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BIHAR CURRENT AFFAIRS

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Special Supplement:

Bihar GK

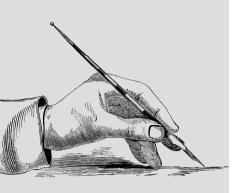
- Current Affairs Compilation
- Glimpse of Bihar

- ◆ Previous Years Questions
- **◆ Tabular Presentation of Facts**

बिहार विधान समा بہار قانون ساز اسمبد LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

In News:

NITI Aayog; Financial Services Institution Bureau; 14th BRICS Summit; 48th G-7 Summit; UN Oceans Conference 2022; Global Liveability Index 2022; Derecho; Mangarh Hillock; Fields Medals 2022; and much more....



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DEAR ASPIRANT,

Your indiscriminate affection towards the Drishti Current Affairs Today magazine is one of the most prized possessions that we, at Drishti, cherish. Taking the legacy ahead, we are pleased to bring the first edition of Bihar Drishti Current Affairs Today (BR DCAT). There has been a rise in requests for a monthly current affairs magazine specially curated to meet the demands of the Civil Services Examination conducted by the Bihar Public Service Commission (BPSC). The magazine in your hands seeks to fulfil that.

The BPSC is emerging as one of the top priorities for those who aspire to make a cut into the State-level civil services examinations. A lot of aspirants from Bihar and other States are increasingly taking part in the BPSC Prelims. However, when it comes to the relevant study materials and proper guidance, there is a dearth of quality. Market is flooded with study materials that claim to be the best but aspirants often feel lost in the wild. The situation has become grave amidst the mushrooming of publication houses that flower on 'spray and pray' methodology. That is, they spray everything in the guise of important facts and if a question with even a slight reference to those appears in the examination, they claim that it was directly from their study material.

Cognisant of the struggles faced by the BPSC aspirants and to carry forward our legacy of more than two decades of training civil services aspirants, we gathered a small group of experts to come out with a masterpiece that is currently in your hands. Given the upcoming Prelims, this first edition comes with a specially curated supplement on Bihar General Knowledge. We have intentionally avoided flooding with all the facts. Instead, we have sifted the facts related to most important topics based on our analysis of previous years papers. This edition will prove to be your ultimate weapon to win over the upcoming Prelims. Our forthcoming monthly editions shall comprise exam-oriented study materials that will range from current affairs to static subjects.

We look forward to your feedback and suggestions.

With Best Wishes

Vins Diranti.

(Dr. Vikas Divyakirti)

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CURRENT AFFAIRS

of National Importance

POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

Renunciation of Indian Citizenship

- The Ministry of Home Affairs stated that over 1.6 lakh Indians renounced their Indian citizenship in 2021.
- The Constitution does not define the term 'citizen' but details of various categories of persons who are entitled to citizenship are given in Part II (Articles 5 to 11).
- The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship, viz, birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory.
- Broadly, there are three ways to renounce the citizenship of India:
 - Voluntary Renunciation: If an Indian citizen of full age and capacity wishes, he can relinquish citizenship of India by his will. When a person relinquishes his citizenship, every minor child of that person also loses Indian citizenship. However, when such a child attains the age of 18, he may resume Indian citizenship.
 - By Termination: The Constitution provides for single citizenship. It means a person can only be a citizen of one country at a time. If a person takes the citizenship of another country, then his Indian citizenship ends automatically. However, this provision does not apply when India is engaged in a war.
 - Deprivation by Government: The Government of India may terminate the citizenship of an Indian citizen on the ground of disrespect towards the Constitution; obtaining citizenship by fraud; unlawfully trading or communicating with the enemy during a war; being sentenced to 2 years of imprisonment within 5 years of registration or naturalization; living outside India for 7 years continuously.
- Citizenship is listed in the Union List under the Constitution and is thus under the exclusive jurisdiction of Parliament.

Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019

- O The Act amended the law to fast-track citizenship for religious minorities, specifically Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians, from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan who entered India prior to 2015.
- O The requirement for them to stay in India for at least 11 years before applying for Indian citizenship has been reduced to five years.

