

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **691042 (#42)**

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) Shreuti literature in literal sense means 'to hear'. It refers to the text which has been propagated through oral tradition.

Shreuti Literature

→ refers to the oral texts and are the earliest ones.

→ believed to be the voice of god which was later propagated by sages.

→ e.g.
Early Vedic: (2500-1000 BC)
Rigveda - hymns

Later Vedic texts (1000-500 BC)

Yajurveda - (rituals)

Samveda - (Music & dance)

Atharveda - (Magical rituals)

→ Upanishads - ends of vedas.

→ Aranyakas. → ^{explains} reason behind rituals.

Shruti literature - 'to remember'.

Difference between Smriti & Shruti

Parameter	Shruti Smriti	Smriti Shruti
Meaning	'to hear'	'to remember'
Author	Authorless, believed to be words of God e.g. Rigveda	have specific author. e.g. Mahabharat ↓ Ved Vyas.
Amendment	Cannot be changed & is same since ancient times	Can have alterations. e.g. → Tulsidas's ↓ Ramcharitmanas is version of Ramayan.

In Sanatana Dharma the Shruti literature is given more primacy over Smriti literature due to its non changeable nature.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) Bhakti movement started as a liberal religious movement during 13th century and reached its zenith during 15th century.

Reasons for emergence

- 1) → Orthodox nature of Brahmanism.
- 2) → Complex rituals of Brahmanism not understandable by common masses.
- 3) → Influence of Sufism → gave tool to Bhakti movement.
- 4) → Loss of Patronage to Sanskrit and Brahmanism due to advent to muslim rulers.
- 5) →

Due to above reasons Bhakti movement emerged.

Bhakti Movement

Shagun Bhakti	Nirgun Bhakti.
→ worship of god with attributes.	→ worship of god as formless.
→ e.g → Mirabai etc.	→ e.g → Kabir, Nanak

Impact on Society.

→ Social Impact.

- challenged caste and varna system. [Saints from all caste e.g. Kabir (Gulab)]
- Towards women's emancipation. (Women saints → Mirabai, Andal)

→ Cultural Impact.

- Vernacular language promoted. e.g. Tulsidas → Awadhi, Channarasa → Channurukhi.
- Relationship of love between devotee & deity was propagated.

→ Political Impact.

- Influenced rulers e.g. Alvars influenced Pallavas (Vaishnavite) & Nayanars influenced Cholas.

Bhakti^o movement showed a new way of devotion to god through bhakti (music, dance, kirtan) instead to complex rituals.

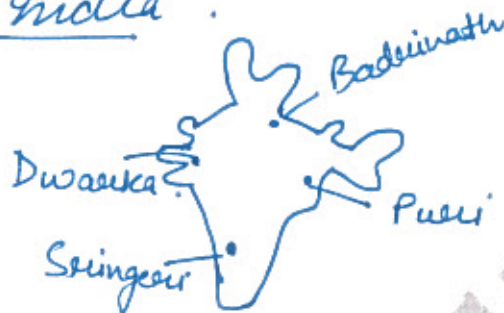
Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.3) Shankaracharya was a Advait philosopher born in 5th century Kerala.

Contribution of Shankaracharya in revival of Hinduism

1) Established 4 mathas in 4 corners of India.



2) To establish order among different sects gave new sect. 'Smadism' - based on Puranic tradition. - worship of 5 gods - Vishnu, Shiva, Shakti, Ganesh & Sun.

3) Established Sangha Sanghas on the lines of buddhist monks.

4) Propagated the idea of Advait philosophy of vedanta. Where universal soul & individual soul merge into single soul post moksh.

Other contributions of Shankaracharya.

→ was critical of Buddhist and Jain philosophy.

→ gave "Brahma Satya, Jagat Mithya"
i.e. God is reality and world is illusion.

Shankaracharya revived Hinduism when Hinduism was facing challenges from Jainism, Buddhism and Bhakti movement of South India.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4) Bhakti movement of South India in the form of Alvars (Vaishnavite) and Nayanaar (Shaivait) emerged during 6th-7th C.

Origin and Evolution of South Indian Bhakti movement

1) Alvars.

