

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

Test Name/Code/No. : ...30.....

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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 **ForumIAS**

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Q.1)

What is shruti Literature and how it is different from smriti Literature?

Answer

Aryan literature is divided into 2 parts

shruti

smriti

shruti literature is "that which has been heard" and is canonical, consisting of revelation & unquestionable truth, and is considered eternal.

They are called 'Apaurusheya shabda' ("^{ie}impersonal words, authorless"). Also many claim that it is not apaurusheya shabda but it is 'that what is heard is transferred from father to son / teacher to pupil'.

In contrast, smriti is 'that which can be remembered', supplementary & may change over

time.

The difference between Shruti & Smriti Literature is

Shruti Literature	Smriti Literature
→ "What is said"	→ "What is remembered"
→ It is timeless	→ It is created by humans
→ It is ^{primary} authority	→ It is an after thought
→ The final authority is Shruti	→ If it contains something that contradicts shruti, it must be <u>repaired</u> .
→ It is eternal	→ Makes adjustments according to time
→ It gives no order just provide guidance	→ It gives orders & punishments in form of Prayachits
Ex: Vedas, Upanishads, Aranyakas	Ex: Puranas, Vedangas, Agamas

Overall Grading (✓) Their essence & ideals are seen through

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

Q.2)

Account for the reasons of emergence of the Bhakti Movement. Examine its impact on society during the medieval period.

Answer:

Bhakti Movement emerged in mid th 6-7th Century AD in South India at reign of Pallavas and later spread to North India in 13th Century AD through Marathi Saints (Nandev, Tukaram, Dnyaneshwar).

Reasons for the emergence of the Bhakti Movement:

- ^{complex} Excessive ritualistic traditions by Brahmins.
- Priest as mediator between Deity & worshi-
pper
- Worship, religious texts only in
Sanskrit language
- Untouchables, Lower Caste, women were not

allowed to temples & to worship God.

Impact on Society during the medieval period

→ Broken the barriers of caste, gender for worshipping God.

↳ Eg: Kabir in UP
Meerabai in Rajasthan.

→ Made Bhakti / worship as personalized relation between deity & worshipper.

→ Led to more vernacular texts by men & women.

↳ Eg: Dohas by Kabir

Vachanas by Lingayats (Basavanna)

→ Revival of Hinduism.

↳ By Adi Shankaracharya in 8th Century AD

Bhakti was a socio-religious reform movement which sow seeds for present day langars ^{helping} Covid-19

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

What was contribution of Shankaracharya in revival of Hinduism in India?

Answer :

Shankaracharya was proponent of Bhakti Movement in South India in 8th Century AD.

Contribution of Shankaracharya in revival of Hinduism in India :

- Propounded Advaita philosophy —
Atman & Brahman are same at last.
- Strived for establishing the organisational structure for survival & regeneration through mathas — Sringeri, Puri, Dwarka, Kanchi, Tskimath.

- His works are based on logical reasoning & he never resorts to dictums.
- His Shasthyas on Upanishads stand at pinnacle of Indian philosophical writing.
- He opposed practice of ritual worship.
- He felt that when a person's intellect is cleansed by living an ethical life, self knowledge is reached.
- He said reforms in Hinduism are necessary like allowing lower castes, women for worship, writing literature.

Recently, his statue was unveiled by PM in Kedarnath remembering his work to unify India by 'Chaturamnaya Peethas' for 'Ek Bharat - Chest Bharat'.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4)

Trace the origin & evolution of Bhakti movement in South India & how it impacted regional literature.

Answer

Bhakti movement was devotional worship to God with intense love by bringing religious reforms to all strata of society with condemnation of rituals, superstitions in 6-8th Century AD for achieving salvation.

Origin: It originated in 6-8th Century AD in South India mainly by Alvar & Nayanar saints who popularized worship of Vaishnavism & Jainism respectively.

Evolution: It is in 4 phases.

