



# SAFALTA CLASS<sup>TM</sup>

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

Awards

← Static - GA

Temples ⊕ monuments  
Nat

Instl { Inter.

Books + Days

Countries + Cap. + Con.

Sub ⇒ Static - QA  
class-①

# Question No: 1

2/10/1

Thumba in Kerala is famous because .....

- (a) it has backwaters and lagoons.
- (b) it has an aryurvedic centre.
- ~~(c)~~ it is a rocket launching station.
- (d) it has several tea gardens.

# Question No: 2

Who is the only Indian economist to have won the Nobel prize?

(a) Avinash Dixit (b) Amit Mishra

✓ (c) Amartya Sen (d) Abhijit Banerjee

चिह्न - Am

PLO

# Question No: 3

Which city gets India's first 'World Heritage City' tag from UNESCO?

किस शहर को यूनेस्को (यूएनईएससीओ) द्वारा भारत का प्रथम 'विश्व धरोहर शहर' का टैग प्राप्त हुआ है?

- ☒ (1) Ahmedabad/अहमदाबाद
- (2) Nasik/नासिक
- (3) Nagpur/नागपुर
- (4) Lucknow/लखनऊ

# Question No: 4

Sharing of which river's waters are a bone of contention between India and Bangladesh?

भारत और बांग्लादेश के बीच किस नदी के जल के बँटवारे को लेकर विवाद है?

- (1) Kosi/कोसी
- (2) Brahmaputra/ब्रह्मपुत्र
- (3) Teesta/तीस्ता
- (4) Bagmati/बागमती

# Question No: 5

China recently purchased a 70 per cent stake in a strategically located Hambantota deep water port. This port is located in which country?

चीन ने एक रणनीतिक स्थल हंबन्टोटा गहन बंदरगाह में 70 प्रतिशत हिस्सा खरीदा है। यह बंदरगाह किस देश में स्थित है?

