Bihar

Advanced MCQ practice

64 original MCQs + explained answers

Revised edition: expanded state GK + three visual revision pages.

Higher level: chronology, statements, evidence checks, data interpretation and policy applications. A bridge towards graduate-level state-service preparation.

These are original practice questions, not previous-year questions or an official mock. This focused first collection does not replace an exam-specific syllabus.

Language: English. Core focus: history, geography, heritage, governance, development, environment and institutions.

This edition emphasises stable concepts. It is not a current-affairs digest; verify changing schemes, office-holders, district boundaries and budget figures separately.

How to use this book

Attempt every item before opening the answers. Record uncertain answers and revise the explanation. One correct option per question; no official marking scheme is implied.

Research and scope - page 2
Visual revision - page 3
Start practice - page 6
Answers and explanations - page 28
Source register - page 44

What the exam research tells us

1 / Blueprint and examination scope

BPSC's published CCE syllabus names Bihar history, rivers, geography, economy, polity and national-movement contributions [EX1]. BSSC's archived syllabus [EX2] informs foundation topics. No exact current-cycle marks or response format is asserted; use the applicable notification and amendments.

2 / Implemented expansion

Revised edition: 80 basic MCQs, 64 advanced MCQs and 16 writing prompts. Added 40/40/8 items; rewrote seven retained advanced questions. New work deepens institutions, water geography, historical distinctions, science and dated data. All chapters stay together within each level PDF.

3 / Visuals and evidence

Three vector pages cover river/basin relationships, a historical timeline and Census 2011 literacy data. Diagrams are schematic; the chart is historical. Derived arithmetic and invented scenarios are identified. Source IDs beside answers link to the register.

4 / Difficulty and writing

Advanced options were strengthened where the audit found weak comparisons. Difficulty is editorial, not learner-calibrated. Models target about 150–175 words with suggested 10-mark rubrics. These original supplements are not PYQs, official mocks or a complete exam course.

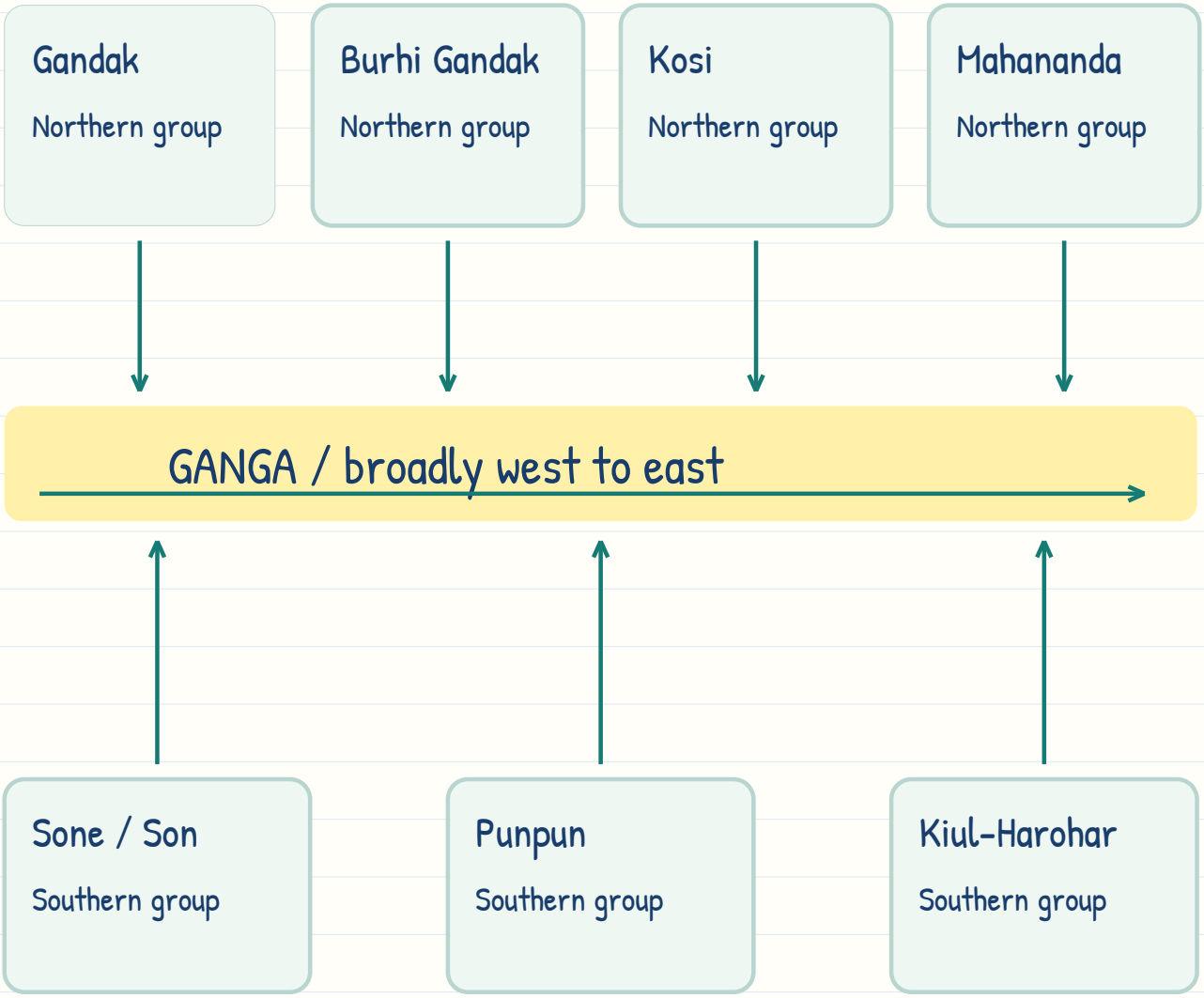
5 / Research limits and update

Checked 29 October 2026. New factual anchors were checked against cited primary/institutional sources. No PYQ-frequency study or claim of exhaustive legal/current-affairs coverage is made. Prepare language, national GS and other post-specific requirements separately.

