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15 SEP 2019
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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate | Sanket Kumar

Email Id.

Mobile No.

Time Allowed: One and Half Hours

Maximum Marks: 125

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No., Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 5 : 15	End Time 6 : 40
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



1. Rajput style of painting, influenced by mughal techniques, was largely a depiction of lives, myth, romance and bhakti. Examine

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Golden period of miniature paintings started under patronage of Mughal rulers. Between 17-18th century H.O. Rajasthani school of paintings emerged influenced by Mughal art, many being their vassal states.

Rajput style of painting popular in Mewar region of Rajasthan was one of the sub school of Rajasthani art.

The influence of Mughal techniques can be easily evident in their art mostly depicting lives & myth as follows:

- Kishngoreh school, paintings depicting romance between Samant Singh & his lover Bani Thani.
- depiction of Court life in Mewar school paintings, is similar to those of Mughal paintings under King Akbar.
- depiction of natural vegetation also shows resemblance to Mughal art.

Being an age of Bhakti Movement Mewar school was also largely influenced by its incorporation devotional aspect of romance, myth and bhakti which is evident as follows -

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

- depiction of devotional romance between Krishna and Radha.
- depiction of seasons romantically with devotional aspect: showing Krishna Rasleela, gopis with Krishna etc.

This miniature school often called Rajput school was influenced largely by contemporary ideas of lives, myth, romance, bhakti as prevalent among that era and shows a secular way i.e. Ganga-Jamuni way of life through their paintings.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



2. Developments in religion in Ancient India proceeded along the traditional lines as well as along the paths of unorthodoxy. Explain

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Religion is sacred to our civilization and is deeply rooted in our cultural and traditional growth from past to present both through traditional as well as unorthodoxy lines of path.

Traditional lines: Religion is often termed as a way of life and is evident in Indian context in

① Vedic era → growth Rigveda; ~~books~~ mainly about hymns, in context with nature, as it was ~~a~~ pastoral community. ^{and Varma}

② Development of caste system ^{initially} as a tool of Job specification and speciality; in absence of universities, schools.

③ Growth of philosophical schools based on traditional teachings of past. e.g. Vedanta school → ~~used~~

Unorthodox lines;

① Rise of shramana traditions like Jainism and Buddhism ~~etc~~ which were critical of Brahmanism.

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- ⊙ Individual philosophical schools like Mimamsa which were critical of traditional teachings.
- ⊙ Growth of Bhakti movement and more emphasis on devotional aspect than orthodox rituals and customs.
- ⊙ Rise of vernacular languages as a medium of preachings and a challenge to orthodox Sanskrit dominance. e.g Pali, Prakrit, Gujjarabhasi etc.

Thus development of religion in India had been on both traditional as well as unorthodox lines which resulted in greater cultural and religious character and as well as more progressive and integral outlook of Indian culture in present times.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



3. Discuss the impact of Persian and Greek invasions on Indian art and architecture.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Taking advantage of regional divisions in India Persians (6th century BC) and Greeks (4th century BC) invaded India. But their invasion resulted in a greater impact on Indian art and architecture of that era and subsequent kingdoms.

Evidence of Persian and Greek influence in art and architecture can be seen in art and architecture of following Indian Kingdoms:

⊛ Mauryan Art : (3rd century BC)

↳ Mauryan pillars : influence of Persian or Archameanid in use of sandstone, animal figure at top, use of bell and lotus in pillars

⊛ Greek influence can be seen in use of abacus and polished surface of pillars.

⊛ Post Mauryan :

↳ use of hellenistic features in Grandhara school of art under Kushanas.

↳ use of material namely ~~the~~ sandstone - one → red spotted.

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

- ↳ portrayal of Buddha on similar lines of Greek gods.
- ↳ Coins : portrayal of figures and symbols related to Greek tradition.
- ↳ Literature : influence can be clearly seen in works of Taxila university.
- ↳ Mathura School : being patronised by also Kushanas also shows various Greek influence in their work namely sculpture.

Thus, influence of Greek and Persian ~~states~~ invasions was huge and clearly shows secular character of Indian civilization of assimilating ideas and thoughts from other civilizations which is evident in its rich cultural diversity.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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4. The concept of Shramanic religions, with particular reference to Buddhism, had their roots in Upanishadic ideas. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Rise and concept of Shramanic traditions particularly Buddhism can be easily related to the contemporary ideas of vedas and upanishadic dominant at that time.

⊙ Buddhism emerged in 6th century BC. by Gautam Buddha in a response to the dominances of Brahmanism and caste system.

* Although Buddhism was critical of vedic tradition & brahmanism but its roots were deeply related to upanishad as below:

↳ Ideas of root of sufferings is similar to concept of Maya.

↳ Removal of sufferings and its identification is similar to those found in upanishads. e.g Katho upanishad.

↳ Concept of Nirvan in Buddhism draws coherence to that of Moksha in upanishads.

