

GK & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Indian History and Culture Worksheet

For students preparing for MAH-B.BCA/BBA/BMS/BBM CET 2024 for admission to BCA, BBA, BMS, BBM

Indian State-wise Folk Dance

State	Folk Dances
Andhra Pradesh	Kuchipudi, Vilasini Natyam, Andhra Natyam, Bhamakalpam, Veerاناتyam, Dappu, Tappeta Gullu, Lambadi, Dhimsa, Kolattam, Butta Bommalu.
Assam	Bihu, Bichhua, Natpuja, Maharas, Kaligopal, Bagurumba, Naga dance, Khel Gopal, Tabal Chongli, Canoe, Jhumura Hobjanai
Bihar	Jata-Jatin, Bakho-Bakhain, Panwariya, Sama Chakwa, Bidesia.
Gujarat	Garba, Dandiya Ras, Tippani Juriun, Bhavai.
Haryana	Jhumar, Phag, Daph, Dhamal, Loor, Gugga, Khor, Gagor.
Himachal Pradesh	Jhora, Jhali, Chharhi, Dhaman, Chhapeli, Mahasu, Nati, Dangi.
Jammu and Kashmir	Rauf, Hikar, Mandjas, Kud Dandi Nach, Damali.
Karnataka	Yakshagan, Huttari, Suggi, Kunitha, Karga, Lambi.
Kerala	Kathakali (Classical), Ottam Thulal, Mohiniattam, Kaikottikali.
Maharashtra	Lavani, Nakata, Koli, Lezim, Gafa, Dahikala Dasavtar or Bohada.
Odisha	Odissi (Classical), Savari, Ghumara, Painka, Munari, Chhau.
West Bengal	Kathi, Gambhira, Dhali, Jatra, Baul, Marasia, Mahal, Keertan.
Punjab	Bhangra, Giddha, Daff, Dhaman, Bhand, Naqual.
Rajasthan	Ghumar, Chakri, Ganagor, Jhulan Leela, Jhuma, Suisini, Ghapal, Kalbeliya.
Tamil Nadu	Bharatanatyam, Kumi, Kolattam, Kavadi, Kagaram

Uttar Pradesh	Nautanki, Raslila, Kajri, Jhora, Chappeli, Jaita.
Uttarakhand	Garhwali, Kumayuni, Kajari, Jhora, Raslila, Chappeli.
Goa	Tarangamel, Koli, Dekhni, Fugdi, Shigmo, Ghode, Modni, Samayi nrutya, Jagar, Ranmale, Gonph, Tonnya mell.
Madhya Pradesh	Jawara, Matki, Aada, Khada Nach, Phulpati, Grida Dance, Selalarki, Selabhadoni, Maanch.
Chhattisgarh	Gaur Maria, Panthi, Raut Nacha, Pandwani, Vedamati, Kapalik, Bharthari Charit, Chandaini.
Jharkhand	Alkap, Karma Munda, Agni, Jhumar, Janani Jhumar, Mardana Jhumar, Paika, Phagua, Hunta Dance, Mundari Dance, Sarhul, Barao, Jhitka, Danga, Domkach, Ghora Naach.
Arunachal Pradesh	Buiya, Chalo, Wancho, Pasi Kongki, Ponung, Popir, Bardo Chham.
Manipur	Dol Cholam, Thang Ta, Lai Haraoba, Pung Cholom, Khamba Thaibi, Nupa Dance, Raslila, Khubak Ishei, Lhou Sha.
Meghalaya	Ka Shad Suk Mynsiem, Nongkrem, Laho.
Mizoram	Cheraw Dance, Khuallam, Chailam, Sawlakin, Chawnglaizawn, Zangtalam, Par Lam, Sarlamkai/Solakia, Tlanglam.
Nagaland	Rangma, Bamboo Dance, Zeliang, Nsuirolians, Gethinglim, Temangnetin, Hetaleulee. Leshalaptu
Tripura	Hojagiri.
Sikkim	Chu Faat Dance, Sikmari, Singhi Chaam or the Snow Lion Dance, Yak Chaam, Denzong Gnenha, Tashi Yangku Dance, Khukuri Naach, Chutkey Naach, Maruni Dance.
Lakshadweep	Lava, Kolkali, Parichakali.

