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72nd BPSC PRELIMS

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PRELIMS NAVIGATION

150 Themes = Ticket to Mains

Curated by- Suraj Jha





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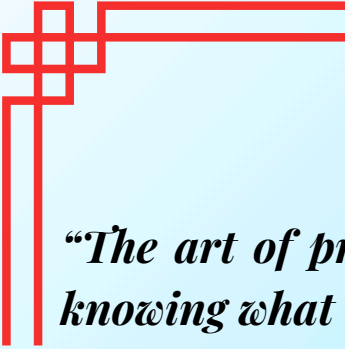
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

“The art of preparation lies not in studying everything, but in knowing what truly deserves to be studied.”

The **GPS Prelims Navigation** for 72nd BPSC are the product of extensive research, **deep analysis of BPSC patterns and PYQs**, and countless hours of work—built with one **uncompromising idea: Zero Clutter. Maximum Relevance.**

Our endeavour has always been to **simplify preparation**, eliminate the noise, and focus relentlessly on what an aspirant genuinely needs to clear the examination. This is the spirit behind **SUHAL IAS** — **“Where Guidance Feels Personal.”**

My heartfelt gratitude goes to **my SANDHAN and SANRAKSHAN students**. Their constant support, questions, feedback, and trust have been an inseparable part of this journey.

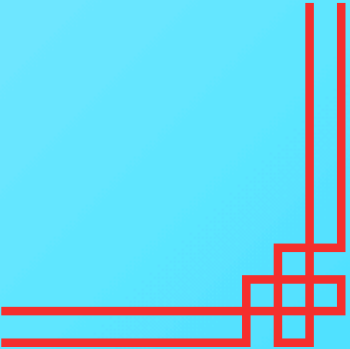
A very special and personal **thanks to My Man, Rahul Sir**, whose unwavering support made this work possible.

And finally, to every aspirant who opens these pages with a hope —**this booklet is for you.**

With gratitude,

SURAJ JHA

(SUHAL IAS)



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Location in News

- Israel Border, Gaza Strip, Rafah, Golan Heights, Dead Sea, Haifa, Sinai Peninsula, Gulf of Aqaba, Suez Canal, West Bank, Tiran Island, Sea of Galilee(Lake Tiberias)



- Mediterranean Sea: Population LIST (Asia) + METAL (Africa)**

Note to Yourself

- **Leprosy** → Skin & nerves → *Mycobacterium leprae*
- **Dengue** → Blood platelets → Dengue virus
- **Tetanus**-Nervous system-Clostridium tetani
- **Pneumonia**-Lung-*Streptococcus pneumoniae* (Bacteria)

6. Vitamins-Chemical Name-Disease Associated

- **Vitamin A** → Retinol → Night Blindness
- **Vitamin B₁** → Thiamine → Beriberi
- **Vitamin B₃** → Niacin → Pellagra
- **Vitamin B₉** → Folic Acid → Megaloblastic Anaemia
- **Vitamin B₁₂** → Cobalamin → Pernicious Anaemia
- **Vitamin C** → Ascorbic Acid → Scurvy
- **Vitamin D** → Calciferol → Rickets
- **Vitamin E** → Neuromuscular problems, hemolytic anemia(esp infants)
- **Vitamin K** → Phylloquinone → Delayed Blood Clotting

7. Hormones-Gland-Functions

- **Insulin** → Pancreas → Decreases blood sugar
- **Glucagon** → Pancreas → Increases blood sugar
- **Thyroxine** → Thyroid → Metabolism
- **Adrenaline** → Adrenal gland → Emergency (Fight or Flight)
- **Growth Hormone** → Pituitary → Body growth
- **ADH & Oxytocin** → produced in hypothalamus & stored/released by posterior pituitary → Water balance
- **Oxytocin** → Childbirth & Milk ejection
- **Melatonin** → Pineal → Sleep cycle
- **PTH** → Parathyroid → Increases blood calcium
- **Calcitonin** → Thyroid → Decreases blood calcium
- **Prolactin** → Anterior Pituitary → Milk production
- **FSH (Follicle Stimulating Hormone)** → Anterior Pituitary → Formation of ova & sperm
- **LH (Luteinizing Hormone)** → Anterior Pituitary → Ovulation in females & testosterone secretion in males

Plant Hormones;

- **Auxin** → Cell elongation & Phototropism
- **Gibberellin** → Stem elongation & Seed germination
- **Cytokinin** → Cell division & Delays ageing
- **Abscisic Acid (ABA)** → Growth inhibitor & Seed dormancy
- **Ethylene** → Fruit ripening

8. Enzyme-Gland-Function

- **Ptyalin** → Salivary gland → Starch → Maltose
- **Pepsin** → Stomach → Protein digestion
- **Rennin** → Stomach (Infants) → Milk protein coagulation
- **Trypsin** → Pancreas → Protein digestion
- **Pancreatic Amylase** → Pancreas → Starch digestion
- **Pancreatic Lipase** → Pancreas → Fat digestion
- **Lactase** → Small intestine → Lactose digestion
- **Maltase** → Small intestine → Maltose → Glucose
- **Enterokinase** → Activates trypsinogen
- **Catalase** → Breaks H₂O₂ into H₂O + O₂

