



GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 691043 (#31)

Name	
Email ID.	
Roll No.	
Mobile No.	Date

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes

Instructions to Candidates -

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard -
<https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/>

Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
<https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

Indian temple architecture has been broadly categorized as - Nagara, Dravida, Vesara - based on their structure and style.

Nagara	Dravida	Vesara
① Region - North India	South India	Karnataka Region
② Structure - relatively compact	relatively expansive due to <u>huge</u> <u>temple</u> <u>compounds</u>	compact than Dravida
③ Tower - curved <u>shikhara</u>	pyramidal <u>vimanas</u>	smaller <u>vimanas</u>
		

Nagara	Dravida	Vesara
④ <u>Gopurams are not present</u>	<u>Gopurams</u> (entrance gates) present	may or may not be present
⑤ <u>multiple towers can be present</u>	usually <u>single tower</u>	single <u>multiple towers</u>
⑥ <u>compound outside of temple not enclosed</u>	temple compound is <u>enclosed</u>	open or enclosed compounds
⑦ <u>Ex -</u> Dashavtar, Kandariya Mahadev.	<u>Ex -</u> Shore Temple (Mahabalipuram), Brihadeswara Temple	<u>Ex -</u> Hoyshales- war temple.

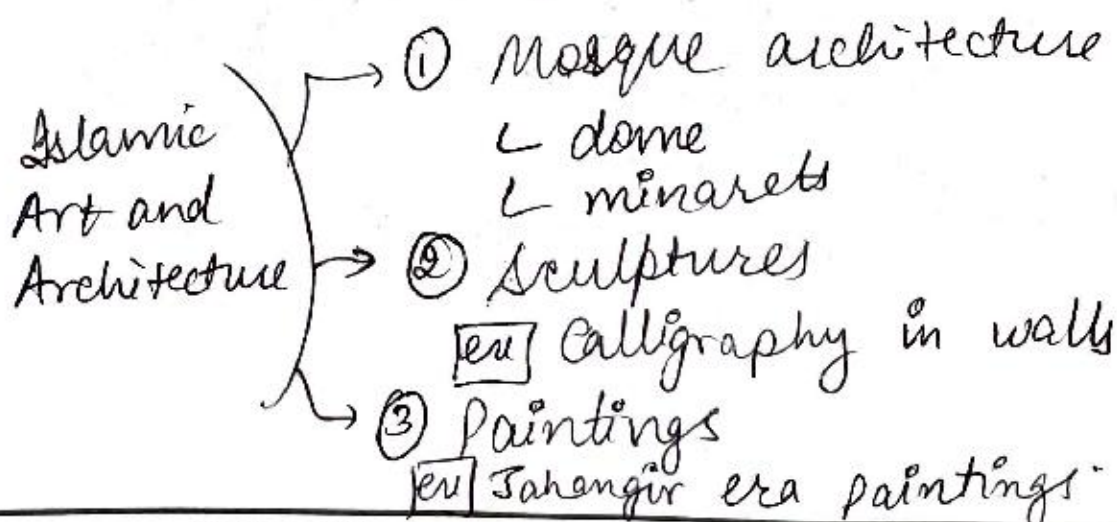
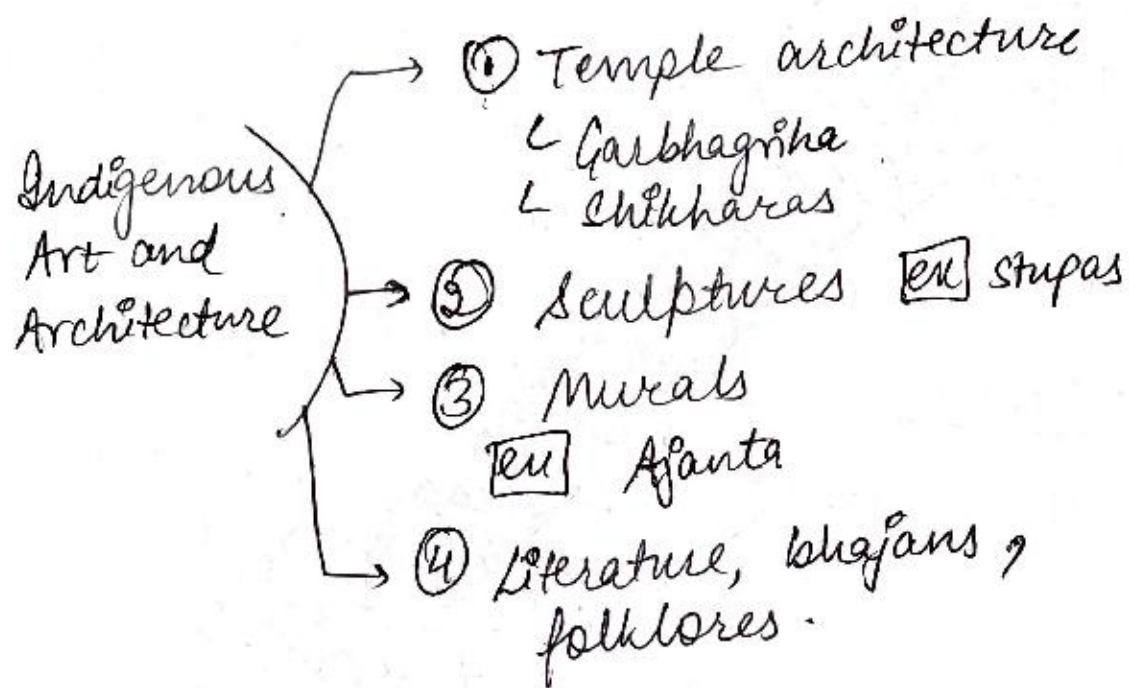
As is evident from the comparison,
Vesara style brought features from
Nagara and Dravida together.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.2)

