



GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : ...3.3.....

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	

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 **ForumIAS**

Start Writing Here

Q.1) Cave paintings are a mix blend of both secular as well as religious artistic expression. Explain.

Answer:

Cave paintings are the earliest artistic expressions of existing culture (religious & secular expressions) of these people from prehistoric times.

Cave paintings are a mix blend of both secular & religious artistic expression as ;

→ They have paintings of many animal & geometric symbols in stick like form with wavy lines, rectangular filled geometric designs. ! Pre-historic paintings in Lakhudiyar

→ Paintings depict evolution of human civilization. : Stages of evolution can be seen in mesolithic & later paintings at Bhimbetka.

Q.2)

Why is Laurie Baker called 'the Conscience Keeper of Indian architecture'?

Answer:

Laurie Baker was a modern architect of India famously called "Architect of the poor."

He is also hailed as Conscience Keeper of Indian architecture because!

- He revolutionized mass housing concept in Kerala based on traditional Indian architectural lines
- He adopted / popularized the construction of environment-friendly buildings by the use of locally

available material.

→ He used traditional mud house concept in form of filler slab construction to reduce the consumption of Steel & Cement to help the poor.

→ He laid emphasis on ventilation & thermal comfort arrangements to reduce power consumption helpful to the poor.

Laure Baker due to his efforts as conscience keeper of Indian architecture is hailed even today with nomination to Pritzker prize in 2006

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

Discuss the Contribution of Bombay and Bengal school of art in forging Indian nationalism.

Answer :

Bombay School of art was based on western inspiration and Bengal school of art was developed as a reaction against it. They contributed immensely in forging Indian nationalism as :

Bombay School of art :

- Popularized by Raja Ravi Verma with blend of South Indian & Western techniques of colour & style.
- Works like Mother India promoted Indian nationalism.

Bengal school of art :

→ Proponents like Abanindranath Tagore tried to incorporate Swadeshi values in Indian art & tried to reduce western influence.

↳ Eg: During 1905 Swadeshi Movement
with painting 'Bharat Mata'

→ Nandalal Bose with white on black Gandhi's sketch espoused national consciousness

→ They helped in renaissance as well as revival of ancient Indian art.

↳ Eg: Paintings of scenes from ^{Maha} Ramayan, Bharat & their essence was clearly depicted.

Thus various schools of art promoted national awaring amidst shackles of British rule.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.4)

Mesolithic rock-cut architecture of India not only reflects the cultural life of the times but also a fine aesthetic sense comparable to modern painting. Critically evaluate this comment.

Answer]

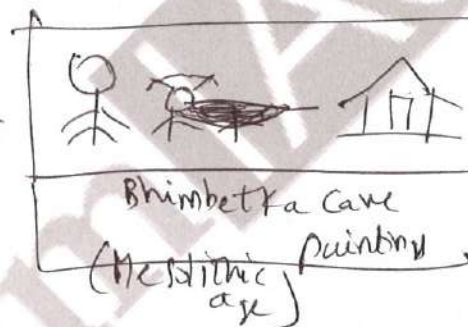
Mesolithic rock cut architecture existed between 10,000 BC to 6000 BC i.e. in between upper paleolithic & Neolithic ages.

It reflected cultural life of the times as:

→ Rock cave paintings in this time reflected daily life in form of animals, hunting scenes, social life, sexual activity, child birth, child rearing & funeral ceremonies.

→ They possess artistic sense as majority of artwork reflected the natural world surrounding the men unlike modern Bazaar paintings.

→ However, modern painters like Nandalal Bose &



Abanindranath Tagore paintings imitated mesolithic era paintings in sense of depicting nature with utmost realism

Eg: ^{Ravana Killing} ~~Ravana~~ Jatayu by Ravivarma.

Mesolithic rock-cut architecture helps us in understanding chronological evolution of human civilization and so declared as UNESCO world heritage site of Bhimbetka.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5)

Pala period is the most significant phase in the history of Buddhism in India. Enumerate.

