

Bihar DELED Social Studies Questions Free PDF

Q1. 'Blue Revolution' is related to which of the following?

- (a) Irrigation
- (b) Meat Production
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Fish Production

Q2. Where WTO Headquarter is situated?

- (a) Geneva
- (b) New York
- (c) Paris
- (d) Washington D.C.

Q3. Which is the holy book of Christian?

- (a) Ramayana
- (b) Gita
- (c) Bible
- (d) Quran islam

Q4. ___ Built in the 13th century is dedicated to Lord Sun Temple in the city Puri (Odisha).

- (a) Lingaraj Temple
- (b) Badrinath Temple
- (c) Brihadeeswara Temple
- (d) Konark Temple

Q5. When the posts of both the President and the Vice President are vacant who among the following officiates as President?


- (a) The Prime Minister
- (b) The Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- (c) The Chief Justice of Delhi High Court
- (d) The Speaker of Lok Sabha

Q6. Who was the President of Indian National Congress at the time of Indian independence?

- (a) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
- (b) J. B. Kriplani
- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (d) Rajendra Prasad


Q7. According to the fundamental rights provided by the Constitution of India, the state is bound to provide free and compulsory education to all children from the age of:

- (a) 6 to 14 years
- (b) 4 to 18 years
- (c) 3 to 18 years
- (d) 4 to 15 years



Test Prime

ALL EXAMS,
ONE SUBSCRIPTION.



Q8. The French East India Company was founded in _____.

- (a) 1669
- (b) 1664
- (c) 1665
- (d) 1666

Q9. The French East India Company was founded in _____.

- (a) 1669
- (b) 1664
- (c) 1665
- (d) 1666

Q10. The focus of the Sattriya recitals narrates the stories of _____.

- (a) Indra
- (b) Parvati
- (c) Vishnu
- (d) Ganesha

Q11. Which among the following has been considered as 'instrument of instructions'?

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Preamble
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Directive Principles of State Policy

Q12. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution was inspired by the Preamble of Constitution of _____.

- (a) USA
- (b) France
- (c) Germany
- (d) USSR

Q13. Which among the given types of soil is best suited for the cultivation of Cotton.

- (a) Red
- (b) Black
- (c) Laterite
- (d) Mountain

Q14. Who among the following was regarded by Mahatma Gandhi as his 'Political Guru'?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Pheroz Shah Mehta
- (d) Gopal Krishan Gokhale

Q15. Battle of Panipat was fought in the year 1526 between Babur and _____.

- (a) Rana Sanga
- (b) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- (c) Ibrahim Lodi
- (d) Hemu

Q16. Which state had the lowest literacy rate according to the 2011 Census?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Jharkhand
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q17. Which among the following words is NOT written in the Preamble of our Constitution?

- (a) Secular
- (b) Communist
- (c) Socialist
- (d) Sovereign

Q18. Southernmost point of the Peninsular Plateau is marked by which of the following hills?

- (a) Girnar
- (b) Nilgiri
- (c) Velikonda
- (d) Anaconda

Q19. Sir Thomas Roe visited the court of?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Q20. Who wrote 'Akbarnama'?

- (a) Abul Fazal
- (b) Faizi
- (c) Abdur Rahim
- (d) Abdul Qadir

Q21. Which Sikh Guru initiated 'The Khalsa'?

- (a) Guru Nanak Dev
- (b) Guru Gobind Singh
- (c) Guru Angad Dev
- (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Q22. Which of the following is the second-highest mountain peak in the world?

- (a) Godwin Austen
- (b) Kanchenjunga
- (c) Nanda Devi
- (d) Nanga Parvat

Q23. Which one of the following is the wettest place in India?

- (a) Udhagamandalam
- (b) Mahabaleshwar
- (c) Cherrapunji
- (d) Mawsynram

Q24. The ancient historical city of 'Mohenjodaro' means :

- (a) Mound of dead
- (b) Mound of elites
- (c) Mound of ancient people
- (d) Mound of living begins

Q25. Where is the island Falkland situated?

- (a) Pacific ocean
- (b) Indian ocean
- (c) Atlantic ocean
- (d) None of these

Q26. New division called 'Project Tiger and Elephant Division' was established under?

