

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **691044 (#44)**

Name	
Email ID.	
Roll No.	
Mobile No.	Date

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes**Instructions to Candidates -**

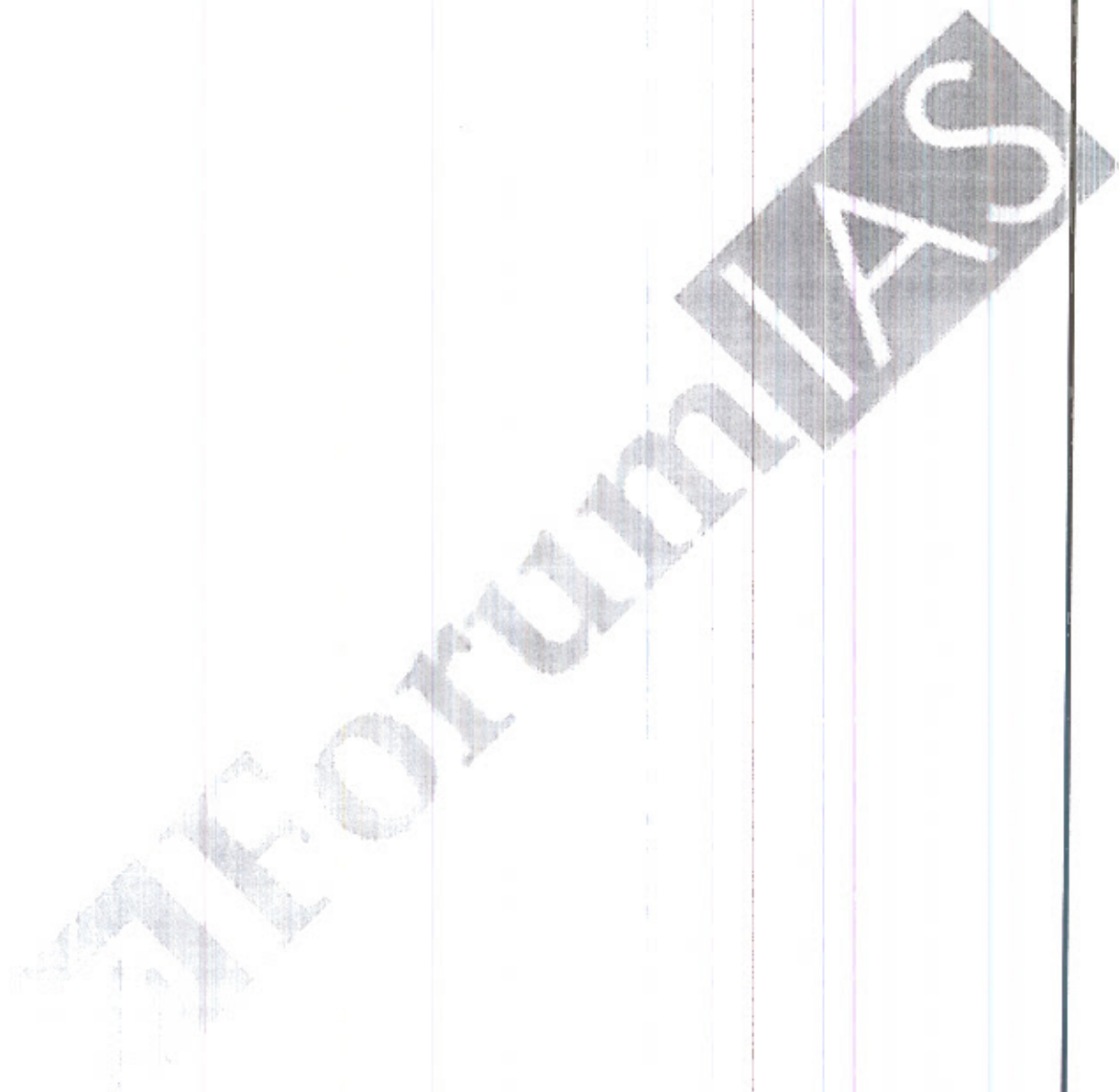
- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard -
<https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/>

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



Start Writing Here

Q.1) Indian classical music are classified into Hindustani Music (North India) And Carnatic Music (South India)

Difference between Hindustani & Carnatic

Parameter	Hindustani Music	Carnatic Music.
<u>Origin</u>	Has vedic origin & is older form	has origin in Bhakti movement.
<u>Influence</u>	of & Arabic, Persian & Urdu	Indigenous.
<u>Subtypes</u>	6 Subtypes	Only one uniform.
<u>Flexibility</u>	Yes, singer has scope for improvisation	Strict rules no flexibility.
<u>Instrument used</u>	Tabla, Harmonium	Nagswaram, Mridangam.

