

GK & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Geography Worksheet

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

LIST OF STATES & IT'S CAPITALS ALONG WITH CURRENT CM & GOVERNOR

S.No.	State	Capital	CM	Governor
1	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	YS Jagan Mohan Reddy	Biswa Bhusan Harichandan
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Pema Khandu	B. D. Mishra
3	Assam	Dispur	Himanta Biswa Sarma	Jagdish Mukhi
4	Bihar	Patna	Nitish Kumar	Phagu Chauhan
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Vishnu Deo Sai	Sushri Anusuiya Uikey
6	Goa	Panaji	Pramod Sawant	P.S. Sreedharan Pillai
7	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Bhupendra Patel	Acharya Dev Vrat
8	Haryana	Chandigarh	Nayab Singh Saini	Bandaru Dattatraya
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu	Rajendra Vishwanath Arlekar
10	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Champai Soren	Ramesh Bais
11	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Siddaramaiah	Thaawarchand Gehlot
12	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Pinarayi Vijayan	Arif Mohammed Khan
13	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Mohan Yadav	Mangubhai Chhaganbhai Patel
14	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Eknath Shinde	Ramesh Bais
15	Manipur	Imphal	N. Biren Singh	La. Ganesan
16	Meghalaya	Shillong	Conrad Kongkal Sangma	Brig. (Dr.) B. D. Mishra
17	Mizoram	Aizawl	Lalduhoma	Kambhampati Haribabu
18	Nagaland	Kohima	Neiphiu Rio	Jagdish Mukhi
19	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Naveen Patnaik	Ganeshi Lal
20	Punjab	Chandigarh	Bhagwant Singh Mann	Banwarilal Purohit
21	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Bhajan Lal Sharma	Kalraj Mishra
22	Sikkim	Gangtok	PS Golay	Ganga Prasad
23	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	M. K. Stalin	R. N. Ravi
24	Telangana	Hyderabad	Anumula Revanth Reddy	Tamilisai Soundararajan
25	Tripura	Agartala	Dr. Manik Saha	Satyadeo Narain Arya
26	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Yogi Aditya Nath	Anandiben Patel
27	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Pushkar Singh Dhami	Lt. Gen. Gurmit Singh
28	West Bengal	Kolkata	Mamata Banerjee	Dr. C.V. Ananda Bose

LIST OF INDIAN STATES BY AREA

1	Rajasthan	342,239
2	Madhya Pradesh	308,252
3	Maharashtra	307,713
4	Uttar Pradesh	240,928
5	Gujarat	196,244
6	Karnataka	191,791
UT1	Ladakh	166,698
7	Andhra Pradesh	162,970
8	Odisha	155,707
9	Chhattisgarh	135,192
10	Tamil Nadu	130,060
11	Telangana	112,077
12	Bihar	94,163
13	West Bengal	88,752
14	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743
15	Jharkhand	79,716
16	Assam	78,438
17	Himachal Pradesh	55,673
UT2	Jammu & Kashmir	55,538
18	Uttarakhand	53,483
19	Punjab	50,362
20	Haryana	44,212
21	Kerala	38,852
22	Meghalaya	22,429
23	Manipur	22,327
24	Mizoram	21,081
25	Nagaland	16,579
26	Tripura	10,486
UT3	A. & N. Islands	8,249
27	Sikkim	7,096
28	Goa	3,702
NCT	Delhi	1,483
UT4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	603
UT5	Puducherry	490
UT6	Chandigarh	114
UT7	Lakshadweep	32

List of Nicknames of Indian Cities

Name of Cities	Nicknames of the Cities
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	1. Manchester of India 2. Commercial Capital of Gujarat 3. Financial Capital of Western India 4. Boston of India 5. Heritage City 6. Twin City (with Gandhinagar) 7. Night City
Ajmer (Rajasthan)	Khwaja ki Nagri
Akola (Maharashtra)	The Cotton City
Alappuzha (Kerala)	Venice of the East
Anand (Gujarat)	Milk City
Asansol (West Bengal)	1. City of Brotherhood 2. Land of Black Diamond
Baghpat (Uttar Pradesh)	Land of Tigers
Ballia (Uttar Pradesh)	Baghi Ballia
Bardoli (Gujarat)	Butter City
Bengaluru (Karnataka)	1. Silicon Valley of India 2. Science city of India 3. Garden City of India
Bhagalpur (Bihar)	Silk City
Bishnupur (West Bengal)	Temple City of Bengal
Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	1. Detroit of Asia 2. Healthcare Capital of India 3. Gate Way of South India