Answer:-

Pala is a ruling dynasty ruled from 8th to 12th Century AD in Bengal & Bihar regions of Indian Subcontinent.

They promoted & gave patronage to Buddhism in India.



Pala period : Most significant phase in history of Buddhism in India as :

→ Gopala is 1st Buddhist monarch of Bengal.

→ They gave land grants to Buddhist monasteries

- Odantapuri Monastery by Gopala .
- Many Buddhist Viharas like Vikramshila Vihar, Odantapuri Vihar & Jagaddal Vihar emerged during their times .
- They helped in the spread of Mahayana Buddhism to Tibet, Nepal, Myanmar etc .
- They renovated Nalanda University (Dharmapala) and built Vikramshila & Somapura as Buddhist academic centres
- They helped in promoting Tantrism by Vikramshila University . (1 form of Buddhism)
- They were critical in manuscripts in form of paintings (Pala school of art)

→ Aśaśaka-Prāyā paramita manuscript.

→ They promoted stone & bronze
sculpture of Buddha. (Copper also)

→ They promoted naturalistic style of
painting on palm leaves.

→ They promoted pala miniature style of
art work.

Palas 400 year rule is regarded as
Golden age for Buddhism whose fruits are
seen now in India's soft power diplomacy

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.6)

Indian miniature painting tradition reached its zenith during Mughal era. Elucidate

Answer :

Mughal paintings was from
16th - 19th Century with unique blend
of Indian, Persian & Islamic styles
(Safav)

The use of brilliant colours with various
themes — focussing on glorifying ruler, hunting
scenes, historical court events were seen in
their miniature paintings

Indian miniature painting reached its zenith
during Mughal era as

Humayan era :

→ Painters Abus Sammad, Mir Sayyad Ali were

responsible for bringing Persian influence
in Mughal paintings

→ They created manuscript called 'Tutinama'
during Akbar's reign.

Akbar era:

→ Created separate department of painting
called Tasvir khana where artists
were hired on salary.

→ He used paintings as means of study &
amusement.

→ He welcomed many Indian painters into
Tasvir khana. Hence influence of Indian
painting can be seen in Mughal paintings.

→ He promoted foreshortening & use of 3D
figures

→ He encouraged use of Calligraphy in painting.

→ Manuscripts of Hamzanama, hulistan of Sadi
Anwar-i-Suhaili were portrayed.

Jahangir :

- Zenith of Mughal paintings
- Emphasised on naturalism to portrait painting.
- Eg Zebra, turkey paintings.

Shah Jahan :

- Bright artificial elements in painting
- European influence.
- Use of Gold & Silver, Pietra dura styles in paintings.

Thus miniature paintings reached its
Zenith during Mughal era which later in Aurangza-
ebi time snowballed into Pahari, Rajasthani styles
of artwork.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7)

Painting style introduced by Britishers in India was a mix blend of artistic & political quest. Discuss.

Answer :

A hybrid style of painting emerged with Britishers started hiring trained Indian painters mixed with European elements.

Ex: in Varanasi, Patna etc.

Ghulam-Ali Khan

The painting style introduced by Britishers in India was a mix blend of artistic & political quest as !

→ Company paintings with hybrid style of Rajput, Mughal & European elements

- Use of oil colours.
- 3D sharp & perspective drawing.
- Used artistic style of Indian painters with political quest of British officers commanding local people.
- Bazaar style of paintings showed Indian bazars with European background to influence Indians to British rule of civilization.
- Raja Ravi Verma combined European & South Indian painting styles in colour (oil paintings) & style.

→ Many paintings showed the benevolence of British rule, their idea of white man's burden etc.

However, they were countered by Bengal school of art for renaissance & revivalism of Indian art with themes like Bharat mata etc.

Paintings ^{styles} introduced by Britishers for their vested interests are utilized by enlightened India to propagate nationalism later

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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