Election to the Office of the Vice-President of India

- Recently, the Election Commission announced the Vice-Presidential election to be held in August 2022.
- Electoral College: As per Article 66 of the Constitution, the Vice-President is elected by the members of the Electoral College that consists of:
 - Elected members of Rajya Sabha,
 - Nominated members of Rajya Sabha, and
 - Elected members of Lok Sabha.
- O The Vice-President is the second highest constitutional office in India. He/She serves for a five-year term, but can continue to be in office, irrespective of the expiry of the term, until the successor assumes office. The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairperson of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha)
- The Vice-President may resign from office by submitting resignation to the President of India. The resignation becomes effective from the day it is accepted.
- The Vice-President can be removed from office by a resolution of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha), passed by a majority of its members at that time and agreed to by the House of the People (Lok Sabha). A resolution for this purpose may be moved only after notice of at least a minimum of 14 days has been given of such an intention.

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CURRENT AFFAIRS

from Bihar

Bihar Vidhan Sabha @100

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi graced the centenary celebrations of Bihar Assembly. He is the first Prime Minister to have visited the assembly.
- On the occasion, the PM laid the foundation stone for a museum and a guest house on the premises. He also unveiled a commemorative pillar "Shatabdi Smriti Stambh" besides planting a sapling of Kalpataru tree.
- O The present building of the Legislative Assembly was completed in the month of March 1920 and was formally inaugurated on February 7, 1921 by Satyendra Prasad Sinha, the first governor of the erstwhile Bihar and Orissa province.
- O After the first election post-independence, the assembly met for the first time in 1952, when there were 331 members in the assembly including one nominated member. The present Bihar Legislative Assembly has 243 seats out of which 38 are reserved for scheduled castes and 2 for scheduled tribes.
- The assembly had Ramdayal Sinha as its first speaker from 1937 to 1944. Later, Bindeshwari Prasad Verma, also known as Binda Babu, led the assembly from 1946-1962. The current speaker of the Bihar assembly is Vijay Kumar Sinha.

Recent Cabinet Decisions

- O In its bid to woo investors, Bihar cabinet decided to offer up to 80% discount on rates of plots on lease of the Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA). The heavy discount offered on leased land would allow investors to spend more on purchase of equipment and plant machinery and invest on human resources for growth of the industrial units.
- The state cabinet also approved the proposal to release Rs. 29.95 crore from the state contingency fund for payment of subsidy to the farmers, who are facing difficulties in planting paddy due to scarcity of monsoon rains.

- The government gives irrigation subsidy of Rs. 60/ litre diesel to the farmers. Each farmer can avail of subsidy for up to 10 litres of diesel/acre and for a maximum of five acres of land.
- O The cabinet also agreed to release the state's share to launch the long-awaited centrally sponsored scheme, PM Micro Food Processing Enterprise scheme, to encourage individuals and Farmers' Producer Organisations (FPOs) to avail up to 35% subsidy on the investment. The cabinet sanctioned Rs. 469 crore as the state share for the scheme to be implemented till the fiscal of 2024-25.

Tourist Police

- The Bihar government will set up tourist police stations at Rajgir (Nalanda) and Bodhgaya (Gaya) for the safety of national and international tourists and pilgrims visiting these places.
- For these dedicated personnel, proper training sessions must be organized for them. Besides, these cops will wear a blue jacket so that they can be easily identified.
- O To deal with the shortage of manpower in Bihar Police, it was decided that retired police officers from the rank of assistant police inspectors (ASIs) to inspectors will be engaged on contract basis.
- If the experiment is successful, tourist police units will be deployed at various tourist places like Patna, Munger and Vaishali.

Heritage Trees

- East Champaran district has listed 9,630 heritage trees, the highest number in the state, ever since the government launched an app to collect details of such trees on World Biodiversity Day (May 22) this year.
- The initiative, launched by Bihar State Biodiversity Council, a part of the state's forest department, is intended to create a database of trees in the state which are more than 50 years old and hold special



SHORT TAKES

REPORTS AND INDICES

NIRF Rankings 2022

- Recently, the Ministry of Education released the 7th edition of National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) Rankings 2022.
- O It assesses the performance based on five parameters:
 - Teaching, Learning and Resources (TLR)
 - Research and Professional Practice (RP)
 - Graduation Outcomes (GO)
 - Outreach and Inclusivity (OI)
 - Peer Perception
- IIT-Madras, IISc-Bangalore, and IIT-Bombay are the country's top three higher education institutions
- O IISc-Bangalore tops the category of university.
- Miranda House College retains the first position amongst colleges.
- Among engineering institutions, IIT-Madras remained number one.
- Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad was ranked first followed by IIM-Bangalore in Management category.
- All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi occupies the top slot in Medical category.
- O Jamia Hamdard tops the list in Pharmacy.
- IISc-Bangalore was ranked the best research institution followed by IIT Madras.