Visual revision / 1

Ganga network / selected Bihar basin anchors [G3, G4]

North and south are basin groups. Positions do not show precise confluences.



Burhi Gandak is an origin exception in the WRD description; northern grouping does not mean every river begins in the Himalayas.

Schematic, not a boundary or river-course map. Selected basins only. Arrows show connection to the main drainage system, not exact tributary junctions or bank coordinates.

Visual revision / 2

Bihar history / attach each year to its own event

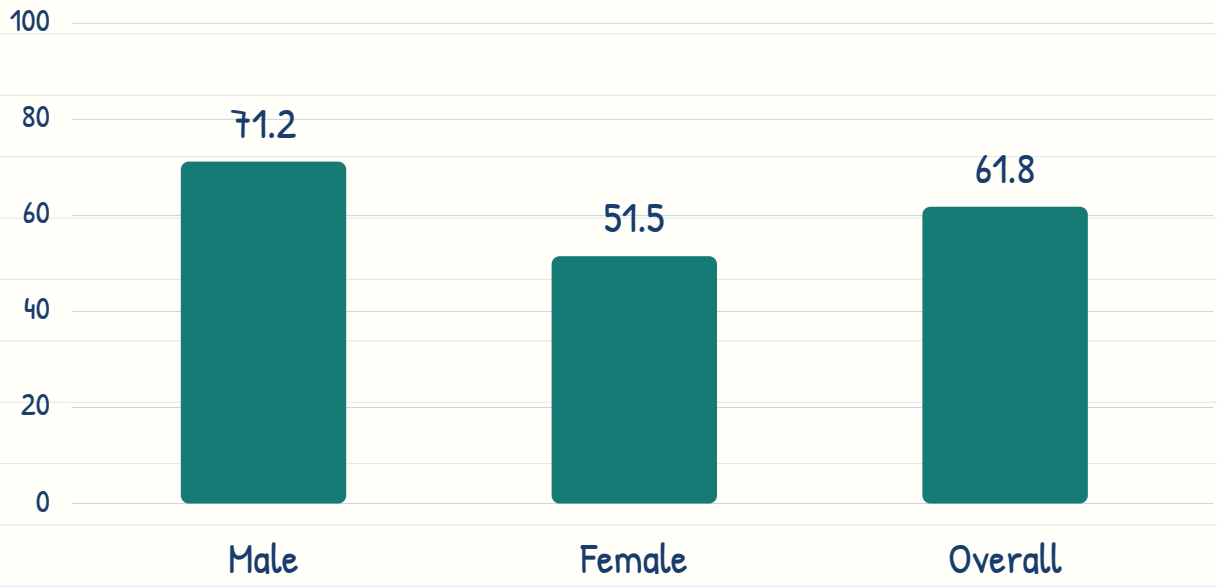
- 1857 — Kunwar Singh / resistance [H4]
- 1912 — Separate Bihar-Orissa province [G1]
- 1916 — Patna High Court begins work [P5]
- 1917 — Champaran / indigo and Tinkathia [H3, H7]
- 1942 — Quit India / Patna student martyrs [H8]
- 1946 — Constituent Assembly leadership [H10]
- 1950 — Rajendra Prasad / first President [H11]
- 1974 — JP / Total Revolution at Patna [H9]

1946: Sinha was interim President; Prasad became permanent President. These roles differ from the Drafting Committee chairmanship. [H10]

Visual revision / 3

Bihar literacy / Census 2011, percent [D1]

Historical rates, not a 2026 estimate. Bars start at zero.



Male - female = 19.7 percentage points.
Relative to the female rate: 19.7 / 51.5 x 100 = about 38.25%.

Assembly [P3]

243 seats
Lower House / Vidhan Sabha

Council [P3]

75 seats
Upper House / Vidhan Parishad

Do not average group rates without their denominators. House-strength total 243 + 75 = 318 is an arithmetic drill, not a rule about joint legislative procedure.

Try first - check answers later

01 / Historical chronology

Arrange chronologically: 1. Champaran Satyagraha; 2. Battle of Buxar; 3. Bihar Reorganisation Act; 4. Rebellion led by Kunwar Singh.

A. 2-1-4-3
B. 1-2-4-3
C. 2-4-1-3
D. 4-2-1-3

02 / Heritage chronology

Consider: 1. Mahabodhi World Heritage inscription - 2002; 2. Nalanda World Heritage inscription - 2016. Which is correct?

A. Neither 1 nor 2
B. 2 only
C. 1 only
D. Both 1 and 2

03 / Match the pairs

Consider: 1. Sasaram - Sher Shah Suri's tomb; 2. Bhagalpur - Vikramshila; 3. Mithila - Madhubani painting. How many are correctly matched?

A. One
B. Three
C. Two
D. None

Try first - check answers later

04 / Educational heritage

A report uses Nalanda's 2016 UNESCO inscription to date the beginning of all teaching there. What is the strongest correction?