- emerged as the worshippers of Vishnu.
- famous female saint - Andal.
- challenged the authority of Brahmanism
- Propogated Tamil as language of masses.
- By 12 alvar saints.

2) → Influenced pallava rulers.

2) Nayanaar

- was in T.N by 64 devotees
- worshippers of Shiva.
- influenced chola rulers.

Impact on regional literature

- discarded Sanskrit language
- propagated local languages like Tamil and Kannad.
- Text of Alvars and Nayanars both were in Tamil.

Alvars and Nayanars impacted in society in every aspect on cultural, linguistic and social lines and promoted women's participation in worship.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5) Sanskrit ~~text~~ is considered as one of the oldest language dating back to around 2500 B.C.

Role played by Sanskrit in enriching ancient Indian literature

- 1) Earliest ancient, ^{ritualistic} texts in the form of Vedas (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharv Veda), Upanishads, Puranas and Dharmashashtra.
- 2) Influence on secular text
e.g - Kautily's 'Arthshashtra'
- 3) Influence on poetry, stories
e.g - Kalidasa's - Meghdoot, Abhigyan-S Shakuntalam; Bhasa's - Abhi-Swapna, Vasavadatta.
- 4) Influence on grammar
e.g - Panini's 'Grammar' - 'Ashtadhyayi'
- 5) Influence on other religion's text.
e.g -> Mahayan Buddhism
Ashvagosh - Buddhacharita.

- 6) Transcends region and ~~the~~ boundary.
 → influence on South India, East, West & North India.
 e.g - ~~Kalkha~~ Kalhana - Rajtarangini
 about Kashmir's [↓] ruler.

- 7) ^{On} Epics which form part of 'Smriti' literature
 e.g → Mahabharat, Ramayan.

However, Sanskrit saw a decline post 4-5th Century.

Reasons for decline

- 1) Orthodox and over brahmanisation
 - Sanskrit became a monopoly of priestly class.
- 2) Emergence of new religions.
 e.g - Buddhism → Pali language
 Jainism → Prakrit language.
- 3) Language of elite
 - not understood by common masses.

4) Loss of Patronage by rulers post muslim ruler invasion.

5) Emergence of Urdu and Persian

6) Influence of Sufism and Bhakti movement.

↓ led to

emergence of regional languages.

e.g. → Tulsidas translated Ramayana as Ramcharitmanas in Awadhi language.

7)

Present Situation

→ Sanskrit part of one of 22 languages in Constitution.

