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BIHAR

CURRENT AFFAIRS TODAY

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Special Supplement:
Bihar Budget

◆ Current Affairs Compilation

◆ Glimpse of Bihar

◆ Previous Years Questions

◆ Tabular Presentation of Facts

In News:

Trial by Media; SMILE-75 Initiative; GIFT City and Bullion Exchange; FRP for Sugarcane; Katchal Island; AlphaFold; Geo-heritage Sites in Bihar; World Economic Outlook; MH-60 'Romeo'; OTEC Plant in Lakshadweep; and much more....

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CURRENT AFFAIRS

of National Importance

POLITY & GOVERNANCE

Jagdeep Dhankhar:

the 14th Vice President of India

- Jagdeep Dhankhar became the 14th Vice President of India, after defeating Margaret Alva. Born on May 18, 1951, in an agrarian household in Jhunjhunu Rajasthan, in 2019, he became the Governor of Bengal.
- In India, the Vice President is considered as second highest constitutional office. Vice President is elected for a five-year term.
- The Vice President also serves as the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha, his powers and functions are similar to those of the speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- He acts as President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President for a maximum period of six months within which a new President has to be elected.
- In order to become Vice President, the person must be a citizen of India and should be above 35 years. He should also not hold any office of profit.
- Vice President is elected by an Electoral College, in accordance with **Article 66** of the Constitution, which includes:
 - Elected and nominated members of Rajya Sabha
 - Elected and nominated members of Lok Sabha
- The election is held in accordance with the **system of proportional representation** by means of the **single transferable vote** and the voting is by **secret ballot**.

Rules Regarding Suspension of MPs

- Recently, Lok Sabha suspended four Member of Parliament (MPs) and Rajya Sabha also suspended 23 MPs as they were disrupting the proceedings of the house.
- As per an analysis, there are four main causes that lead to disruption:

- MPs do not have enough time to raise crucial issues.
 - An unresponsive attitude of the government and the retaliatory posture of the treasury benches.
 - Parties intentionally cause disturbance for political or publicity reasons.
 - The failure to take immediate action against MPs who interrupt parliamentary proceedings.
- The general principle is that it is the role and duty of the Presiding Officer – Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha – to maintain order so that the House can function smoothly.
 - In order to ensure that proceedings are conducted in the proper manner, the Speaker/Chairman is empowered to force a member to withdraw from the House.
 - As per the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, in Lok Sabha, the Speaker can direct a member to withdraw immediately from the house if he finds the member's conduct disorderly. He can name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the house by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof.
 - In Rajya Sabha, the Chairman can direct any member whose conduct in his opinion was not right or was disorderly. The Chairman can suspend a member from the service of the Council for a period not exceeding the remainder of the Session.
 - The maximum period of suspension is for the remainder of the session. Suspended members cannot enter the chamber or attend the meetings of the committees. They will not be eligible to give notice for discussion or submission and he also loses the right to get a reply to his questions.

The Privileges of Members of Parliament

- Recently, the Chairman of Rajya Sabha highlighted the wrong assumptions of Members of Parliament



CURRENT AFFAIRS

from Bihar

New Government Takes Charge

- Chief Minister and Janata Dal (United) leader Nitish Kumar recently walked out of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) and realigned with the Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) and other parties to form a new government of Grand Alliance in the state.
- Nitish Kumar took oath as Bihar's chief minister for a record eighth time at a low-key ceremony at the

Raj Bhawan on 10th August 2022. Tejaswi Yadav of Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) became the Deputy Chief Minister.

- Within a week, he expanded his cabinet by inducting 31 ministers, of which the lion's share (16) went to RJD, followed by Kumar's JD-U (11), Congress (2), HAM (Secular) (1), besides one berth to an Independent MLA.

