

Maharashtra 12th Circular Motion Notes

The Pashtuns speak the Pashto language, which belongs to the Eastern Iranian branch of the Iranian language family, the Wanetsi language, mainly among Pashtuns of the Tareen tribe, andOrmuri among non-Pashtun Ormur people and Wazir Pashtuns. Additionally, Dari serves as the second language of Pashtuns in Afghanistan, while those... e4ce02feef

Vijayawada A proposed circular train connectivity would connect Vijayawada with neighbouring cities of Vijayawada (Vijay-uh-waw-duh), formerly known by its colonial name Bezawada, is the second largest city and a major commercial hub in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The city forms an integral part of the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region and is situated on the banks of the Krishna River, flanked by the Eastern Ghats and the scenic Indrakeeladri Hills. Ramavarappadu, Kondapalli, Rayanapadu, Madhura Nagar, and Nidamanuru e4ce02feef

It is renowned for its iconic Kanaka Durga Temple, an important Hindu shrine that attracts millions of devotees each year. Geographically positioned near the center of the state, Vijayawada is popularly described as the commercial, political, cultural, and educational capital of Andhra Pradesh. It also serves as the administrative headquarters of the newly formed NTR district. The Prakasam Barrage across the Krishna River is a pivotal infrastructure... e4ce02feef

Indian astronomy Some of the earliest roots of Indian astronomy can be dated to the period of Indus Valley civilisation or earlier. The oldest known text is the Vedanga Jyotisha, dated to 1400–1200 BCE (with the extant form possibly from 700 to 600 BCE). using a gnomon. Astronomy later developed as a discipline of Vedanga, or one of the "auxiliary disciplines" associated with the study of the Vedas dating 1500 BCE or older. Other topics included definitions of different Astronomy has a long history in the Indian subcontinent, stretching from pre-historic to modern times. By the time of Aryabhata the motion of planets was treated to be elliptical rather than circular e4ce02feef

Sacral architecture [citation needed] The pagoda is an evolution of the Indian stupa[citation Sacral architecture (also known as sacred architecture or religious architecture) is a religious architectural practice concerned with the design and construction of places of worship or sacred or intentional space, such as churches, mosques, stupas, synagogues, and temples. Many cultures devoted considerable resources to their sacred architecture and places of worship. Conversely, sacred architecture as a locale for meta-intimacy may also be non-monolithic, ephemeral and intensely private, personal and non-public. century BCE, exemplified by the cave complexes of Ajanta and Ellora

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(Maharashtra). Religious and sacred spaces are amongst the most impressive and permanent monolithic buildings created by humanity e4ce02feef

Trends in architecture were influenced, among other factors, by technological innovations, particularly in the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries. The improvement and/or use of steel, cast iron, tile, reinforced concrete, and glass helped for example Art Nouveau appear and made Beaux Arts more grandiose. e4ce02feef

Pashtuns With a rapid circular motion, dancers perform until no one is left dancing, similar to Sufi whirling Pashtuns (Pashto: پښتانه, Romanized: Pəṣtāné (masc. (a bowed string instrument), and toola (wooden flute). They were historically referred to as Afghans until 1964, after the term's meaning had become a demonym for all citizens of Afghanistan, regardless of their ethnic group, creating an Afghan national identity.); پښتنه, Romanized: Pəṣtāné (fem.)), also known as Pakhtuns, Pukhtoons, or Pathans, are a nomadic, pastoral Iranic ethnic group primarily residing in southern and eastern Afghanistan and northwestern Pakistan e4ce02feef

The iconography of Surya is often depicted riding a chariot harnessed by horses, often seven in number which represent the seven colours of visible light, and the seven days of the week. During the medieval period, Surya was worshipped in tandem with Brahma during the day, Shiva at noon, and Vishnu in the evening. In some ancient texts and art, Surya is... e4ce02feef

Surya He is traditionally one of the major five deities in the Smarta tradition, all of whom are considered as equivalent deities in the Panchayatana puja and a means to realise Brahman. Having survived as a primary deity Surya (SOO-ree-ə; Sanskrit: सूर्य, IAST: Sūrya) is the Sun as well as the solar deity in Hinduism. Other names of Surya in ancient Indian literature include Āditya, Arka, Bhānu, Savitr̥, Pūṣan, Ravi, Mārtāṇḍa, Mitra, Bhāskara, Prabhākara, Kathiravan, and Vivasvat. in Indian states such as Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Odisha e4ce02feef