23. Fuels Related Facts

- **CNG** → Methane → Vehicles
- **LPG** → Propane + Butane → Cooking
- **Biogas** → Methane → Organic waste
- **Water gas** → $\text{CO} + \text{H}_2$
- **Producer gas** → $\text{CO} + \text{N}_2$
- **Natural gas** → Mainly Methane
- **Octane number** → Petrol
- **Higher octane number** → Better resistance to knocking.
- **Petrol engine** → Knocking is reduced by high-octane fuel.
- **TEL (Tetraethyl lead)** → Historically used as an anti-knock additive in petrol.
- **Lead-free petrol** → Uses other anti-knock additives; TEL is avoided due to toxicity.
- **Cetane number** → Diesel
- **Higher cetane number** → Better ignition quality of diesel / shorter ignition delay.
- **Incomplete combustion** → CO

24. Mirror: Image Formation

Table 10.1 Image formation by a concave mirror for different positions of the object

Position of the object	Position of the image	Size of the image	Nature of the image
At infinity	At the focus F	Highly diminished, point-sized	Real and inverted
Beyond C	Between F and C	Diminished	Real and inverted
At C	At C	Same size	Real and inverted
Between C and F	Beyond C	Enlarged	Real and inverted
At F	At infinity	Highly enlarged	Real and inverted
Between P and F	Behind the mirror	Enlarged	Virtual and erect

Table 10.2 Nature, position and relative size of the image formed by a convex mirror

Position of the object	Position of the image	Size of the image	Nature of the image
At infinity	At the focus F, behind the mirror	Highly diminished, point-sized	Virtual and erect
Between infinity and the pole P of the mirror	Between P and F, behind the mirror	Diminished	Virtual and erect

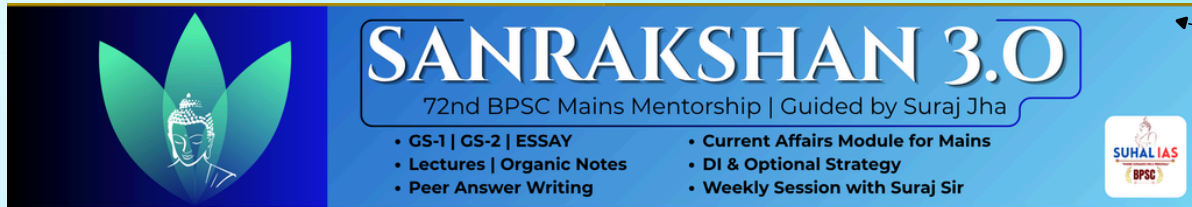
25. Lens: Image Formation

Table 10.5 Nature, position and relative size of the image formed by a concave lens for various positions of the object

Position of the object	Position of the image	Relative size of the image	Nature of the image
At infinity	At focus F_1	Highly diminished, point-sized	Virtual and erect
Between infinity and optical centre O of the lens	Between focus F_1 and optical centre O	Diminished	Virtual and erect

Ongoing Programme Being Run by SUHAL IAS

1. 72nd/73rd BPSC MAINS



SANRAKSHAN 3.0
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28. Imp Founder of Dynasty/Empire

- **Haryanka Dynasty** → Bimbisara
- **Shishunaga Dynasty** → Shishunaga
- **Nanda Dynasty** → Mahapadma Nanda
- **Maurya Empire** → Chandragupta Maurya
- **Shunga Dynasty** → Pushyamitra Shunga
- **Kanva Dynasty** → Vasudeva Kanva
- **Satavahana Dynasty** → Simuka
- **Kushan Empire** → Kujula Kadphises
- **Gupta Dynasty** → Sri Gupta
- **Vakataka Dynasty** → Vindhyashakti
- **Vardhana Dynasty** → Pushyabhuti
- **Pallava Dynasty** → Simhavishnu (*often treated as founder of the imperial Pallavas*)
- **Chalukya Dynasty** → Pulakeshin I
- **Rashtrakuta Dynasty** → Dantidurga
- **Pala Dynasty** → Gopala
- **Pratihara Dynasty** → Nagabhata I
- **Chola Imperial Dynasty** → Vijayalaya Chola
- **Chera Dynasty** → Uthiyan Cheralathan (*early Chera tradition*)
- **Pandya Dynasty** → Kadungon (*revival of Pandya power*)
- **Mamluk/Slave Dynasty** → Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- **Khalji Dynasty** → Jalal-ud-din Khalji
- **Tughlaq Dynasty** → Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- **Sayyid Dynasty** → Khizr Khan
- **Lodi Dynasty** → Bahlul Lodi
- **Vijayanagara Empire** → Harihara I & Bukka I
- **Bahmani Sultanate** → Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah
- **Sur Empire** → Sher Shah Suri
- **Mughal Empire** → Babur
- **Maratha Empire** → Shivaji Maharaj

29. Important Inscriptions

- **Prayaga Pillar Inscription** → Samudragupta → Written by Harishena; gives detailed account of his **conquests and political achievements**.
- **Hathigumpha Inscription** → Kharavela → Gives information about **Kalinga, military campaigns and Jain association**.
- **Junagadh Inscription** → Rudradaman I → Important because it is in **Sanskrit**; mentions the **repair of Sudarshana Lake**.
- **Aihole Inscription** → Pulakeshin II → Written by **Ravikirti**; records Pulakeshin II's **victory over Harsha**.
- **Rummindei Pillar Inscription** → Ashoka → Confirms **Lumbini as Buddha's birthplace**; Ashoka visited the site.
- **Maski Inscription** → Ashoka → Very important because it **explicitly mentions the name "Ashoka"**, helping identify *Devanampiyas Piyadassi* as Ashoka.
- **Heliodorus Pillar Inscription** → Heliodorus → Shows the spread of **Bhagavata/Vaishnavism**; Heliodorus was a Greek ambassador at Besnagar.
- **Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription** → "Chandra" → Generally identified with **Chandragupta II**; refers to his military achievements.

