

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 691045

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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.

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Overall Grade/Score	

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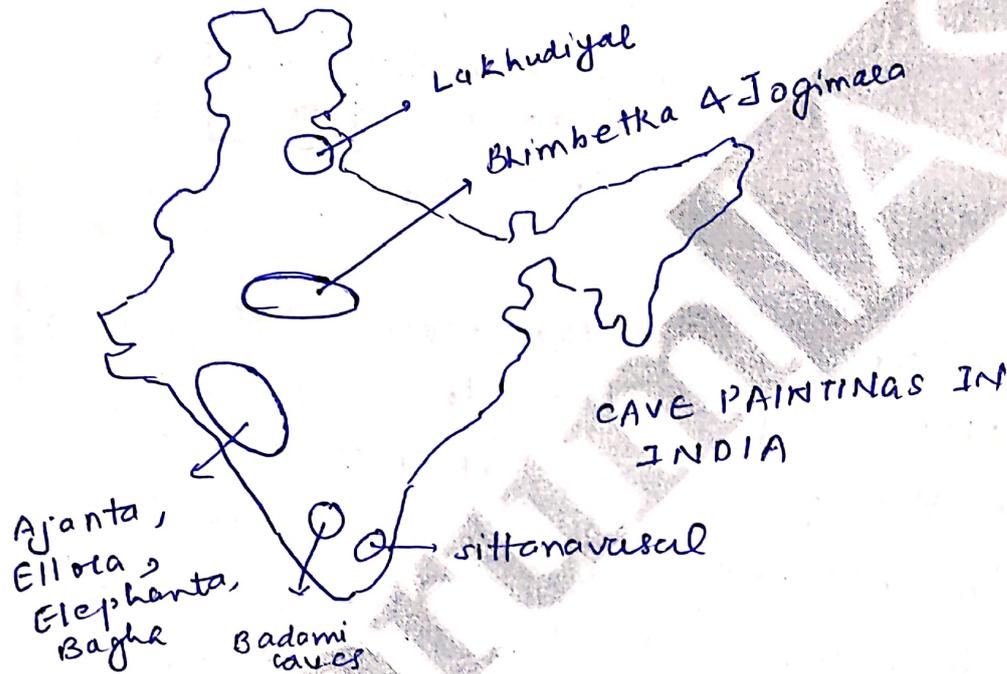
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1)

Cave paintings can be found belonging to at least ~~upper~~ Later paleolithic age at various parts of India providing socio-economic & cultural information.



SECULAR THEMES

at Bhimbetka, Jogimala, Lakshudiyal caves, ~~or~~ secular themes of popular art can be found

- Humans, animals, flora, community life is depicted.
- successive generations made superimposing paintings (at some place at ~~the~~ 17 layers)
- stick like figures, geometric patterns used

RELIGIOUS EXPRESSION

- at Ajanta caves ⇒ Buddhist themes are depicted : → Padmapani Bodhisattva (200BC - 600AD) → Mara Vijaya → Mahamaya painting
- Ellora caves ⇒ Buddhist, Jain & Hindu paintings (MH)
- Badami caves ⇒ Vishnu themes (also Buddhist & Jain) (KRNT)
- Sittanavasal ⇒ Jain themes (TN)

cave paintings over the period changed from primarily secular to religious dominated from the early period as religion became organised in India. Natural caves were mostly secular theme based while caves rock cut are dedicated to religious sects

