

STATIC GK (CGPDTM)

- ★ Famous artist
- ★ Important Writers and Books
- ★ Famous dances of states
- ★ National Institutes of India
- ★ Important inventions
- ★ Important National Parks of India
- ★ International headquarters
- ★ Important games and facts related to them
- ★ Famous award
- ★ Important days
- ★ Capitals of important countries
- ★ Major lakes of India
- ★ Major Passes in India
- ★ Cities along the banks of rivers
- ★ Major dams of India
- ★ Famous Places in India
- ★ United Nations organisation
- ★ National Games of Major Countries
- ★ Mausoleum of great people of India
- ★ Major airports in India
- ★ Major ports of India
- ★ Major festivals of India
- ★ Maharatna Companies of India
- ★ First person in india
- ★ Prime Ministers of India
- ★ Year of Establishment of Major Awards
- ★ Major Stadiums of India
- ★ Major slogans
- ★ Surname
- ★ Highest, longest, Biggest in India
- ★ Important Crops and their Producing States
- ★ Military institutes of india
- ★ Major cities of India and their architects
- ★ Parliament names of leading countries
- ★ Famous Players Books
- ★ Famous Temples of India
- ★ UNESCO World Heritage Site of India
- ★ Famous Temples of India and their Founders
- ★ Static gk asked previous years questions
- ★ Full Forms
- ★ Major companies of the world (founder, founding year, headquarters)
- ★ Bank of India (Headquarters, Establishment Year, Tagline)

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Famous Artist

Artist

Related Field

★ Zakir Hussain (Mumbai)

Tabla Player

Zakir Hussain is the son of Allah Rakha. Allah Rakha is also a tabla player.

★ Allah rakha

Tabla player

★ Shambhu Maharaj (Lucknow)

Kathak

★ Lachhu Maharaj

Kathak

★ Pandit Bhimsen Joshi (Karnataka)

Singer

Pandit Bhimsen Joshi is related to the Kirana Gharana, this is the sixth artist to get Bharat Ratna, he was given Bharat Ratna in 2008. Mile Sur Mera tumhara Famous Music was sung by Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, Lata Mangeshkar and Bala Murali Krishna.

★ Hema Malini

Bharatanatyam

Hema Malini is also known as Dream Girl (SSC 2015).

★ Anjali Ella Menon (West Bengal)

painter

The Yatra (SSC, RRB) painting created by him got a place in 2006 at the Asian Art Museum San Francisco.

★ Pablo Picasso (Spain)

painter

Pablo Picasso was from Spain (SSC, RRB) country. And they are also considered to be the originators of Ghanism. Ghanism refers to an art movement in which ideas are expressed by their paintings.

★ Jamini Roy (West Bengal)

painter

Jamini Roy was a disciple of Avindranath Thakur and Avindra Nath was the nephew of Ravindra Nath Tagore.

★ Avindra Nath thakur

painter

The famous painting Bharat Mata (SSC) was made by him only in 1905. Due to which many people were affected in the freedom struggle.

★ Gaganendranath Tagore

painter

Gaganendranath Tagore He was the elder brother of Avindranath Tagore. Gaganendranath Tagore and Avindranath Tagore founded the Indian Society of Oriental Art 1907.

★ Vincent van Gow (Netherlands) painter

He did not get the respect of his life, due to this he was very depressed and he committed suicide at the age of 37, but later the world experienced his painting and sold many of his most expensive paintings at that time.

★ Leonardo The Vinci Painter

He was born in Italy (SSC, RRB) and is considered one of the most famous painters till date. The most famous painting Monalisa (SSC, RRB) was made by him. The Last Supper (SSC, RRB) painting was also made by him. Hence he is also known as Universal Man.

★ Amrita shergil painter

He was born in Hungary (SSC) and his famous paintings are Young Girl (SSC 2019) and Three Girls. He had a deep connection with the tradition of India, due to which he spent a lot of time in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh and was included in the list of 9 best artists by the Archaeological Survey of India, who died at the age of 28 years.

★ Li Corbusier Architect

The design of Chandigarh (SSC, HSSC, RRB) was designed by Li Corbusier, who hails from France.

★ Rukmani Devi Arundale Bharatanatyam

★ Hariprasad Chaurasia (Uttar Pradesh) Flute

★ Sonal Mansingh (Mumbai) Odissi

He was born in Mumbai and knew all the dances but was well versed in the Odissi and she is currently a Rajya Sabha MP.

★ N. Rajam (Tamil Nadu) Violin (SSC)

★ Alauddin Khan Sarod player

Alauddin Khan (Pannalal Ghosh, Pandit Ravi Shankar, Akbar Ali Khan) was the Master of all these persons. And Alauddin khan was father of akbar ali khan.

★ Akbar Ali Khan Sarod player

★ Birju Maharaj (Uttar Pradesh) Kathak (SSC, RRB)

- ★ T R Mahalingam Actor, Singer
- ★ Uma Sharma (Rajasthan) Kathak
- ★ Shivkumar Sharma (Jammu) Santoor player (SSC)

Santoor is a Kashmiri instrument.

- ★ Ustad Bismillah Khan (Bihar) Shehnai Maestro (SSC, RRB)

Ustad Bismillah Khan was awarded the Bharat Ratna and Tansen Samman in 2001. He was the third musician to be awarded the Bharat Ratna. Shehnai was played by Ustad Bismillah Khan while hoisting the flag in the Red Fort in 1947, which later became a custom. The Tansen Samman and Kalidas Samman are given by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

- ★ Raja Ravi Varma (Kerala) Painter (SSC 2016)

He was born in Kerala. The Raja Ravi Varma Award is given by the Kerala State Government in his name. Lord Curzon bestowed the Kaisar-i-hind Gold Medal on him. The famous painting Hans Damayanti (SSC) was made by Raja Ravi Varma.

- ★ Ustad Ahmed Ali Khan (Madhya Pradesh) Sarod player
- ★ Pannalal Ghosh Flute Player
- ★ Pandit Ravi Shankar Sitar player

He was born in Banaras, Uttar Pradesh. Bharat Ratna was awarded in 1999 to Pandit Ravi Shankar.

- ★ Uma Shankar Sitar player
- ★ Begum Akhtar (Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh) Singer
- ★ MS Subbulakshmi (Tamil Nadu) Singer

The first musician to receive the Bharat Ratna is MS Subbulakshmi. She was given the Bharat Ratna in 1998 and was the first woman to perform a concert in the United Nations. She was the first woman to receive the Sangeet Kala Nidhi Samman, the highest award for Carnatic music. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed her as the Queen of music and Lata Mangeshkar called her Tapaswini.

- ★ M.F Hussain Painter

He was born in Pandharpur, Maharashtra. They are also called Picasso of India. Due to the controversial painting Bharat Mata made by him, he had to leave India.

- ★ Yamini Krishnamurthy Bharatanatyam, Kuchipudi

Yamini Krishnamurthy was adept at both Bharatanatyam and Kuchipudi but she got

fame from Bharatanatyam. A passion for dance autobiography written by him.

★ Pandit Jasraj (Hisar) Singer

Pandit Jasraj was born in Hisar, Haryana and was related to Mewati Gharana. The International Astronomical Union named Pandit Jasraj the One Planet VP32 in 2006.

★ Satyajit Ray (Kolkata) Filmmaker

Satyajit Ray gained a lot of fame as a filmmaker. He won the LifeTime Achievement Award in Oscar in 1992 and was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1992.

★ Zubin Mehta Music Director
 ★ Bhupen Hazarika (Assam) Singer, writer, filmmaker
 ★ Sri Ramachandra (Maharashtra) Film, producer, composer
 ★ AR Rahman (Chennai) Music Director, Music Director

He was awarded the Best Original Song (Jai Ho) at the Oscars in 2009 and to be awarded for Best Original Score in 2009. And he is first Indian who have been awarded Golden Globe Awards.

★ Teejan Bai Pandwani Singer

Teejan Bai was born in Chhattisgarh, and is a Pandwani singer. The Pandwani Mahabharata Katha is sung and performed. It is an important part of Chhattisgarh.

★ Gawri Devi (Rajasthan) singer
 ★ Uday Shankar (Rajasthan) Dancer
 ★ Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan Writer
 ★ Sitara Devi (Kolkata) Kathak Dance

Ravindra Nath Tagore called him Kathak Queen at the age of 16, after watching Kathak.

★ T. Balasaraswati Bharatanatyam
 ★ Mrinalini Sarabhai (Kerala) Dancer
 ★ Padma Subramaniam Bharatanatyam
 ★ Sneha Chakradhar Bharatanatyam
 ★ Ashok Chakradhar (Uttar Pradesh) Poet
 ★ Nandalal Bose (Bihar) Painter

The original copy of the constitution was designed by Nandalal Bose. Dandi March, Santhali kanya, Sati ka deh tyag etc. are his famous pictures.

★ Chitra Visweswaran Bharatanatyam
 ★ Malavika Sarukkai Bharatanatyam
 ★ Saroja Vaidyanathan Bharatanatyam

- ★ Krishna Iyer
- ★ Leela Samson

Bharatanatyam
Bharatanatyam

➤ K. Kamaraj

He was born in Madras. He was the President of the Congress and also became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He is known as King Maker because he played an important role in making two Prime Ministers.

➤ Aruna Asif Ali

Aruna Asaf Ali was a freedom fighter. Who was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1997. He was also honored with the Jawaharlal Nehru International Goodwill Award for international understanding. In 1998, a stamp was issued in his name.

➤ Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay

He was born in Mangalore. The first woman to contest elections in India is Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay (1926), who founded the Indian National Theater to enhance the performing arts, which is known today as National School of Drama (1959, Delhi) Was established by her.

➤ Vijay Lakshmi Pandit

Vijay Laxmi Pandit was the first woman in the United Nations to be made President. Vijay Laxmi was the sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. She also opposed the Emergency imposed by Indira Gandhi and then joined the Janata Dal after that.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Books

- Playing it my way
- Origin of Species
- Pride and prejudice
- 1984
- Romancing with Life
- The State of the Nation
- Two Leaves, The Golden Gate
- Harry Potter
- Employment Interest and Money
- Geet Govind
- Freedom from fear
- Witness the Night
- The Future of India
- Midnight Children,
The Enchanters of Florence
- Lajja
- Life Divine
- Re Discovery of India
- A brief history of time
- My Experiment with Truth
Hind Swaraj
- The God of Small Things
- Inheritance of loss
- Road Ahead
- Essays on Geeta
- Autobiography of Unknown Indian
- Beyond the Lines, Between the Lines
India after Nehru, Judgment
- Indica
- A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever
- No full stop in india
- Kurukshetra to Kargil

Writer

- Sachin Tendulkar
- Charles Darwin
- Jane austen
- George Orwell
- Devanand
- Fali S Nariman
- Vikram Seth
- JK Rowling
- JM Keynes
- Jaydev
- aung san suu ki
- Kishwar Desai
- Vimal Jalan
- Salman Rushdie

- Taslima Nasreen
- Shri Arvind Ghosh
- Meghnad Desai
- Stephen Hawkins
- Mahatma Gandhi

- Arundhati Roy
- Kiran desai
- Bill Gates
- Arvind Ghosh
- Neerad C. Chaudhary
- Kuldeep Nayyar

- Megasthenes
- John Keats
- Mark Tully
- Kuldeep Singh

- Question and answer
- Don't laugh we are police
- Zest for life
- Buddha charitra
- DashaKumaraCharitra
- Mrichchakatikam
- Prem Vatika
- Mudrarakshasa
- Humayunama
- Harshcharitra, Kadambari
- Akbarnama (Ain - i - Akbari)
- Anamika, Parimal
- Shahnama
- Vinay Patrika, RamcharitManas
- Satyarth Prakash
- Das Kapital, Communist Manifesto
- Heart of India
- Ghulamgiri
- Malgudi Days, Swami and His Friends, Guide, Bachelor of Arts
- The Last Man in the Tower, White Tiger
- Wealth of Nation
- Slumdog Millionaire
- Golden Gate
- Is Paris Burning
- Anand Math
- Prem Pachisi, Sevasadan, Rangbhoomi, Gaban, Godan
- The sellout
- India unrest
- My Truth
- India divided
- India for Indians
- Bharat Durdasha
- Politics
- Bahuroope Gandhi
- India Vince Freedom
- War and Peace
- Ignited minds, inspiring thought,
- Vikas Swroop
- Vishan lal
- Emile jola
- Ashwaghosh
- Dandi
- Shudraka
- Rasakhan
- Vishakhadatta
- Gulbadan Begum
- Banabhatta
- Abul Fazl
- Suryakant Tripathi Nirala
- Firdausi
- Tulsidas
- Dayanand Saraswati
- Karl Marx
- Mark Tully
- Jyotiba Phule
- RK Narayan
- Arvind Ediga
- Adam Smith
- Vikas Swroop
- Vikram Seth
- Lapierre
- BC Chatterjee
- Munshi Premchand
- Paul Beatty
- Valentine shirol
- Indira Gandhi
- Rajendra Prasad
- Chittaranjan Das
- Harishchandra
- Aristotle
- Mahatma Gandhi
- Abul Kalam Azad
- Leo Tolstoy
- APJ Abdul Kalam

Wings of fire, guiding soul, India 2020

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| → Coolie | Mulk raj anand |
| → Communist Manifesto, Das Kapital | Karl Marx |
| → Republic | Plato |
| → Without fear or favour | Sanjeeva Reddy |
| → My Presidential years | Venkataraman |
| → Meghdoot, Kumarasambhava,
Raghuvansham, Rtusamhara | Kalidas |
| → Jurassic Park | Michael Crichton |
| → One day Wonders | Sunil Gavaskar |
| → City of Joy | Lapierre |
| → Arabian Nights | Richard Burton |
| → Three Musketeers | Alexander Dumas |
| → Pickwick Papers | Charles Dickens |
| → Paradise Lost | John Milton |
| → Oliver twist | Charles dickens |
| → Gathering Storm | Winston Churchill |
| → Divine Comedy | Dante |
| → Mein kamf | Hitler |
| → Gulliver's Travel | Jonathan Swift |
| → A Tale of Two Cities | Charles Dickens |
| → Prayag prashasti | Harisena |
| → Ratnavali, Priyadarshika | Harshvardhan |
| → Amuktamalyada | Krishnadeva Raya |
| → Good Earth | Pearl S Buck |
| → The Merchant of Venice,
Othello, The Tempest, Comedy of Error
Hamlet, King Lear | William Shakespeare |
| → What went wrong, | Kiran Bedi |
| → Unto the last | John Ruskin |
| → The White Castle | Pamuk |
| → Straight from the heart | Kapil Dev |
| → My Unforgettable Memories | Mamta Banerjee |
| → Ashtadhyayi | Panini |
| → An era of darkness | Shashi Tharoor |
| → An Area of Darkness, Magic Seeds
House of for Mr. Vishwas | VS Naipaul |
| → Gitanjali, Gardner, Kabuliwala, Chitra,
Visarjan, Post Office, Gaura | Rabindranath Tagore |

- Hungry Stones,
 → An Hindu view of Life,
 An Idealist view of Life
 → The algebra of infinite Justice
 → Glimpses of World History,
 Discovery of India,An Autobiography
 → Jungle Book
 → Natyashastra
 → Panchatantra
 → The Satanic Verses
 → Abhigyanshakuntalam
 → Half a Life
 → Kamasutra
 → Rajatarangini (description of Kashmir)
 → Prithviraj Raso
 → Speed Post
 → Kavyamimamsa
 → Baburnama
 → Milindpano
 → Pather Panchali
 → Bharat Bharti, Saket
 → Yama
 → Divine Lfe
 → Tamas
 → Train to Pakistan
 → Principia
 → Wake up india
 → Struggle is my luck
 → Mother india
- Radhakrishnan
 Arundhati Roy
 Jawaharlal Nehru
 Rudyard Kipling
 Bharata Muni
 Vishnu Sharma
 Salman Rushdie
 Kalidas
 VS Naipaul
 Vatsyayan
 Kalhan
 Chandravardai
 Shobha De
 Rajasekhar
 Babar
 Nagsen
 Bhushan Bandyopadhyay
 Bharatendu Harishchandra
 Mahadevi Verma
 Shivanand
 Bhishma Sahni
 Khushwant Singh
 Newton
 Annie Besant
 Nelson Mandela
 Katherine meo



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DANCE FORMS

Total classical dance form in India - **8**

→ Bharatanatyam	Tamil Nadu
→ Mohiniyattam	Kerala
→ Kathakali	Kerala
→ Kathak	Uttar Pradesh
→ Odyssey	Odisha
→ Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh
→ Manipur	Manipur
→ Sattariya	Assam

Sattariya was founded by Shankar Dev.
The founder of Kathakali was Gopinath.
Thillana is a format that ends with the end of Bharatanatyam.

➤ Other important dances

★ Shora Dance	Uttar Pradesh
★ Nautanki Dance	Uttar Pradesh
★ Rasleela	Uttar Pradesh
★ Garba	Gujarat
★ Suisini	Rajasthan
★ Yakshagana	Karnataka
★ Karagam	Tamil Nadu
★ Bihu	Assam
★ Tabal Chongli	Assam
★ Jatan Dance	West Bengal
★ Chang lo	Nagaland
★ Chang dance	Rajasthan
★ Rauf, Chakri	Jammu Kashmir
★ Ghoomar	Rajasthan

- ★ Dhamal, Loor
 - ★ Kaliyattam dance
 - ★ Lavani, Pavri Nach
 - ★ Lion and peacock
 - ★ Baagh Naach (Tiger dance)
 - ★ Bichua
 - ★ Jatra, Chhau
 - ★ Sarhul
 - ★ Karma, chhau
 - ★ Pandwani
 - ★ Chhapeli, chholiya
 - ★ Bhangra, Gidda
 - ★ Panihari, Kathputli
 - ★ Mukhota, Ponung
 - ★ Hojagiri, Gorla
 - ★ Leshalaptu
 - ★ Cheraw Dance
 - ★ Matki Dance
 - ★ Lava Dance
 - ★ Phugadi, Dehni
 - ★ Garba, Dandia
- Haryana
 - Kerala
 - Maharashtra
 - Arunachal Pradesh
 - Odisha
 - Assam
 - West Bengal
 - Jharkhand
 - Orissa
 - Chattisgarh, Orissa
 - Uttarakhand
 - Punjab
 - Rajasthan
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 - Tripura
 - Nagaland
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NATIONAL INSTITUTE

Important institutions of Uttarakhand

- Indian Forest Research Institute - Dehradun (1906)
- Indian Institute of Remote Sensing - Dehradun
- Indian Institute of Petroleum - Dehradun
- Survey of India 1767 - Dehradun
- Central Building Research Institute 1947 - Roorkee
- Aryabhata Research Institute of Observation Science - Nainital
- Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration - Mussoorie 1959

Important institutes of Uttar Pradesh

- National Sugar Research Institute - Kanpur
- Indian Institute of Pulse Research - Kanpur
- Central Drug Research Institute - Lucknow
- Indian Institute of Toxicology Research - Lucknow
- National Botanical Research Institute - Lucknow
- Indian Sugarcane Research Institute - Lucknow
- Birbal Sahni institute of palaeosciences - Lucknow
- Indian Veterinary research institute - Bareilly

Important Institutes of Delhi

- Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute (1929) New Delhi
- Indian Meteorological Department New Delhi
- National Institute of Immunology New Delhi
- Central Road Research Institute New Delhi
- National Highways Authority of India New Delhi
- Border Roads Organization New Delhi
- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (1942) - New Delhi
- Indian Institute of Economic growth (1952) - New Delhi
- Indian Institute of Ecology and Environment - New Delhi
- Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science - New Delhi
- National Institute of Disaster Management - New Delhi
- Defence research and development organization (1958) - New Delhi

Important institutes of Andhra Pradesh

- National Geophysical Research Institute - Hyderabad
- Center for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics - Hyderabad
- National Institute of Nutrition - Hyderabad
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy - Hyderabad
- National Institute of Rural Development - Hyderabad
- Indian Institute of Chemical Technology - Hyderabad
- Central Tobacco Research Institute - Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh)
- Center for cellular and Molecular Biology - Hyderabad

Important institutes of Tamil Nadu

- Central Electrochemical Research Institute (Karaikudi) - Tamil Nadu
- Central Leather Research Institute - Chennai
- Sugarcane Breeding Institute (Coimbatore) - Tamil Nadu

Important institutions of West Bengal

- Geological Survey of India (1851) - Kolkata
- Ordnance Factory Board (1712) - Kolkata
- Archaeological Survey of India (1861) - Kolkata
- Central Research Institute for jute and allied fibers - Kolkata
- Indian Chemical Biological Institute - Kolkata
- Central mechanical engineering research institute (Durgapur) - Kolkata

Important institutes of Karnataka

- Center for Ecological Science - Bangalore
- Indian Institute of Astronomy - Bangalore
- National Tuberculosis Institute - Bangalore
- Central Power Research Institute - Bangalore
- Raman Research Center - Bangalore
- Indian Institute of Astrophysics - Bangalore
- Central Food Technology Research Institute - Mysore
- Indian Institute of Science - Bangalore
- National Institute of Mental Health and Neuroscience - Bengaluru
- Indian Space Research Organization (1969) - Bengaluru
- Indian Institute of Science - Bangalore

Important institutes of Haryana

- International Solar Alliance - (Gurugram) Haryana
- National Dairy Research Institute - (Karnal) Haryana
- National Brain Research Center - (Manesar) Haryana
- National Institute of Animal Welfare - (Faridabad) Haryana

Important institutes of Gujarat

- Plasma Research Institute - Gandhinagar
- Ahmedabad Industry Research Association - Ahmedabad
- Central Salt and Marine Chemistry Research Institute - Bhavnagar
- Anand Institute of Rural Management - Anand
- Indian diamond institute - surat

Important institutes of Maharashtra

- Film and Television Institute of India - Pune
- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (1958) Nagpur
- Indian Institute of Geomagnetism - Mumbai
- Tata Institute of Fundamental Research - Mumbai
- Bhabha Atomic power station - Trombay

→ Kaiga Atomic Power Plant	Karnataka
→ Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant	Gujarat
→ Kundal Kulam Nuclear Power Plant	Tamil Nadu
→ Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant	Tamil Nadu
→ Narora Atomic Power Station	Uttar Pradesh
→ Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	Rawatbhata
→ Tarapur Atomic Power Station	Maharashtra

- ❑ Central Rice Research Institute - Cuttack (Odisha)
- ❑ National institute of science education & research - Bhubaneswar (Odisha)
- ❑ Central Coconut Research Institute Kasaragod - (Kerala)
- ❑ Turtle Rehabilitation Center Bhagalpur - (Bihar)
- ❑ National Metallurgy laboratory - Jamshedpur
- ❑ Indian institute of soil science - Bhopal
- ❑ Central Potato Research Institute - Shimla
- ❑ High Altitude Research Laboratory (HARL) - Gulmarg
- ❑ Institute of microbial technology - Chandigarh
- ❑ Defense Institute of high altitude research (DIHAR) - Leh (Ladakh)

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- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Thermometer (Mercury) | Fahrenheit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Thermometer (Medical) | Thomas Albert 1867 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Thermometer (Digital) | Galileo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Thermoscope | Galileo |

If only the invention of the thermometer was asked in the question option, the answer would be Galileo.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Barometer | Torricelli |
|------------------------------------|------------|

A barometer is an instrument to measure air pressure. If the barometer scale decreases rapidly then there is a possibility of storm in that situation (RRB, SSC), and if decrease slowly then there is possibility of rain and if scale increase then there is possibility of clear weather.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Battery | Alessandro Volta |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Atomic Battery | Henry Mojali |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diesel engine | rudolf diesel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jet engine | Frank Whittle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engine | Thomas Savery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rail engine | George Stephenson |

The steam engine was invented by Thomas Shavery, but the actual founder of the steam engine goes to James Watt.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> X - RAY | Roentgen |
|----------------------------------|----------|

For this invention, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1901.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chloroform | james simpson |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crescograph | Jagdish Chandra Bose(1926) |

Cresco Graphs are used to measure plant growth. Jagdish Chandra Bose is also known as the father of radio.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle | Crickpatrick Macmillan |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tire | Dunlop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronometer | John Harrison |

Chronometers are used to tell the exact time, especially in ships.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Motor | Nikola Tesla |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric motor | Michael Faraday |

The founder of Tesla Company and SpaceX Company is Elon Musk.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gramophone / Phonograph | Thomas Alva Edison (US) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bulb | Thomas Alva Edison |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Television | J. L Baird |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Telegraph | Samuel Morse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wireless Telegraph | Marconi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Printing Press | Gutenberg (Germany) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Helicopter | Igor Shikorski |

If Igor Shikorsky does not appear in OPTION, then Brickweight will be the correct answer. Because the manufacturer of modern helicopters is believed to be Brickweight.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan | schuyler wheeler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Computer | Charles Babbage (UK) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Telescope | Hannes Lippersay |

If there was no Hannes Lippersay in OPTION, the answer would be Galileo because the main work was not done by Galileo in the telescope. An object could be seen up to 20 times closer to Galileo's telescope than with Hannes Lippereese.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Typewriter | Christopher Scholes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Safety pin | Walter hunt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Revolver | samuel colt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Machine Gun | James Puckle (1718) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Machine Gun | Richard Jordan Gatling (1862) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dynamite | Alfred Nobel |

Dynamite was discovered by Alfred Nobel in 1867, Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in whose memory the Nobel Prizes are given every year. The prize money is given by his will. Gunpowder was the main occupation of his family. Gunpowder was invented in China but Rose Bacon was the first person to write gunpowder

formula.