History of architecture (Bangladesh), unknown architect, c. The beginnings of all these traditions is thought to be humans satisfying the very basic need of shelter and protection. 8th century AD Cave 19 of the Ajanta Caves, Maharashtra, a chaitya hall, and also an example of Indian rock-cut architecture The history of architecture traces the changes in architecture through various traditions, regions, overarching stylistic trends, and dates. The term "architecture" generally refers to buildings, but in its essence is much broader, including fields we now consider specialized forms of practice, such as urbanism, civil engineering, naval, military, and landscape architecture e4ce02feef

Chandragupta Maurya 320 BCE - c. The broad base spanned Punjab, the Indus, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and western Maharashtra. River into Berar, Maharashtra, and Gujarat. The northwestern frontier Chandragupta Maurya (reigned c. 298 BCE) was the founder and the first

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emperor of the Maurya Empire, based in Magadha (present-day Bihar) in the Indian subcontinent e4ce02feef

Sacred, religious and holy structures often evolved over centuries and were the largest buildings in the world, prior to the modern skyscraper. While the various styles... e4ce02feef

Ashoka such as Kashmir, Gandhara, Himalayas, the land of the Yonas (Greeks), Maharashtra, Suvannabhumi, and Sri Lanka. 268 BCE until his death in 232 BCE, and the third ruler from the Mauryan dynasty. 304 - 232 BCE), and popularly known as Ashoka the Great, was Emperor of Magadha from c. The Sri Lankan tradition dates these missions Ashoka, also known as Asoka or Aśoka (ə-SHOH-kə; Sanskrit: [e'ʃo:kə], IAST: Aśoka; c. His empire covered a large part of the Indian subcontinent, stretching from present-day Afghanistan in the west to present-day Bangladesh in the east, with its capital at Pataliputra. A patron of Buddhism, he is credited with playing an important role in the spread of Buddhism across ancient Asia e4ce02feef

Jainism the 6th or 5th century BCE. The first tirthankara in the current cycle is Rishabhadeva, who tradition holds lived millions of years ago; the 23rd tirthankara is Parshvanatha, traditionally dated to the 9th century BCE; and the 24th tirthankara is Mahavira, who lived c. Jainism was one of a number of Śramaṇa religions that developed in. Jainism traces its spiritual ideas and history through the succession of twenty-four tirthankaras, supreme preachers of dharma, across the current half (avasarpinī) of the time cycle posited in Jain cosmology. Bhelsa (Vidisha) and Patāini temple in Madhya Pradesh, the Ellora in Maharashtra, the Palitana temples in Gujarat, and the Jain temples at Dilwara Temples Jainism (JAY-niz-əm or JEYE-niz-əm), also known as Jain Dharma, is an Indian religion whose three main pillars are nonviolence (ahiṃsā), asceticism (aparigraha), and a rejection of all simplistic and one-sided views of truth and reality (anekāntavāda) e4ce02feef

The Edicts of Ashoka state that during his eighth regnal year (c. 260 BCE), he conquered Kalinga after a brutal war. Ashoka subsequently devoted himself to the propagation of "dhamma" or righteous conduct, the major theme of the edicts. Ashoka's... e4ce02feef Indian astronomy flowered in the 5th... e4ce02feef Indian astronomy was influenced by Greek astronomy beginning in the 4th century BCE and through the early centuries of the Common Era, for example by the Yavanajataka and the Romaka Siddhanta, a Sanskrit translation of a Greek text disseminated from the 2nd century. e4ce02feef His rise to power began in the period of unrest and local warfare that arose after Alexander the Great's Indian campaign and early death in 323 BCE, although the exact chronology and sequence of events remains subject to debate among historians. He started a war against the unpopular Nanda dynasty in Magadha on the Ganges Valley, defeated them and established his own dynasty. In addition, he raised an army to resist the Greeks, defeated them, and took control of the eastern Indus Valley. His conquest of Magadha is generally dated to c. 322-319 BCE, and his expansion to Punjab subsequently at c. 317-312 BCE, but some... e4ce02feef

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