

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

Test Name/Code/No. : ...G91041/ 33

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
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Start Writing Here

Q.1) Cave painting are primarily earliest tool to express real history of more than 40,000 year- mesolithic time.

themes of Cave painting

i) Secular theme, ex. Bhimbetka, Jagmala (R.P), Kulkally (Andhra.P)

ii) Religious theme
like- Ellora, Ajanta, Bagh.

Secular theme of painting

i) Earlier people used to draw day to day activity

ex- hunting scene
Flora & fauna
Sexual Lathering } Expressed in Bhimbetka painting

ii) message of threats

iii) No sign of religion

Religious theme of Cave painting

- i) Expression of religious believes.
- ii) Better expression than earlier painting.
- iii) Ajanta and Ellora are famous examples.

Ajanta → Buddhism theme

Ellora → Hinduism + Buddhism + Jainism theme

iv) Later on religious theme covered secular theme.

Cave paintings has illustrated socio-religious angle of society.

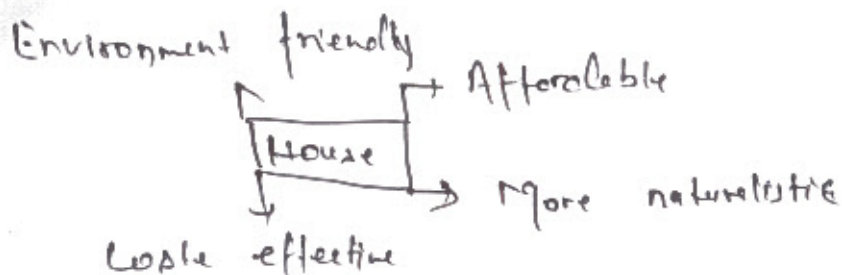
Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.2) Laure Baker is considered as conscience keeper of IHDA for their affordable housing practices.

Features of Houses designed by Laure Baker

- i) Use of Natural product, like bamboo, and other product
- ii) Proper use of airation, like ventilation etc
- iii) Use of local product,
- iv) Natural lighting mechanism
- v) Affordable house, maximizing natural solution under project.



Contribution of Laurie Baker

- i) mass affordable housing project in Kerala
- ii) Environment friendly → Natural product used
- iii) sustainable for achieving goal of housing for all.
- iv) Cost-effective

if
This type of model for housing infrastructure help in achieving dream of house for all.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.3) Bombay and Bengal School of Art have much more contribution toward Modern INDIA helped renaissance of INDIAN Art.

Contribution of Bombay School of Art

- i) Adopted british mode of painting like. oil - painting,
- ii) Pioneered Artisan and Raja Ravi Varma, Amrita Sher Gill, etc
- iii) themes were INDIAN thoughts, culture, and heritage,
- iv) Mechanised process helped in outreach of common people, helped in joining religion with society
- v) Use for mass distribution of Nationalism theme
- vi) Religious unity support Nationalism

Contribution of Bengal S. Art.

- i) Indigenous painting
- ii) Revival of lost practices,
- iii) First prefecture of Bharat Mata, urging people for Agriculture, Industrialisation and education.
- iv) Started by Abanindranath Tagore.
- v) gave Rabindranath Tagore popularised it.
- vi) Painting were used in movement against Britishers.
- vii) A. painting of Bharat Mata prisoned urges people for freedom.

Bengal and Bombay S. of A helped in national and cultural sentiment for mass movement.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.4) Mesolithic Art refers to all type of expression throw Art during Paleolithic and Chalcolithic period.

Comparison b/w Mesolithic Art & Modern Art

i) Mesolithic Art mostly painting more about cultural life, like hunting scene, social gathering

ii) Mesolithic Art sites also had painting of social life, sexual activity, child birth and burial ceremony. This makes clear mesolithic period have ~~an~~ aesthetic sense also.

iii) Early modern painting looks in aesthetic sense, because they were promoted by british rulers and modernised theme.

Approaches of modern painting

- i) Fully materialised, become means of Britisher to show their power
- ii) Modern painter - J.P. Ravi Varma, Amrita - Sher-Gill, M.F. Hussain had revived cultural theme that lost
- iii) Bharat Mata Portrayals, and National element in painting preferred again
- iv) Bengal School of Art and Bombay School of Art focused on cultural themes to revive the lost indigenous art.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.5)

Buddhism in INDIA had gone through various ages of Attrition & Revivalism.
Patronised by various dynasty

[Haryank.] → [Maurya] ← [Pal] - [Kushan]

Buddhism before Pala

- i) Nalanda - University → main centre for Bh Buddhism.
- ii) Earlier Mauryan gave patronised them.
- iii) Buddhism had stagnated around Nalanda only.

Pala. period contribution to Buddhism

- a) Gopal, founder of Pala dynasty, helped to Nalanda university, during mauryan period

Dharmapala

- ↳ helped in establishing Udayagiri center for Vajrayana sect of Buddhism.

Features

- ↳ Adopted in practice later hinduism
- ↳ based upon Tantric worship
- ↳ Court Man of Dharmapala - Ashwameh ~~was~~ wrote Buddhichovet, a biography of Buddha, a fine work on Buddhism. literary work.
- ↳ Patronised buddh religion,
- ↳ Vikramshila opened by Pala Ruler, university for Buddhism.

Overall Grading (√)

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Q.6) Miniature painting are mobile in painting having smaller size than Mural painting.

Miniature painting during Mughol era

Akbar

↳ started with Akbar who gave patronized to painters

↳ Hamzanama and Jahanname paintings are famous miniature painting

↳ Akbar formed Tashvir Khana to produce paintings

Jahangir

↳ Called as 'single eye' to recognizing painting.

↳ During period of Jahangir, miniature painting reached to zenith.

Feature of miniature painting during Jahangir

- i) introduced western style of portray painting
- ii) emphasized on natural element.
- iii) More political in nature, showing Courts and its heights
- iv) Aesthetic miniature painting in showing social life and market

Shah Jahan

- derived from natural painting to Artificial
- use of gold increased

Aurangzeb

- Aurangzeb was fully against ~~this type~~ of the paintings
- He abolished patronization of painters.

- Painters are shifted to Raypoor and Morwar Bala gave recognition to Raypoor school of painting and Peshawar school of paintings.
- Later on it declined and North Mughal rulers less interested in Paintings.

INDIAN miniature painting had got zenith during Mughal but later diverting from here gone regional miniature painting.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.7) Painting style of Britishers are different from INDIAN, they used oil painting.

Features of British style of Painting

- i) More durable.
- ii) paints are not shocked easily.
- iii) More colourful and bright
- iv)

Type of British painting



Reason behind this type

Political painting

- i) Showing their power, wealth
- ii) Showing glory of war.
Like Plassey war, Sepoy revolt,
- iii) Showing INDIAN are an

lower race, INDIANS are only subject to rule.

iv) As a reward, of their achievements

Artistic view of Britisher painting

i) Use of oil painting, can produce 3D pictures, that absent in indigenous INDIAN painting.

ii) painting of poor and marginal to show the society to London

iii) More focusing on facing glory of Britisher ignoring INDIAN subject

iv) always used to demine Indian society as maline and poor performs function etc.

→ Britisher style of painting helps in establishing Bombay School of Art.

Bombay School of Art had answered the Britisher by reviving INDIAN culture and traditional heritage over political quest of Britishers.

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Poor			Average			Good		
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