A. Inscription dates the first modern university admission
B. The date establishes the ancient foundation year
C. Recognition automatically dates the oldest surviving structure
D. Inscription dates recognition of the archaeological property, not the start of ancient teaching

05 / Religious geography

Consider: 1. Bodh Gaya - Buddha's enlightenment; 2. Pawapuri - Mahavira's nirvana; 3. Patna Sahib - Guru Gobind Singh's birthplace. Which are correct?

A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 1 and 3 only
C. 1 and 2 only
D. 2 and 3 only

06 / Ancient geography

Consider: 1. Rajagriha is associated with modern Rajgir. 2. Pataliputra is associated with modern Patna. 3. Both names necessarily describe unchanged modern administrative boundaries. Which are sound?

A. 2 and 3 only
B. 1 only
C. 1 and 2 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

Try first - check answers later

07 / Administrative history

Which description of 1912 and 2000 is most accurate?

A. Both dates describe the same event
B. The 2000 Act created Bihar from Bengal
C. 1912 concerns separate provincial identity; 2000 concerns reorganisation creating Jharkhand
D. Present Bihar had identical boundaries throughout both years

08 / Evidence and dates

An Act carries a year in its title. What follows about its operative provisions?

A. Notification dates can be ignored
B. Every provision must begin on 1 January of that year
C. The title year alone identifies every appointed day
D. Commencement and appointed-day provisions must be checked separately

09 / Borders

Consider: 1. Nepal is north of Bihar. 2. Jharkhand is south of Bihar. 3. Bihar has a coastline on the Bay of Bengal. Which are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 1, 2 and 3
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 1 and 3 only

Try first - check answers later

10 / Regional geography

The Ganga divides Bihar's plain into northern and southern parts. Which conclusion is justified?

A. The broad division is useful, but local drainage and terrain still need assessment
B. All locations have identical flood exposure
C. All rivers must flow parallel to the Ganga
D. The division proves every village has the same soil

11 / Conservation landscapes

A corridor adjoining Valmiki crosses jurisdictions. Which assessment best tests its conservation role?

A. Only aggregate tree cover without corridor location
B. Only the number of tourists using the entrance road
C. Only the share of forest formally notified within one district
D. Habitat continuity, species movement and pressures on adjoining land

12 / Festival knowledge

Consider Chhath: 1. Offerings to the setting Sun are part of the observance. 2. Offerings to the rising Sun are also part of the observance. Which is correct?

A. 1 only
B. Neither 1 nor 2
C. Both 1 and 2
D. 2 only

Try first - check answers later

13 / Art and livelihoods

A Madhubani painting programme raises gross sales but producers' costs rise faster. Which conclusion is best supported?

A. Commercial sales prove the tradition needs no further training
B. Every painter's income must rise at the same rate as sales
C. Net earnings must be examined before claiming improved livelihoods
D. Higher turnover proves lower costs

14 / Regional products

Consider: 1. Shahi Litchi of Bihar and Mithila Makhana are regional product identities. 2. A GI-linked identity alone guarantees every producer a higher net income. Which is correct?

A. Neither 1 nor 2
B. 1 only
C. 2 only
D. Both 1 and 2

15 / Flood management

An embankment reduces local inundation. Which appraisal best tests total risk rather than only local protection?

A. Protected crop area without changes beyond the embankment
B. Protected and displaced exposure, drainage, maintenance and breach consequences
C. Local flood frequency without drainage or breach assessment
D. Construction cost per kilometre without residual exposure

Try first - check answers later

16 / Agricultural markets

A litchi cluster records damage and delays between harvest and sale. Which intervention tests the identified loss mechanism most directly?

A. Compare handling and transit losses before and after suitable packing and temperature control
B. Offer a retail price incentive without observing transit damage
C. Increase orchard area and measure only total harvest
D. Replace varieties before separating handling losses from field losses

17 / Economic statistics

Hypothetical nominal state output rises by 10%, while its matching output-price deflator rises by 4%. Approximate real growth is:

A. 6.00% exactly
B. 4.00%
C. 14.00%
D. 5.77%

18 / Weighted averages

Hypothetical farms yield 3 tonnes/ha on 20 ha and 5 tonnes/ha on 30 ha. What is their combined yield?

A. 4.5 tonnes/ha
B. 4 tonnes/ha
C. 8 tonnes/ha
D. 4.2 tonnes/ha

Try first - check answers later

19 / Programme data

A hypothetical scheme's coverage rises from 25% to 40% of households. Which is correct?

A. A rise of 40 percentage points
B. A rise of 15%, with no other valid measure
C. A rise of 60 percentage points
D. A rise of 15 percentage points and a 60% relative increase

20 / Budget arithmetic

A hypothetical project has original estimate 80, revised estimate 100 and actual expenditure 90, in the same units and year. Which is correct?

A. Actual spending is 90% of the original estimate
B. Actual spending is below both estimates
C. Actual spending is 112.5% of the original and 90% of the revised estimate
D. Actual spending equals the revised estimate

21 / Programme evaluation

A district buys mobile libraries. Which evidence most directly tests their intended educational benefit?

A. Vehicle availability and expenditure compliance alone
B. Books issued without evidence of use or learning
C. Reliable service use and comparable learning measures, with a credible baseline
D. Number of stops planned without attendance records

Try first - check answers later

22 / Reorganisation and statistics

A report compares Bihar's totals before and after the 2000 reorganisation. What is essential before interpreting the change?

