Bihar

Mains answer-writing practice

16 original descriptive questions + model answers

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

Higher level: sixteen analytical prompts, each with a roughly 150–175-word model response and a suggested 10-mark self-assessment guide.

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

Write your response before reading the model. Use the marking guide to check coverage, accuracy and structure. Marks and word targets are practice choices.

Research and scope – page 2
Visual revision – page 3
Start practice – page 6
Source register – page 22

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.

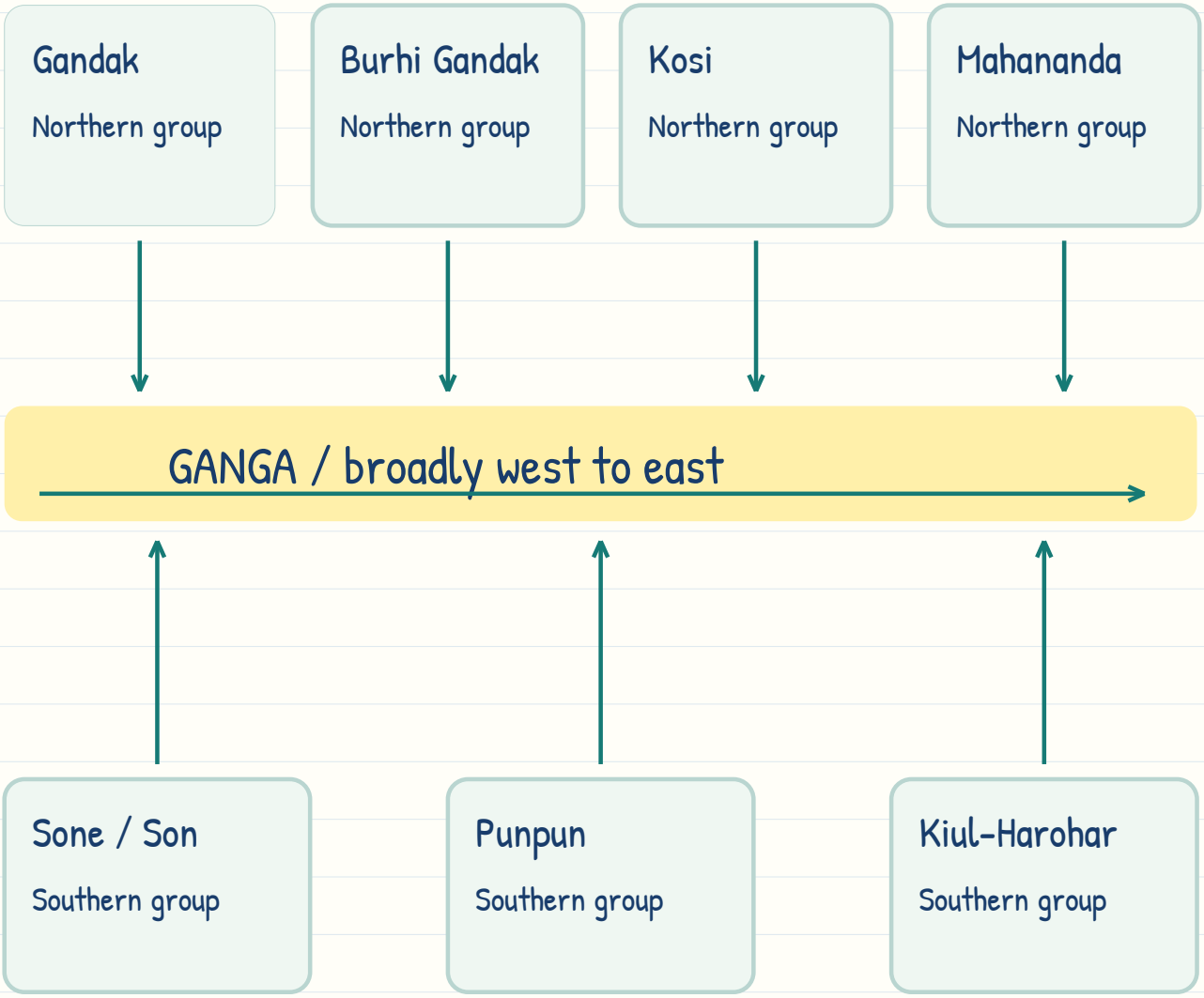
5 / Research limits and update

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

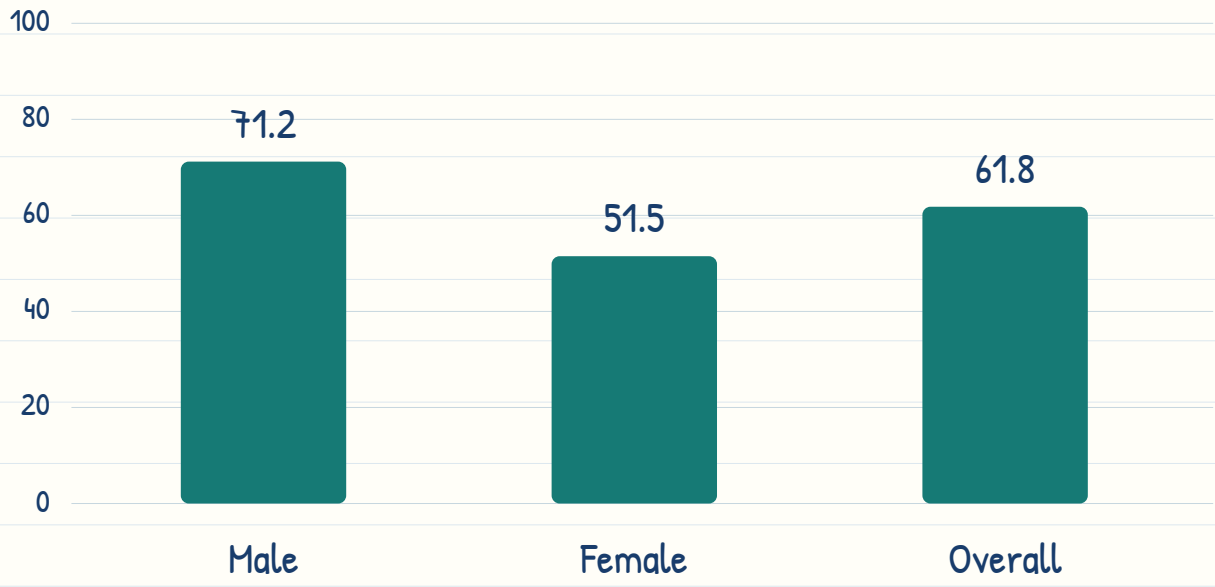
- **1857** — Kunwar Singh / resistance [H4]
- **1912** — Separate Bihar-Orissa province [G1]
- **1916** — Patna High Court begins work [P5]
- **1917** — Champaran / indigo and Tinkathia [H3, H7]
- **1942** — Quit India / Patna student martyrs [H8]
- **1946** — Constituent Assembly leadership [H10]
- **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.

Write, compare, improve

01 / Bihar and the national movement

Compare the historical significance of Kunwar Singh's role in 1857 and Champaran Satyagraha in 1917. Explain how their different contexts should shape an answer.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Bihar's contribution to the national movement includes different forms of resistance in different periods. Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur was a prominent leader of the 1857 rebellion. Champaran in 1917 is associated with Gandhi's satyagraha and engagement with local grievances.

An answer should distinguish their immediate settings and methods. The 1857 episode belongs to a rebellion against Company rule, involving armed resistance. Champaran illustrates a later approach built around investigation, public mobilisation and nonviolent action. It should not be described as simply another battle of the 1857 uprising.

The comparison also brings local participation into a national account. Bihar was not merely a setting visited by famous leaders; local people and conditions shaped the movements.

A strong conclusion links the examples through their challenge to colonial power while retaining the differences in chronology and political practice. Accurate dates, places and methods are more useful than presenting a single undifferentiated narrative of resistance.

Self-assessment

Accurate examples 3; contextual comparison 5; clear conclusion 2.

Evidence / basis: H3,H4; original comparison. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

02 / Learning and archaeological heritage

Explain the significance of Nalanda Mahavihara as an archaeological and educational heritage site. Suggest principles for its interpretation and visitor management.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Nalanda Mahavihara preserves remains of a monastic and scholastic institution, including residential, religious and educational structures. UNESCO inscribed the archaeological site in 2016. Its importance lies in evidence of learning, institutional organisation and cultural exchange, as well as architecture.