(1) Bangladesh/बांग्लादेश

(2) Myanmar/म्यांमार

(3) Pakistan/पाकिस्तान

✓ (4) Sri Lanka/श्रीलंका

जवाब

श्रीलंका

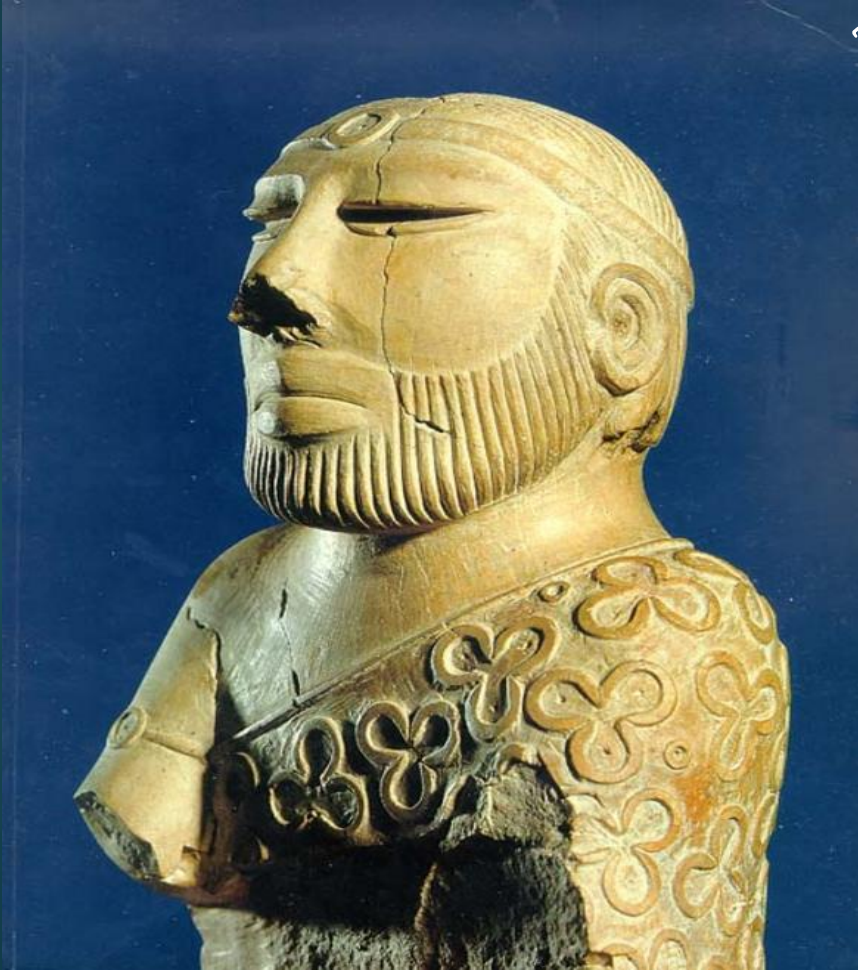


# CULTURE

Indus  
Valley  
Art



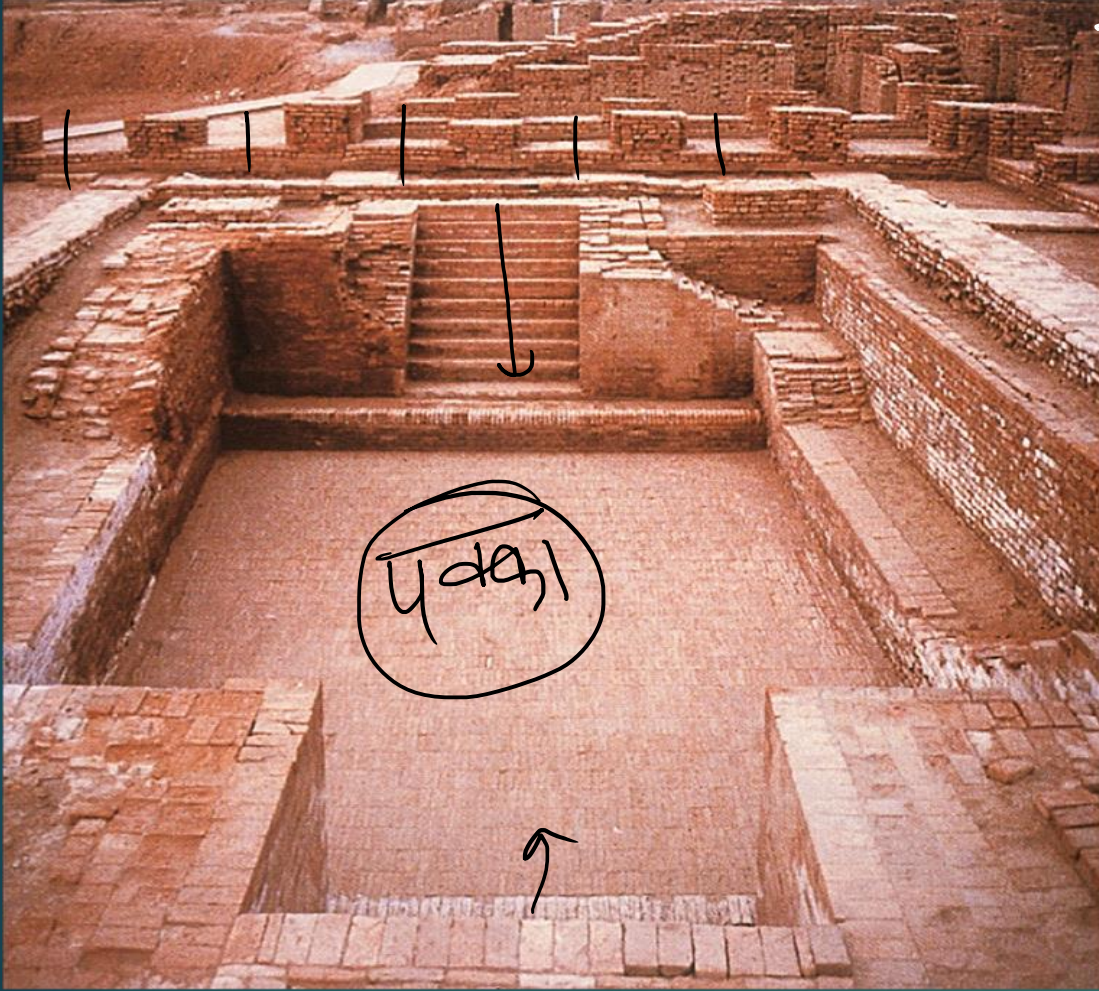
# Indus Civilization



(Priest King)

place = Mohan-Jodaro  
Sindh (Pak) ← महंजोदरो  
mound of dead





Great  
Bath

વિશાલ સ્નાનાગાર

— મુદ્રાબદ્ધ  
— mohanjodaro



Bronze girl

Dancing girl

Bangles

Mohenjo-daro

पिंज



उल्लिखित

पशुपति - 2 (लिंग)