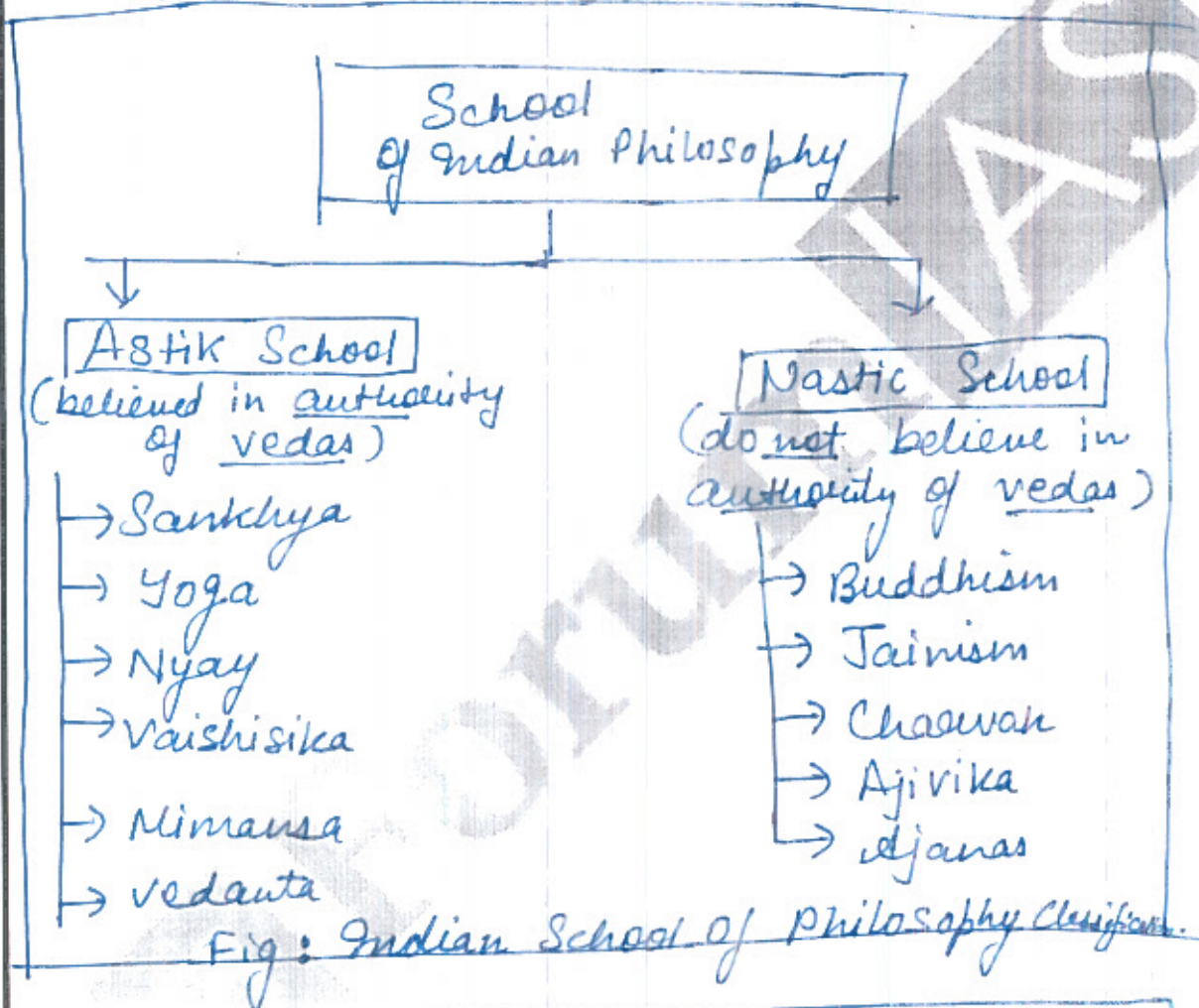
→ Use of Sanskrit ~~stok~~ taglines
e.g. - 'Satyameva Jayate' - Mundako Upanishad

Though Sanskrit has not remained the language of common use but expressions like 'Vasudeva Kutumbakam' still forms part of Indian culture.

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Q.6) Indian School of philosophy refers to the school of thought about theological questions that emerged during later vedic period.



Basic philosophy of Astik School

- 1) About existence of universe.
→ as purush & prakriti's union - (Sankhya School).

- 2) Believe in Karma
- 3) Existence of god as a facilitator of salvation (Yoga, Nyay).
- 4) Salvation as the ultimate goal
 - through knowledge (Nyay)
 - through union of mind, body, soul (Yoga).
- 5) Rationality in philosophy
 - e.g. - Nyay School's → 'Pratyaksh' for proof doctrine.

Basic philosophy of Nastik School.

- 1) No Vedas are not infallible.
- 2) Material acquisition ultimate goal
 - Charvak School.
- 3) Destiny preordained - Ajivika School.
- 4) Salvation & Moksh as ultimate truth - Buddhism & Jainism.

Contradiction

1) Path to Salvation.

- Through Karma - Yoga.
- Through knowledge - Yoga, Nyay.
- Through good work - Buddhism, Jainism.

2) Afterlife.

- belief in afterlife → Vedanta.
- no belief in " → Charvak.

3) Existence of God.

- Accepted by - Yoga, Ajivika.
- denied by - Samkhya &

4) Belief in Karma.

