

Most Important Bihar Specific GK Questions

1. The first Buddhist council was held at:

- A. Rajagriha
- B. Patliputra
- C. Vaishali
- D. Kundalavana
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : A

Solution : In total, 6 Buddhist councils were convened. First Buddhist Council was held soon after the Mahaparinirvan of the Buddha, around 483 BC under the patronage of King Ajatshatru. It was presided by Mahakasyapa, a monk. The council was held in the Sattapani cave at Rajgriha. The council was held with the purpose of preserving Buddha's teachings (Sutta) and rules for disciples. During this council, the teachings of Buddha were divided into three Pitakas. The significance of the First Council is that 500 senior monks adopted the Vinaya-pitaka and Sutta-pitaka as the accurate teaching of the Buddha, to be remembered and kept by generations of nuns and monks to come.

2. At which place was Bakhtiyar Khalji buried?

- A. Munger
- B. Bihar shariff
- C. Darbhanga
- D. Patna
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : B

Solution : Muḥammad Bakhtiyār Khaljī, also known as Bakhtiyar Khalji, was a Turko-Afghan military general who led the Muslim conquests of the eastern Indian regions of Bengal and Bihar and established himself as their ruler.

Khalji's invasions the Indian subcontinent between A.D. 1197 and 1206 led to mass flight and murder of Buddhist monks, and caused grave damage to the traditionally Buddhist institutions of higher learning in Northern India. In Bengal, Khalji's reign was responsible for displacement of Buddhism by Islam.

When Bakhtiyar was sick at Deokot, he was killed by one of his lieutenants Ali Mardan Khalji. His dead body was brought to Bihar and was buried in Imadpur Muhalla of Bihar Sharif town.

3. Who was the first Mughal ruler to be sworn in Patna?

- A. Jahangir
- B. Farrukhsiyar
- C. Shahjahan
- D. Bahadur Shah
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : B

Solution : Muhammad Farrukhsiyar was born on 20 August 1685 in the city of Aurangabad on the Deccan plateau. He was the second son of Azim-ush-Shan. In 1696, Farrukhsiyar accompanied his father on his campaign to Bengal. Mughal emperor Aurangzeb recalled his grandson, Azim-ush-Shan, from Bengal in 1707 and instructed Farrukhsiyar to take charge of the province. Farrukhsiyar spent his early years in the capital city of Dhaka (in present-day Bangladesh); during the reign of Bahadur Shah I, he moved to Murshidabad (present-day West Bengal, India). In 1712 Azim-ush-Shan anticipated Bahadur Shah I's death and a struggle for power, and recalled Farrukhsiyar. He was marching past Azimabad (present-day Patna, Bihar, India) when he learned of the Mughal emperor's death. On 21 March Farrukhsiyar proclaimed his father's accession to the throne, issued coinage in his name and ordered khutba (public prayer). Farrukhsiyar was the first Mughal ruler to be sworn in Patna.

4. The leader of the revolt of 1857 in Bihar was:

- A. Maulvi Ahmadullah
- B. Tatya Tope
- C. Nana Sahib
- D. Kunwar Singh
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : D

Solution : Kunwar Singh was born on 13 November 1777 to Maharaja Shahabzada Singh and Maharani Panchratan Devi, in Jagdispur of the Shahabad (now Bhojpur) District, in the state of Bihar. He belonged to the Ujjainiya Rajput clan. A British judicial officer offered a description of Kunwar Singh and described him as "a tall man, about six feet in height". He went on to describe him as having a broad face with an aquiline nose. Singh led the Indian Rebellion of 1857 in Bihar. He was nearly eighty and in failing health when he was called upon to take up arms. He was assisted by both his brother, Babu Amar Singh and his commander-in-chief, Hare Krishna Singh. Some argue that the latter was the real reason behind Kunwar Singh's initial military success. He gave a good fight and harried British forces for nearly a year and remained invincible until the end. He was an expert in the art of guerilla warfare. His tactics left the British puzzled.

