malmas, also known as Adhimas, the 33 crores Hindu Gods and Goddesses make their dwelling in Rajgir, and therefore this period is marked with prayers and offerings for the entire month. A grand fair is organized during this period and lakhs of devotees mark this auspicious month by paying homage to the holy land of Rajgir and taking bath in a hot water spring to wash off their sins.

### Census of India

#### Population

Total Population	1,21,08,54,977
Overall rank in the world	Second
% of World Population	17.5%
% of Male Population in India	51.47%
% of Female Population in India	48.53%
% of Rural Population	68.9%
% of Urban Population	31.1%
% of SC Population	16.6%
% of ST Population	8.6%
Top Highly Populated States	U.P, Maharashtra, Bihar
Least Populated States	Sikkim, Mizoram
Most Populated UT	Delhi, Puducherry
Least Populated UT	Lakshadweep
Highest Populated District	Thane (Maharashtra)
Least Populated District	Dibang Valley (Arunachal Pradesh)

#### Population Growth

Decadal Growth (2001-2011)	17.7%
Annual Growth Rate	1.64%
Highest Population Growth rate State	Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh
Least Population Growth rate- State	Nagaland, Kerala
Negative Population Growth rate- State	Nagaland (-0.6%)
Highest Population Growth (District)	Kurungkume (Arunachal Pradesh)
Least Population Growth (District)	Longleng (Nagaland)

### Population Density

Population Density	382 per Sq. Km
Highest Population Density State	Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala
Lowest Population Density State	Arunachal, Mizoram
Highest Population Density UT	Delhi, Chandigarh
Least Population Density UT	Andaman Nicobar
Highest Population Density District	North-East Delhi
Least Population Density District	Dibang (Arunachal Pradesh)

### Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio	940
Rural Sex Ratio	949
Urban Sex Ratio	929
Highest Sex Ratio State	Kerala (1084), Tamil Nadu
Lowest Sex Ratio State	Haryana (879)
Highest Sex Ratio UT	Puducherry
Lowest Sex Ratio UT	Daman & Diu
Child Sex Ratio	919
Highest Child Sex Ratio State	Andhra Pradesh
Lowest Child Sex Ratio State	Haryana
Highest Child Sex Ratio UT	Andaman and Nicobar
Lowest Child Sex Ratio UT	Delhi

### Literacy Rate

Total Literacy Rate	74.04
Male Literacy Rate	82.14
Female Literacy Rate	65.46
Highest Literacy Rate- State	Kerala (94%), Mizoram
Lowest Literacy Rate- State	Bihar (63.82%)
Highest Literacy Rate- UT	Lakshadweep (92.28%)
Lowest Literacy Rate- UT	Dadara and Nagar Haveli
Highest Male Literacy	Kerala
Highest Female Literacy	Kerala
Lowest Male Literacy	Bihar
Lowest Female Literacy	Bihar
Highest Increment in Literacy Rate	Bihar

### Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes

Demography	SC	ST
Overall Population	20.137 crore	10.43 crore
Decadal Growth	20.8%	20.8%
Sex Ratio	945	990
Highest Population- State	Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra

Least Population State	Mizoram, Nagaland	Mizoram, Nagaland
Highest % of Population State	Punjab	Mizoram
Least % of Population State	Mizoram	Uttar Pradesh

### Caste Census

Population Order	Hindu > Muslim > Christian > Sikh > Buddhist > Jain
Highest Decadal Growth	Buddhist
Lowest Decadal Growth	Sikh
Highest Buddhist Population State	Maharashtra
Highest Christian Population State	Nagaland
Highest Sex Ratio	Christian
Lowest Sex Ratio	Sikh
Highest Literacy Rate	Jain
Lowest Literacy Rate	Muslim

### Definition

The first complete Census of India was held in the Year 1881, under the governor general Lord Rippon. Currently, The Ministry of Home Affairs, is the incharge of population administration. The Slogan of the 15<sup>th</sup> Census, 2011 was 'Our Census- Our Future'.