Sl. No.	Name	Party	Portfolio (Department)
1.	Nitish Kumar	JD(U)	Home, General Administration, Vigilance
2.	Tejashwi Prasad Yadav	RJD	Health, Road Construction Department, Urban Development and Housing
3.	Vijay Kumar Chaudhary	JD(U)	Finance, Commercial Tax, Parliamentary Affairs
4.	Bijendra Prasad Yadav	JD(U)	Energy, Planning and Development
5.	Tej Pratap Yadav	RJD	Environment, Forest and Climate Change
6.	Alok Kumar Mehta	RJD	Revenue and Land Reforms
7.	Afaq Alam	Congress	Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
8.	Ashok Chowdhary	JD(U)	Building Construction
9.	Shrawan Kumar	JD(U)	Rural Development
10.	Surendra Prasad Yadav	RJD	Co-operatives
11.	Ramandand Yadav	RJD	Mines and Geology
12.	Sanjay Jha	JD(U)	Water Resources Department, Information and Public Relations Department (IPRD)
13.	Leshi Singh	JD(U)	Food and Consumer Protection
14.	Madan Sahni	JD(U)	Social Welfare
15.	Shiela Kumari	JD(U)	Transport
16.	Sammer Kumar Mahaseth	RJD	Industries
17.	Chandra Shekhar	RJD	Education
18.	Sunil Kumar	JD(U)	Excise, Prohibition
19.	Jayant Raj	JD(U)	Minor Irrigation
20.	Murari Prasad Gautam	Congress	Panchayati Raj
21.	Sudhakar Singh	RJD	Agriculture
22.	Kartik Kumar	RJD	Law
23.	Shahnawaz	RJD	Disaster Management

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SHORT TAKES

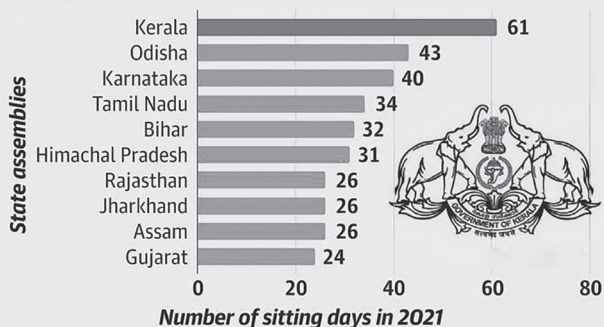
REPORTS AND INDICES

State Assembly Sitzings

- Recently, a report titled "The Annual Review of State Laws, 2021" was released by PRS Legislative Research.
- As per the report, Kerala got first place in 2021, with its House sitting for 61 days, the highest for any State.
- States such as Manipur, Odisha, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh laid down a minimum number of sitting days through the Rules of Procedure, varying from 40 days in Punjab to 90 days in Uttar Pradesh.

Counting the sittings

The chart shows the State Assemblies which sat for more than 20 sessions in 2021. Kerala recorded the most such sittings last year followed by Odisha and Karnataka



Gross State Domestic Products

- Recently, the Union Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) released figures for the Gross State Domestic Products.
- According to the report, the economies of 19 states and Union Territories exceeded their pre-COVID-19 levels, with 7 recording double-digit growth rates during 2021-22.
- Kerala and Uttar Pradesh are the only exceptions in 2021-22 which recorded GDP below the pre-COVID-19 levels.
- Andhra Pradesh recorded the highest growth of 11.43%, Puducherry recorded the lowest at 3.31%.

- Besides Andhra Pradesh, five other states and one UT recorded double digit growth in 2021-22:
 - Rajasthan: 11.04%
 - Bihar: 10.98%
 - Telangana: 10.88%
 - Delhi: 10.23%
 - Odisha: 10.19%
 - Madhya Pradesh: 10.12%
- Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is a measure in monetary terms, the sum total volume of all finished goods and services produced during a given period of time, usually a year, within the geographical boundaries of the State.

Financial Inclusion Index

- Recently, the Reserve Bank of India released the Composite Financial Inclusion Index (FI-Index).
- It was developed by the RBI in 2021 and is published in July every year. It is a comprehensive index incorporating details of banking, investments, insurance, postal as well as the pension sector.
- It captures information on various aspects of financial inclusion in a single value ranging between 0 and 100.
- As per the Index, India's financial inclusion improved to 56.4 from 53.9 in the previous year 2021.

Internet in India Report

- Recently, the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) released its report titled "Internet in India".
- As per the report, about 346 million Indians practiced online transactions including digital payments and e-commerce. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in an increase of 51% in digital transactions.
- Internet users are mostly engaged in activities like social media, entertainment and communications, across India. The use of voice and Indic languages are going to become key drivers of growth in future. Number of male internet users is greater than female users across rural as well as urban areas.