A. Replace every old figure with the current year
B. Choose whichever figure is larger
C. Assume identical territory throughout
D. Harmonise territorial coverage, definitions and reference years

23 / Drainage and land use

A town attributes waterlogging to construction over drainage channels. Which design best tests that claim?

A. Compare mapped drainage changes and flooding over time while accounting for rainfall
B. Compare road lengths across towns without drainage information
C. Compare annual rainfall totals alone without flood locations
D. Compare total building permits and one flood photograph

24 / Heritage management

Nalanda visitor numbers rise. Which combined evidence best tests conservation and livelihood outcomes?

A. Visitor totals and hotel room counts alone
B. Conservation expenditure and publicity reach alone
C. Ticket revenue and parking income alone
D. Site condition, visitor pressures and local net earnings over comparable periods

Try first - check answers later

25 / Institutions / tier matching

Which sequence correctly matches village, block and district rural bodies in Bihar?

A. Panchayat Samiti -> Gram Panchayat -> Zila Parishad
B. Gram Panchayat -> Zila Parishad -> Panchayat Samiti
C. Zila Parishad -> Panchayat Samiti -> Gram Panchayat
D. Gram Panchayat -> Panchayat Samiti -> Zila Parishad

26 / Institutions / two Houses

Consider: I. Bihar has two legislative Houses. II. Its Legislative Council has more seats than its Assembly. Which is correct?

A. Neither
B. II only
C. I only
D. Both

27 / Institutions / electoral mandate

Which responsibility belongs to the Bihar SEC as described by its official FAQ?

A. Conduct of Lok Sabha elections as its exclusive mandate
B. Conduct of the BPSC civil-services examination
C. Supervision of electoral rolls and elections for rural and urban local bodies
D. Selection of High Court judges

Try first - check answers later

28 / Institutions / rural and urban

Which grouping contains one rural body followed by one urban body?

A. Gram Katchahry; Vidhan Sabha
B. Panchayat Samiti; Nagar Parishad
C. Nagar Nigam; Zila Parishad
D. Vidhan Parishad; Gram Panchayat

29 / Institutions / local justice

Which distinction between Gram Panchayat and Gram Katchahry is sound?

A. A Gram Panchayat replaces the district judiciary
B. They have distinct local-government and limited dispute-resolution roles
C. They are two names for the Legislative Council
D. Gram Katchahry administers every High Court appeal

30 / Institutions / date precision

A source gives 1912 provincial separation and 1916 commencement of Patna High Court work. Which inference is justified?

A. The court necessarily began work on the provincial-separation date
B. Separate province and court commencement were distinct milestones
C. The later date proves the province began only in 1916
D. Both dates refer to the same administrative notification

Try first - check answers later

31 / Institutions / election categories

Which pair is covered by the SEC local-election mandate?

A. Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishad
B. Gram Panchayat and Nagar Nigam
C. Lok Sabha and Gram Panchayat only
D. Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha

32 / Institutions / role confusion

An information leaflet directs Panchayat-election questions to BSSC because both are state bodies. What is the best correction?

A. Separate electoral administration from staff recruitment and consult the SEC
B. Treat all state commissions as interchangeable
C. Consult only the Legislative Council for voter rolls
D. Use BSSC for every election but BPSC for municipal polls

33 / Institutions / devolution case

A new village committee receives duties but no funds or staff. Which evidence best tests effective decentralisation?

A. Whether every meeting had equal duration
B. Whether the committee was renamed after a village
C. Whether functions, resources and accountability actually support delivery
D. Whether all services remained at district headquarters

Try first - check answers later

34 / Institutions / accountability

A Panchayat reports funds spent but residents report an unreliable water service. Which review best connects finance with delivery?

A. Compare photographs without dates or service logs
B. Reconcile expenditure with functionality, access and maintenance records
C. Judge only the size of the sanctioned grant
D. Accept utilisation alone as proof of service quality

35 / Institutions / continuity

A flood disrupts local-election access. Which plan best respects administrative roles?

A. SEC-led election arrangements coordinated with local access and emergency agencies
B. Allow contractors to determine voter-roll eligibility
C. Replace electoral rolls with relief-beneficiary lists
D. Transfer every electoral decision to the recruitment commission

36 / Institutions / jurisdiction evidence

A Gram Katchahry summary mentions limited disputes. What should be checked before applying it to a particular case?

A. Only the name of the village
B. Whether the dispute is politically prominent
C. The applicable law, subject-matter limits and prescribed procedure
D. Only the value of a nearby land sale

Try first - check answers later

37 / Geography / river pairs

Which pair correctly combines a northern and a southern Ganga-basin river?

A. Kosi and Punpun
B. Sone and Gandak
C. Chandan and Kosi
D. Punpun and Ghaghra

38 / Geography / exception

Which inference avoids overgeneralising the northern-river grouping?

A. Burhi Gandak shows that northern location does not imply identical origin for every river
B. Gandak and Burhi Gandak are interchangeable names
C. Every northern river starts at the same Himalayan glacier
D. All southern rivers originate in Nepal

39 / Geography / basin extent

Why should a Bihar-only project assessment consider observations beyond the state border for Himalayan-fed rivers?

A. All rainfall in Nepal falls into one Bihar river
B. A state boundary automatically stops runoff
C. Part of the contributing catchment lies outside Bihar
D. Only river length inside a district determines discharge

Try first - check answers later

40 / Geography / source conflict

One official paragraph says the Ganga flows east-to-west, while corroborated geography describes west-to-east. Best editorial response?