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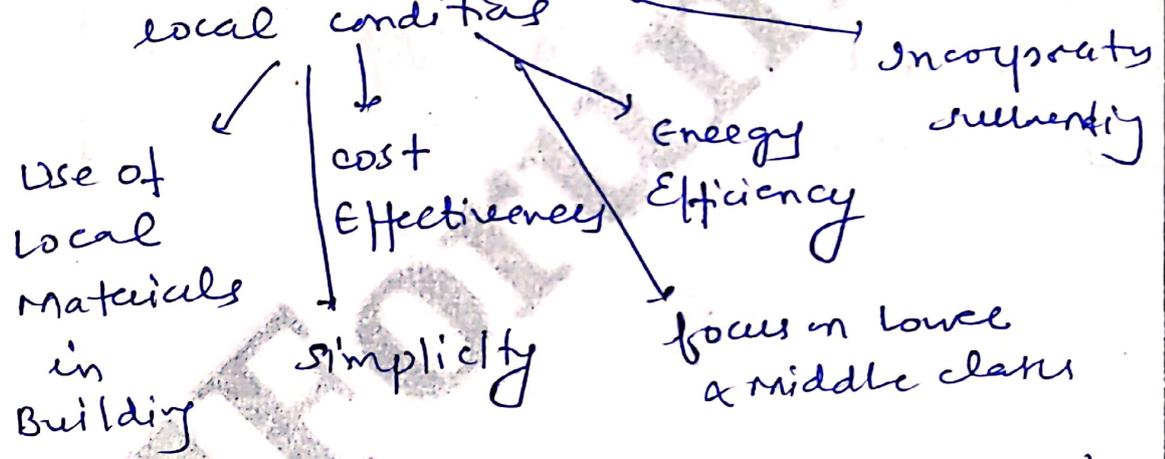
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Laurie Baker was a British architect who lived in India for major part of his life but his style evolved as per Indian conditions

CONSCIENCE KEEPER

Inspired by social & humanitarian figures such as Mahatma Gandhi, he evolved his architectural style as per India's local conditions



sustainability, organic style ⇒ called Gandhi of Architecture,

- Usage of Indian patterns ~~for~~ such as Jalis, usage of mud walls
- Hesitation to high technology that hampers environment
- usage of recycled material

Baker was a pioneer of green and organic architecture. He was conferred with padma shri due to his phenomenal & simplicitic work that focussed on Indian regional characteristics

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Bombay & Bengal school of art emerged as a reaction to the british school of painting which gave focus on the western techniques, colonial mindsets & themes that strengthened colonial rule.

CONTRIBUTION TO INDIAN NATIONALISM

- Focus on indian themes, culture & stories that revived the confidence of people in the heritage of India
- Revived the earlier schools of paintings such as Mughal, Rajput schools. It made the people realise the aesthetic quality of earlier paintings
- Spurt to Swadeshi movement, nationalist paintings (Ex) Bharat Mata of Abanindranath Tagore
- focus on indian spiritualism
- invoked pan-Asianism by using calligraphy from China, Japan

- inspired the nationalists by establishing 'Kala Bhavan' by Rabindranath Tagore at shantiniketan
- plight of oppressed such as 'Indian farmers in fields by Nondal Bose

Bengal & Bombay school of art made immense contribution to Indian freedom struggle. These were later calligraphical of Indian constitution & inspired independent Indian artistic