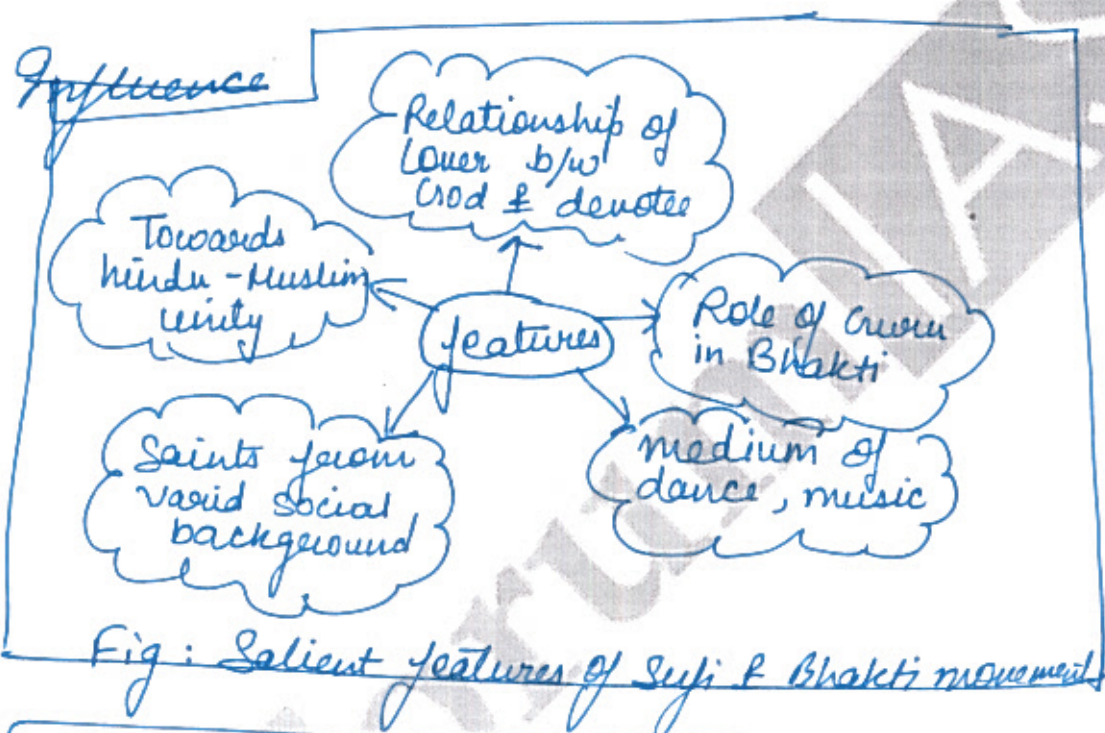
- Yes → yoga, Nyay.
- No → Ajivika.

All the schools of philosophy in ancient India at times contradicted at times agreed. But overall they expanded the horizon of human imagination and way of life.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.7) Sufis refers to the Sufi saints who propagated liberal religious movement post 11C & Medieval mystic saints refers to the saints related to Bhakti movement (13-15th C).



Influence of Bhakti & Sufi Movement

1) On Social Structure

- Egalitarian society & equality of all human beings.
- Women emancipation - ~~the~~ Men and women both can attain salvation. e.g - Mirabai, Andal etc.

- Challenged Caste Structure as saints belonged to multiple all varnas
e.g - Kabir (Jat)

Cultural influence.

- Popularized vernacular language
e.g - Curmuranak - Curmumachi,
Tulsidas - Awadhi. etc.
- Challenged Orthodox muslim ulamas by Sufi saints.
- Emergence of new language Urdu (Persian + Arabic + Sanskrit).
Literature → e.g - Abul Fazal's poetry. etc.

Political Influence.

- Holi influenced muslim rulers to treat humanely with non-muslims. e.g - Akbar.

However limited influence

On religious ideas and practices
Reasons

- South Indian bhakti saints Alvars & Nayanars later merged into Brahmanism.
- Revival of Brahmanism and liberal ritual & practices under Shankaracharya.

3) Influence of Temples ~~as~~ did not decreased.

4) Emergence of sects with

limited effect on structure of Hindu/Muslim Societies

1) Orthodox view of - e.g. - Nasirbandi of Beshariya ~~to~~ was highly influenced by Shariya law.

2) No challenge of ideological basis of Caste, Varana Stratification.

3) No influence on the root cause of inequality in society.

4) Emergence of new sects like Kabir panthi etc. - further stratification & division.

Bhakti & Sufi movement might have not uprooted the evils in religious practices but it weakened it and led to regression in Brahmanism itself.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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