Orhavana System

Yes

No.

Temporal Variation

Yes, songs specific to season & day & night

No such distinction.

Contribution of Amir Khusro in evolution of music

→ Amir Khusro was a mystic poet in the court of Allauddin Khilji.

→ Credited for creation of.

- Ghazal music
- Tarana
- Qawali

→ Credited for invention of musical instruments like

- Sitar , Tabla

Due to his contribution to music he is referred as 'Tute-e-hind' - Poet of India.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) Indian art forms a distinguished into classical art form and folk art form depending on multiple factors.

Difference between:

Parameter:	Classical Art form	Folk Art Form
<u>Classification</u>	Dance e.g. Kuchipudi Music - Hindustani & Carnatic Drama e.g. Kudiyyettu (Kerala)	Dance e.g. Kalbelia (Rajasthan) Music e.g. Lavni (Maharashtra) Drama e.g. Ramlila.
<u>Origin</u>	Finds reference in Natyashastra (Bharatmuni)	No specific origin Some "
<u>Mastery & Training</u>	Training & Mastery required. e.g. Kathakali (10 yrs training)	No specific training required passed on from generation to generation
<u>Rules & fixed technique</u>	has fixed rules for performance	No fixed rules, also regional variation is visible.

Spacial Variation

Uniform across India and associated to specific region

Regional but easy transmission to other regions

Social influence

Not part of everyday life

Part of everyday social life.

Temporal variation

Not specific to any season, festival

Mostly associated to festivals e.g. Chhauha (Navratri)

Classical art form as well as folk art forms are the 'heritage of India' and contribute to the India's diverse culture and religious aspect.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3) According to Sahitya Akademi there are 8 classical dance forms and Ministry of Culture recognises 9 classical dance forms along with Chhau.

Classical dance forms of India.

Elements

- According to Natyashastra of Bharatmuni, dance has 3 main elements.

1) Nritya - pure dance form.
- body movement show no emotion. There is no element of story telling.

2) Nritya. - is dance-drama form has emotional part.
Body language and facial expression expresses story.

3) Natya - it is the drama form. - story telling through dance and body movement.

No class apart from these 2 Other elements of classical dance are :- ↓

① Tandav - vigorous, strength, masculinity part of dance. Represents Shiva's dance.

② Lasya - the sensual, feminine, smooth feature of the dance. Represents Parvati's dance.

→ No dance has pure Tandav or Lasya feature. Most of the dance forms have all three components (Natya, Nritya, Nritta) and Tandav (e.g. Bharatnatyam) and Lasya (e.g. Mohiniyattam) in different variations.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

- Q.4) Tandav dance represents Shiva in vigorous dance form representing him ^{as} creator and destroyer aspect of Universe.

Tandav dance

- Shiva is said to be inventor creator of this dance form and 108 types.
- It signifies Shiva dancing to the tune of damru and its end the end of universe.
- It represents Shiva as the destroyer and creator of universe.

Reference of Tandav in Scriptures and to

- 1) Sati's death post jumping into the fire → Rudra Tandav by Shiva to express anger & grief.

- 2) Indra's Tandav. — at the birth of Rishabdev (1st Jain Tirthankar) — acc to Jain text.
- 3) Vishnu tandav over kalia Naag.
- 4) Representation of Ganesh with 8 hand in sculpture represents Ganesh's Tandav.
- 5) Shiva's Sandhya Tandav and his praise by god & goddess.

Nataraj Tandav dance form also form part of classical dance form of India. Nataraj

Sculpture represents Shiva's Tandav.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5) The golden era of Indian history is attributed to Gupta period of 3rd AD and. And the longest existing kingdom of South India i.e Chola 900-1300 AD has contributed to Cultural history.

Contributions

Parameter	Gupta (200-600 AD)	Chola (900-1300 AD)
Temple Architecture	Brick temple, p. curvilinear Shikhara (Asha Prasad) e.g - - Square temple e.g. Vishnu temple of Eran.	Continued the temple architecture of Pallavas. - development of dravida temple architecture - Gopurams e.g - Rajajeswaram Temple (T.N) Orangai Konda Cholapuram

Rock cut Cave architecture

reached its zenith during Gupta period.
- Contribution towards Ajanta & Ellora Caves.