- (a) Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- (b) Minister of Women and Child Development
- (c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- (d) Minister of Rural Development

Q27. HDI is an aggregate measure of progress in which of the three dimensions?

- (a) Health, Education, Income
- (b) Food Security, Employment, Income
- (c) Agriculture, Industry, Services
- (d) Height, Weight, Colour

Q28. Battle of Haldighati was fought in the year _____.

- (a) 1764
- (b) 1526
- (c) 1576
- (d) 1857

Q29. After the Chauri-Chaura incident, Gandhiji suspended the -

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) Khilafat Movement
- (c) Non Co-operation Movement
- (d) Quit India Movement

Q30. Money market is a market for _____.

- (a) Short term fund
- (b) Long term fund
- (c) Negotiable instruments
- (d) Sale of shares

Q31. The largest delta of the world is

- (a) Amazon river delta
- (b) Congo river delta
- (c) Sunderban delta
- (d) Godavari river delta

Q32. The number of Lok Sabha seats were raised from 525 to 545 by which of the following amendment?

- (a) 70th Amendment Act
- (b) 31st Amendment Act
- (c) 52nd Amendment Act
- (d) 90th Amendment Act

Q33. Kyoto Protocol's (an international treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions) first meeting was held at which country?

- (a) USA
- (b) Germany
- (c) Japan
- (d) Switzerland

Q34. Raut Nacha is folk dance performed mainly by the tribal communities of which state?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Jammu & Kashmir
- (c) Assam
- (d) Chhattisgarh

Q35. Which part of Indian Constitution describes about the Panchayat?

- (a) Part VII
- (b) Part VIII
- (c) Part V
- (d) Part IX

Q36. Who among the following was the first Governor-General of Bengal?

- (a) Robert Clive
- (b) Warren Hastings
- (c) Lord Cornwallis
- (d) Lord Wellesley

Q37. Who among the following was the first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) Indira Gandhi
- (b) Sarojini Naidu
- (c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- (d) Annie Besant

Q38. Which of the following sectors contributes the most to India's GDP?

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Manufacturing
- (c) Services
- (d) Mining

Q39. Who is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Union Budget in India?

- (a) Finance Minister
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) President
- (d) Chief Minister

Q40. The Chilka lake region is situated between the deltas of:

- (a) Krishna and Kaveri
- (b) Godavari and Krishna
- (c) Ganga and Mahanadi
- (d) Mahanadi and Godavari

Q41. Who was the founder of the Satvahana Empire?

- (a) Kanha
- (b) Simuka
- (c) Hala
- (d) Gautamiputra

Q42. Which of the following state receives rainfall due to western disturbances?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Gujarat

Q43. Grammy Award is given in the field of

- (a) Acting
- (b) Music
- (c) Singing
- (d) Boxing

Q44. A level of atmosphere which is composed partly of electrons and positive ions is called-

- (a) Troposphere
- (b) Ionosphere
- (c) Stratosphere
- (d) Mesosphere

Q45. Which world heritage site comprises of the tomb of Iltutmish?

- (a) Humayun's Tomb
- (b) Mahabodhi Temple Complex
- (c) Qutub Minar
- (d) Red Fort Complex

Q46. The number of Lok Sabha seats were raised from 525 to 545 by which of the following amendment?

- (a) 70th Amendment Act
- (b) 31st Amendment Act
- (c) 52nd Amendment Act
- (d) 90th Amendment Act

Q47. In which city of South Africa was Mahatma Gandhi beaten up and thrown off the pavement by the white people?


- (a) Cape Town
- (b) Transvaal
- (c) Johannesburg
- (d) Pretoria

Q48. The Great Himalayan National Park is in which state?

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Sikkim


Q49. Sunda Trench is in

- (a) Indian Ocean
- (b) Pacific Ocean
- (c) Atlantic Ocean
- (d) Gulf of Mexico



Test Prime

ALL EXAMS,
ONE SUBSCRIPTION.



Q50. Which one of the following is the most important factor responsible for the decline of biodiversity?

- (a) Genetic assimilation
- (b) Controlling predators
- (c) Destruction of habitat
- (d) Controlling pests

Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'Blue Revolution' is related to Fish Production.

- 'Arun Krishnan' is the father of the blue revolution in India.
- Blue Revolution launched in India during the 7th Five Year Plan (FYP) that went from 1985 to 1990, during which the government sponsored the Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA).