	4. City of Flyovers 5. Electronic Manufacturing Hub in India 6. Banking Capital of India
Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	1. Manchester of South India 2. Textile City of India 3. Engineering City of India 4. Financial Capital of Tamil Nadu 5. Pump City of India
Darjeeling (West Bengal)	Queen of the Hills
Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Indian City of Love
Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	Coal Capital of India
Dibrugarh (Assam)	Tea City of India
Durgapur (West Bengal)	Ruhr of India
Erode (Tamil Nadu)	Turmeric City of India
Gaya (Bihar)	The City of Enlightenment
Gandhinagar (Gujarat)	1. Green City 2. Twin City (with Ahmedabad)
Guntur (Andhra Pradesh)	Chilli Capital of India
Hajipur (Bihar)	Bananas City
Howrah (West Bengal)	1. Land of Figurines 2. Village of Reui
Hyderabad (Telangana)	1. City of Pearls 2. City of Nizams
Jaipur (Rajasthan)	1. Pink City of India 2. Heritage City 3. Rajwaro ka Shahar

Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)	1. Steel City of India 2. Pittsburg of India
Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	1. Blue City 2. Sun City
Kannur (Kerala)	City of Looms and Lores
Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	Leather City
Kasaragod (Kerala)	1. Land of Seven Languages 2. Hrkwilla
Kochi (Kerala)	1. The Queen of the Arabian Sea 2. Commercial Capital of Kerala 3. Judicial Capital of Kerala 4. Gateway of Kerala 5. Hub of Malayalam Film Industry
Kodagu (Karnataka)	Scotland of India
Kodaikanal (Tamil Nadu)	Princess of Hill stations
Kolkata (West Bengal)	1. City of Joy 2. Cultural Capital of India 3. City of Surprises 4. City of Passion 5. Heaven of the Aged 6. City of Buildings 7. City of Palaces 8. City of Castles 9. Capital of West Bengal
Kollam (Kerala)	Cashew Capital of the World
Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	City of Wrestlers
Kozhikode (Kerala)	City of Spices
Krishnanagar (West Bengal)	Land of Figurines

Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh)	The Gateway of Rayalaseema
Kumbakonam (Tamil Nadu)	Cambridge of South India
Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	City of Nawabs
Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	1. City of Festivals 2. City of Jasmine 3. Athens of the East 4. Capital of Pandya Nadu 5. City of Festivals 6. Capital of Pandya Nadu
Malappuram (Kerala)	Soccer Capital
Malda (West Bengal)	Mango City
Mangaluru (Karnataka)	1. Ice cream capital of India 2. Gateway of Karnataka 3. Rome of The East
Midnapore (West Bengal)	City of Tribal Tradition
Mumbai (Maharashtra)	1. City of Seven Islands 2. Gateway of India 3. Hollywood of India
Mussoorie (Uttarakhand)	Queen of the Mountains
Muzaffarpur (Bihar)	The Land of Leechi
Mysuru (Karnataka)	1. Sandalwood City 2. Cultural Capital of Karnataka
Nabadwip (West Bengal)	Oxford of Bengal
Nagpur (Maharashtra)	1. Orange City 2. Tiger Capital
Ooty (Tamil Nadu)	Queen of Hill Stations

Palakkad (Kerala)	1. Land of Palm trees 2. Rice bowl of Kerala
Patiala (Punjab)	Royal City
Panipat (Haryana)	City of Weavers
Puducherry (Tamil Nadu)	1. Paris of the East 2. City of Dawn
Pune (Maharashtra)	1. Oxford of the East 2. Queen of Deccan
Rajamahendravaram (Andhra Pradesh)	Cultural Capital of Andhra Pradesh
Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)	1. Adventure Capital of India 2. Rafting Capital of India 3. Yoga Capital of the World
Siliguri (West Bengal)	1. Gateway to the Dooars 2. City of Hospitality
Surat (Gujarat)	1. City of Diamonds 2. Silk City of India
Sakleshpur (Karnataka)	Poor Man's Ooty
Sariska (Rajasthan)	Tiger Reserve
Tenali (Andhra Pradesh)	Andhra Paris
Tiruppur (Tamil Nadu)	1. Dollar City of India 2. Textile Capital of Tamil Nadu 3. Baniyan City 4. Knit Wear Capital of India
Thoothukudi (Tamil Nadu)	1. Pearl City 2. Gateway of Tamil Nadu
Thrissur (Kerala)	1. The Cultural Capital of Kerala 2. Land of Poorams

	3. The land of Vadakkumnathan 4. Gold capital of India
Tezpur (Assam)	City of Blood
Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu)	1. Oxford city of south India 2. Halwa city 3. City of paddy fields
Trivandrum (Kerala)	Evergreen City of India
Udaipur (Rajasthan)	1. White City 2. City of Lakes 3. Venice of the East
Vadodara (Gujarat)	1. Banyan City 2. Cultural Capital of Gujarat/ Sanskari Nagari 3. Power Hub of India 4. Pensioners' City

10 Longest Rivers in India

River	Length in India (km)	Total Length (km)
Ganga	2525	2525
Godavari	1464	1465
Krishna	1400	1400
Yamuna	1376	1376
Narmada	1312	1312
Indus	1114	3180
Brahmaputra	916	2900
Mahanadi	890	890
Kaveri	800	800
Tapti	724	724