Indian State-wise Festivals

State	List of Indian Festivals
Andhra Pradesh	Dasara, Ugadi, Deccan Festival, Brahmotsavam
Arunachal Pradesh	Reh, Boori Boot, Myoko, Dree, Pongtu, Losar, Murung, Solang, Mopin, Monpa festival
Assam	Ambubachi, Bhogali Bihu, Baishagu, Dehing Patkai
Bihar	Chhath Puja, Bihula
Chhattisgarh	Maghi Purnima, Bastar Dussehra
Goa	Sunburn festival, Ladain, Mando

Gujarat	Navratri, Janmashtami, Kutch Utsav, Uttarayana
Himachal Pradesh	Rakhadumni, Gochi Festival
Haryana	Baisakhi
Jammu and Kashmir	Har Navami, Chhari, Bahu Mela, Dosmoche,
Jharkhand	Karam Utsav, Holi, Rohini, Tusu
Karnataka	Mysore Dasara, Ugadi
Kerala	Onam, Vishu
Madhya Pradesh	Lok-rang Utsav, Tejaji, Khujaraho festival
Meghalaya	Nongkrem festival, Khasis festival, Wangla, Sajibu Cheiraoba
Maharashtra	Ganesh Utsav, Gudi Padva
Manipur	Yaoshang, Porag, Chavang Kut
Mizoram	Chapcharkut Festival
Nagaland	Hornbill festival, Moatsu Festival
Odisha	Rath Yatra, Raja Parba, Nukahai
Punjab	Lohri, Baisakhi
Rajasthan	Gangaur, Teej, Bundi
Sikkim	Losar, Saga Dawa
Tamil Nadu	Pongal, Thaipusam, Natyanjali Festival
Telangana	Bonalu, Bathukamma

Tripura	Kharchi Puja
West Bengal	Durga Puja
Uttaranchal	Ganga Dussehra
Uttar Pradesh	Ram Navmi, Ganga Mahotsav, Navaratri, Khichdi.

Indian State-wise Folk Songs

1. Andhra Pradesh & Telangana:

- Dappu folk songs
- Lambadi songs
- Janapada Geethalu

2. Arunachal Pradesh:

- Buiya folk songs
- Ponung songs

3. Assam:

- Bihu songs
- Goalparia Lokageet
- Borgeet

4. Bihar:

- Jat-Jatin folk songs
- Bidesia
- Sohar songs

5. Chhattisgarh:

- Pandwani
- Gondi songs
- Karma Geet

6. Goa:

- Dekhnni
- Dhalo songs

7. Gujarat:

- Garba songs
- Bhajan
- Dandiya Raas

8. Haryana:

- Raginis
- Phaag songs
- Holi geet

9. Himachal Pradesh:

- Nati
- Jhoori
- Chhajja

10. Jammu & Kashmir:

- Rouf
- Chakri
- Bhakha

11. Jharkhand:

- Jhumair songs
- Domkach songs
- Sohrai songs

12. Karnataka:

- Yakshagana songs
- Kamsale songs
- Dollu Kunitha

13. Kerala:

- Onappattu
- Oppana
- Mappila Pattu

14. Madhya Pradesh:

- Maand songs
- Sanja geet
- Lavanis

15. Maharashtra:

- Lavani
- Powada
- Tamasha

16. Manipur:

- Khongjom Parba
- Pena Songs
- Lai Haraoba Songs

17. Meghalaya:

- Wangala Songs
- Behdienkhlam Songs
- Shad Suk Mynsiem

18. Mizoram:

- Cheraw Dance songs
- Chheihlam songs
- Chai

19. Nagaland:

- Liangmai Songs
- Ao Songs
- Chakhesang Songs

20. Odisha:

- Rangabati
- Danda Nacha songs
- Ghumura songs

21. Punjab:

- Bhangra
- Giddha
- Jugni

22. Rajasthan:

- Ghoomar
- Maand
- Kalbelia

23. Sikkim:

- Chutkey songs
- Tamang Selo songs

24. Tamil Nadu:

- Kummi songs
 - Oyilattam
 - Karakattam
- 25. Tripura:**
- Hojagiri
 - Garia Songs
 - Mamita Songs
- 26. Uttar Pradesh:**
- Kajri
 - Birha
 - Jhoola
- 27. Uttarakhand:**
- Chhopati
 - Jhora
 - Bajuband
- 28. West Bengal:**
- Baul songs
 - Bhatiali
 - Kirtan

Major Textile Forms of India



1. Paithani – Maharashtra’s Exquisite Elegance

Paithani, a jewel of Maharashtra, is celebrated for its intricate motifs and vibrant silk threads that create an alluring fabric.