Medieval era saw the confluence of art from ancient India and the Islamic art and architecture.



Hybrid art forms inspired from Indian Indigenous & Islamic art

- ① Minarets believed to be inspired from Indian temple Shikaras.
- ② Mughal paintings saw depiction of real life objects like animals, human portraits, etc.
- ③ Rajasthan school of painting has features from $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Islamic art} \\ \text{(decoration on boundary)} \\ \text{Indian Indigenous} \\ \text{(themes)} \end{array} \right.$.
- ④ concept of Gopurams and temple compound in Indo-Islamic architecture
[ex] Buland Darwaza

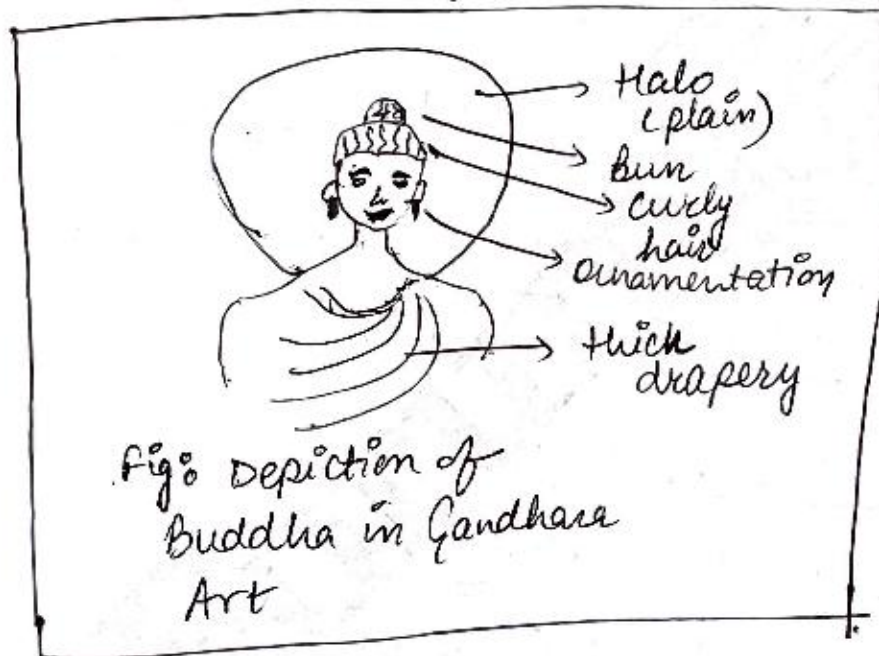
Hence, the confluence evolved to become a distinct style of its own.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.3)

Gandhara school of art emerged in the Gandhar region of Afghanistan around first century BCE.



Indo-Roman and Greek Influence

① Gandhara school is inspired by the Hellenistic realism which focussed on physical

details like anatomy, measurements & proportions, etc.

② Heavy ornamentation

- ↳ focus on beauty and beautification
- ↳ lack of focus on spiritual aspect.

③ Greek Influence

- ↳ Buddha resembles Greek God Apollo.

- ↳ concept of "Halo" to represent divinity

④ Roman Influence

- ↳ use of thick drapery
- ↳ crown-like bun

Buddha's images began to appear in art and architecture from the Gandhara period onwards.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.4)

The temple architecture in India began primarily with rock-cut technique and gives important information of the ancient period of history.