Note to Yourself

- **Diwan-i-Istihqaq** → Pensions & grants

—**Sher Shah Suri**

- **Shiqdar** → Law & order + military functions at **Shiq** level
- **Munsif** → Revenue assessment
- **Qanungo** → Land/revenue records
- **Patwari** → Village-level land records

—**Mughal Empire**

- **Mir Bakshi** → Military administration + Mansabdars
- **Mir Atish** → Artillery
- **Mir Bahr** → Navy / river & maritime affairs
- **Mir Saman** → Royal household & imperial stores
- **Diwan** → Revenue & finance
- **Sadr-us-Sudur** → Religious grants & charitable endowments
- **Mir Munshi** → Imperial correspondence
- **Daroga-i-Dak** → Postal/intelligence network

—**Akbar**

- **Mansabdar** → Rank + military/civil service
- **Mir Bakshi** → Military appointments & mansabdars
- **Todar Mal** → **Dahsala revenue system**
- **Raja Birbal** → Court official / close adviser
- **Abul Fazl** → Court historian & adviser

—**Marathas — Shivaji**

- **Peshwa** → Prime Minister / general administration
- **Amatya** → Finance & revenue
- **Sachiv** → State correspondence
- **Mantri** → Intelligence & court records
- **Senapati** → Military
- **Sumant** → Foreign affairs
- **Nyayadhish** → Judiciary
- **Panditrao** → Religious affairs

40. Important INC Sessions

- **1885 – Bombay** → First INC Session → **W.C. Bonnerjee** → Formation of Congress
- **1887 – Madras** → **Badrudin Tyabji** → First Muslim INC President
- **1888 – Allahabad** → **George Yule** → First English President of INC
- **1896 – Calcutta** → **Rahmatullah M. Sayani** → **“Vande Mataram”** first sung at INC session
- **1905 – Benaras** → **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** → Swadeshi movement; opposition to Bengal Partition
- **1906 – Calcutta** → **Dadabhai Naoroji** → **Swaraj** declared as Congress goal; four resolutions
- **1907 – Surat** → **Rash Behari Ghosh** → **Surat Split** (Moderates vs Extremists)
- **1916 – Lucknow** → **Ambika Charan Mazumdar** → **Lucknow Pact**; Congress-League agreement; Moderates & Extremists reunited
- **1917 – Calcutta** → **Annie Besant** → First woman president of INC
- **1920 – Nagpur** → **C. Vijayaraghavachariar** → Congress reorganisation; **Non-Cooperation Programme** ratified.

- **Indian Councils Act, 1861** → Legislative councils enlarged + **Indians nominated** to councils + Legislative decentralisation/restoration to provinces + Portfolio system recognised
- **Indian Councils Act, 1892** → Councils enlarged + **Indirect election principle introduced** + Budget could be discussed + Questions could be asked with restrictions
- **Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley–Minto)** → **Separate electorates for Muslims** + Legislative councils further enlarged + Indians included in executive councils + Discussions/questions expanded
- **Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu–Chelmsford)** → **Dyarchy in provinces** + Bicameral Central Legislature + Direct elections introduced/expanded + Provincial & Central subjects separated
- **Government of India Act, 1935** → **Provincial autonomy** + Proposed All-India Federation + Three legislative lists + Federal Court established
- **Indian Independence Act, 1947** → **India & Pakistan created as two Dominions** + British paramountcy over princely states ended + Constituent Assemblies became sovereign legislatures + British Parliament's authority over India ended.

52. Constituent Assembly

- **Formation** → Based on **Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946** → First met on **9 December 1946**
- **Original Strength** → **389** → 296 British Indian seats + 93 Princely States
- **After Partition** → **299 members** → 229 from provinces + 70 from princely states
- **Election** → Members from British Indian provinces were **indirectly elected** by Provincial Legislative Assemblies → Proportional representation by **single transferable vote**
- **Princely States** → Representatives were **nominated by rulers**, not directly elected
- **Temporary Chairman** → **Sachchidananda Sinha** → 9 December 1946
- **Permanent President** → **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** → Elected 11 December 1946
- **Vice-President** → **H.C. Mookherjee**
- **Constitutional Adviser** → **B.N. Rau**
- **Drafting Committee** → Formed **29 August 1947** → **Chairman: B.R. Ambedkar**
- **Objective Resolution** → Moved by **Jawaharlal Nehru** → 13 December 1946 → Adopted **22 January 1947** → Basis of the Preamble
- **First Meeting** → **9 December 1946** → Muslim League boycotted initially
- **Constitution Adopted** → **26 November 1949**
- **Constitution Signed** → **24 January 1950**
- **Constitution Came into Force** → **26 January 1950**
- **Total Time** → **2 years, 11 months, 18 days**
- **Total Sessions** → **11 sessions**
- **Total Expenditure** → Approximately **₹64 lakh**

—Important Committees

- **Drafting Committee** → B.R. Ambedkar → Draft Constitution
- **Union Powers Committee** → Jawaharlal Nehru → Union powers
- **Union Constitution Committee** → Jawaharlal Nehru → Union constitutional structure.