- 2. Bandhani – Gujarat’s Tie-and-Dye Marvel**
Gujarat’s Bandhani technique enralls with its vibrant tie-and-dye patterns, crafting stunning fabrics with a burst of colors.
- 3. Kunbi – Goa’s Coastal Charm**
Kunbi, representing the charm of Goa, mirrors the coastal vibe through its laid-back yet captivating handloom tradition.
- 4. Muga Silk – Assam’s Golden Thread**
Assam’s Muga silk, adorned with a golden sheen, embodies both the state’s cultural significance and exquisite craftsmanship.
- 5. Kullu Shawls – Himachal Pradesh’s Woolen Warmth**
Himachal Pradesh’s Kullu shawls offer not just warmth but also intricate patterns that echo the region’s culture.
- 6. Mysore Silk – Karnataka’s Regal Splendor**
The regal charm of Mysore Silk reflects Karnataka’s heritage, combining opulence with intricate artistry.
- 7. Kalamkari – Andhra Pradesh’s Artistic Expression**
Andhra Pradesh’s Kalamkari showcases artistic expression through hand-painted textiles that narrate tales with each motif.
- 8. Pochampalli Ikat – Telangana’s Bold Patterns**
Telangana’s Pochampalli Ikat mesmerizes with its bold geometric designs, capturing the essence of the state’s creativity.
- 9. Chanderi – Madhya Pradesh’s Sheer Elegance**
Chanderi, hailing from Madhya Pradesh, is revered for its lightweight elegance and luxurious craftsmanship.
- 10. Shisha – Rajasthan’s Mirror Magic**
Rajasthan’s Shisha embroidery shimmers with mirror work, a vibrant reflection of the state’s cultural vivacity.
- 11. Kanjeevaram – Tamil Nadu’s Timeless Classic**
Kanjeevaram silk sarees, a timeless classic from Tamil Nadu, enchant with their intricate weaves and vibrant colors.
- 12. Kasavu – Kerala’s Subtle Beauty**
Kerala’s Kasavu sarees exude subtle beauty with their golden borders and the state’s distinct charm.
- 13. Naga Shawls – Nagaland’s Tribal Treasures**
Naga shawls from Nagaland carry tribal stories in their intricate designs, a testament to the state’s cultural wealth.
- 14. Apatani – Arunachal Pradesh’s Indigenous Craftsmanship**
Arunachal Pradesh’s Apatani textiles showcase indigenous craftsmanship, inspired by nature and tradition.
- 15. Bhagalpuri Silk – Bihar’s Silk Splendor**
Bihar’s Bhagalpuri silk radiates splendor, weaving the tales of the state’s rich silk heritage.
- 16. Kosa Silk – Chhattisgarh’s Natural Elegance**
Chhattisgarh’s Kosa silk, derived from unique silk-producing insects, exemplifies the state’s natural elegance.
- 17. Panja Durries – Haryana’s Rural Charm**
Haryana’s Panja Durries, handwoven carpets adorned with rustic motifs, bring forth the state’s rural allure.
- 18. Kuchai Silk – Jharkhand’s Tribal Opulence**
Jharkhand’s Kuchai silk delves into tribal opulence, weaving in the essence of the state’s indigenous culture.
- 19. Phanek – Manipur’s Cultural Identity**

Manipur's Phaneek, a traditional wraparound skirt, encapsulates the state's cultural identity in its vibrant threads.

20. Sambalpuri – Odisha's Vibrant Weaves

Odisha's Sambalpuri textiles showcase vibrant weaves with intricate tie-and-dye patterns, a true visual delight.

21. Phulkari – Punjab's Embroidered Grandeur

Punjab's Phulkari, vibrant embroidered artistry, adds grandeur to the state's cultural and textile landscape.

22. Lepcha – Sikkim's Himalayan Elegance

Sikkim's Lepcha textiles echo the Himalayan elegance, weaving in the essence of the region's natural beauty.