Interpretation should distinguish the ancient archaeological property from a modern university. Visitors need clear explanations of the remains, their functions and the limits of what the evidence establishes. Claims about educational history should avoid unsupported superlatives.

Management should protect fragile structures and their setting through suitable routes, signs, maintenance and monitored visitor behaviour. Accessible interpretation can improve understanding without requiring intrusive construction. Nearby residents can participate through appropriate services and employment.

Success should be assessed through site condition, visitor understanding and local benefits. Ticket totals alone are insufficient. Conservation and education work together when the site is presented as evidence to be understood and cared for, rather than only as a famous name.

Self-assessment

Significance and status 3; interpretation 3; management and indicators 4.

Evidence / basis: U2; original management proposals. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

03 / Flood risk and development

Propose an integrated approach to flood-risk reduction in Bihar that combines physical works, preparedness and continuity of essential services.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Flood-risk reduction should combine an understanding of river behaviour with the location and needs of exposed people. Bihar's Ganga plain contains varied local drainage conditions, so a single intervention cannot be assumed suitable everywhere.

Physical works require technical appraisal, maintenance and assessment of effects on drainage and neighbouring areas. Warnings need to reach households in usable forms, with safe routes, shelters and transport support identified before access is lost. Local teams should know how to report changing conditions and assist residents who cannot move independently.

Schools, health facilities, drinking-water systems and supply arrangements need continuity plans. Relief records should identify unmet needs and provide transparent access to applicable assistance.

Evaluation should track losses, disruption days, warning reach and the reliability of essential services. Expenditure or kilometres of works are useful records but do not alone show reduced vulnerability. A district plan should learn from each season and assign responsibility for correcting recurring failures.

Self-assessment

Risk framing 2; linked measures 6; evaluation 2.

Evidence / basis: G2; original disaster-management exercise. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

04 / Agriculture and rural enterprise

Using litchi and makhana as Bihar examples, outline a plan to improve agricultural value chains without treating production growth as sufficient evidence of higher farmer income.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Shahi Litchi of Bihar and Mithila Makhana illustrate opportunities to link regional products with higher-value markets. However, production growth or recognition of origin does not automatically improve net farm income. Costs, quality losses, buyer access and payment conditions also matter.

A practical plan should identify bottlenecks separately for each product. Perishable fruit needs suitable handling and timely transport; processing and storage requirements must match the characteristics of the product concerned. Producer organisations can share services where their management is transparent and accountable.

Training should address quality, cost control and market requirements. Investment needs realistic demand assessment rather than targets based only on acreage or gross output. Clear weighing, grading and payment procedures can improve trust.

Progress should be measured through net earnings, spoilage, payment delays and the participation of smaller producers. The objective is a dependable chain that retains benefits locally, not merely a larger total value of sales.

Self-assessment

Relevant examples 2; differentiated interventions 5; income-based evaluation 3.

Evidence / basis: E1; original value-chain analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

05 / Art and livelihoods

Suggest a plan to support Madhubani painting as both a living artistic tradition and a source of income. Include safeguards for producer identity and measures of success.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Madhubani or Mithila painting is associated with Bihar's Mithila region and continues through the work of practising artists. A support programme should consider both artistic continuity and the practical conditions of earning an income.

Training and apprenticeships can help transmit skills, while documentation should use agreed attribution and consent. Design and marketing assistance should work with artists and allow them to make informed choices about adaptation. Clear product descriptions can help buyers identify materials, makers and origin.

Shared services may improve photography, packaging, transport and access to buyers. Working-capital arrangements and transparent contracts are important where production takes time or payments are delayed. Online selling requires support for fulfilment and returns as well as promotion.

Success should be judged through net artist earnings, timely payments, repeat demand and continued skill transmission. Higher gross sales alone may hide rising costs or unequal returns. Cultural recognition and livelihood security should be assessed together.

Self-assessment

Cultural relevance 2; practical plan 6; evaluation 2.

Evidence / basis: C3; original enterprise plan. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

06 / Services and seasonal disruption

A Bihar district repeatedly loses school and health-service access during floods. Propose an inclusive continuity plan and an evaluation framework.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

A continuity plan should begin by mapping facilities, exposed settlements, seasonal routes and residents who face additional barriers. The aim is to maintain essential functions during disruption and restore normal services safely.