Paper was first used in China and the inventor was Kai Lun (China).

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Airplane | Wright Brothers (America,1903) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lift | Elisa otis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Micrometer | William Gascoigne |

The micrometer is made of chromium steel.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Car (Steam) | Nicolas Cugnot |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Car (Petrol) | Karl Benz (Germany) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A.C | Willis Haviland Career |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radium | Marie Curie (Poland) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Polonium | Marie Curie |

Madame Marie Curie is the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize in two categories Chemistry (1911) and Physics (1903), in 1903 she was awarded the Nobel Prize for Radioactivity and in 1911 for the discovery of radium and Polonium.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radioactivity of Uranium | Henri becquerel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Iron | Henry Seeley |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Laser | theodor memon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Camera | Johann Zehn(1685) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Camera | Steven Sasson(1975) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Microscope | Zacharias Janssen(1590) |

It was only by changing the microscope of Zacharias Janeson that Leuvenhawk first saw the bacteria with a microscope.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator | Jocab Perkins |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|

Jocab Perkins is called Father of Refrigerators while Mechanical Refrigerators were developed by James Harrison. If the option has both, then Jacob Perkins would be the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transistor | William Shokley |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Calculator | Blaise pascal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Portland Cement | Joseph Aspdin, James Frost |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logarithm | John Napier |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Galvanometer | Johann Schweigger |

The galvanometer was developed by André Marie Ampere.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fountain Pen | Waterman |
|---------------------------------------|----------|

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pendulum clock | christiaan Huygens |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stainless Steel | Harry Brearley |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dynamo | Michael Faraday (UK) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle | Daimler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scooter | Bradshaw |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pressure cooker | Denise Pepin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Razor | gillette |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Submarine | Cornelius Drebbel |

The first fighter submarine was created by David Bushnell named Turtle.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PH scale | Soren Sorenson |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Atomic bomb | Robert Oppenheimer |

Robert Oppenheimer is called Father of Atom Bomb. He built the atomic bomb under the Manhattan Project. The first nuclear test took place in Alamogordo (New Mexico). The same atomic bomb was dropped by America on Japan in 1945. While John Dalton gave Atomic Theory. In many books Otto Hahn is believed to be the inventor of the atomic bomb. Otto Hahn is known for the development of atomic bombs, but the correct answer would be Robert Oppenheimer if both are named in the option.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile | Martin Cooper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Generator | Michael Faraday |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nucleus | Ernest Rutherford |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oxygen | Joseph Priestley |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Proton | Rutherford |

Goldstein detected proton existence

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neutron | Chadwick |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electron | JJ Thomson |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen | Henry Cavendish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Smallpox | Edward Jenner (1796) |

It is the world's first vaccine.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Polio vaccine | Jonas Salk |
|--|------------|

The first polio vaccine was discovered in 1955 by Jonas Salk. Whereas in 1961 by Albert Sabin. If both are named in the option, the correct answer will be Jonas Salk.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Antiseptic | Joseph Lister |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Penicillin | Alexander Fleming |

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- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Insulin | Frederick Bantik |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rabies vaccine | louis Pasteur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law of Gravitational | Isaac newton (England) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law of Motion | Isaac newton |

The book Principia was written in 1687 by Isaac newton.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Theory of relativity | Albert Einstein (Germany) |
|---|---------------------------|

Albert Einstein received the Nobel Prize in Physics for Photoelectric Effect in 1921.(SSC CGL 2019)

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blood Group | Karl Landsteiner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blood Circulation | William Harvey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic table | Mendeleev |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father of heredity | Gregor Mandel |

Gregor Mendel determined the rules of heredity by experimenting with peas.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Theory of evolution | Charles Darwin (England) |
|--|--------------------------|

According to the Theory of Evolution, Charles Darwin described monkeys as the descendants of humans and believed that frequent geographical changes led to gradual changes in animals and changes were seen from generation to generation.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> DNA | Structure Watson & Crick |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|

**DNA = deoxy ribo nucleic acid
AIDS = acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HIV = human immunodeficiency virus**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Raman Effect | CV Raman |
|---------------------------------------|----------|

The Raman effect was discovered by CV Raman on 28 February 1928 and that is why 28 February is celebrated every year as National Science Day, for which it was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> DDT | Paul Müller |
|------------------------------|-------------|

**Paul Müller was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1948 for his discovery of DDT
DDT = Dry Chloro-diphenyl trichloroethane
In agriculture it is used for the use of killing insects and**

mosquitoes in the house, which has been banned in many countries.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quantum Theorem | Planck |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cholera | Robert Koch |

It was discovered by Robert Koch for discover that the way in which cholera spreads is from bacteria.

NATIONAL PARKS

The **wild life protection Act,1972** is an act of the parliament of India enacted for protection of plants and animal species. And this was enacted on 9 september 1972.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Dudhwa National Park
2. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve

Jammu Kashmir

1. Salim Ali National Park (City Forest National Park)
2. Dachigam National Park
3. Kishtwar National Park

Ladakh

1. Hemis National Park

Snow Leopard is found in Hemis National Park. It is the largest national park in India.

Himachal Pradesh

1. Great Himalayan National Park
2. Pin Valley National Park
3. Kheerganga National Park

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4. Inderkilla National Park
5. Simbalbara National Park

Jharkhand

1. Betla National Park
2. Palamu Tiger Reserve

Uttarakhand

1. Rajaji National Park
2. Nanda Devi National Park
3. Valley of Flower National Park
4. Jim Corbett National Park
5. Govind Pashu Vihar National Park

Jim Corbett National Park is the first national park in India, which was known as Hailey National Park, Jim Corbett National Park was established in 1936.

West Bengal

1. Sunderban National Park
2. Gorumara National Park
3. Neora Valley National Park
4. Jaldapara National Park
5. Singalila National Park
6. Buxa Tiger Reserve

Rajasthan

1. Keoladeo National Park
2. Sariska National Park
3. Ranthambore National Park
4. Mukundara Hills National Park
5. Desert National Park

Orissa

1. Simlipal National Park
2. Bhitarkanika National Park
3. Satkosia National Park

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Gujarat

1. Blackbuck National Park
2. Vansda National Park
3. Gir National Park

Asiatic lions are found only in Gir National Park.

4. Marine National Park

It is the first marine national park in India.

Chhattisgarh

1. Indravati National Park
2. Guru Ghasidas National Park
3. Kanger valley National Park (Kutru)
4. Udanti Sitanadi National Park

Assam

1. Kaziranga National Park

Kaziranga National Park is famous for a one horn rhinoceros.

2. Orang National Park
3. Nameri National Park
4. Manas National Park
5. Dibru Saikhowa National Park

Madhya Pradesh

1. Pench National Park
2. Kanha National Park
3. Madhav National Park
4. Bandhavgarh National Park
5. Panna National Park
6. Van Vihar National Park
7. Satpura National Park
8. Sanjay Dubri National Park
9. Dinosaur National Park
10. Fossils National Park

Maharashtra

1. Chandoli National Park
2. Tadoba National Park
3. Gugamal National Park
4. Sanjay Gandhi National Park
5. Navegaon National Park
6. Bor tiger reserve
7. Sahyadri Tiger Reserve
8. Melghat Tiger Reserve

Karnataka

1. Nagarhole National Park

Nagarhole National Park is famous for BISON. It is also called Rajiv Gandhi National Park.

2. Bandipur National Park
3. Anshi National Park
4. Bannerghatta National Park
5. Kudremukh National Park
6. Bhadra Tiger Reserve

Andra Pradesh

1. Rajiv Gandhi National Park
2. Papikonda National Park
3. Venkateswara National Park

Kerala

1. Periyar National Park

Periyar National Park is famous for elephants. The country of white elephants is called Thailand because white elephants are found here.

2. Silent Valley National Park
3. Wayanad National Park
4. Pampadum National Park
5. Anamudi Shola National Park
6. Eravikulam National Park
7. Mathikettan National Park

Andaman Nicobar

1. Saddle Peak National Park
2. Rani Jhansi Marine National Park
3. South Button National Bank
4. South Button National Park is the smallest national park in India.
5. Middle Button National Park
6. North Button National Park
7. Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park (Vandoor)
8. Galathea National Park
9. Campbell Bay National Park
10. Mount Harriet National Park

Tamil Nadu

1. Annamalai National Park
2. Mudumalai National Park
3. Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park
4. GUINDY National Park
5. MUKURTHI NATIONAL PARK
6. Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve

Haryana

1. Sultanpur National Park
2. Kaleshwar National Park

Arunachal Pradesh

1. Mouling National Park

Red pandas are found in Mouling National Park itself. The Red Panda was also included in the Red Data List by IUCN. The Red Data List includes animals that are on the verge of extinction.

2. Pakke National Park
3. Namdapha National Park

Goa

1. Mollem National Park
2. Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary
3. Keibul Lamjao National Park (Manipur)

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Keibul Lamjao National Park is India's only floating. The only floating national park.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 4. Nokrek National Park | Meghalaya |
| 5. Ntangki National Park | Nagaland |
| 6. Murlane National Park | Mizoram |
| 7. Valmiki National Park | Bihar |

❑ Yellowstone National Park is located in the US.

Biosphere Reserve of India

1. Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve

Nilgiri extends to the Biosphere Reserve (Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka). The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve is the first biosphere reserve in India that was established in 1986 (SSC, RRB).

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 2. Kanchenjunga Biosphere Reserve | Sikkim |
| 3. Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve | Madhya Pradesh |
| 4. Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve | Kerala |
| 5. Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve | Andhra Pradesh |
| 6. Mannar Biosphere Reserve | Tamil Nadu |
| 7. Kutch Biosphere Reserve | Gujarat |

This biosphere reserve is famous for wild asses.

- ★ Dihang Dibang Biosphere Reserve Arunachal Pradesh
- ★ Achanakmar Biosphere Reserve Chhattisgarh
- ★ Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve Sikkim
- ★ Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve Andaman Nicobar
- ★ Dibru Saikhowa Biosphere Reserve Assam
- ★ Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve Himachal Pradesh

Wildlife sanctuaries of india

Rajasthan

- Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary
- Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary

Maharashtra

- Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary
- Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary

Uttar Pradesh

- Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
- Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary
- Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
- Sohagi Barwa Wildlife Sanctuary

Telangana

- Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary
- Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary
- Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary

Bihar

- Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary
- Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary
- Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary
- Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary
- Rajgir Wildlife Sanctuary

Andaman and Nicobar

- Spike Island Wildlife Sanctuary
- Barren Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Barren Island is the only active volcanic region of India.

- Flat Island Wildlife Sanctuary
- Defence Wildlife Sanctuary

Assam

- Poba Wildlife Sanctuary
- Dehing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary
- Angachan Wildlife Sanctuary
- Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary

Jharkhand

- Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary
- Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary

- **Andra Pradesh**
- Nagarjuna Wildlife Sanctuary

Himachal Pradesh

- Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary

Kerala

- Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary
- Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary

Madhya Pradesh

- Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary
- Bori Wildlife Sanctuary

Gujarat

- Indian Wildlife Sanctuary
- Balaram Ambaji Wildlife Sanctuary

Goa

- Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary

Odisha

- Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary

Tripura

- Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary

West Bengal

- Murthy Wildlife Sanctuary

Important bird sanctuaries of India

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- **Salim Ali** is called Birdman of India.

Uttar Pradesh

- Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
- Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary
- Bakhira Bird Sanctuary
- Patna Bird Sanctuary
- Sandy Bird Sanctuary
- Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
- Saman Bird Sanctuary

Haryana

- Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary
- Bhindawas Bird Sanctuary

Andra Pradesh

- Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary
- Kolleru Bird Sanctuary

Gujarat

- Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary
- Thol Lake Bird Sanctuary

Karnataka

- Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary

Maharashtra

- Jawaharlal Nehru Godavan Bird Sanctuary

It is also known as Jawaharlal Nehru Great Indian Bustard Bird Sanctuary.

- Jayakwadi Bird Sanctuary

The Jayakwadi dam is located in Maharashtra and is built on the Godavari river.

Rajasthan

- Bharatpur bird sanctuary (Siberian crane birds travel a long journey to

Bharatpur)

- Desert Bird Sanctuary
- ❑ Ghatigaon Bird Sanctuary **Madhya Pradesh**
- ❑ Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary **Himachal Pradesh**

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION HEADQUARTER

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ United Nations Organization[UNO] | <p>New York</p> |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; color: red; font-weight: bold;">Established - 24 October 1945</div> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ International Court of Justice [ICJ] ➤ United Nations Human Rights Council [UNHRC] ➤ United Nations High Commissioner for refugees | <p>Hague,Netherlands
Geneva, 2006
Geneva</p> |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; color: red; font-weight: bold;">[UNHCR], Established - 1950</div> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ World food program [WFP] ➤ Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO] ➤ International fund for agricultural and development ➤ International Organisation for migration 1951 ➤ Oxford committee for famine relief [OXFAM] 1942 ➤ United Nations environment programme [UNEP] ➤ UN-Habitat | <p>1961, Rome
1945, Rome
Rome Italy
Grand Saconnex
Nairobi, Kenya
Nairobi, Kenya
Nairobi, Kenya</p> |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; color: red; font-weight: bold;">United Nations human settlement program</div> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ World peace Council [WPC] 1950 ➤ World wide fund [WWF] 1961 ➤ IUCN, 1948 | <p>Greece
Gland, Switzerland
Gland Switzerland</p> |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; color: red; font-weight: bold;">International Union for conservation of nature</div> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ OECD, 1961 | <p>France</p> |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; color: red; font-weight: bold;">Organisation for economic cooperation and development</div> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ International Maritime organisation [IMO] 1948 ➤ International Olympic Committee 1894 ➤ World economic forum 1971 [WEF] ➤ UNCTAD 1964 | <p>London
Lausanne
Cologny,Switzerland
Geneva</p> |

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

- United Nations Industrial Development organisation Vienna
- Commonwealth of nations 1931 London
- Organisation of Islamic cooperation [IOC] Jeddah, Saudi Arab
- Asia Pacific economic cooperation [APEC] Singapore
- International Council on monuments and sites Paris
- United Nations office on drugs and crime Vienna, Austria
- United Nations development programme [UNDP] New York,1965
- International Telecommunication Union Geneva
- United Nations office for disaster risk reduction Geneva
- International Labour Organization [ILO] 1919 Geneva
- World Health Organization [WHO] (7 April 1948) Geneva
- World Meteorological Organization [WMO] Geneva
- Red Cross 1863 Geneva
- Universal Postal Union Bern,Switzerland
- World Tourism Organization [WTO] Madrid,Spain
- International Civil Aviation Organization Montreal,Canada
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Rome, Italy
- International Monetary Fund [IMF] 1945 Washington
- World Bank 1945 Washington
- UNESCO 1946 Paris

United nations educational scientific & cultural organisation

- International Atomic Energy Agency Vienna,Austria
- World Intellectual Property Organization 1967 Geneva
- CTBT Vienna

Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization

- European Union Brussels, Belgium
- NATO (4 April 1949) Brussels,Belgium
- Asia Development Bank [ADB] (1966) Manila,Philippines
- ASEAN (1967) Jakarta,Indonesia
- SAARC (1985) Kathmandu
- Arab League (1945) Cairo,Egypt
- OPEC (Organization of Petrol Export Country) Vienna (1960)
- Amnesty international (1961) London
- World Trade Organization [WTO] Geneva (1995)
- Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] Jakarta (1961)
- FIFA Zürich(1904)

Federation International De Football Association

- Transparency International 1993
- Interpol(1923)
- ICC International Cricket Council
- GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs)
- UNICEF (11 December 1946)

Berlin,Germany
 France Leone
 Dubai 1909
 Geneva 1947
 New York

United Nations children's Emergency fund

- NASA

Washington

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (1958)
MOTTO = FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

SPORTS

Olympic Games -

Olympic Games 2020 Winners

Medal	Name	Sport	Event	Date
1 Gold	Neeraj Chopra	Athletics	Men's javelin throw	7 August
2 Silver	Saikhom Mirabai Chanu	Weightlifting	Women's 49 kg	24 July
2 Silver	Ravi Kumar Dahiya	Wrestling	Men's freestyle 57 kg	5 August
3 Bronze	P. V. Sindhu	Badminton	Women's singles	1 August
3 Bronze	Lovlina Borgohain	Boxing	Women's welterweight	4 August
3 Bronze	India men's national field hockey team Dilpreet Singh Lalit Upadhyay Rupinder Pal Singh P. R. Sreejesh Shamsheer Singh Sumit Manpreet Singh (C) Nilakanta Sharma Hardik Singh Surender Kumar Gurjant Singh Varun Kumar Simranjeet Singh Birendra Lakra Mandeep Singh Amit Rohidas Harmanpreet Singh Vivek Prasad	Field hockey	Men's tournament	5 August
3 Bronze	Bajrang Punia	Wrestling	Men's freestyle 65 kg	7 August

- There are three types of Olympic Games

1. Summer Olympics
2. Winter Olympics
3. Paralympic

❖ The Winter Olympics began in 1924 in Chamonix France.

The Paralympics began in 1960 in Rome and the Paralympics are organized by the International Paralympic Committee, headquartered in **Ban Germany**. The first Indian to participate in the Indian Olympics is **Norman Prijard** (1900). He was a British athletics. Who won 2 silver medals in this competition. While the first Indian woman to participate in the Olympics is **Mary Leela Rao** (1956). So far India has won a total of **28** medals in the Olympics including 9 gold 7 silver and 12 bronze medals. India's first gold medal was won by the hockey team in **1928 in Amsterdam**. In 1928, the Indian hockey team (1928 Amsterdam) had the first gold medal **captain Jaipal Singh** (SSC). Out of India's 9 gold medals, 8 gold medals were won by hockey.

first Indian to receive an individual medal was **Khashaba Dadasaheb Jadhav** who won a bronze medal for India in Helsinki in 1952. It was an athletic one. While the first Indian woman medalist at the Olympics, **Karnam Malleswari** (weightlifting 69kg) won the bronze medal (2000 Sydney Olympics) from India side (SSC, RRB). Karnam Malleswari hails from the state of Andhra Pradesh (SSC).

Michael Phelps has won 28 medals so far, including 23 gold medals. Michael Phelps (SSC) is a famous **American swimmer**. Russia (55) is the country to win the most gold in any Olympics.

★ Following are the medals won by Indians in Olympics -

Bronze medal	Leander Paes	1996 Atlanta	tennis
bronze medal	Karnam Malleswari	2000 Sydney	weightlifting
silver medal	rajyavardhan Singh Rathore	2004 Athens	shooting
gold medal	Abhinav Bindra	2008 Beijing	shooting
bronze medal	Vijendra Singh	2008 Beijing	boxing
bronze medal	Sushil Kumar	2008 Beijing	wrestling

silver medal	Vijay Kumar	2012 London	shooting
silver medal	Sushil Kumar	2012 London	wrestling
bronze medal	Saina Nehwal	2012 London	badminton
bronze medal	Mary Kom	2012 London	boxing
bronze medal	Gagan Narang	2012 London	shooting
bronze medal	Yogeshwar Dutt	2012 London	wrestling
silver medal	PV Sindhu	2016 Rio de janeiro	badminton
bronze medal	Sakshi Malik	2016 Rio de janeiro	wrestling

Commonwealth Games - 1930 Canada (Hamilton)

- For the first time India participated in the Commonwealth Games (1934 London)
- The award is given to the best player in this game - David Dixon
- The Commonwealth Games take place every 4 years. The Commonwealth Games were previously known as the British Empire Games. The 19th Commonwealth Games in 2010 were hosted by India and were held in Delhi, India. The Chief Minister of Delhi was Sheila Dixit at that time.

The Commonwealth is a group of countries that were ruled by Britain during the colonial period and later became independent. Currently there are a total of 54 countries in the Commonwealth.

The Asian Games started in 1951 in New Delhi

The second Asian Games were held in India in **1982**. Asian Games are held every 4 years.

Motto - Always Progressive

Cricket - First test match was played in Melbourne ground between England and Australia in 1877.

The first ODI was played between (1971) England and Australia in Melbourne. And the

first ODI Cricket World Cup was held in 1975 in England.

The ICC HeadQuarters Dubai was established in 1909.

The bowler who spins off the left arm is called **CHINAMAN Bowler**. At present,

Kuldeep Yadav is a CHINAMAN Bowler. The bowler's bouncer ball is called a Beamer.

A special ball made by the bowler is called **googly**. The cricket bat Silicus Purpurea (SSC) is made of wood. The first player to take 200 wickets in an ODI is Kapil Dev. The first Indian to score a century is Lala Amarnath who scored a century against England on 15 December 1933.

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, New Zealand	Pakistan	England
1996	Pakistan 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	England	New zealand

Number of players in the game

➤ Baseball	9 players
➤ Rugby	15 players
➤ Polo	4 player
➤ Water polo	7 player
➤ Kho kho	9 players
➤ Kabaddi	7 players
➤ Hockey, Football, Cricket	11 Players
➤ Netball	7 player
➤ Volleyball	6 players
➤ Basketball	5 players

Hockey - Betan Cup, Aga Khan Cup, Lady Ratan Tata Cup, Azlan Shah Cup,

When the game is restarted in hockey, it is called bully.

Cricket - Irani Trophy, CK Naidu Trophy, Dilip Trophy, Irani Trophy, Deodhar Trophy

Badminton - Thomas Cup, Uber Cup

Football - Subroto Cup, Santosh Trophy, Federation Cup, Durand Cup, Rovers Cup,

Polo - Ezra Cup

Weightlifting - Vardhman Trophy

Golf - Prince of Wales Cup, Ryder Cup

Tennis - Davis Cup

Four Grand Slams are played in a year -

US OPEN - It is played in Hard court.

AUSTRALIAN OPEN - It is also played in Hard court.

FRENCH OPEN - It is played in clay court.

WIMBLEDON OPEN - It is played in the meadow.

The French Open is also known as the Roland Garros title.

Names of important players

Deepa Karmakar - Gymnastics, Jeev Milkha Singh - Golf, Shiva Thapa - Boxing,

Viswanathan Anand - Chess, Geet Sethi, Pankaj Advani - Billiards, Narain Karthikeyan -

Car Racing

Vishwanathan Anand first person who received the Rajiv Gandhi Award.

Rajiv Gandhi Award started in 1991 to 1992.

An amount of 2500000 is awarded in this award

Arjuna and Dronacharya Award is awarded amounting to 1500000

Arjuna Award was established in 1961 (RRB 2013,2002)

Dronacharya Award was established in 1985 (SSC, UKPSC, RRB)

Award

Nobel Prizes are awarded in 1901 in memory of Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel. Alfred Nobel discovered dynamite in 1867.

The Nobel Prize is announced every year in October and the Nobel Prize is distributed on 10 December, the 10 December being the death anniversary of Alfred Nobel. Nobel Prizes are given to all living people after 1974, before which Nobel Prizes were given posthumously.

Nobel Prizes were first given in five categories (Literature, Medical Physics, Chemistry, Peace). The Nobel Prizes are given by the King of Sweden, while the Nobel Prize for Peace is given by the chairman of the Norway Nobel Committee. In 1968, another new category economics was added to it and the Nobel Prize in Economics was first given in 1969. Currently Nobel Prizes are given in six categories, Nobel Prizes are distributed every year in Stockholm.

