

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

Test Name/Code/No. : ...33/691045

Name			
Email ID.			
Roll No.			
Mobile No.	Date	10/1/23	

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	
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6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

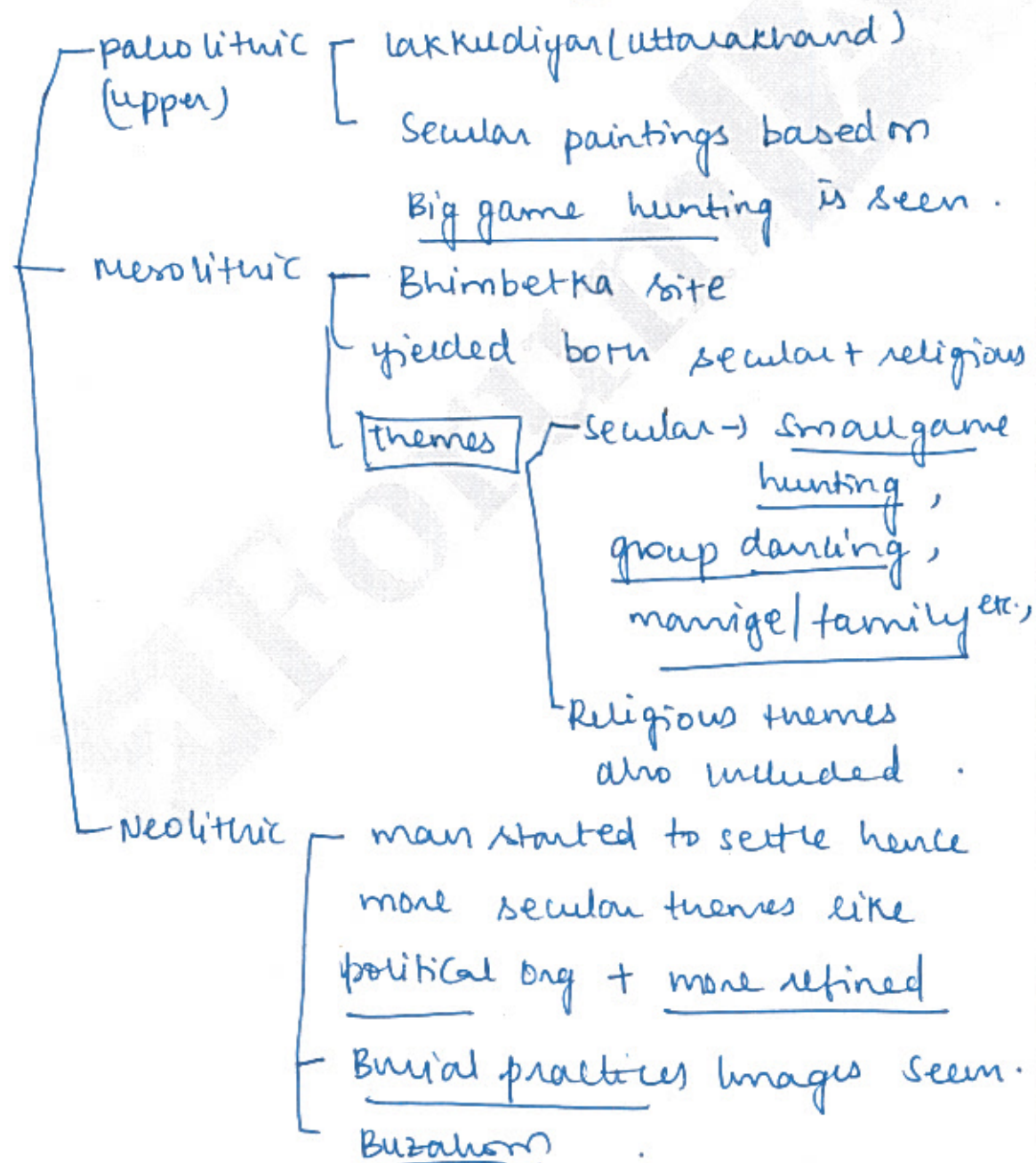
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Q.1)

Cave paintings refer to paintings by artists / common man of prehistoric times inside the caves.