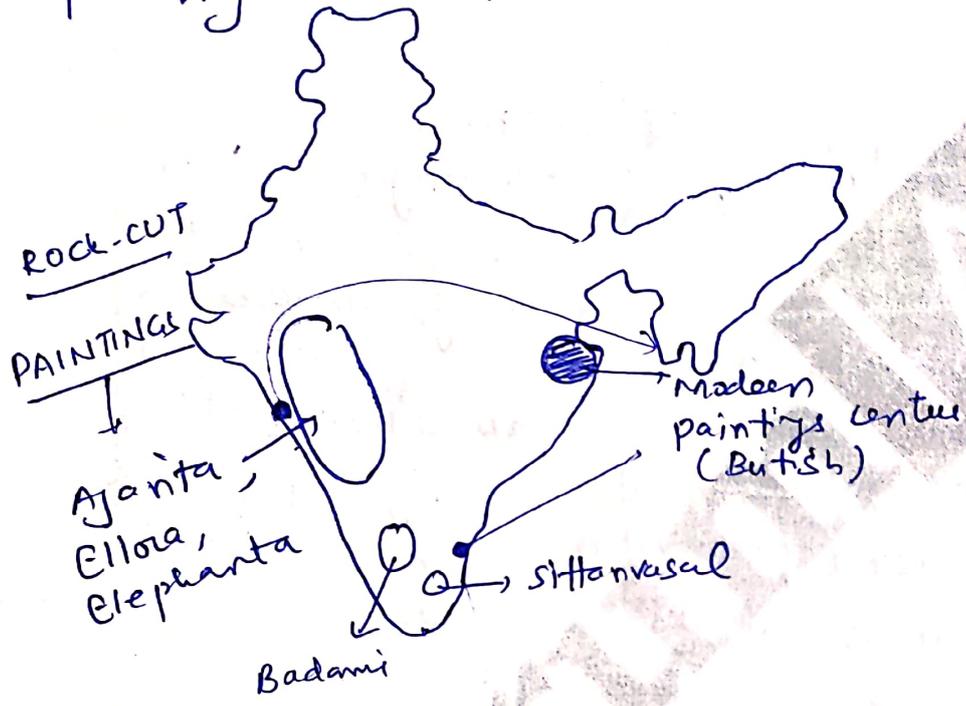
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Rock cut architecture of India started during Mauryan period but around 200 BC Ajanta caves started painting tradition in India.



MESOLITHIC ARCHITECTURE

↓
cultural life

- Religious orientatis
- co-existence of different religions (Ellora)
- Trade Route & Merchants patronage

ascetic sense

- Ajanta ⇒ Padmapani
↳ Mahamaya painting
↳ Maa vijaya
- Ellora ⇒ continuation of Ajanta tradition
- Sittanavasal ⇒ Jain themes, lotus usage, nymphs

MODERN painting → started with advent of British in India which incorporated western technique along with Indian themes.

~~Modern~~
Rock-cut paintings of India

Modern paintings

- High Refinement in paintings
- technique (using animal fat) ⇒ ensured preservation
- Use of Natural colours from minerals
- Narrative & portraits (Dying prince) (Padmavati)

- foreign influence
- use of oil colours & 3D effect
- usage of Indian themes & colonial themes

Early paintings of India were of high quality unlike Modern painting showing superiority. Despite evolution of art, these rock-cut architecture proves to be of very high quality.

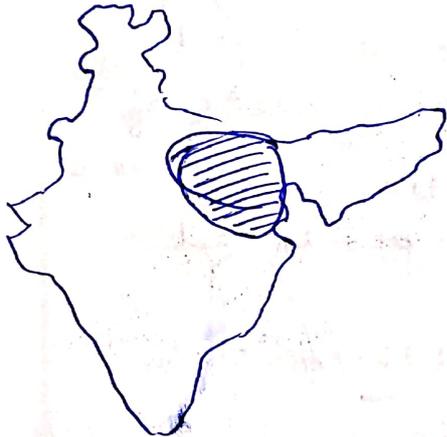
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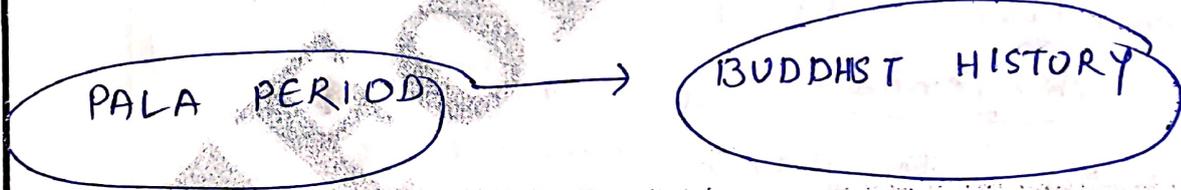
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Pala Ruler Gopala established the dynasty around 750 AD in the Bihar & Bengal region. upto at least 1150 AD, pala dynasty ruled over this region