For schools, advance arrangements can include accessible learning materials, communication with families and a return-to-school plan. For health care, essential supplies, outreach schedules and referral arrangements need alternatives when ordinary routes fail. Communication must reach households without reliable internet access.

The district should assign clear responsibilities for reporting closures, arranging assistance and following up missed care or learning. Temporary facilities must meet practical safety, sanitation and access needs. Residents should have a way to report gaps and obtain a response.

Evaluation should track disruption days, continuity of priority services, completed referrals and recovery of attendance. Results should be compared across settlements and groups. A better district average does not establish that the most isolated households have regained access.

Self-assessment

Access diagnosis 2; practical continuity plan 5; inclusive evaluation 3.

Evidence / basis: Original district-administration exercise. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

07 / Reorganisation and development data

Why must development comparisons involving Bihar before and after the 2000 reorganisation use comparable geography? Explain a sound method for analysing a trend.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000 provided for the creation of Jharkhand from part of the existing state. Consequently, an undivided-Bihar total and a later total for present Bihar can refer to different territories. A numerical change between them is not automatically a change in the same population or economy.

The analyst should first define the indicator, territorial coverage, reference year and source. Where possible, earlier data should be reconstructed for comparable boundaries using reliable district or other appropriate records. If this cannot be done, the limitation must be stated rather than concealed.

Population denominators, price bases and changes in definitions also need checking. Per-capita measures require consistent population coverage, and economic comparisons should distinguish current from constant prices.

A sound presentation labels the comparable series and explains any break. The objective is to identify actual development trends, not to interpret an administrative change in coverage as evidence of improvement or decline.

Self-assessment

Reorganisation issue 3; comparability method 5; careful interpretation 2.

Evidence / basis: P1; original statistical analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

08 / Culture and public administration

Outline an inclusive crowd-management and public-service plan for a large Chhath gathering at a riverbank in Bihar.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Chhath observances include offerings to the setting and rising Sun, creating concentrated activity at riverbanks and other water bodies. Planning should combine respect for the observance with practical arrangements based on the particular site.

Authorities should assess access routes, bank condition, water hazards and expected movement. Entry and exit arrangements, lighting, clear signs and trained personnel need to be ready before the gathering. Accessible routes and assistance should consider older people, children and persons with disabilities.

Safe water, sanitation, waste collection, first aid and emergency communication require assigned responsibilities. Local organisers can help communicate instructions and identify problems, while officials need a clear process for responding to changing conditions.

Evaluation should examine congestion, response times, accessibility, sanitation and participant feedback. Preparation is more than counting deployed staff. The aim is a dignified gathering in which public services remain usable and people can move safely without avoidable confusion.

Self-assessment

Observance context 2; operational and inclusive plan 6; evaluation 2.

Evidence / basis: C4; original administrative planning exercise. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

09 / Governance and local services

A Panchayat has spent its grant but the water service remains unreliable. Propose an accountable review.

Practice target: about 175 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

A grant-utilisation certificate establishes a financial claim, not reliable water access. Bihar's rural local bodies operate at village, block and district levels, so the review should identify the responsible institution without assuming that every function lies with one tier.

Start by reconciling sanctioned work, payments and physical assets. Then inspect functionality, supply timing, quality testing and household access. Records should distinguish households served regularly from those reached only occasionally. Residents, especially people facing access barriers, should be able to report failures through a usable process.

The corrective plan should specify technical repairs, maintenance responsibilities, operating resources and reporting arrangements. Oversight should follow applicable procedures and separate verified deficiencies from allegations. Publishing understandable service information can support local accountability, while coordination with technical departments may be necessary for issues beyond local capacity.

Evaluation should revisit functionality and distribution of access over time. Useful indicators include reliable service days, repair response time and unresolved complaints, alongside financial compliance. Success means a functioning and maintainable service, rather than expenditure alone, and conclusions should remain tied to evidence about the particular scheme.

Self-assessment

Institutional context 2; evidence 3; corrective plan 3; outcomes 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: P2; original governance case. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

10 / Modern history and public memory

How should a public-history display distinguish Champaran, Quit India and Constitution-making?