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. WTO Headquarter is situated In Geneva (1995).

- World Trade Organization (WTO), international organization established to supervise and liberalize world trade.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Bible was the holy book of Christian.

- Ramayana, Gita was the holy book of Hindu and Quran was the holy book of Islam.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. Konark Temple Dedicated to the sun god, Surya, the first rays of the sun fall on the entrance of the temple.

- Believed to have been built in the 13th century CE the temple was built by the King Narasimhadeva I hailing from the Eastern Ganga dynasty between 1238-1250 CE.
- UNESCO World Heritage Site, Konark Sun temple is a striking model of ancient artistry, fluidity of ideas, and a pedagogic treasury.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Chief Justice of Supreme Court

- The Chief Justice of India will officiate as the President of India when the posts of both the President and the Vice President are vacant. This is according to the provisions of the President (Discharge of Functions) Act, 1969.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. J. B. Kriplani.

- J. B. Kriplani was the President of the Indian National Congress at the time of Indian independence. He served as the President of the Congress from 1946 to 1947.
- J. B. Kriplani popularly known as Acharya Kripalani.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to the fundamental rights provided by the Constitution of India, the state is bound to provide free and compulsory education to all children from the age of 6 to 14 years under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution.

- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE) is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. The French East India Company was established in the year 1664 CE on September 1.

- Colbert, Finance minister under King Louis XIV, founded the French East India Company in 1664 CE.
- The French East India Company came to India only with the purpose of trading and not to rule in the country. Indigo, Dye, Cotton, Silk and Spices were some of the important items of trading of French Company.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. The First Five Year Plan in India was launched in 1951 by the government of India under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol: Vishnu

- The focus of the Sattriya recitals narrates the stories of Vishnu.
- Sattriya recitals- devotional aspect of dance & narrates mythological stories of Vishnu.

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. Directive Principles of State Policy

- Articles 36-51 of Part-IV of the Indian Constitution deals with Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP).
- They act as directives to the government to create any law.
- They act as the 'instrument of instructions.'

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. USA

- The Preamble to the Indian Constitution was inspired by the Preamble of the Constitution of the USA.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Black soil

- The type of soil that is best suited for the cultivation of cotton is (b) Black soil.
- Black soil, also known as regur soil or black cotton soil, is a type of soil that is found in the Deccan Plateau of India.

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale was Gandhiji's political guru. Following Gokhale's advice, Gandhiji roamed around India's every nook and corner to understand the country and her people better.

S15. Ans.(c)**Sol.** Ibrahim Lodi

The First Battle of Panipat, on 21 April 1526, was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Ibrahim Lodi. It took place in north India and marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire

S16. Ans.(a)**Sol.** Bihar

- According to the 2011 Census of India, Bihar had the lowest literacy rate among all states in the country.
- The total literacy rate of Bihar is 61.8% which is less than the average literacy rate of 72.98% in India. Also, the male literacy rate is 71.2% and the female literacy rate is 51.5% in Bihar.

S17. Ans.(b)**Sol.** The word "Communist" is not mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution of India. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic.**S18. Ans.(b)****Sol.** Nilgiri Hills

- The Peninsular Plateau is one of the oldest landforms of earth.
- The Southern point of the plateau is formed by the Nilgiri Hills where the Eastern and the Western Ghats meet.

S19. Ans.(b)**Sol.** Sir Thomas Roe was an English diplomat of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. From 1615 to 1618, he was ambassador to the court at Agra, India, of the Great Mughal Ruler, Jahangir.**S20. Ans.(a)****Sol.** The Akbarnama is the official chronicle book of the reign of Akbar, the third Mughal Emperor (r. 1556–1605), commissioned by Akbar himself by his court historian and biographer, Abul Fazl who was one of the nine Jewels in Akbar's court. It was written in Persian.**S21. Ans.(b)****Sol.** The Khalsa tradition was initiated in 1699 by the last living Guru of Sikhism, Guru Gobind Singh. Its formation was a key event in the history of Sikhism. The founding of Khalsa is celebrated by Sikhs during the festival of Vaisakhi, the Sikh new year.**S22. Ans.(a)****Sol.** K2, also known as Mount Godwin-Austen or Chhogori, at 8,611 meters above sea level, is the second highest mountain in the world, after Mount Everest, at 8,848 meters.**S23. Ans.(d)****Sol.** Mawsynram is a village in the East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya state in north-eastern India, 65 kilometers from Shillong. It is the wettest place in India.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. Mohenjodaro means 'Mound of the Dead.' It is an archeological site in the province of Sindh, Pakistan. Built around 2600 BC, it was one of the largest settlements of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, and one of the world's earliest major urban settlements.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Falkland Islands are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean. They are an archipelago located about 300 miles (480 kilometers) east of the coast of southern South America, near Argentina. The Falklands are a British Overseas Territory, known for their rugged, rural landscape and as a wildlife haven, home to penguins, seals, and various bird species.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. The new division called 'Project Tiger and Elephant Division' was established under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC).