Moved from rock cut architecture to stone temples.

Sculpture

Sarnath School of art developed.
- use of white sandstone
- Buddha images in standing, sitting postures.
- Sculpture of Ganga (Bharanaga) & Aspasa from Crusader

- Nataraj sculpture
- Showing Shiva's Tandav and emergence & destruction of universe.
- Sculpture of kings & queens

Painting

Paintings from Ajanta caves mainly belonging to Mahayana Buddhism. & representation of Buddha in symbolic form

Paintings of Shiva e.g. Shiva in Kailash etc. in temple complex.

e.g- dying apsara
painting of painting
from Jataka
Stories.

of Rajrajesh-
-waram
temple.

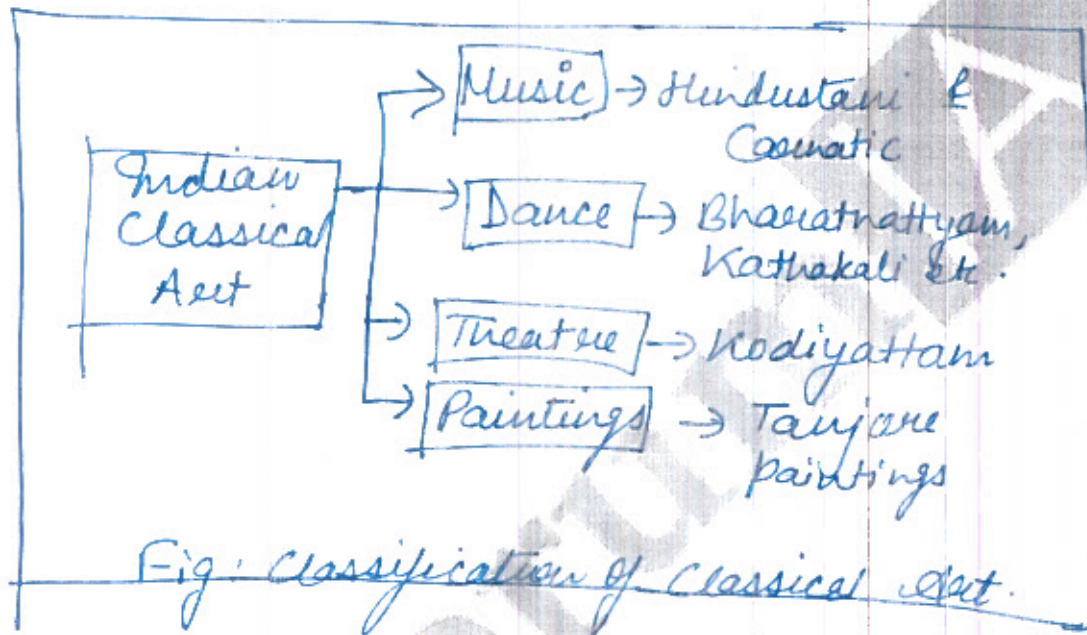
Apart from above Gupta period contributed to numismatic of highest quality, a literary art of Kalidas (Meghadoot) etc. are also part of India's art & heritage.

The heritage of Gupta and elora of Gupta period is 1500 yrs old and is now part of UNESCO world heritage site. Nataraj of Chola period is worshipped all around world.

Overall Grading (√)

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

- Q.6) India is referred as the religious / Spiritual Capital of world. This title is reflected in India's art forms as well.



Music rooted in religion

- 1) North Indian Music - has vedic origin, has reference in Samveda and Natyashastra (Bharatmuni)
 - e.g. Devapad music form is in devotional form.
 - and its

- 2) Carnatic Music. - Tyagaraj, Shyama Shastri and Muthuswami are the 3 jewels of Carnatic music.
- emergence during Bhakti movement.
 - Mainly in devotion of Krishna (Vishnu)

Dance rooted in religion

- I) Reference in natyashastra of Bharatmuni.
- Dance forms like Kuchipudi and Odissi dance were temple dance forms. (dandasi form).
 - Manipuri, Sattriya has is highly influenced from Vaishnavism and has themes from life of Krishna.
 - Kuchipudi Kathakali - a traditional form of Kerala shows themes from Ramayana & Mahabharata.