Of the 6 categories, the only category is the Nobel Prize for Peace is distributed in Oslo Norway, the awards for the remaining five categories are given in Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. The Red Cross Committee was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize three times (1917, 1944, 1963).

The youngest recipient of the Nobel Prize is Malala Yousafzai (Pakistan) and the youngest recipient of the Nobel Prize was Leonid Hurwicz.

Nobel laureate Indian

- ❖ **Ravindra Nath Tagore** (1913) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature for Gitanjali (1910).
- ❖ **CV Raman** (1930) was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for the Raman Effect. Which he discovered in 1928.
- ❖ **Hargovind Khurana** (1968) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine.

The Nobel Prize was awarded for collecting genetic code information. **Artificial genes** were also discovered by Hargovind Khurana.

- ❖ **Mother Teresa** (1979) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace.
- ❖ **Subramanian Chandrasekhar** (1983) was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for the study of black holes. He was the nephew of CV Raman.
- ❖ **Amrit Sen** (1998) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Economics.
- ❖ **Venkataraman Radhakrishnan** (2009) was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Nobel Prize awarded for locating the ribosome's STRUCTURE.
- ❖ **Kailash Satyarthi** (2014) was awarded the Nobel Prize in Peace.
- ❖ **Abhijeet Banerjee** (2019) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Economics.

Malala Yousafzai, a Pakistani woman, was also given the Nobel Prize for Peace along with Kailash Satyarthi in 2014. Malala Day is celebrated on 12 July in honour of Malala Yousafzai, the youngest woman to receive the Nobel Prize.

Oscar Award - It started in 1929. Its official name is the **Academy Award of Merit**. George Bernard Shaw is the only person to have received the Oscar and Nobel Prize. Mother India (1957) was India's first nominated film. The Oscar award was directed by **Mahmood Khan**. The first Indian woman to get an Oscar is **Bhanu Athaiya[SSC]** (for costume design in Gandhi film[SSC]). Satyajit Ray [SSC] was awarded LifeTime Achievement at the 1992 Oscars. The highest Oscar award winner is Walt Disney (26 times).

Ramon Magsaysay Award - This award is given in memory of the President of the Philippines. It was called the Nobel Prize of Asia, which started in 1957. **Acharya Vinoba Bhave** is the first Indian to be awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award.

The Man Booker Prize started in 1969[RRB]. It is considered to be the biggest award after the Nobel Prize.

Indians receiving Man Booker Prize

- VS Naipaul - In Free State (1971)
- Salman Rushdie - Midnight Children (1981)
- Arundhati Roy - The God of Small Things (1997)

- Kiran Desai - Inheritance of Loss (2006)
- Arvind Adiga - The White Tiger (2008)

Kalinga Award - The Kalinga Award[SSC,RRB] is given by the Government of Odisha. Its founder is **Biju Patnaik**. This award is given by UNESCO for exceptional efforts in science.

Jawaharlal Nehru Award[RRB,SSC] is given for international understanding (for harmonizing).

Bharat Ratna - Established in 1954.

- ★ The first Indian to be awarded the Bharat Ratna was S. Radhakrishnan.
- ★ Lal Bahadur Shastri was the first person to receive the Bharat Ratna posthumously.
- ★ The first musician who received the Bharat Ratna is Subbulakshmi.
- ★ The first foreigner to receive Bharat Ratna **Abdul Ghaffar Khan**.
- ★ Indira Gandhi is the first woman to receive Bharat Ratna.

Questions asked in SSC and various exams

- ★ Who is the first to receive Dada Saheb Phalke - Devika Rani Roerik
- ★ The highest gallantry award is Paramveer Chakra.
- ★ The highest gallantry award in peacetime is the Ashoka Chakra.
- ★ The BC Roy award is related to the medical field.
- ★ The Pulitzer Prize belongs to the journalism field.
- ★ The Jawaharlal Nehru Award is given for international understanding.
- ★ The Golden Panda Award is related to environmental protection.
- ★ The Grammy Award is related to music.
- ★ The Moortidevi Award is related to literature.
- ★ Jnanpith Award was first received by G. Shankar Krup.
- ★ Ashapura Devi is the first woman to be awarded the Jnanpith Award.
- ★ The first actress to receive the Padma Shri is Nargis Dutt.



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Important day

January -

- ❖ Indian Diaspora Day - 9 January

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa on 9 January 1915 on this day.

- ❖ National Youth Day - 12 January

National Youth Day is celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda.

- ❖ Army Day - 15 January

It is celebrated on 15 January to commemorate Lieutenant General Kariyappa taking over as the Chief Commander of the Indian Army.

- ❖ National Voters Day - 25 January

The Election Commission of India was established on 25 January 1950, so in the year 2011 it was declared as National Voters' Day.

- ❖ National Tourism Day - 25 January
- ❖ Martyr Day - 30 January

Mahatma Gandhi ji died on 30 January 1948. Therefore, Martyr Day is celebrated on this day.

February -

- ❖ World Wetlands Day - 2 February
- ❖ World Cancer Day - 4 February
- ❖ National Science Day - 28 February

Raman effect was discovered by CV Raman on 28 February 1928.

March -

- ❖ World Wildlife Day - 3 March
- ❖ International Women's Day - 8 March

International Women's Day was first celebrated in 1909.

- ❖ World Consumer Day - 15 March
- ❖ World Forest Day - March 21
- ❖ World Water Day - 22 March
- ❖ World Tuberculosis day - 24 March
- ❖ World Theater day - 27 March

April -

- ❖ National Maritime Day - 5 April
- ❖ World Health Day - 7 April

7 April 1948 W.H.O was established. It is therefore observed.

- ❖ World Homeopathy Day - 10 April
- ❖ World Haemophilia - 17 April
- ❖ World Earth Day - 22 April

World Earth Day was first celebrated in 1970 (SSC). Earth Day was given by Julian Corning. The first Earth Conference was held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro (SSC) city of Brazil by 172 countries. The second conference was followed in 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa.

- ❖ World Malaria Day - 25 April
- ❖ World Intellectual Property Day - 26 April

May -

- ❖ World Workers' Day - 1 May
- ❖ Press Freedom Day - 3 May
- ❖ Red Cross Day - 8 May
- ❖ National Technology Day - 11 May
- ❖ International Nurses Day - 12 May

International Nurses Day is celebrated every year on 12 May, on the birthday of Florence Nightingale, who started the nursing service.

- ❖ World Telecom Day - 17 May

June -

❖ **World Environment Day - 5 June**

The first United Nations Conference on Environment took place in Stockholm on 5 June 1972, since then World Environment Day is celebrated on 5 June. First World Environment Day was celebrated on 5 June 1974

- ❖ **World Food Security Day - 7 June**
- ❖ **World Blood Donor Day - 14 June**
- ❖ **National Statistics Day - 29 June**

Prashant Chandra Mahalanobis was a famous statistician. He is known for his draft in the Second Five-Year Plan. National Statistics Day is celebrated on the birthday of Mahalanobis.

- ❖ **International Yoga Day - 21 June**

July -

- ❖ **Doctor's Day - 1st July**

National Doctor's Day is celebrated on the occasion of the birthday of Dr. Vidhan Chandra. Vidhan Chandra was a doctor, freedom fighter and second chief minister of West Bengal.

- ❖ **World Population Day - 11 July**
- ❖ **Kargil Victory Day - 26 July**
- ❖ **World Hepatitis Day - 28 July**
- ❖ **International Tiger Day - 29 July**

It started in 2010.

August -

- ❖ **Hiroshima Day - 6 August**

On 6 August 1945, the US dropped an atomic bomb called Little Bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima.

- ❖ **Nagasaki Day - 9 August**

On August 9, 1945, the US dropped another nuclear bomb called Fat Man Bomb on Nagasaki, Japan.

- ❖ **Independence Day - 15 August**
- ❖ **World Youth Day - 12 August**
- ❖ **National Sports Day - 29 August**

National Sports Day is celebrated on the birthday of Major Dhyanchand. Major Dhyanchand is called the wizard of hockey.

September -

- ❖ Teacher's Day - 5 September (Birth of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan)
- ❖ International Literacy Day - 8 September
- ❖ Hindi Day - 14 September

On 14 September 1949, the Constituent Assembly decided to make Hindi the official language of India and one of the reasons is that on 14 September 1949, Rajendra Sinha, who had long struggled to make Hindi the national language, had his birthday on 14 September.

- ❖ World Ozone Day - 16 September

A survey in 1985 showed that the chlorofluorocarbon gas causing holes in the ozone layer. Montreal Protocol was signed on September 16, 1987, to prevent this. In 1994, the date of 16 September was announced to celebrate International Ozone Day. World Ozone Day was first observed in 1995.

- ❖ World Peace Day - 21 September
- ❖ World Tourism Day - 27 September

October -

- ❖ International Day of Non-Violence - 2 October

International Non-Violence Day is celebrated on the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the United Nations General Assembly, through a resolution on 15 June 2007, declared to celebrated Mahatma Gandhi's birthday as International Non-Violence Day.

- ❖ Non-Violence Day.
- ❖ World Nature Day - 3 October
- ❖ World Teachers Day - 5 October
- ❖ Indian Air Force Day - 8 October

Indian Air Force was established on 8 October 1932.

- ❖ National Post Day - 10 October
- ❖ World Standard Day - 14 October
- ❖ World Food Day - 16 October
- ❖ United Nations Day - 24 October

On 24 October 1945, the United Nations was established in San Francisco California.

November -

- World Vegetarian Day - 1 November
- World Radiography Day - 8 November
- World Vaccination Day - 10 November
- National Education Day - 11 November
- World Pneumonia Day - 12 November
- World Diabetes Day - 14 November
- World Environment Protection Day - 26 November

December -

- ❖ World AIDS Day - 1 December
- ❖ Indian Navy Day - 4 December
- ❖ International Human Rights Day - 10 December
- ❖ UNICEF Day - 11 December
- ❖ National Mathematics Day - 22 December

National Mathematics Day is celebrated on the date of birth of Srinivasa Ramanujan. In 2012, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh announced to celebrate National Mathematics Day.

- ❖ Farmer's Day - 23 December

Farmers Day is celebrated in memory of former Prime Minister of India Chaudhary Charan Singh, who did important work towards farmers.

- ❖ National Consumer Day - 24 December

The Consumer Protection Act 1986 was enacted on 24 December 1986. And for the first time National Consumer Day was celebrated in 2000. The Consumer Protection Act 1986 was amended in 1993, hence it was called the Consumer Protection 1993, later it was addressed in 2002 and the Consumer Protection Act 2002.

- ❖ National Good Governance Day - 25 December

National Good Governance Day is celebrated to commemorate the birth date of former Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

The Van Mahotsav is celebrated from 1 to 7 July. It was founded in 1950 by KM Munshi.

- ★ Tourism Day 25 January
- ★ World Tourism Day 27 September

- ★ World Consumer Day 15 March
- ★ National Consumer Day 24 December

- ★ National Teachers day 5 september
- ★ World Teachers Day 5 October

- ★ National Youth Day 12 January
- ★ World Youth Day 12 August

Country capitals

Country	Capital	Currency
• Russia	Moscow	Ruble
• Peru	Lima	Sol
• Argentina	Buenos Aires	Peso
• Cuba	Havana	Peso
• Hungary	Budapest	Forint
• Canada	ottawa	
• Belgium	brussels	
• Netherlands	Amsterdam	
• Switzerland	Bern	Frank
• Denmark	Copenhagen	
• Ireland	Dublin	
• Austria	Vienna	
• Portugal	Lisbon	
• Italy	Rome	Euro
• Poland	Versov	
• Norway	Oslo	
• Germany	berlin	
• Sweden	Stockholm	
• Spain	madrid	

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- South Africa Pretoria Rand

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legislative capital - Cape town
Judicial capital - Bloemfontein

- Egypt Cairo
- Indonesia Jakarta
- Saudi Arabia Riyadh Riyal
- Australia Canberra
- Bhutan Thimphu Ngultrum
- China Beijing Yuan
- Zimbabwe Harare
- UAE Abu Dhabi Dirham
- Ukraine Kyiv
- Syria Damascus
- South Sudan Juba
- Qatar Doha Rial
- Oman Muscat
- Nigeria Abuja
- Kenya Nairobi
- New Zealand Wellington
- Myanmar Naypyitaw
- Mauritius Port Louis Rupee
- Maldives Male
- Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Ringgit
- Iran Tehran Riyal
- Iraq Baghdad Dinar
- Hong Kong Victoria
- Greece Athens
- Ghana Accra
- Japan Tokyo Yen
- Mongolia Ulaanbaatar

- Kazakhstan Noor Sultan
- Lebanon Beirut
- Sri Lanka sri jayvardhanpurakotte

Legislative and judicial capital - Colombo
Administration capital - Sri jayawardhenepura kotte

- Finland Helsinki
- Uzbekistan Tashkent
- Kyrgyzstan Bishkek
- Sudan Khartoum
- Thailand Bangkok Thai Baht
- Turkey Ankara Lira
- Seychelles Victoria
- Bahrain Manama

Major lake

A particular type of place or pit where water accumulates due to many reasons is called a lake. The city of lakes is called Udaipur and Nainital in India.

Lakes are as follows -

- ★ Saltwater lake
- ★ freshwater lake
- ★ Artificial lake - Lakes created by humans are called artificial lakes.
- ★ Volcanic Lake - When water accumulates in the pits formed by volcanoes, it is called a volcanic lake.
- ★ Glacier lake
- ★ Lagoon Lake (Anoop Lake) - A saltwater lake near the beach which is separated from the sea due to some obstruction is called lagoon lake.
- ★ Oxbow Lake - Circular lakes are called Oxbow Lake.

☐ Dal Lake

Jammu Kashmir

Due to the beauty of Dal Lake, it is also called the jewel of Srinagar.

- ❑ Wular lake (largest freshwater lake) Jammu Kashmir

The largest freshwater lake in India is the Wular lake. The water of the Jhelum River enters this lake. This lake is formed by tectonic activity. The Wular lake was incorporated into the Ramsar site in 1990. A treaty was signed in 1971 in the Iran city of Ramsar for Wetland Conservation. Which is known as Ramsar Conference. It places those places which are in a bad condition due to pollution industrialization, these places are given the status of Ramsar sites to protect them. There are 42 Ramsar sites in present condition in India. The Montrix record is a list of wetland sites that are undergoing changes due to pollution, technological development, human intervention, ecology, etc. Keoladeo National Park and Loktak Lake in India are included in this list.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| ❑ Manasbal lake | Jammu Kashmir |
| ❑ Sheshnag Lake | Jammu Kashmir |
| ❑ Gadsar Lake | Jammu Kashmir |
| ❑ Nagin Lake | Jammu Kashmir |
| ❑ Mansar Lake | Jammu Kashmir |
| ❑ Berinag Lake | Jammu Kashmir |
| ❑ Vishansar Lake | Jammu Kashmir |
| ❑ Cholamu Lake | Sikkim |
| ❑ Lonar Lake | Maharashtra |

It is a saltwater lake. It was formed by a meteorite hitting the earth.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| ❑ Shivaji Sagar Lake | Maharashtra |
| ❑ Powai Lake | Maharashtra |
| ❑ Nagarjuna Sagar Lake | Telangana |
| ❑ Hussain Sagar Lake | Telangana |
| ❑ Kolleru Lake | Andhra Pradesh |
| ❑ Pulicat Lake | Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu |
| ❑ Loktak Lake | Manipur |

Loktak Lake, also called floating lake, is located in Keibul Lamjao National Park. And it is the largest freshwater lake in the North Eastern state.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| ❑ Pichola Lake | Rajasthan |
| ❑ Rajsamand Lake | Rajasthan |
| ❑ Sambhar Lake | Rajasthan |

It is the longest inland saltwater lake in India.

- Pushkar Lake Rajasthan
- Jaisamand Lake Rajasthan

It is also known as Dhebar Lake. If the lake in which the name is samand connected, it will be from Rajasthan.

- Didwana Lake Rajasthan
- Nakki Lake Rajasthan
- Fatehsagar Lake Rajasthan
- Pachpadra Lake Rajasthan
- Devtal Lake Uttarakhand
- Roopkund Lake (Skeleton Lake) Uttarakhand

Due to more than 500 human skeletons found in it, it is also known as Skeleton Lake and Mystical Lake.

- Bhimtal Lake Uttarakhand
- Saptarishi Kund Uttarakhand

The lake in whose name the word Tal is associated will be located in Uttarakhand like Dodi Tal Lake, Sattal Lake, Nainital Lake etc. But Suraj Tal and Chandratil Lake are located in Himachal Pradesh.

- Chilka Lake (largest sea lake) Orissa

It is a lagoon lake. Chilka Lake is India's largest saltwater lake. And it is one of the largest sea lakes in India.

- Victoria Sea Lake Orissa
- Kanjia Lake Orissa
- Ansupa Lake Orissa
- Vembanad Lake Kerala

The lake in Kerala is known as Kayal. Vembanad Lake is the longest lake in India.

- Periyar Lake Kerala
- Ashtamudi Lake Kerala
- Sasthamkotta Lake Kerala

Sasthamkotta lake is called the queen of Lakes.

- Veli Lake Kerala
- Badkhal Lake Faridabad Haryana
- Brahma Sarovar Haryana
- Sardar Sarovar Lake Gujarat

❑ Sudarshan Lake

Gujarat

Sudarshan lake is located in Girnar, Gujarat, it was built during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya. The Junagadh inscription describes the Sudarshan lake (SSC) as having been repaired by Skandagupta.

❑ Govind Sagar Lake

Himachal Pradesh

largest artificial lake in india.

❑ Suraj Tal Lake

Himachal Pradesh

❑ Chandratil Lake

Himachal Pradesh

❑ Sukhna Lake

Chandigarh

❑ Chittoor Lake

Uttar Pradesh

❑ Upper Lake

Madhya Pradesh

❑ Cholamu Lake

Sikkim

Cholamu Lake is the highest lake in India.

❑ Kodaikanal Lake

Tamil Nadu

❑ Reindeer lake

canada

❑ Lake Titicaca

Peru, Bolivia

❑ Baikal Lake

Russia

❑ Superior Lake

North America

❑ Rudolf Lake

Kenya

Important pass of india

❑ The path between the two mountains is called the pass. The pass is also called

La.

Jammu Kashmir

★ Karakoram Pass

Karakoram Pass is the highest pass in India and it is situated in the Karakoram mountain range.

★ Pir Panjal Pass

★ Banihal Pass

The Banihal Pass connects Jammu and Srinagar. It is situated in the Pir Panjal range. Jawahar Tunnel is built in this pass. Jawahar Tunnel or Banihal Tunnel is built between Banihal and Qazigund on National Highway 44 in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, India. Construction of this tunnel began in 1958. And it was completed in 1980. Its length is 2.85 KM. The highway going from Jammu to Srinagar is called NH-1A.

★ Burzil Pass

It connects Srinagar to Gilgit.

Ladakh

★ Zojila Pass

The Zojila pass connects the Kashmir valley to Leh and it is situated in the Zaskar mountain range.

★ Khardung Pass

The Khardung Pass is used to supply the Siachen Glacier.

★ Pensi pass

It is also called the gate of Janskar.

★ Umlinga Pass

★ Mintaka Pass

★ Aghil pass

★ Lanak Pass

Himachal Pradesh

★ Rohtang Pass

Rohtang Pass is located in the Pir Panjal Range. Rohtang Pass connects Manali to Leh. The old name of Rohtang Pass is Bhrigu-tung. Rohtang Pass is famous for the sudden changes in the weather. The Rohtang Tunnel which has been renamed as Atal Tunnel is situated in the Rohtang Pass area. The Atal tunnel is horseshoe shaped.

★ Baralacha Pass

Baralacha Pass is located in the Jaskar mountain range and connects Mandi to Leh.

★ Shipki La Pass

It is also located in the Zaskar Range and the Shipki La Pass connects Shimla to Tibet. The Satluj river enters India from near it.

★ Debsa Pass

Sikkim

★ Jelepala Pass

This pass connects Sikkim and Bhutan and in which area is the river Teesta.

★ Nathula Pass

The pass was closed during the 1962 Indo-China War. It was reintroduced in 2006.

Uttarakhand

★ Niti pass

Niti pass connects Uttarakhand with Tibet

★ Mana pass

Mana Pass is also known as Dungri La / Chirbitiya La.

★ Lipulekh pass

The Lipulekh Pass connects Pithoragarh to Taklakot in Tibet. The Kailash Mansarovar Yatra (SSC) takes place through this pass.

★ Mulling pass

Mulling Pass is located in Gangotri.

Goram Ghat Pass is located in Rajasthan.

Asirgarh Pass is located in Madhya Pradesh

Manipur

★ Tuju Pass

It connects Imphal to Myanmar.

Arunachal Pradesh

★ Bomdila Pass

Bomdila Pass connects Arunachal Pradesh to Lhasa (Tibet)

★ Dihang pass

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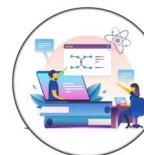
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It connects Tawang and Tibet in Arunachal Pradesh.

- ★ Yangyap Pass
- ★ Diphu Pass

Diphu Pass is located on the border of Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar.

Kerala

- ★ Palghat Pass

The Palghat Pass connects Kozhikode in Kerala and Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu.

- ★ Sengottai pass

This pass is located on the cardamom hills. It connects Thiruvananthapuram and Madurai.

Maharashtra

- ★ Thal Ghat Pass

This pass connects Mumbai to Nashik.

- ★ Bhorghat Pass

This pass connects Mumbai to Pune.

Riverside city

- ★ Leh
- ★ Srinagar
- ★ Hyderabad
- ★ Surat
- ★ Kota
- ★ Ayodhya
- ★ Pune
- ★ Jabalpur
- ★ Nashik

- Indus River
- Jhelum River
- Musi River
- Tapti River
- Chambal River
- Saryu River
- Mutha River
- Narmada River
- Godavari

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- Shipra River
- Alaknanda River
- Luni River
- Gomti River
- Sabarmati River
- Vaigai River
- Hooghly River
- Mandovi River

Dams and Projects

Projects for providing facilities for flood control, land conservation, power generation, irrigation etc. constructing large dams on the river valleys are called by projects. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, called these multipurpose river valley projects the temple of modern India.

➤ **Hirakud Dam**

Mahanadi

The Hirakud Dam is the longest dam in India with a length of 25.8 km. Which is situated on the Mahanadi, it is located in Orissa, India. Construction of Hirakud Dam started in 1948 and was completed in 1953 and in 1957 the dam started functioning fully.

➤ **Sardar Sarovar Dam (Gujarat)**

Narmada River

➤ **Kakrapar Dam (Gujarat)**

Tapti River

➤ **Ukai Dam (Gujarat)**

Tapti River

➤ **Almatti Dam (Karnataka)**

Krishna River

➤ **Krishna Sagar Dam (Karnataka)**

Kaveri River

The Krishna Sagar Dam was constructed in 1932. The map of Krishna Sagar Dam was created by the famous engineer Mokshagundam Vishveshwaraya. National Engineer's Day is celebrated on 15 September in India to commemorate his date of birth.

➤ **Shivasamudram Dam (Karnataka)**

Kaveri River

➤ **Mettur Dam (Tamil Nadu)**

Kaveri River

➤ **Vaigai Dam (Tamil Nadu)**

Vaigai River

- Idukki Dam (Kerala)

Periyar River

It is an arc shaped dam.

- Ram Sagar Dam (Telangana)

Godavari River

It is also known as Pochampad Dam.

- Nizam Sagar Dam (Telangana)

Manjira River

Construction of this dam was started in 1923

- Kunda Project (Tamil Nadu)
- Ramganga Dam (Uttar Pradesh)
- Ghataprabha Project (Karnataka)
- Bhadra Project (Karnataka)
- Panama Project (Gujarat)
- Srisaillam Dam (Andhra Pradesh)
- Jayakwadi Dam (Maharashtra)
- Koyna Dam (Maharashtra)
- Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

Kunda River
 Ramganga river
 Ghataprabha River
 Bhadra River
 Panama River
 Krishna River
 Godavari River
 Koyna River
 Krishna River

Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is located in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. The foundation of this dam was laid in 1955 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India.

