

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**

Test Name/Code/No. : ...44.....

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

 **ForumIAS**

Start Writing Here

Q.1) Differentiate between Hindustani & ~~classical~~ Carnatic music and Discuss the contribution of Amir Khusro in evolution of Indian Music.

Ans. Indian classical music has evolved into two distinct schools - (i) Hindustani music which is practiced in north India & (ii) Carnatic music, practiced mostly in south India.

Differentiation :- Hindustani vs Carnatic

Topic	Hindustani	Carnatic
Origin	Vedic Origin - Ancient historical	Bhakti Movement - Modern
No. of Ragas	6 prominent ragas	72 ragas
Types of Instrument	Sitar, Tabla, Shehnai Santoor, Surool	Violin, Mandolin Mangalam
foreign Influence	Influences from Persian, arabic & turkey music	Mostly Indigenous
flexibility	Scope of <u>Improvisation</u>	Inflexible
Use of Vocals	Music Centric	Vocal centric
System of Gharana	Various Gharanas Ex - Banaras, Lucknow	No Gharana System
Specific to time & season	Yes	No
Abstr	Less	More

Contribution of Amir Khusro

Amir Khusro was a Sufi mystic and disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya.

* He belonged to the court of Alauddin Khilji and gave platform to music in court.

* He is credited for invention of

(i) Musical instruments like Sitar, Tabla,

(ii) Languages like Urdu, Khari Boli

(iii) Khayal Music is attributed to him

e.g. Ghazal in India → first exponent of art of making Ghazal

(iv) Referred as "Parrot of India" for his (Tute-e-Ishq)

Contribution to Indian Music.

The historical roots of both the music belong to "Natyashastra" and both have diverged in medieval period & made an impact on Indian Music in their own sphere.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) Discuss how classical art forms are different from folk art forms.

Ans India being a geographically very diverse nation, art forms also show the diversity. Different states having different form of artforms is the basis of cultural affirmation.

Classical forms of Art like music, dance etc follow the rules as laid in various books like "Natyaashastra", Greet harinidh etc, while folk tradition is the music of people and has no hard & fast rules.

In general, classical form of Arts do have Guru-Shishya tradition in which student learns the art through a process while there is no such tradition in folk art forms.

Folk artforms are based on diverse themes and are full of musical rhythm. Ex:-

- (i) Baul Music of Bengal → heritage of Mysticism.
- (ii) Pandavani Music → based on Mahabharata & Bhim as hero.
- (iii) Dandiya Dance of Gujarat → Holi & Ras-Lila of Krishna.

Music instruments in folk art ~~also~~ differs.
Ex 1 - Tumbi (Bhagra), Sarinda (Assam).

Folk art-forms are more regional in nature and connect to people of that region through dance, music, puppetry etc. They are in general very flexible, and people improvised on their artforms.

Classical artforms do have continuity and universality. It is in general standard in themes & way of execution. They are supported by national governments for their growth and development through academy & awards.

Classical & folk art forms, both have diversified the culture of India and able to exist in complimentary manner.

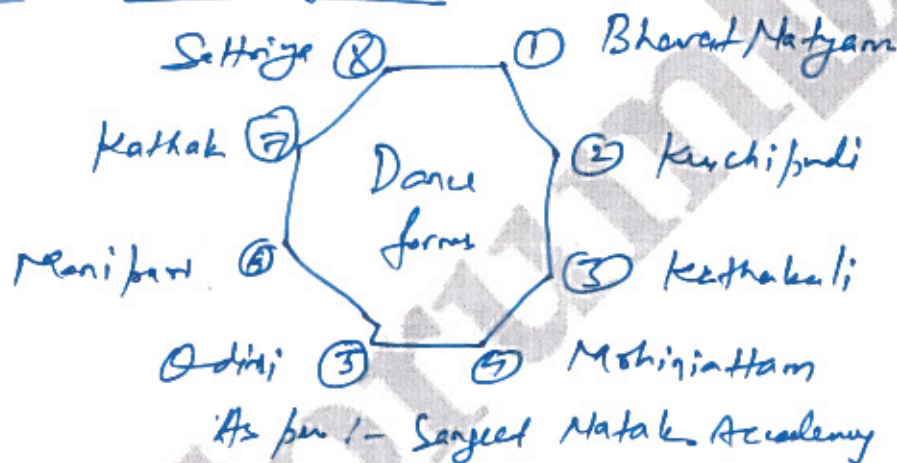
Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3) Write a short note on various elements of classical dance forms of India.