Post Gopala, pala Rulers ~~as~~ were ^{definitely} patrons of Buddhism as numerous evidences are there :



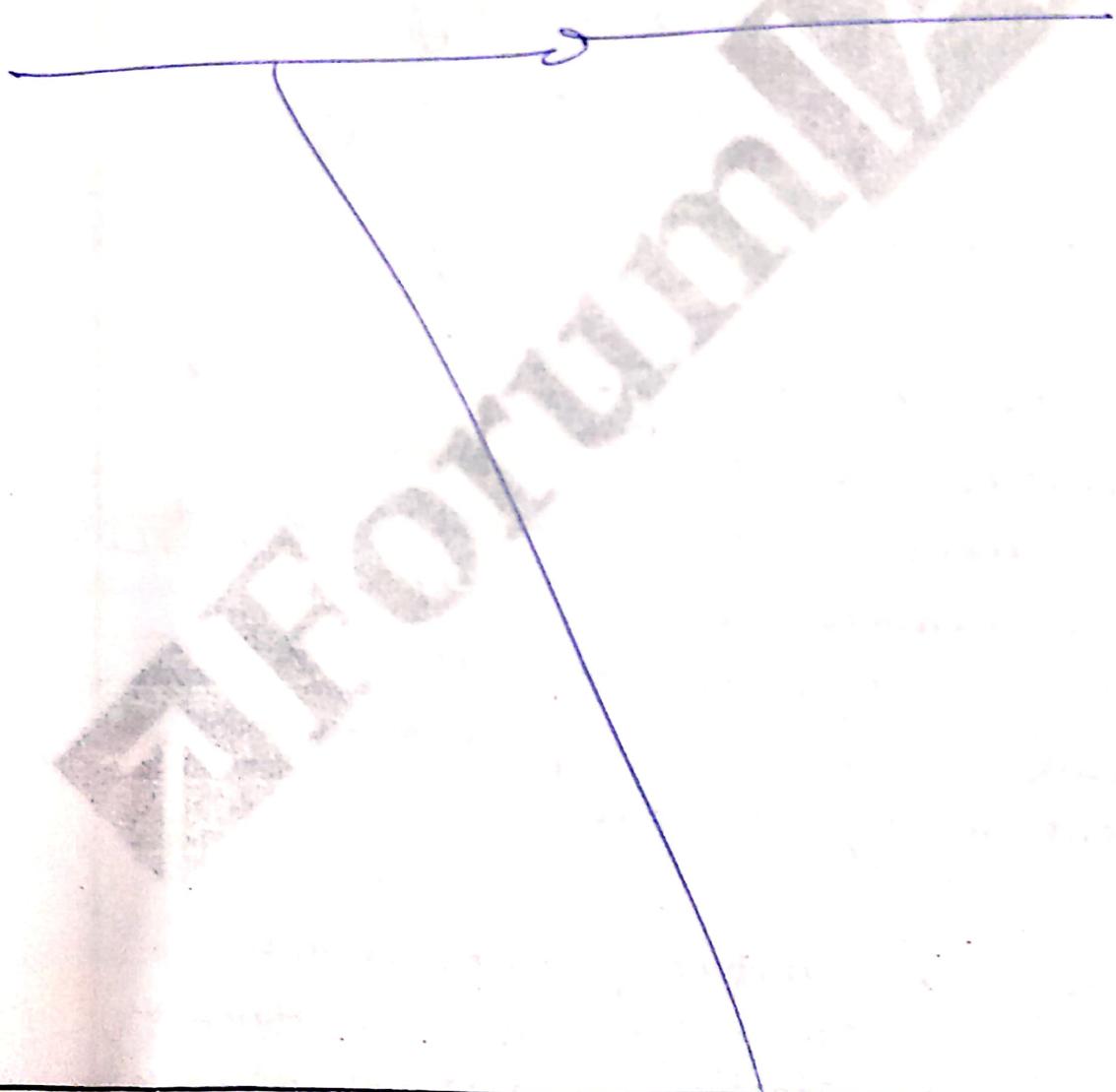
- Buddhist learning centres were established by Palas
 - ↳ Odantipure
 - ↳ Vikramshila
 - ↳ Somapura
- Paternalism to Gupta Age Nalanda university was provided & reached its zenith