GK POINTER

Important Institutions/Offices in Bihar

Institution/Office	Head	Remarks
Chief Secretary	Amir Subhani	Promoted through IAS
Bihar Public Service Commission	Atul Prasad	Constitutional body under Articles 315 to 323
Chief Justice of Patna High Court	Sanjay Karol	Constitutional provisions under Articles 214 to 231
Chief Information Commissioner	Narendra Sinha	Statutory body under Right to Information Act, 2005
Lokayukta	Shyam Kishore Sharma	Statutory body under Bihar Lokayukta Act, 1973
State Election Commissioner	H. R. Srinivasa	Constitutional provision under Article 243-K regarding State Election Commission
State Human Rights Commission	Justice Vinod Kumar Sinha	Statutory body under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
State Minority Commission	Md. Yunus Hussain Hakim	Statutory body under Bihar Commission for Minorities Act, 1991
State Commission for Backward Classes	Sanjay Kumar	Statutory body under State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993
State Commission for Protection of Child Rights	Pramila Kumari	Statutory body under National Child Rights Protection Act, 2005

Important Institutions/Offices of Central Government

Institution/Office	Head
Cabinet Secretary of India	Rajiv Gauba
Principal Secretary to PM	P. K. Mishra
Advisor to PM	Amit Khare, Tarun Kapoor
Defence Secretary	Ajay Kumar
Foreign Secretary	Vinay Mohan Kwatra
Home Secretary	Ajay Kumar Bhalla
Finance Secretary	T. V. Somanathan
Revenue Secretary	Tarun Bajaj
National Security Advisor	Ajit Doval
Chairman of the National Safety Council	S. N. Subrahmanyam
Principal Scientific Advisor (PSA)	Ajay Kumar Sood
Chief Economic Advisor	Anantha Nageshwaran



Glimpse of Bihar

POLITY OF BIHAR

Earlier Bihar was part of Calcutta Presidency, in 1912, Bihar and Odisha were separated out from Bengal Presidency and later on Odisha became a separate Province under Government of India Act, 1935 and Bihar became administrative unit of British India.

- On 12th December 1911, The British Emperor George (V) declared to separate Bihar and Odisha from Bengal and Patna was fixed as headquarter.
- On 22nd March 1912, Bihar and Odisha together came into existence as a single state and Sir Stuart Charles became the first Lt. Governor.
- The first sitting of the Council was held at Patna on 20th January 1913. On 1st April 1936, Odisha was separated from Bihar.

- As per the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, total number of elected members was reduced from 330 to 318. Total 319 (318 elected and 1 nominated).
- In 1977 when there was a rise in population of the state, Seats were further increased to 324 from 318. Now total 325 (324 elected and 1 nominated).
- In November 2000, Government passed Bihar Reorganisation Act and Jharkhand was made a separate state. Therefore, seats were reduced from 325 to 243.
- Earlier seats in Legislative Council or Vidhan Parishad were 96 after separation of Jharkhand it was reduced to 75. First Non-Congress Government was formed in the year 1967, during 4th State assembly.

Divisions and Districts of Bihar

Division	Districts	Division	Districts	Division	District
Darbhangha (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Darbhanga ○ Samastipur ○ Madhubani 	Kosi (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Madhepura ○ Supaul ○ Saharsa 	Saran (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Saran ○ Siwan ○ Gopalganj
Patna (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Patna ○ Buxar ○ Kaimur ○ Rohtas ○ Bhojpur ○ Nalanda 	Munger (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Munger ○ Sheikhpura ○ Khagaria ○ Jamui ○ Lakhisarai ○ Begusarai 	Tirhut (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ East Champaran ○ West Champaran ○ Muzaffarpur ○ Sitamarhi ○ Sheohar ○ Vaishali
Magadh (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gaya ○ Jehanabad ○ Arwal ○ Nawada ○ Aurangabad 	Purnea (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Purnea ○ Katihar ○ Kishanganj ○ Araria 	Bhagalpur (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bhagalpur ○ Banka

DISTRICTS OF BIHAR

S. No.	District	As per Census 2011					As per India State of Forest Report 2021	
		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

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

Bihar Budget

On February 28, 2022, the Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar, Mr. Tarkishore Prasad, presented the Budget for the state for the financial year 2022-23.

BIHAR'S ECONOMY

○ GSDP:

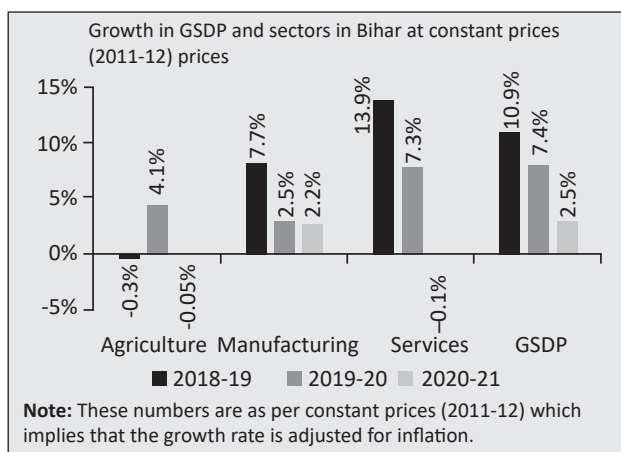
- Bihar's GSDP (at constant prices) grew by 2.5% in 2020-21, which is less than the growth rate of 7.4% in 2019-20.
- In 2020-21, the agriculture sector as well as the services sector registered a marginal contraction.
- Bihar's growth rate in 2020-21 was higher than the growth in national GDP (which registered a negative growth of 6.6% in 2020-21).