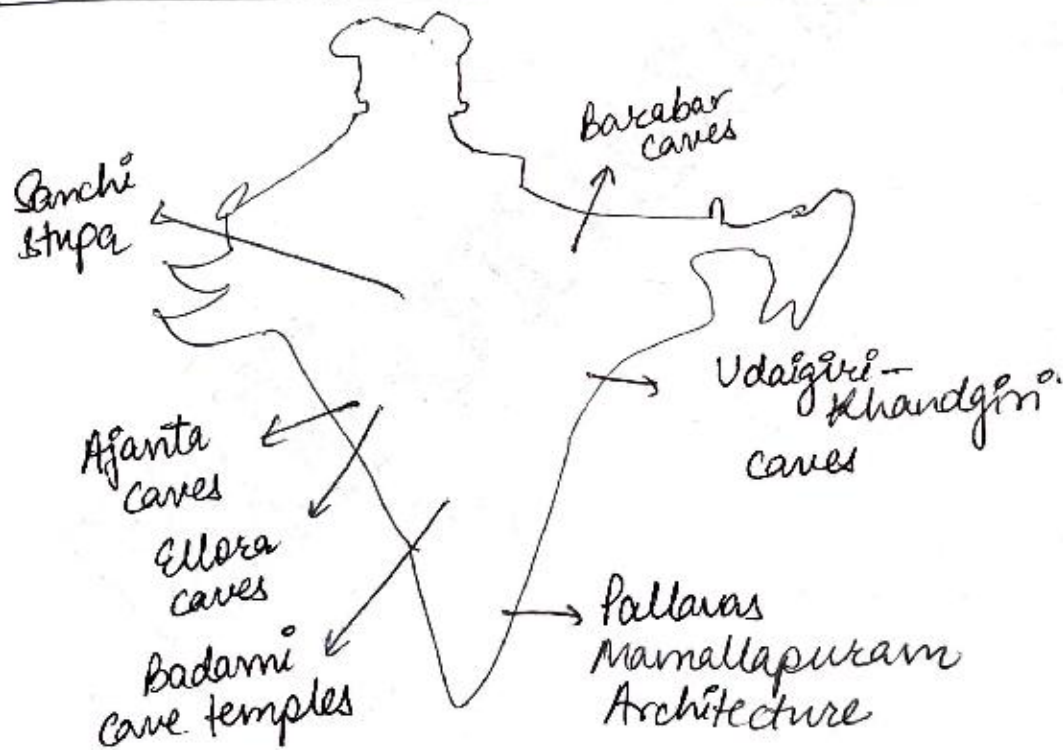


Fig: Rock-cut architecture in Ancient India

Knowledge of Indian art and history through rock-cut architecture

① Buddhism and Jainism were
rising in popularity

[en] Mauryan rulers patronised
Buddhism — construction of stupas

② Kailasanath temple (Ajanta)
sculptures contain Puranic Gods &
Goddesses

③ Popularity of Epics like Mahabharata
[en] Panch Rathas at Mahabalipuram
(associated with panch pandavas)

In ancient period, when manuscript
writing was not well developed and
perished with time, these rock cut
architecture offer valuable insights
in ancient history.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.5)

Buddhist stupas comprise of
Chaityas and Viharas.

↓
place of worship
of Lord Buddha

↓
places for residence
of Buddhist monks.

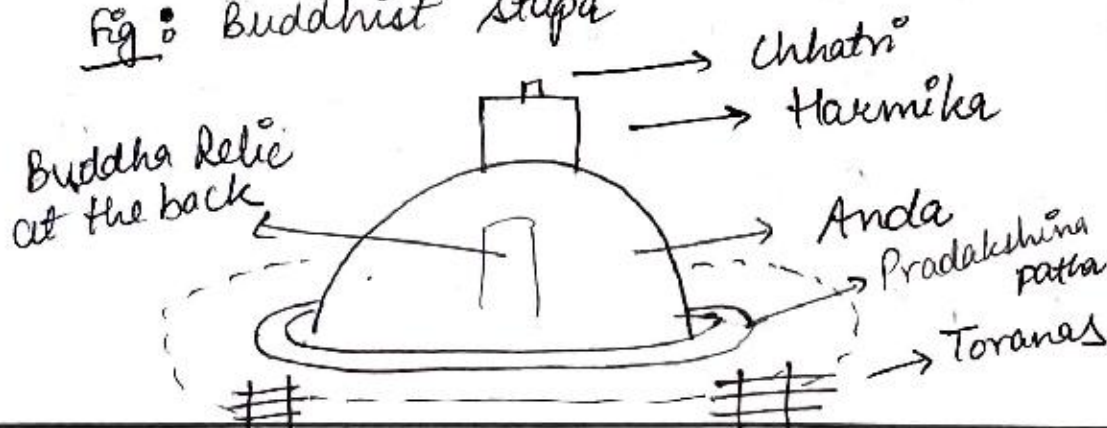
Buddhist
monks
worked on
art in the
stupas

Features
of
Buddhist
Stupa Art

Buddha's relics
worshipped
(era of Hinayana
Buddhism)

Combined
Chaitya-Viharas
emerged.