- Tulbul Project (Jammu Kashmir)
- Bhakra Nangal Dam

Jhelum River
 Sutlej River

Bhakra Nangal Dam is located on the Sutlej River in Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh. This is the second highest dam in India. Construction of Bhakra Nangal Dam started in 1948 and was inaugurated in 1963 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is the largest river valley project in India. It is the world's highest gravity dam. The Bhakra Nangal Dam, where water is collected, is known as Govind Sagar Lake.

- Nathpa Jhakri Dam (Himachal Pradesh) Sutlej River
- Gandhi Sagar Dam (Madhya Pradesh) Chambal River
- Indira Sagar Dam (Madhya Pradesh) Narmada River
- Bargi Dam (Madhya Pradesh) Narmada River
- Rihand Dam (Uttar Pradesh) Rihand River

It is also known as Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar.

- Rani Laxmibai Dam (Uttar Pradesh) Betwa River

It is also known as Rajghat Dam.

- Tilaiya Dam (Jharkhand) Barakar River

➤ Massanjore Dam (Jharkhand)

Mayurakshi River

It is also known as Canada Dam

- Maithon Dam (Jharkhand)
- Panchet Dam (Jharkhand)
- Farakka Dam (West Bengal)
- Rana Pratap Sagar Dam (Rajasthan)
- Jawai Dam (Rajasthan)
- Jawahar Sagar Dam (Rajasthan)
- Meja Dam
- Indira Gandhi Project

Barakar River
 Damodar River
 Ganga River
 Chambal River
 Luni River
 Chambal River
 Kothari River
 Sutlej River

It is the longest canal in the world. Its old name was Rajasthan Canal. This canal was inaugurated on 31 March 1958 and renamed Indira Gandhi Canal Project in 1984.

➤ Tehri Dam

Bhagirathi River

Tehri Dam is the highest dam in India and its height is 260.5 meters.

- Pong Dam (Himachal Pradesh)
- Salal Dam (Jammu Kashmir)
- Baglihar Dam (Jammu Kashmir)
- Dulhasti Dam (Jammu Kashmir)
- Thein Dam (Punjab)

Beas River
 Chenab River
 Chenab River
 Chenab River
 Ravi River

Thein dam is built on the Ravi river, this is also called Ranjit Sagar Dam.

Major Place and temples in India

- ❖ India Gate
- ❖ Vijay Pillar
- ❖ Victoria Memorial
- ❖ Moti Masjid
- ❖ Dilwara Temple (Jain)
- ❖ Jagannath Temple
- ❖ Konark Temple Sun Temple
- ❖ Kanchipuram Temple

Delhi
 Chittorgarh
 Kolkata
 Delhi
 Rajasthan
 Puri (Odisha)
 Puri (Orissa)
 Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

❖ Gateway of India	Mumbai
❖ Belur Math	Kolkata (West Bengal)
❖ Jantar Mantar	Delhi
❖ Bibi ka Maqbara	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
❖ William Fort	Kolkata (West Bengal)
❖ Chota Imambara	Lucknow
❖ Bara Imambara	Lucknow
❖ Sheesh Mahal	Agra
❖ Akbar Fort	Allahabad
❖ Akbar's Tomb	Secunderabad (Uttar Pradesh)
❖ Sher Shah's Tomb	Sasaram (Bihar)
❖ Humayun's Tomb	Delhi
❖ Hawa Mahal	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
❖ Jantar Mantar	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
❖ Junagadh Fort	Bikaner (Rajasthan)
❖ Golconda Fort	Hyderabad
❖ Gol Gumbaz	Bijapur (Karnataka)
❖ Elephanta Caves	Mumbai (Maharashtra)

Elephanta caves were earlier known as Gharapuri caves.

❖ Ajanta Caves	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
❖ Ellora Caves	Aurangabad
❖ Kanheri Cave	Mumbai
❖ Hathigumpha inscription	Odisha

The Hathigumpha inscription was made by King Kharvel of Kalinga.

❖ Khajuraho Temple	Madhya Pradesh
❖ Sanchi Stupa	Madhya Pradesh
❖ Rashtrapati Bhavan	Delhi
❖ Rock Garden	Chandigarh
❖ Brihadeeswarar Temple	Tamil Nadu
❖ Mahabalipuram Temple	Tamil Nadu
❖ Kailashnath Temple	Kanchipuram
❖ Somnath Temple	Gujarat
❖ Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti	Ajmer (Rajasthan)
❖ Halebidu Temple	Karnataka
❖ Tirupati temple	Andhra Pradesh
❖ Meenakshi Temple	Tamil Nadu

United Nations organisation

The United Nations was established on 24 October 1945. Therefore, United Nations Day is celebrated every year on 24 October.

A total of 6 languages of the United Nations are accepted (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish) (RRB) but 2 languages are considered as operating languages (English and French).

The first Secretary General of the United Nations was Gladwyn Jebb. But he was a caretaker general secretary. Trygve lie (Norway) is known as the first Secretary-General of the United Nations. The first African or first black general secretary was Kofi Annan. The founding members of the United Nations were 51 countries (51st to Poland). The United Nations is headquartered in New York (SSC). The first meeting of the United Nations was held in 1952. And India joined the United Nations in 1945 (SSC).

6 Parts of the United Nation

1. Security Council, 2. General Assembly, 3. Economic and Social Council, 4. International Court of Justice, 5. Secretariat, 6. Trusteeship Council

The General Assembly is called the Small Parliament of the world. The General Assembly appoints the General Secretary (SSC, RRB).

Security Council - The Security Council is called the Policeman of the world. It consists of 15 members and 5 permanent members and 10 temporary members. There are five permanent members (RRB NTPC) (US, Russia, UK, France, China). All five permanent members have veto power. Temporary members are elected by the General Assembly for 2 years.

The US had its first veto in 1971 in the Rhodesia case and in 1972 China exercised its first veto in the question of Bangladesh entering the world.

The International Court of Justice was established in 1945. In April 1946, the International Court of Justice started functioning. It is headquartered in The Hague

(Netherlands). It is the only institution not located in New York, unlike the 6 major institutions of the United Nations. It includes 193 countries. The International Court of Justice consists of 15 judges who are elected by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council for 9 years. The first Indian judge of the International Court of Justice was **Nagendra Singh** (UKSSSC, RRB).

The United Nations Human Rights Council was established in June 2006. It is headquartered in Geneva.

National Human Rights Commission (India) was established on 10 October 1993 and has its headquarters in New Delhi.

World trade organization

The United Nations established the International Trade Organization (ITO) in 1947 to promote trade and employment. Later on from 1948 it came to be known as GATT. The GATT (1948) became the only multilateral instrument to conduct international trade while the World Trade Organization was established in the year 1995. It was established on 1 January 1995. It is headquartered in Geneva. And its first conference was held in Singapore.

**GATT - General agreement on tariff and trade (RRB)
GATT was established in 1947 (RRB).**

SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is a 8 members country. (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Afghanistan) It was established in 1985 and the first conference was held in Bangladesh. The headquarters is Kathmandu.

The Red Cross was founded in 1863. Its founder was **Henry Durant**. It is headquartered in Geneva. The Red Cross has been awarded the Nobel Prize three times.

NAM The first conference of the Non-Aligned Movement took place in 1961 (Belgrade). It is headquartered in Jakarta.

NAFTA - North American Free Trade Agreement
It was established in 1994.

NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization

It was established on 4 April 1949.
Headquarters - Brussels (Belgium)

European Union - The European Union is an organization of 27 countries created with the aim of ensuring economic and political participation. So that business can be made easier.

It was founded on 1 November 1993 in Maastricht (Netherlands).
Headquarters - Brussels (Belgium) {SSC, HSSC}

BRICS - First Conference 2009 (Russia)

Its included countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa)
In 2010 South Africa joined BRICS.

UNESCO -

(United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization)
It was founded on 16 NOV, 1945 in London.
Headquarters - Paris

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Emergency Fund)

Established 1946
Headquarters - New York (Institution for the welfare of children)

League of Nation Establishment 10 January 1920

Headquarters Geneva

Shanghai cooperation organization

Establishment 1996
Headquarters Beijing (China)
The included country is 8 (Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, India, Pakistan).

ASEAN

Established 8 August 1967
Headquarters - Jakarta (Indonesia)
Included Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, Singapore, Brunei, Laos)

Major Games

- ❑ Spain
- ❑ America
- ❑ Malaysia
- ❑ China
- ❑ Pakistan
- ❑ India
- ❑ Australia
- ❑ Japan
- ❑ Russia
- ❑ Canada
- ❑ Brazil
- ❑ Scotland
- ❑ Sri Lanka
- ❑ Bangladesh
- ❑ Bhutan
- ❑ Nepal
- ❑ Myanmar
- ❑ Afghanistan
- ❑ Indonesia
- ❑ Thailand

- Bull Fight
- Baseball
- badminton
- table tennis
- hockey
- hockey
- cricket
- sumo
- chess
- ice hockey
- football
- Rugby
- Volleyball
- Kabaddi
- Archery
- Volleyball
- Chinlone
- Buzkashi
- Badminton
- Thai boxing

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Prime minister of India

★ Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru 1947 to 1964

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is the first Prime Minister of India. His tenure is the highest tenure among all the Prime Ministers till date. His parliamentary constituency was Phulpur Uttar Pradesh. He took the charge of the Prime Minister for 16 years and nearly 200 days and is the only Prime Minister who hoisted the National flag 17 times in the Red Fort while Indira Gandhi hoisted the National flag 16 times. Under his rule, in 1962, there was an **India-China war** in which India was defeated. The Defense Minister of India at the time of this war was **V.K Menon**. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was very sad and hurt due to India's defeat in this war and the martyrdom of many soldiers. The main reason for India's defeat in this war was the deception of China and the independence of India was to be only 15 years.

The title of **Bapu** was given to Mahatma Gandhi by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, his tomb is called **Shantivan**.

After Jawaharlal Nehru's death, **Gulzarilal Nanda** took over as caretaker prime minister and is the first Acting prime minister of India.

★ Lal Bahadur Shastri 1964 to 1966

Lal Bahadur Shastri is the second Prime Minister of India. His tenure was very short. His parliamentary constituency was Allahabad Uttar Pradesh, during his tenure, the

India-Pakistan War took place in 1965, in which Pakistan was defeated by Yashwantrao Chauhan, the Defense Minister of India. In order to establish peace and harmony between these two countries, the USSR entered into an agreement in Tashkent, Uzbekistan known as the **Tashkent Agreement** (SSC) which was signed in 1966 by Lal Bahadur Shastri on behalf of India and Shastri died on the day after the agreement was **General Ayub Khan** [SSC, RRB] from Pakistan and it became the most mysterious death in history. After his death, Gulzari Lal Nanda took over as acting Prime Minister again.

Lal Bahadur Shastri was the first person to be **posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna** and the slogan of **Jai Jawan Jai Kisan** was given by him. Lal Bahadur Shastri ji is also known as Shanti Purush and Lal bahadur shastri tomb called **Vijay Ghat**.

★ **Indira Gandhi 1966 to 1977**

Indira Gandhi is the third Prime Minister of India and the first woman Prime Minister of India.

The first woman Prime Minister of the world is Mrs. Bhandar Naik (Sri Lanka), the first woman Prime Minister of a Muslim country is Benazir Bhutto (Pakistan). And Indira Gandhi (1971) is the first woman to receive Bharat Ratna.

India's first nuclear test was the code name of which nuclear test was **Smiling Buddha** on 18 May 1974 under the leadership of Indira Gandhi. And the second nuclear test took place from **May 11 to 13 May 1998** under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the tenth Prime Minister of India.

During his reign, **India Pakistan War** took place in 1971, at this time the Defense Minister of India was **Jagjivan Ram** (SSC). It was through this war that Bangladesh emerged as a new nation and **Sheikh Mujibur Rahman** became the first President of Bangladesh and the first Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmed. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is known as **Bangabandhu**. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was a prominent leader of the Awami League who struggled a lot to make East Pakistan a separate nation. During this war, the Indian Navy, under **Operation Trident**, killed Pakistan's Submarine PNS Ghazi on 4 December and it was a successful operation, so Naval Day is celebrated every year on 4 December. 16 December 1971 The Pakistani Army surrenders in Dhaka. In which **Lt Gen AK Niazi and Lt Gen Jagjit Singh Arora** signed on behalf of Pakistan. A few months later, on 2 July 1972, the **Simla Agreement** was signed in which Zulfikar Bhutto from Pakistan and Indira Gandhi on behalf of India.

Indira Gandhi's name emerged in a different form in Indian politics from the Emergency incident. In a Judgment by the Allahabad High Court, Indira Gandhi was denied election for 6 years due to which she imposed the Emergency on **25 June**

1975 by the President of India **Fakhruddin Ahmed** using Article 352 in the entire nation. In force till 21 March 1977. Due to which the anger of the people towards Indira Gandhi manifested in the voting and Indira Gandhi was defeated badly in this election. Jayaprakash Narayan termed this emergency as the darkest period in Indian history.

★ Morarji Desai 1777 to 1779

Morarji Desai was the first **non-Congress Prime Minister** of India. And it was the first Prime Minister who resigned and left his post. At the age of 81, he took over as Prime Minister. Morarji Desai was honored by Pakistan's highest award **Nishan e Pakistan** (SSC). Their mausoleum is known as Abhay Ghat.

★ Chaudhary Charan Singh 1779 to 1780

Chaudhary Charan Singh's tenure was only 6 months. **He is the only Prime Minister who did not face the Lok Sabha**. His mausoleum is known as **Kisan Ghat**, **Kisan Divas** is celebrated on 23 December to commemorate his birth date.

★ Indira Gandhi 1980 to 1984

Indira Gandhi came to power to defeat Chaudhary Charan Singh and winning the election again. This time he did many important things like he did Asian games for the second time in India in 1982. Established Indian Center in Antarctica in 1984 named **Dakshin Gangotri**. On 15 August 1982, colour televisions were started for the first time in India. In 1982, India's largest rural bank **NABARD** was established. **Rakesh Sharma**, the first Indian to go into space, went on a mission Soyuz T-11 on 2 April 1984. When Rakesh Sharma went to space, Indira Gandhi asked Rakesh Sharma by Doordarshan what our India looks like from space. Then Rakesh Sharma's answer was **Saare Jahan Se Achcha Hindustan Hamara**. Which was a very amazing scene.

Operation Blue Star

This operation was started to remove Sikh separatists from the Golden Temple in Amritsar. and the operation started in 1984. A separate nation was demanded by these separatists for which they took possession of the Golden Temple in Amritsar, due to which the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi started this operation to liberate the Golden Temple from these separatists. The Home Minister of India at this time was **Giani Zail Singh**. Shortly after this operation, Indira Gandhi was assassinated.

★ Rajiv Gandhi 1984 to 1989

Rajiv Gandhi is the **youngest Prime Minister** of India. His parliamentary constituency was Amethi, he is also known as Mr. Clean, his tomb is known as **Veer Bhumi**. Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated in Sri Lanka to avenge the action taken by the LTTE organization (liberation tigers of tamil ealam) in which an **operation Pawan** was started in 1987. Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated to avenge this action.

★ Vishwanath Pratap Singh

He was the seventh Prime Minister of India and the first Prime Minister who was removed by a motion of no confidence.

He recommended the **Mandal Commission** which talked about special reservation for Scheduled Castes, headed by Bindeshwar Prasad Mandal.

★ Chandrasekhar

He was the eighth Prime Minister of India, born in Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh.

★ PV Narasimha Rao 1991 to 1996

He Was the ninth Prime Minister of India. The **mid-day meal** was started in Haryana by PV Narasimha Rao. At the time PV Narasimha Rao took over as Prime Minister, India's economy did not go through a good phase. The Finance Minister of India was Dr. Manmohan Singh during his tenure. Who implemented the **LPG policy**.

LPG = Libéralisation, Privatisation, Globalisation

★ Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the tenth Prime Minister of India, he was born in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. **Good Governance** Day is celebrated every year on 25 December to commemorate his birthday, his government was able to work for only 13 days. Atal Bihari Vajpayee is the only Prime Minister whose tenure was the shortest was his parliamentary constituency Lucknow.

★ HD Deve Gowda

He was the 11th Prime Minister of India, his government could work only for 10 months.

★ Indra Kumar Gujral

He was the 12th Prime Minister of India. whose government was able to function for only 11 months.

★ Atal Bihari Vajpayee 1999 to 2004

Atal Bihari Vajpayee again became the Prime Minister in the re-election. Atal Bihari Vajpayee is the only Prime Minister under whose reign the worst disaster occurred. And his tenure was the most struggling. Such as - Kargil War, Hijack of IC 814, Attack on Parliament etc. The slogan of **Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Jai Vigyan** was given by Atal Bihari Vajpayee. **India's second nuclear test** under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee was conducted between May 11 and May 13 in 1998. **Five tests** were conducted in this nuclear test and the location was **Pokhran**. The code name for this nuclear test was **Operation Shakti**. The test was led by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, also known as Missile Man of India.

IC 814 was an Indian aircraft that was hijacked by Pakistan terrorists on 24 December 1999, by the terrorists landed there in Kandahar, Afghanistan, and the terrorists demanded the release of some terrorists in exchange for the passengers sitting in the plane. This demand was accepted by government on under pressure the family members of passengers. Ajit Doval was the director of the IB of India at that time.

Kargil war

The Kargil war took place between India and Pakistan in 1999, at this time the Defense Minister of India was **George Fernandes**. Pakistan's troops occupied the Kargil region of India at that time, Pakistan was led by **Pervez Musharraf**, the first **operation safed sagar** was started by the Indian Air Force, but this action did not prove to be effective due to the high altitude of the enemy. It was therefore possible that in order to regain control of the Kargil region, the Indian Army started **Operation Vijay** in which the Indian Army rescued the Kargil region from Pakistani troops and hoisted the National flag. About 500 soldiers were martyred in this war, including Captain Saurabh Kalia, Captain Manoj Kumar Pandey, Captain Vikram Batra, Captain Anuj Nair etc. They were honored with Paramveer Chakra for fighting bravely in the battle.

★ Terrorist attack in parliament house

On December 13, 2001, Jaish-e-Mohammed militants attacked the Parliament House in India, killing 14 people. The Home Minister of India at this time was LK Advani.

★ Manmohan Singh 2004 to 2014

Dr. Manmohan Singh is the 13th Prime Minister of India. On 26 November 2008, a Pakistani terrorist who arrived in Mumbai, India via sea from Karachi. These terrorists killed 166 people in Mumbai and injured many more. And entered the Taj Hotel in Mumbai and took people hostage there. In response, the operation was carried out by NSG, named **Black Tornado**, in this operation, out of all the nine terrorists, 8 terrorists

were killed and one terrorist was captured and hanged after some time. The Defense Minister of India at this time was AK Antony. This incident is known as 26/11.

★ Narendra Modi

The current Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi is the 14th Prime Minister of India. And their parliamentary constituency is Varanasi.

President of India

➤ Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Dr. Rajendra Prasad is the first President of India and Dr. Rajendra Prasad is the only President to have the longest tenure. He served as President for almost 12 years.

➤ Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan is the **first Vice President** of India and the second President of India. **Teacher's Day** is celebrated every year on 5 September in memory of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

➤ Dr. Zakir Hussain

Dr. Zakir Hussain is the third President of India and the **first Muslim President** of India and the first President who died during his tenure.

➤ VV Giri

VV Giri is the fourth President of India and the **first Acting President of India**, VV Giri was made the then President after the death of Dr. Zakir Hussain, but after that he was elected President.

➤ Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed is the second President who died during his tenure.

On 25 June 1975, at the behest of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, a national

emergency was imposed by them.

➤ **Neelam Sanjiv Reddy**

Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy is the sixth President of India and the first person to become the **youngest President** when he took over the office of the President at the time when he was 64 years old.

➤ **Giani Zail Singh**

Giani Zail Singh is the seventh President of India and the **first Sikh President** of India. Jai is the only President of India who exercised the pocket veto during his tenure.

➤ **Ramaswamy Venkataraman**

He was the eighth President of India.

➤ **Shankar Dayal Sharma**

Shankar Dayal Sharma was the 9th President of India.

➤ **KR Narayan**

He was the first Dalit President of India.

➤ **Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam**

He was the 11th President of India. He is also known as **Missile Man**. Every year on 15 October, Student's Day is celebrated in his memory.

➤ **Pratibha Patil**

Pratibha Patil is the 12th President of India and the **first woman President** of India.

➤ **Pranab Mukherjee**

Pranab Mukherjee is the 13th President of India.

➤ **Ramnath Kovind**

Ramnath Kovind is the 14th President of India.

Droupadi Murmu- She is the current President of India

Sobriquets (surname)

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frontier Gandhi | Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baddhah khan | Abdul Gaffar Khan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bengal tiger | Bipin chandra pal, saurav ganguly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> iron man | Sardar vallabhai Patel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shanti Purush(शांति पुरुष) | Lal Bahadur Shastri |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Punjab Kesari | Lala Lajpat Rai |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bangabandhu | Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deshbandhu | Chittaranjan Das |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deenbandhu | CF Andrews |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lokmanya | Bal Gangadhar Tilak |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Loknayak | Jayaprakash Narayan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gurudev | Rabindranath Tagore |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Guruji | M s Gohlwalkar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hockey wizard | Dhyan chand |
| <input type="checkbox"/> iron lady of india | Indira Gandhi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kaviguru | Rabindranath Tagore |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Light of asia | Sreebuddha |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Little master | Sunil gavaskar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rajaji | Chakravarti Rajagopalachari |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deshratna | Dr. Rajendra Prasad |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ajatashatru | Dr. Rajendra Prasad |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bihar Gandhi | Dr. Rajendra Prasad |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tau | DeviLal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nightingale of India | Sarojini Naidu |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Babuji | jagjivan Ram |

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> India's Napoleon | Samudragupta |
| <input type="checkbox"/> India's Machiavelli | Chanakya |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Haryana Hurricane | Kapil Dev |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mahamana | Madan Mohan Malviya |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Man of Destiny | Napoleon Bonaparte |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Indian Renaissance | Raja Ram Mohan Roy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father of Indian films | Dhundiraj Govind Phalke |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black Gandhi | Martin Luther King |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5th son of Mahatma Gandhi Ji | Jamnalal Bajaj |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Indian Shakespeare | Kalidas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lal Bal Pal
Chandra Pal | Lala Lajpat Rai, Balgangadhar Tilak, Bipin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flying Angel | PT Usha |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Payoli express | PT Usha |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Saint of sabarmati | Mahatma gandhi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sahid e Azam | Bhagat singh |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Saint of the gutters | mother teresa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Swar Kokila | lata mangeshkar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tiger of mysore | Tipu sultan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The little master | Sachin tendulkar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tota e hind | Amir khusro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr Clean | Rajiv Gandhi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bismark of india | Vallabh bhai patel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deshpriya | Yatindra mohan Sengupta |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flying sikh | Milkha singh |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grand Old Man of india | Dadabhai Naroji |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hockey Wizard | Major Dhyanchand of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> India's Einstein | Nagarjuna |

❑ Modern Mira(आधुनिक मीरा)	Mahadevi Verma
❑ Shaheed-e-Azam	Shaheed Bhagat Singh
❑ Lady with the Lamp	Florence Nightingale
❑ Furore	Hitler
❑ Man of Destiny	Napoleon
❑ renaissance of india	Raja ram mohan roy

Tombstone

❖ Rajghat	Mahatma Gandhi
❖ Shantivan	Jawaharlal Nehru
❖ Sanjay Gandhi	Shanti Van
❖ Sangharsh Sthal	Devi Lal
❖ Smriti Sthal	I K Gujral
❖ Vijay Ghat	Lal Bahadur Shastri
❖ Shakti Sthal	Indira Gandhi
❖ Jannyak Sthal	Chandra shekhar
❖ Kisan Ghat	Chaudhary Charan Singh
❖ Veerbhoomi	Rajiv Gandhi
❖ Samta Sthal	Jagjivan Ram
❖ Karmabhoomi	Shankar Dayal Sharma
❖ Ekta sthal	Giani Jail Singh
❖ Abhay Ghat	Morarji Desai
❖ Mahaprayan Ghat	Rajendra Prasad
❖ Chaitya Bhoomi	Bhimrao Ambedkar
❖ Uday Bhoomi	R Narayan
❖ Narayan Ghat	Gulzari Lal Nanda

Airports

Airports in India are managed by the Airport Authority of India(AAI)

Kerala has the highest density of International airports in India.

