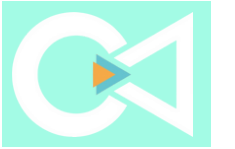


CMAT 2025

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

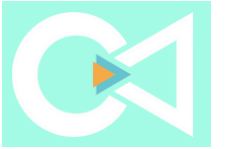
FULL GK PREPARATION | IMPORTANT SECTIONS | MOST EXPECTED QUESTIONS

Inventions and Inventors:

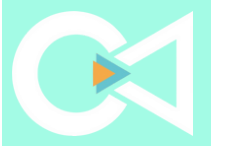


1. Adding Machine -Pascal
2. Aeroplane -Wright brothers
3. Balloon –Jacques and Joseph Montgolfier
4. Ball -Point pen - C. Biro
5. Barometer -E. Torricelli
6. Bicycle- K. Macmillan
7. Bicycle Tyre- J.B. Dunlop
8. Calculating Machine -Pascal
9. Centigrade Scale -A.Celsius
10. Cinematograph- Thomas Alva Edison
11. Computer -Charles Babbage
12. Cine Camera- Friese-Greene
13. Cinema - A.L. and J.L. Lumiere
14. Clock (Machanical) - Hsing and Ling -Tsan
15. Clock (Pendulum) - C. Huygens
16. Diesel engine- Rudolf diesel
17. Dynamite- Alfred Nobel
18. Electric iron - H.W. Seeley
19. Electro magnet- W. sturgeon
20. Evolution- Charles Darwin
21. Fountain Pen- LE. Waterman
22. Motor Car- Carl Benz
23. Telephone -Alexander Graham Bell
24. Bulb- Thomas Edison
25. Mobile Phone - Martin Cooper
26. Ceiling Fan- Philip Diehl
27. 3D Printing- Chuck Hill
28. Printing Machine- Johannes Gutenberg
29. Television- John Logie Baird
30. Virtual Reality Headset- Ivan Sutherland
31. Carbon Nanotubes - Sumio Iijima

Historic Acts :

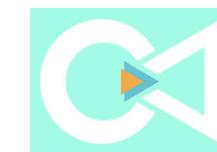


1. Regulating Act, 1773
2. Pitt's India Act, 1784
3. Charter Act, 1793
4. Charter Act, 1813
5. Government of India Act, 1858
6. Thuggee and Dacoity Suppression Acts-1836-48
7. Indian Councils Act, 1861
8. Indian Councils Act, 1892
9. Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto reforms)
10. Criminal Tribes Act, 1871
11. Government of India Act, 1919
12. Government of India Act, 1935
13. Defence of India Act, 1915
14. Rowlatt Act, 1919
15. Indian Independence Act, 1947
16. Representation of People Act, 1951
17. Right to Information Act (RTI), 2005
18. Official Secrets Act, 1923
19. 44th Amendment Act, 1978
20. Disaster Management Act, 2005
21. Drug Price Control Order, 2013
22. Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Amendment Bill, 2015
23. Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019
24. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
25. (NDPS Act) Government of NCT of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2021
26. 102nd Amendment Act, 2018
27. Right to Education Act (RTE), 2005
28. Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897
29. 42nd Amendment Act 1976
30. Road Safety and Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill, 2019
31. National Medical Commission Bill, 2019
32. MGNREGA, 2005
33. Information Technology Act, 2000
34. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992- Panchayati Raj Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991
35. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988



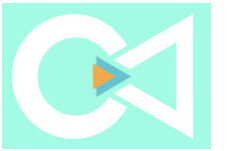
Father of various fields:

1. Father of Missile Program Names- A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam) Father of Economics -Adam Smith
2. Father of Modern Computer- Alan Turing
3. Father of Relativity -Albert Einstein
4. Father of DNA Fingerprinting -Alec John Jeffreys
5. Lalji Singh (India)
6. Father of Telephone- Alexander Graham Bell
7. Father of Comic Books -Stan Lee (Father of Marvel Comics) Anant Pai (Father of Indian Comics)
8. Father of Anatomy -Andreas Vesalius
9. Father of Modern Chemistry -Antoine Lavoisier
10. Father of Microbiology/Microscopy -Antonie Philips
11. Father of Comedy- Aristophanes
12. Father of Biology/Zoology/ Embryology/ Political Science – Aristotle
13. Father of Sociology -Auguste Comte
14. Father of Electricity -Benjamin Franklin
15. Father of Paleobotany Adolphe-Theodore Brongniart Birbal Sahni (India)
16. Father of Modern Biochemistry- Carl Alexander Neuberg
17. Father of Classification/Father of Taxonomy- Carl Linnaeus
18. Father of Computer- Charles Babbage
19. Father of Evolution- Charles Babbage
20. Father of Physiology -Claude Bernard
21. Father of Cinema- Dadasaheb Phalke (Dhundiraj Govind Phalke) (India)
22. Father of Modern Cinema- David Wark Griffith
23. Father of Ayurveda- Dhanwantari
24. Father of Periodic Table- Dmitri Mendeleev
25. Father of the Indian Constitution- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar)
26. Father of Vaccination/ Father of immunology -Edward Jenner
27. Father of Hydrogen Bomb- Edward Teller
28. Father of Geography- Eratosthenes
29. Father of Nuclear Physics- Ernest Rutherford
30. Father of Geometry- Euclid
31. Father of Modern Finance- Eugene F. Fama
32. Father of Modern Ecology- Eugene P. Odum
33. Father of Humanism- Francesco Petrarca
34. Father of Eugenics- Francis Galton
35. Father of Scientific Management- Frederick Winslow Taylor
36. Father of Gene Therapy- French Anderson
37. Father of Modern Physics- Galileo Galilei
38. Father of English Poetry- Geoffrey Chaucer
39. Father of Computer Science- George Boole and Alan Turing
40. Father of Aviation- George Cayley
41. Father of Railways- George Stephenson



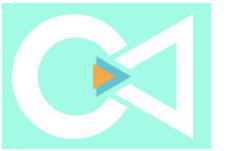
Popular Chemical formulas and names:

1. Calcium carbonate- CaCO_3 - Limestone, Carbonate of Lime
2. Calcium chloride- CaCl_2 -Ice melter, road salt/deicer
3. Calcium hypochlorite- $\text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2$ Bleaching powder, chlorinating powder
4. Calcium phosphate- $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ -Superphosphate
5. Calcium sulfate- CaSO_4 -Gypsum, Plaster of Paris
6. Camphor - $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$
7. Carbonic acid- H_2CO_3 - soda water (seltzer)
8. Citric acid- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7$ - Sour salt
9. Ethanol- $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ - Ethyl alcohol, alcohol
10. Fructose- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ - Fruit sugar
11. Glucose- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ - Dextrose, corn syrup



Vitamins and their Scientific names:

1. Vitamin A- Retinoids
2. Vitamin D- Calciferol
3. Vitamin E- Tocopherol
4. Vitamin K- Phytomenadione
5. Vitamin C-Ascorbic acid
6. Vitamin B1- Thiamine
7. Vitamin B2- Riboflavin
8. Vitamin B3- Niacin
9. Vitamin B5- Pantothenic acid
10. Vitamin B6- Pyridoxine
11. Vitamin B7- Biotin
12. Vitamin B9- Folic acid
13. Vitamin B12- Cobalamin



Sports terminologies:

1. **Sports Term of Athletics**- Relay, Track, Lane, Photo Finish, Hurdles, Shot Put, Discuss Throw, Hammer Throw, High Jump, Triple Jump Cross Country, etc.
2. **Sports Term of Basketball**- Free throw, Common foul, Underhead, Technical foul, Overhead, etc.
3. **Sports Term of Baseball**- Pinching, Homerun, Base runner, Perfect game, Throw, Strike, Put out, etc.
4. **Sports Term of Badminton**- Shuttlecock, Service court, Double fault, Fore-hand, Back Hand, Smash, Hit, Drop, Net, Love, etc.
5. **Sports Term of Boxing**- Knock out, Ring Stoppage, Punch, Round, Upper-cut, Kidney punch, Timing, Footwork, Accidental Butt, Bleeder, Bolo Punch, Bout, Brawler, Break, Buckle, Canvas, Card, Caught Cold, Clinch, Corkscrew Punch, Cornerman, Counterpunch, Cross, Cutman, Dive, Eight Count, Glass Jaw, Haymaker, Liver Shot, Low Blow, Mauler, Neutral Corner, Plodder, Ring Generalship, Roughhousing, Southpaw, Spar, Stablemate, Technical Knockout, Walkout Bout, Whiskers etc. Sports Term of Bridge Masterpoint, Grand slam, Perfect deals, Dummy, Trump, etc.
6. **Sports Term of Billiards & Snooker**- Pull, Cue, Hit, Object ball, Scoring, Cushion billiards, Break shot, etc.
7. **Sports Term of Cricket**- Toss, Run, Wicket, Pitch, Stump, Bails, Crease, Pavilion, Gloves, Wicket Keeper, Over, Followon, Rubber, Spin, Ashes, Catch, Bowled, Stump out, Runout, L. B. W; Hit Wicket, Googley, Not out, No ball, Wide ball, Dead ball, Maiden over, Overthrow, Bye, Leg by, Cover drive, Late cut, Hook, Glance, Stroke, Shot, Pull, Sixer, Follow Through, Turn, Bouncer, Hatrick, Round the wicket, Over the wicket, Seamer, Boundry line, Slip, Square leg, Runner, Cover, Yorker, Gully, Long on, Silly point, Midwicket, Mid on, Forward short leg, Deep/mid-wicket, etc.