Fig: Buddhist Stupa



Folk motifs and narratives in Buddhist Stupa-Art

- ① Buddha's relics believed to be placed in Chaityas
- ② Images of Bodhisattvas
[ex] Padmapani at Ajanta
- ③ Representation of Jataka stories
[ex] Ruru Jataka
- ④ Depiction of Buddha's life through various mudras
[ex] bhumi sparsha mudra (Maravijaya painting) at Ellora caves.

The Art Enpounds Buddhist Ideals

- ① No idol worship — depicted by

absence of any idol of Buddha -

② Story of love, harmony, peace
through Jatakas -

③ Madhyam - Marga ~~doctrine~~

↳ Buddha not shown living a
life of extremes

↳ at the same time, not
indulging in worldly pleasures.

☐ mañjariya painting.

The Buddhist ideals continue to
shape the Indian value system
even today.

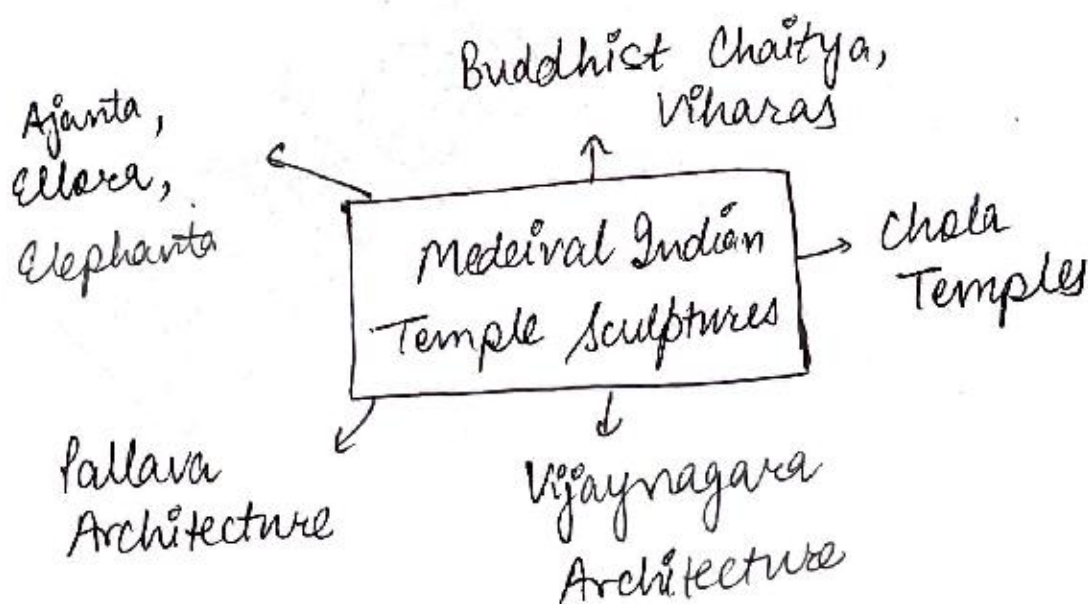
Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.6)

Art and architecture are significant sources of information about the social life, and history in general.

Ex - Hieroglyphics inscriptions in Egypt give information about important events like wars, or Egyptian Gods and Pharaohs.



