

## Bihar Constable GS Memory Based Quiz

**Q1.** Which of the following Article of Indian constitution explains the office of the comptroller and Auditor General of India?

- (a) Article 165
- (b) Article 125
- (c) Article 368
- (d) Article 148

**Ans:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is (d) Article 148

**Explanation:**

- Article 148 of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India.
- It outlines the appointment, term of office, conditions of service, and duties and powers of the CAG.
- The CAG is an independent authority responsible for auditing all receipts and expenditures of the Government of India and the state governments, including those of bodies and authorities substantially financed by the government.

### Information Booster:

Constitutional and Legal Provisions Relating to the CAG of India

Provision	Description
Article 148	Appointment: CAG is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. Service Conditions: Salary and conditions of service are determined by Parliament through law. Ineligibility for Further Office: Not eligible for further office under the Central or State Government after tenure. Expenditure: All expenses of the CAG, including salaries, allowances, and pensions, are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI).
Article 149	Duties and Powers: To be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament.
Article 150	Form of Accounts: The accounts of the Union and the States are to be maintained in a format prescribed by the President on the advice of the CAG.
Article 151	Audit Reports: Reports relating to Union accounts are submitted by the CAG to the President, who lays them before both Houses of Parliament.
Article 279	Certification of Net Proceeds: CAG certifies the net proceeds of any tax or duty. His certificate is final and binding. Net proceeds = Total collection minus cost of collection.
CAG (Duties, Powers & Conditions of Service) Act, 1971	Tenure: Holds office for 6 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. Resignation: Can resign by addressing a letter to the President. Removal: Can be removed by the President in the same manner and on the same grounds as a Supreme Court Judge. Service Conditions: Determined by Parliament and cannot be altered to the CAG's disadvantage after appointment.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Article 165: Deals with the Advocate General for the State.
- Article 125: Relates to the salaries, allowances, and privileges of Supreme Court judges.
- Article 368: Describes the procedure for constitutional amendments.

**Q2.** Article 17 of the Indian constitution is related with \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Right to Education
- (b) Abolition of Titles
- (c) Abolition of Untouchability
- (d) Equality before law

**Ans:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) Abolition of Untouchability.

- Article 17 of the Indian Constitution deals with the Abolition of Untouchability. It declares that the practice of untouchability is abolished and forbids its practice in any form.
- It ensures that no person is discriminated against based on untouchability, and its enforcement as a social practice is considered a punishable offense under the law.

**Information Booster:**

- Right to Education falls under Article 21A, making free and compulsory education a fundamental right for children aged 6 to 14.
- Abolition of Titles is covered under Article 18, which prohibits the state from conferring titles, except for military and academic distinctions.
- Equality before law is provided under Article 14, which ensures that all citizens are treated equally before the law.

**Q3.** What does Article 164 of the Indian Constitution state about the appointment of the Chief Minister?

- (a) The Chief Minister is elected by the legislative assembly of the state.
- (b) The Chief Minister is appointed by the President of India.
- (c) The Chief Minister is chosen through a referendum in the state.
- (d) The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor.

**Ans:** D

**Sol:** The Correct Answer is:(D) The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor.

**Explanation:**

Article 164 of the Indian Constitution states that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor of the state. However, the Governor must appoint the leader of the majority party or coalition in the State Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister. This ensures that the person appointed has the confidence of the House.

**Information Booster:**

- The Governor administers the oath of office to the Chief Minister.
- The Chief Minister holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, but in reality, they stay in power as long as they have the majority in the assembly.
- The Council of Ministers is also appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

**Key Points:**

- Discretion of Governor: If no party gets a clear majority, the Governor can use discretion to appoint a CM who can prove majority in the assembly.
- Tenure: The CM holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, but practically serves as long as they enjoy majority support in the assembly.
- Council of Ministers: The CM heads the Council of Ministers, which is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.
- Governor's Role: The CM acts as the link between the Governor and the State Cabinet.