→ Indira Gandhi int. Airport	New Delhi
→ Chennai int. Airport	chennai
→ Jay Prakash Narayan int. Airport	Patna[Bihar]
→ Jawaharlal Nehru Airport	Mumbai
→ Cochin int. airport	kerala
→ Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose int. Airport	Kolkata
→ Raja Sansi Airport	Amritsar
→ Guru Ram dass jee int. airport	Amritsar
→ Rajiv Gandhi int. Airport	Hyderabad
→ Visakhapatnam int. airport	Andhra pradesh
→ Gopinath Bordoloi int. airport	Guwahati
→ Veer Savarkar int .Airport	Port Blair
→ Tiruchirappalli int. airport	Tamilnadu

This is the smallest airport in India .

→ Dabolim Airport	Goa
→ Begumpet airport	Telangana
→ Maharaja Bir Bikram airport	Tripura
→ Hindon airport	uttar pradesh
→ Jolly Grant airport	Uttrakhand
→ Pantnagar airport	Uttrakhand
→ Balurghat airport	West bengal
→ kazi nazrul islam airport	west bengal
→ Panagarh airport	west bengal
→ Pasighat airport	Arunachal pradesh
→ Swami Vivekananda airport	Chattisgrah
→ Guru Govind singh ji airport	Maharashtra
→ Coimbatore int. airport	Coimbatore(T.M)
→ Calicut int. airport	Kerala
→ Biju Patnaik Int. airport	Bhubaeswar
→ Sardar Vallabhbai Patel int. Airport	Ahmedabad
→ Guru Ramdas Airport	Amritsar

- Chaudhary Charan Singh int. Airport
- Veer Surendrasai Airport

Lucknow
Orissa

It is also known as Jharsuguda airport

- Lal Bahadur Shastri int. Airport
- Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport
- Chhatrapati Shivaji int. Airport
- Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar int. Airport
- Begumpet Airport
- Sheikhu Aalam int. airport
- imphal int. airport
- Madurai Aiport
- Bagdogra int. airport
- Raja Bhoj Airport
- Kempegowda Int. Airport
- Kannur int. airport
- Veer Savarkar int. airport
- Surat int. airport
- Jewar airport
- Juhu aerodrome airport

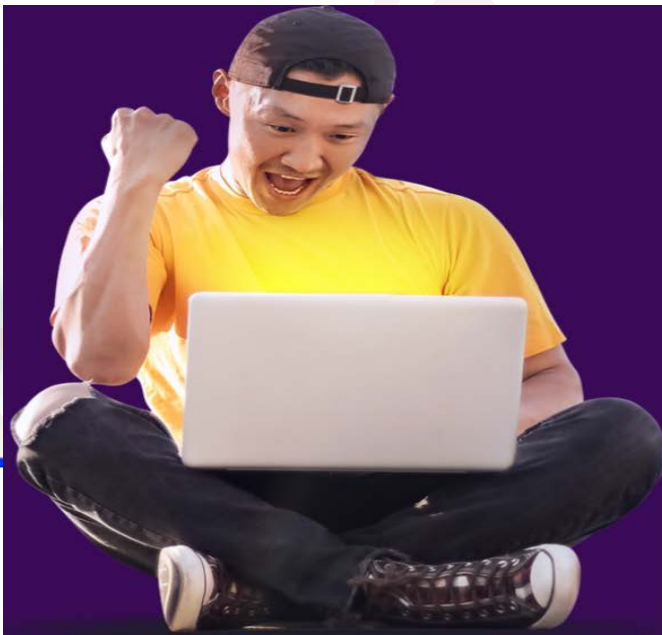
Varanasi
Indore
Mumbai
Nagpur(Maharashtra)
Hyderabad
Srinagar
Meghalaya
Tamilnadu
siliguri(west bengal)
Bhopal Madhya Pradesh
Bengluru
Kerala
Port blair
Surat
Noida
mumbai

This is the first civil aviation airport of india. It was founded in 1928.

- Kushok bakula Rimpoochee airport

leh

23rd highest commercial airport in the world.



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Ports

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| → Kandla Port | Gujarat |
| → Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust | Mumbai |

It is also known as Nhava Sheva port. Largest artificial port.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| → Mormugao Port | Goa |
| → Mangalore Port | Karnataka |
| → Cochin Port | Kerala |
| → Ennore Port | Tamil Nadu |

India's first corporatised port

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| → Tuticorin Port | Tamil Nadu |
| → Gangavaram Port | Andhar pardesh |

This is also known as V.O Chidambaranar port.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| → Haldia port | West bengal |
| → Paradip Port | Odisha |
| → Alappuzha Port | Kerala |
| → Visakhapatnam Port | Andhra Pradesh |

It is also known as Vizag port . It is the deepest port of india.

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Major festivals

- | | |
|------------------------|------------|
| ❖ Jallikattu Festivals | Tamil Nadu |
| ❖ Ambubachi Mela | Assam |

It is celebrated in Kamakhya temple every year.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ❖ Pongal | Tamil Nadu |
| ❖ Vatsya Fair | Delhi |
| ❖ Pushkar Mela | Rajasthan |
| ❖ Kharchi puja | Tripura |
| ❖ Durga festival | West bengal |
| ❖ Surajkund Mela | Haryana(Faridabad) |
| ❖ Hornbill Festivals | Nagaland |
| ❖ Moatsu festival | Nagaland |
| ❖ vishu | kerala |
| ❖ Bihu festival | Assam |
| ❖ Kumbh Mela | Ujjain,nasik,prayagraj,haridwar |
| ❖ Kharchi puja | Tripura |
| ❖ Rath yatra | Odisha |
| ❖ Marwar Utsav | Rajasthan |
| ❖ Moatsu festival | Nagaland |
| ❖ Baishagu festival | Assam |
| ❖ Karma festival | Jharkand |
| ❖ Chikoo festival | Maharashtra |
| ❖ Kalidas, Tansen samman | M.P |
| ❖ Sunburn festival | Goa |
| ❖ Tejaji festival | M.P |
| ❖ Bundi festival | Rajasthan |
| ❖ International sand art festival | Odisha |
| ❖ Konark festival | Odisha |
| ❖ Pattadakal festival | Karnatka |
| ❖ Nishagandhi festival | Kerala |
| ❖ Onam Festivals | Kerala |
| ❖ Losang Festivals | Sikkim |
| ❖ Guga festivals | Haryana |
| ❖ Nandikar national theatre festival | west bengal |
| ❖ Losar festival | Arunachal pradesh |
| ❖ Solung festival | Arunachal pradesh |

❖ Dehing patka festival	Assam
❖ International himalayan festival	kangra district
❖ Lokrang festival	Madhya pradesh
❖ makaravilakku festival	Kerala
❖ Thrissur festival	Kerala
❖ Urs festival	Ajmer
❖ Doongri festival	Himachal pradesh
❖ Summer festival	mount abu
❖ Sarhul Festivals	Jharkhand
❖ Bhagoria festival	Madhya pradesh

Maharatna Companies

Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited 1964	Headquarters (Delhi)
Coal India Limited 1975	Headquarters (Kolkata)
Gas Authority of India Limited 1984	Headquarters (Delhi)
India Oil Corporation Limited 1958	Headquarters (Delhi)
National Thermal Power Corporation Limited 1975	Headquarters (Delhi)
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited 1956	Headquarters (Dehradun)
Steel Authority of India Limited 1954	Headquarters (Delhi)
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited 1952	Headquarters (Mumbai)

- Bokaro Steel Plant Jharkhand 1968 established by the help of soviet Union.
- Rourkela Steel Plant Orissa 1953 established by the help of Germany.
- Bhilai Steel Plant Chhattisgarh 1955 established by the help of the Soviet Union.
- Durgapur Steel Plant West Bengal 1956 established by help of Britain.

India's first

- India's first woman President
- The first woman Prime Minister of India
- The first Indian woman to receive the Ramon Magsaysay Award[1994]
- Booker Prize winner first lady of indian

Pratibha Devi Singh Patil
Mrs. Indira Gandhi
Kiran Bedi
Arundhati Roy

For this book (The God of Small Things) in 1997 Arundhati roy belongs to Assam state.

- ★ first indian to get Ramon Magsaysay Award
- first indian to get Grammy award
- Jnanpith awarded first man
- Jnanpith award to the first woman
- first actress to receiving Padma Shri
- India's first woman governor
- India's first woman IPS
- India's first IAS
- First woman Chief Minister
- India's first woman Member of parliament
- India's first woman Lok Sabha Speaker
- First woman Cabinet Minister
- First woman chief justice of india
- First chief justice of india

Acharya Vinoba Bhave (1958)
Pandit Ravi Shankar[1968]
G Sankara Kurup
Asha purna Devi
Nargis Dutt
Sarojini Naidu (Uttar Pradesh)
Kiran Bedi
Anna George
Sucheta Kripalani (Uttar Pradesh)
Radhabai Subarayan
Meera Kumar
Rajkumari Amrita Kaur
Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi,
H.J Kania

The Supreme Court was established on 26 January 1950.

- ★ India's first Food and Agriculture Minister,
- India's first railway minister
- India's first Defence Minister
- India's first telecom minister
- India's first health minister
- India's first law minister

Dr. Rajendra Prasad Prahlad
Dr. John Mathai
Sardar Baldev
Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur
Dr BR Ambedkar

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> First governor of Reserve Bank | Osborne Smith |
| <input type="checkbox"/> India's first Finance Minister | RK Snmukham Shetty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Lady Chief Justice of the high Court | Leela Seth(Himachal pradesh) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> first woman to get Ashok chakra | Neerja Bhanot |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First woman who get Noble award | Mother Teresa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> first women pilot in indian air force | Harita kaur Dayal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> first woman of indian origin to go to space | Kalpana chawala |

She was born in Karnal in haryana. She first flew on space shuttle Columbia in 1997. She was one of seven crew members killed in the Columbia spacecraft disaster in february 1, 2003.

Sunita Williams held the records for most spacewalks by a woman and most spacewalk time for woman. She spent a total of 322 days in space.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> first woman to climb to mount everest twice | Santosh yadav |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the first woman to receive an Oscar Award | Bhanu Athaiya |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the first Indian to swim across the English Channel | Mihir Sen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the first Indian to become a member of the British Parliament | Dadabhai Naroji |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the first Russian Prime Minister to visit india | Bulgarin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the first American President to visit India. | Eisenhower |
| <input type="checkbox"/> India's first Nobel Prize winning scientist | CV Raman(1930) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> first person to receive Nobel Prize | Ravindra Nath Tagore |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Speaker of Lok Sabha | Vasudev Mavalankar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Indian president International Court of justice | Dr. Nagendra Singh |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Field Marshal | General Manik Shaw |
| <input type="checkbox"/> India First Election Commissioner of India | Sukumar Sen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Indian Commander in chief of indian Air | S. Mukherjee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First indian chief of Naval staff | Admiral Ramdas Katari |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Education Minister of india | Abul Kalam Azad |
| <input type="checkbox"/> India First Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister | Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> India First Vice President of India | Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Muslim President of India | Dr. Zakir Hussain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> last Governor General of India | Chakraborty Rajagopalachari |

- first Indian woman news readers Partima Puri
- Dada Saheb Phalke award to the first actress Devika Rani Roerich
- first head of National commission for women Jayanti Patnaik
- first Indian woman who got Sahitya Academy award Amrita Pritam
- the first woman to swim across seven major seas Bula Chaudhary
- the first woman to win a gold medal in the Asian Games Kamaljit Sandhu

Kamaljeet Sandhu is a Indian athlete who won gold medal at 1970 Bangkok Asian games in 400 metre race.

- ★ first Indian woman Graduate Kadambini Ganguly
- the first Indian woman to become Miss World, Kumari Rita Faria
- the first Indian woman to become Miss Universe, Sushmita Sen
- the first Indian woman to reach the everest in 1984 Bachendri Pal
- First Indian woman ambassador in the United Nations. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- the first Indian woman composer(singer) was awarded MS Subbulkshmi the Bharat Ratna
- first lady president Congress Annie Besant
- the first Indian woman to reach the North pole Prity Sengupta
- first president Finance Commission of india K.C Neogy
- first indian who reach at everest Tenzing Norgay
- first Indian to reach the South Pole Ram Charan
- first british who came in india Ralph Fitch
- first non-Congress prime Minister Morarji Desai,
- India's first Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha Shyamn Iyengar
- India's first Rajya Sabha Chairman Dr. SRadhakrishnan
- The first person who made map of the Earth Anaximander
- the first woman President of a country Maria Razabel (Argentina)
- First British Queen Jane
- the first woman to climb the Everest Junko Tabei(Japan)
- the first woman to go into space, Valentina Tereshkova

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> the first woman Prime minister in the world, Lanka) | S. Bandaranaike (Sri Lanka) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The first woman Prime Minister of a Muslim country | Benazir Bhutto (Pakistan) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The first female prime minister of england | Margaret Thatcher |
| <input type="checkbox"/> first space shuttle name to be sent into space | Columbia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the first person to reach at North Pole | Robert Peary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the first person to arrive at South Pole | Amundsen (Norway) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> America's first president | George Washington, |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Britain's first Prime Minister | Robert Walpole |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the first country who introduce Compulsory education | Prussia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> first winning country of Football World Cup | Uruguay |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The first person to sail around the world | Ferdinand Magellan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the first person to walk on the moon, | Neil Armstrong(अमेरिका) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the first man to journey into outer space | Yuri Gagarin (Russia) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> first asian woman to swim across the english channel | Arati Saha(1959) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> first woman ruler | Rajiya sultan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> first indian to join Indian Civil Service [ICS] | Satyandra nath tagore |
| <input type="checkbox"/> first indian commander in chief of indian army | Kodandera Cariappa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Members of Constituent Assembly | Sachidanand sinha |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Members of Constituent Assembly | Rajendra prasad |
| <input type="checkbox"/> first opposition leader of Loksabha | Ramsubhag singh |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First opposition leader of Rajyasabha | Kamlapati tripathi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> first deputy chairman of Rajyasabha | Viloleet alva |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the first indian woman to ski to the south pole | Reena dharmshaktu |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the first indian woman to walk across the Gobi desert | Sucheta Kadethankar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the first indian woman who reached antarctica | Mahel musa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First chairman of UPSC | Rose miilian bathew |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First indian Minister to resign from Cabinet | Shyama prasad mukherji |

He resigned in 1950. and after that in 1951 he founded Bharatiya Jan Sangh.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> first chief of army staff | rajendra singh |
| <input type="checkbox"/> first indian who get Stalin award | Saifuddin Kitchlew |
| <input type="checkbox"/> first indian who reached in space | Rakesh sharma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Indian to win Palk strait swimming competition | Vaidyanath |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The first Indian to win a medal at the | Prakash padukone(1983) |

World Badminton Championships

India's Largest

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| ❖ Largest district of India | Kutch district |
| ❖ India's smallest district | Mahe |
| ❖ Largest state | Rajasthan |
| ❖ India's smallest state | Goa |
| ❖ India's highest Airport | Leh[Ladakh] |
| ❖ state of India with longest coastline | Gujarat |
| ❖ state of India with shortest coastline | Goa |
| ❖ Highest dam Tehri | Uttarakhand |
| ❖ Largest Delta | Sundarbans [West Bengal] |
| ❖ state of South India with longest coastline | Andhra Pradesh |
| ❖ India's longest beach | Marina Beach [Chennai] |
| ❖ The most diverting river(मार्ग बदलने वाली नदी) | Kosi river |
| ❖ India's largest river island | Majuli island [Assam] |

Majuli Island is located on the Brahmaputra River in the state of Assam, India.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ❖ Largest Planetarium | Birla Planetarium Kolkata |
| ❖ India's first Talking Movie | Alam Ara |

The film Alam Ara was directed in 1931 by Ardeshir Irani.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| ❖ India's first silent film | Raja Harishchandra |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|

The film Raja Harishchandra was directed by Dadasaheb Phalke in 1913.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ❖ India's first 3D film | My dear Kuttichathan (1984) |
| ❖ India's longest bridge | Bhupen Hazarika Bridge |

Bhupen Hazarika bridge is known as Dhola Sadiya Bridge, it connects Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Its length is 9.15 kilometers.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| ❖ Largest cave temple | Kailash temple |
| ❖ India's largest mosque | Jama Masjid |
| ❖ India's largest stadium, | Motera Stadium |

Motera Stadium is located in the state of Gujarat in India, it is also known as Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium.

❖ India's fastest train

Gatiman Express

Gatiman Express runs between Delhi to Agra and has a speed of 160 km / hr.

❖ Highest airport
airport

Kushok Bakula Rimpochee

❖ Highest lake in india

Gurudongmar lake [sikkim]

❖ Highest rainfall of India

Mawsynram

❖ India's highest waterfall

Kunchikal waterfall Karnataka

❖ Longest cave

Krem Liat Prah [meghalaya]

❖ India's largest desert

Thar desert

The Sahara desert is the largest desert in the world while Gobi desert is the largest desert in Asia.

❖ the largest freshwater lake

Wular lake,

❖ Longest Lake

Vembanad Lake

❖ Largest port

mumbai port

❖ India's first missile

Prithvi

❖ India's first nuclear center

Tarapur

First nuclear power plant in India was established in 1969 at Tarapur in Maharashtra with US assistance.

❖ India's first technicolor film

Rani of Jhansi

❖ India's largest zoo
Park Andhra Pradesh

Sri Venkateswara Zoological

❖ Longest canal in india

indira gandhi canal

❖ Longest Dam

Hirakud Dam

❖ India's first nuclear submarine

INS Chakra

❖ India's first nuclear reactor

Apsara

❖ India's first submarine

INS Kaveri

❖ India's first aircraft carrier

INS Vikrant

❖ Largest Highway

NH - 44

This highway connects Srinagar to Kanyakumari.

❖ Longest railway route
Express]

Assam to Kanyakumari [Vivek

❖ the longest tributary

Yamuna River

❖ Highest forested area

Madhya Pradesh

❖ Largest animal fair

Sonepur [Bihar]

- ❖ India's largest cathedral
- ❖ The tallest statue

St. Cathedral
Statue of Unity

Its height is 182 meters. The statue was built in honor of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the first Deputy Prime Minister of India and the first home minister, who is based in the state of Gujarat.

- ❖ Rose city

Chandigarh

Chandigarh has a Rose Garden built by Nek Chand which is very famous in India.

- ❖ Pittsburgh of India

Jamshedpur

Pittsburgh is known as Steel City and Jamshedpur in India is also known as Steel City. Jamshedpur is also known as Tatanagar therefore Pittsburgh of India is called Jamshedpur.

- ❖ East Venice

Cochin

Venice is called the city of canals.

- ❖ Paris of india

jaipur

Jaipur is also called Pink City.

- ❖ Rice bowl
- ❖ World sugar bowl

chhattisgarh
cuba

Sugar is exported the most by Cuba, so it is called a sugar bowl.

- ❖ Sugar bowl in india

uttar pradesh

Sugarcane is produced most in Brazil.

- ❖ The island of pearls
- ❖ country of Lakes
- ❖ Hi-tech City
- ❖ Switzerland of India
- ❖ White elephant country
- ❖ Europe playground
- ❖ The sun set Country [डूबते सूर्य का देश]
- ❖ Pope city
- ❖ Bihar's Mourning [बिहार का शोक]

Bahrain.
Finland
Hyderabad
Kashmir
thailand
Switzerland
Britain
Rome
Kosi River

Due to the Kosi River, Bihar faces floods every year, hence the Kosi river is called the mourning of Bihar.

- ❖ Mourning of Bengal
- ❖ Mourning of china

Damodar River
hwang ho river

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| ❖ Pyramid country | egypt |
| ❖ Egg basket | Andhra Pradesh |
| ❖ Soya Pradesh | Madhya Pradesh |

Madhya Pradesh produces the most soybeans, so it is also known as Soya Pradesh.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| ❖ India's gateway | mumbai |
| ❖ Steel city | jamshedpur |
| ❖ Spice garden kerala of india | Bangalore |
| ❖ Electronic City | Bangalore |
| ❖ Space city | Bengaluru |
| ❖ Mediterranean Sea Gate | Gibraltar |
| ❖ Queen of deccan | pune |
| ❖ Holy Land | Jerusalem Israel |
| ❖ Elephant country | laos |
| ❖ the country of the Golden Pagoda | Myanmar |
| ❖ Nile's gift [नील का उपहार] | Egypt |

The Nile played a major role in the development of ancient Egyptian civilization, hence the Nile is also called the gift of Egypt.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| ❖ Country of midnight sun | Norwegian |
| ❖ Rising Sun Country | Japan |

Sun is seen rising before Japan. Although the sun first rises in New Zealand, but New Zealand was discovered much later. That's why Japan is called the country of the rising sun.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| ❖ Manchester of india | Ahmedabad |
| ❖ Manchester of South India | Coimbatore |

Manchester is a city in England which is very famous for the textile industry and Ahmedabad is also famous for textile industry in India. Arunachal Pradesh has the largest number of orchids

World's Largest, Highest

- The world's largest temple AnkorWat Cambodia
- Largest Peninsula Arab Peninsula
- Largest Islands group Indonesia
- Largest Island Greenland
- Asia's largest country China

China is a country which borders with most countries

- The world's longest coastline country Canada
- The country with the shortest border Gibraltar
- The world's largest country Russia
- The world's smallest country Vatican City
- The world's deepest and largest ocean Pacific Ocean

The deepest Trench of the ocean is located in the Mariana Trench Pacific Ocean.

- World's Largest Lake of Freshwater Superior Lake
- The world's Deepest lake Baikal Lake
- World's longest river Nile
- The world's largest river Amazon River
- World's Smallest Ocean Arctic Ocean
- Largest continent Asia continent
- Smallest continent Australia continent
- Highest plateau Pamir plateau Tibet
- The world's longest canal Suez Canal

Construction of the Suez Canal began in 1858 by Ferdinand, a French engineer. In 1869, this canal was opened to traffic. The Suez Canal connects the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. This canal is under Egyptian control.

Panama Canal It is located in the country of Panama. The Panama Canal connects the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean. The Panama Canal was built in 1914.

Year of Establishment Major Awards

❑ Man Booker Award	1969
❑ Nobel Prize	1901
❑ Kalinga Award	1952
❑ Oscar Award	1929
❑ Ramon Magsaysay Award	1957
❑ Grammy Award	1959
❑ Bharat Ratna	1954
❑ Padma Award	1954
❑ Jnanpith Award	1965
❑ Dronacharya Award	1985
❑ Arjun Award	1961
❑ Dada Saheb Phalke Award	1969
❑ Pulitzer Prize	1917

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Major Stadium

- Wankhede Stadium Mumbai

2011 cricket world cup was played in this stadium.

- Mohali cricket ground Punjab
- Sawai Mansingh Stadium Jaipur
- Brarbourne stadium Mumbai
- Moti Bagh Stadium Vadodara[Gujarat]
- Indira Gandhi athletic stadium Guwahati[Assam]
- Kanchenjunga stadium Siliguri [West Bengal]
- Melbourne Cricket Ground Australia
- Greenfield International Stadium Trivandrum
- Adelaide Oval stadium Australia
- Docklands stadium Australia
- Lord's Cricket Ground England
- Shahid Veer Narayan Singh International Stadium Chhattisgarh
- Salt Lake Stadium Kolkata
- Mahalaxmi racecourse Mumbai

It was established in 1883.

- Rajiv Gandhi International Stadium Dehradun
- GMC balayogi Athletic Stadium Hyderabad
- M A Chidambaram Stadium Chennai
- Arun Jaitley Stadium Delhi

It was established in 1883. it was called Feroz Shah Kotla Grounds.

- Dhyanchand Stadium Lucknow
- Lal Bahadur Shastri stadium Telangana
- ekana cricket stadium Lucknow
- International hockey stadium Punjab
- Captain Roop Singh cricket stadium Gwalior
- Buddh International Circuit Greater Noida

It is an Indian motor racing circuit in Greater Noida Uttar Pradesh.

- Bhupen Hazarika cricket stadium Guwahati
- Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Guwahati[Assam]

- Sardar Patel Stadium
- Dhyan Chand National Stadium
- Biju Patnaik hockey stadium
- Guru Nanak stadium
- DY Patil Stadium
- Dr Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Indoor Stadium
- Bhim rao Ambedkar Stadium
- Subrata Roy Sahara Cricket Stadium
- Barkatullah Khan Stadium
- Holkar stadium
- Himachal Pradesh Cricket Association

Ahmedabad[Gujarat]
New Delhi
Bhubaneswar[Odisha]
Ludhiana[Punjab]
Mumbai
Goa

Faizabad [UP]
Pune
Jodhpur
Indore [Madhya Pradesh]
Dharamshala

It is the highest cricket stadium.