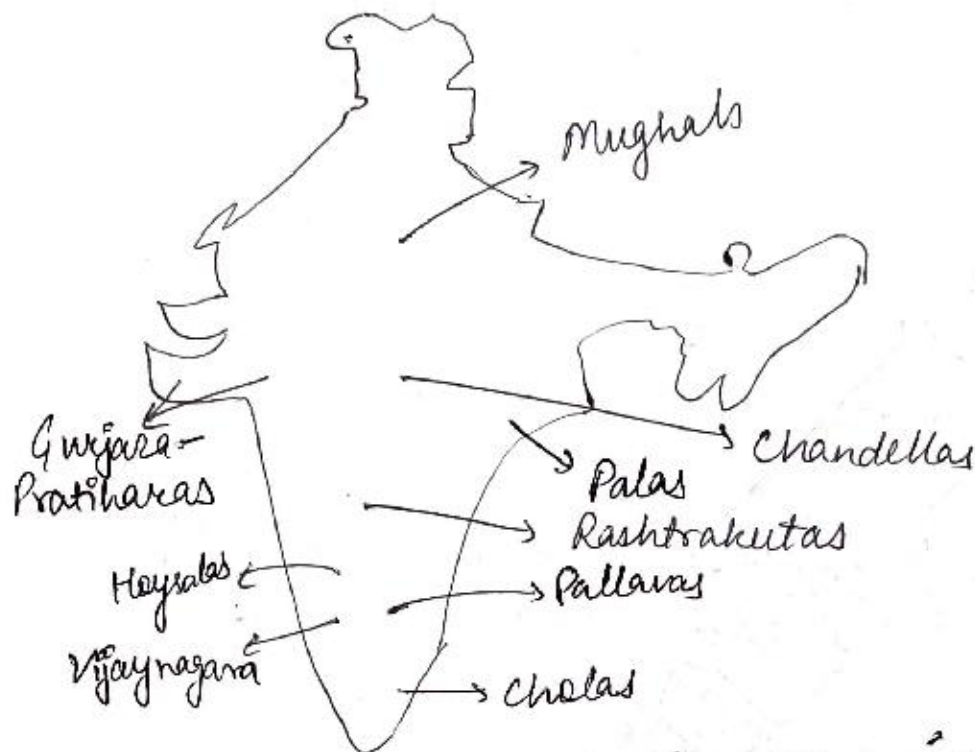


Fig: prominent dynasties spanning the medieval period (not necessarily contemporary)

Medieval Indian Temple Sculpture representing social life of the time

① Religious beliefs of society

↳ Hinduism was reviving (Shaiva and Vaishnava cults gaining popularity).

☐ Shiva temples during Cholas.

↳ Tolerance of religious diversity
 [ex] Ellora caves have sculptures
 associated with $\begin{cases} \text{Buddhism} \\ \text{Jainism} \\ \text{Hinduism} \end{cases}$.

② Social structures

↳ sculptures show different castes
 working their ordained occupation
 ↳ women are shown with stereotypi-
 -cally female roles.

③ Cosmopolitanism

[ex] Vijaynagara sculptures:

④ prevalent folklores

[ex] Jataka stories ~~every~~ sculpted
 in Ajanta caves.

Hence, the medieval era sculptures
 offer us a glimpse into the diverse
 Indian society of the time.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.7)

Lion and bull figures feature predominantly in Mauryan Art.

Ex Lion capital of Sarnath.

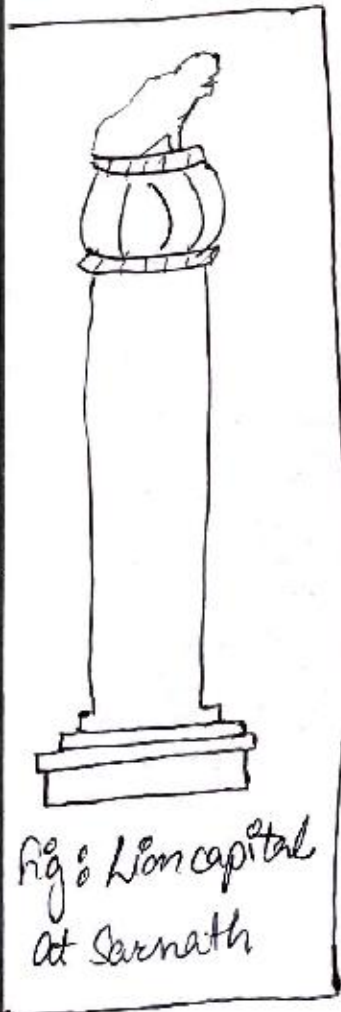


Fig: Lion capital
at Sarnath

Animal figures feature in various art forms —

★ Architecture

↳ bull capital at
Rampurva

↳ Elephant capital in
UP

★ Mythology / epics

↳ Animal based tales
like Panchtantra

Significance of Lion and Bull figures

① Meaning

- ↳ lion and bull are associated with fierceness and power
- ↳ used to signify power / valour / authority of the ruler.

② Historical Information

- ↳ contacts with Achaemenid Empire
animal capitals, inverted lotus, pillars are found here as well.

③ Contemporary Relevance

- ↳ Indian emblem inspired from the lion capital at Sarnath.

↳ bull capital graces the Rashtrapati
Bhawan.

Today, lion and bull figures have
become the symbols of the
success and glory of the
mauryan empire.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9