- **96th** → Oriya → Odia → **2011**

61. Subjects transferred to Concurrent List

Under the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**, the following subjects were transferred from the **State List** → **Concurrent List**:

- **Education**
- **Forests**
- **Protection of Wild Animals & Birds**
- **Weights & Measures**
- **Administration of Justice**
- **State List:** Police, Public Order, Public Health, Agriculture, Irrigation, Local Government, Prisons, Markets & Fairs, Land & Land Revenue, Betting & Gambling, Fisheries, State Public Services, Public Libraries
- **Union List:** Defence, Foreign Affairs, Currency, Banking, Railways, Airways, Posts & Telegraphs, Atomic Energy, Citizenship, Census, Inter-State Trade & Commerce, Supreme Court, Parliamentary Elections, Union Public Services, Insurance, Income Tax

62. Borrowed Features of Constitution

- **UK** → Parliamentary System, Rule of Law, Cabinet System, Parliamentary Privileges, Single Citizenship, Legislative Procedure, Writs
- **USA** → Fundamental Rights, Judicial Review, Independent Judiciary, Impeachment of President, Removal of Judges, Vice-President
- **Ireland** → Directive Principles of State Policy, Method of Election of President, Nomination of members to Rajya Sabha
- **Canada** → Federation with strong Centre, Residuary Powers with Centre, Appointment of Governors, Advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court
- **Australia** → Concurrent List, Freedom of Trade & Commerce, Joint Sitting of Parliament
- **Germany (Weimar Constitution)** → Emergency provisions, Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency
- **USSR/Russia** → Fundamental Duties, Idea of Social/Economic/Political Justice
- **France** → Republic, Ideals of Liberty, Equality & Fraternity
- **South Africa** → Procedure for Constitutional Amendment, Election of Rajya Sabha members by PR-STV
- **Japan** → Procedure established by law
- **Government of India Act, 1935** → Federal Scheme, Governor's Office, Public Service Commissions, Emergency Provisions, Administrative details

63. Key Features of Constitution

—Federal Features

- Dual Polity, Written Constitution, Division of Powers, Constitutional Supremacy, Independent Judiciary, Bicameralism, Rigid Constitution

—Unitary Features

- Strong Centre, Single Constitution, Single Citizenship, Integrated Judiciary, All-India Services, Governor by Centre, Residuary Powers with Centre, Emergency Provisions, State Boundary Alteration, Union Directions to States.

- **Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khalji** → Bihar/Bengal → Turkish expansion → **First major Muslim conquest of Bihar**
- **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** → Bihar → Delhi Sultanate → Bihar remained an important eastern province; administrative control
- **Ibrahim Lodi** → Bihar → Lodi period → **Dariapur/Bihar region under Afghan administration**
- **Babur** → Bihar → Mughal conquest → **Battle of Ghaghra (1529)** → Defeated eastern Afghan forces
- **Humayun** → Bihar → Mughal–Sur struggle → Defeated by Sher Shah at **Chausa (1539)**
- **Sher Shah Suri** → Bihar → **Chausa & Kannauj victories** → Established Sur rule; Sasaram became important centre
- **Akbar** → Bihar → Mughal consolidation → **Bihar incorporated firmly into Mughal administration**; Todar Mal's revenue system
- **Aurangzeb** → Bihar → Mughal period → **Patna became an important administrative & commercial centre**

73. Bihar during Delhi Sultanate

- **Bakhtiyar Khalji** → c. **1193–1200** → Conquered Bihar → Established Turkish control → Made **Lakhnauti (Bengal)** his base.
- **Bakhtiyar Khalji** → Destroyed/occupied major Buddhist centres → **Nalanda & Odantapuri** suffered major destruction → Important turning point in Bihar's Buddhist history.
- **Odantapuri** → **Bihar Sharif region** → Major Buddhist Mahavihara → Associated with **Pala rulers** → Destroyed during early Turkish conquest.
- **Nalanda** → Bihar → Major Buddhist university → **Bakhtiyar Khalji's invasion** traditionally associated with its destruction/decline.
- **Ikhtiyar-ud-din Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji** → Bihar → **First major Turkish conqueror of Bihar** → Later conquered Bengal.
- **Qutb-ud-din Aibak** → Bihar → Turkish authority consolidated after Bakhtiyar's campaigns → Bihar linked with **Delhi Sultanate's eastern expansion**.
- **Ilututmish** → Bihar/Bengal → Reasserted Delhi's authority in the east → **Bihar brought more firmly under Delhi Sultanate**.
- **Ghiyasuddin Balban** → Bihar/Bengal frontier → Strengthened Sultanate authority in eastern regions → Suppressed rebellious elements.
- **Alauddin Khalji** → Bihar → Eastern provinces integrated into Khalji administration → **Bihar became an important revenue region**.
- **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** → Bihar → Eastern provinces experienced administrative changes → **Bihar remained part of Delhi Sultanate's eastern territories**.
- **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** → Bihar → Sultanate authority continued → Revenue/administrative arrangements in eastern India.

74. Bihar during Mughal Period

- **Babur** → **Battle of Ghaghra (1529)** → Defeated Afghan forces in Bihar → Mughal control extended over eastern India
- **Sher Shah Suri** → **Sasaram** → Bihar's most important Sur-period centre → **Grand Trunk Road + Rupiya + land-revenue reforms** → Tomb at Sasaram
- **Humayun** → **Battle of Chausa (1539)** → Defeated by Sher Shah near **Buxar/Chausa, Bihar** → Mughal control temporarily lost

b) Civil Disobedience Movement in Bihar

- **Salt Satyagraha — 6 April 1930** → Saran + Champaran → **Bipin Bihari Verma**
- **Salt Satyagraha — Bhagalpur** → **Mahadev Lal Sarraf**
- **Women participants** → Meera Devi, Hasan Imam, Gauri Das, Saraswati Devi,
- **Chowkidari Tax Movement** → **Begusarai** → Farmers refused Chowkidari tax

c) 1857 Revolt in Bihar

- **1857 Revolt** → **Rohini, Deoghar — 12 June 1857** → 5th Irregular Cavalry →
- **Kunwar Singh** → **Jagdishpur, Shahabad** → Nearly **80 years old** → Led revolt in Patna, Arrah & Shahabad → Established his own authority → **William Taylor + Major Vincent Eyre** → British suppression.
- **Kunwar Singh** → **22 April 1858** → Re-entered Jagdishpur → ~1,000 infantry + cavalry → Severed wounded arm → Offered it to **Ganga** → **Jagdishpur victory**.
- **Amar Singh** → Brother of Kunwar Singh → Took leadership after Kunwar Singh → Continued resistance till **December 1858** → Finally suppressed by **William Taylor + Vincent Eyre**.
- **Patna Revolt** → **Pir Ali** → Bookseller → Rebel leadership
- **British Support** → **Darbhanga + Dumraon + Hatwa zamindars** → Helped British with **men + money**.
- **Munger** → **Unaffected by Revolt of 1857**.
- **Major Bihar centres:** Arrah + Danapur + Patna + Muzaffarpur.