**Q4.** In which year was the third battle of Panipat Fought?

- (a) 1761
- (b) 1764
- (c) 1576
- (d) 1756

**Ans:** A

**Sol:** Correct Answer:A. 1761

**Explanation:**

The Third Battle of Panipat was fought on 14 January 1761 between the Maratha Empire and the Afghan army led by Ahmad Shah Abdali (Durrani). It is considered one of the largest and bloodiest battles of the 18th century. The Marathas, led by Sadashivrao Bhau, faced a devastating defeat, which marked a major turning point in Indian history.

**Information Booster:**

- Location: Panipat, in present-day Haryana.
- Ahmad Shah Abdali was supported by Shuja-ud-Daula (Nawab of Awadh) and Najib-ud-Daula (Rohilla chief).
- The battle led to a significant decline of Maratha power in North India.
- This defeat created a power vacuum, which was later exploited by the British East India Company.
- The estimated death toll in the battle was over 100,000, including civilians.

**Additional Information:**

- 1764– Incorrect; this was the year of the Battle of Buxar.
- 1576– Incorrect; year of the Battle of Haldighati between Akbar and Maharana Pratap.

**Q5.** Battle of Buxar was fought in \_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1767
- (b) 1757
- (c) 1764
- (d) 1774

**Ans:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is 1764.

The Battle of Buxar was fought on 22 October 1764 between the British East India Company, led by Major Hector Munro, and a combined army comprising Mir Qasim (the Nawab of Bengal), Shuja-ud-Daula (the Nawab of Awadh), and Shah Alam II (the Mughal Emperor). This battle was significant as it confirmed British control over Bengal and marked a turning point in Indian history, solidifying their political and military dominance in India.

Key points about the Battle of Buxar:

- It was a continuation of the conflict that followed the Battle of Plassey (1757), as Mir Qasim sought to resist British influence.
- The British victory diminished the authority of the Mughal Empire.
- The Treaty of Allahabad (1765) was signed after the battle, granting the British Diwani rights (revenue collection) over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
- The battle paved the way for further British expansion and control over Indian territories.

**Information Booster:**

- Battle of Plassey (1757): This marked the start of British political control in India after defeating Siraj-ud-Daula.
- Mir Qasim: Nawab of Bengal who attempted to regain independence from the British but failed at Buxar.
- Shuja-ud-Daula: Nawab of Awadh who allied with Mir Qasim and the Mughal Emperor.
- Hector Munro: The British commander who led the East India Company's forces to victory in Buxar.

**Q6.** Which leader presided over the 1929 Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress, where the resolution for 'Purna Swaraj' was passed?

- (a) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) CR Das

**Ans:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is: (b) Jawaharlal Nehru

Explanation:

The 1929 Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru. It was during this session that the historic resolution for 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) was passed. The resolution called for complete independence from British rule and was a significant turning point in India's struggle for freedom. The session also marked the formal adoption of January 26, 1930, as Independence Day, when the first version of the declaration of independence was made.

**Information Booster:**

- The resolution for Purna Swaraj marked a shift in the Congress's approach, moving from seeking dominion status to demanding full independence from British rule.
- The Lahore Session was held on December 31, 1929, and was one of the most pivotal moments in the Indian freedom struggle.
- Jawaharlal Nehru played a central role in the freedom movement, and under his leadership, the Congress took a more radical stance towards British colonial rule.
- The Purna Swaraj resolution was later celebrated annually as Independence Day, with the first declaration on January 26, 1930, setting the stage for the Quit India Movement and the eventual independence of India in 1947.

**Q7.** When was the Rowlatt Act passed?

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1918
- (c) 1919
- (d) 1917

**Ans:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is option (c) 1919.

**Explanation**

The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919 by the British colonial government in India. Officially called the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, it was introduced by the then British Government to suppress the growing unrest and revolutionary activities in India.

