

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. :191045

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	

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

cave paintings are a type of parietal art found on the wall / ceilings of caves
ex Bhimbetka, Jogimura (MP), Lakshadweep (Uttarakhand) etc.

secular	ARTIST's expression
---------	------------------------

⇒ Day to day life activities for
ex hunting, dancing, war,
surrounding flora fauna
depicted

⇒ Signs of various danger and
threat are shown using
them.

⇒ Ex Bhimbetka — human
hunting scene with bow,
arrows shown

- ⇒ Stone lines - human
 objects - geometric pattern
 ⇒ mineral vase - colour.

Religious artistic expression

- ⇒ Ajanta caves → Buddhis
 rituals are shown
 ex. padmapani
- ⇒ From cave painting → Lakshmi
 and Vishnu engraved when
 developed.
- ⇒ Saptanagara paintings, Tamil -
 Samanasarana Faith of Nann
 Jainism shown using animals,
 flowers, birds, fishes etc.
- hence caves paint are a blend
 of secular and religious expression

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Lal Bahadur Shastri is a prominent
modern architect of India.

[considered 'the consumer
king of Indian architecture']

⇒ After death housing project
in Kerala.

⇒ Architecture made by him
↳ environment friendly
↳ natural lighting
↳ ventilation included

⇒ use of cost effective
materials in construction

⇒ helped in achieving goals
of housing for all

⇒ turned indigenous methods
into modernism.

- architecture without
shady building and
creative freedom intact.
 - Technology adopted with
care and creativity
 - opposite to prevalent
British method that time
 - acted as "designer builder"
while being present at the site.
 - cost effective design without
compromising aesthetic value (mean)
ex Jaali, sloping roofs etc.
- architecture with social benefits
in the need of the hour.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

Bengal and Bombay
school of art was started
by Raja rani Verna and
(Alkhanam Tayon and
nama Lal Roy) respectively.

Contribution → Nationalism

→ Bengal school grew
out of swadeshi move-
ment
↓
social, cultural, political
independence

↓
idea
brought
people together
as nation
→ promotion of ancient
Indian painting styles
↓
tapped a
rich array
manus.

- It was a form of resistance
 Bengal school promotes
 myth influence, Rajasthani,
 Sahari style rather than
 British style
- British supporters of Bengal school
 & Ernest Binfield Havell.
- Dandi sketches by Rand Lal
 Bok → modernism promotion
- Art Kumar holder → social reform
 nationalism
- cheap and accessible portraits
 of Bombay school of art reached
 large section of society and
 build cultural nationalism
- Those established from for
 printing
 manner got connected with
 modern modern mythical
 characters.

Overall Grading (v)

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

Q.4)

mesolithic age refers to
end of palaeolithic age (10,000 BC)
and beginning of farming i.e.
neolithic age

- this art has deep aesthetic
sense. It showed what man
lived not like modern
art (imagination)
- rock cave paintings showed
daily life & animal
hunting.
- social life, sexual activity,
child birth depicted shows
aesthetic values of society
- company paintings / modern
paintings — artificial touch,
materialistic
theme

- Bharat note painted by Abanindranath Tagore
↓ shows western reaction
- Mt. Lushan → European neo classical traditions reflect aesthetic sense.
- ^{attributed} modern art → 2. Long nature's proportions and aesthetics of classical and from age are being applied to selected class of people.

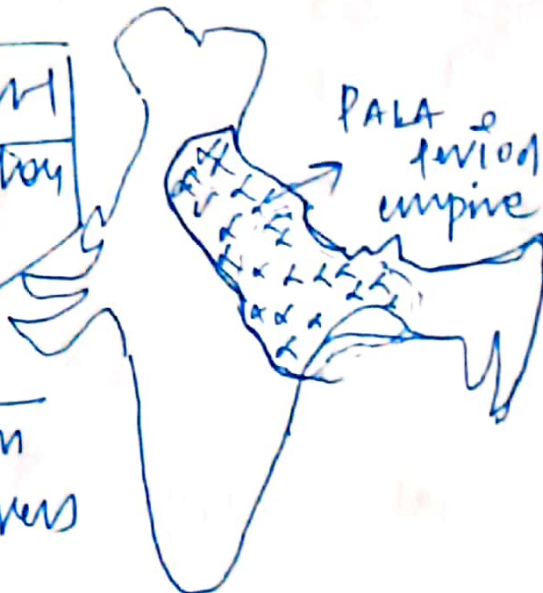
Overall Grading (v)

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

Q.5)

Pala dynasty ruled the regions of Bengal and Bihar for about 400 years (8th century until the end of the 11th century)

Most significant
phase in history
of Buddhism



- Great supporters and admirers of Buddhism
- promoted Buddhism in eastern India — through monasteries (viharas)
- Dharmapala (2nd Pala ruler) → Vikramshila University, Bihar

Students from all over India
/ Tibet used to come.