Theatre & drama has religious roots

→ Mudiyettu (Kerala), Kudiyattam (Kerala)

- both drama has stories to signify good over evil.
- stories from Ramayana, Mahabharata.

Paintings

→ Paintings like Tanjore paintings, paintings from Gupta, Hona has images of buddha.

Literature & language

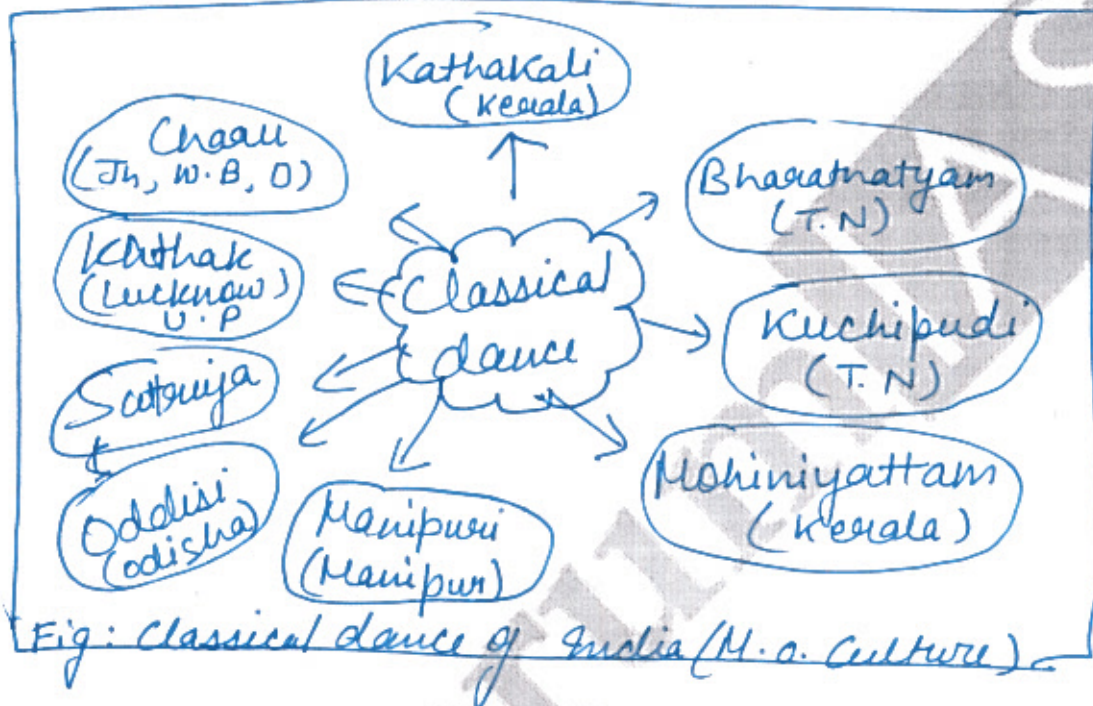
→ Classical languages like Sanskrit is said to be language of god as evident from Shanti literature Rigveda. Indian classical art forms be it dance, music, drama has influence and is rooted in religion and still shaped is a heritage of India.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7)

Natyashastra of At Bharatmuni has reference of dance forms. Ministry of Culture recognised 9 dance forms as classical dance forms of India.



Indian classical dance forms and influence of Vaishnavism

- 1) Kathakali - (Kerala) - elaborate use of colours, reflecting different emotions and personality.
- Themes - from Ramayana and Mahabharata. (for Vishnu in form of Rama & Krishna)

2) Kuchipudi (T.N) - ~~the~~ post vaishnavism
it became a domain of Bhakti's.
- temple dance form.

3) Manipuri. - 15th c AD post
Bhakti movement. It has
stories of Krishna and his
wife Rukmani.

4) Sattriya - Shankardev is
attributed to this dance
form.
→ associated with his Vaishnavism
→ Vasudev maitra - 'Satta'
is the origin of Sattriya.
→ Bhaona. - is Krishna's
stories.

5) Kathak. - finds its origin
from Rasleela of Brj.

6) Oddisi - is a has themes from ~~the~~ Mahabharata & Krishna.

7) Mohiniyattam (Kerala) - it is dance of form of feminine dance of Vishnu.

8) Chhau - has themes from Vaishnavism, Shivism & Shaktism.

All the classical dance forms of India has influence of Vaishnavite tradition and it ~~is~~ forms a major theme.

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