Sports terminologies:

8. Sports Term of Cycling- Sprint, Time trial, Track race, Point race, etc.

9. Sports Term of Chess- Gambit, move, resign, stalemate, checkmate, Grandmaster, international master, Kings Indian Defence, etc.

10. Sports Term of Football- Kick, Goal, Head, Penalty kick, Dribble, Offside, Move, Hatrick, Foul, Left out, Right out, Stopper, Defender, Side back, Pass, Baseline, Rebound, Comer back, etc.

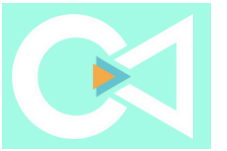
11. Sports Term of Golf- ace, albatross, double eagle, all square, approach putt, apron, ball mark, ballooning, beach, birdie, blind shot, bogey, bunker, caddy, chip, 12. Claw grip, condor, dogleg, dub, flag, Four-Ball, Mulligan, off the deck, peg, sand trap, tee shot etc.

13. Sports Term of Gymnastics- Parallel bar, Horizontal bar, Push up, Floor exercise, Uneven bar, Sit up. etc.

14. Sports Term of Horse Riding- Three-day Event, Dresses, Showjumping, Faults, etc.

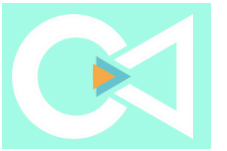
15. Sports Term of Hockey- Bully, Short corner, Hatrick, Goal, Penalty Corner, Penalty stroke, Pushin, Cut, Scoop, Dribble, Centre forward, Halfback, Astroturf, Sudden death, Left in, Left out, Off-side, Tiebreaker, Carried, Stick, Striking circle, Undercutting, etc.

16. Sports Term of Judo- Cocoa, White, Blue, Green belt, etc.



Polity Important facts:

1. Constitution of India is the World's Longest written constitution of any sovereign Country in the world
2. Constitution of India contains 448 Articles in 25 Parts, 12 Schedules and 104 Amendments till date.
3. The Temporary Chairman of the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on 9 December 1946 is Sachchidananda Sinha
4. The Oldest constitution in the world known today is the constitution of United States of America
5. The Idea of Indian Constitution was given by M.N Roy. Dr B.R Ambedkar was the chairman of the Draft Commission. Draft Commission was set up by the constituent assembly in 1947 to prepare the draft of the constitution. Ambedkar is recognised as the "Father of the Constitution of India The Drafting Commission constituted a panel of 7 Members
6. The Constitution of India is adopted by the Constituent assembly on 26th November, 1949 and the Constitution of India came into force on 26th January, 1950
7. The Cabinet Mission to India in 1946 headed by Lord Pethick Lawrence was aimed to discuss the transfer of power from the British government to the Indian leadership and granting it independence.
8. The Constitution of India which was framed by the Constituent assembly which was set up in 1946. "Samvidhan Divas" or constitution day is observed every year in India on 26 November to commemorate the adoption of constitution on 26 November 1949
9. Supreme Court acts as guardian of constitution by exercising Writs Jurisdiction, Appellate Jurisdiction and Power of Judicial Review
10. Pingali Venkayya designed the present day National Flag and adopted during the constituent assembly meeting on 22 July 1947



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Famous paintings and painters:



Michelangelo [Italian Artist]

1. Piata(Day/Night)
2. David(Dawn)
3. Mosses(Twilight)
4. Last Judgement
5. Potrait and of an old man
6. Sleeping quibid
7. Madona and Child
8. Creation of man
9. Adonis
10. Tragedy