Ans:- Distinct style of dances have evolved in different regions of India with their own specific nuances & style. They are governed by basic rules & guidelines and "Guru-shishya" forms the core of classical dances.

Classical Dance forms]



Origin of classical dance forms is traced to Vedic times and "Natyashastra" of Bharat Muni, Abhinaya Darpan and Sangeet Ratnakar. Knowledge has been transferred through Gurus to their disciples conserving the form through various generations.

Elements of Classical Dance

- (1) Natya !→ It is the dramatic element through story-telling and showing emotions.
- (2) Nritta !→ form of Pure dance.
- (3) Nritya - portrayal of mood through gestures - (a) Eye gesture
(b.) Head
(c.) Combination of various parts.

There are two key components of classical dance forms :- (i) Tandava (ii) Lasya

* Tandava emphasises on male characteristics of power, strength & firmness. It is fast & aggressive. It is considered to be dance of Shiva.

* Lasya denotes grace, bhava, rasa & abhinaya which represents the feminine aspect of dance - also known as Parvati's dance.

Indian classical dance forms have been able to make a mark in international arena through its powerful storytelling & expression of art.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4) Discuss the Tandava dance as recorded in early Indian Inscriptions.

Ans:- As per early Indian Inscriptions, Tandava is a divine cosmic dance performed by Hindu God [Shiva]. It is symbolic to male aspects of dance showing power, strength and firmness.

Rig Veda describes "Tandava" as vigorous dance form which is the source of cycle of creation, preservation and dissolution. Bhramasutra describes it as the cosmic vibration in the universe.

Power and force are the typical features of this dance. According to Ancient Dharm Sutra - Tandava and Lasya are complementary to each other representing male & female energy respectively.

Rudra Tandav - a form of Tandava dance is associated with angry Shiva. As per scriptures, when Nataraj dances, earth trembles, sky & stars are disturbed.

Tandava is a pictorial depiction of 5 principle manifestation of eternal energy.

- (1) Shrodhi — Creation & evolution
- (2) Shhiti — Preservation
- (3) Samhan — Destruction
- (4) Tribhava — Illusion
- (5) Anugraha — Emanicipation.

It symbolises creation & destruction as well as daily rhythm of life & death. It highlights the importance of dance given in ancient texts & indian traditions.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5) Discuss the main contributions of Gupta Period and Chola period to Indian Heritage & Culture.

Ans → Gupta period is referred as 'golden age' of ancient India which was headed by Guptas in Magadh region around 4th-6th century AD while Chola period is the medieval period in which Chola dynasty ruled South India in 9th-12th century AD.

Indian Heritage & Culture

* Gupta Period

Architecture

(1) Rock-Cut Caves : → Ajanta & Ellora
(2) Bagh caves.

(2) Various types of temples like
Dashavatara temple (Deogarh)

(3) stupas.

The art of architecture attained great heights. Nagara style got evolved.

Graha Grihas in which Lord's image was kept began in Gupta period.

— Temples were most ornate & beautifully structured.

Sculptures → Benaras, Pattiputra & Mathura
Centres of sculpture gained prominence.

- * Various images of gods was first seen in Gupta period.
 ↳ Great Boar (Vara) image carved at Udayagiri-Khandagiri

Paintings! → frescos of Ajanta Caves.
 Both paintings.

- * Coinage got originated in various forms of coins — Kamraditya type, Chand etc.
- * Allahabad pillar inscription by Harishena details the record of reign of Samudragupta.
- * Navaratnas in Chandragupta II kingdom.
- * Religious literature — like Mahabharata, Ramayan got re-written. Manu Smriti & Bhagavad Gita were written in this period.
- * Various Jain & Buddhist texts.
- * Secular literatures — Panchatantra, Karmad.
- * Scientific literature → Aryabhatiya (Aryabhat), Viśvakarmahita (Varahmihir)

Chola Period

- * Dravida style of temple architecture flourished. Ex → Kailashnath temple of Kanchipuram
- * Image — sculpture at its climax.
 Ex — Shiva Dancing figure (Nataraj)

- * Kambana wrote Ramayana.
- * 'three genres of Tamil poetry' were in Chola period.
- * Tall pyramidal towers (Gopurams), Gopurams were added to temples.
- * Vijayakesava temple attributed to Shiva is magnificent temple, built by Chola king Rajaraja..
- * Rajendra 2. built a new city - Kanjikondan.