○ Sectors:

- In 2020-21, at current prices, agriculture, manufacturing, and services sectors contributed to 24%, 15%, and 61% respectively of the economy.

○ Per capita GSDP:

- The per capita GSDP of Bihar in 2020-21 (at current prices) was Rs. 50,555; 2.6% higher than the corresponding figure in 2019-20.
- In comparison, per capita GDP at the national level was Rs. 1,46,087 in 2020-21 (at current prices).



- Further, Bihar's per capita GSDP in 2020-21 was the lowest among all states in the country.

Budget Highlights

○ Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP):

- The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar for 2022-23 (at current prices) is projected to be Rs. 7,45,310 crore. This is a growth of 9.7% over the revised estimate of GSDP for 2021-22 (Rs. 6,79,473 crore).
- In 2021-22, GSDP is estimated to grow at 9.8% over the previous year (at current prices).

○ Expenditure:

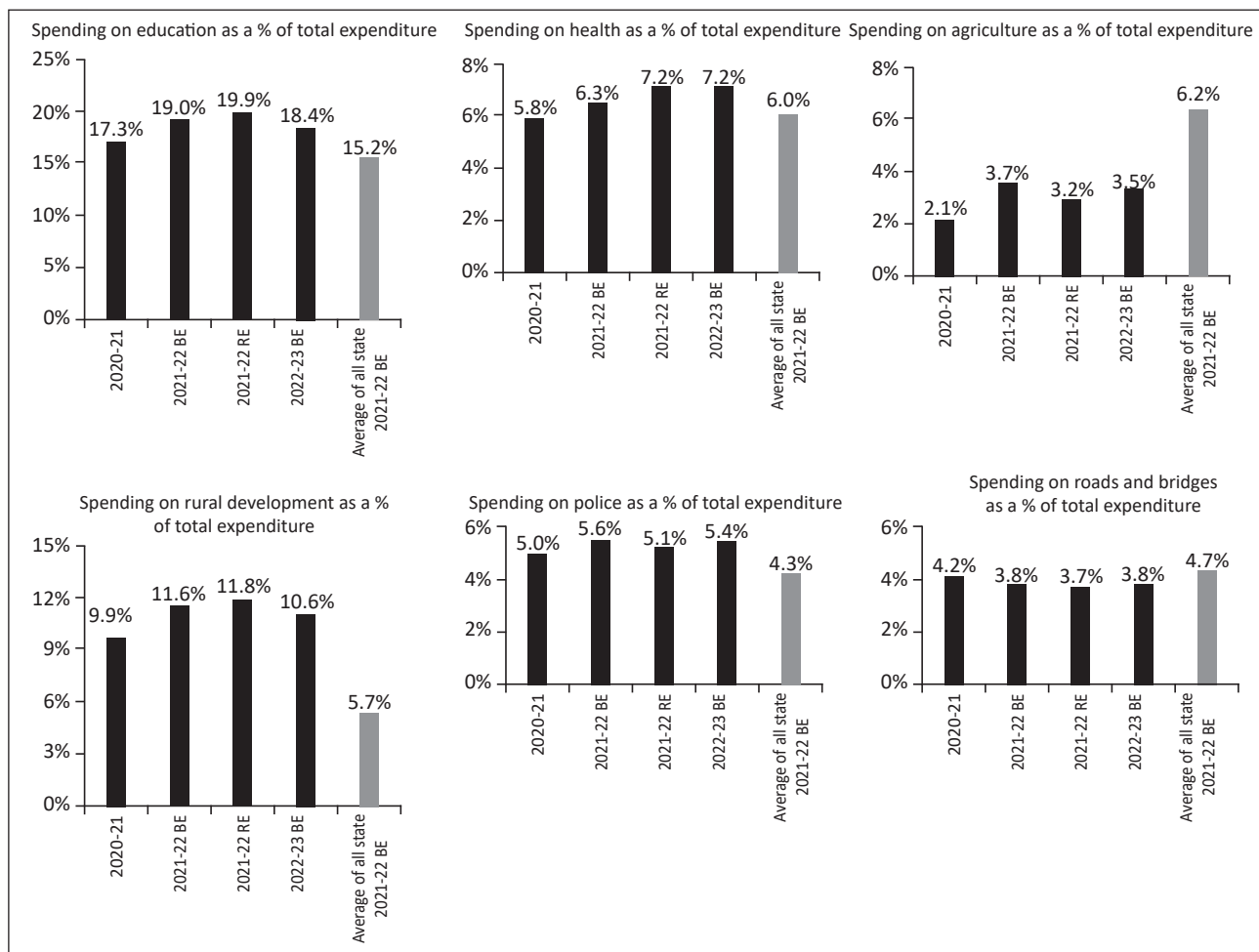
- Expenditure (excluding debt repayment) in 2022-23 is estimated to be Rs. 2,23,021 crore, a 9% decrease over the revised estimates of 2021-22 (Rs. 2,46,379 crore).
- This expenditure is proposed to be met through receipts (excluding borrowings) of Rs. 1,97,136 crore and net borrowings of Rs. 25,885 crore.
- In 2021-22, expenditure (excluding debt repayment) is estimated to be 18% higher than the budget estimate.