Raphael [Italian Artist]

1. Madona
2. School of Athenes
3. Madona of Sanisto
4. Madona Dolsadia
5. Madona del Grandiula
6. The Transfiguration of Philosophy
7. Virgin Mary

Go Gn [Painter of France]

1. Adolisense
2. Manaofu Papua
3. To Tahi Tianam

Famous Paintings of Leonardo Da Vinci [Italian Artist]

1. Monalisa
2. The Last Supper
3. Virgin of the Rocks
4. Baby and sent Any

Famous Paintings of Vincent Van Gogh [Painter of Holland]

1. Loversnest
2. Sun Flower
3. A Pair of Boots
4. Post Man
5. The La Barcenas
6. Land Scapes of avers
7. The Prison yard
8. Stary Night
9. The Post Man Rula
10. Potato Eaters

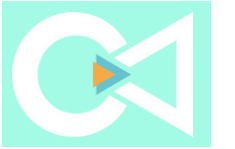


Famous paintings and painters:

Pablo Picasso [Painter of Spain]

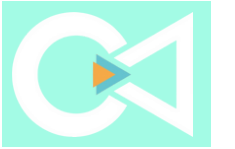
1. Guernica
2. Destination to Death
3. Bronze Period
4. Blue Period
5. Mother and Child
6. Silence in charity
7. Boy leading a Horse
8. Head of a young Girl
9. The bust of Naked Women
10. The Old Guitarist

Historical dates and events



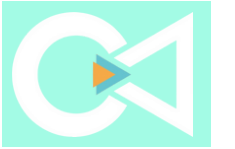
- 1757: Battle of Plassey ensured the establishment of British political rule in India.
- 1761: Third Battle of Panipat
- 1764: Battle of Buxar
- 1765: Clive was appointed Company's Governor in India
- 1767-69: First Anglo-Mysore War
- 1780: Birth of Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- 1780-84: Second Anglo-Mysore War
- 1784: Pitt's India Act
- 1790-92: Third Anglo-Mysore War
- 1793: The Permanent Settlement of Bengal
- 1799: Fourth Anglo-Mysore War and Death of Tipu Sultan
- 1802: Treaty of Bassein
- 1809: Treaty of Amritsar
- 1829: Practice of Sati prohibited
- 1830: Raja Rammohan Roy visits England
- 1833: Raja Rammohan Roy Died at Bristol, England
- 1839: Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- 1839-42: First Anglo-Afghan War
- 1845-46: First Anglo-Sikh War
- 1845-46: First Anglo-Sikh War
- 1852: Second Anglo-Burmese War
- 1853: First Railway line opened between Bombay and Thane and a Telegraph line in Calcutta
- 1857: First War of Independence taken place in India
- 1861: Birth of Rabindranath Tagore
- 1869: Birth of Mahatma Gandhi
- 1885: Foundation of Indian National Congress

Historical dates and events

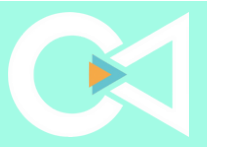


1889: Birth of Jawaharlal Nehru
1897: Birth of Subhash Chandra Bose
1903: Tibet Expedition (Young Husband delegation)
1905: Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon
1906: Foundation of Muslim League laid down by Salimullah at Dhaka
1911: Delhi Darbar, King and Queen visited India and Delhi becomes the capital of India
1914: World War I begun
1916: Lucknow Pact signed between Congress and Muslim League
1918: World War I ended
1919: Montague-Chelmsford Reforms introduced, Jallianwala Bagh massacre at Amritsar 1920: Khilafat Movement launched
1927: Boycott of Simon Commission
1928: Death of Lala Lajpat Rai
1929: Resolution of 'Poorna Swaraj' (complete independence) was passed at Lahore Session of Indian National Congress.
1930: Dandi March by Mahatma Gandhi (April 6, 1930), Civil disobedience movement launched
1931: Gandhi-Irwin Pact
1935: Government of India Act passed
1937: Provincial Autonomy, 'Congress forms ministries
1939: World War II begins (September 3)
1941: Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India, Death of Rabindranath Tagore
1942: Cripps Mission arrived in India, Quit India movement launched on August 8
1943-44: Bengal famine
1945: Trial of Indian National Army at Red Fort; Shimla Conference; World War II ended 1946: British Cabinet Mission visited India, Interim government formed at the Centre 1947: Division of India; India & Pakistan became separate independent countries