↳ ideals like universalism and equality among all creatures is similar to that found in Munduka upanishad.

→ Concept of Eightfold path for enlightenment in Buddhism is similar to that in Gita upanishads i.e path of Brahman.

* These Buddhist philosophy ~~were~~ ^{were} also influenced by ideals of Upanishadic tradition and in fact helped in doing away evils that crept into society by such as Varna and Caste system etc. which were contrary to that of Upanishads teachings.

Buddhism not only helped in stopping decline ~~but~~ and fragmentation of upanishadic but supported, Hence of study of Hinduism is incomplete without incorporating Buddhism.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



5. Describe the developments in science and technology during Mughal times.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



6. Any account of ancient India is incomplete without referring to the two dynasties of South India i.e. the Pallavas and the Cholas. Give an account of their contribution to art, architecture and administration.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Pallavas and Cholas were the architect of ^{Darvidian} art and architecture, ^{administration} and their contributions to ancient Indian art is immense, ~~and time~~.

Pallava's Contribution (7-9th Centuries A.D)

- Temple architecture in South India owes its roots to Pallavas.
→ Rock cut temples started w/A Mahendravarmam as monolithic Rathas reached its mature stage as separate structural temples w/A Nandivarmam, e.g. Pancharatha at Mamallapuram, Kailash temple.
- Literary work such as rock inscription and Tamil Sangam literature have a mark of Pallava rule also.
- Sculptures at rock cut temples at ~~mamallapuram~~ Mamallapuram such as - Penance of Bhagirathi, Vishnu and Shiva idols. Shows their artistic capabilities.
- Administration: They were known for their centralised but people centred policies. especially revenue system.

Cholas Contributions :

Progress in art, architecture under Pallavas in 7-9th century A.D. was carried forward and reached its climax under Chola rulers in 9-11th century A.D.

- Draavidian Style of Architecture owes ~~the~~ its origins to Cholas. Various features different from Nagara style of temple architecture like - stepped pyramidal spire, introduction of Gopurams, antrala connecting gumbazina and mandapa, water tanks inside temple premises were introduced.
e.g. Brihadeshwara temple at Thanjavur speaks volume of their architecture.

- Sculptures : Sculpture art of gods and Goddess carved on temples as well as individual figures were an important part of Chola art.
e.g. Nataraja Bronze sculpture shows their intricate art work and knowledge.

- Literature: many literary works in Tamil Sangam literature were done v/a Cholas reign.
 - ↳ ~~introduces~~ many great poets like Thirivalluvar thrived v/a them.
 - ↳ Popularisation of Shaivite cult ~~was~~ and Vaishnavite also owes to Cholas in South.
- Administration of great Chola ruler like Raja Raja Chola I and his pro people policies speaks today also.

Thus Pallavas and Cholas contribution in South Indian Art, architecture and administration is influences and it would be right to say that they both were architect to it.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



7. How did religious movements such as Sufism, Sikhism and Bhaktism paved way for the evolution of a composite culture in India.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Growth of religious movements such as Sufism, Sikhism and Bhaktism was monumental in the evolution of our culture especially to masses as they gave an alternative path against orthodox rituals and customs.

- Sufism: Started in 9th century A.D focussing more on inner part of than external of those in Islam Customs and rituals.

This sufism paved way for subsequent religious movements by introduction of ideas → devotion, egalitarian, inner soul etc, easy path of devotion rather than difficult custom & rituals for masses.

- Sikhism: was founded in 17th century by A.D by Guru Nanak emphasizing more on egalitarian brotherhood and devotion of Sangat.

It is evident by practises such as langar (common gathering for food) etc.

Sufism :

Bhaktism : it started in early 8th century A.D and gained momentum later.

It was monumental in its simple ideas of devotion rather than rituals, songs & dancing were inherent and popular among lower strata of masses.

- Rise of vernacular languages and erosion of deep rooted caste inequalities through prayers.
 es were few of the many contributions to the society.

Thus the composite culture of India which is both culturally diverse and rich as well as secular in nature owes its success to Bhaktism, sufism, Sikhism and many religious social movements.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



8. The spread of Indian culture and civilization in various parts of the world was not spread by means of conquest but by means of voluntary acceptance of cultural and spiritual values of India. Discuss.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



9. Do you agree with the view that the growth of vernacular literature in the 19th and the 20th centuries paved the way for social reform and cultural revival in India?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



10. "Dance is a complete art encompassing within its scope all other forms of art - music, sculpture, poetry and drama." Analyze giving examples.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Dance is ~~farre~~ divine in Indian culture and holds a special place in deep history of art & culture of India.

Importance of ~~art~~ dance is evident in its assimilation of all other forms of arts - music, sculpture ~~an~~, poetry and drama in it.