A. Treat river direction as a matter of spelling
B. Average the two directions
C. Resolve the contradiction through independent official descriptions and flag the erroneous sentence
D. Reverse the diagram solely because the conflicting page is official

41 / Geography / soil variation

Why is a single soil prescription for every Bihar field weak?

A. A state boundary guarantees the same water table
B. Alluvial regions still vary in texture, drainage and local conditions
C. All alluvial soils necessarily have identical pH
D. Regional classification eliminates the need for soil testing

42 / Geography / regional naming

A source uses South Alluvial Plain and another separates III A and III B. What should be checked before declaring a contradiction?

A. Whether the state has changed its capital
B. Whether one broad zone is subdivided in the other classification
C. Whether all datasets use the present year
D. Whether each river has equal length

Try first - check answers later

43 / Economy / irrigation benefit

A canal upgrade increases water at its head but reduces tail-end reliability. Which indicator best assesses distribution?

A. Aggregate water diverted alone
B. Number of gates repainted
C. Canal length without delivery records
D. Farm-level timing and availability along the command area

44 / Economy / crop choices

Two districts share an alluvial label but differ in drainage and rainfall. How should crop advice be developed?

A. Ignore drainage if the soil is fertile
B. Use an identical crop solely because the label matches
C. Use local soil-water evidence, season and market conditions
D. Choose only the crop with the highest national price

45 / Science / nutrient pathway

Which statement about legumes and Rhizobium is correct?

A. Every crop fixes atmospheric nitrogen without microbes
B. The symbiotic association can support biological nitrogen fixation
C. Nitrogen fixation removes every need for other nutrients
D. Rhizobium converts phosphorus into nitrogen

Try first - check answers later

46 / Science / flood observation

Which inference is justified from a dated satellite inundation layer?

A. Water extent at the observation time can inform exposure analysis
B. It proves the flood source without other evidence
C. It measures every blocked road regardless of resolution
D. It directly establishes every household's cash loss

47 / Economy / cold-chain evaluation

A cold-chain pilot lowers physical litchi losses but raises handling costs. What establishes improved producer returns?

A. More equipment installed alone
B. Revenue and all relevant costs for comparable lots
C. Lower loss percentage alone
D. Higher storage capacity alone

48 / Geography / embankment trade-off

Which comparison best tests whether flood protection shifts waterlogging elsewhere?

A. Drainage and inundation patterns inside and outside the protected area under comparable rainfall
B. Only annual statewide rainfall without spatial data
C. Only embankment length before and after
D. Only the protected village's harvest total

Try first - check answers later

49 / History / indigo obligation

A Champaran note interprets Tinkathia as indigo on 3/4 of a holding. Which correction is accurate?

A. 3/20, equivalent to 15%
B. 1/3, equivalent to 33.33%
C. 3/10, equivalent to 30%
D. 1/20, equivalent to 5%

50 / History / source milestones

Why should the 1942 sacrifice and the later Martyrs Memorial foundation be kept separate?

A. The foundation date must replace the movement date
B. Commemorated event and construction milestone are different evidence categories
C. The memorial proves Quit India began after independence
D. A monument cannot commemorate an earlier event

51 / History / leadership roles

Which pairing correctly distinguishes Constituent Assembly leadership?

A. Sachchidananda Sinha: interim President; Rajendra Prasad: permanent President
B. Rajendra Prasad: interim only; Ambedkar: permanent President
C. Ambedkar: inaugural interim President; Prasad: no Assembly role
D. Nehru: interim President; Sinha: Drafting Committee chair

Try first - check answers later

52 / History / transition

Which sequence correctly orders the events?

A. Champaran 1917 -> Quit India 1942 -> permanent Assembly presidency 1946 -> first presidential term 1950
B. Assembly presidency -> Champaran -> Quit India -> first presidency
C. Quit India -> Champaran -> first presidency -> Assembly presidency
D. First presidency -> Assembly presidency -> Quit India -> Champaran

53 / History / period distinction

Which comparison avoids merging independence-era and later Bihar politics?

A. The 1974 call launched Champaran
B. Rajendra Prasad became first President in 1974
C. JP participated in freedom struggle, but the 1974 Total Revolution call was post-independence
D. Quit India followed the 1974 movement

54 / History / evidence type

A museum caption dates the oldest activity at Nalanda solely from its UNESCO inscription. Which additional evidence is most relevant?

A. The date of a modern souvenir shop
B. Archaeological and historical evidence for the earlier institution
C. Only current visitor numbers
D. Only the inscription ceremony photographs

Try first - check answers later

55 / History / regional contribution

Which statement is most defensible about Bihar's role in the national movement?

A. Different episodes require their own actors, aims and historical contexts
B. All resistance used an identical method
C. The creation of Jharkhand was a colonial-era movement in 1917
D. Champaran and 1857 were one organisation

56 / History / interpretation

A caption calls the 1912 province identical in boundaries to present Bihar. What is the sound correction?

A. Replace every 1912 reference with 2000
B. Separate historical provincial identity from later territorial reorganisations
C. Assume district names have never changed
D. Infer all historical boundaries from today's capital location

57 / Chart / literacy gap

Using 2011 rates M=71.2%, F=51.5%, which is the male-female gap?

A. 12.3 percentage points
B. 19.7% relative difference
C. 38.25 percentage points
D. 19.7 percentage points

Try first - check answers later

58 / Chart / relative comparison

Relative to the female rate of 51.5%, how much higher is the male rate 71.2%, approximately?