Description	2011
Total Population	104,099,452
Male Population	54,278,157
Female Population	49,821,295
Population Growth	25.42%
Percentage of Total Population	8.60%
Sex Ratio	918
Child Sex Ratio	935
Population density per sq km	1,106 (1 <sup>st</sup> in India)
Area (sq km)	94,163
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	19,133,964
Male Child Population (0-6 Age)	9,887,239
Female Child Population (0-6 Age)	9,246,725
Overall Literacy	61.8% (Lowest in India)
Male Literacy	71.2%
Female Literacy	51.5%
Total Literate	52,504,553
Male Literate	31,608,023
Female Literate	20,896,530

### Bihar Religion Based Demography, 2011

Religion	Population (%)	Sex Ratio	Literacy (%)
Hindus	82.69	915	47.9
Muslims	16.87	943	42

Christians	0.12	974	71.1
Sikhs	0.02	879	79.8
Buddhists	0.02	841	59
Jains	0.01	904	93.3
Others	0.01	940	32

### Bihar Population, 2011

■ **Five Districts with Highest Population:** Patna, EastChampran, Muzaffarpur, Madhubani, Gaya.

■ **Five Districts with Lowest Population:** Sheikhpura, Sheohar, Arwal, Lakhisarai, Jehanabad.

#### ● Bihar Population Growth 2011

■ **Five Districts with Highest Population Growth Rate:** Madhepura, Kishanganj, Araria, Khagaria, East Champaran.

■ **Five Districts with Lowest Population Growth Rate:** Gopalganj, Darbhanga, Munger, Rohtas, Sheikhpura.

#### ● Bihar Literacy Rate, 2011

■ **Five Districts with Highest Male Literacy:** Rohtas, Bhojpur, Buxar, Siwan, Aurangabad.

■ **Five Districts with Lowest Literacy:** Purnea, Sitamarhi, Katihar, Madhepura, Saharsa.

■ **Five Districts with Lowest Male Literacy:** Purnea, Katihar, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, Madhepura.

■ **Five Districts with Highest Female Literacy:** Rohtas, Munger, Patna, Aurangabad, Siwan.

■ **Five Districts with Lowest Female Literacy:** Saharsa, Madhepura, Purnea, Sitamarhi, Araria.

#### ● Bihar Population Density, 2011

■ **Five Districts with Highest Population Density:** Sheohar, Patna, Darbhanga, Vaishali, Begusarai.

■ **Five Districts with Lowest Population Density:** Kaimur, Jamui, Banka, West Champaran, Rohtas.

#### ● Important Facts About Bihar Population, 2011

Area	Population Density	No. of District
Maximum Population density area	More than 1250	13
High Population density areas	1050 to 1250	8
Medium Population density areas	850 to 1050	10
Low Population density areas	650 to 850	5
Least Population density areas	Less than 650	2

#### ● Bihar Sex Ratio, 2011

■ **Five Districts with Highest Sex Ratio:** Gopalganj, Siwan, Kishanganj, Nawada.

■ **Five Districts with Highest Sex Ratio (0-6 Age Group):** Kishanganj, Katihar, Gaya, Araria, Jamui.

■ **Five Districts with Lowest Sex Ratio (0-6 Age Group):** Vaishali, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhojpur, Begusarai.

■ **Five Districts with Lowest Sex Ratio:** Munger, Bhagalpur, Khagaria, Sheohar, Begusarai/Vaishali.

#### ● Bihar Urban Population, 2011

■ **Five Districts with Lowest Urban Population:** Sheohar, Arwal, Kaimur, Khagaria, Madhepura.

■ **Five Districts with Highest Population:** Patna, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Begusarai, Muzaffarpur.

■ **Five Districts with Highest Urban Population in %:** Patna, Munger, Bhagalpur, Begusarai, Sheikhpura.

■ **Five Districts with Lowest Urban Population in %:** Samastipur, Banka, Madhubani, Kaimur, Sheohar.

● **Bihar Schedule Caste Population, 2011**

■ **Five Districts with Highest Schedule Caste in Percent:** Gaya, Nawada, Aurangabad, Kaimur, Vaishali.