23. Pachra – Tripura's Graceful Weaves

Tripura's Pachra textiles exude graceful weaves, representing the state's ethnic charm with finesse.

24. Chikankari – Uttar Pradesh's Delicate Embroidery

Uttar Pradesh's Chikankari intricately weaves delicate embroidery, a craft that exudes elegance.

25. Panchachuli Weave – Uttarakhand's Mountain Majesty

Uttarakhand's Panchachuli weave captures the majesty of its mountains, reflecting scenic beauty in textiles.

26. Jamdani – West Bengal's Artistic Mastery

West Bengal's Jamdani, known for its intricate patterns, showcases the artistic mastery of the state.

27. Eri Silk – Meghalaya's Natural Luxury

Meghalaya's Eri silk, derived from unique silk-producing insects, embodies the state's natural luxury.

28. Puans – Manipur's Colorful Elegance

Manipur's Puans celebrate colorful elegance, weaving together the vibrant threads of the state's culture.

29. Pashmina – Jammu and Kashmir's Timeless Warmth

Jammu and Kashmir's Pashmina wraps you in timeless warmth, a luxurious fabric revered for its softness.

MODERN HISTORY IMPORTANT POINTS:

Portuguese

- **Vasco-da-Gama** reached the port of Calicut in 1498 during the reign of king Zamorin. (Hindu ruler of Calicut).
- **Settlements** Daman, Salsette, Chaul and Bombay (West coast), San Thome (near Madras) and at Hooghly.
- **Alfonso de Albuquerque**, the second Governor of India (first being Francisco de Almeida) arrived in 1509 and captured Goa in AD 1510.

Dutch

- **Dutch East India Company** was formed in AD 1602.
- Dutch were defeated by English at the **Battle of Bedara** in AD 1759 and as per agreement, the Dutch gained the control over Indonesia and the British over India, Sri Lanka and Malaya.
- The **English East India Company was formed in 1599** under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1600. Jahangir granted a farman to **Captain William Hawkins** permitting the English to erect a factory at Surat (1613).
- **Battle of Plassey** (1757) English defeated Sirajuddaula, the nawab of Bengal.
- **Battle of Buxar** (1764) Captain Munro defeated joint forces of Mir Qasim (Bengal), Shujauddaula (Awadh) and Shah Alam II (Mughal).

Danes

- **The Danish East India Company** was formed in 1616.
- **Settlements** Serampur (Bengal) and Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu) sold their settlements to the English in 1845.

French

- **The French East India Company** was formed by Colbert under state patronage in 1664. The First **French factory** was established at Surat by **Francois Caron** in 1668. A factory at Masulipatnam was set-up in 1669.
- French were defeated by English in **Battle of Wandiwash** (1760).

GOVERNOR-GENERALS OF INDIA

1. Lord William Bentinck (AD 1828-35)
 - **Charter Act of 1833** was passed and he was made the **first Governor General of India**. Before him, the designation given was **Governor General of Bengal**.
2. Lord Metcalfe (AD 1835-36) Known as **liberator of the press** in India.
3. Lord Auckland (AD 1836-42)
First Afghan War (1838-42), a disaster for the English.
4. Lord Ellenborough (AD 1842-44)
Brought an end to the Afghan war. War with Gwalior (1843), **Annexation of Sind** by Charles Napier (1843).
5. Lord Hardinge (AD 1844-48)
First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46) and Treaty of Lahore (1846). Gave preference to English educated persons in employment.
6. Lord Dalhousie (AD 1848-56)
 - Laid down the **first railway line** between Bombay and Thane (1853), Telegraph line between Calcutta and Agra and **Postal reforms** (first issue of the Indian stamp in Karachi in 1854) with the Post Office Act.

- **Widow Remarriage Act**, 1856 (the main force being Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar).
- Started **Public Works Department**, Grand Trunk Road work and harbour of Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta developed.