5. Who had formed Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS)?

- A. Mohammad Zubair
- B. Sri Krishna Singh
- C. Rajendra Prasad
- D. Professor Abdul Bari
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : E

Solution : Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was born in Deva Village near Dullahpur, Ghazipur district in eastern North-Western Provinces in 1889 to a family of Jujhautiya Brahmin a sub group of Bhumihaar Brahmin. He was the last of six sons and was then called Naurang Rai. His mother died when he was a child and he was raised by an aunt.

The Kisan Sabha movement started in Bihar under the leadership of Saraswati who had formed in 1929 the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) in order to mobilise peasant grievances against the zamindari attacks on their occupancy rights, and thus sparking the farmers' movements in India.

6. Salt Revolt in Bihar had started from which of the following dates?

- A. 19th April, 1930
- B. 18th April, 1930
- C. 6th April, 1930
- D. 3rd April, 1930
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : C

Solution : Dr. Rajendra Prasad drafted the Salt Satyagraha and chosen 6th April 1930 as the date of the movement. Pt. Jawaharlal visited Bihar for the success of the Satyagraha. He travelled Bihar from 31st March to 3rd April, 1930. Movement was begun from Champaran and Saran districts and later influence the region of Patna, Bettiah, Hajipur, and Darbhanga. Movement emphasizes on the use of Khadi and gave a strong message against intoxicating drinks, refusal to pay Chaukidari tax. Swadeshi Committee was set up at Patna. Movement got great participation of women from every section of society.

7. Patna Kalam was an offshoot of:

- A. Mughal Painting
- B. Afghan Painting
- C. Pala Painting
- D. Pratihara Painting

E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : A

Solution : Indian paintings have their origin in our ancient time. They depict the life and customs followed by the people of those times. Literary records show that from very early times painting both scholar and religious were considered an important form of artistic expression.

The Mughal style of painting influenced many Indian schools of painting which were flourished afterwards. Patna Kalam Painting or Patna School of painting was one of the schools which were an offshoot of Mughal painting flourished during early 18th to mid-20th century in Bihar. The principal centres were Patna, Danapur and Arrah.

8. Manjusha Kala is another Bihari art form, practiced in the:

- A. Vaishali region
- B. Anga
- C. Magadh region
- D. Darbhanga
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : B

Solution : "Manjusha Art" is the heritage of Anga. According to Vedic historians, this art is has influence from Indus-Valley civilization. A recent study on Manjusha Art provides an excellent example of how this art reflects the history of ancient Anga Mahajanapada. Manjusha Painting depicts story of 'Bihula-Bishari'. This art originated in the state capital, Champā. Which is currently located in Bhagalpur Bihar. Based on folklore and folklore, Bihula traveled to heaven by water carrying the body of her famine, fictitious, serpent-bitten husband Bala-Lakhendra in a multi-story boat Numa Manjusha built by Dev Shilpi Vishwakarma, and returned her dead husband alive and called Sati. This incident is the story of Shiva's human daughter Mansha, Chandra Saudagar and Bihula's rituals, struggle in the Anga region.

9. Who was the Author of Chandrakanta?

- A. Krishna Thakur
- B. Kedarnath Mishra
- C. Navin Vilochan Sharma
- D. Devkinandan Khatri
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : D

Solution : Devaki Nandan Khatri (1861 - 1913) originally wrote his novel Chandrakanta for serial publication. When it was collected into a book, it was the longest piece of modern Hindi prose to date. (However, the selection offered on this site represents only the preface and the first thirty pages of the novel.) Despite its age, it is a breezy and quite funny read and remains a favorite classic in India.

The title character, Princess Chandrakanta of the kingdom of Vijaygarh, is of marriageable age but will she marry her lover, the dashing prince Virendra Singh of neighboring Naugarh, or will she be forced to marry the conniving prime minister's son Krur Singh? In this tale of intrigue and magic, the secret of each side battle it out.

10. Maila Anchal, the novel has been written by:

- A. Ramvriksha Benipuri
- B. Kedarnath Mishra
- C. Navin Vilochan Sharma
- D. Premchand
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : E

Solution : Maila Anchal is a 1954 Hindi novel written by Phanishwar Nath Renu. After Premchand's Godan, 'Maila Anchal' is regarded as the most significant Hindi novel in the Hindi literature tradition. It is one of the greatest examples of "Anchalik Upanyas" in Hindi.