⇒ Devagala — King of Bnyan,
granted 5 villages for
the maintenance of
monastery at Nalanda.

⇒ sculptures promotion → Mahasodhi
Temple
Temple sculptures

⇒ Metal sculptures → Nalanda
bronzes
pala reflection

⇒ Buddhist learning centres →
Nalanda + Vikramshila
manuscript with Buddhist
theory and
Vajrayana Buddhist deities on
palm leaves.

Ashtasahasrika prajnaparamita

example of Pala Buddhist
Palm leaf
manuscript

⇒ seen east and students)

Pala Buddhist art
to foreign
centres

education ← to them
and monasteries
religious purpose

⇒ Fasting Buddha → miniature
terracotta
image

and
black stone
stone Calmang mudra → reflects
ubiquity of Pala Buddhism

Pala legacy was so profound
that it is still reflected in
Tibetan Buddhism.

Overall Grading (V)

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

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Q.6)

Small sized paintings drawn over cloth/paper/wood/palm leaves (not walls) are known as miniature paintings. Water colour was used.

Reached zenith during Mughals

- ⇒ advent of Mughals — water shed movement
- ⇒ Mughals brought Persian style and assimilated with Indian painting Tradition.
- ⇒ Akbar was crafted to record reign of various rulers → future reference miniature paintings used.

AKbar reign

→ my aram Books on painting like Tuti name, hamza name were compiled.

→ "Tasveer Khana" → established for mass production of miniature paintings.

→ miniature paintings were used in Ain-i-Akbari. also.

→ secular, aristocratic scenes were depicted.

Jahangir reign

→ reamed Zenith

→ Famous Zebra painting

→ shift from album to portrait painting

- "Naturalism" introduced in miniature paintings.

Reign of Shah Jahan

- artificial elements introduced.
- use of precious metals
ex gold
- aesthetic brilliance emphasized
↳ elitism

Aurangzeb had no taste in art hence Mughal painting lost patronage

hence Mughal period saw both evolution ^{of} and decline of miniature painting.

Even today Rajpoot paintings have Mughal influence (Mughal painters took refuge there).

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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Q.7)

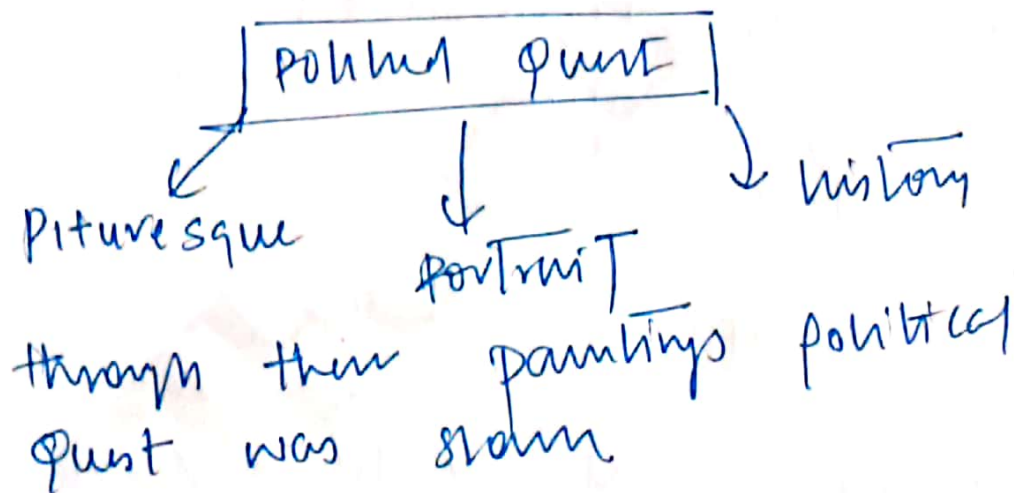
With the advent of Britishers (late 1700s) form of paintings in India shifted from illustration to realism.

Blend of art and science

→ introduction of portrait paintings, perspective painting, scenery painting, watercolor painting.

→ flora & fauna captured, stunning ancient monuments (mughal) and exotic new people of south asia - captured and sent back to Britain.

- ⇒ From water band colour shift to oil band colour (Real, 3D images)
- ⇒ Patna varanasi furnished as painting centre
- ⇒ subjects — local traditions, festivals, mythological monuments (Ivory as base used) etc.
village life (cloud motifs)



- ⇒ Picturesque :- India painted paintings as mixed unchanging and degenerating civilization.

Britishers portrayed themselves as
messiah to modernise (have
legitimate exportation)

⇒ portrait paintings

india shown
↓
as meek
and submissive

Britishers as
powerful,
wealthy,
influential
civilised.

to establish psychological authority
over man

⇒ historical paintings

Britishers shown as invincible ex planners,
Swiranga pranam paintings

hence we can say British
paintings were blend of art and
political quest.

Overall Grading (V)

Poor			Average			Good		
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