A. 38.25%
B. 19.7%
C. 138.25 percentage points
D. 27.67%

59 / Chart / aggregation

Why does averaging 71.2% and 51.5% not necessarily reproduce the overall 61.8%?

A. Overall literacy always equals the larger group rate
B. All percentages must be added without a denominator
C. The chart must therefore be current rather than historical
D. The group rates require the appropriate population weights

60 / Chart / inference limit

What can the 2011 literacy chart establish about present Bihar literacy?

A. A current programme's causal effect
B. The exact 2026 rate for every age group
C. A historical baseline, not a current measured rate
D. That every current district has the same rate

Try first - check answers later

61 / Table / House totals

Using Assembly 243 and Council 75, what is their combined seat strength?

A. 325
B. 243
C. 168
D. 318

62 / Table / seat share

The Assembly's share of the arithmetic total 243+75 is approximately what?

A. 69.14%
B. 30.86%
C. 23.58%
D. 76.42%

63 / Timeline / elapsed years

How many calendar years separate Champaran 1917 and Quit India 1942?

A. 31
B. 29
C. 35
D. 25

Try first - check answers later

64 / Timeline / event spacing

Using provincial separation 1912, court commencement 1916 and Champaran 1917, which pair is closest in calendar years?

A. Provincial separation and Champaran
B. Court commencement and Champaran
C. All three gaps are equal
D. Provincial separation and court commencement

Answer key + explanations

01 / Answer C

2-4-1-3. The sequence is 1764, 1857, 1917 and 2000.

Evidence: H3,H4,H5,P1

02 / Answer D

Both 1 and 2. Both dates agree with UNESCO's property records. Inscription dates are not dates of construction or foundation.

Evidence: U1,U2

03 / Answer B

Three. All three pairs are correct and connect heritage, geography and artistic traditions.

Evidence: H6,H2,C3

04 / Answer D

Inscription dates recognition of the archaeological property, not the start of ancient teaching. Different milestones need separate evidence. The nearest distractors wrongly substitute institutional or building chronology.

Evidence: U2

Answer key + explanations

05 / Answer A

1, 2 and 3. All three are recognised associations. They should not be merged into a single religious tradition.

Evidence: U1,C1,C2

06 / Answer C

1 and 2 only. The historical place associations are correct. They do not establish identical boundaries across ancient and modern periods.

Evidence: H1; original historical inference

07 / Answer C

1912 concerns separate provincial identity; 2000 concerns reorganisation creating Jharkhand. The events belong to different stages of administrative history. A correct answer labels each stage rather than treating every formation date as interchangeable.

Evidence: G1,P1

08 / Answer D

Commencement and appointed-day provisions must be checked separately. A title year and an operative date answer different questions. Read the Act and relevant commencement or appointed-day notification.

Evidence: P1; general source-use principle

Answer key + explanations

09 / Answer A

1 and 2 only. Bihar is landlocked. Its eastern neighbour is West Bengal, not a coastline.

Evidence: G1

10 / Answer A

The broad division is useful, but local drainage and terrain still need assessment. A broad physical division does not establish uniform local conditions. Use local terrain, drainage and exposure data for planning.

Evidence: G2; original geographical inference

11 / Answer D

Habitat continuity, species movement and pressures on adjoining land. Corridor function is spatial and species-specific. Formal area and aggregate tree cover alone can conceal fragmentation.

Evidence: N1; original conservation application

12 / Answer C

Both 1 and 2. Both setting- and rising-Sun offerings feature in the observance described by Bihar Tourism.

Evidence: C4

Answer key + explanations

13 / Answer C

Net earnings must be examined before claiming improved livelihoods. Revenue is not net income, and programme effects may differ across producers. Evaluate costs, returns and the distribution of benefits.

Evidence: C3; original economic application

14 / Answer B

1 only. Recognition can support identification and marketing, but earnings also depend on costs, quality, market access and bargaining.

Evidence: E1; original inference

15 / Answer B

Protected and displaced exposure, drainage, maintenance and breach consequences. Risk can be redistributed; narrow benefit or cost measures miss residual and displaced risk.

Evidence: Original disaster-management application

16 / Answer A

Compare handling and transit losses before and after suitable packing and temperature control. First address and measure the diagnosed post-harvest mechanism; output or price changes alone cannot establish reduced spoilage.

Evidence: Original agriculture application

Answer key + explanations

17 / Answer D

5.77%. Real growth = (1.10 / 1.04 - 1) x 100 = about 5.77%. Subtraction gives an approximation, not the exact result.

Evidence: Original economic calculation

18 / Answer D

4.2 tonnes/ha. Total output = 60 + 150 = 210 tonnes. Total area = 50 ha. Weighted yield = 4.2 tonnes/ha.

Evidence: Original calculation

19 / Answer D

A rise of 15 percentage points and a 60% relative increase. The percentage-point change is 15. Relative growth = 15 / 25 x 100 = 60%.

Evidence: Original calculation

20 / Answer C

Actual spending is 112.5% of the original and 90% of the revised estimate. 90 / 80 x 100 = 112.5%; 90 / 100 x 100 = 90%. The denominator matters.

Evidence: Original calculation

Answer key + explanations

21 / Answer C

Reliable service use and comparable learning measures, with a credible baseline. Functionality and outputs matter, but the claimed learning benefit needs appropriate outcome evidence and comparison.

Evidence: Original evaluation scenario

22 / Answer D

Harmonise territorial coverage, definitions and reference years. The reorganisation changed the geographical unit. A valid trend needs comparable territory and definitions.