- C B Patel International cricket stadium
- Satyendra Dev Mohan stadium
- Y S Raja Reddy stadium
- Aishbagh stadium
- Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports

Surat [Gujarat]
Assam
Andhra Pradesh
Bhopal[Madhya Pradesh]
Patiala

It is known as the National Institute of Sports[SSC CHSL 2018] and also it was established in 1961.

- Green Park Stadium

Kanpur

It was established in 1945.

- Lords Cricket Stadium
- Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium

England
Goa

It is also known as Fatorda stadium.

- Eden Garden Stadium

Kolkata

It was established in 1864.

- Chinnaswamy Stadium
- Barabati Stadium

Bengaluru
Cuttack[odisha]

It was established in 1958.

Slogans

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| → Do or die | Mahatma Gandhi |
| → Quit India | Mahatma Gandhi |
| → Who Lives if India Die | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| → Return to the Vedas(वेदो की और लोटो) | Dayanand Saraswati |
| → Swaraj is my birthright | Bal Gangadhar Tilak |
| → Sarre Jahan se acha Hindustan Hamara | Mohammad Iqbal |
| → Delhi Chalo, Jai Hind | Subhash Chandra Bose |
| → Total Independence | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| → Vijay vishv tirnaga pyara | Shyam Lal gupt |
| → Simon Commission Go Back | Lala Lajpat Rai |
| → Jai Jagat | Vinoba Bhave |
| → Sampurna Kranti | Jai Prakash Narayan |
| → Jai Jawan Jai Kisan | Lal Bahadur Shastri |
| → Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Jai Vigyan | Atal Bihari Vajpayee |
| → comfort is wrong(आराम हराम है) | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| → Hindi Hindu Hindustan | Bharatendu Harishchandra |
| → Jana Gana Mana | Ravindra Nath Tagore |
| → Vande Mataram | Bankim Chandra Chatterjee |
| → Hey Ram | Mahatma Gandhi |
| → Satyamev Jayate | Madan Mohan Malviya |
| → Shramev Jayate | Indira Gandhi |
| → Sarfaroshi ki tamanna ab hamare dil me hai | Ram Prasad Bismil |
| → Inquilab Zindabad | Bhagat Singh |
| → Maro Firangi ko | Mangal Pandey |
| → Bharat Chhodo | Mahatma Gandhi |
| → Kar mat do Sardar | Vallabhbhai Patel |
| → Jan Gan Man | Rabindranath Tagore |
| → Samrajyavad ka Nash Ho | Bhagat Singh |

→ Simon Commission go back

Lala Lajpat Rai

- **Country's worship is the worship of Rama(देश की पूजा ही राम की पूजा है) - Madan Lal Dhingra**
- **Don't take rest after your first victory because if you fail in second more lips are waiting to say that your first victory was just luck. - APJ Abdul Kalam**
- **Blow to the sticks on my head will prove to be the nail of the the casket of the British rule - Lala Lajpat Rai**
- **Dushman ki Goliyon Ka Hum Samna Karengे Azad rahe hain Azad Hi Rahenge - Chandrashekhar Azad**
- **You Give Me Blood I Will Give You Freedom - Subhash Chandra Bose**

Important Crops and their Producing States

<input type="checkbox"/> Wheat,Sugarcane,Potatoes	Uttar Pradesh
<input type="checkbox"/> Groundnut	Gujarat
<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	Maharashtra
<input type="checkbox"/> Grape	Nashik
<input type="checkbox"/> Rice	West Bengal
<input type="checkbox"/> Coffee	Karnataka
<input type="checkbox"/> Tea	Assam
<input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco, Turmeric	Andhra Pradesh
<input type="checkbox"/> Saffron, Apple	Jammu Kashmir
<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber, cardamom, spices	Kerala
<input type="checkbox"/> Millet, mustard	Rajasthan

Military institution

→ National Defence Academy	khadakwasla (Maharashtra)
→ National Defence college	New Delhi
→ Indian Military Academy	Dehradun
→ Air Force Academy	Hyderabad
→ Indian Naval Academy	Kochi

Cities

- Kolkata
- New Delhi
- Chandigarh
- Jaipur
- Charminar
- President house
- Parliament
- Central Secretariat
- Taj Mahal
- Humayun's Tomb

Architecture

- jobs charnock
- Edward lutyens
- Le Corbusier
- Vidyadhar
- Quli Qutb Shah
- Edward lutyens
- Herbert Baker
- Herbert Baker
- Ustad Ahmad Lahori
- Mirja Ghiyas

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Countries Parliament Name

➤ Pakistan	National assembly
➤ Nepal	Rashtriya Panchayat
➤ Afghanistan	Mili Shura
➤ Bhutan	Parliament
➤ Myanmar	Pylang Su hluttaw
➤ Sri Lanka	Parliament
➤ America	Congress
➤ Maldives	Majlis
➤ china	National people's Congress
➤ Japan	Diet
➤ Russia	Duma
➤ Italy	Sinet
➤ France	National assembly
➤ Israel	knesset

Famous books of players

● Sunny days	Sunil Gavaskar
● Golden days	PT Usha
● One more over	Prasanna
● Miracle sachin	Lokesh thaani
● Goal	Major Dhyan Chand
● Captain diary	Ricky Ponting
● Cricket my style	Kapil Dev
● Playing it my way	Sachin Tendulkar
● One day wonders	Sunil Gavaskar

Famous Temple

➤ Palitana temple	Gujarat
➤ Kamakhya temple	Assam
➤ Pashupati nath temple	Nepal
➤ Angkorwat temple	Cambodia
➤ Lingraj temple	Odisha
➤ jagannath temple	Odisha
➤ Konark temple	Odisha
➤ Sun temple	Odisha
➤ Khajurao temple	Madhya Pradesh
➤ Kailash temple	Aurangabad
➤ Kailashnath temple	Kanchipuram[Tamil Nadu]
➤ Dilwara temple	Rajasthan
➤ Minakshi temple	Madurai Tamil Nadu
➤ Elephanta caves	Aurangabad
➤ Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu
➤ Brahdeshwar	Thanjavur Tamil Nadu
➤ Mukteshwar	Odisha
➤ Halebidu	Karnataka
➤ Kashi vishwnath	Varanasi
➤ Triputi	Andhra Pradesh
➤ prem temple	Vrindavan
➤ Somnath	Gujarat
➤ Mahakaleshwar	Ujjain Madhya Pradesh
➤ Chidambaram	Tamil Nadu
➤ Padmanabhaswamy temple	Keral

➤ Shri Mariamman temple	Singapore
➤ Rameshwaram temple	Tamil Nadu
➤ Vellore	West Bengal
➤ Natraj temple	Tamil Nadu
➤ Venkateswara temple	Andhra Pradesh
➤ Gomateshwara temple	Karnatak
➤ Laxmi narayan temple	Delhi
➤ Sabrimala temple	Keral
➤ Sidhivinayak temple	Maharashtra
➤ Natrajan temple	Tamil Nadu
➤ Virupaksha temple	Karnatak
➤ Akshardham Temple	New Delhi

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UNESCO World Heritage Sites

❑ अजंता गुफाएं (बुद्ध) महाराष्ट्र **Ajanta Caves**

- ❑ 1983 में शामिल किया गया
- ❑ अजंता गुफाएं बौद्ध धर्म से संबंधित हैं
- ❑ कण्हेरी गुफा महाराष्ट्र में स्थित है
- ❑ Was included in 1983
- ❑ Ajanta caves belong to Buddhism
- ❑ Kanheri cave is located in Maharashtra

❑ एलोरा गुफाएं (हिंदू बुद्ध जैन) महाराष्ट्र **Ellora Caves**

- ❑ एलोरा गुफा को 1983 में यूनेस्को की विश्व विरासत सूची में शामिल किया
- ❑ एलोरा गुफा को राष्ट्रकूट वंश द्वारा बनाया गया
- ❑ यह गुफाएं हिंदू बौद्ध और जैन धर्म से संबंधित हैं
- ❑ इसी एलोरा गुफा में कैलाश मंदिर है जिसका निर्माण राष्ट्रकूट वंश के शासक कृष्ण प्रथम के द्वारा किया गया
- ❑ Ellora Cave was built by the Rashtrakuta dynasty
- ❑ These caves belong to Hindu Buddhism and Jainism
- ❑ There is a Kailash temple in this Ellora cave, which was built by Krishna I, ruler of the Rashtrakuta dynasty

❑ आगरा किला उत्तर प्रदेश **Agra Fort**

- ❑ आगरा किला को 1983 में यूनेस्को की विश्व विरासत सूची में शामिल किया गया
- ❑ Agra Fort was included in UNESCO World Heritage List in 1983

❑ ताज महल उत्तर प्रदेश **Tajmahal**

- ❑ 1983 में शामिल किया गया
- ❑ ताजमहल शाहजहां द्वारा बनवाया गया
- ❑ ताजमहल का मुख्य वास्तुकार उस्ताद अहमद लाहौरी को माना जाता है

- ❑ Taj Mahal built by Shah Jahan
- ❑ The chief architect of the Taj Mahal is considered to be Ustad Ahmad Lahori.

❑ सूर्य मंदिर कोणार्क उड़ीसा (पूरी) Sun Temple

- ❑ 1984 में शामिल किया गया
- ❑ नरसिंह देव प्रथम द्वारा स्थापित किया गया
- ❑ Founded by Narasimha Dev I

❑ महाबलीपुरम स्थल (पल्लव वंश) तमिल नाडु

Mahabalipuram monuments

- ❑ 1984 में शामिल किया गया
- ❑ महाबलीपुरम का निर्माण नरसिंह वर्मन प्रथम द्वारा किया गया जो पल्लव वंश का शासक था
- ❑ Mahabalipuram was built by Narasimha Varman I, who was the ruler of the Pallava dynasty.

❑ काजीरंगा नेशनल पार्क असम Kaziranga National Park

- ❑ 1985 में शामिल किया गया
- ❑ काजीरंगा नेशनल पार्क एक सींग वाले गैंडे के लिए प्रसिद्ध है
- ❑ Kaziranga National Park is famous for a horned rhinoceros

❑ मानस वन्य जीव अभ्यारण असम Manas wildlife sanctuary

- ❑ 1985 में शामिल किया गया

❑ केवलादेव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान राजस्थान भरतपुर **Keoladeo National Park**

- ❑ 1985 में शामिल किया गया
- ❑ इसे भरतपुर पक्षी विहार के नाम से भी जाना जाता है
- ❑ It is also known as Bharatpur Birds Vihar

❑ गोवा के चर्च पर आश्रम गोवा **Church and convent of Goa**

- ❑ 1986 में शामिल किया गया

❑ खजुराहो स्थल (हिंदू जैन) चंदेल शासक मध्य प्रदेश **Khajuraho monuments**

- ❑ 1986 में शामिल किया गया
- ❑ खजुराहो के मंदिर हिंदू और जैन धर्म से संबंधित हैं जिसका निर्माण चंदेल शासकों द्वारा किया गया
- ❑ The temples of Khajuraho belong to Hinduism and Jainism, built by the Chandela rulers.

❑ हंपी स्थल (विजयनगर की राजधानी) कर्नाटक **Hampi monuments**

- ❑ 1986 में शामिल किया गया
- ❑ हंपी विजयनगर साम्राज्य की राजधानी थी जो तुंगभद्रा नदी के किनारे स्थित है
- ❑ Hampi was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire which is situated on the banks of the Tungabhadra River.

❑ फतेहपुर सिकरी उत्तर प्रदेश **Fatehpur Sikri**

- ❑ 1986 में शामिल किया गया
- ❑ बुलंद दरवाजा फतेहपुर सिकरी में स्थित है जिसका निर्माण अकबर द्वारा किया गया था

❑ Buland Darwaza is located in Fatehpur Sikri which was constructed by Akbar.

❑ पट्टडकल मंदिर कर्नाटक **pattadakal Temple**

- ❑ 1987 में शामिल हो गया
- ❑ इसे रक्त पूरा के नाम से भी जाना जाता है
- ❑ विरुपाक्ष मंदिर यहां का सर्वश्रेष्ठ मंदिर है
- ❑ It is also known as Raktapura
- ❑ Virupaksha Temple is the best temple here.

❑ एलीफेंटा गुफाएं महाराष्ट्र औरंगाबाद **Elephanta Caves**

- ❑ 1987 में शामिल हो गया

❑ चोल मंदिर (बृहदेश्वर मंदिर दारासूरम मंदिर ऐरातेश्वर मंदिर)
तमिल नाडु **Chaul Temple**

- ❑ 1987 में शामिल हो गया
- ❑ बृहदेश्वर मंदिर तमिलनाडु के तंजावुर में स्थित है
- ❑ Brihadeeswarar Temple is located in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu

❑ सुंदरबन नेशनल पार्क पश्चिम बंगाल **Sundarban National Park**

- ❑ 1987 में शामिल हो गया
- ❑ सुंदरवन नेशनल पार्क बंगाल टाइगर के लिए प्रसिद्ध है
- ❑ विश्व का सबसे बड़ा नदी डेल्टा सुंदरवन है
- ❑ Sundarbans National Park is famous for Bengal Tiger
- ❑ Sundarbans is the world's largest river delta

❑ नंदा देवी नेशनल पार्क वैली ऑफ फ्लावर्स उत्तराखंड **Nanda Devi National Park**

- ❑ 1988 में शामिल किया गया
- ❑ फूलों की घाटी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान को पिंडर घाटी भी कहा जाता है
- ❑ **Valley of Flowers National Park is also called Pinder Valley**

❑ सांची का बौद्ध स्थल मध्य प्रदेश **Sanchi monuments**

- ❑ 1989 में शामिल किया गया
- ❑ सांची स्तूप का निर्माण सम्राट अशोक द्वारा किया गया
- ❑ **Sanchi Stupa was built by Emperor Ashoka**

❑ हुमायूँ का किला दिल्ली **Humayun tomb**

- ❑ 1993 में शामिल किया गया
- ❑ हुमायूँ के किले का वास्तुकार मिर्जा घियास है
- ❑ **the architect of Humayun's fort is Mirza Ghiyas**

❑ कुतुब मीनार दिल्ली **Qutub Minar**

- ❑ 1993 में शामिल किया गया
- ❑ कुतुब मीनार की नींव कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक द्वारा रखी गई फिर इस पर इल्तुतमिश द्वारा काम किया गया आखिर में संपूर्ण रूप से फिरोजशाह तुगलक द्वारा कुतुबमीनार का निर्माण किया गया
- ❑ **The foundation of the Qutub Minar was laid by Qutubuddin Aibak, then it was worked by Iltutmish. Finally Qutub Minar was built entirely by Ferozeshah Tughlaq.**

❑ माउंटेन रेलवे ऑफ इंडिया दार्जिलिंग नीलगिरी कालका शिमला रेलवे स्टेशन

- ❑ 1999 में शामिल किया गया

❑ महाबोधि मंदिर बिहार **Mahabodhi Temple**

❑ 2002 में शामिल किया गया

❑ भीमबेटका रॉक शेल्टर मध्य प्रदेश **Bhimbetka Rock shelter**

❑ 2003 में शामिल किया गया

❑ इसकी खोज विष्णु श्रीधर वाकणकर द्वारा की गई

❑ It was discovered by Vishnu Sridhar Wakankar

❑ छत्रपति शिवाजी टर्मिनस महाराष्ट्र **Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus**

❑ 2004 में शामिल किया गया

❑ चंपानेर पावागढ़ आर्कियोलॉजिकल पार्क गुजरात **champaner-pavagadh archaeological Park**

❑ 2007 में शामिल किया गया

❑ लाल किला दिल्ली **Lal Kila**

❑ 2007 में शामिल किया गया

❑ जंतर मंतर जयपुर **Jantar Mantar**

❑ 2010 में शामिल किया गया

❑ पश्चिमी घाट **Western Ghat**

❑ 2012 में शामिल किया गया

- ❑ पश्चिमी घाट को सह्याद्री के नाम से भी जाना जाता है
- ❑ पश्चिमी घाट गुजरात महाराष्ट्र गोवा कर्नाटक केरल तमिलनाडु के तट को कहा जाता है
- ❑ **The Western Ghats are also known as Sahyadri.**
- ❑ **The Western Ghats Gujarat Maharashtra Goa Karnataka Kerala**
The coast of Tamil Nadu is called

- ❑ **राजस्थान के पहाड़ी किले Rajasthan Hills Fort**
- ❑ 2013 में शामिल किया गया

- ❑ **रानी की वाव गुजरात Rani ki vav**
- ❑ 2014 में शामिल किया गया

- ❑ **ग्रेट हिमालयन नेशनल पार्क हिमाचल प्रदेश great**
Himalayan National Park
- ❑ 2014 में शामिल किया गया

- ❑ **नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय बिहार Nalanda University**
- ❑ 2016 में शामिल किया गया
- ❑ नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना कुमार गुप्त द्वारा की गई
- ❑ विक्रमशिला विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना धर्मपाल द्वारा की गई
- ❑ **Nalanda University was founded by Kumar Gupta**
- ❑ **Vikramshila University was founded by Dharmapala**

- ❑ **कंचनजंगा नेशनल पार्क सिक्किम Kanchenjunga**
National Park
- ❑ 2016 में शामिल हो गया

❑ कैपिटल कॉम्प्लेक्स चंडीगढ़ **Capital complex**
 ❑ 2016 में शामिल हो गया

❑ अहमदाबाद गुजरात **Ahmedabad**
 ❑ 2017 में शामिल किया गया

❑ मुंबई की विक्टोरियन गोथिक व आर्ट डेको महाराष्ट्र **the Victorian and art deco and Ensemble of Mumbai**
 ❑ 2018 में शामिल किया गया

❑ जयपुर राजस्थान **Jaipur**
 ❑ 2019 में शामिल किया गया

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- ★ हौज खास का निर्माण किसके द्वारा किया गया **अलाउद्दीन खिलजी**
- ★ **Hauz Khas was built by**

- ★ चार मीनार का निर्माण किसके द्वारा किया गया **कुली कुतुब शाह**
- ★ **CharMinar was built by**
- ★ चारमीनार हैदराबाद में स्थित है

- ★ मीनाक्षी मंदिर कहां स्थित है **तमिलनाडु मदुरई**
- ★ **Where is meenakshi temple located**
- ★ मीनाक्षी मंदिर भगवान शिव को समर्पित है
- ★ मदुरई वैगई नदी के किनारे स्थित है
- ★ मदुरई को पूर्व का एथेंस कहा जाता है
- ★ मंदिरों का शहर कहा जाता है मदुरई को
- ★ **Meenakshi Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva**
- ★ **Madurai is situated on the banks of the Vaigai River**
- ★ **Madurai is called Athens of the East**
- ★ **Madurai is called the city of temples**

- ★ तिरुपति मंदिर कहां स्थित है **आंध्र प्रदेश**
- ★ **Where is Tirupati temple located**
- ★ तिरुमला वेंकटेश्वर मंदिर आंध्र प्रदेश में स्थित है
- ★ तिरुपति आंध्र प्रदेश का एक स्थान है
- ★ **Tirumala Venkateswara Temple is located in Andhra Pradesh**
- ★ **Tirupati is a place in Andhra Pradesh**

- ★ गोल गुंबज का निर्माण किसके द्वारा किया गया मोहम्मद आदिल शाह
- ★ **Gol Gumbaz was built by**
- ★ गोल गुंबज का वास्तुकार याकूत था
- ★ **The architect of Gol Gumbaz was Yakut.**

- ★ गोल गुंबज कहां स्थित है कर्नाटक
- ★ **Where is Gol gumbaz located**

- ★ आगरा शहर का निर्माण किसके द्वारा किया गया सिकंदर लोदी
- ★ **Agra city was built by**
- ★ ताजमहल, आगरा का किला, फतेहपुर सीकरी यूनेस्को की विश्व विरासत में सम्मिलित है
- ★ **Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri are included in UNESCO World Heritage**

- ★ हाले बीडू मंदिर कहां स्थित है कर्नाटक
- ★ **Where is Halebidu temple located**
- ★ होयसलाओ शासकों द्वारा इस मंदिर का निर्माण किया गया
- ★ **This temple was built by the Hoysalao rulers.**

- ★ ख्वाजा मोहिदीन चिश्ती कहां स्थित है राजस्थान अजमेर
- ★ **Where is khawaja moin uddin chishti located**

- ★ सोमनाथ मंदिर कहां स्थित है गुजरात
- ★ **Where is Somnath temple located**

★ कैलाश नाथ मंदिर का निर्माण किसके द्वारा किया गया **नरसिंह वर्मन द्वितीय (पल्लव वंश)**

★ **kailashnath temple was built by**

★ कैलाश नाथ मंदिर तमिलनाडु के कांचीपुरम में स्थित है

★ कैलाश मंदिर जो एलोरा गुफा में स्थित है महाराष्ट्र में स्थित है कैलाश मंदिर को राष्ट्रकूट वंश के शासक कृष्ण प्रथम ने बनवाया था

★ **Kailash Nath Temple is located in Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu**

★ **Kailash Temple which is located in Ellora Cave is located in Maharashtra, Kailash Temple was built by Krishna I, ruler of Rashtrakuta dynasty.**

★ महाबलीपुरम मंदिर का निर्माण किसके द्वारा किया गया **नरसिंह वर्मन प्रथम**

★ **mahabalipuram temple is built by**

★ महाबलीपुरम तमिलनाडु का एक शहर है किसका पुराना नाम मल्लपुरम था और यह यूनेस्को की विश्व विरासत सूची में शामिल है

★ **Mahabalipuram is a city in Tamil Nadu whose old name was Malappuram and it is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.**

★ बृहदेश्वर मंदिर कहां स्थित है **तमिल नाडु तंजावुर**

★ **Where is brihadeshwara temple located**

★ बृहदेश्वर मंदिर को राजराजेश्वर मंदिर के नाम से भी जाना जाता है

★ बृहदेश्वर मंदिर का निर्माण चोल शासक राज राज के द्वारा किया गया

★ बृहदेश्वर मंदिर भगवान शिव को समर्पित है

★ **Brihadeeswarar Temple is also known as Rajarajeshwar Temple**

★ **Brihadeeswarar temple was built by the Chola ruler Raj Raj**

★ **Brihadeeswarar Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva**

★ रॉक गार्डन का निर्माण किसके द्वारा किया गया **नेक चंद**

★ **Rock Garden was built by**

★ रॉक गार्डन चंडीगढ़ में स्थित है

★ रॉक गार्डन को नेक चंद सैनी गार्डन के नाम से भी जाना जाता है

★ एक और विख्यात गार्डन जिसका नाम रोज गार्डन है वह भी चंडीगढ़ में स्थित है

★ **Rock Garden is located in Chandigarh**

★ **Rock Garden is also known as Nek Chand Saini Garden**

★ **Another famous garden named Rose Garden is also located in Chandigarh.**

★ चंडीगढ़ का डिजाइन किसके द्वारा तैयार किया गया **ली कार्बूजियर**

★ **The design of Chandigarh was designed by**

★ यह फ्रांसीसी थे

★ **It was french**

★ केंद्रीय सचिवालय किसके द्वारा निर्माण किया गया **हरबर्ट बेकर**

★ **The Central Secretariat was built by**

★ केंद्रीय सचिवालय को **1912** से लेकर **1927** में पूर्ण रूप से बनाया गया

★ **The Central Secretariat was fully built in 1912 to 1927.**

★ राष्ट्रपति भवन का निर्माण किसके द्वारा किया गया **लुटियंस**

★ **Rashtrapati Bhavan was built by**

★ राष्ट्रपति भवन का निर्माण एडवर्ड लुटियंस और हरबर्ट बेकर दोनों ने मिलकर किया

★ राष्ट्रपति भवन को **1912** से **1929** तक संपूर्ण रूप से बना लिया गया

★ संसद भवन को भी एडवर्ड लुटियंस और हरबर्ट बेकर ने मिलकर बनाया

★ संसद भवन को **1921** से **1926** में बनाया गया

★ इंडिया गेट को एडवर्ड लुटियन द्वारा **1921** से **1931** में बनाया गया

★ **The Rashtrapati Bhavan was built by both Edward Lutyens and Herbert Baker**

- ★ Rashtrapati Bhavan was completely constructed from 1912 to 1929.
- ★ The Parliament House was also built by Edward Lutyens and Herbert Baker.
- ★ Parliament building was built in 1921 to 1926
- ★ India Gate was built by Edward Lutyens from 1921 to 1931