d) Bihar during Non-Cooperation Movement

- **Non-Cooperation** → **Bihar** → **Rajendra Prasad** → Gave up lucrative legal practice → Major Bihar organiser.
- **Bihar Vidyapeeth** → **1921, Patna** → National education → **Mahatma Gandhi associated** → JP joined after leaving Patna College (only 20 days remaining for examination)
- **Bihari Students' Conference** → **16th Session, Hazaribagh, October 1921** → **Sarala Devi** → President.
- **Rahul Sankrityayan** → **Chhapra** → Active during Non-Cooperation → **Imprisoned** → Bihar-specific association.
- **Anti-liquor campaign** → **Bihar & Orissa Province** → Revenue fell → Government circulated list of famous alcohol consumers → **Alexander, Julius Caesar, Napoleon, Shakespeare etc.**

83. Gandhi Ji in Bihar

- **Gandhi's Bihar entry** → **Champaran, 1917** → **Raj Kumar Shukla** → Met Gandhi at **Lucknow Congress, 1916** → Murli Bharaiah, West Champaran → Gandhi reached **Patna, 10 April 1917**.
- **Champaran Satyagraha** → **1917** → **First Satyagraha in India** → Tinkathia → **3/20 land under indigo** → Motihari/Bettiah
- **Champaran Agrarian Committee** → **1917** → **Agreement between Gandhi + Bihar & Orissa Government** → Gandhi member → Inquiry into indigo grievances → **Tinkathia abolished** → **25% refund** → Champaran Agrarian Act, 1918.

89. Hills & Plateau of Bihar

- **Someshwar Hills:** Highest point in Bihar (**874 m** / Someshwar Fort Peak) in West Champaran; forms border with Nepal. **Key passes:** *Someshwar, Bhikhnathori, Marawat.*
- **Ramnagar Doon:** Lower hill range south of Someshwar; highest point near **Santpur (~240 m).**
- **Kaimur / Rohtas Plateau:** Flat-topped sandstone & limestone plateau; bounded by steep escarpments; rich in Pyrite (Amjhore).
- **Kharagpur Hills (Munger / Lakhisarai):** Slate, Quartzite, and hot springs (*Bhimbandh*).
- **Rajgir Hills (Nalanda):** Quartzite/Gneiss hills (*Gridhrakuta/Vulture's Peak, Vaibhara, Ratnagiri*); hot springs hub.
- **Gaya Hills (Gaya):** Relict hills—*Ramshila, Pretshila, Brahmajuni, Dungeshwari.*
- **Barabar & Nagarjuni Hills (Jehanabad):** Mauryan rock-cut caves.
- **Mandara Hill (Banka):** Granitic hill associated with *Samudra Manthan.*

90. Climate Classification of Bihar

- **Type:** Sub-tropical Monsoon Climate.
- **Rainfall:** **85–90%** from SW Monsoon (Bay of Bengal branch). Avg: ~1120 mm.

—Major Classifications: Köppen's Classification:

- **North Bihar: Cwg** (Sub-tropical monsoon, dry winters).
- **South Bihar: Aw** (Tropical Savanna / Sub-humid monsoon).
- **Thornthwaite: CA'w** (Sub-humid Sub-tropical with dry winters).
- **Trewartha: Caw** (Sub-tropical monsoon with dry winters).

—Agro-Climatic Zones:

- **Zone I (North-West Plains - 13 Districts):** High rainfall, flood-prone (e.g., Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Saran).
- **Zone II (North-East Plains - 8 Districts):** Highest rainfall in state, heavily flood-prone (e.g., Kishanganj, Purnia, Saharsa).
- **Zone III (South Bihar Plains - 17 Districts):** Drought-prone region.
- **Zone III-A (South-East - 6 Districts):** Bhagalpur, Banka, Munger, etc.
- **Zone III-B (South-West - 11 Districts):** Patna, Gaya, Rohtas, Aurangabad, etc.

91. Agri Production in Bihar

—Ranks First Nationally (1st Rank)

- **Makhana (Foxnut):** Over **85–90%** of India's total production (Leading District: *Madhubani*).
- **Litchi:** **~70–71%** of national share (Leading District: *Muzaffarpur* - Shahi Litchi GI Tag).
- **Mushroom: 1st Rank** nationally (~10.8% share)