It was the writer's first novel and immediately established him as a serious writer in Hindi literature. It radically shifted the prevalent narrative styles in Hindi novels and changed the structure of Hindi novels. It has contributed towards the study of Hindi as a language and also constitutes the major curriculum of Hindi course.

Phanishwar Nath Renu was subsequently awarded one of India's fourth highest civilian honours, the Padma Shri.

11. After Independence of India, who was the Second Governor of Bihar?

- A. Shri Jairamdas Daulatram
- B. Shri R.R. Diwakar
- C. Shri M.A.S Ayyangar
- D. Dr. Zakir Hussain
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : E

Solution : In India, each state has a ceremonial Governor appointed by the President of India. These Governors are different from the Governors who controlled the British-controlled portions of the Indian Empire (as opposed to the princely states) prior to 1947.

A Governor is the head of a state in India. Generally, a Governor is appointed for each state, but after the 7th Constitutional Amendment, 1956, one Governor can be appointed for more than one state. After Independence of India, the Second Governor of Bihar was Shri Madhav Shrihari Aney. Dr. Madhav Shrihari Aney (29 August 1880 – 26 January 1968) popularly referred to as Loknayak Babuji Aney or Babuji Aney, was an ardent educationist, freedom fighter, statesman, a modern Sanskrit poet and a politician. He was also conferred with the title of "Loknayak Babuji", which means "The People's Leader and Respected Father".

12. Where is Tal soil found in Bihar?

- A. In terai region
- B. In plains
- C. In desert
- D. In backwater belt of Ganga
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : D

Solution : Tal Soil is found in backwater belt of Ganga which is spread from Buxar to Banka district. The colour of the soil varies from light grey to dark grey and in texture from medium to heavy soil. Rabi or spring crops like wheat, khesari, gram, peas, masoor, and lentil are harvested after water dries up and their yield is quite high.

13. What are the major crops that can be grown on Balhar Soil?

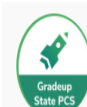
- A. Rice
- B. Sugarcane
- C. Pulses
- D. Jowar and Bajra
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : D

Solution : Bihar is located in the eastern part of the country. The distribution of soils here have the bearing of climate, parent material, and topography. Balhar Soil is less fertile and has less water absorption capacity. Maize, jowar, bajra, and gram are chief crops. It is found in Kaimur plateau to Rajmahal hills in narrow belt.



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14. The Oil Refinery in Barauni was set up with the help of which country?

- A. USA
- B. Britain
- C. Soviet Union
- D. Afghanistan
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : C

Solution : Barauni Refinery in the Begusarai District Bihar state of India was the dream project of the Architect of Modern Bihar Dr. Shrikrishna Sinha alia Sri Babu, the 1st chief minister of Bihar. It was built in collaboration with the Soviet Union at a cost of Rs.49.4 crores and went on stream in July, 1964. The initial capacity of 1 million tonnes per year was expanded to 3 million tonnes per year by 1969. The present capacity of this refinery is 6.100 million tonnes per year.

15. Which is the least prosperous district on the basis of small saving in Bihar?

- A. Supaul
- B. East Champaran
- C. Sheohar
- D. Araria
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : D

Solution : Araria district is one of the thirty-eight districts of Bihar state, India, and Araria town is the administrative headquarter of this district. Araria district is a part of Purnea division. The district occupies an area of 2830 sq km. It has a view of Mount Kanchenjunga (One of the great peaks of the Himalyan range) This district has total 2 sub-divisions namely Araria and Forbesganj and 9 blocks. Araria is the least prosperous district on the basis of small saving in Bihar.