The Act allowed the British authorities to arrest and detain individuals without trial and imposed severe restrictions on civil liberties, such as freedom of expression and assembly. The Rowlatt Act was widely opposed by Indian leaders and the general public, as it was seen as a repressive measure that curbed basic freedoms.

**Information Booster**

- The Rowlatt Act of 1919 was passed in response to the increasing nationalist movements and unrest in India during the First World War.
- Mohandas Gandhi launched a non-violent protest against the Act, which eventually led to the Rowlatt Satyagraha.
- The Act led to widespread protests and violence, culminating in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar in April 1919, where British troops opened fire on a peaceful gathering of people.
- The Rowlatt Act was one of the key events that led to the intensification of the Indian independence movement.

**Q8.** The famous Sonpur Mela, known for its cattle fair, is held on the banks of which river in Bihar?

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Gandak
- (c) Kosi
- (d) Sone

**Ans:** B

**Sol:** The Sonpur Mela, one of the largest cattle fairs in Asia, is held on the banks of the Gandak River in the town of Sonpur, Bihar. It is also known as the Harihar Kshetra Mela and attracts people from all over India for its unique offerings, including the sale of livestock.

The fair is also called the Harihar Kshetra Mela, named after the Harihar Nath Temple in Sonpur, dedicated to Lord Vishnu. The Sonpur Mela has deep historical roots, believed to date back to the time of Chandragupta Maurya, when elephants and horses were bought and sold for warfare. It is not just a fair for commerce but a significant event that blends spirituality, tradition, and local culture.

**Q9.** Which fundamental right has Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar called the soul of the Constitution?

- (a) Right to freedom
- (b) Right against oppression
- (c) Right to equality
- (d) Right to constitutional remedies

**Ans:** D

**Sol:** (d) Right to constitutional remedies

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, the principal architect of the Indian Constitution, referred to the Right to Constitutional Remedies as the "soul of the Constitution." This right is enshrined in Article 32 of the Indian Constitution, which provides individuals the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of their fundamental rights. Dr. Ambedkar believed that without this right, the fundamental rights would be meaningless, as there would be no legal recourse to challenge their violation.

**Information Booster:**

1. Article 32 gives citizens the right to approach the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of their fundamental rights.
2. This right ensures judicial protection against the violation of fundamental rights, safeguarding individual freedoms.
3. Dr. Ambedkar called it the "soul" of the Constitution because it empowers the judiciary to protect citizens' rights from any infringement.
4. The Supreme Court can issue orders such as writs (Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo Warranto) for the enforcement of rights.
5. Article 226 allows for similar remedies through High Courts, but Article 32 gives direct access to the Supreme Court.

**Additional Information:**

- Without the Right to Constitutional Remedies, the Constitution would lack an enforcement mechanism, leaving rights vulnerable to violation.
- Right to Constitutional Remedies is unique to India and ensures the supremacy of the Constitution.
- This right emphasizes the importance of the judiciary in protecting the fundamental rights of citizens.

**Q10.** In which state is Kanha Tiger Reserve located?

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

**Ans:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is (d) Madhya Pradesh

Explanation:

- Kanha Tiger Reserve is located in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India. It is one of the largest and most famous tiger reserves in the country, known for its significant population of tigers, along with various other species of wildlife.

**Information Booster:**

- Kanha Tiger Reserve is located in the Madhya Pradesh state, in the central part of India.
- The reserve is part of the Project Tiger initiative to conserve tigers and their habitats.
- It is home to a significant population of Royal Bengal tigers and other wildlife such as the barasingha, an endangered species.
- Kanha Tiger Reserve is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Additional Knowledge :

- West Bengal : West Bengal has other wildlife sanctuaries, such as Sundarbans.
- Uttarakhand : Uttarakhand is home to Jim Corbett National Park, a famous tiger reserve.
- Uttar Pradesh : Uttar Pradesh has wildlife sanctuaries like Dudhwa National Park.