These two period saw the temple architecture (Nagara style & Dravida style) reach its peak. These were the golden times for ancient art & culture and kings promoted these arts diversifying Indian heritage..

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6) Indian classical art form is rooted in its religion.

Ans → Indian classical art forms are generally governed by basic rules and regulations laid down in ancient texts and these texts were basically given the view of lives of people and mostly inspired from religion & vedic texts.

(1) Architectures

(1) Cave architectures → generally used as Vihara for Monks of different religion. → formed the images of gods, nature & animals.

Ex: → Bharhut & Nagarjuni Caves.

Ellora Caves: → Kailash temple (Shiva)

↳ Ravana depiction of Shaligraha. Kailash.

→ Buddha seated in Dharmachakra Mudra.

Mostly 3 religions were followed & their impact on daily lives were rationalized through art forms.

(2) Sculptures. → Palasha & Palashini

↳ related to Jainism, Hinduism & Buddhism

→ Grandha school → Buddhism.

Madhura school → All 3 ancient religions

Amravati school → trishanga position.

Various mudras of Buddha were sculptured

In Gupta & post Gupta, Brahmical God sculptures flourished

(2) Temple architecture was one of the prominent art form which gained prominence with other art form like music, dance etc → People will go to temple to devote God through these art forms.

(4) Paintings → Elaborate paintings.

↳ Lakshmi & Vishnu image
- Lord Shiva will follow

(5) Classical dance forms were comprised of Tandava & Lasya based on dances of God-Shiva & Goddess Parvati

(6) ↳ Most of portrayals were for the devotion of God

(6.) Music
↳ Carnatic music coming from Bhakti movement [Based on devotion to Hindu gods]

In general, classical art form had the roots of religion, but it also showed the various aspects of day-to-day life, ways & hierarchy of society, knowledge required to lead life, nature & animals etc. These art forms gives an idea of ancient civilisation & the historical knowledge of our heritage [High & Low].

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7) Themes of Indian classical dance forms are rooted in Vaishnav sect of Hinduism. Analyse.

Ans → Origin of Classical dance is traced to Vedic times & literatures like 'Natya shastra' Abhinaya deepika etc. There were based on 2 forms of dance - tandava (male characteristics) & Lasya (female characteristics).

Impacts of Vaishnav Sect on Dance

With the advent of Vaishnavism, the dance form became an important tool of devotion to God & began to be performed at temples.

- (i) Origin of Bharat Natyam is traced to 'Sadir' — solo dance performance of temple dancers or "devdasis" in Tamilnadu.
- (ii) Stories of Bhagavat Purana is a central theme of Kuchipudi dance. Both Lasya & tandava elements are important.
- (iii) Mohiniattam narrates the story of feminine dance of Vishnu. Accompanied by music & songs.

(24) Vaishnavism in Orissa made Mcheri system defunct & "Gopi puas" - young boys dressed as female started new variant of Odissi dance & got revived.

- Lyrics of Gita Godyina written by Jayadev (Bhakti Movement) is used for odissi dance.

(v) Manipuri started prominence with advent of Vaishnavism as Krishna is the central theme of dance forms. Ex - Baskeela

(vi) Sattriya dance was introduced by Vaishnav Saint Sankaradeva in Assam.

- Name derives from monastic lawns as "Sattr". It is inspired from Bhakti movement.

(vii) The focus of Sattriya dance is devotional aspects of dance and mythological stories of Vishnu

& Various folk dances were also rooted to Vaishnavism.

There are other day to day stories and other sects of hinduism, which has also impacted the Indian classical dance forms. Like - Kathak → stories of Ramayan & Mahabharat.

In general, Vaishnavism had impacted largely to most of classical dance forms with their growth, stories & expression. It also helped them to gain prominence and expand their art forms.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

ONLINE & OFFLINE

A Mains specific Foundation Program for IAS 2023 by ForumIAS

GS Advanced Program 2023

Mentor guided Mains specific Guidance Program for Civil Services Examination