Pre-historic paintings — used mineral stones to paint
Petroglyph (Rock engravings)



Post-historic

- ① Ajanta Caves
 - 2nd to 6th Century AD
 - patronised by Satavahanas & Vakatakas
 - Themes - Buddhism only.
 - eg - Padmapani / Maravijaya painting.
 - ② Ellora
 - Buddhism + Jainism + Hinduism
 - Rashtrakutas (5th - 10th AD)
 - ③ ~~Secular themes like celestial nymphs on ceiling~~
 - ③ Sittamvasal
 - celestial nymphs on ceiling
 - Jainism, patronage by Pandya
 - ④ Vijayanagara
 - Lepakshi Caves
 - ⑤ Chalukyas (Mangam)
 - Badami Caves
 - ⑥
 - Dakshinamurti (religious)
 - ladies attending Temple (secular)
- Thus, Indian Cave painting from pre-historic to post-historic is a blend of secular and religious artistic expression.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Laurie Baker is one of the famous British ~~architect~~ architect who contributed to the Indian architecture & called the conscience keeper of Indian architecture because of —

- ① He designed and planned the buildings and its layout by keeping Indian social system in mind and its population's preferences
- ② Indian population → majority is poor during pre-independence and immediately ~~at~~ post-independence.
- ③ contributed in developing mass scale affordable households in Kerala
- ④ further, he made theme environment friendly by keeping Indian ethos

in the building through

4.1 ~~state~~ focus on Natural lighting

4.2 ventilation i.e free flow of air $\Rightarrow$ Fresh air

4.3 Energy efficient buildings

5. A double walled structure in the buildings allows ~~the~~ internal temperature moderate by maintaining insulation.

6. Further, the structures are made of mud incorporating along with bricks.

Thus, Laurie Baker by keeping the Indian consience in his planning made people to connect to Indian traditions.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

Bombay & Bengal School of art contributed in forging Indian nationalism by way of artistic paintings

Contributions of Bombay school

- ① Started by Raja Ravi Varma, Royal family of Travancore, Kerala
- ② Adopted modern and Traditional methods

oil painting <u>potrait painting</u> as means		<u>Themes</u> are <u>Indians</u> <u>mythology</u>
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- ③ established printing press → enabled

both

 - affordability → by producing on mass scale
 - Accessibility → through large accessibility to large sections of society.
- ④ helped in forging cultural nationalism by having access to same identity of gods / personalities in Ramayana, Mahabharata
- ⑤ eg - Draupadi, Shakuntala, ladies in moonlight.

Contribution of Bengal School

- ① emerged as a reaction against Bombay school of art
 - ② criticised it saying Bombay school is imitation of western art and is difficult to depict India through it.
 - ③ pioneered by Abanindranath Tagore & Nandalal Bose
 - ④ Achieved Asian school of painting - mixing Persian, Indian, Chinese, Japanese traditions
 - ⑤ took inspiration from Ajanta, Ellora cave paintings.
 - ⑥ Bharat Matha painting (holding) elevated with common man → Cultural Nationalism
 - education (≡)
 - Agriculture (paddy)
 - Manufacturing (cloth)
 - Religion (.)
- Both help to improve Indian identity against British.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4)

mesolithic rock-cut architecture refers to petroglyphs (rock-art) made on ceilings and walls of cave with microliths (tools) during the period of 10,000 - 4,000 BCE in Indian subcontinent.

Reflects cultural life

mesolithic	modern painting
Themes of <u>hunting</u> (<u>small game</u>), <u>group dancing</u>, <u>ceremonies</u> like <u>burials</u> are depicted here which reflect cultural life	In this, socio-economic and cultural practices and <u>situation</u> of Indian society are depicted mainly by <u>modern school of art</u> (eg) Further, <u>Britishers</u> by way of <u>picturesque painting</u> depicted <u>bazaars</u>, <u>River ghats</u>

Reflects fine aesthetic sense

Mesolithic

modern painting

Mesolithic age,
used minerals
as colors to
draw on walls &
ceilings

used stick like
figures for humans
animals are drawn
rather round &
bulky
↓
portray aesthetic sense

Bombay
Bengal school of art
of Raja Ravi Varma
used western style of
oil paints, portrait painting
and realism to
reflects aesthetic sense

further, Bengal school
of art incorporated
rich traditions of
Ajanta caves in
Bharatmata painting

thus, mesolithic to modern age,
we see gradual evolution in the
precision though both have fine
artistic sense and reflect contemporary
situation.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5)

pala period emerged in the
beginning later period of 8th century by king
Gopala.

Significant phase in history of Buddhism

① constructed universities for preaching/
teaching Buddhism

(eg) oddantapura university in Bihar
Sompura Mahavihara in Bangladesh
now.