Historical dates and events

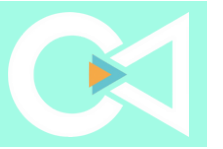


1. Battle of Kandalur Salai: 1000
2. Battle of Donur: 1007
3. Battle of Koppam: 1054
4. Battle of Vijayawada: 1068
5. First Battle of Tarain: 1191
6. Second Battle of Tarain: 1192
7. Battle of Chandawar: 1194
8. Battle of Beas River: 1285
9. Battle of Jalandhar: 1298
10. Battle of Sind: 1298
11. Siege of Ranthombore: 1301
12. Siege of Chittorgarh: 1303
13. Battle of Amroha: 1305
14. Jaunpur-Bhojpur War: 1389
15. Battle of Nagaur: 1456
16. Battle of Cochin: 1504
17. Battle of Chaul: 1508
18. Battle of Khatoli: 1517
19. Battle of Dholpur: 1519
20. Battle of Gagrion: 1519
21. 1st Battle of Panipat: 21 April 1526
22. Battle of Khanwa: 17 March 1527
24. Battle of Ghaghra: 1529
25. Battle of Chausa: 1539



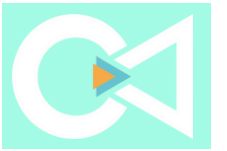
Historical dates and events

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 26. Battle of Kanauj: 1540 | 46. Battle of Peshawar: 1834 |
| 27. Battle of Tughlaqabad: 1556 | 47. Battle of Najafgarh: 1857 |
| 28. 2nd Battle of Panipat: 1556 | 48. Battle of Impha: 1944 |
| 29. Battle of Dewar: 1606 | 49. Battle of Phillora: 1965 |
| 30. Battle of Amritsar: 1634 | 50. Battle of Burki: 1965 |
| 31. Battle of Kartarpur: 1635 | 51. Battle of Gazipur: 1971 |
| 32. Battle of Pratapgarh: 1659 | 50. Battle of Tololing: 1999 |
| 33. Battle of Surat: 1664 | |
| 34. Battle of Aravalli hills: 1680 | |
| 35. Battle of Athani: 1690 | |
| 36. Battle of Delhi: 1737 | |
| 37. Battle of Madras: 1746 | |
| 38. Battle of Seringham: 1753 | |
| 39. Battle of Plassey: 1757 | |
| 40. Battle of Lahore: 1759 | |
| 41. Battle of Sialkot: 1761 | |
| 42. 3rd Battle of Panipat: 1761 | |
| 43. Battle of Buxar: 1764 | |
| 44. Battle of Poona: 1781 | |
| 45. Battle of Calicut: 1790 | |



Important days:

1. January 12-National Youth Day (birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda)
2. January 15- Army Day
3. March 8 - International Women's Day
4. March 22- World Water Day
5. April 7-World Health Day
6. April 22-Earth Day
7. May 8-World Red Cross day
8. June 21 - International Yoga Day
9. July 12-Malala Day
10. July 18 Nelson Mandela International Day
11. August 7 - National Handloom Day
12. August 12- International Youth Day
13. August 15- Independence Day
14. August 29-National Sports Day (Birthday of Dhyan Chand)
15. September 8 - International Literacy Day September 14 Hindi day & World First Aid Day
16. September 15 - Engineers Day (birth anniversary of M. Visvesvargaya)
17. September 27- World Tourism Day
18. October 2 International day of Non-Violence
19. October 24- United Nations Day
20. October 31 - Rashtriya Ekta Diwas (birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhai Patel)
21. December 1-World AIDS Day
22. December 10-Human Rights Day



Tallest Mountain peaks:

1. K2 (Mt. Godwin Austen/Choogiri) - PoK Austen/Choo
2. Mt. Everest - Nepal & Tibet
3. Kanchenjunga - Nepal & India
4. Lhotse - Nepal & India
5. Makalu - Nepal & China
6. Annapurna - Nepal
7. Cho Oyu - Nepal & China
8. Dhaulagiri - Nepal
9. Manaslu - Nepal
10. Nanga Parbat (Diamir) – PoK

TRIBAL/FOLK/TRADITIONAL DANCES:



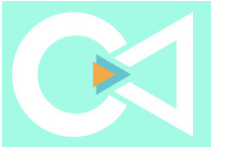
1. Andhra Pradesh - Kuchipadi, Vilasni Natyam, Andhra Natyam, Burrakatha, Veerاناتyam, Butta Bommalata, Dappu, Tappeta Gullu, Lambadi & Kolatam.
2. Arunachal Pradesh - Aji Lamu (Monpa), Roppi (Nishing), Buiya (Nishing), Hurkani (Apatani), Popir (Adi), Pasi Kongki (Adi), Chalo (Nocte), Ponung
3. Assam - Bihu, Bagurumba, Bhortal, Ojapali, Ankia Nat & Jhumur
4. Bihar - Jat Jatin, Jhijhian, Kajari, Sohar Khilouna, Jhumeri, Bidesia, Fagua, Domkach & Paika.
5. Gujarat - Bhavai, Dandiya, Garba, Padhar, Tippani, Hudo, Kahalya, Mer Ras, Gop Ras, Maniaro Raas / Kanabi Raas, Vinchhudo & Palli Jag Garbo.
6. Haryana - Loor, Dhamal, Khorla, Phag, Chhathi, Saang & Gugga.
7. Himachal Pradesh - Chhanak Chaam, Dandras, Kullu Nati, Lahauli, Losar
8. Jammu & Kashmir - Chakri, Hikar, Rouf, Kud, Bhand, Bachha Nagma, Hafiza, Bhand Jashan & Wuegi-Nachun.
9. Kerala - Kathakali, Mohiniyattam, Thiruvathirakali, Kolkali, Ottamthullal, Koodiyattam, Chakyar Koothu, Theyyam, Krishnanattam, Magamkali, Tiruvathira, Kolkali, Ochirakali & Chavittunatakam.
10. Maharashtra - Dhangari Gaja, Dindi, Kala, Koli, Lavani, Povadas, Tamasha & Dahikala.
11. Manipur - Manipuri, Lai Haraoba, Sankirtana, Thang-Ta, Pung Chalam, Khamba Thoibi, Nupa Pala & Maibi.
12. Meghalaya - Wangala Laho, Nongkrem, Shad Shuk, Behdienkhlam, Dorsegata & Lahoo.
13. Mizoram - Chiraw Nagaland - Nruiolians(cock dance), War dance,
14. Odisha - Bahaka Nata, Ghumura, Ruk Mar Nacha, Chhow, Chaitighoda, Danda Nata, Medha Nacha, Changu
15. Punjab - Bhangra, Gidda, Jhumar, Luddi, Julli, Dhamal, Sammi, Jaago, Teeyan, Dankara, Kikli, Gatka, Jangam & Naqal.
16. Rajasthan - Kalbeliya, Kathputli, Bhopa, Chang, Teratali, Ghindr, Kachchhighori, Tejaji, Kalbelia, Bhavai, Chakri, Chari, Gair, Gawari, Kachhi Ghodi, Kathak, Khayal, Walar & Terah Taali.
17. Tamil Nadu - Bharat Natyam, Mayil Attam, Bommalattam, Kummi & Kai Silambu Attam.
18. West Bengal - Chhau, Rava, Gambhira, Kirtan dance, Kushan, Alkap & Dhunuchi Nach.



Miscellaneous facts:

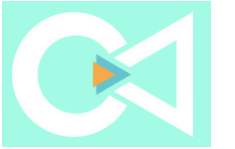
- Who sought the help of Babur against Ibrahim Lodhi? - **Alam Khan Lodhi**
- What was the religion of Kanishka? - **Mahayan Buddhism**
- Who established the city of Jaunpur? - **Sultan Feroz Tughlaq**
- Which Mughal emperor introduced the Dahsala system of land revenue? - **Akbar**
- The Third Carnatic War ended with the Treaty of - **Paris**
- Who is the author of '_The Ruknat-i-Aalamgiri'? - **Aurangzeb**
- Aryabhatta, Varahamihira, Dhanvantari and Brahmagupta were the prominent scholars of the court of - **Chnadragupta II**
- Who is the author of the book '_Kitabul Rihalah'? - **Ibnabatuta**
- Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq introduced a rural tax named - **Haqq-in-Sharab**
- Which Mughal ruler's reign is considered as The Golden Age of the Mughal Empire? **Emperor Shahjahan**
- Which social reformer of Maharashtra became famous by the penname of '_Lokahitawadi'? - **Gopal Hari Deshmukh**
- Who organised the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in 1920? - **N.M.Joshi**
- Hampi is located on the Northern bank of - Tungabhadra Where was the Arya Samaj set up for the first time in 1875? - **Lahore**
- The Vice-President who assume the office of the President in case of vacancy due to death holds it - **Maximum for a period of 6 months.**
- Who is called the '_Prince of Pilgrims' and '_Master of the Law'? - **Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang**
- What is the original name of Sher Shah Suri ?- **Farid**
- Which revolutionary died after a fast demand of better conditions in jail? - **Jatin Das**