- The official merger of Project Tiger and Project Elephant was announced on June 23, 2023.
- Project Tiger is a tiger conservation programme launched on April 1, 1973 by the Government of India during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's tenure.
- In a testimony to the success of Project Tiger, in 2022, 54th tiger reserve in India was declared in Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary, Uttar Pradesh, being the State's fourth tiger reserve.
- Project Elephant was launched in 1992 by the Government of India Ministry of Environment and Forests to provide financial and technical support to wildlife management efforts by states for their free-ranging populations of wild Asian Elephants.

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic (composite index) of life expectancy (health), education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Battle of Haldighati was a battle fought on 18 June 1576 between cavalry and archers supporting the Rana of Mewar, Maharana Pratap; and the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh I of Amber.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Non-Cooperation Movement was a significant phase of the Indian independence movement from British rule launched on 1st August, 1920. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi. The non-cooperation movement was withdrawn because of the Chauri Chaura incident.

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. The money market became a component of the financial markets for assets involved in short-term borrowing, lending, buying and selling with original maturities of one year or less. Thus, it is a market for Short term fund.

S31. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Sunderban forest lies in the vast delta on the Bay of Bengal formed by the super confluence of the Padma, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers across southern Bangladesh.

S32. Ans.(b)

Sol. The number of Lok Sabha seats was increased from 525 to 545 by the 31st Amendment Act of 1973. This amendment increased the representation of the states in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of India's Parliament. The primary purpose of this amendment was to readjust the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to states on the basis of the 1971 census, while also taking into account the changes in the population distribution. The 70th Amendment Act, on the other hand, is related to the inclusion of members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry in the electoral college for the Presidential election.

S33. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty which extends the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that commits State Parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on December 11, 1997 and entered into force on February 16, 2005. There are currently 192 parties (Canada withdrew effective December 2012) to the Protocol.

S34. Ans.(d)

Sol. Raut Nacha is a ceremonial dance deeply rooted in the cultural heritage of Chhattisgarh, primarily performed by the tribal communities.

- This traditional dance holds significant cultural and religious importance, and it takes place during the "dev udhni ekadashi" celebration, following the Diwali festival.
- Raut Nacha is particularly associated with the Yaduvanshi community, and it carries within it sacred mythological and religious narratives, making it an integral part of the region's rich cultural traditions.

S35. Ans.(d)

Sol. Part IX of the Indian Constitution deals with the Panchayats. This part was added by the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 and came into effect on April 24, 1993.

- It consists of provisions from Articles 243 to 243O, which detail the formation, composition, and powers of Panchayats, the three-tier system of rural local governance in India.
- This amendment was significant as it provided constitutional status to the Panchayat system, aiming to decentralize and democratize local governance in rural areas.

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of Bengal, serving from 1773 to 1785.

- He was appointed by the British East India Company to oversee the administration of Bengal and other territories in India.
- He is credited with introducing several reforms, including the establishment of a court system, the codification of Hindu and Muslim laws, and the promotion of Indian arts and culture.

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress, serving in 1925.

- She was a prominent political leader and poet, and she played a key role in the Indian independence movement.
- She was also the first Indian woman to become the Governor of a state, serving as the Governor of Uttar Pradesh from 1947 to 1949.

S38. Ans.(c)

Sol. The services sector contributes the most to India's GDP, accounting for more than 50% of the country's total economic output. This sector includes a wide range of activities such as banking, insurance, telecommunications, transportation, and hospitality. The manufacturing sector is the second-largest contributor to the GDP, followed by agriculture and mining.