—Leading Ranks

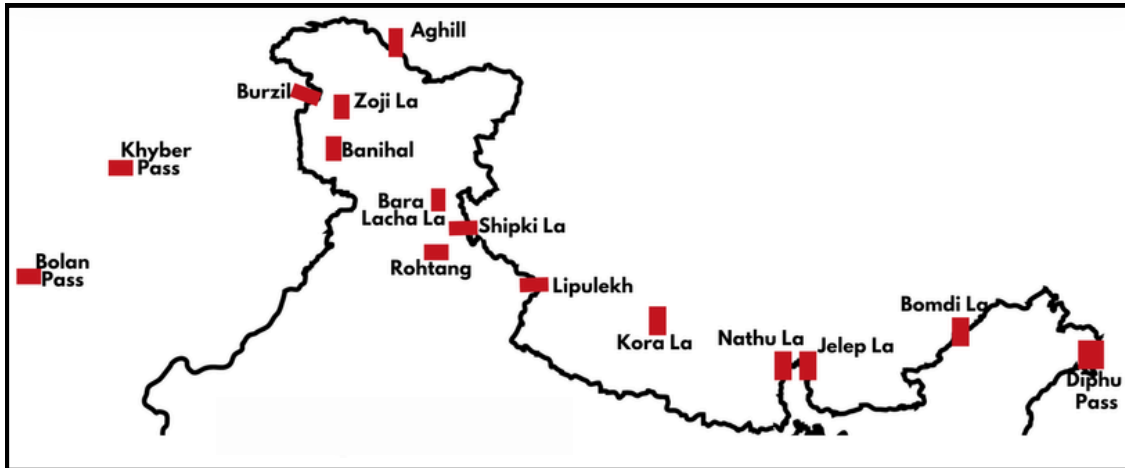
- **Jute & Mesta: 2nd Rank** after West Bengal (Leading Districts: *Purnia, Kishanganj*).
- **Maize (Corn): 2nd / 3rd Rank** in national production & high productivity in Rabi Maize (Leading District: *Khagaria, Katihar*).
- **Vegetables (Total): 3rd Rank** nationally (Leading in Potato: *Nalanda*).

Note to Yourself

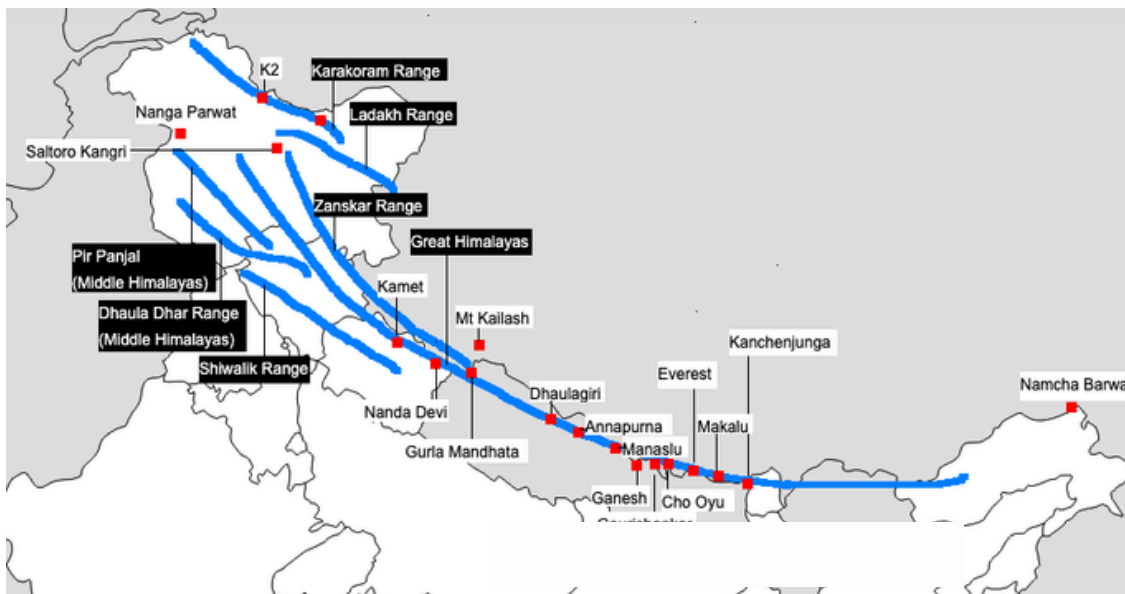
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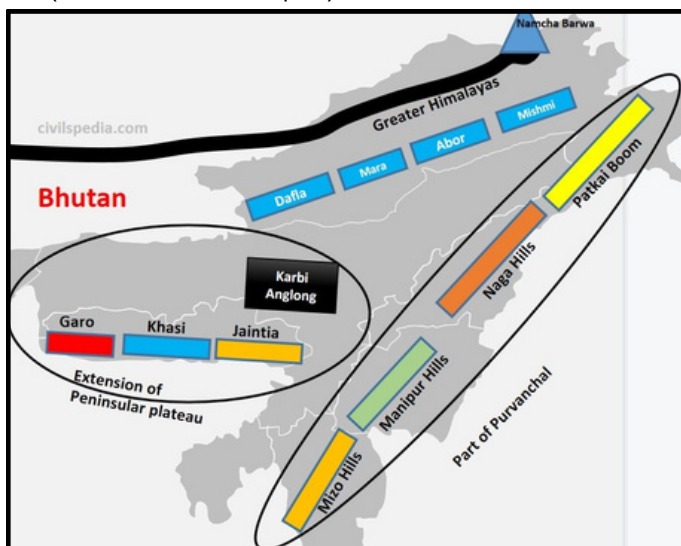
94. Imp Mounted Passes



95. Imp Peaks of Himalaya



- **Passes hosting trade/pilgrimage routes:** *Lipulekh* (Kailash Mansarovar route), *Nathu La* (Sikkim-Tibet route), *Shipki La* (Sutlej entry point).
- **Tri-junction locations:** *Diphu Pass* (India-China-Myanmar) and *Lipulekh* (India-China-Nepal).