■ **Five Districts with Lowest Schedule Caste in Percent:** Kishanganj, Katihar, Bhagalpur, Siwan, Sitamarhi.

■ **Five Districts With Highest Schedule Caste in population:** Gaya, Patna, Samastipur, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali.

■ **Five Districts With Lowest Schedule Caste in Population:** Kishanganj, Katihar, Bhagalpur, Siwan, Sitamarhi.

● **Bihar Schedule Tribe Population, 2011**

■ **Five Districts with Highest Schedule Tribe Population:** West Champaran, Katihar, Purnea, Banka, Siwan.

■ **Five Districts with Lowest Schedule Tribe Population in percent:** Khagaria, Samastipur, Aurangabad, Sheohar, Begusarai.

■ **Five Districts with Highest Schedule Tribe Population in percent:** West Champaran, Katihar, Jamui, Banka, Purnea.

■ **Five Districts with Lowest Schedule Tribe Population:** Sheohar, Arwal, Sheikhpura, Khagaria.

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1 The earliest evidence of man in India is found in:

- (a) Nilgiri Hills (b) Shiwalik Hills  
(c) Nallamala Hills (d) Narmada Valley

2 The earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian sub-continent comes from:

- (a) Koldihwa (b) Lahuradeva (c) Mehrgarh (d) Tokwa

3 Which one of the following places is famous for pre-historic paintings?

- (a) Ajanta (b) Bhimbetka (c) Bagh (d) Amravati

4 Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Ancient site)	List-II (Archaeological finding)
(A) Lothal	1. Ploughed field
(B) Kalibangan	2. Dockyard
(C) Dholavira	3. Terracotta replica of a Plough
(D) Banawali	4. An inscription comprising ten large-sized signs of the Harappan script

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

5 Which of the following is a Samhita of Shukla Yajurveda?

- (a) Vajasanami (b) Maitrayani (c) Taittiriya (d) Kathak

6 Which one of the following describes best the concept of Nirvana in Buddhism?

- (a) The extinction of the flame of desire.  
(b) The complete annihilation of self.  
(c) A state of bliss and rest.  
(d) A mental stage beyond all comprehension.

7 The doctrine of Apurva is related to

- (a) Charvaka (b) Jaina (c) Buddha (d) Mimamsa

8 Which one of the following was not a capital of Magadhan Empire?

- (a) Girivraja (b) Rajgriha (c) Pataliputra (d) Kaushambi

9 Which of the following can be compared to 'Prince' of Machiavelli?

- (a) Kalidasa's 'Malvikagnimitram'  
(b) Kautilya's 'Arthashastra'  
(c) Vatsyayana's 'Kamasutra'  
(d) Thiruvalluvar's 'Thirukkural'

10 Which one of the following statements regarding Ashokan stone pillars is incorrect?

- (a) These are highly polished.  
(b) These are monolithic.  
(c) The shaft of pillars is tapering in shape.  
(d) These are parts of architectural structures.

11 Which one of the following ports handled the North Indian trade during the Gupta period?

- (a) Tamralipti (b) Bhadoch (c) Kalyan (d) Cambay

12 The Founder of Advait Philosophy is:

- (a) Sankaracharya (b) Ramanujacharya  
(c) Madhvacharya (d) Mahatma Buddha

13 Among the following rulers who had defeated Harshavardhana?

- (a) Kirtivarman II (b) Vikramaditya II  
(c) Pulkeshin I (d) Pulakeshin II

14 Consider the following statements:

- The Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien attended the fourth Great Buddhist Council held by Kanishka.
- The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen-Tsang met Harsha and found him to be antagonistic to Buddhism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 Only (b) 2 Only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

15 Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
(A)	Treaty of Allahabad	1.	1782
(B)	Treaty of Manglore	2.	1784
(C)	Treaty of Salbai	3.	1769
(D)	Treaty of Madras	4.	1765

Codes:

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

16 Select the correct chronological order of the given events from the codes given below:

- Clive's re-arrival in India.
- Treaty of Allahabad.
- Battle of Buxar.
- Warren Hastings became India's Governor.