Performance Grading Index for Districts (PGI-D)

- Recently, the Department of School Education and Literacy released the Centre's first-ever Performance Grading Index for Districts (PGI-D) for 2018-19 and 2019-20.
- O The PGI-D grades the districts into 10 grades. The highest achievable grade is 'Daksh' and it is followed by 'Utkarsh' (81% to 90%), 'Ati Uttam' (71% to 80%), 'Uttam' (61% to 70%), 'Prachesta-1' (51% to 60%) and 'Prachesta-2' (41% to 50%) and 'Akanshi-3'.

- Three districts Sikar, Jhunjhunu, and Jaipur figured in 'Utkarsh' grade from Rajasthan performed the best in the assessment.
- Rajasthan has the highest districts (24) in this grade, followed by Punjab (14), Gujarat (13), and Kerala (13).
- The districts with the lowest scores are South Salmara-Mankachar (Assam), Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), North Garo Hills & South Garo Hills in Meghalaya, and Khowai (Tripura).

India Innovation Index 2021

- Recently, the NITI Aayog released the India Innovation Index 2021.
- The index inspects the innovation capacities and ecosystems across states, at the sub-national level.
- Karnataka, Manipur and Chandigarh have topped in their respective categories as per the report.

Harnessing Green Hydrogen Report

- Recently, NITI Aayog released a report "Harnessing Green Hydrogen – Opportunities for Deep Decarbonisation in India".
- Key highlights of the report:
 - Green Hydrogen is crucial for decarbonisation of sectors such as fertilizers, refining, methanol, maritime shipping etc.
 - Facilitate investment through demand aggregation and dollar-based bidding for green hydrogen.
 - Give tax breaks like reduction or exemption of GST and custom duties on green hydrogen production.
 - Green Hydrogen corridors should be developed across the country based on state grand challenge.
 - Promote export of green hydrogen and green hydrogen-embedded products through a global hydrogen alliance.
- Green hydrogen is hydrogen generated by renewable energy or from low-carbon power. It is the hydrogen produced through the electrolysis of water with



GK POINTER

Governors of States					
State	Governor	State	Governor		
Andhra Pradesh	Biswa Bhusan Harichandan	Manipur	La. Ganesan		
Arunachal Pradesh	Brig. (Dr.) B. D. Mishra (Retd.)	Meghalaya	Satya Pal Malik		
Assam	Jagdish Mukhi	Mizoram	Dr. Kambhampati Haribabu		
Bihar	Phagu Chauhan	Nagaland	Prof Jagdish Mukhi		
Chhattisgarh	Anusuiya Uikey	Odisha	Ganeshi Lal		
Goa	P.S. Sreedharan Pillai	Punjab	Banwarilal Purohit		
Gujarat	Acharya Dev Vrat	Rajasthan	Kalraj Mishra		
Haryana	Bandaru Dattatraya	Sikkim	Ganga Prasad		
Himachal Pradesh	Rajendra Vishwanath Arlekar	Tamil Nadu	R.N. Ravi		
Jharkhand	Ramesh Bais	Telangana	Dr. Tamilisai Soundararajan		
Karnataka	Thaawarchand Gehlot	Tripura	Satyadeo Narain Arya		
Kerala	Arif Mohammed Khan	Uttar Pradesh	Anandiben Patel		
Madhya Pradesh	Mangubhai Chhaganbhai Patel	Uttarakhand	Gurmit Singh		
Maharashtra	Bhagat Singh Koshyari	West Bengal	*La Ganesan		

Lt. Governors & Administrators of Union Territories					
Union Territory	Lt. Governor & Administrator	Union Territory	Lt. Governor & Administrator		
Andaman and Nicobar Island	Admiral D K Joshi (Lt. Governor)	Jammu and Kashmir	Manoj Sinha (Lt. Governor)		
Chandigarh	Banwarilal Purohit (Administrator)	Lakshadweep	Praful Patel (Administrator)		
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Praful Patel (Administrator)	Puducherry	Dr. Tamilisai Soundararajan (Addl. Charge) (Lt. Governor)		
Delhi (NCT)	Vijay Kumar Saxena (Lt. Governor)	Ladakh	Radha Krishna Mathur (Lt. Governor)		