Evidence: P1; original statistical application

23 / Answer A

Compare mapped drainage changes and flooding over time while accounting for rainfall. Spatial and temporal evidence should test the mechanism and plausible confounders. Correlation alone is weaker.

Evidence: Original geographical application

24 / Answer D

Site condition, visitor pressures and local net earnings over comparable periods. The joint objective requires environmental/heritage condition and producer welfare, not only activity or spending.

Evidence: U2; original application

Answer key + explanations

25 / Answer D

Gram Panchayat -> Panchayat Samiti -> Zila Parishad. The level ordering is distinct from a simple departmental chain of command.

Evidence: P2

26 / Answer C

I only. Bihar is bicameral, but 75 Council seats are fewer than 243 Assembly seats.

Evidence: P3

27 / Answer C

Supervision of electoral rolls and elections for rural and urban local bodies. The SEC is a local-election authority, not a recruitment commission.

Evidence: P4

28 / Answer B

Panchayat Samiti; Nagar Parishad. Panchayat Samiti is rural/intermediate; Nagar Parishad is municipal.

Evidence: P2; P4

Answer key + explanations

29 / Answer B

They have distinct local-government and limited dispute-resolution roles. The department describes a separate local justice institution; do not infer unlimited jurisdiction.

Evidence: P2

30 / Answer B

Separate province and court commencement were distinct milestones. Institutional history requires matching each date to the event it describes.

Evidence: P5

31 / Answer B

Gram Panchayat and Nagar Nigam. The SEC FAQ addresses rural and urban local bodies; do not generalise it to every election.

Evidence: P4

32 / Answer A

Separate electoral administration from staff recruitment and consult the SEC. Institution names and mandates should guide routing.

Evidence: P4; EX2

Answer key + explanations

33 / Answer C

Whether functions, resources and accountability actually support delivery. This is an editorial governance test, not a claim about powers automatically assigned to every Panchayat.

Evidence: P2 context; original application

34 / Answer B

Reconcile expenditure with functionality, access and maintenance records. Financial compliance and service outcomes answer different questions.

Evidence: Original governance scenario

35 / Answer A

SEC-led election arrangements coordinated with local access and emergency agencies. Coordination does not erase the SEC mandate or the distinct purpose of electoral rolls.

Evidence: P4; original scenario

36 / Answer C

The applicable law, subject-matter limits and prescribed procedure. A general institutional description is not an unlimited jurisdiction rule.

Evidence: P2; source-reading application

Answer key + explanations

37 / Answer A

Kosi and Punpun. Only the first pair has the requested north-then-south ordering.

Evidence: G3

38 / Answer A

Burhi Gandak shows that northern location does not imply identical origin for every river. The WRD account expressly identifies an origin exception.

Evidence: G3

39 / Answer C

Part of the contributing catchment lies outside Bihar. Connected catchments cross political boundaries; each river still needs specific evidence.

Evidence: G3; original inference

40 / Answer C

Resolve the contradiction through independent official descriptions and flag the erroneous sentence. Official publication does not remove the need to check internal and external consistency.

Evidence: G3 compared with G4; source-method item

Answer key + explanations

41 / Answer B

Alluvial regions still vary in texture, drainage and local conditions. Regional profiles organise variation; they do not replace local diagnosis.

Evidence: G4; application

42 / Answer B

Whether one broad zone is subdivided in the other classification. Classification levels can differ without describing incompatible landscapes.

Evidence: G4; original source comparison

43 / Answer D

Farm-level timing and availability along the command area. A larger input does not establish equitable or reliable irrigation service.

Evidence: Original irrigation case

44 / Answer C

Use local soil-water evidence, season and market conditions. Physical suitability and commercial viability require separate local evidence.

Evidence: G4; editorial application

Answer key + explanations

45 / Answer B

The symbiotic association can support biological nitrogen fixation. The mechanism concerns nitrogen; it does not guarantee complete nutrient sufficiency.

Evidence: S2

46 / Answer A

Water extent at the observation time can inform exposure analysis. Time, resolution and ground evidence constrain interpretation.

Evidence: S1; original application

47 / Answer B

Revenue and all relevant costs for comparable lots. Physical loss reduction and net-income improvement are related but distinct outcomes.

Evidence: Original agriculture evaluation

48 / Answer A

Drainage and inundation patterns inside and outside the protected area under comparable rainfall. The test must include the area where risk may have been redistributed.

Evidence: G3 context; original application

Answer key + explanations

49 / Answer A

3/20, equivalent to 15%. The historical description specifies three-twentieths, not three-fourths.

Evidence: H7

50 / Answer B

Commemorated event and construction milestone are different evidence categories. Public-memory evidence must be dated to the correct event.

Evidence: H8

51 / Answer A

Sachchidananda Sinha: interim President; Rajendra Prasad: permanent President. Presidency and committee chairmanship should not be conflated.

Evidence: H10

52 / Answer A

Champaran 1917 -> Quit India 1942 -> permanent Assembly presidency 1946 -> first presidential term 1950. Each date belongs to a distinct institutional or movement context.

Evidence: H3; H8; H10; H11

Answer key + explanations

53 / Answer C

JP participated in freedom struggle, but the 1974 Total Revolution call was post-independence. A person's career can span different political periods.

Evidence: H9; H11

54 / Answer B

Archaeological and historical evidence for the earlier institution. Recognition dates are not foundation evidence.