S39. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Finance Minister of India is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Union Budget. The Union Budget is the annual financial statement of the Government of India that presents the government's revenue and expenditure for the upcoming financial year. The Budget is presented to the Parliament of India in two parts – the Railway Budget and the General Budget.

S40. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Chilka Lake region lies in between the deltas of Mahanadi and Godavari. It is situated to the south west of the Mahanadi delta spread over the Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha. It is the largest brackish water lake in Asia.

S41. Ans.(b)

Sol. The founder of the Satavahana Empire was Simuka. The Satavahana dynasty was an Indian dynasty that flourished in the Deccan region. Simuka is traditionally considered the founder of the dynasty, though the exact period of his reign is uncertain. Under his leadership, the Satavahanas established their rule over a significant part of the Indian subcontinent.

S42. Ans.(a)

Sol. Western disturbance refers to a system of low pressure that moves from west to east, bringing moisture from Eurasian water bodies, and is responsible for winter rain in northwestern India and snowfall in the Himalayan tracts. It usually brings rain during the winters but also during the pre-monsoon period. Punjab receives rainfall due to western disturbances.

S43. Ans.(b)

Sol. Grammy is an award presented by the Recording Academy to recognize achievement in the music industry.

- The first Grammy Awards ceremony was held on May 4, 1959, to honour and respect the musical accomplishments by performers for the year 1958.

S44. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ionosphere is the layer of atmosphere which is composed partly of electrons and positive ions.

S45. Ans.(c)

Sol. The tomb of Iltutmish is located within the Qutub Minar complex, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Delhi, India. Iltutmish, the Sultan of Delhi, built this tomb for himself in 1235.

- The Qutub Minar complex is renowned for its array of historical structures, including the famous Qutub Minar, a towering minaret, and various other significant Islamic architectural features.
- The other options, Humayun's Tomb, Mahabodhi Temple Complex, and Red Fort Complex, are also UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India but do not include the tomb of Iltutmish.

S46. Ans.(b)

Sol. 31st Amendment Act 1973, changing the number of seats of the Parliament. Currently, the total number of seats of Lok Sabha is 545.

S47. Ans.(d)

Sol. While traveling by train to Pretoria, Gandhiji experienced his first taste of racial discrimination. In spite of carrying first class ticket, he was indiscriminately thrown out of the train by the authorities on the instigation of a white man.

S48. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP), is one of India's national parks, is located in Kullu region in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The park was established in 1984.

S49. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sunda Trench is the second deepest trench in the Indian Ocean and is located several hundred kilometers off of the southern and western shores of Indonesia.

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Answer (C) Destruction of habitat

Habitat destruction is the primary cause of biodiversity decline worldwide.

It occurs due to activities such as deforestation, urbanization, agriculture expansion, mining, and industrialization, which lead to the loss of natural habitats.

Fragmentation, degradation, and complete removal of habitats disrupt ecosystems, resulting in the extinction of species.

Information Booster:

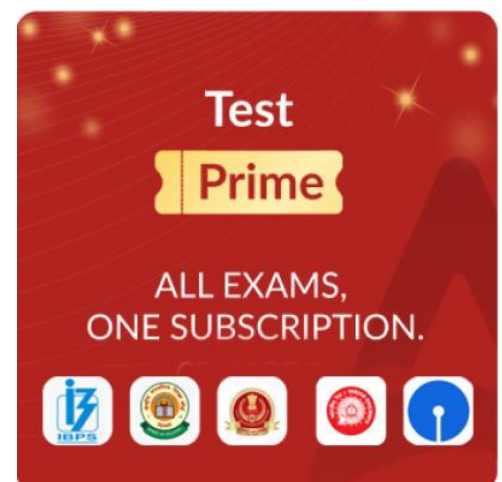
Other Causes of Biodiversity Decline:

Invasive Species: Non-native species outcompeting local species (e.g., water hyacinth in Indian water bodies).

Pollution: Contaminants in air, water, and soil harm species and ecosystems.

Overexploitation: Unsustainable harvesting of species for food, medicine, or trade.

Climate Change: Altered habitats due to temperature and weather pattern shifts.



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