Practice target: about 175 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

A useful display should organise Bihar-linked history around different contexts rather than present all political activity as one movement. Champaran in 1917 concerned agrarian grievances and indigo cultivation. The Patna Martyrs Memorial recalls student sacrifice during Quit India in 1942.

Constitution-making belongs to a later institutional process. Sachchidananda Sinha presided as interim President at the inaugural Constituent Assembly meeting, while Rajendra Prasad became its permanent President. These roles should be distinguished from the chairmanship of the Drafting Committee and from the presidency of the Republic beginning in 1950.

Each panel should identify its event, date, actors, purpose and source. Photographs, monuments and retrospective commemorations require captions that separate the date represented from the date an object or memorial was created. Regional contribution can be explained without claiming that one episode immediately caused every later development.

A sound interpretation also allows comparison of mobilisation, negotiation and institution-building. Clear chronology supports understanding, but chronology alone does not establish causation. The display should therefore connect evidence with explanation and give visitors enough context to recognise both continuity and important differences across historical periods.

Self-assessment

Historical accuracy 3; distinctions 3; source method 2; interpretation 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: H3; H7; H8; H10; H11. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

11 / River geography and irrigation

Explain why irrigation and flood planning in Bihar should distinguish river basins and local drainage.

Practice target: about 175 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The Ganga divides Bihar's broad plain into northern and southern parts. The WRD basin framework places rivers such as Gandak and Kosi to the north, and Sone and Punpun to the south. This grouping helps organise geography but does not establish identical conditions within every basin.

Planning should assess catchment rainfall, river behaviour, drainage routes, settlement exposure and existing infrastructure. Some contributing catchments extend beyond Bihar, making observations and coordination across jurisdictions relevant. A regional map should support analysis rather than replace field evidence on particular channels or embankments.

Irrigation appraisal must also examine distribution. Water reaching the head of a canal does not prove timely supply at the tail. Monitoring should record delivery to different farms, maintenance constraints and competing demands. Flood-protection proposals need assessment of drainage obstruction, residual exposure and consequences of failure.

Evaluation should connect investment with reliable access and reduced disruption under comparable conditions. River and field observations, household information and clearly assigned responsibilities provide complementary evidence. The objective is to manage connected water systems while recognising that protection, drainage and irrigation benefits may be distributed unevenly across places and users.

Self-assessment

Geography 3; basin/local diagnosis 3; trade-offs 2; evaluation 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: G3; G4; editorial analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

12 / Agricultural value chains

Design a test of whether a litchi cold-chain pilot improves producer returns.

Practice target: about 175 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

A cold-chain pilot should be evaluated against the mechanism it is intended to improve. If growers report damage and delay between harvest and sale, the first task is to document where losses occur and how they affect realised prices and costs.

Collect comparable observations on harvested quantities, grades, rejected produce, transit times, sale prices and handling expenses. Differences in weather, variety, distance and market conditions should be recorded. A credible baseline and an appropriate comparison help distinguish the pilot's contribution from changes that would have occurred anyway.

Implementation should test suitable packing, temperature management and timely movement rather than simply install equipment. Farmers need transparent access terms, clear payment arrangements and information about recurring charges. The analysis should include maintenance, energy and transport expenses, as well as the distribution of benefits between producers and intermediaries.

The main economic measure is net return for comparable output, supported by loss rates and payment reliability. Lower physical losses are useful but do not guarantee higher earnings if costs rise more. A phased evaluation allows adjustments before expansion and makes clear which results are observed, which remain uncertain and which depend on local conditions.

Self-assessment

Diagnosis 2; comparison design 3; implementation 3; net-return evaluation 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: Original hypothetical agriculture case. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

13 / Environment and flood protection

An embankment protects one settlement but nearby waterlogging increases. Outline an investigation.

Practice target: about 175 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The reports suggest a possible redistribution of water-related risk, but they do not by themselves prove its cause. The investigation should examine protected and adjacent areas together rather than measure success solely through reduced inundation inside the embankment.

Map drainage routes, embankment features, settlement expansion and the location and timing of waterlogging. Compare rainfall and river conditions across relevant periods. Field inspections and residents' observations can identify blocked outlets, maintenance failures or changed land levels, while technical assessment tests alternative explanations.