Evidence: U2; original historical-method item

55 / Answer A

Different episodes require their own actors, aims and historical contexts. Compare forms of mobilisation rather than collapse separate events into one story.

Evidence: H3; H4; P1

56 / Answer B

Separate historical provincial identity from later territorial reorganisations. The name and the territorial unit must both be specified in comparisons.

Evidence: G1; P1

Answer key + explanations

57 / Answer D

19.7 percentage points. 71.2 - 51.5 = 19.7 points. Relative difference uses a denominator.

Evidence: D1; derived

58 / Answer A

38.25%. 19.7/51.5 x 100 = 38.25%. This differs from the point gap.

Evidence: D1; derived

59 / Answer D

The group rates require the appropriate population weights. An unweighted mean is 61.35%, but aggregate rates depend on group denominators and rounding.

Evidence: D1; statistical inference

60 / Answer C

A historical baseline, not a current measured rate. A historical observation cannot substitute for present measurement or causal evaluation.

Evidence: D1; original inference

Answer key + explanations

61 / Answer D

318. 243 + 75 = 318; this is an arithmetic total, not a description of joint legislative procedure.

Evidence: P3; derived

62 / Answer D

76.42%. 243/318 x 100 = 76.42%; choosing 243 as denominator answers a different question.

Evidence: P3; derived

63 / Answer D

25. 1942 - 1917 = 25; this compares years, not exact anniversary dates.

Evidence: H3; H8; derived

64 / Answer B

Court commencement and Champaran. The respective gaps are 1, 4 and 5 years.

Evidence: G1; P5; H3; derived

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

EX1 / BPSC: Combined Competitive Examination syllabus

bpsc.bihar.gov.in

EX2 / BSSC: archived official syllabus, 2134-19

bssc.bihar.gov.in

EX3 / BPSC: official notices and examination updates

bpsc.bihar.gov.in

G1 / Bihar government: state profile, capital and formation reference

state.bihar.gov.in

G2 / Bihar Planning Department: geographical profile

betastate.bihar.gov.in

H1 / Bihar Foundation: Patna/Pataliputra and Rajgir heritage

biharfoundation.bihar.gov.in

H2 / Bihar Tourism: Vikramshila learning centre

tourism.bihar.gov.in

H3 / Bihar Tourism: Gandhi circuit and Champaran

tourism.bihar.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

H4 / Bhojpur district: Kunwar Singh and Jagdishpur

bhojpur.nic.in

H5 / Bihar Tourism: Buxar fort and the 1764 battle

tourism.bihar.gov.in

H6 / Bihar Tourism: Sher Shah Suri tomb, Sasaram

tourism.bihar.gov.in

U1 / UNESCO: Mahabodhi Temple Complex, Bodh Gaya

whc.unesco.org

U2 / UNESCO: archaeological site of Nalanda Mahavihara

whc.unesco.org

C1 / Bihar Tourism: Jain heritage and Pawapuri

tourism.bihar.gov.in

C2 / Bihar Tourism: Sikh circuit and Patna Sahib

tourism.bihar.gov.in

C3 / Madhubani district: Mithila painting and handicraft

madhubani.nic.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

C4 / Bihar Tourism: Chhath observance

tourism.bihar.gov.in

P1 / India Code: Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000

www.indiacode.nic.in

N1 / Bihar Forest Department: Valmiki protected-area landscape

betastate.bihar.gov.in

E1 / APEDA: Bihar agricultural products and GI identities

apeda.gov.in

P2 / Bihar Panchayati Raj Department: three tiers and Gram Katchahry

betastate.bihar.gov.in

P3 / Bihar state profile: bicameral legislature and House strengths

state.bihar.gov.in

P4 / State Election Commission Bihar: local-election responsibilities

sec.bihar.gov.in

P5 / Patna High Court: institutional history and 1916 commencement

www.patnahighcourt.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

G3 / WRD Bihar BEAMS: northern and southern river-basin framework

beams.fmiscwrdbihar.gov.in

G4 / Agriculture Department: Bihar soils, regions and principal crops

dbtagriculture.bihar.gov.in

H7 / NIOS History Lesson 21: Champaran and Tinkathia

digital.nios.ac.in

H8 / Bihar Tourism: Patna Martyrs Memorial and Quit India

tourism.bihar.gov.in

H9 / PIB: Jayaprakash Narayan and the 1974 call at Patna

www.pib.gov.in

H10 / PIB: Constituent Assembly leadership, December 1946

static.pib.gov.in

H11 / President of India: Dr Rajendra Prasad profile

www.presidentofindia.gov.in

D1 / Bihar e-Statistics dashboard: Census 2011 literacy rates

e-statistics.bihar.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

S1 / ISRO: disaster-management support and satellite observations

www.isro.gov.in

S2 / IIT Kanpur SATHEE / NCERT: mineral nutrition and Rhizobium

sathee.iitk.ac.in

Read sources in context

EX1 and EX2 are topic guides, not proof of an unchanged current scheme. Historical dates describe different events. Legal and institutional summaries concern the specific roles tested; they are not comprehensive statements of jurisdiction.

G3 has a sentence reversing the Ganga direction; west-to-east is corroborated by G4 and used here. Basin names are used without adopting dated numerical totals. Regional classifications may split a broad zone into subzones.

D1 values are Census 2011: male 71.2%, female 51.5%, overall 61.8%. They are historical, not 2026 estimates. Models and policy proposals are editorial; numerical cases are hypothetical unless explicitly sourced.