- Bharata's Natyashastra → treatise on dance & music is evidence of their mutual relation.
- Many forms of dance is related with the music.
- ~~Sculpture~~ Tandava aspect of dance relates with rhythms and movements which are correlated to musical rhythms.

Sculpture :

many forms and postures in dance owes relation to the sculpture art and are inseparable

e.g. Tribhanga pose in Odissi.

Poetry : Indian dance forms not only is narrative but also poetic in nature.

e.g. Lasya aspect of dance deals with it as per Natyashastra.

- depiction of natural beauty and Krishna rasleela in various dance forms like Sattariya & Kuchipudi.

Drama : Indian dance form is famous for its dramatic narration skills and inculcating various emotions through it.

e.g. Kathak and Kathakali are best examples.

Thus dance in Indian culture not only is an art but an assimilation of all other art forms with subtle meanings.

that shows its richness and diversity and uniqueness as compared to other dance forms around the world.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

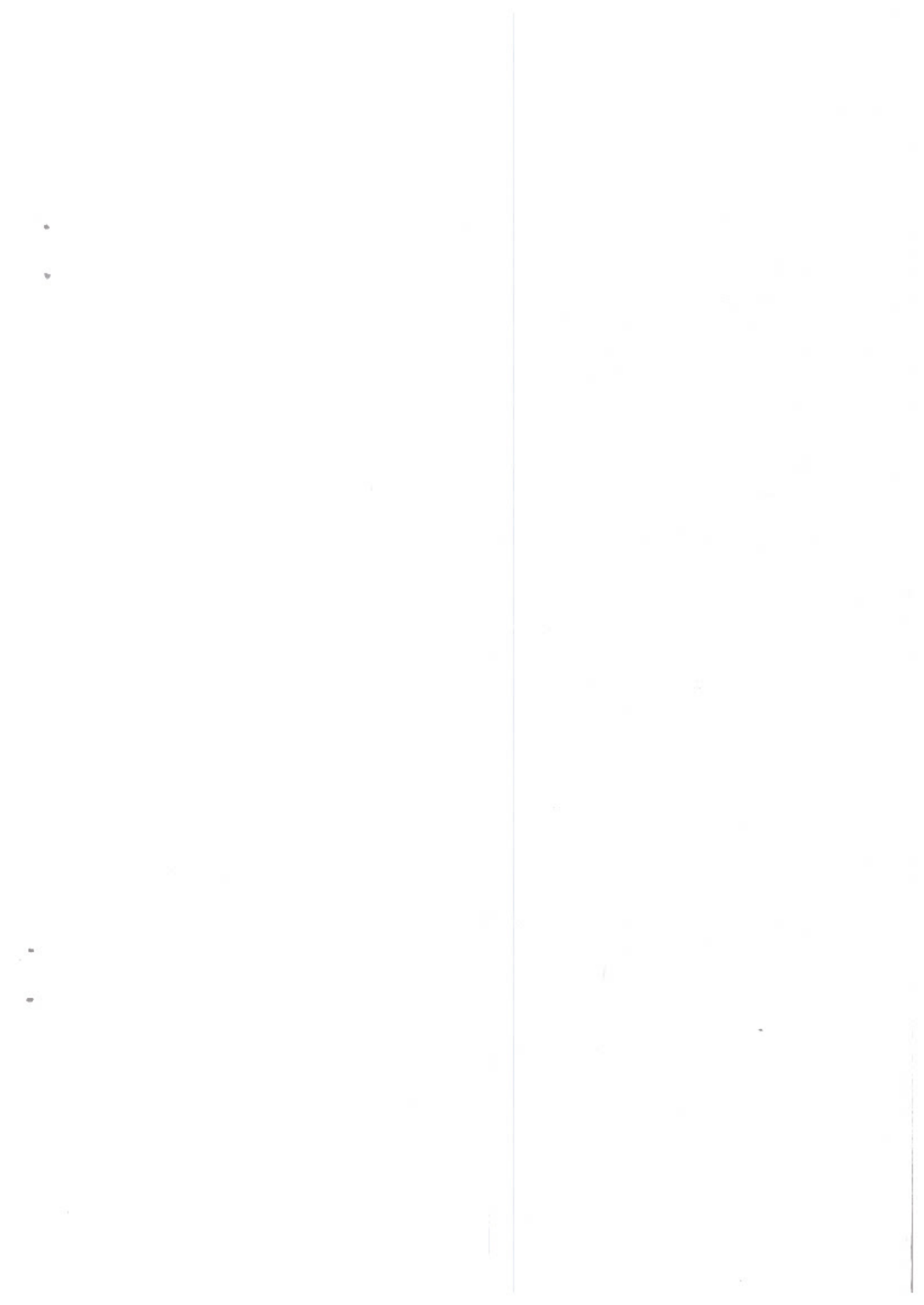
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Marking Scheme

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

*Subject to change without prior notice.

For any suggestions and/or grievances regarding evaluation, please mail to :
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