The appraisal should include residual flood exposure, drainage effects and the consequences of an overtopping or breach. Potential corrections require comparison of technical feasibility, maintenance demands and impacts on different users. A measure that benefits one locality while transferring unacceptable risk elsewhere needs reconsideration rather than automatic expansion.

Findings should be communicated with clear limits and assigned follow-up responsibilities. Monitoring can track drainage functionality, duration of waterlogging, disruption of services and the distribution of losses under comparable conditions. A basin perspective helps connect locations, while local evidence remains essential for selecting appropriate interventions and checking whether they work.

Self-assessment

Problem framing 2; investigation 4; alternatives 2; follow-up 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: G3 context; original environmental case. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

14 / Science and disaster decisions

How can satellite inundation maps support flood response without replacing local evidence?

Practice target: about 175 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

ISRO provides satellite-based information to support disaster management before, during and after major events. For a Bihar flood response, an inundation layer can help officials identify observed water extent and organise further assessment across affected areas.

The first requirement is to understand the product. Its observation time, spatial resolution and limitations should be stated. A map showing water over land does not directly establish every household's loss, the safety of each road or the cause of flooding. Conditions can change between observation and action.

Officials should combine satellite layers with field reports, local access information, facility locations and household vulnerability data. These sources can support prioritisation of visits, supplies and service-restoration tasks. Ground verification should focus on consequential uncertainties, while communication arrangements allow residents and field teams to report changes.

Evaluation should examine whether the information arrived in time, reached responsible users and improved feasible decisions. Accuracy and coverage matter, but so do interpretation and the ability to act. Remote sensing is therefore a useful component of an evidence system whose effectiveness depends on coordination, local knowledge and continuing updates.

Self-assessment

Science context 2; limits 3; integration 3; evaluation 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: S1; original application. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

15 / Literacy data and interpretation

Interpret the Bihar Census 2011 literacy chart and explain its limits for policy evaluation.

Practice target: about 175 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The chart reports Bihar's Census 2011 literacy rates as 71.2 percent for males, 51.5 percent for females and 61.8 percent overall. The male-female difference is 19.7 percentage points. That historical gap is a useful descriptive observation, not a measurement of present conditions.

Relative comparison answers a different question. Dividing the gap by the female rate gives approximately 38.25 percent. Both calculations can be valid when their denominators and meanings are explicit. An unweighted average of the two group rates should not automatically be treated as the overall rate.

Policy analysis needs appropriate group denominators, consistent definitions and comparable periods. District variation and differences in access can be concealed by a statewide aggregate. New observations are required to assess current conditions, and a programme's causal effect cannot be inferred from a single historical chart.

An evaluation should connect interventions with credible baseline and follow-up evidence, examining participation, retention and relevant learning measures across groups. Clear presentation distinguishes observed rates, derived calculations and proposed explanations. The chart can guide questions and priorities while avoiding claims that exceed what its date and level of aggregation support.

Self-assessment

Accurate reading 3; arithmetic/denominators 3; limits 2; evaluation 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: D1; derived analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

16 / Integrated district planning

A flood-prone district proposes irrigation works, satellite mapping and local service grants. Suggest an integrated appraisal.

Practice target: about 175 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

An integrated appraisal should begin with the problems residents face rather than assume that three separate investments will automatically reinforce one another. The district needs evidence on water availability, drainage, exposure, service reliability and the responsibilities of participating institutions.

Irrigation proposals should examine actual delivery to head and tail locations, while flood-related works need assessment of residual risk and drainage effects beyond the protected area. Satellite observations can help identify inundation, but their date and resolution must be understood and combined with field information.

Local grants should have clearly assigned functions, operating resources and maintenance arrangements. Financial records need reconciliation with functioning assets and household access. Coordination should specify who receives warnings, who decides on service changes and how residents can report failures. Responsibilities should follow applicable institutional rules rather than be inferred from project names.

The evaluation framework should measure reliable water and service access, disruption days, response times and net livelihood effects under comparable conditions. It should also examine whether benefits and burdens differ across settlements. Phased implementation allows corrections before expansion and keeps claims of success tied to observed outcomes rather than expenditure or equipment counts.

Self-assessment

Integrated diagnosis 2; technical links 3; institutions 3; outcomes 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: P2; G3; S1; original integrated case. Editorial model answer.

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.