98. Soils of India

- **Alluvial:** Largest area (~40%) | Rich: Potash | Poor: Nitrogen, Humus | Types: Khadar (new/fertile), Bhangar (old/kankar).
- **Black (Regur):** Volcanic origin | Rich: Iron, Lime | Poor: Nitrogen, Phosphorus | Key: High water retention, self-ploughing (cracks when dry), best for Cotton.
- **Red & Yellow:** Igneous rocks | Red from Iron diffusion, Yellow when hydrated | Porous | Best for Millets & Pulses.
- **Laterite:** High rain + High temp | Intense leaching | Acidic, poor nutrients | Hardens like brick | Best for Cashew, Tea, Coffee.
- **Arid:** High salt | Kankar layer restricts water | Rich: Phosphate | Poor: Nitrogen | Best for Bajra, Mustard.

99. India: World's standing in Minerals

- **Coal** → 2nd largest producer → China
- **Aluminium** → 2nd largest producer → China
- **Barite** → 1st largest producer
- **Iron Ore** → 3rd largest producer(USGS) → Australia, Brazil
- **Bauxite** → 5th largest producer
- **Mica** → 1st in sheet-mica reserves/exports → 6th in overall natural mica production

100. Major Minerals- Leading States

- **Coal** → Largest Producer: **Odisha** → Largest Hematite Reserve, **Jharkhand** → Jharia, Bokaro
- **Iron Ore** → Largest Producer: **Odisha** → Largest Reserve: **Karnataka** → Hematite: Odisha → Magnetite: Karnataka
- **Bauxite** → Largest Producer + Reserve: **Odisha** → Kalahandi–Koraput belt
- **Manganese** → Largest Producer: **Madhya Pradesh** → Largest Reserve: **Odisha**
- **Copper** → Largest Producer + Reserve: **Rajasthan** → Khetri → MP: **Malanjkhand**
- **Chromite** → Largest Producer + Reserve: **Odisha** → **Sukinda Valley**
- **Mica** → Largest Producer + Reserve: **Andhra Pradesh** → **Nellore belt**
- **Limestone** → Largest Producer: **Rajasthan** → Madhya Pradesh: 2nd
- **Gold** → Largest Producer(**Karnataka**) → Hutti, Kolar, Reserve ore (Bihar-44%)
- **Diamond** → Largest Producer + Reserve: **Madhya Pradesh** → **Panna**

101. Crop Classification

- **Kharif Crops** → Rice, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Arhar (Tur), Moong, Urad, Cotton, Jute, Groundnut, Soybean, Sesame (Til), Castor, Sugarcane, Sunflower

102. Food grains Top Producer updated

- **Rice (Paddy)** → India (1st) → China (2nd)
- **Wheat** → China (1st) → India (2nd)
- **Maize (Corn)** → USA (1st)
- **Pulses & Millets** → India (1st)
- **Sugarcane** → Brazil (1st) → India (2nd)

Top Producer States — India (2024–25 Final Estimates)

- **Total Foodgrains** → Uttar Pradesh (1st) → Madhya Pradesh (2nd)

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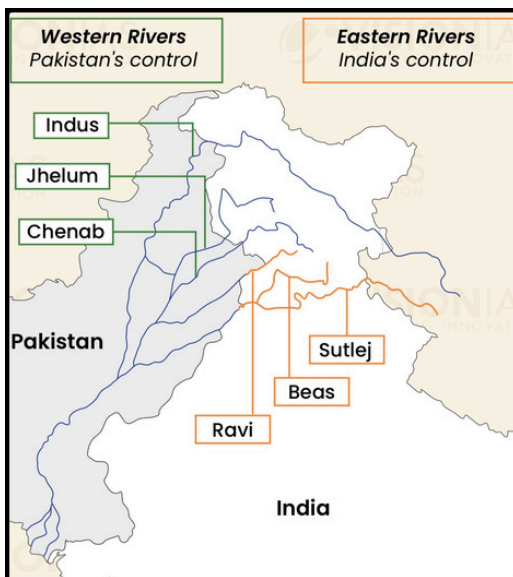
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- **Ray** → Vietnam, Laos
- **Chenging/Chena** → Sri Lanka
- **Tamrai** → Thailand
- **Taungya** → Myanmar

110. Major Grassland

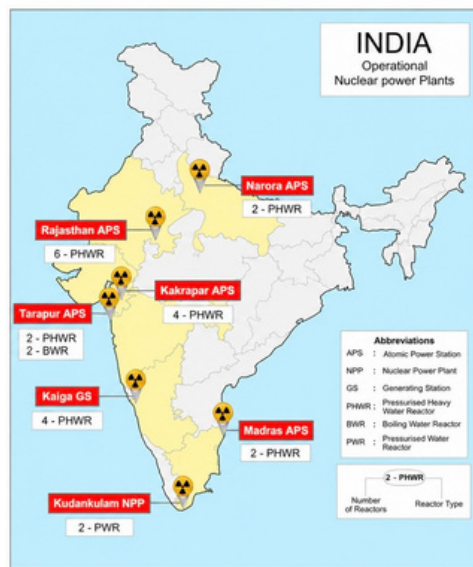
- **Prairies** → North America
- **Pampas** → South America → Argentina, Uruguay
- **Steppes** → Eurasia
- **Veld** → South Africa
- **Downs** → Australia
- **Savanna** → Tropical Africa
- **Llanos** → Venezuela, Colombia
- **Campos** → Brazil
- **Selvas** → Amazon Basin
- **Tussock Grasslands** → New Zealand
- **Puszta** → Hungary
- **Canterbury Plains** → New Zealand