मोहन-  
जोदख

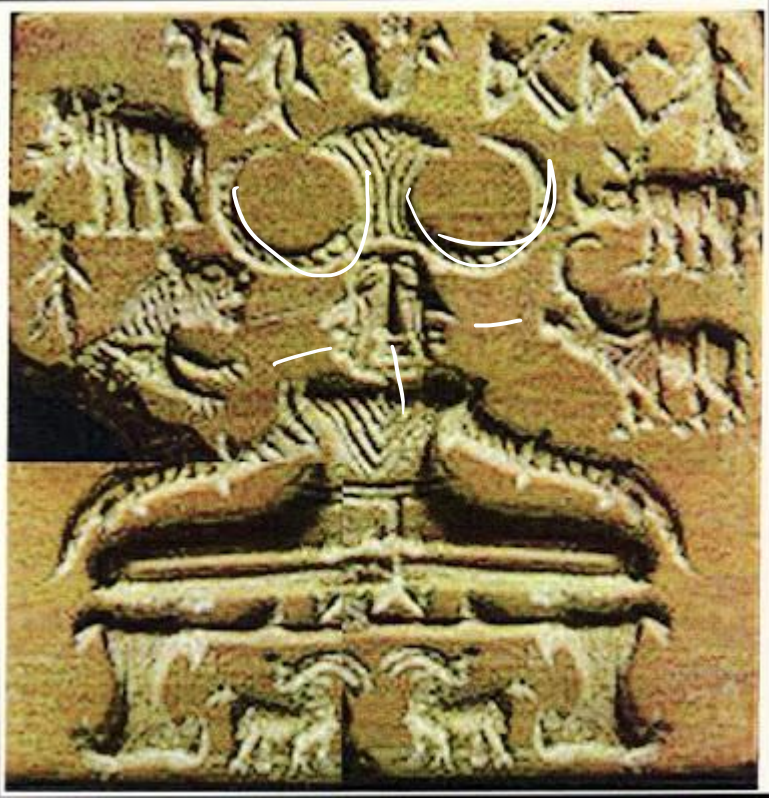
- Animals

Buff ⊕

Rhino ⊕

Eleph. ⊕

Tiger





QD

— Unicorn =

(एकहिंजल)

— Imaginary काल्पनिक



Pock

← लोथल  
(450)

Dooyard

मिदिमडी

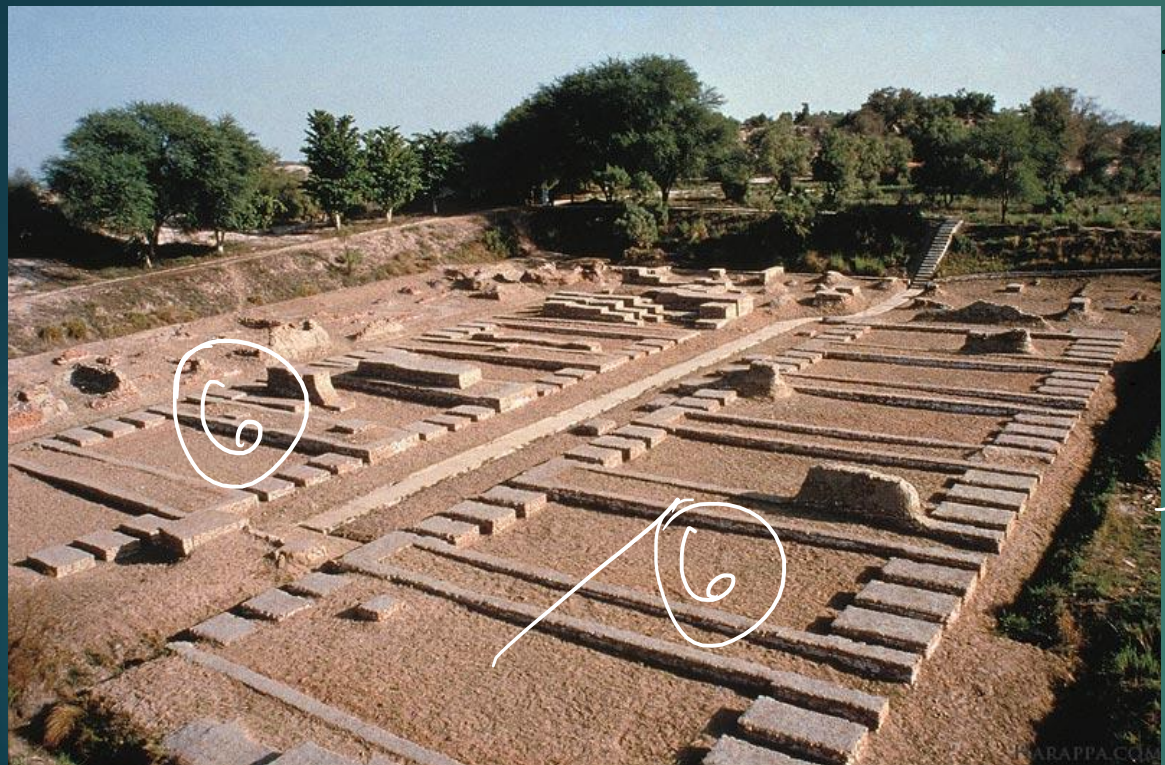




- Dam (P)  
Water  
Reser  
[Dholavira  
(G.T.)