'First Women' in India			
Name	Designation		
Indu Malhotra (Retired)	First woman advocate to be elevated as a judge of the Supreme Court		
Lt Col Jyoti Sharma	First woman Judge Advocate General of the Indian Army		
Nupur Kulshrestha	First woman DIG of the Indian coast guard		
Hina Jaiswal	First Indian Woman Flight Engineer		
Bhawana Kanth	First female fighter pilot of India.		
M Veeralakshmi	First woman Ambulance Driver		
Shivangi	First woman pilot for the Indian Navy		
Chandrani Murmu	Youngest Member of Parliament		

Contd...





Glimpse of Bihar

BIHAR GK

Bihar derived its name from "Vihara" meaning monastery as there was an abundance of Buddhist monasteries in ancient times. The region is intimately linked to the Buddha's life and was a major center of Buddhism. In this land India's first major empires rose and fell. It also witnessed the first republic in the world at Vaishali. **The State of Bihar was formed on March 22, 1912,** when the British Government declared during the Delhi Durbar that Bihar and Odisha to be separated from Bengal.

Basic Facts About Bihar						
Capital	Patna	2 nd Official Language	Urdu			
Foundation	22 nd March, 1912 (Bihar-Odisha	Maximum Spoken	Maithili			
	province)	Language				
1 st Division	1936 (Odisha was separated)	State Animal	Ox			
2 nd Division	2000 (Jharkhand was separated)	State Bird	Sparrow			
High Court	Patna	State Flower	Marigold			
State Day (Bihar Diwas)	22 nd March	State Tree	Peepal			
Official Language	Hindi	Emblem of Bihar	Bodhi Tree with Prayer Beads			

ANCIENT HISTORY OF BIHAR

Sources

Archaeological

- O Stone Age: Paisara (Munger) and Nalanda.
- Neolithic Age: Chirand (Saran), Chechar (Vaishali), Maner (Patna), Taradih (Bodh Gaya) and Barudih (Singhbhum).
- Chalcolithic Age: Chirand (Saran), Chechar (Vaishali), Sonpur (Gaya), Senuwar (Rohtas), Taradih (Bodh Gaya) and Maner (Patna).
- O Megalithic Age: Rohtas

Literary Sources

O The earliest references to Bihar in the Vedic period 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) gives 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.
- Asokavadana and Divyavadana present an organized life history of Ashoka. A Buddhist text Aryamanjusrimulakalpa throws light on political history of Bihar under the Guptas.
- Accounts of Fa-Hien and Hieun Tsang give an account of 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.

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DISTRICTS OF BIHAR

		As per Census 2011				As per India State of Forest Report 2021		
S. No.	District	Area (Sq. Km.)	Population (Lakhs)	Density	Sex Ratio	Literacy (%)	Forest Cover (Sq. Km)	% of District Area
1	Araria	2830	28,11,569	993	921	53.53	150.88	5.33
2	Arwal	638	7,00,843	1099	928	67.40	4.14	0.65
3	Aurangabad	3305	25,40,073	769	926	70.32	159.85	4.84
4	Banka	3020	20,34,763	670	907	58.17	277.02	9.17
5	Begusarai	1918	29,70,541	1549	895	63.90	82.58	4.31
6	Bhagalpur	2569	30,37,766	1182	880	63.10	69.93	2.72
7	Bhojpur	2395	27,20,155	1139	907	70.47	31.99	1.34
8	Buxar	1703	17,06,352	1002	922	70.14	5.89	0.35
9	Darbhanga	2279	39,37,385	1728	911	56.60	137.98	6.05
10	East Champaran	3968	50,99,371	1285	902	55.79	165.80	4.18
11	Gaya	4976	43,91,418	883	937	63.70	602.55	12.11
12	Gopalganj	2033	25,62,012	1260	1021	65.50	8.56	0.42
13	Jamui	3098	17,60,405	568	922	59.80	661.17	21.34
14	Jehanabad	931	11,25,313	1209	922	66.80	4.43	0.48
15	Kaimur	3332	16,26,384	488	920	69.30	1051.56	31.56
16	Katihar	3057	30,71,029	1005	919	52.20	61.98	2.03
17	Khagaria	1486	16,66,886	1122	886	57.90	18.45	1.24
18	Kishanganj	1884	16,90,400	897	950	55.50	103.55	5.50
19	Lakhisarai	1228	10,00,912	815	902	62.40	183.41	14.94
20	Madhepura	1788	20,01,762	1120	911	52.30	52.84	2.96
21	Madhubani	3501	44,87,379	1282	926	58.60	205.37	5.87
22	Munger	1419	13,67,765	964	876	70.50	286.01	20.16
23	Muzaffarpur	3172	48,01,062	1514	900	63.40	166.29	5.24
24	Nalanda	2355	28,77,653	1222	922	64.40	38.57	1.64
25	Nawada	2494	22,19,146	890	939	59.80	516.88	20.72
26	Patna	3202	58,38,465	1823	897	70.60	28.03	0.88
27	Purnia	3229	32,64,619	1011	921	51.10	55.67	1.72
28	Rohtas	3881	29,59,918	763	918	73.40	669.91	17.26
29	Saharsa	1687	19,00,661	1127	906	53.20	34.39	2.04
30	Samastipur	2904	42,61,566	1466	911	61.90	154.22	5.31