Codes:

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

- 17 The policy of 'Security cell' is related with:  
 (a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Dalhousie  
 (c) Henry Lawrence (d) Lord Hastings
- 18 Which Governor - General was prosecuted for impeachment?  
 (a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Clive  
 (c) Lord Cornwallis (d) Lord Wellesley
- 19 Who was the founder of the Servants of India society?  
 (a) M. G. Ranade (b) Anant Patwardhan  
 (c) G. K. Gokhale (d) B. G. Tilak
- 20 Who said that "If God were to tolerate untouchability, I would not recognize him as God at all"?  
 (a) B. R. Ambedkar (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Mahatma Gandhi
- 21 The first "Lokayukta" was established in which of the following states?  
 (a) Odisha (b) Kerala (c) Maharashtra (d) Punjab
- 22 The first Speaker of Bihar Legislative Assembly after independence was:  
 (a) Bindeshwari Prasad Verma (b) Maulana Abul Kalam  
 (c) Jayprakash Narayan (d) Babu Jagjivan Ram
- 23 What is the motto of Bihar Police?  
 (a) Sarvada Gagne Charet (b) Balidan Param Dharma  
 (c) Satyamev Jayate (d) A Voyage of Excellence
- 24 Which one of the following is the unit of measure of the thickness of the ozone layer of the atmosphere?  
 (a) Knot (b) Dobson (c) Poise (d) Maxwell

25 Newton's first law of motion is known as:

- (a) Gravity  
 (b) Law of Inertia  
 (c) Law of conservation of momentum  
 (d) Vertical motion

26 Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists:

List-I (Substance)		List-II (Use)	
(A)	Blue Vitriol	1.	Artificial rain
(B)	Eosin	2.	Fungicide
(C)	Silver iodide	3.	Red ink
(D)	Zinc phosphide	4.	Rodenticide

Code:

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

- 27 Which one of the following diseases is caused by Fungi?  
 (a) Allergy (b) Colour blindness  
 (c) AIDS (d) Baldness
- 28 Which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?  
 (a) Thiamine - Beriberi (b) Ascorbic acid - Scurvy  
 (c) Vitamin A - Colour blindness  
 (d) Vitamin K - Blood clotting
- 29 Which one of the following is used in food preservation?  
 (a) Sodium Carbonate (b) Acetylene  
 (c) Benzoic Acid (d) Sodium Chloride
- 30 Which of the following is a waterborne disease?  
 (a) Smallpox (b) Malaria  
 (c) Cholera (d) Tuberculosis

## ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

- 1 Option (d) is correct.  
**Explanation:** In India, the first evidence of man was found in western Narmada region of Madhya Pradesh. It was discovered in 1982.
- 2 Option (b) is correct.  
**Explanation:** The earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian sub-continent has been reported from the Lahuradeva site from Uttar Pradesh. The State Archaeological Department said the findings indicate that ancient humans residing in this region bid adieu to nomadic life and took to farming and domestication of animals during the New Stone Age.
- 3 Option (b) is correct.  
**Explanation:** The best example of prehistoric paintings is the rock-shelters and caves of Bhimbetka, located in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh.
- 4 Option (b) is correct.  
**Explanation:**

List-I	List-II
Lothal	Dockyard
Kalibangan	Ploughed field

Dholavira	An inscription comprising ten large-sized signs of the Harappan script
Banawali	Terracotta replica of a Plough

- 5 Option (a) is correct.  
**Explanation:** There are two branches of Yajurveda - Shukla Yajurveda and Krishna Yajurveda. Vajasnami is the Samhita of Shukla Yajurveda. Shukla Yajurveda is available only in the poetic form whereas Krishna Yajurveda contains both poetic as well as prose form.
- 6 Option (a) is correct.  
**Explanation:** According to Buddhism, desire is the cause of all the pain. The State of Nirvana in Buddhism is considered as a state in which the person is free from desire, pain, pleasure, etc. The literal meaning of the word Nirvana is 'blown out' and it can be seen as the state of extinction of the flame of desire.
- 7 Option (d) is correct.  
**Explanation:** The word 'Apurva' is a technical term related to the Purva Mimamsa system of Philosophy.
- 8 Option (d) is correct.  
**Explanation:** Girivraja or Rajgriha and Pataliputra were the capital of the Magadha Empire respectively in ancient times whereas Kaushambi was ruled by Vatsa state.