ग्रेट गेनरल (मोहेंजोदड़ो)



Great  
Granary  
मोहेंजोदड़ो

→ 6x2  
Harappa (पाक) #12



# mauryan art मौर्य कला



4

Sarnath-Pillars

UP

जशाके

हाल्यमेव दयेले

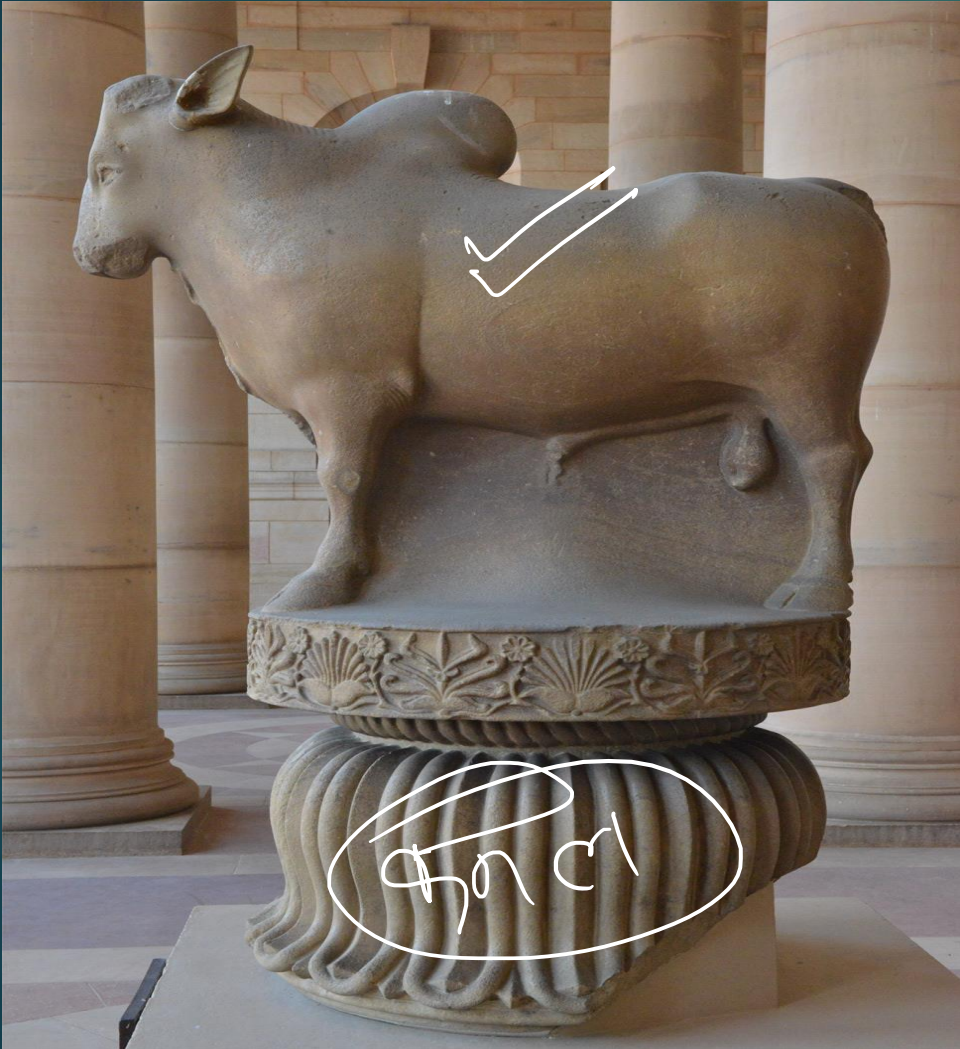
मुंडको परिषद

24

कुंल



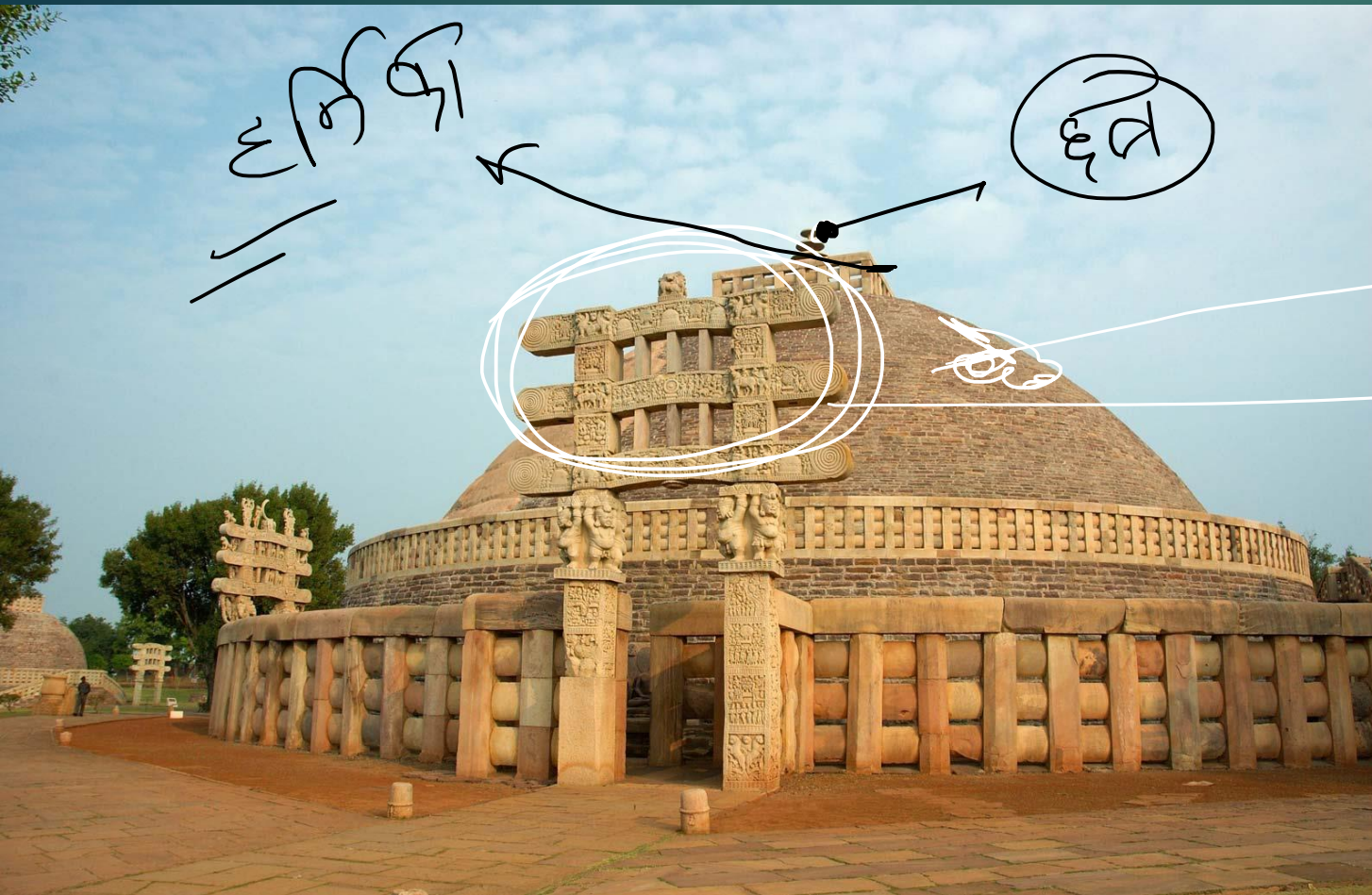




बुल (Bihar)  
भाला  
पंजा  
शरीर

# Sanchi stupa

मशीन



mp

Ande

?