VICEROYS OF INDIA

1. Lord Canning (AD 1856-62)
 - The **last Governor General** and the **first Viceroy**. Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse. G Revolt of 1857, Mutiny took place.
 - Indian Penal Code 1860 was passed.
 - Passed the Act, 1858, which ended the rule of the East India Company. The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in 1857.
2. Lord Elgin (AD 1862) G
 - **Wahabi Movement**
3. Lord John Lawrence (AD 1864-69)
 - Established the **High Courts** at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.
 - Organised the Statistical Survey of India and for the **first time** in Indian history, a **census** was held in 1871.
 - He was the only viceroy to be murdered in office by a Pathan convict in the Andamans in 1872.
4. Lord Northbrooke (AD 1872-76)
 - **Kuka Rebellion** in Punjab, Famine in Bihar.
5. Lord Lytton (AD 1876-80)
 - Known as the '*Viceroy of Reverse Character*'.
6. Lord Ripon (AD 1880-84)
7. Lord Dufferin (AD 1884-88)
 - **Third Burmese War** (AD 1885-86). Establishment of the **Indian National Congress** in 1885.
8. Lord Lansdowne (AD 1888-94)
 - **Factory Act of 1891** granted weekly holiday and stipulated working hours for women and children.
 - Civil services were divided into Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate Services.
 - **Indian Councils Act** of 1892.
 - The **Durand Commission** defined the Durand Line between British India and Afghanistan (now between Pakistan and Afghanistan) in 1893.
9. Lord Elgin II (AD 1894-99)
10. Lord Curzon (AD 1899-1905)
 - A Commission was appointed under **Sir Thomas Raleigh** in 1902 to suggest reforms regarding universities, the **Indian Universities Act of 1904** was passed on the basis of its recommendations.
 - **Ancient Monuments Preservation Act** of 1904. Thus, Archaeological Survey of India was established.
 - **Agricultural Research Institute** was established at Pusa in Delhi. Partitioned Bengal in 1905.
11. Lord Minto (AD 1905-10)
 - Swadeshi Movement (1905-08); foundation of Muslim League (1906); Surat Session and split in the Congress (1907). Morley-Minto Reforms (1909).
12. Lord Hardinge (AD 1910-16)
 - Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi (1911); Delhi Durbar; Partition of Bengal was cancelled. The **Hindu Mahasabha** was founded in 1915 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
13. Lord Chelmsford (AD 1916-21)

- Gandhi returned to India (1915) and founded the **Sabarmati Ashram** (1916), Champaran Satyagraha (1917), Satyagraha at Ahmedabad (1918), Kheda Satyagraha (1918).
 - **August Declaration** (1917) by Montague, the then Secretary of State, and Montford reforms or the Government of India Act of 1919.
 - **Rowlatt Act** (March, 1919) and the **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre** (13th April, 1919).
 - **Khilafat Committee** was formed and Khilafat Movement started (1919-20).
 - **Non-Cooperation Movement** started (1920-22). Women's University was founded at Poona (1916).
14. Lord Reading (AD 1921-26)
- Repeal of Rowlatt Act. Chauri-Chaura incident. RSS founded in 1925. Suppressed Non-Cooperation Movement. Formation of Swaraj Party.
15. Lord Irwin (AD 1926-31)
- **Simon Commission** visited India in 1927. Congress passed the Indian Resolution in 1929.
 - Dandi March (12th March, 1930). Civil Disobedience Movement (1930).
 - **First Round Table Conference** was held in England in 1930. Gandhi-Irwin Pact. G Lahore Session of Congress and **Poorna**
 - **Swaraj Declaration** (1925).
16. Lord Willingdon (AD 1931-36)
- **Second Round Table Conference** in London in 1931 and **third** in 1932.
 - **Government of India Act** (1935) was passed. Communal Awards (16th August, 1932) assigned separate electorate for Gandhiji went on a **epic fast** to protest against this division.
17. Lord Linlithgow (AD 1936-43)
- Congress Ministries resignation celebrated as '**Deliverance Day**' by the Muslim League (1939), the **Lahore Resolution** (23rd March, 1940) of the Muslim League demanding separate state for the Muslims. (It was at this session that Jinnah propounded his **Two-Nation Theory**). Outbreak of World War II in 1939. **Cripps Mission** in 1942. **Quit India Movement** (8th August, 1942).
18. Lord Wavell (AD 1943-47)
19. Lord Mountbatten (March to August, 1947)
- **Last Viceroy of British India** and the **first Governor-General of free India**. G Partition of India decided by the 3rd June Plan or **Mountbatten Plan**.
 - Retired in June, 1948 and was succeeded by **C Rajagopalachari**, the first and the last Indian Governor- General of Free India.
 - **Indian Independence Act** was passed by the British Parliament on 4th July, 1947, by which India became independent on 15th August, 1947.