NATIONAL PARKS IN INDIA

State/Union Territory	Total Parks	National Parks Name	Establishment Year
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9	Campbell Bay National Park	1992
		Galathea Bay National Park	1992
		Mahatma Gandhi Marine (Wandoor) National Park	1982
		Middle Button Island National Park	1987
		Mount Harriett National Park	1987
		North Button Island National Park	1987
		Rani Jhansi Marine National Park	1996
		Saddle Peak National Park	1987
		South Button Island National Park	1987
Andhra Pradesh	3	Papikonda National Park	2008
		Rajiv Gandhi (Rameswaram) National Park	2005
		Sri Venkateswara National Park	1989
Arunachal Pradesh	2	Moulung National Park	1986
		Namdapha National Park	1983
Assam	5	Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	1999
		Kaziranga National Park	1974
		Manas National Park	1990
		Nameri National Park	1998
		Rajiv Gandhi Orang National Park	1999
Bihar	1	Valmiki National Park	1989

Chhattisgarh	3	Guru Ghasidas (Sanjay) National Park	1981
		Indravati (Kutru) National Park	1982
		Kanger Valley National Park	1982
Goa	1	Mollem National Park	1992
Gujarat	4	Vansda National Park	1979
		Blackbuck (Velavadar) National Park	1976
		Gir National Park	1975
		Marine (Gulf of Kachchh) National Park	1982
Haryana	2	Kalesar National Park	2003
		Sulta National Park	1989
Himachal Pradesh	5	Great Himalayan National Park	1984
		Inderkilla National Park	2010
		Khirganga National Park	2010
		Pin Valley National Park	1987
Jammu and Kashmir	4	Simbalbara National Park	2010
		City Forest (Salim Ali) National Park	1992
		Dachigam National Park	1981
Jharkhand	1	Kishtwar National Park	1981
		Betla National Park	1986
Karnataka	5	Anshi National Park	1987
		Bandipur National Park	1974
		Bannerghatta National Park	1974
		Kudremukh National Park	1987

		Nagarahole (Rajiv Gandhi) National Park	1988
Kerala	6	Anamudi Shola National Park	2003
		Eravikulam National Park	1978
		Mathikettan Shola National Park	2003
		Pambadum Shola National Park	2003
		Periyar National Park	1982
		Silent Valley National Park	1984
Madhya Pradesh	9	Bandhavgarh National Park	1968
		Fossil National Park	1983
		Indira Priyadarshini Pench National Park	1975
		Kanha National Park	1955
		Madhav National Park	1959
		Panna National Park	1981
		Sanjay National Park	1981
		Satpura National Park	1981
		Van Vihar National Park	1979
Maharashtra	6	Chandoli National Park	2004
		Gugamal National Park	1975
		Nawegaon National Park	1975
		Pench (Jawaharlal Nehru) National Park	1975
		Sanjay Gandhi (Borivali) National Park	1983
		Tadoba National Park	1955
Manipur	1	Keibul-Lamjao National Park	1977

Meghalaya	2	Balphakram National Park	1985
		Nokrek Ridge National Park	1986
Mizoram	2	Murlen National Park	1991
		Phawngpui Blue Mountain National Park	1992
Nagaland	1	Intanki National Park	1993
Odisha	2	Bhitarkanika National Park	1988
		Simlipal National Park	1980
Rajasthan	5	Mukundra Hills National Park	2006
		Desert National Park	1992
		Keoladeo Ghana National Park	1981
		Ranthambhore National Park	1980
		Sariska National Park	1992
Sikkim	1	Khangchendzonga National Park	1977
Tamil Nadu	5	Guindy National Park	1976
		Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park	1980
		Indira Gandhi (Annamalai) National Park	1989
		Mudumalai National Park	1990
		Mukurthi National Park	1990
Ladakh	1	Hemis National Park	1981
Telangana	3	Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park	1994
		Mahaveer Harina Vanasthali National Park	1994
		Mrugavani National Park	1994

Tripura	2	Clouded Leopard National Park	2007
		Bison (Rajbari) National Park	2007
Uttar Pradesh	1	Dudhwa National Park	1977
Uttarakhand	6	Corbett National Park	1936
		Gangotri National Park	1989
		Govind National Park	1990
		Nanda Devi National Park	1982
		Rajaji National Park	1983
		Valley of Flowers National Park	1982
West Bengal	6	Buxa National Park	1992
		Gorumara National Park	1992
		Jaldapara National Park	2014
		Neora Valley National Park	1986
		Singalila National Park	1986
		Sunderban National Park	1984