तोरण



# Bharhut stupa

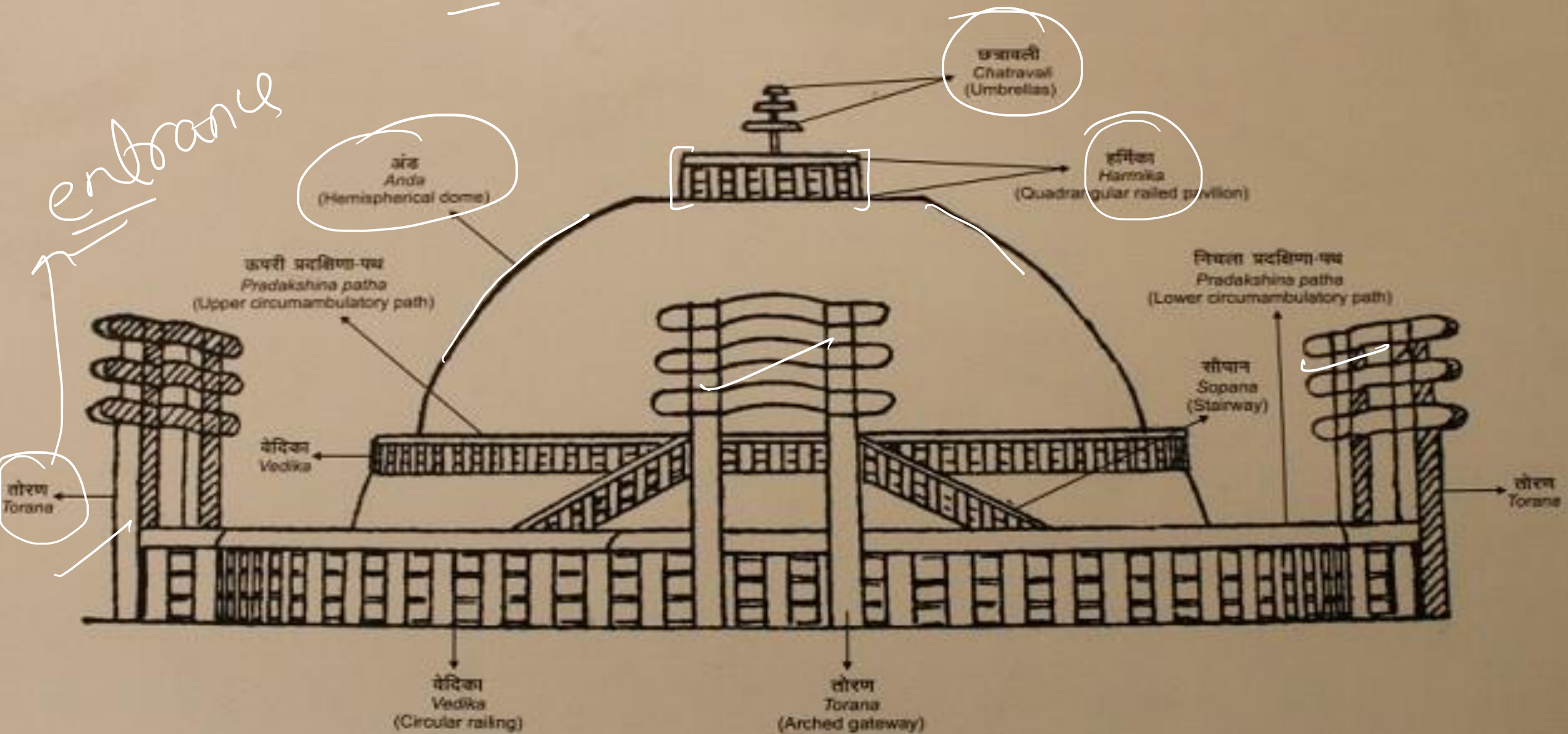


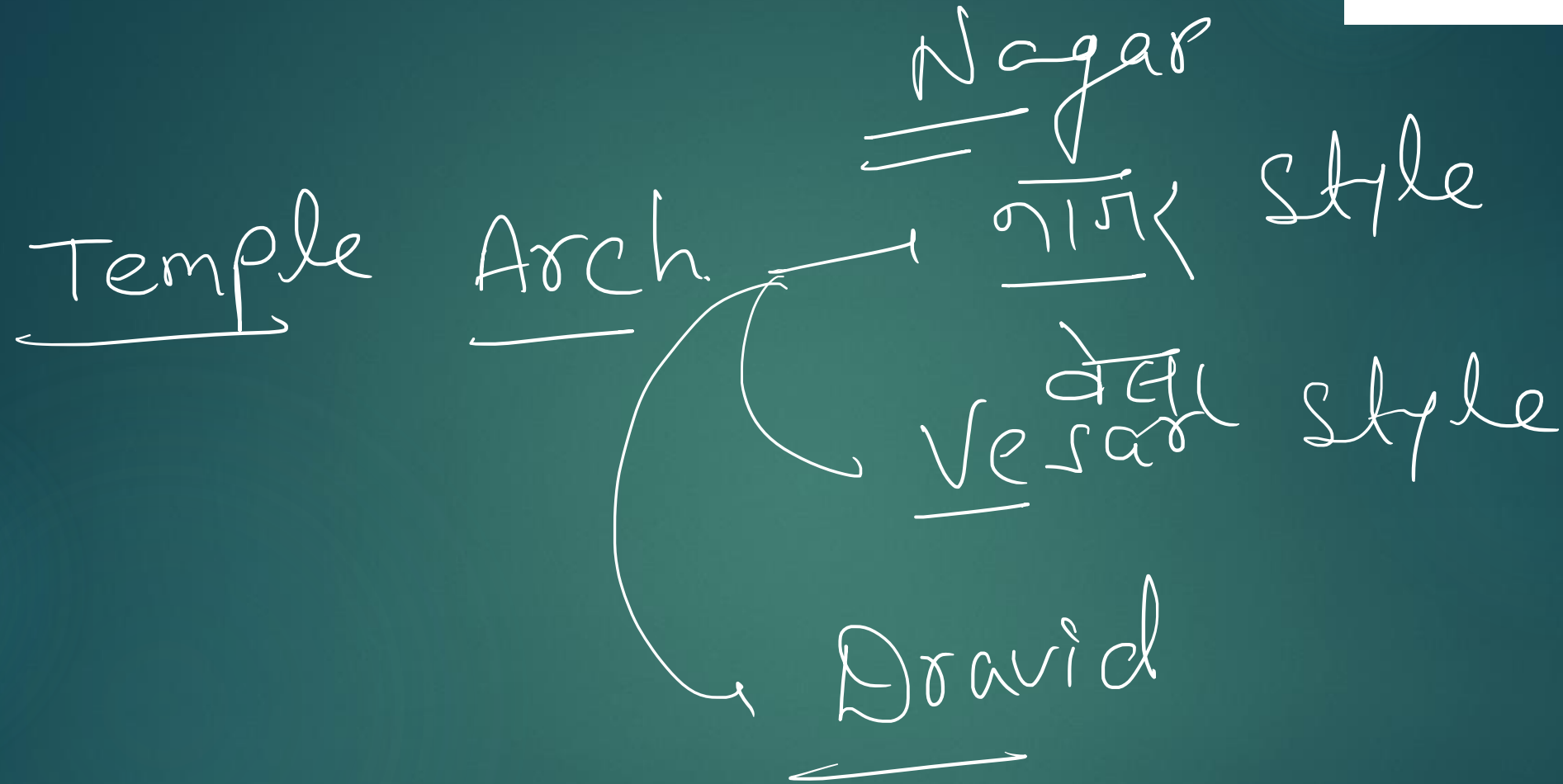
mp

Ashoka

रूप = Heap

# उत्थान Elevation



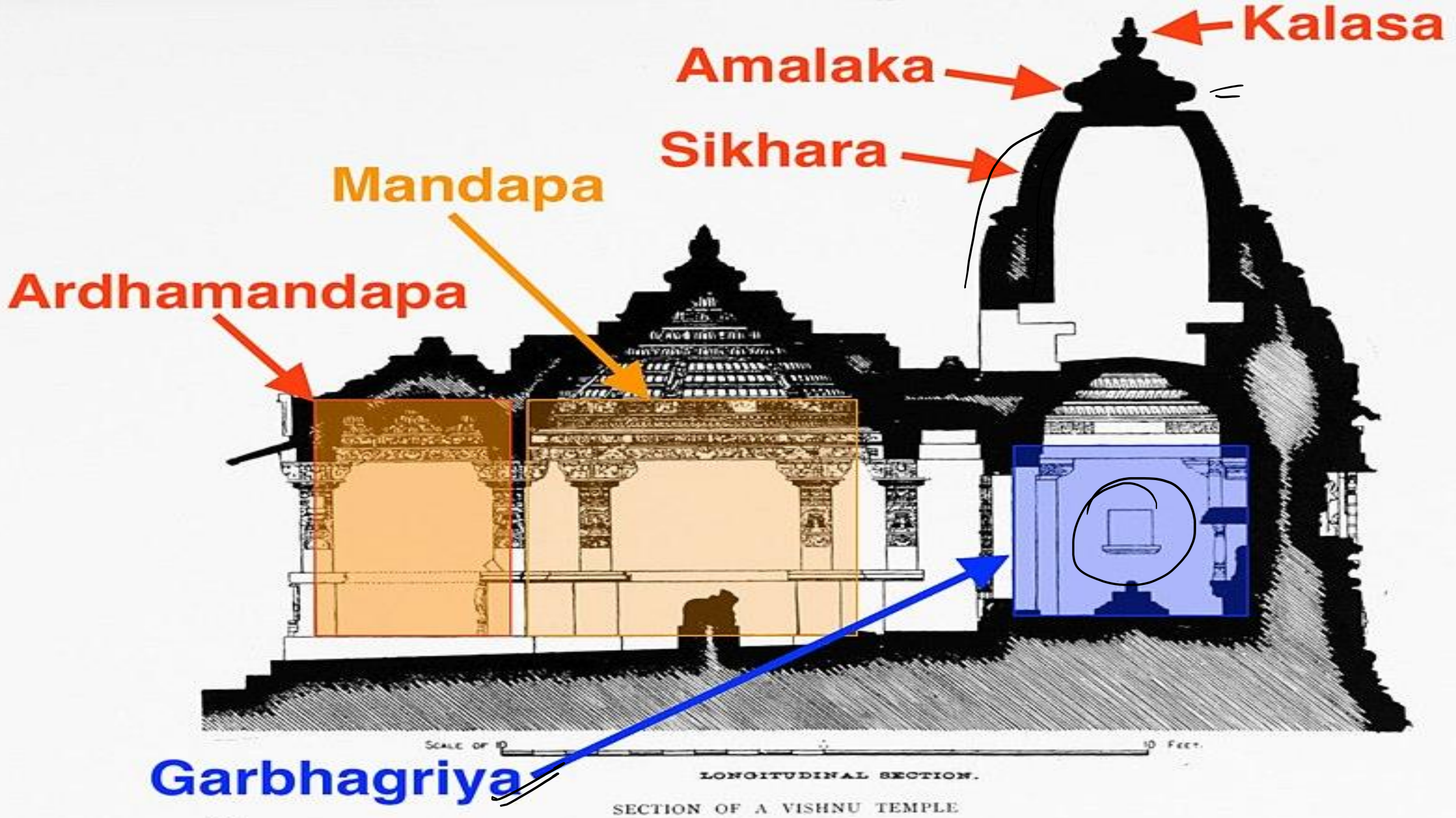




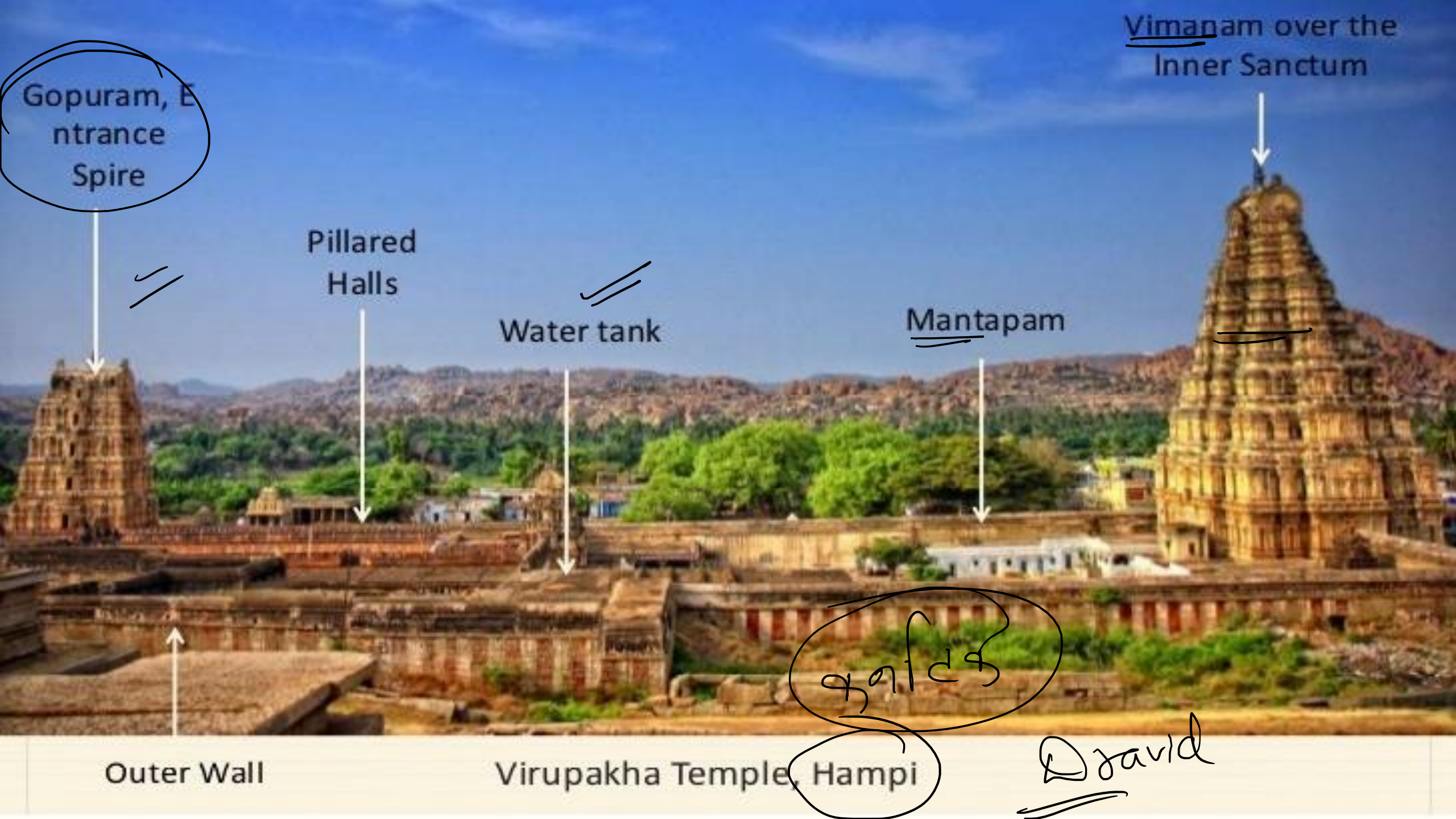
Nagara	Dravida	Vesara
North Indian states of UP, MP, and Bihar.	In southern India between the reaches of River Krishna and Kanyakumari.	In the state of Karnataka.
<del>Period: 320 AD- 499 AD.</del>	<del>7<sup>th</sup> century AD.</del>	<del>3<sup>rd</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> century AD.</del>
It has towers or shikharas with rounded top and curved linear outline.	Towers in the shape of a pyramid called the vimanam are present.	The tower shows mixed features of the nagara and vesara styles.
Pillars are absent in these temples.	Pillars are prominent features.	Pillars are present.
Gopurams are also absent.	Gopurams are present.	Gopurams are not found in all temples.
A water tank may or may not be present.	A water tank is present from where water is used for sacred purposes.	Water tanks may or may not be present.

वे एल  $\Rightarrow$  mixture  
T N + D









Gopuram, Entrance Spire

Vimanam over the Inner Sanctum

Pillared Halls

Water tank

Mantapam

Outer Wall

Virupaksha Temple, Hampi

தலபக்ச

David

- The Vesara or hybrid style of temple architecture combines the Nagara and Dravida styles.
- It is found in the Deccan region.
- A typical example is the Hoysala Temple with its multiple shrines and remarkable ornate carving.