16. Committed expenditure of a state includes expenditure on payment of:

- A. Salaries
- B. Pensions
- C. Interest
- D. Scholarship
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : E

Solution : Committed expenditure of a state includes expenditure on payment of salaries, pensions, and interest. A larger proportion of the budget allocated for committed expenditure items limits the state's flexibility to decide on other expenditure priorities such as capital outlay. In 2021-22, Bihar is estimated to spend Rs 63,571 crore on committed expenditure, which is 34% of its revenue receipts. It comprises spending on salaries (15% of revenue receipts), pension (12% of revenue receipts), and interest payments (8% of revenue receipts). Committed expenditure is estimated to grow at 16% annually over 2019-20.

17. Total own tax revenue of Bihar is estimated to be _____ in 2021-22

- A. Rs 23,050 crore
- B. Rs 25,050 crore
- C. Rs 30,050 crore
- D. Rs 35,050 crore
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : D

Solution : State's own tax revenue: Total own tax revenue of Bihar is estimated to be Rs 35,050 crore in 2021-22, an annual increase of 8% over 2019-20. The growth rate for own tax revenue is estimated to be lower than the growth rate for GSDP (11%). Hence, the own tax to GSDP ratio is estimated to decline from 4.9% in 2019-20 to 4.6% in 2021-22.

18. Bihar Mukhyamantri Vridhajan Pension Yojana scheme applies to all senior citizens aged:

- A. 55 years
- B. 58 years
- C. 59 years
- D. 60 years
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : D

Solution : The Bihar Mukhyamantri Vridhajan Pension Yojana (MVPY) scheme provides financial assistance to senior citizens of the state. This funding is provided to make all senior citizens in the State independent in their old age.

The scheme applies to all senior citizens - 60 years and above, wherein a sum of Rs. 400 and whose age is 80 years and above, a monthly pension of Rs. 500 is provided to the beneficiaries as pension. The scheme can be availed by all senior citizens irrespective of their caste, income, community and religion.

19. Eligibility for Bihar Student Credit Card Scheme:

- A. Applicant must be a permanent resident of the state of Bihar.
- B. Applicant should be at least 25 years old
- C. Under the Student Credit Card Scheme 2020, students will be given loans for higher education for general courses, technical or professional programs.
- D. Students of the state should be 12th pass under this scheme.
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : E

Solution : Under this scheme, a loan of up to 4 lakh rupees should be provided by the state government to the poor 12th pass students of Bihar state for getting higher education. Under the Student Credit Card Scheme, no interest will be payable to the borrower. The scheme will benefit the students of the state who are originally from poor background and eager to complete their higher education.

Eligibility for Bihar Student Credit Card Scheme:

Applicant must be a permanent resident of the state of Bihar.

The educational institution where the student is from is recognized by the state or central government related regulatory agency.

Under the Student Credit Card Scheme 2020, students will be given loans for higher education for general courses, technical or professional programs.

Students of the state should be 12th pass under this scheme.

20. The main animals found at Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary are

- A. Sloth bears
- B. Sambar Deers
- C. Bengal Tiger
- D. Indian Leopards
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : E

Solution : Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Kaimur District of Bihar, near the town of Bhabhua. It is the largest sanctuary in the state and occupies an area of about 1,342 km square. Government of Bihar has planned to develop it into Tiger Reserve.

The main animals found at Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary are Bengal tigers, Indian leopards, Indian boars, sloth bears, sambar deers, chitals, four-horned antelope and nilgais. It is home to more than 70 species of resident birds, which stay here all year around. The number

increases in the migratory season i.e. during the winters, when there is an influx of birds from the Central Asian region.

21. Pant Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in:

- A. Vaishali
- B. Patna
- C. Nalanda
- D. Darbhanga
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : C

Solution : Pant Wildlife Sanctuary is a wildlife sanctuary in India, situated near Rajgir in Nalanda district, Bihar, India. It is under the Nalanda forest division. The forests of this sanctuary intercept rainfall and help recharge ground water aquifer, protect rivers and streams against siltation by minimising soil erosion and the sanctuary has ecologically important species of flora and fauna, with mixed deciduous forest. Wild boar, nilgai, chital, red junglefowl, Indian crested porcupine, Indian hare northern plains gray langur rhesus macaque, and golden jackal are the species of vital importance in this sanctuary, besides some of the endangered species like Indian python etc. are also found in the sanctuary.