GK & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Sports

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

List of Fastest 50 (Half Century) in the T20

Player	Balls	Match	Year
Yuvraj Singh	12	India vs England	2007
CH Gayle	12	Melbourne Renegades vs Adelaide Strikers	2016
Hazratullah Zazai	12	Kabul Zwanan vs Balkh Legends	2018
ME Trescothick	13	Somerset vs Hampshire	2010
SP Narine	13	Comilla Victorians vs Chattogram Challengers	2022
Yashasvi Jaiswal	13	Rajasthan Royals vs Kolkata Knight Riders	2023
Imran Nazir	14	Sialkot vs Lahore Eagles	2006
GL Brophy	14	Yorkshire vs Derbyshire	2006
K Noema-Barnett	14	Central District vs Otago	2010
KA Pollard	14	Trinidad & Tobago vs Leeward Islands	2012
C Munro	14	New Zealand vs Sri Lanka	2016
F Behardien	14	Titans vs Warriors	2016
KL Rahul	14	Kings XI Punjab vs Delhi Daredevils	2018
A Negi	14	Meghalaya vs Mizoram	2019
AD Russell	14	Colombo kings vs Galle Gladiators	2020
R Satheesan	14	Romania vs Serbia	2021
AD Russell	14	Jamaica Tallawahs vs St Lucia Kings	2021
PJ Cummins	14	Kolkata Knights Riders vs Mumbai Indians	2022
MJ Guptill	15	Auckland vs Central Districts	2008
YK Pathan	15	Kolkata Knight Riders vs Royal Challengers Bangalore	2017
JP Duminy	15	Barbados Tridents vs Trinbago Knight Riders	2019
DT Christian	15	Sydney Sixers vs Adelaide Strikers	2020
AM Rossington	15	London Spirit vs Northern Superchargers	2022

Nicholas Pooran	15	Lucknow Super Giants vs Royal Challengers Bangalore	2023
LRPL Taylor	16	Central Districts vs Otago	2006
AD Hales	16	Nottinghamshire vs Derbyshire	2010
Ahmed Shehzad	16	Barisal Burners vs Duroto Rajshahi	2012
MS Dhoni	16	Chennai Super Kings vs Sunrisers Hyderabad	2013
SK Raina	16	Chennai Super Kings vs Kings XI Punjab	2014

ODI World Cup Winners List

Year	Host	Winner	Runner-up
1975	England	West Indies	Australia
1979	England	West Indies	England
1983	England	India	West Indies
1987	India and Pakistan	Australia	England
1992	Australia and New Zealand	Pakistan	England
1996	Pakistan and India	Sri Lanka	Australia
1999	England	Australia	Pakistan
2003	South Africa	Australia	India
2007	West Indies	Australia	Sri Lanka
2011	India and Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka
2015	Australia and New Zealand	Australia	New Zealand
2019	England and Wales	England	New Zealand
2023	India	Australia	India

Highest Centuries in Cricket

Players	Number of Centuries	Duration
Sachin Tendulkar	100	1989-2013
Virat Kohli	77	2008-2023
Ricky Ponting	71	1995-2012
Kumar Sangakkara	63	2000-2015
Jacques Kallis	62	1995-2014
Hashim Amla	55	2004-2019
Mahela Jayawardene	54	1997-2015
Brian Lara	53	1990-2007
Rahul Dravid	48	1996-2012
AB de Villiers	47	2004-2018
David Warner	45	2009-2023
Joe Root	44	2007-2023
Rohit Sharma	44	2007-2023
Chris Gayle	42	1999-2021
Steve Smith	42	2010-2023
Sanath Jayasuriya	42	1989-2011
Shivnarine Chanderpaul	41	1994-2015
Younis Khan	41	2000-2017
Matthew Hayden	40	1989-2009
Ross Taylor	40	2006-2022

time Japan hosted Olympics after 1964, 1972, 1998.

Next Olympics will be held in 2024 and will be hosted by Paris, France.

Medal's Tally (Top 10)

COUNTRY	TOTAL	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
United States	113	39	41	33
China	88	38	32	18
ROC	71	20	28	23
Great Britain	65	22	21	22
Japan	58	27	14	17
Australia	46	17	7	22
Italy	40	10	10	20
Germany	37	10	11	16
Netherlands	36	10	12	14
France	33	10	12	11

Asian Games 2023

19th Asian Games, which were held in Hangzhou, People's Republic of China from 23 September to 8 October.

More than **12,000 athletes from all 45 members of the Olympic Council of Asia** competed in the 19th Asian Games.

Medal's Tally (Top 10)

Team/NOC	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
People's Republic of China (CHN)	201	111	71	383
Japan (JPN)	52	67	69	188
Republic of Korea (KOR)	42	59	89	190
India (IND)	28	38	41	107
Uzbekistan (UZB)	22	18	31	71
Chinese Taipei (TPE)	19	20	28	67
Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI)	13	21	20	54
Thailand (THA)	12	14	32	58
Bahrain (BRN)	12	3	5	20
D.P.R. Korea (PRK)	11	18	10	39

India won total 7 medal's in 2020 Tokyo Olympics.