111. Indus River System-order



- **Jhelum**- Verinag
- **Chenab**- Baralacha
- **Ravi & Beas**- Rohtang
- **Satluj**- Mansarovar (spiti-tri & enters Shipki La)

112. Nuclear Power Station



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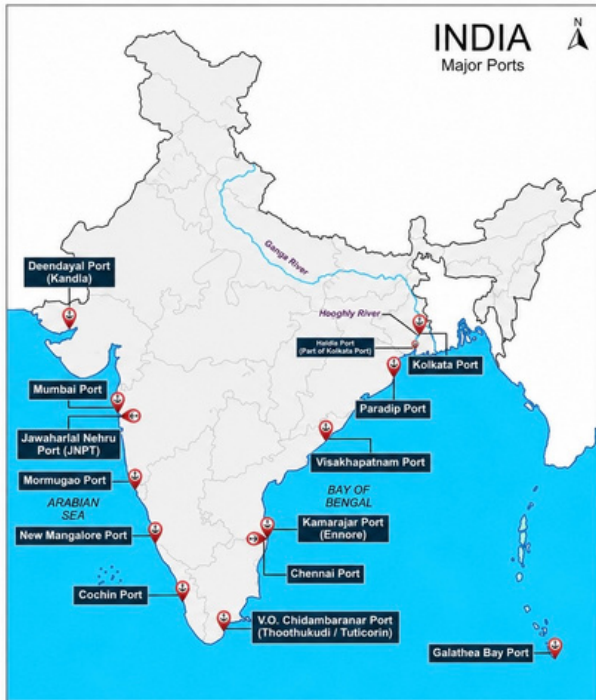
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113. Major Ports of India



- **Largest Cargo Volume:** Deendayal (Kandla)
- **Largest Private Port:** Mundra (Gujarat — Non-Major Port category)
- **Riverine Port:** Kolkata/Haldia
- **Natural vs Artificial:** Mumbai & Vizag are natural; Chennai & Paradip are artificial.
- **Chennai (Tamil Nadu):** Oldest artificial harbor on the East coast.
- **Mumbai Port (Maharashtra):** Largest natural port in India | Heavily congested.
- **Vadhavan (Maharashtra):** 13th and newest greenfield major port | Mega deep-draft port.

Note to Yourself

114. Panchprayag



DAV of PAK is BAD

DAV - Dhauligang + Alaknand = Vishnu Prayag
PAK - Pindar + Alaknand = Karna Prayag
BAD - Bhagirathi + Alaknanda = Dev Prayag

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138. Doctrine of Alliance

- Satara → Jaitpur → Sambhalpur → Jhansi → Nagpur

139. Chronology -1920s

- Madras Session(1927) → Simon (appointed-1927 but arrived-1928) → Nehru Report (1928) → Formation of Independence of India league → Calcutta Session (1928) → 14 Points demand of Jinnah → Delhi Manifesto(1929) → Lahore Session (1929) → Gandhi's 11 Points(1930) → CDM(1930)

140. Swarajist Members

- Pro-Changers**
- Ajmal-Nehru-CR

141. No Changers

- Patel-Rajendra-Ansari-Gopalachari

142. Chronology 1940s

- Pak Resolution (1940) → Aug Offer (1940) → Individual Satyagraha(oct'40) → Cripps Mission(1942) → QIM(1942) → CR Formula → Desai Liaquat → Wavell Plan → INA Trial (Nov's 45) → RIN Mutiny (feb'46) → Cabinet Mission (Mar 1946) → Direct Action Day (16 Aug 1946) → Mt. Batten Plan (3 June 1947)
- 30 June 1948-** Date fixed (transfer of power) → Atlee Statement(20 feb 1947)
- INA Trial-** Sehgal, Nawaj, Dhillon

143. Bombay Presidency Association (1885)

- BPT**
- Pherozeshah Mehta, K.T. Telang, Badruddin Tyabji

144. Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884)

- VSA**
- M Veeraraghavachariar, G Subramania Iyer, P Anand Charlu

145. Temple Entry Movement

- Ambedkar (national leader), TK Madhavan, K Kelappan, Periyar EV Ramasamy

146. Justice Movement

- Tyagraj - Liar - Nair**
- P. Theagaraya Chetty, T.M Nair, C. Natesha Mudaliar

147. Saline Water Lakes

- SamPu VC**
- Sambhar, Pulikat, Vembenad, Chilka

148. Title/Honours Renounced

- Gandhi- Jalliwala (Kaisar-i-Hind medal-1920)
- Tagore- Jalliwala knighthood-1919)
- Subramaya Aiyar- Home Rule League (knighthood in 1917)

149. Antecedent River

- SBI-K**
- Sutlej, Brahmaputra, Indus, Kosi

150. Photochemical Smog

- VOCs, NOx, (primary)
- O3, HCHO, PAN, HNO3 (secondary)



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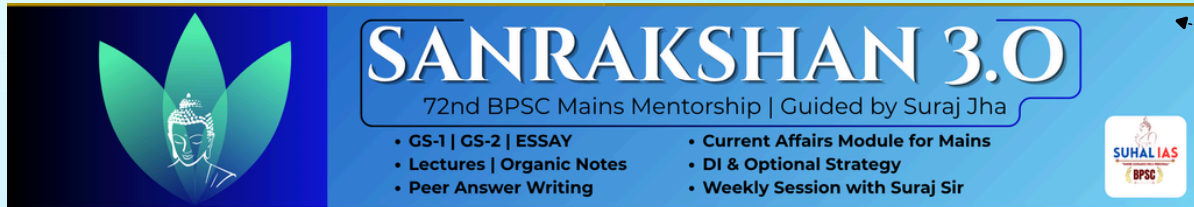


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