Miscellaneous facts:

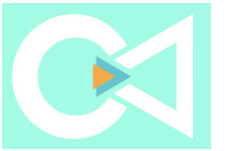


- In which of the Princely states was a plebiscite held to decide on the issues of Joining India or Pakistan – **Junagadh**
- The only session of the Indian National Congress presided over by Mahatma Gandhi was-**Belgaum Session, 1924**
- Who was with Bhagat Singh when he threw a bomb in Central Legislative Assembly? **Batukeshwar Dutta**
- Who wrote_Hind Swaraj? - **Mahatma Gandhi**
- Who published_Uddant Martand from Kolkata? - **Pt. Jugal Kishore**
- Who was the first woman President of Indian National Congress ? **Annie Besant**
- The first split of Indian National Congress took place in the session of - **Nagpur**
- Which viceroy had passed the Vernacular Press Act? - **Lord Lytton**
- In which session of the Congress was the demand for - **Purna Swaraj' adopted? Lahore Session (1929)**
- When was the Azad Hind Fauj formed? **September 1, 1942**
- Which patriot is famous for the revolt in Barrackpore? - **Mangal Pandey**
- The Government of India Act 1953 was based on the report of - **Simon Commission**
- Who pleaded Indian National Army case in Red Fort? - **Bhulabhai Desai**
- Who made regular broadcast on Congress radio operated during Quit India Movement? **Ram Monohar Lohia**
- Mopla Revolt of 1921 took place in **Malabar**
- Who was the mastermind of bomb attack on Lord Hardinge ?- **Rashbihari Bose**
- During freedom struggle, who had started the publications of the magazine, Indian Sociologist - **Shyamji Krishna Varma**
- Who had banned the Indian National Congress and over 1,20,000 were arrested? - **Lord Wellington**
- To encourage the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement who had written_The Doctrine of Passive Resistance - **Aurobindo Ghosh**
- The memoir entitled Bapu: My Mother' was written by **Manubehan Gandhi**

Miscellaneous facts:

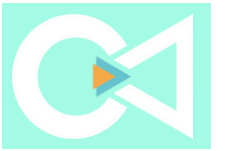


- Hind Swaraj was written in – **Gujarati**
- Which session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru for the first time? - **Lahore Session, 1929**
- Which freedom fighter was the author of the book-An Introduction to the Dreamland? - **Bhagat Singh**
- The President of Indian National Congress at the Lucknow session (1916) was **Ambika Charan Majumdar**
- Who was the founder of Rahnumai Majdaysan Sabha? - **Dadabhai Naoroji**
- The Raksha Bandhan Day was observed on October 16, 1905 to protest against the British government's decision of - **Partition of Bengal**
- Which Round Table Conference was attended by Mahatma Gandhi as the sole representative of the Congress - **Second Round Table Conference**
- Which Freedom fighter was popularly known as the 'Nightingale of India'? - **Sarojini Naidu**
- Indian Independence League was founded in Japan in 1942 by - **Rashbehari Bose**
- Before 'Quit India' movement, the British Government made a plan to imprison Gandhiji and other Congress leaders. The plan was known as **Operation Zero Hour**
- The announcement of the annulment of Partition of Bengal came in the viceroyalty of - **Lord Hardinge-II**
- On September 20, 1992 Mahatma Gandhi began a fast unto death in Yeravada Jail against the Communal Award of **Ramsay MacDonald**
- Bengal Partition in 1905 took place during the viceroyalty of- **Lord Curzon**
- Who were the founders of the 'Rahnumai Mazdayasan Sabha'? - **Dadabhai and S.S. Bengali -Dadabhai Naoroji**
- Who was the writer of the book 'Indian Divided'? - **Rajendra Prasad**
- Who called Subhas Chandra Bose as 'Desh Nayak'? - Rabindranath Tagore Mahatma Gandhi presided over the annual session of Congress only once at Belgaum, **1924**
- The first General Elections in India was held in -**1951**
- In whose viceroyalty was the Congress founded - **Lord Dufferin**