1 – Gold , 2 – Silver, 4 – Bronze

- Neeraj Chopra - Javelin Throw - **Gold**
- Ravi Dahiya - Wrestling (57 Kgs) - **Silver**
- Mirabai Chanu - Weightlifting for Women (49 Kgs) - **Silver**
- PV Sindhu - Women's Single Badminton - **Bronze**
- Indian Hockey Team – Hockey - **Bronze**
- Lovlina Borgohain - Women's Welterweight Boxing - **Bronze**
- Bajrang Punia- Wrestling (65 Kgs) - **Bronze**

Olympic Games 2020

The 2020 Summer Olympics and officially branded as Tokyo 2020 was held from 23 July to 8 August 2021 in Tokyo, Japan. This was the 4th

1. Who one of the mentioned below did not scored a double century in the ICC Cirkcet World Cup?

- (a) Glenn Maxwell
- (b) Martin Gupatil
- (c) David Warner
- (d) Chris Gayle

2. Which stadium served as the primary venue for the ICC Cricket World Cup Finale 2023?

- (a) Lord's Cricket Ground
- (b) Melbourne Cricket Ground
- (c) Eden Gardens
- (d) Narendra Modi Stadium

3. What is the capacity of the Narendra Modi Stadium, the host of the ICC Cricket World Cup final 2023?

- (a) 132,000
- (b) 128,000
- (c) 114,000
- (d) 107,000

4. Which player among the following earned the title of the "Player of the Tournament" in the ICC Cricket World Cup 2023?

- (a) Mohammed Shami
- (b) Quinton de Kock
- (c) Virat Kohli
- (d) Glenn Maxwell

5. Sachin Tendulkar's statue is inaugurated at which stadium?

- (a) Wankhede Stadium
- (b) Narendra Modi Stadium
- (c) DY Patil Stadium
- (d) Eden Gardens

6. The National Games of India were normally to be held every how many years?

- (a) 2 Years
- (b) 3 Years
- (c) 4 Years
- (d) 5 Years

7. Which wicketkeeper has the highest number of dismissals in the ICC Cricket World Cup 2023?

- (a) KL Rahul
- (b) Tom Latham
- (c) Quinton de Kock
- (d) Josh Inglis

8. Neeraj Chopra won gold medal in which game in Olympics 2020?

- (a) Wrestling
- (b) Weightlifting
- (c) Boxing
- (d) Javelin Throw

9. How many medal's India won in 2020 Tokyo Olympics?

- (a) 5
- (b) 6
- (c) 7
- (d) 8

10. National Sports Day is celebrated in the memory of which player?

- (a) Milka Singh
- (b) Major Dhyan Chand Singh
- (c) KD Jadhav
- (d) PT Usha

Answer Key

1. C	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. A	6. A	7. C	8. D	9. C	10. B
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1. David Warner did not scored a double century in the ICC Cricket World Cup. Glenn Maxwell , Martin Guptil and Chris Gayle are the only cricketers to score a double century in the ICC Cricket World Cup.

2. Narendra Modi Stadium served as the primary venue for the ICC Cricket World Cup Finale 2023.

5. A life-sized statue of cricket icon Sachin Tendulkar was revealed in a grand ceremony at the Wankhede Stadium in Mumbai on the eve of the World Cup match between India and Sri Lanka. Maharashtra Chief Minister Eknath Shinde unveiled a magnificent and radiant bronze statue in the presence of Sachin and his entire family.

7. Quinton de Kock with 20 dismissals, has the highest number of dismissals as a wicketkeeper in the ICC Cricket World Cup 2023.

10. Major Dhyan Chand (29 August 1905 – 3 December 1979) was an Indian field hockey player. He is widely regarded by many as the greatest field hockey player in world history. Known as The Wizard or The Magician of hockey for his superb ball control, Chand played internationally from 1926 to 1949, where he scored 570 goals in 185 matches according to his autobiography, Goal. His goal-scoring feats earned three Olympic gold medals, in 1928, 1932 and 1936, during an era where India dominated field hockey. His influence extended beyond these victories, as India won the field hockey event in seven out of eight Olympics from 1928 to 1964.

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Indian History and Culture Worksheet

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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 enthralls 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.

GK & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Science Worksheet

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

1. What is the PH of H₂O?
A. 6
B. 7
C. 8
D. 9
2. Which of the following gas is reduced in the reduction process?
A. Oxygen
B. Helium
C. Carbon
D. Hydrogen
3. Which of the following compound is mainly used in hand sanitizer?
A. Aldehyde
B. Acetic acid
C. Alcohol
D. Ketone
4. What is the S.I unit of frequency?
A. Diopter
B. Second
C. Hertz
D. Meter
5. Acid turns blue litmus paper into which color?
A. Black
B. Blue
C. Red
D. Orange
6. Which of the following enzymes is not present in the human stomach?
A. Pepsin
B. Hydrochloric acid
C. Mucus
D. Trypsin
7. Which of the following gland is present in the human mouth?
A. Adrenal
B. Pituitary
C. Gonads
D. Salivary
8. Name the gland which is present above our kidneys?
A. Adrenal
B. Pituitary
C. Gonads
D. Salivary
9. What is the basic unit of our neural system?
A. Neutron
B. Neuron
C. Nephron
D. Nucleon
10. What is the basic unit of our excretory system?
A. Neutron
B. Neuron
C. Nephron
D. Nucleon