22. At which place of Bihar the Vishwa Shanti Stupa is located:

- A. Vaishali
- B. Hajipur
- C. Rajgir
- D. Darbhanga
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : C

Solution : The Vishwa Shanti Stupa is a large white stupa in Rajgir, Nalanda District, Bihar, near Gitai Mandir. Statues of the Buddha are mounted on stupa in four directions. It also has a small Japanese Buddhist temple with a large park. There is a temple near the stupa where prayers are conducted for universal peace. The Stupa is Located on a 400 Metre High Hill. The Stupa is Built in Marble and on the Four Corners of the Stupa Are Four Glimmering Statues of Buddha. To Reach the Top Of this Hill One has to come through The “Ropeways”. This Place Is Also Called The Gridhakuta.

23. Bihar's 1st Migratory Birds Festival held in:

- A. Vaishali
- B. Patna
- C. Nalanda
- D. Bhagalpur
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : D

Solution : Bihar's 1st Migratory Birds Festival was organized for 3 days from 11th to 13th December, 2020 in Bhagalpur, Bihar. The event will Show case hundreds of Migratory birds yearly visiting the Bhagalpur region during the winter season.

The region houses a large number of migratory birds between November and March every year.

Event was jointly organised by Bhagalpur forest division, non-profit Bombay Natural History Society and the Bhagalpur based Mandar Nature Club.

24. Which Zoo of Bihar has got recognition grant from Central Zoo Authority?

- A. Sanjay Gandhi Jaivik Udyan
- B. Rajgir Zoo Safari
- C. Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary
- D. Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Prani Udyaan
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : B

Solution :

On December 7, 2020, The 37th General Body meeting of Central Zoo Authority (CZA) chaired by Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Prakash Javadekar granted recognition to 2 New Zoos –Rajgir Zoo Safari in Nalanda, Bihar & Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Prani Udyaan in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.

Rajgir Zoo Safari:

- i. The Foundation stone for the Zoo was laid by Bihar Chief Minister Nitish Kumar in 2017.
- ii. It houses 5 Safari enclosures and a proposed walk-in. It is also proposed to house Lion, Bear, Tiger, Leopard and other herbivore species such as Spotted Deer, Sambar.
- iii. The speciality of the zoo is the naturalistic safari enclosure which provides large space for the captive animals.

25. Which Bridge was Inaugurated in Bihar by the Union Minister of Road Transport and Highway on 10th December, 2020?

- A. Koilwar Bridge
- B. Vikramshila bridge
- C. Other 2 lane bridge over Ganga river in Patna
- D. Koshi bridge
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : A

Solution : On 10th December, 2020 Union Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Nitin Gadkari inaugurated the Rs.266 crore 3 lane 1.5 km long Koilwar Bridge over Sone river in Bihar through video conferencing. Construction of the 6 lane Bridge to connect Bihar and Uttar Pradesh through road.

- i. 3 lanes of the total 6 were opened for the public after the inauguration.
- ii. The bridge is aimed at reducing the traffic on NH-922 and NH-30.

The 6 lane Bridge replaces the 138 year old 2 lane bridge.

26. Tribe of Bihar is/are:

- A. Gond Tribe
- B. Naga Tribe
- C. Lotha
- D. Kuki
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : A

Solution : The Gondi or Gond or Koitur are a Dravidian ethno-linguistic group. They are the native speakers of the Gondi language which belongs to Dravidian language family. They are one of the largest tribal groups in India. They are spread over the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha. They are listed as a Scheduled Tribe for the purpose of India's system of positive discrimination. They are an Adivasi group (indigenous people) of India.

The Gondi language is closely related to Telugu. The 2011 Census of India recorded about 2.98 million Gondi speakers, concentrated in southeastern Madhya Pradesh, eastern Maharashtra, southern Chhattisgarh and northern Telangana. Most Gonds, however, speak the broader languages of the region they live in. For the past few decades they have been witnesses to the Naxalite–Maoist insurgency in the central part of India.