○ Receipts:

- Receipts (excluding borrowings) for 2022-23 are estimated to be Rs. 1,97,136 crore, an increase of 16% over the revised estimates of 2021-22 (Rs. 1,69,541 crore).
- In 2021-22, receipts (excluding borrowings) are estimated to fall short of the budget estimate by Rs. 17,156 crore (a decrease of 9%).

○ Fiscal Deficit:

- Fiscal deficit in 2022-23 is estimated to be 3.47% of GSDP which is within the limit of 4% of GSDP permitted by the central government in Union Budget 2022-23 (of which, 0.5% of GSDP will be made available upon undertaking power sector reforms).
- In 2021-22, the state has estimated a fiscal deficit of 11.31% of GSDP, significantly higher than the



KEY CONCEPTS

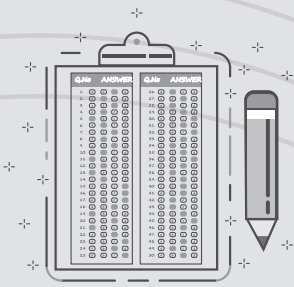
National Income Accounting

National Income refers to the total income generated by residents of a country in a year. It measures monetary value of total output of goods and services produced in one year. There are four ways to measure National Income:

- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** Total money value of all final goods and services produced within domestic territories of the country during a financial year.
 - Only final goods and services are considered while estimating GDP.
 - (Final goods are those goods that are not used in further production of other goods and are ultimately consumed. For example, a car sold to a

consumer is a final good; its components such as tyres are intermediate goods used to make the final goods.)

- Additionally, only newly produced goods are counted. Transaction goods previously produced, such as buying and selling of second-hand goods are not included.
- Transactions that do not get counted in GDP are:
 - ◆ Sale of goods that were produced outside domestic borders (foreign goods)
 - ◆ Intermediate goods
 - ◆ Sale of used goods
 - ◆ Illegal sales of goods and services (black market)



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Based on Previous Years Prelims

1. Which one of the following Harappan sites is in Gujarat?
(a) Lothal (b) Dabarkot
(c) Kalibangan (d) Rakhigarhi
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
2. Who was the President of the First Buddhist Council?
(a) Vasumitra
(b) Mahakashyapa
(c) Sangharaksha
(d) Parshvaka
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
3. Who had attained enlightenment in Bodh Gaya?
(a) Mahavira Swami
(b) Gautama Buddha
(c) Simandhar Swami
(d) Parshvanath Swami
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
4. Who wrote the book, Kiratarjuniya?
(a) Bhatti (b) Shudraka
(c) Bharavi (d) Kalidasa
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
5. In which of the following Harappan cities, furrows of ploughed fields have been found?
(a) Kalibangan
(b) Dholavira
(c) Mohenjodaro
(d) Lothal
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
6. Which of the following philosophies of India propounded the atom theory?
(a) Yoga
(b) Nyana
(c) Sankhya
(d) Vaisheshika
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
7. Triratna of Three Jewels, i.e., right knowledge, right faith and right action are related to which of the following?
(a) Buddhism
(b) Hinduism
(c) Jainism
(d) Christianity
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
8. Which of the following rulers convened the Fourth Buddhist council Kashmir?
(a) Ashoka
(b) Ajatashatru
(c) Kanishka
(d) Kalashoka
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
9. The name by which Ashoka is generally referred to in his inscriptions is
(a) Chakravarti
(b) Priyadarshi
(c) Dharmadeva
(d) Dharmakirti
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above



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