11. What is the unit of wavelength?
A. Hertz
B. Diopter
C. Faraday
D. Meter
12. What is the frequency range of white light?
A. 4×10^{14} to 8×10^{14}
B. 4×10^{14} to 9×10^{14}
C. 5×10^{14} to 8×10^{14}
D. 5×10^{14} to 9×10^{14}
13. What is the color of AgBr?
A. Blue
B. Brown
C. White
D. yellow
14. What is the other name of Newton's first law of motion?
A. Action-reaction
B. Change in momentum
C. Law of inertia
D. Constant momentum
15. According to newton's second law of motion, change in momentum per unit time is equal to _____.
A. Force
B. Energy
C. Acceleration
D. Work
16. What is the color of SO₂ gas?
A. Blue
B. Grey
C. Colorless
D. Brown
17. What is the color of CuSO₄?
A. Blue
B. Brown
C. Orange
D. White
18. What is the S.I unit of electric charge?
A. Coulomb
B. Ampere
C. Faraday
D. Ohm
19. How many carbon atoms are present in heptane?
A. 6
B. 7
C. 8
D. 5
20. What is the chemical formula of benzene?
A. C₆H₆
B. C₆H₄
C. C₈H₆
D. C₆H₈
21. What is the atomic number of phosphorus?
A. 12
B. 13
C. 14
D. 15
22. Which of the following quantity increases in a group when we move from top to bottom?
A. Valency
B. Electronegativity
C. Atomic size
D. Ionization energy
23. What is the PH range of acids?
A. 0 - 7
B. 7 - 14
C. 1 - 7
D. 7 - 15
24. Name the non-metals which have high melting and boiling point?
A. Gallium
B. Diamond
C. Cesium
D. Lead
25. Name the metal which is most ductile?
A. Gold
B. Silver
C. Copper
D. Iron
26. What is the S.I unit of current?
A. Coulomb
B. Ampere
C. Ohm
D. Volt

27. What is the S.I unit of potential difference?
 A. Volt
 B. Ampere
 C. Coulomb
 D. Ohm
28. Name the veins that carry oxygenated blood from the heart to other parts of the body?
 A. Kidney
 B. Arteries
 C. Both (a) and (b)
 D. None of the these
29. Name the part of the body on which coronavirus affects the most?
 A. Heart
 B. Liver
 C. Kidney
 D. Lungs
30. Name the part of the eye on which image is formed?
 A. Cornea
 B. Lens
 C. Optical nerves
 D. Brain
31. Which of the following diseases is caused by dog bites?
 A. Scurvy
 B. Madness
 C. Rabies
 D. Colorblindness
32. Which device is used for measuring air pressure?
 A. Ammeter
 B. Voltmeter
 C. Seismograph
 D. Barometer
33. What is the basic principle of an electric generator?
 A. Law of constant momentum
 B. Fleming left-hand rule
 C. Ohm's law
 D. Newton's Law
34. What is the S.I unit of lens power?
 A. Joule
 B. Calorie
 C. Diopter
- D. Hertz
35. What is the S.I unit of resistance?
 A. Coulomb
 B. Ohm
 C. Volt
 D. Ampere
36. What is the chemical formula of alcohol?
 A. C_2H_5OH
 B. C_2H_5
 C. C_2H_5COOH
 D. C_2H_5O
37. What is the name of juice secreted from the gall bladder?
 A. Saliva
 B. Hydrochloric acid
 C. Bile juice
 D. Maltase
38. What is the scientific name of humans?
 A. *Mangifera indica*
 B. *Rana tigrina*
 C. *Homo sapiens*
 D. *Homo species*
39. What is the scientific name of frog?
 A. *Anura*
 B. *Homo sapiens*
 C. *Felis catus*
 D. *Mangifera indica*
40. What is the name of farming in which the domestication of hens is involved?
 A. Pisci culture
 B. Apiculture
 C. Poultry culture
 D. None of the these
41. Who discovered the x-rays?
 A. Maxwell
 B. Wilhelm Roentgen
 C. Faraday
 D. Hertz
42. Who discovered the radioactivity?
 A. Madam curie
 B. Henri Becquerel
 C. Faraday
 D. Hertz

43. Name the process by which the human breathes?

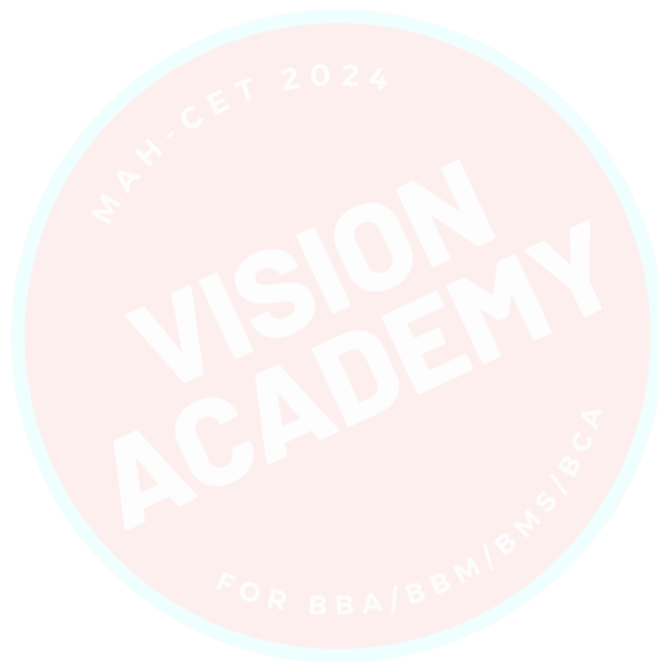
- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Digestion
- C. Excretion
- D. Respiration