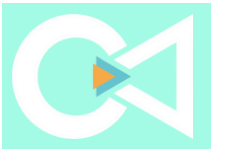
Miscellaneous facts:

- Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan set up in 1934 a party named **The Congress Socialist Party**
- Which island territory was called the Swaraj by the Indian National Army? - **The Nicobar**
- Ghadar Party was founded by Lala Hardayal and Sohan Singh Bhakna in - **San Francisco**
- The presiding officer of which House is not a member of that house- **Rajya Sabha**
- What kind of emergency can be Union Government not impose on the state of Jammu & Kashmir? - **Financial Emergency**
- Which article of Indian Constitution ensures Freedom of Press'? **Article 19**
- Which bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and only by a minister? - **Money Bill**
- The name of the Union given in the Constitution is - **India or Bharat**
- Panchayati Raj is based on the principle of - **Democratic decentralisation**
- The Vice-President of Indian can be removed from the office - **by a resolution initiated in the Rajya Sabha and approved by the Lok Sabha**
- Corruption charges against the civil servants of Union Government are probed by the **Central Vigilance Commission**
- The idea of the Concurrent List is borrowed from the Constitution of - **Australia**
- Dr.Rajendra Prasad held the office of the President for a period of **12 years**.
- The source of all political powers in India lies with - **The Constitution**
- Under which article of the Constitution, can the President of India be impeached – **61**
- The Indian Constitution borrowed the feature of appointment of State governors by the center from - **The Canadian Constitution**
- Who carries out the function of the President and Vice-President in case of their absence? **Chief Justice of India**
- What is the maximum duration between two sessions of Parliament? - **6 months**
- A House of Indian Parliament can declare the seat of a member vacant if he is absent from the house without permission for a period of -**60 days**



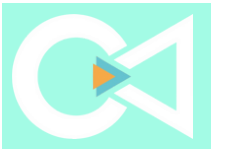
Miscellaneous facts:

- The idea of concurrent list is taken from which country's Constitution - **Australian constitution**
- How many members are nominated by President in the Rajya Sabha? - **12 members**
- As per Indian Constitution which right cannot be taken away during emergency - **Right to Personal Liberty**
- In India, the Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of - **members of both the Houses of Parliament.**
- Which article of the Constitution abolishes Untouchability? - **Article 17**
- Which schedule of the constitution of India deals with the division of powers under union list, state list and concurrent list? - **7th Schedule**



Electronic Measurements Device:

- **Accelerometer:** Measures acceleration
- **Altimeter:** Measures altitude (height)
- **Ammeter:** Measures electric charges
- **Anemometer:** Measures wind speed
- **Barometer:** Measures atmospheric pressure
- **Bolometer:** Measures electromagnetic radiation
- **Calipers:** Measures the distance between two opposite sides of an object
- **Calorimeter:** Measures the heat of chemical reactions or physical changes as well as heat capacity
- **Cardiograph:** Measures heart rate Cryometer Measures freezing temperature Dynamometer: Measures the power output of an engine
- **Electrometer:** Measures electric charges
- **Galvanometer:** Measures electric current
- **Hydrometer:** Measures density of liquids
- **Hygrometer:** Measures moisture content (Humidity) in the atmosphere
- **Hypsometer:** Measures height (altitude)
- **Lactometer:** Measures milk purity
- **Nephelometer:** Measures suspended particulates in a liquid or gas colloid
- **Ohmmeter:** Measures resistance in different applications of electrical testing
- **Ondometer:** Measures the frequency of electromagnetic waves
- **Photometer:** Measures the intensity of light
- **Pyknometer:** Measures density of substance



Electronic Measurements Device:

- **Pyrometer:** Measures high temperature
- **Radar:** Determines the range, angle, or velocity of objects
- **Refractometer:** Measures refractive index
- **Sextant:** Measures the angle between any two visible objects
- **Sphygmomanometer:** Measures blood pressure
- **Stethoscope:** Used to listen heart beats
- **Telemeter:** Measures distances to remote objects
- **Thermometer:** Measures temperature
- **Tonometer:** Measure the internal pressure of the eye
- **Venturimeter:** Measures the rate of a flow of a fluid flowing through a pipe