Phase-1: 75 Bhakti apostles $\begin{cases} 12 \text{ Alvars} \\ 63 \text{ Nayanars} \end{cases}$

Phase-2 : ^{By} Shankaracharya in 8th Century AD
by reviving Hinduism & impetus to Bhakti
Movement.

Phase-3 : Virashaiva (Lingayat) Movement
under Basavanna in Karnataka in 12th Century
AD

Phase-4 : By Ramanujai, Vishitadvaita &
Madhavacharya's Dvaita.

Impact on Regional Literature :-

- Vachanas by Lingayats in Kannada
- Tamil language impetus by Tevaram of
Nayanars & Alvars wrote 'Nalayira Divya
Prabbandam'.
- Vijayanagara — boost to Tamil, Telugu (~~Amukta~~
malyada)
- Manipravalam born by intermixing of Tamil &
Sanskrit.

Overall Grading (✓)

Bhakti movement's legacy of vernacular
languages is seen in present day list of classical
languages

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

Q.5)

Discuss the role played by Sanskrit in enriching ancient Indian literature & enumerate reasons for its decline.

Answer:

Sanskrit was an Indo Aryan language dating back to 3500 years old acted as mother to present day Hindi, Marathi, Maithili, Oriya etc.

Role played by Sanskrit in enriching ancient Indian literature:

- Vedas, Upanishads, Aranyakas, Brahmanas, Puranas etc. were compiled in Sanskrit.
- Natya Shstra by Bharatmuni is a book on Indian music & dance.

→ literature in Malayalam emerged from
Manipravalam (intermixing of Sanskrit & Tamil)

→ Historical understanding and many
Buddhist & Jain literatures were compiled
in Sanskrit.

Ex: Lalitavistara of Mahayana
Buddhism.
Buddha charita by Ashvagoshtha.

Ex: Tatvavartta sutra of Jainism

→ Autobiographies were written in Sanskrit

Ex: Harshacharita by Banabhatta.

→ Many ancient epic, poems, plays, treatises
on medicine, surgery were written in Sanskrit

Ex: Susruta charita by Susruta.

Raghuvamsham by Kalidasa.

→ Lexicons & Grammar in Sanskrit helped
in consolidation of language. Ex: Mahabhasya by

Reasons for its decline !

→ Lack of patronage by rulers

↳ Ex: Pali by Palas

Prakrit by Satavahanas.

→ Confined to higher varnas like Brahmins.

→ Complex in nature wrt Pali, Prakrit

→ Rise of shramanic Buddhism, Jainism
promoted - Pali & Prakrit.

→ Islamic rulers promoted Persian as
official court language for Sanskrit.

→ Presently lack of employment, state &
market support, globalization added to its
woes.

Government declared it as classical
language for revival from endangered list of
languages.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