44. Name the part of the human body in which most of the digestion occurs?

- A. Stomach
- B. Small intestine
- C. Large intestine
- D. Mouth

45. Name the metal which is easily cut by a simple knife?

- A. Sodium
- B. Lead
- C. Tin
- D. Mercury



Answer Key

1. B	2. D	3. C	4. C	5. C	6. D	7. D	8. A	9. B	10. C
11. D	12. A	13. D	14. C	15. A	16. C	17. D	18. A	19. B	20. A
21. D	22. C	23. A	24. B	25. A	26. B	27. A	28. B	29. D	30. A
31. C	32. D	33. A	34. C	35. B	36. A	37. C	38. C	39. A	40. C
41. B	42. B	43. D	44. B	45. A					

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1) H_2O is the chemical formula of water. The water is neither acid nor base. Water is only neutral. This category belongs to pH 7. Therefore, the pH of water is 7.

2) In the reduction process, oxygen is added, and hydrogen is reduced from the reactant.

3) Alcohol is mainly used in hand sanitizers. It kills germs present on our hands or any other places by rendering their oxygen supply.

4) The frequency is equal to the number of cycles per unit time, so its S.I unit is s^{-1} which is equal to hertz. Therefore, the S.I unit of frequency is hertz.

5) The acid turns blue litmus paper into red litmus paper, and the base turns red litmus paper into blue litmus paper.

6) There are three enzymes present in our stomach pepsin, hydrochloric acid, mucus. Trypsin is present in the small intestine. So, option (d) is the correct answer.

7) The salivary gland is present in the human mouth, which secretes saliva to excrete fat present in human foods.

8) Adrenal gland is present above our kidneys. It controls our blood pressure. It also controls changes that occur in our body during the angry and happy mood.

9) The basic unit of our neural system is the neuron. It connects our brain to all parts of our body.

10) The basic unit of the excretory system is the nephron. It helps filter blood through urea. It is connected to human's arteries and veins.

11) The wavelength is the distance between two consecutive waves. The distance is measured in meters, centimeters, or nanometers. Therefore, the unit of wavelength is meter, centimeter, or nanometer.

12) White light has seven colors which are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red. There is a range of frequency of white light, and its frequency range is 4×10^{14} to 8×10^{14} .

13) The AgBr is the chemical formula of the silver bromide. The color of AgBr is yellow.

14) Newton's first law of motion is also known as the law of inertia. It states that everyone remains in their previous position.

15) According to newton's second law of motion, change in momentum per unit time is equal to force applied on that body. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

16) SO_2 is the chemical formula of sulfur dioxide. The color of SO_2 gas is colorless. It gives a pungent smell. Therefore, if we want to recognize the presence of SO_2 gas, we smell it.

17) CuSO_4 is the chemical formula of copper sulphate, and its color is white.

18) The S.I unit of electric charge is the coulomb.

19) Heptane is a hydrocarbon chain that has seven carbon atoms. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

20) Benzene is a cyclic hydrocarbon chain. It has 6 carbon atoms which are alternatively connected with a double bond. Therefore, the chemical formula of benzene is C_6H_6 .

21) The atomic number of phosphorus is 15. It belongs to the 15th group and the 3rd period in the periodic table.

22) When we move from top to bottom in the periodic table, the number of shells increases, which increases the size of the atom.

23) The total range of the PH scale is 0 to 14, in which the pH range of acids is 0 to 7.

24) Diamond is a non-metal but still has high melting and boiling point due to its covalent structure. In these options, all other options are metals. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

25) Gold and platinum are the most ductile metal. Ductility is the property of any element by which it can modify into a wire.

26) The S.I unit of charge is ampere. One ampere is equal to the amount of current flowing across a unit length wire.

27) The S.I unit of potential difference is volt. One volt is equal to the potential difference across a wire having 1-ampere current apply 1-ohm resistance.

28) The arteries are attached to the heart. They carry oxygen-rich blood from the heart to other parts of the body.

29) The coronavirus has the most impact on human lungs. It causes difficulty in breathing and is harmful to health.

30) The part of the eye on which the image is formed is the cornea. Image is focused by the lens on the cornea, which sends it to the brain through optical nerves.

31) Rabies is the name of the disease caused by dog bites. In this disease, the person loses his ability to think and understand.

32) The barometer is used for measuring air pressure. It is also called barometric pressure. It measures pressure in bar unit.