27. Which is the most populated district of Bihar?

- A. Purbi Champaran
- B. Gaya
- C. Muzaffarpur
- D. Madhubani
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer : E

Solution :

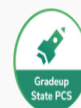
The correct option here would be None of the above, as Patna is the most populated district of Bihar with the total population of 5.8 million. It is followed by Purbi Champaran (5.09 million), Muzaffarpur (4.8 million), and Madhubani (4.4 million). With total area of 94163 sq. km, Bihar is the most densely populated state of India with population density of 1102 persons per sq. km.

28. As per census 2011, the population of Bihar is

- A.
104.09 million
- B.
94.09 million
- C.
84.09 million
- D.
74.09 million
- E.
None of the above/More than one of the above



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Answer : A

Solution :

As per census 2011, the population of Bihar is 104.09 million i.e. 8.60% of the total population of India. Out of the total population (104.09 million), 11.29% of the population lives in urban areas. Also, Bihar is the third most populous state (behind Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra) and the most densely populated state (1102 persons per sq. km) of India as per Census 2011.

29. As per the 15th Finance Commission recommendation, the share of Bihar in the total shareable resource pool of the centre for the financial year 2020-21 increased from

- A. 9.11 percent to 11.06 percent
- B. 9.67 percent to 10.06 percent
- C. 8.37 percent to 9.06 percent
- D. 8.67 percent to 11.06 percent
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above.

Answer : B

Solution :

As per the 15th Finance Commission recommendation, the share of Bihar in the total shareable resource pool of the centre has increased from 9.67 percent to 10.06 percent for the year 2020-21.

30. Which is the first city in Bihar to get covered under the Safe City Surveillance Scheme?

- A. Hajipur
- B. Darbhanga
- C. Patna
- D. Gaya
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above.

Answer : C

Solution :

Safe City Surveillance Scheme Launched in Bihar for Women Safety from Crimes. The state govt. is going to install CCTV cameras at various public places. Under this Safe City Surveillance Scheme, the first district to get covered is Patna. Henceforth, govt. has sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 110.68 crore for its successful implementation.

31. Who was the founder of **Bihar** Provincial Kisan Sabha?

- A. Sri Krishna Singh
- B. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
- C. Ramsunder Singh
- D. Rambriksh Benipuri
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer : B

Solution :

Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha was formed in 1929 by Swami Sahajanand Saraswati to mobilise peasant's grievance against Zamindars atrocities of occupancy rights. All India Kisan Sabha was formed in 1936. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was President and NG Ranga was made secretary. Pandit Yamuna Karjee and Rahul Sankrityayan who were followers of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati started Hindi weekly "Hunkar" in 1940 which became the mouthpiece of agrarian and peasant movement in Bihar.

32. In Bihar, the system of Tinkathia was related to

- A. Indigo plantation
- B. Bonded Labour
- C. Zamindari system
- D. Caste system
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer : A

Solution :

The system of Tinkathia forced the peasants to grow indigo on 3/20th of the total land. Before Champaran Satyagraha, the farmer of Champaran used to follow the "panchkathiya" system, whereby five katthas of land in a bigha had to be planted with indigo. The local agitators and leaders like Sheikh Gulab, Harbans Sahay, Pir Mohammed Munsif, Sant Rawat and Lomrah Singh agitated against the "panchkathiya" system and managed to extract some concession and the system that came to be practised was the "tinkathiya" system (three, instead of five, katthas of land was to be planted with indigo). **Rajkumar Shukla and Raam Lal Shah** had invited M.K Gandhi to Champaran to look after the system of Tinkathiya.

33. Which Articles in the Constitution provides for High Courts in a State?

- A. Article 214 to Article 231
- B. Article 200 to Article 230
- C. Article 150 to Article 230
- D. Article 211 to Article 231
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer : A

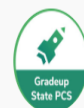
Solution : According to the Indian Constitution, Articles 214-231 deals with the provisions of High Courts in India. It provides for separate high courts for separate states but according to 7th constitutional amendment act the same high court can be the court for more than one state. At present, we have 21 high courts in the country, which includes 3 common high courts.

Every high court consists of a Chief Justice and a number of judges, who are determined by the President from time to time. Article 217 deals with the appointment of judges and states that every judge of high court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the state.

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