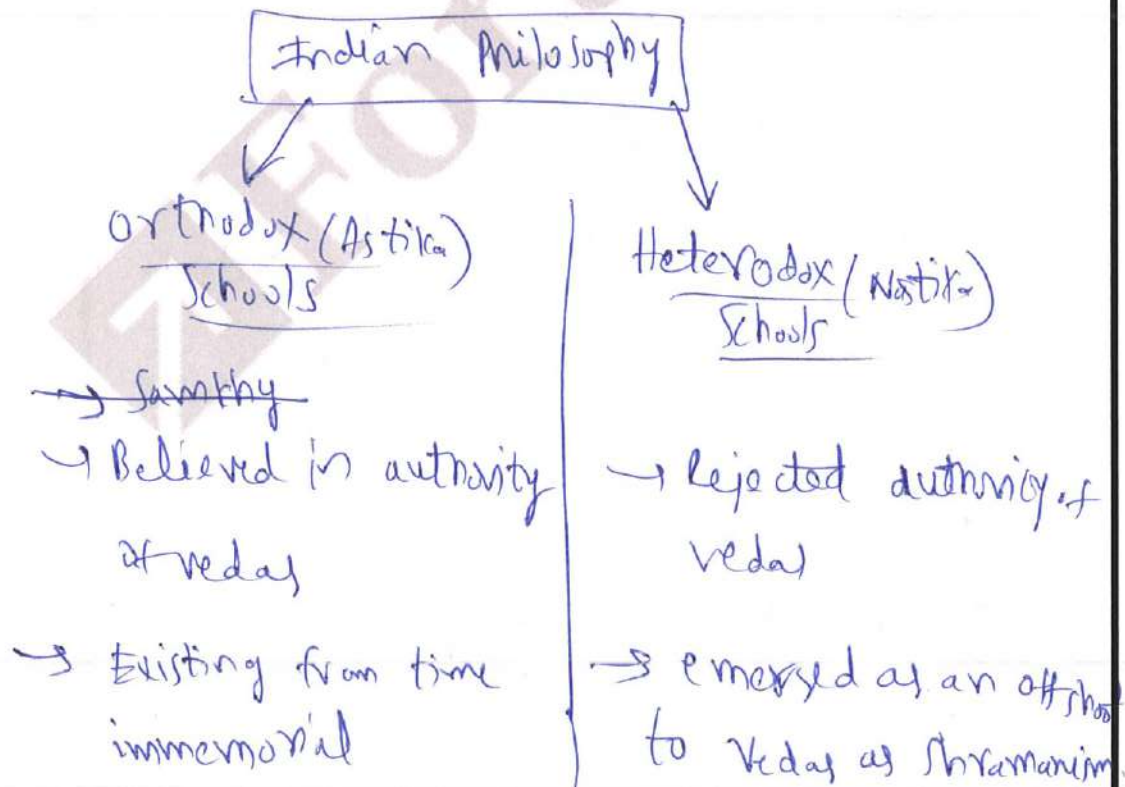
Q.6)

Various schools of Indian philosophy coexisted in Ancient India despite their mutual contradiction. Elucidate -

Answer :

India has been a land of various religions since ancient times.

There existed various schools of Indian philosophy despite mutual contradiction as :



→ Mimamsa : By Jaimini, believe in Veda & God
Provided justification of Vedic rituals for
attainment of salvation.

Heterodox : → Ajivikas : Believe in Karma
by M. G. Asthula
Rejected Veda

→ Charvakas : Materialistic / hedonist
school

→ Ajinas : Knowledge is relative.

→ Buddhism : Follow middle path, leave desire

→ Jainism : extreme penance for salvation

→ Advaita : by Sankaracharya, Brahman &
Atman is one

→ Dvaita : by Madhavacharya, Brahman & Atman
are different.

→ Vishadvaita : Ramanujacharya, Atman not
completely immerse in Paramatman.

Overall Grading (✓) Various philosophies helped in understanding
reality of the world

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

Q.7)

Sufis & medieval mystic saints failed to modify either the religious-ideal & practices or outward structure of Hindu/Muslim societies to any appreciable extent. Comment.

Answer]

Sufism was born in Persia (Iran)
It spread into India in 11th Century
It was a liberal reform movement within Islam.

Sufis & medieval mystic saints helped in reforms of Hindu / Muslim societies as

→ Emergence of vernacular language literature, songs etc.

↳ Kabir's Dohay.

- Helped in inner purity of self.
- promoted spirit of tolerance among its followers.

Ex: Adi Granth had verses from
Hindu texts & Kabir's tohas.

- service to humanity was promoted.

Ex: Langar by Sikhs.

- Lower castes were allowed to worship

Ex: Karaikal Ammaiyar
Surdas

However, they failed to bring
any notable reform as

- Prevalence of Communal riots

→ Affluent patronage by later Sufis.

→ Nagrbandhiya silsila.

→ Lower caste, Women still fighting for temple entry.

→ Saharimala Temple.

→ Presence of less charity culture in India (No service to humanity)

→ As per Amnesty Society, only 1% of income go to charities in India.

→ Reducing tolerance by Car vigilantism, mob violence.

Sufism sowed seeds for noble actions which must be pressed for universal brotherhood.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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