33) The basic principle of the electric generator is magnetic induction. It is given by faraday.

34) The S.I unit of lens power is a diopter. It is equal to the reciprocal of the focal length of the lens. $P = 1/F$.

35) The S.I unit of resistance is the ohm. If we apply 1 unit voltage in a wire and it gives 1-ampere current, then resistance across this wire is 1 ohm.

36) The chemical formula of alcohol is $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$. It is ethane with an alcohol group. It is also called ethanol.

37) Bile juice is secreted from the gall bladder. It is basic in nature. It helps neutralize acidic food.

38) The scientific name of humans is homo sapiens.

39) The scientific name of the frog is Anura.

40) Poultry culture is the farming of hens. It is used for producing eggs. Pisci culture is the farming of fishes. Apiculture is the farming of bees.

41) Wilhelm Roentgen discovered the x-ray in 1895. X-ray is used in human body scanning.

42) Henri Becquerel discovered the radioactivity.

43) Respiration is the process by which a person breathes. In this process, oxygen is taken in, and carbon dioxide is taken out.

44) The small intestine is the organ of the human body where complete digestion of food like carbohydrates, proteins, and fats takes place.

45) Sodium is a metal that is easily cut by a simple knife. Sodium is an alkali metal that belongs to the first group.

GK & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Trade and Commerce Worksheet

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

1. Deficit financing implies
 - A. printing new currency notes
 - B. replacing new currency with worn out currency
 - C. public expenditure in excess of public revenue
 - D. public revenue in excess of public expenditure
2. Who regulates finance market in India?
 - A. Ministry of finance
 - B. Reserve bank of India
 - C. Ministry of trade and commerce
 - D. SEBI
3. Union Budget of India is presented by whom and in which house/ houses of the Parliament?
 - A. Finance Minister of India; Lok Sabha
 - B. Prime Minister of India; Rajya Sabha
 - C. Cabinet Secretary; Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - D. President of India; in joint session of Parliament
4. Shares with no face value are known as:
 - A. Equal Stock
 - B. Debt Equity Stock
 - C. At par stock
 - D. No par stock
5. Import of capital goods under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme is subject to
 - A. terms and conditions of agreement
 - B. conditions of law of exporting country
 - C. Actual user condition
 - D. conditions of law of importing
 - E. None of the above
6. Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) was enacted in which year?
 - A. 1992
 - B. 2002
 - C. 2012
 - D. 2022
7. Foreign Direct Investment ceilings in the telecom sector have been raised from 74 percent to
 - A. 80 percent
 - B. 83 percent
 - C. 90 percent
 - D. 100 percent
8. At what level, the RBI's Monetary Policy Committee fixed the Repo rate, in its June 2023 Bimonthly meeting?
 - A. 5.50%
 - B. 6.00%
 - C. 6.50%
 - D. 7.00%
9. First and foremost, which country initiated the World Economic Depression?
 - A. India

- B. Germany
- C. China
- D. U.S.A

10. The rate at which the RBI gives short term Loan to commercial banks?

- A. Bank rate
- B. Repo rate
- C. Reverse Repo Rate
- D. Prime lending rate

11. Since 1983, the RBI's responsibility with respect to regional rural banks was transferred to

- A. ARDC
- B. SBI
- C. NABARD
- D. PACs

12. Which among the following state in India has highest production of "large Cardamom"?

- A. Sikkim
- B. Assam
- C. Gujarat
- D. Kerala

13. Paper currency first started in India in

- A. 1861
- B. 1542
- C. 1601
- D. 1880

14. According to RBI, what is the projected Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation for the fiscal year 2024-25 (FY25)?

- A. 3.2%
- B. 4.5%
- C. 5.1%
- D. 5.5%

15. Short-term finance is usually for a period ranging up to

- A. 5 months
- B. 10 months
- C. 12 months
- D. 15 months

16. Recently, which port of India achieved a milestone in the fiscal year 2023-24 by handling 66.4 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) of Cargo?

- A. Visakhapatnam Port, Andhra Pradesh

- B. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port, Kolkata
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Mumbai
- D. Kochi Port, Kerala

17. Which of the following is not an undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways?

- A. Container Corporation of India Limited
- B. Konkan Railway Corporation Limited
- C. Indian Railways Construction Company Limited
- D. Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi

18. Who among the following presented the first budget (interim) of Independent India?

- A. Manmohan Singh
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. R K Shanmukham Chetty
- D. N.D. Tiwari

19. In India, the first bank of limited liability managed by Indians and founded in 1881 was

- A. Hindustan Commercial Bank
- B. Oudh Commercial Bank
- C. Punjab National Bank
- D. Punjab and Sind Bank

20. Reserve Bank of India was nationalized in the year

- A. 1935
- B. 1945
- C. 1949
- D. 1969

Answer Key

1. C	2. D	3. A	4. D	5. C	6. B	7. D	8. C	9. D	10. B
11. C	12. A	13. A	14. B	15. C	16. B	17. C	18. C	19. B	20. C