② Patronage to significant monasteries

(eg) Nalanda and Vikramashila
by king Dharmapala (son of Gopala).

③ Pioneered miniature painting which
is used in Buddhist manuscripts

(eg) Illustrated manuscript

④ miniature painting → painting on
perishable surfaces like bamboo/paper.

⑤ Further, Scholars under pala patronage are sent to South East Asia to spread Buddhist Ideals.

⑥ Buddhist poet - Vajradatta was given patronage by king Devapala & is present in Devapala's court.

(eg) Vajradatta wrote Lokesvarashataka

Thus,

⑦ Seen as revival of Buddhism after Guptaage which focused on Brahmanical Hinduism based on puranas.

⑧ Pali language flourished under their rule and many literature texts of Buddhism were written in Pali.

Thus, Pala rulers during this period helped spread of Buddhism.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6)

Miniature painting refers to painting on perishable surfaces like paper and is smaller in size.

zenith during Mughal era

① pioneered during pala period

② later Akbar period

— established Tasvirkhana

factories for producing paintings by artists.

③ Mughal period brought Hamzanama, Tut-i-Nama works Persian style into Indian tradition which led to mixture.

④ Purpose → To record the deeds, orders of Mughal era, document more as documents and achievements. not to particularly patronise the art.

⑤ Secular in nature - Themes .

- Hunting scenes
- Bazars
- court proceedings / darbar.

⑥ Mughal painting reached zenith during Jahangir's period

- features
- (i) Naturalism was brought
 - ↳ use of flora & fauna
 - (eg) Zebra painting
 - (ii) Portrait painting was introduced in miniature

⑦ During Shahjahan period

- Shift from Naturalism → artificial elements
- use of precious stones in the art
- Form, ^(aesthetic) mass scaling given importance over precision

Indian miniature painting reached zenith as well as fallout too during mughal era in the reign of Aurangzeb

- ↳ poor taste of art
- ↳ led to migration of artists to other regions
- ↳ established ragarsthani school of painting.

Yet, it laid foundations for further modern art in the contemporary times.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7)

Painting style introduced by Britishers was more focussed on Realism and usage of modern techniques to achieve objective.

Blend of Artistic and political quest

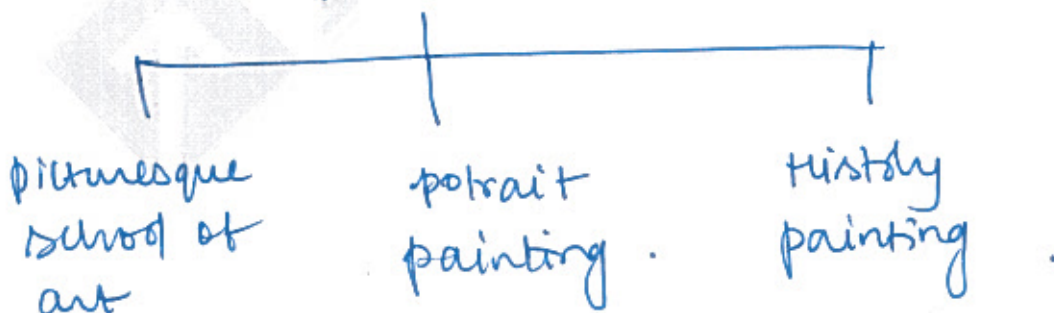
① Modern methods used

- 1.1 oil painting
- 1.2 portrait painting
- 1.3 use of perspective view
- 1.4 Realism.

② Above depict artistic view & sense

further,

British school



political quest for supremacy over Indians is established through above schools.

① Picturesque painting

Britishers depicted ground situation of India in form of pictures/scenery

(eg) River ghats, Bazars

This was to help them establish legitimacy of rule by portraying India as uncivilized and there is a need to change this nature to civilized with help of white man — white man's burden

② Portrait painting

They used it to depict Britishers as

{ wealthy
dominant and

Indians as { weak
submission.

1 purpose is to establish psychological authority over Indians

(3) History painting

Britishers used this kind to document their victories

(eg) Battle of Plassey, Battle of Buxar,
Fall of Srirangapatnam

↳ This style purpose was to show invincible nature of Britishers and to show that any attempt to threaten the rule will perish eventually.

Thus, Britishers painting style, while establishing artistic sense through superior methods used it to legitimise their political quest.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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GS Advanced Program 2023

Mentor guided Mains specific Guidance Program for Civil Services Examination