- ★ ताजमहल का वास्तुकार कौन है **उस्ताद लाहौरी**
- ★ Who is the architect of taj mahal
- ★ ताजमहल को यूनेस्को की विश्व विरासत सूची में **1983** में शामिल किया गया
- ★ Taj Mahal was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in **1983**

- ★ सांची स्तूप का निर्माण किसने कराया **सम्राट अशोक**
- ★ Who built Sanchi Stupa
- ★ सांची स्तूप मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित है

- ★ खजुराहो की स्थापना किसके द्वारा की गई **चंदेल शासक**
- ★ Khajuraho was founded by
- ★ खजुराहो के मंदिर हिंदू और जैन धर्म से संबंधित है
- ★ खजुराहो स्थल मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित है
- ★ The temple of Khajuraho belongs to Hinduism and Jainism.
- ★ Khajuraho site is located in Madhya Pradesh

- ★ इंडिया गेट का निर्माण किसके द्वारा किया गया **एडवर्ड लुटियंस**
- ★ The India Gate was built by

★ विजय स्तंभ का निर्माण किसके द्वारा किया गया **महाराणा कुंभा**

★ **The Vijaystambh was built by**

★ विजय स्तंभ राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़ में स्थित है विजय स्तंभ को कीर्ति स्तंभ के नाम से भी जाना जाता है इसकी ऊंचाई **120** फीट ऊंची है जिसमें **9** मंजिल है

★ **Vijay stambh is located in Chittorgarh, Rajasthan. Vijay stambh, also known as Kirti Stambh, is 120 feet high and has 9 floors.**

★ दिलवाड़ा जैन मंदिर कहां स्थित है **राजस्थान**

★ **Where is Dilwara Jain Temple located**

★ दिलवाड़ा मंदिर राजस्थान के सिरोही जिले में स्थित है इसका निर्माण तेजपाल और वास्तु पाल के द्वारा किया गया

★ **Dilwara temple is located in Sirohi district of Rajasthan, it was built by Tejpal and Vastu Pal.**

★ जगन्नाथ मंदिर कहां स्थित है **उड़ीसा पुरी**

★ **Where is Jagannath temple located**

★ जगन्नाथ मंदिर श्री कृष्ण को समर्पित है यहां वार्षिक रूप से रथयात्रा का उत्सव मनाया जाता है

★ **The Jagannath temple is dedicated to Shri Krishna, the annual Rath Yatra is celebrated here.**

★ गेटवे ऑफ इंडिया का निर्माण द्वारा किया गया **जॉर्ज विट्टल**

★ **Gateway of India was built by**

★ गेटवे ऑफ इंडिया मुंबई में स्थित है

★ इसका निर्माण **1911** में किया गया

★ गेटवे ऑफ इंडिया का वास्तुकार जॉर्ज विट्टेड है

- ★ Gateway of India is located in Mumbai
- ★ It was built in 1911
- ★ The architect of Gateway of India is George Winted

- ★ बेलूर मठ के संस्थापक कौन है स्वामी विवेकानंद
- ★ Who is the founder of Belur Math

- ★ बीबी का मकबरा कहां स्थित है महाराष्ट्र औरंगाबाद
- ★ Where is Bibi Ka Maqbara located
- ★ बीबी के मकबरे का निर्माण औरंगजेब के पुत्र आजमशाह द्वारा किया गया जिससे उसने अपनी मां दिलराज बानो बेगम की याद में बनवाया
- ★ इसे ताजमहल का नकल भी कहा जाता है
- ★ Bibi ka maqbara was built by Aurangzeb's son Azam Shah, who built it in memory of his mother Dilraj Bano Begum.
- ★ It is also called a copy of Taj Mahal.

- ★ विलियम फोर्ट कहां स्थित है कोलकाता पश्चिम बंगाल
- ★ Where is william fort located

- ★ लाल बाग कहां स्थित है कर्नाटक
- ★ Where is lal bagh located
- ★ इसे लालबाग बोटैनिकल गार्डन भी कहा जाता है
- ★ लाल बाग की नींव हैदर अली के द्वारा रखी गई बाद में इसे संपूर्ण रूप से टीपू सुल्तान द्वारा बनाया गया
- ★ it is also called Lalbagh Botanical Garden
- ★ The foundation of Lal Bagh was laid by Hyder Ali, later it was completely built by Tipu Sultan.

★ छोटा इमामबाड़ा कहां स्थित है **लखनऊ उत्तर प्रदेश**

★ **Where is chota imambara**

★ इसका निर्माण मोहम्मद अली शाह अवध के नवाब द्वारा किया गया

★ बड़ा इमामबाड़ा भी लखनऊ में स्थित है जिसका निर्माण आसफ उदौला किया गया

★ **It was built by the Nawab of Mohammad Ali Shah Awadh.**

★ **The Bada Imambara is also located in Lucknow, which was built by Asaf Udaula.**

★ शेरशाह सूरी का मकबरा कहां स्थित है **सासाराम बिहार**

★ **where is sher shah suri tomb**

★ वाल्मीकि नेशनल पार्क के बिहार में स्थित है

★ हुमायूं का मकबरा कहां स्थित है **दिल्ली**

★ **where is Humayun tomb**

★ औरंगजेब का मकबरा औरंगाबाद महाराष्ट्र में है

★ अकबर का मकबरा आगरा उत्तर प्रदेश में है

★ **Aurangzeb's tomb is in Aurangabad Maharashtra**

★ **Akbar's tomb is in Agra, Uttar Pradesh**

★ हुमायूं का मकबरा का वास्तुकार कौन था **मिर्जा घियास**

★ **who was the Architect of Humayun tomb**

★ आराम बाग कहां स्थित है **आगरा उत्तर प्रदेश**

★ **where is aram bagh**

★ आराम बाग का निर्माण बाबर के द्वारा किया गया

★ जंतर मंतर का निर्माण किसके द्वारा किया गया **सवाई जयसिंह**

★ who built jantar mantra

★ भारत में पांच जंतर मंतर है (दिल्ली जयपुर उज्जैन मथुरा वाराणसी)

★ There are five Jantar Mantar in India (Delhi Jaipur Ujjain Mathura Varanasi)

★ अजंता एलोरा एलिफेंटा गुफाएं कहां स्थित है महाराष्ट्र

★ where is Ajanta caves

★ अजंता गुफाएं बौद्ध धर्म से संबंधित है

★ एलोरा गुफाएं हिंदू बौद्ध जैन धर्म से संबंधित है

★ Ajanta caves belong to Buddhism

★ Ellora caves belong to Hindu Buddhist Jainism

★ गोलकुंडा किला कहां स्थित है हैदराबाद

★ Where is Golkunda

★ पालीताना मंदिर कहां स्थित है गुजरात

★ Where is Palitana temple

★ सोमनाथ मंदिर भी गुजरात में स्थित है

★ पालीताना मंदिर जैन धर्म से संबंधित है

★ Somnath temple is also located in Gujarat

★ Palitana Temple is related to Jainism

★ कामाख्या मंदिर कहां स्थित है असम

★ Where is kamakhya temple

★ अंबुबाची मेला प्रतिवर्ष कामाख्या मंदिर में आयोजित किया जाता है

★ The Ambubachi fair is held annually in the Kamakhya temple.

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- ★ पशुपतिनाथ मंदिर कहां स्थित है **नेपाल**
- ★ **Where is Pashupatinath temple**
- ★ पशुपतिनाथ मंदिर भगवान शिव को समर्पित है
- ★ **Pashupatinath Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva**

- ★ अंकोरवाट मंदिर कहां स्थित है **कंबोडिया**
- ★ **Where is ankorbat temple**
- ★ अंकोरवाट मंदिर विश्व का सबसे बड़ा मंदिर है जो मीकांग नदी के किनारे स्थित है
- ★ **Ankorwat Temple is the largest temple in the world, situated on the banks of the Mekong River.**

- ★ लिंगराज मंदिर कहां स्थित है **उड़ीसा**
- ★ **Where is lingaraja temple**
- ★ लिंगराज मंदिर को ययाति केसरी द्वारा बनाया गया
- ★ **Lingaraj Temple built by Yayati Kesari**

- ★ कोणार्क सूर्य मंदिर कहां स्थित है **उड़ीसा पूरी**
- ★ **Where is Sun temple**
- ★ सूर्य मंदिर सूर्य देव को समर्पित है
- ★ सूर्य मंदिर को नरसिंह देव प्रथम द्वारा बनाया गया जो गंग वंश के शासक थे
- ★ सूर्य मंदिर को **1984** में यूनेस्को विश्व विरासत सूची में शामिल किया गया
- ★ **The Sun Temple is dedicated to the Sun God**
- ★ **The Sun Temple was built by Narasimha Dev I who was the ruler of the Ganga dynasty.**
- ★ **Sun Temple was included in UNESCO World Heritage List in 1984**

- ★ तट मंदिर का कहां स्थित है **तमिल नाडु**
- ★ **where is Shore temple**

★ तट मंदिर को शोर मंदिर के नाम से भी जाना जाता है और इन्हें महाबलिपुरम के तट मंदिर के नाम से भी जाना जाता है

★ **This Temple is also known as the Shore Temple and is also known as the Shore Temple of Mahabalipuram.**

★ मुक्तेश्वर मंदिर कहां स्थित है **उड़ीसा भुवनेश्वर**

★ **Where is Mukteshwar temple**

★ मुक्तेश्वर मंदिर भगवान शिव को समर्पित है

★ **Mukteshwar Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva**

★ काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर कहां स्थित है **वाराणसी**

★ **Where is Kashivishvath temple**

★ काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर का निर्माता अहिल्याबाई होलकर को माना जाता है

★ काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर **12** ज्योतिर्लिंगों में से एक है

★ **Ahilyabai Holkar is the creator of the Kashi Vishwanath temple.**

★ **Kashi Vishwanath Temple is one of the 12 Jyotirlingas.**

★ प्रेम मंदिर कहां स्थित है **वृंदावन उत्तर प्रदेश**

★ **Where is Prem Mandir**

★ महाकालेश्वर मंदिर कहां स्थित है **उज्जैन मध्य प्रदेश**

★ **Where is mahakaleshwar Temple**

★ महाकालेश्वर मंदिर भी **12** ज्योतिर्लिंगों में से एक है

★ महाकालेश्वर मंदिर का वर्णन कालिदास की पुस्तक मेघदूत में किया गया है

★ **Mahakaleshwar Temple is also one of the 12 Jyotirlingas.**

★ **The Mahakaleshwar temple is described in the book Meghdoot by Kalidas.**

★ **ज्योतिर्लिंग** का मतलब भगवान शिव के उन जगहों से जहां पर माना जाता है कि भगवान शिव प्रकट हुए हैं

- ★ हिंदू धर्म के 12 ज्योतिर्लिंग जो निम्न प्रकार हैं
- ★ केदारनाथ उत्तराखंड
- ★ महाकालेश्वर उज्जैन मध्य प्रदेश
- ★ काशी विश्वनाथ उत्तर प्रदेश
- ★ वैद्यनाथ महाराष्ट्र
- ★ नागेश्वर गुजरात
- ★ सोमनाथ मंदिर गुजरात
- ★ ओमकारेश्वर मध्य प्रदेश
- ★ घृणेश्वर मंदिर महाराष्ट्र
- ★ त्रियम्बकेश्वर महाराष्ट्र
- ★ भीमशंकर महाराष्ट्र
- ★ मलिकार्जुन आंध्र प्रदेश
- ★ रामेश्वरम तमिल नाडु

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★ **Jyotirlinga** means the places where Lord Shiva is believed to have appeared.

- ★ 12 Jyotirlingas of Hinduism as follows
- ★ Kedarnath Uttarakhand
- ★ Mahakaleshwar Ujjain Madhya Pradesh
- ★ Kashi Vishwanath Uttar Pradesh
- ★ Vaidyanath Maharashtra
- ★ Nageshwar Gujarat
- ★ Somnath Temple Gujarat
- ★ Omkareshwar Madhya Pradesh
- ★ Ghreshwar Temple Maharashtra
- ★ Triambukeshwar Maharashtra
- ★ Bhimashankar Maharashtra
- ★ Malikarjun Andhra Pradesh
- ★ Rameswaram Tamil Nadu

★ विरुपाक्ष मंदिर कहां स्थित है **कर्नाटक**

★ **Where is virupaksha temple**

★ विरुपाक्ष मंदिर कर्नाटक के हंपी में स्थित है जो हंपी का एक हिस्सा है

★ हंपी को यूनेस्को विश्व विरासत सूची में शामिल किया गया है

★ विरुपाक्ष मंदिर शिव भगवान को समर्पित है

★ विरुपाक्ष मंदिर को देवराया द्वितीय ने बनाया था

★ **Virupaksha Temple is located in Hampi, Karnataka which is a part of Hampi**

★ **Hampi is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List**

★ **Virupaksha Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva**

★ **Virupaksha Temple was built by Devaraya II**

★ नटराजन मंदिर कहां स्थित है **तमिलनाडु**

★ **Where is Natrajan temple**

★ नटराज मंदिर को चिदंबरम मंदिर के जाना जाता है

★ नटराज मंदिर भगवान शिव को समर्पित है

★ **Nataraja Temple is known as Chidambaram Temple**

★ **Natraj Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva**

★ सबरीमाला मंदिर कहां स्थित है **केरल**

★ **Where is Sabrimala temple**

★ सिद्धिविनायक मंदिर कहां स्थित है **महाराष्ट्र**

★ **Where is siddhivinayak temple**

★ सिद्धिविनायक मंदिर भगवान गणेश को समर्पित है

★ **Siddhivinayak Temple is dedicated to Lord Ganesha**

★ लक्ष्मी नारायण मंदिर कहां स्थित है **दिल्ली**

★ **Where is Laxmi Narayan temple**

★ लक्ष्मी नारायण मंदिर भगवान विष्णु और लक्ष्मी को समर्पित है

★ **Lakshmi Narayan Temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and Lakshmi**

★ गोमतेश्वर मंदिर कहां स्थित है **कर्नाटक**

★ **Where is Gomteshwar Temple**

★ गोमतेश्वर मूर्ति श्रवणबेलगोला कर्नाटक में स्थित है

★ यह मूर्ति जैन धर्म से संबंधित है

★ गोमतेश्वर मूर्ति **57** फीट ऊंची है

★ गोमतेश्वर मूर्ति को बाहुबली स्तंभ के नाम से भी जाना जाता है

★ गोमतेश्वर मूर्ति को चामुंड राय ने बनवाया था

★ **Gomateshwara idol Shravanabelagola is located in Karnataka**

★ **This idol belongs to Jainism**

★ **Gomateshwara idol is 57 feet high**

★ **The Gomateshwara idol is also known as Bahubali pillar**

★ **Gomateshwar idol was built by Chamund Rai**

★ वेंकटेश्वर मंदिर कहां स्थित है **आंध्र प्रदेश**

★ **Where is venkateswara temple**

★ वेंकटेश्वर मंदिर भगवान विष्णु को समर्पित है

★ वेंकटेश्वर मंदिर आंध्र प्रदेश के चित्तूर जिले में स्थित है

★ **Venkateswara Temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu**

★ **Venkateswara Temple is located in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh**

★ रामेश्वर मंदिर कहां स्थित है **तमिल नाडु**

★ Where is Rameshwarm temple

★ रामेश्वरम मंदिर हिंदू धर्म के 12 ज्योतिर्लिंगों में से एक है

★ Rameswaram Temple is one of the 12 Jyotirlingas of Hinduism.

★ स्वामी विवेकानंद रॉक मेमोरियल कहां स्थित है **तमिल नाडु**

★ Where is Swami Vivekanand memorial

★ विवेकानंद रॉक मेमोरियल तमिलनाडु के कन्याकुमारी में स्थित है

★ Vivekananda Rock Memorial is located in Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu.

★ पदमनाभ स्वामी मंदिर कहां स्थित है **केरल**

★ Where is padmanabhaswamy temple

★ यह मंदिर केरल के तिरुवंतपुरम में स्थित है

★ यह मंदिर भगवान विष्णु को समर्पित है

★ This temple is located in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

★ This temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu

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ALL BANK OF INDIA

Reserve Bank of India

- ❑ Establish 1st April 1935
- ❑ Headquarter Mumbai
- ❑ first Indian RBI governor CD Deshmukh

State Bank of India

- ❑ Establish 1st July 1955
- ❑ headquarter Mumbai
- ❑ Tagline - with you all the way pure banking nothing else the Nations bank on us

Punjab National Bank

- ❖ established 1894
- ❖ headquarters New Delhi
- ❖ Tagline - the name you can Bank upon

Allahabad Bank

- ❖ established 1865
- ❖ headquarter Kolkata
- ❖ Tagline - a tradition of trust

Axis bank

- established 1993
- headquarter Mumbai
- Tagline - badhti Ka Naam Zindagi

Bank of Baroda

- established 1908
- headquarter Vadodara Gujarat
- Tagline - India's International Bank

Yes bank

- established 2004
- headquarter Mumbai
- Tagline - experience our expertise

ICICI Bank

(industrial credit and Investment Corporation Bank Of India)

- established 1994
- headquarter Mumbai
- Tagline - Ham hain na Khyal apka

HDFC Bank

(Housing Development Finance Corporation)

- ★ established 1994
- ★ headquarter Mumbai
- ★ Tagline - we understand your world indeed

IDBI Bank

(Industrial Development Bank Of India)

- ★ established 1964
- ★ headquarter Mumbai
- ★ Tagline - banking for all Aao Soche Bada

Indian Bank

- established 1907
- Headquarter Chennai
- Tagline - your own bank

Indian Post payment Bank

- established 2018
- Headquarter New Delhi
- Tagline - aapka Bank aap ka Dwar

Corporation Bank

- established 1906
- headquarter mangalore Karnataka
- Tagline - prosperity for all

DBS Bank (Development Bank of Singapore)

- headquarter Singapore

Bank of India

- ❖ establish 1906
- ❖ headquarter Mumbai
- ❖ Tagline - relationship beyond banking

Canara Bank

- ❖ established 1906
- ❖ Tagline - together we can

Indian Overseas Bank

- ❑ established 1937
- ❑ headquarter Chennai
- ❑ Tagline - good people to growth with

UCO Bank

- ❑ established 1943
- ❑ headquarter Kolkata
- ❑ Tagline - honour your trust

Union Bank Of India

- established 1919
- headquarter Maharashtra
- Tagline - good people to bank with

IndusInd Bank

- established 1964
- headquarter Mumbai
- Tagline - we make you feel richer

IDFC first bank

- established 2015
- headquarter Mumbai
- Tagline - always you first

Kotak Mahindra Bank

- ★ established 1985
- ★ headquarter Mumbai
- ★ Tagline - let's make money simple

Federal Bank

- ★ established 1931
- ★ headquarter Kerala
- ★ Tagline - your perfect banking partner

Central Bank of India

- established 1911
- headquarter Mumbai
- Tagline - build a Better life around us

Dhanlaxmi Bank

- ❑ established 1927
- ❑ headquarter Kerala
- ❑ Tagline - Tan Man Dhan

Karur Vysya Bank

- ❑ established 1916
- ❑ headquarter Tamil Nadu
- ❑ Tagline - smart way to Bank

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- स्थापना 1976
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- स्थापना 1968

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- जिमी वेल्स लेरी सिंगर

- एप्पल की स्थापना किस वर्ष की गई - 1976
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- स्थापना 1982

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- संस्थापक पियरे ओमिड्यार

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- मुख्यालय कैलिफोर्निया
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- मुख्यालय कैलिफोर्निया
- स्थापना 1994

Famous Companies

- ❑ **Google** founded by - Larry Page, Sergey Brin
- ❑ Establishment 1998
- ❑ Headquarters California

- ❑ **YouTube** established - 2005
- ❑ Headquarters California
- ❑ Founder Jawed Karim

- ❑ **Microsoft** founded - 1975
- ❑ Headquarters Washington
- ❑ Founder Bill Gates, Paul Allen

- ❑ Headquarters of **Twitter** located - America
- ❑ Establishment 2006
- ❑ Headquarters california
- ❑ Founder Jack Dorsey

- ❑ **Wipro** established - 1945
- ❑ Founder Hasan Prem Ji
- ❑ Headquarters Bengaluru

- ❑ **Infosys** headquarters located - India
- ❑ Headquarters Bengaluru
- ❑ Founder NR Narayana Murthy

- ❑ Headquarters of **HCL** located - Noida

- ❑ Established 1976
- ❑ Founder Shiva Nadar

- ❑ **TCS** headquarters located - Mumbai
- ❑ Founded 1968

- ❑ **Wikipedia** founded - 2000
- ❑ Jimmy Wales Larry Singer

- ❑ **Apple** Was founded - 1976
- ❑ Headquarters California
- ❑ Founder Steve Jobs

- ❑ **WWW** was founded by - Team Berners Lee
- ❑ world Wide Web
- ❑ Establishment 1989

- ❑ **Facebook** established - 2004
- ❑ Headquarters california
- ❑ Founder Mark Zuckerberg

- ❑ **Adobe** headquarters located California
- ❑ Founder Charles Geschke + John Warnock
- ❑ Establishment 1982

- ❑ **Tesla** Was found 2003
- ❑ Headquarters California
- ❑ Founder Elon Musk

- ❑ Headquarters of **IBM** located in America
- ❑ Founder Renlet + Thomas Watson

- ❑ **Sony** company - Japan
- ❑ Headquarters minato tokyo
- ❑ Established 1946

- ❑ **HP Company** was founded 1939
- ❑ Founder Hewlett + Packard
- ❑ Founded 1939
- ❑ Headquarters California

- ❑ Headquarters of **Walmart** company located- America (Bonville)
- ❑ Founder Mon Walton
- ❑ Established 1962

- ❑ **Amazon** established - 1994
- ❑ Founder Jeff Bezos

- ❑ Headquarters of **Flipkart** located - Bengaluru
- ❑ Establishment 2007
- ❑ Founder Sachin Bansal Binny Bansal

- ❑ **Alibaba** company established - 1999
- ❑ Founder Jack Mank

- ❑ **Instagram** established - 2010
- ❑ Founder Mike Kager

- ❑ **Ebay** company located california
- ❑ Founded 1995
- ❑ Founder Pierre Omidyar

- ❑ **Intel** company founded in 1968
- ❑ Headquarters California
- ❑ Founder Gordon Moor

- ❑ **Dell's** company Headquarters located in the US
- ❑ Establishment 1984

- ❑ **Paytm**'s parent company - one97 communication
- ❑ Founder Vijay Shekhar Sharma
- ❑ Establishment 2010
- ❑ Headquarters Noida

- ❑ **Yahoo** company founded by Jerry Yang + David Filo
- ❑ Headquarters california
- ❑ Establishment 1994



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FULL FORMS

- ❑ URL uniform resource locator
- ❑ UDP user datagram protocol
- ❑ NATO North Atlantic Treaty organisation
- ❑ USB Universal serial bus
- ❑ RAF rapid action force
- ❑ IMF International Monetary Fund
- ❑ MRI Magnetic resonance imaging
- ❑ NIS National immunization schedule
- ❑ NGT national green tribunal
- ❑ MCA Master of Computer Application
- ❑ PIL Public Interest Litigation
- ❑ MSP minimum support price
- ❑ NMA National monuments authority
- ❑ CDMA code division multiple access
- ❑ DTP desktop publishing
- ❑ ATM automated teller machine
- ❑ CTBT comprehensive test Ban treaty
- ❑ NIEO new international economic order
- ❑ HTTP hypertext transfer protocol
- ❑ WWW world wide web
- ❑ RMSA Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
- ❑ NREGA National Rural Employment Guarantee programme
- ❑ GNP Gross National Product
- ❑ NABARD National Bank for agriculture and rural development
- ❑ SAARC South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
- ❑ ICC International Cricket Council
- ❑ BCCI Board of Control for cricket in India
- ❑ HTML hypertext markup language
- ❑ LAN Local area network
- ❑ ISP international service provider