Contd...



 Kishanganj railway station comes under North Eastern Frontier Railway.

O Places of Interest:

- Panisaal
- Ma Kali Temple, Odraghat
- Shri Digambar Jain Mandir
- Barijaan Surya Mandir
- Bhotnatheshwar Mahadev Mandir

O Administrative Division: Purnia

Purnia

 Formation: Purnia has seen three districts partitioned off from its territory namely Katihar in 1976, and Araria & Kishanganj in 1990.

O Location:

Purnia is surrounded by Kishanganj and Araria districts in north.

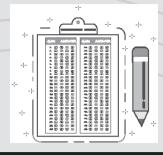
- It is surrounded by Katihar district in south & southwest and Bhagalpur district in south.
- On west, it is surrounded by Madhepura district and on east it is bordered by West Dinajpur district of West Bengal.

O History:

- The name Purnia originates from Goddess Puran Devi (kali).
- Purnia was a military province during the Mughal period. It was under the commander of a Faujdar.
- Its local governor raised a rebellion against Siraj ud-Daulah in 1757, after the capture of Calcutta.
 In 1765, along with the rest of Bengal, the district became a British possession.

O Economy:

• Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Based on Previous Years Prelims

- 1. Which of the following is a Parliamentary Committee relating to delegation of power to make rules and regulations to the Executive?
 - (a) Committee on Executive Legislation
 - (b) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
 - (c) Committee on Administrative Legislation
 - (d) Committee on Delegated Legislation
 - (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 2. Article 300 of the Indian Constitution deals with
 - (a) suits and proceedings
 - (b) government contracts
 - (c) Attorney General
 - (d) restrictions on trade and commerce
 - (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 3. Judicial process in India is based on
 - (a) the Constitution
 - (b) the due process of routine law
 - (c) conventions
 - (d) the procedure established by law
 - (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- **4.** The first 'Lokayukta' was established in which of the following States?
 - (a) Odisha
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Punjab
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- **5.** Which of the following posts was held by A. S. Anand in late 1990's?
 - (a) Comptroller and Auditor General
 - (b) Chief Justice of India
 - (c) Chief Vigilance Commissioner
 - (d) Attorney General
 - (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

- **6.** Which of the following is **not** a part of the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution?
 - (a) Libraries
 - (b) Fuel and Fodder
 - (c) Rural Sports
 - (d) Technical Training
 - (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 7. How many (number) 'Demands for Grants' are put before the Parliament as a part of the Annual Budget in pursuance to Article 113 of the Constitution?
 - (a) 98

- (b) 96
- (c) 104
- (d) 109
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- **8.** In which year was the 'National Extension Service' launched?
 - (a) 1953
- (b) 1957
- (c) 1960
- (d) 1972
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 9. The members of a State Legislative Council are not chosen by which of the following categories of persons?
 - (a) Members of the local bodies/Panchayats
 - (b) Teachers
 - (c) Graduates
 - (d) Industrialists
 - (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- **10.** The 'split system' in the Indian administration relates to
 - (a) Audit/Accounts
 - (b) Union/States
 - (c) Policy/Implementation
 - (d) All India Services/Central Services
 - (e) None of the above/More than one of the above



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