9 Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:** Arthashastra is the unique book of political science which is often compared with "Prince" of Machiavelli, the great Italian thinker.

10 Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** Ashokan stone pillars are not part of architectural structures, but these are distinct sculptures.

11 Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Tamralipti port in Bengal was a important port during the Gupta period from where trade was conducted with south-east Asia, China, Lanka, Java, Sumatra as well as northern India. Western coast had an important port of Bhrigu Kachchha (Bharuch) from where Gupta rulers used to trade with western countries.

12 Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** The principal exponent of the Advaita Vedanta interpretation was Adi Shankara in the 8<sup>th</sup> century,

13 Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** Emperor Harsha's southward march was stopped on the Narmada river by Pulakeshin II, a Chalukyan ruler who defeated Harsha. This incident is mentioned in Aihole inscription of Pulakeshin II and description of Hiuen Tsang.

14 Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien came to India during the reign of Chandragupta-II and travelled to various places of India between 399-414 AD. Harsha had already leaned towards Buddhism before meeting Hiuen-Tsang. After meeting Hiuen-Tsang, Harsha granted royal patronage to "Mahayana", a branch of Buddhism and became Buddhist.

15 Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:** The correct match of List- I with List II is as follows:

Treaty	Year
Treaty of Allahabad	1765
Treaty of Manglore	1784
Treaty of Salbai	1782
Treaty of Madras	1769

16 Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**

The sequence of events:

Battle of Buxar - 22 October, 1764

Clive's re-arrival in India - 3 May, 1765

Treaty of Allahabad - August, 1765

Warren Hastings became India's Governor - 1774

17 Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** The policy of 'Security Cell' is related to Warren Hastings and Wellesley.

18 Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** Warren Hastings was prosecuted from 1788 to 1795 for impeachment for unjust and arbitrary functions, but British parliament dropped all the charges against him after considering his service.

19 Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:** Servants of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905.

20 Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak said in thundering words: "If God were to tolerate untouchability, I would not recognize him as God at all".

21 Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:** The institution of "Lokayukata" was established first in Maharashtra in 1971. It came into existence from 25<sup>th</sup> October, 1972.

22 Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** Bindeshwari Prasad Verma also known as Binda Babu, was a politician from Bihar state of India who led Bihar Legislative Assembly as a first Speaker in independent India from 1946 to 1962.

23 Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** "A voyage of excellence" is motto of Bihar Police.

24 Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:** Ozone layer thickness is expressed in terms of Dobson unit, which measure what its physical thickness would be if compressed in the Earth's atmosphere. One Dobson unit (DU) is defined to be 0.01 mm thickness at STP (Standard Temperature and Pressure)

25 Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:** Newton's first law of motion is also known as 'Law of Inertia'. It states that, if an object is at rest or moving at a constant speed in a straight line, it will remain at rest or keep moving in a straight line at constant speed unless acted upon by an unbalanced force.

26 Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:** The correctly matched lists are as follows:

List-I (Substance)		List-II (Use)	
(A)	Blue Vitriol	1.	Fungicide
(B)	Eosin	2.	Red ink
(C)	Silver iodide	3.	Artificial rain
(D)	Zinc phosphide	4.	Rodenticide

27 Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** Baldness is a fungal disease.

28 Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:** Lack of vitamin A causes night blindness not colour blindness. Colour blindness is a genetic disease which is inherited in an X-linked recessive pattern.

29 Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:** Benzoic acid is the colourless crystalline solid and simple aromatic carboxylic acid. Its salts (Example, sodium benzoate) are used as food preservative.

30 Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:** Cholera is an acute, diarrheal illness caused by infection of the intestine with the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. A person can get cholera by drinking water or eating food contaminated with the cholera bacterium.