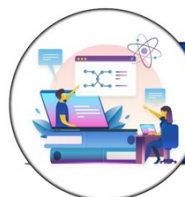
- ❑ ASCII American standard code for information interchange
- ❑ RTGS real time gross settlement
- ❑ FICCI Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and industry
- ❑ FSSAI food safety and Standards Authority of India
- ❑ NEFT National electronic fund transfer
- ❑ IFSC Indian financial system code
- ❑ IP internet protocol
- ❑ BCP business continuity plan
- ❑ RAM Random Access Memory
- ❑ ROM read only memory
- ❑ IMPS immediate payment service
- ❑ UNCTAD United Nation Conference on Trade and Development
- ❑ UNHRC United Nations Human rights council
- ❑ UNESCO United Nations educational scientific and cultural organisation
- ❑ UNICEF United Nations children's fund
- ❑ BIOS basic input output system
- ❑ CD compact disc
- ❑ DVD digital video disk
- ❑ FTP file transfer protocol
- ❑ IC Integrated circuit

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- ❑ NIMHANS National Institute of Mental Health and neurosciences
- ❑ NEERI National environmental engineering research institute
- ❑ ICMR Indian Council of Medical Research
- ❑ PDF portable document format
- ❑ IBM International business machine



SSC PREVIOUS YEAR (2018 - 2020)

ALL STATIC GK QUESTIONS

- ❑ The book **Ghulamgiri** written by Jyotiba Phule
- ❑ the coldest place in India Drass
- ❑ IMPS = **Immediate payment service**
- ❑ Which sport is related to the Caesars Cup football
- ❑ Ottamthullal dance is related to which state Kerala
- ❑ Panchwati is located in which state Madhya Pradesh
- ❑ What year was Google founded in 1998
- ❑ Who is the author of the book Kamyani Jaishankar Prasad
- ❑ In which state is Rani's Vav located Gujarat
- ❑ **Bhupen Hazarika bridge** connects which two states Assam and Arunachal Pradesh
- ❑ Paan Singh Tomar is related to which sport long horse racing
- ❑ Where is Dwarkadhish Temple located Gujarat
- ❑ Where is the head quarter of Union Bank of India located in Mumbai
- ❑ What is the full name of **RAM** Random Access Memory
- ❑ Which color sari is worn in Mohiniattam dance white
- ❑ Belgaum city is in which state of India Karnataka
- ❑ Where is the sun festival celebrated Thiruvananthapuram
- ❑ In which state is Mundra power plant located Gujarat
- ❑ Where is National Institute of Nutrition located Hyderabad
- ❑ Which is the largest salt water lake of India **Sambhar lake**
- ❑ Lathi lying to me will prove to be the last nail on the coffin of British rule in India, whose sentence is Lala Lajpat Rai
- ❑ The National Flag of India was designed by Pingali Venkaiah
- ❑ In which state is the Valley of Flowers located Uttarakhand
- ❑ In which state is the **Sasthamkotta lake** located Kerala
- ❑ What is the name of the founder of Indian Overseas Bank in 1937
Muttaiya Chidambaram
- ❑ In which state is the Indira Sagar Dam located madhya pradesh
- ❑ What is the full name of BCP Business Continuity Plan

- ❑ In which state is the Vishnu idol located in **Kothandaramaswamy** temple located tamilnadu
- ❑ Velodrome sports is related to cycling
- ❑ Gahirmatha Sanctuary which is located in Odisha is famous for which **turtle**
- ❑ In which state is the **Chamera Hydroelectric Project** located in Himachal Pradesh
- ❑ In which state is **Vembanad lake** located Kerala
- ❑ Polavaram irrigation project is situated on which river Godavari river
- ❑ Highest military award is Paramveer chakra
- ❑ Which state is the GotiPua folk dance Odisa
- ❑ In which state is the Kolleru Lake located in Andhra Pradesh
- ❑ Which state has the highest population density in census 2011 Bihar
- ❑ **Chikankari Embroidery** belongs to which state Uttar Pradesh
Lucknow
- ❑ India's first Health Minister **Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**
- ❑ Who is the author of the book Playing It My Way Sachin Tendulkar
- ❑ Kalidasa wrote the book **Malavikagnimitram**
- ❑ Harshavardhana came to the court of which ruler Juang Zhang
- ❑ Where is Swami Vivekananda Airport located Raipur
- ❑ which year Albert Einstein received the Nobel Prize in Physics 1921
- ❑ Which state does Sanjhi art belong to Uttar Pradesh
- ❑ Sri Rang Patnam Fort is located in which state of Karnataka
- ❑ In which state is the Dilwara temple located Rajasthan
- ❑ Harverwave which is a Japanese word is known by which name
Tsunami in India
- ❑ Who is the author of the book **Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India**
Dada Bhai Naroji
- ❑ In which state is the **Morgaon Port** located Goa
- ❑ Who is called the father of supercomputing seemor
- ❑ **Jaduguda**, which is located in Jharkhand, is famous for its uranium mine
- ❑ What is the full name of PDF **Portable Document Format**
- ❑ Kamakhya Temple is located in which state of India Assam
- ❑ Where is the headquarters of the International Bureau weights and measures located in France
- ❑ West Bengal is the first state in India to produce **jute**

- ❑ Who is the **Grand Old Man of India** called Dadabhai Naroji
- ❑ Where is the Tarnetar fair held in Gujarat
- ❑ Where **Jharia** is the largest producer of coal in India **Jharkhand**
- ❑ Kalidas who is the author of Meghdoot
- ❑ Who is the largest river island in India, Majuli Deep
- ❑ India's first talkies movie Kaun Hai **Alam Ara**
- ❑ When is National Science Day celebrated every year on 28 February
- ❑ Who is the author of the book Changing India Dr. Manmohan Singh
- ❑ Which sport is **Neeraj Chopra** related to Javelin Throw
- ❑ Which is the floating national park of India, Keibul Lamjao National Park(Manipur)
- ❑ Which state is famous for us Paithani saree Maharashtra
- ❑ Which is India's largest man-made(artificial) lake Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar Lake
- ❑ Vikramshila University was founded by **Dharampal**
- ❑ Mihir Bhoj was created by whom Bhopal city
- ❑ Warli painting famous in which state of Maharashtra
- ❑ In which state is **Chail Hill station** located in Himachal Pradesh
- ❑ When was the first Lok Sabha constituency in India 13 May 1952
- ❑ Patta Chitra is related to which state of Odisha
- ❑ What sport is **Cox** related to the boat race
- ❑ Who is the author of the book The Namesake, Jumpa Lahiri
- ❑ **Chakri** is the folk dance of which state Jammu Kashmir
- ❑ By whom was founded Google Sergey Brin
- ❑ Tumble Turns is related to swimming
- ❑ In which state is Jawaharlal Port located, Maharashtra
- ❑ What is the name of the highest peak of Vindhyachal hill Kalumar
- ❑ Shashi Tharoor, who is the author of the book An era of Darkness
- ❑ By what name is Sher Shah Suri Road known as National Highway 1
- ❑ Which state is West Bengal folk song Bhawaiya
- ❑ Bumchu festival is related to which state of Sikkim
- ❑ **Chemanchari Kunhiraman Rai** is related to which dance Kathakali
- ❑ In which year was the **Tiger Project** started 1973
- ❑ By what name is Arsh Major Nakshatra known in India Sapta Rishi
- ❑ Who is the author of the book Wise and Otherwise Sudha murty
- ❑ What state is the thanca musical instrument odisha
- ❑ Who is the architect of Gateway of India George Wintet

- ❑ Who is the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930, Madame Curie
- ❑ Sarojini Naidu, who is the first woman Governor of India
- ❑ Where is **Raja Sansi Airport** located Amritsar
- ❑ Dogri language belongs to which state of Jammu Kashmir
- ❑ Which state is Jhijhiya dance related to Bihar
- ❑ The term jamming is related to lawn tennis
- ❑ Who is the founder of WWW **Tim berners lee**
- ❑ Apka bhala sabki bhalai is the tagline of which bank Bandhan Bank
- ❑ Which instrument is related to Pandit Budhaditya Sitar
- ❑ Who is the longest serving President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- ❑ Who was the first defense minister of India, **Baldev Singh**
- ❑ Who is the first Indian to cross the English Channel, **Mihir Sen**
- ❑ The translation of the Bhagavad Gita into English was done by Charles Wilkins
- ❑ The Dalai Lama, who is the author of the book Freedom in Exile
- ❑ Where is the **National Institute of Mental Health and Neurology** located in Bangalore
- ❑ 1979 Cricket World Cup, won by West Indies
- ❑ In which state is Ashtamudi lake located Kerala
- ❑ What sport is related to horse racing Dabri Trohy
- ❑ On which river is the **Hirakud Dam** located across the Mahanadi
- ❑ In which state of India is the **Dolphin Research Center** located in Bihar
- ❑ Who is the author of the book The End of Imagination Arundhati Roy
- ❑ Who was the first Lok Sabha Deputy Speaker of India, **Ananthasayanam Iyengar**
- ❑ Where is Matheran Hill Station located Maharashtra
- ❑ Which state does the Ghumot instrument belong to Goa
- ❑ Where is Kandariya temple located Khajuraho Madhya Pradesh
- ❑ Who is the author of the target **3 billion book** Abdul Kalam Azad
- ❑ Which bank has Axis Bank named Badhti ka naam Zindagi tagline
- ❑ What is the full form of MAN **Metropolitan Area Network**
- ❑ Where is **intel** headquarters located california
- ❑ Football is related to which game of Rovers Cup
- ❑ On which river is the Salal Project located Chenab River
- ❑ Where is the headquarters of FIFA located Zurich

- ❑ Who is the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party, Kashiram
- ❑ What is the full name of **IFSC** Indian Finance System Code
- ❑ Which country hosted 1982 Asian Games India
- ❑ What was the codename of Pokharan's first nuclear test in 1974, **Smiling Buddha**
- ❑ What is the full form of IP Internet Protocol
- ❑ In which state is the Sariska Tiger Reserve located Rajasthan
- ❑ Where is Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports located in Patiala
- ❑ After Jawaharlal Nehru's death in 1964, who was the acting Prime Minister, Gulzarilal Nanda
- ❑ **Pankaj Advani** is related to which sport snooker
- ❑ Where is Daringbadi Hill Station located in Odisha
- ❑ In which state of India Dhan Yatra theatrical performance is performed Odisha
- ❑ Who is the author of the book Idea of India, Sunil Khilnani
- ❑ What is the full name of NEFT **National Electronic Funds Transfer**
- ❑ What is the full name of RTGS Real Time Gross Settlement
- ❑ Who won the first two Cricket World Cups by West Indies
- ❑ Where is **Central Potato Research Institute**, Shimla
- ❑ In which state of India is the Gandikonda valley located in Andhra Pradesh
- ❑ What is the full form of ASCII **American Standard Code for Information Interchange**
- ❑ Which state does Tangaliya Shawl belong to Gujrat
- ❑ Who is Sita Devi, Madhubani Artist awarded Bihar Ratna in 1984
- ❑ France is the first country to implement GST
- ❑ Mark Zuckerberg, who is the founder of Facebook
- ❑ In which year Tesco was founded 1907
- ❑ Which state's folk dance is **thoda** dance Himachal Pradesh
- ❑ Justice Ramaswamy, the first judge of the Supreme Court against whom impeachment was presented in Parliament
- ❑ Which state does Chham dance belong to Himachal Pradesh
- ❑ Where is the famous tree beauty of Mangrove Forest
- ❑ Who was the first woman Director General of Police of Puducherry Sundari Nanda
- ❑ S. Bhandar Naike, who is the world's first female Prime Minister

- ❑ To which state does the Chhayap Braung instrument belong to Sikkim
- ❑ From which pass do pilgrims have to travel to visit Kailash Mansarovar Lipulekh Pass
- ❑ What is the name of the first female general secretary of SAARC, Fatimath Dhiana Saeed
- ❑ What is the name of India's first biosphere reserve **Nilgiri biosphere reserve**
- ❑ In which state is the animal breed named Mithun found Arunachal Pradesh
- ❑ On which river is the Baglihar Dam located, Chenab River
- ❑ Who is Kalhan the author of **Rajatarangini** book
- ❑ Who is Leela Seth, the first woman Chief Justice of India
- ❑ Which is the longest national highway, national **highway 44**
- ❑ What is the name of Nobel Peace Prize winner after Mother Teresa, Kailash Satyarthi
- ❑ In which state is the tiger cave located Madhya Pradesh
- ❑ PC Mahalanovis, who is the founder of Indian Statistical Institute, established on 17 December 1931
- ❑ Which pass connects Tawang and Lhasa Pass to Boom La Pass
- ❑ In which state is the institution Kala Bhavan located in West Bengal
- ❑ Banihal Pass connects which two places Jammu and Srinagar
- ❑ What is the name of the first woman judge of Delhi High Court Leela Seth
- ❑ In which year the Banking Regulation Act was passed in India 1949
- ❑ Who is the author of **Ramcharitmanas** Tulsidas
- ❑ In which state of India is the Vivekananda Rock Memorial located in Tamil Nadu
- ❑ Who was the Prime Minister of India during the Emergency from 1975 to 1977 Indira Gandhi
- ❑ X-rays discovered by whom Roentgen
- ❑ When is Martyr's Day celebrated 23 March
- ❑ What is the name of Asia's longest river Yangtze River
- ❑ What is the name of India's longest river Brahmaputra
- ❑ The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan
- ❑ Who discovered radioactivity in 1903 by Madame Curie and Henry Becquerel, who received the Nobel Prize in Physics

- ❑ What is the name of the river flowing in most countries Danube river
- ❑ Hawa Mahal was built by Sawai Pratap Singh
- ❑ Which two places Jorila pass connects Kargil and Leh
- ❑ Guru Arjun Dev was built the Golden Temple
- ❑ Qutub Minar was named of which Sufi saint **Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki**
- ❑ Atomic battery was invented by Henry Muncelli
- ❑ Who connects Uttarakhand and Tibet with Malinga La
- ❑ Where is Safdarjung's tomb located Delhi
- ❑ Which country is the world's largest parliament china
- ❑ Who is the author of the book **A Passage to England** Neerad C. Chaudhary
- ❑ Silent Valley National Park is located in which state of India Kerala
- ❑ Bangladesh Liberation War ended 16 December 1971
- ❑ In what year did independent India win its first Olympic gold medal in hockey in 1948
- ❑ Which state is related to the symbol of Gamchha culture Assam
- ❑ **Gidda** is the folk dance of which state Punjab
- ❑ Who is the first Pulitzer Prize winner of Indian origin **Govind Bihari Lal**
- ❑ How many members are there in Sri Lanka's parliament 225
- ❑ What is the name of the first Indian to receive Ramon Magsaysay Award Vinobha bhawe
- ❑ Put word is related to which game golf
- ❑ Who is the author of the book **History of the Sikh** Khushwant Singh
- ❑ **Sam Manekshaw** who was the head of the Indian Army during the Bangladesh Liberation War
- ❑ Which sport is related to Vijay Harare player
- ❑ In which state is the Daringbadi Hill Station located Orissa
- ❑ What is the name of the first Chief Minister of Kerala Nambudripad
- ❑ Who is the inventor of the smallpox vaccine called Edward Jenner
- ❑ Who is the author of the book **India of My Dreams** Mahatma Gandhi
- ❑ What is the name of India's third largest waterfall, Thalaiyar Falls
- ❑ What day is **World Water Day** celebrated on 22 March
- ❑ Indus water treaty between which two countries India Pakistan
- ❑ Which religion is the Hebrew Bible(Tanakh Granth) related to Judaism
- ❑ Who is the author of the book English teacher RK Narayan

- ❑ **Pankaj Advani** is related to which sports billiards
- ❑ Bhavai dance is related to which state of Gujarat
- ❑ In which year Pakistan's Constitution came into force 1973
- ❑ In which year was the first constitutional amendment of India 1951
- ❑ Which country is the Dasai festival related to Nepal
- ❑ Who is the Indian player to hit six consecutive sixes in first class cricket Ravi Shastri
- ❑ China is the first country in the world to produce wheat
- ❑ What is the name of the highest peak of Maharashtra Kalsubai Peak
- ❑ In which state is the Nyishi tribe found in Arunachal Pradesh
- ❑ Which sport is related to dolphin kick Swim
- ❑ What is the name of the first Indian to get Sri Lanka Ratna Nar singh ram
- ❑ Who is author of the book **Freedom from Fear** Aung San Suu Kyi
- ❑ What year was the start of IPL 2008
- ❑ UGC University Research Commission was established in which year 1956
- ❑ Who is known as Mohammad Ali Jinnah from **Quaid-e-Azam**
- ❑ Which is the country that makes international border with most countries China
- ❑ who is the author of the book **The Bird of Time Song of Life Death and Spring** Sarojini Naidu
- ❑ Where is the National War Memorial of India located Delhi
- ❑ What is the term bleeder related to boxing
- ❑ What is the name of the first Russian Prime Minister to come to independent India Bulgarin
- ❑ What is the national game of Bangladesh Kabaddi
- ❑ Who is called Scotland of India Coorg
- ❑ What is the name of India's first law minister, **Bhim Rao Ambedkar**
- ❑ Which is the official state's game of Goa football
- ❑ **SEBI was established in which year 1992**
- ❑ What is the name of the first player to get Padma Vibhushan **Viswanathan anand**
- ❑ Which is India's smallest district Mahe
- ❑ Which is the oldest port of India, Kolkata Port
- ❑ Which state is related to **Savitribai Phule** Maharashtra
- ❑ who is the author of the book **Shame** Salman Rushdie

- ❑ Italy is the headquarters of the **World Food Program**
- ❑ In which state is the **Madhavpur** fair held Gujarat
- ❑ The Lady Wellington Park Who is called Lodhi Garden
- ❑ What year was the establishment of Gateway of India in 1913
- ❑ Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which state of India Karnataka
- ❑ Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan is related to which field singer
- ❑ Where is Asia's largest wholesale spice market located Delhi
- ❑ Dangi folk dance is related to which state Jammu Kashmir
- ❑ In which state is the Girja temple Rajarani temple located Odisha
- ❑ **Dalai Lama** lives in which state of India Himachal Pradesh
- ❑ Limba Ram is related to which sport archery
- ❑ **Gol Gumbaz** is located in which state of India Karnataka
- ❑ Who is the east Athens of India called Madurai
- ❑ What is the name of India's first woman chief minister, **Sucheta Kripalani**
- ❑ Jawara folk dance is related to which state of India Madhya Pradesh
- ❑ Vijayawada is situated on the banks of which river Krishna River
- ❑ Who is the only world scientist to receive the Nobel Prize in Chemistry twice **Frederick Sanger**
- ❑ **Dhanu Yatra**, which is called the world's largest open theater, is organized in which state of Orissa
- ❑ The fort of Nahargarh was founded by whom Sawai Jai Singh II
- ❑ Madhya Pradesh is found in which state of India the highest forest area
- ❑ What is called the fourth day of Pongal Kaanum Pongal
- ❑ The Pallava dynasty was built by the kin of Panch Rath in Mahabalipuram
- ❑ Which year was the Indus Water Treaty 1960
- ❑ Who is called Golden City Jaisalmer
- ❑ Where is the headquarters of BCCI located in Mumbai
- ❑ Where is the tomb of Rani of Jhansi Gwalior
- ❑ What is the name of the founder of Bombay stock exchange **Premchand Roychand**
- ❑ Madhavpur fair is celebrated in the memory of Lord Krishna and Rukmini
- ❑ C. R. Sutra given by **C. Rajagopalachari**

- ❑ On which river is the Jayakwadi dam located Godavari river
- ❑ Where is Arid Forest Research Institute located in Jodhpur
- ❑ Ramanujan awards are given in which field of mathematics
- ❑ What year was NABARD established 1982
- ❑ Which is considered part of the Qutub complex, Alai Darwaza Qutub Minar Qutb ul Islam Mosque
- ❑ Who is the author of the book **Dreams from my father**, Barack Obama
- ❑ **Kevlar** discovered by Stephanie Louis
- ❑ On which day Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is celebrated 9 January
- ❑ Where is Dharmaraj Rath Memorial located in Mahabalipuram
- ❑ What is the full form of ATM **Automated Teller Machine**
- ❑ The Dhuandhar waterfall is situated on which river the Narmada
- ❑ What is Widal test related to typhoid
- ❑ Who is known as Andhra Kesari T Parkasham
- ❑ Where is **Jaduguda** located in Odisha
- ❑ On which day is National Sports Day celebrated 29 August
- ❑ Paithan Hydroelectric Project is situated on which river Godavari River
- ❑ Where is Jayaprakash Narayan Museum located in Lucknow
- ❑ What is the name of the first actor to win an Oscar Emil Jennings
- ❑ What is GNP full name Gross National Product
- ❑ Which stories are related to the painting of Ajanta caves jatak Kathaye(जातक कथाएँ)
- ❑ Uttarayan festival is celebrated in which state of India Gujarat
- ❑ The world's first heart transplant performed by Qin Christian Barnard
- ❑ **Uruguay** is the first country to host FIFA
- ❑ Which state has the highest Rajya Sabha seat in India Uttar Pradesh

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- ❖ Kayik Hati Yo Pagoda Myanmar

- ❖ ARC DE TRIOMPHE कहां स्थित है फ्रांस
- ❖ Where is ARC DE TRIOMPHE located France

- ❖ ऑस्कर जीतने वाले पहले अभिनेता कौन है एमिल जेनिंग्स
- ❖ Who is the first actor to win an Oscar, Emil Jennings

- ❖ एशिया का सबसे बड़ा डॉग मसाला बाजार कहां स्थित है दिल्ली
- ❖ Where is Asia's largest dog spice market located Delhi

- ❖ चेपू सांस्कृतिक प्रतीक किस देश से संबंधित है नेपाल
- ❖ which country is related to the Chepu cultural symbol Nepal

- ❖ श्रीलंका में कितने प्रांत हैं 9
- ❖ How many provinces are there in Sri Lanka 9

- ❖ चीन के राष्ट्रीय पक्षी का क्या नाम है लाल मुकुट क्रेन
- ❖ What is the name of China's national bird Red Crown Crane

- ❖ यूजीसी की स्थापना किस वर्ष हुई 1956
- ❖ UGC was established in which year 1956

- ❖ श्रीलंका रत्न पाने वाले पहले भारतीय का क्या नाम है नरसिंह राम
- ❖ What is the name of the first Indian to get Sri Lanka Ratna Narsingh ram

- ❖ प्रथम श्रेणी क्रिकेट में 6 छक्के लगातार लगाने वाले पहले भारतीय खिलाड़ी कौन है रवि शास्त्री

- ❖ Ravi Shastri Who is the first Indian player to hit 6 sixes continuously in first class cricket
- ❖ दसई त्योहार किस देश से संबंधित है नेपाल
- ❖ Which country belongs to Dasai festival Nepal
- ❖ कई पो चे के पटकथा कौन है चेतन भगत
- ❖ who is writer of kai po che Chetan bhagat
- ❖ पाकिस्तान का संविधान किस वर्ष लागू हुआ 1973
- ❖ In which year Pakistan's Constitution came into force 1973
- ❖ पाकिस्तान की सबसे ऊंचाई पर स्थित झील का क्या नाम है परिस्तान झील
- ❖ What is the name of the highest lake situated in Pakistan, Paristan Lake
- ❖ भारत का सबसे बड़ा तीसरा जलप्रपात कौन सा है थालियार जलप्रपात
- ❖ Which is the third largest waterfall of India, Thaliar waterfall
- ❖ केण्डियन नृत्य किस देश से संबंधित है श्रीलंका
- ❖ Candian dance is related to which country dance Srilanka
- ❖ केरल राज्य के पहले मुख्यमंत्री कौन है Elamkulam manakkal Namboodiripad
- ❖ who is the first Chief Minister of Kerala state Elamkulam manakkal Namboodiripad
- ❖ भूटान का राष्ट्रीय पक्षी का क्या नाम है raven
- ❖ What is the name of Bhutan's national bird raven
- ❖ बांग्लादेश की अधिक से अधिक संसद सदस्य संख्या क्या है 350
- ❖ What is the maximum number of Members of Parliament of Bangladesh 350
- ❖ पाकिस्तान का सबसे व्यस्त समुद्री बंदरगाह का क्या नाम है कराची

- ❖ What is the name of Pakistan's busiest sea port Karachi port
- ❖ नेपाल में कितने प्रांत हैं 7
- ❖ How many provinces are there in Nepal 7
- ❖ नेपाल का संस्थापक किन को कहा जाता है पृथ्वी नारायण
- ❖ The founder of Nepal is called Prithvi Narayan

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