Indian Freedom History

1. THE REVOLT OF 1857 - Started at Meerut on 10th May, 1857.
2. The Indian National Congress - It was formed in 1885 by **AO Hume a retired Civil Servant**.
 - a. The first session was held in Bombay under Presidentship of WC Bannerjee in 1885, attended by 72 delegates from all over India.
3. Swadeshi Movement (1905)

This movement had its origin in the anti-partition movement of Bengal. Lal, Bal, Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh played an important role. INC took the Swadeshi call first at the Banaras Session, 1905 presided over by GK Gokhale.
4. Muslim League (1906) - It was set-up in 1906 by Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka and Nawab Mohsin-ul- Mulk. The league supported the **Partition of Bengal** and opposed the

Swadeshi Movement, demanded special safeguards to its community and a separate electorate for Muslims.

5. Demand for Swaraj - (Calcutta Session in Dec, 1906) - The INC, under the leadership of Dadabhai Naoroji, adopted 'Swaraj' (Self-government) as the goal of Indian People.
6. Surat Session (1907) - The INC split into two groups: the **Extremists** and the **Moderates**, due to the debate on nature of **Swadeshi Movement**.
7. Ghadar Party (1913) - Formed by Lala Hardayal, Taraknath Das and Sohan Singh Bhakna. Headquarter—San Francisco. The name was taken from a weekly paper, **Ghadar**, which had been started on 1st November, 1913 to commemorate the 1857 Revolt.
8. Home Rule Movement (1916) - Started by BG Tilak (April, 1916) at Poona and Annie Besant and S Subramania Iyer at Adyar, near Madras (September, 1916). **Objective** Self-government for India in the British Empire.
9. Lucknow Pact (1916) - Pact between INC and Muslim League following a war between Britain and Turkey leading to anti-British feelings among Muslims. Both organisations jointly demand dominion status for the country congress accepted separate electorate for Muslims.
10. August Declaration (1917) - After the Lucknow Pact, the British policy was announced which aimed at "increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration for progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British empire". This came to be called the August Declaration.
11. Rowlatt Act (18th March, 1919)
This gave unbridled powers to the government to arrest and imprison suspects without trail. This law enabled the government to suspend the right of **Habeas Corpus**, which had been the foundation of civil liberties in Britain.
12. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13th April, 1919) - **General Dyer** fired at people who assembled in the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar. Michael O' Dwyer was Lt. Governor of Punjab that time. The Hunter Commission was appointed to enquire into it. Rabindra Nath Tagore returned his knighthood in protest. Sardar **Udham Singh** killed Michael O' Dwyer in Caxton Hall, London on March 13, 1940.
13. Khilafat Movement (1920)
14. Chauri-Chaura Incident (1922) - The Congress Session at Allahabad in December 1921, decided to launch a **Civil Disobedience Programme**. Gandhiji was appointed its leader. But before it could be launched, a mob of people at Chauri-Chaura (near Gorakhpur) clashed with the police and burnt 22 policemen on 5th February, 1922. This compelled Gandhiji to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement on 12th February, 1922.
15. Swaraj Party (1923)
16. Simon Commission (1927)
17. The tri-coloured flag adopted on 31st December, 1929, was unfurled and 26th January, 1930 was fixed as the **First Independence Day**, to be celebrated every year. Later, this day was chosen as the **Republic Day of India**.
18. Dandi March (1930)- Also called the **Salt Satyagraha**. Gandhiji started his march from Sabarmati Ashram on 12th March, 1930 for the small village Dandi to break the Salt Law. He picked a handful of salt and inaugurated the **Civil Disobedience Movement**.
19. First Round Table Conference (1931) - It was the first conference arranged between the British and Indians as equals. It was held on 12th November, 1930 in London to discuss Simon Commission.
20. **Indian Independence Act**, 1947 implemented on 15th August 1947, abolished the sovereignty of British Parliament. Dominions of **India** and **Pakistan** were created. Each dominion was to have a Governor-General. Pakistan was to comprise Sind, British Baluchistan, NWFP, West Punjab and East Bengal.
21. **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**, the first Home Minister, integrated all the states by 15th August, 1947. Kashmir, Hyderabad, Junagarh, Goa (with Portuguese) and Pondicherry (with French) later acceded to Indian Federation.