- Mahipala is also believed to have repaired & restored & enlarged various buddhist structures at Saenath, Bodh gaya
- Illustrative paintings on manuscripts about Buddhism → were produced during Palas. They were pioneers of miniature paintings in India. wall/mural on universities were also produced
- Patronage to writers of Buddhism such as Atishi. various Tantric buddhist (Vajra) books were also translated during the pala times
- considered as patrons of Buddhism as shailendra king of Java requested Pala king to grant revenue of 5 villages for establishing monastery at Nalanda which was approved
- Pala school of art produced buddhist sculptures as Mahayana buddhism was patronised

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Pala Rulers were instrumental in spread of Buddhism outside India they also contributed immensely to Tibetan Buddhism (Tantricism \Rightarrow Vajrayana). They were the last large buddhist empire before Islam advent.



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Q.6) Miniature paintings are small size paintings that use canvas (cloth/paper) other than walls (Mueals).

EARLY MINIATURE in India started during Pala period. Similarly along with Pala, Gujarat-Rajasthan Jain miniatures & Kashmiri paintings were pioneers during in miniature painting.

- ↳ These were mainly illustrative in nature
- ↳ Religious nature of paintings

MUGHAL PAINTINGS → carried the narrative art legacy of early miniatures. Babur ~~used~~ employed large number of employees for making images for his autobiography Tuzuk-i-Babri. Humayun's rule was spent mostly in exile.

AKbar → narrative painting tradition continued (Tuh Nama, Hamza Nam)
 ↳ starting of portrait paintings in order to form Albums

AKBAR → Abul fazal wrote Akbarnama for which royal portraits were painted

→ Tasveer Khana → a separate department for mass production

JAHANGIR → reached its zenith (maximum number of paintings)

→ himself was a painter (Tuzuk-i-Jahangir)

→ Naturalism in both colour & form

→ natural themes → flora & fauna depicted

→ also inspired from western tradition

SHAHJAHAN → technical dimensions, aesthetic elements were most developed

→ use of artificial elements

→ Golden colour used, metals,

→ More focused on technique than mass production

AURANGZEB → declined due to orthodoxy of Rule

→ But painters migrated due to loss of patronage.

Jahangir was the climax reign during the Mughal period. Aurangzeb's reign saw decline but paved way of regional paintings especially Rajputana, Palaei etc.

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Britishers conquest in India was established post battle of Plassey & Buxar. Their strongholds of port cities Calcutta, Bombay & Madras became centres of British style of painting.

ARTISTIC FEATURES

- ↳ usage of European techniques having Greek & Roman influences
- ↳ usage of oil colours & tripod
- ↳ perspective drawing, 3D

THEMES

- ↳ Landscapes
- ↳ Greco-Roman Heritage
- ↳ Everyday Bazaars of India with European background
- ↳ Indian courtiers dancing before British officials
- ↳ Human figures

artistic & political conquest through
Bazaar / British paintings

- Superiority of western art was desired to be established through their paintings. Traditional techniques were seen as inferior (Mughal, Rajput)
- Themes aimed at strengthening rule
 - (Ex) Battle of Plassey was depicted & other paintings having bias.
 - (Ex) Indian courtiers before British officials.
- Portraits of officials, governors were made establishing authority in India.
- Spurred the Indians in colour & creed but British in taste by influencing people to take up the western style of painting. (Ex) Bombay school of art.

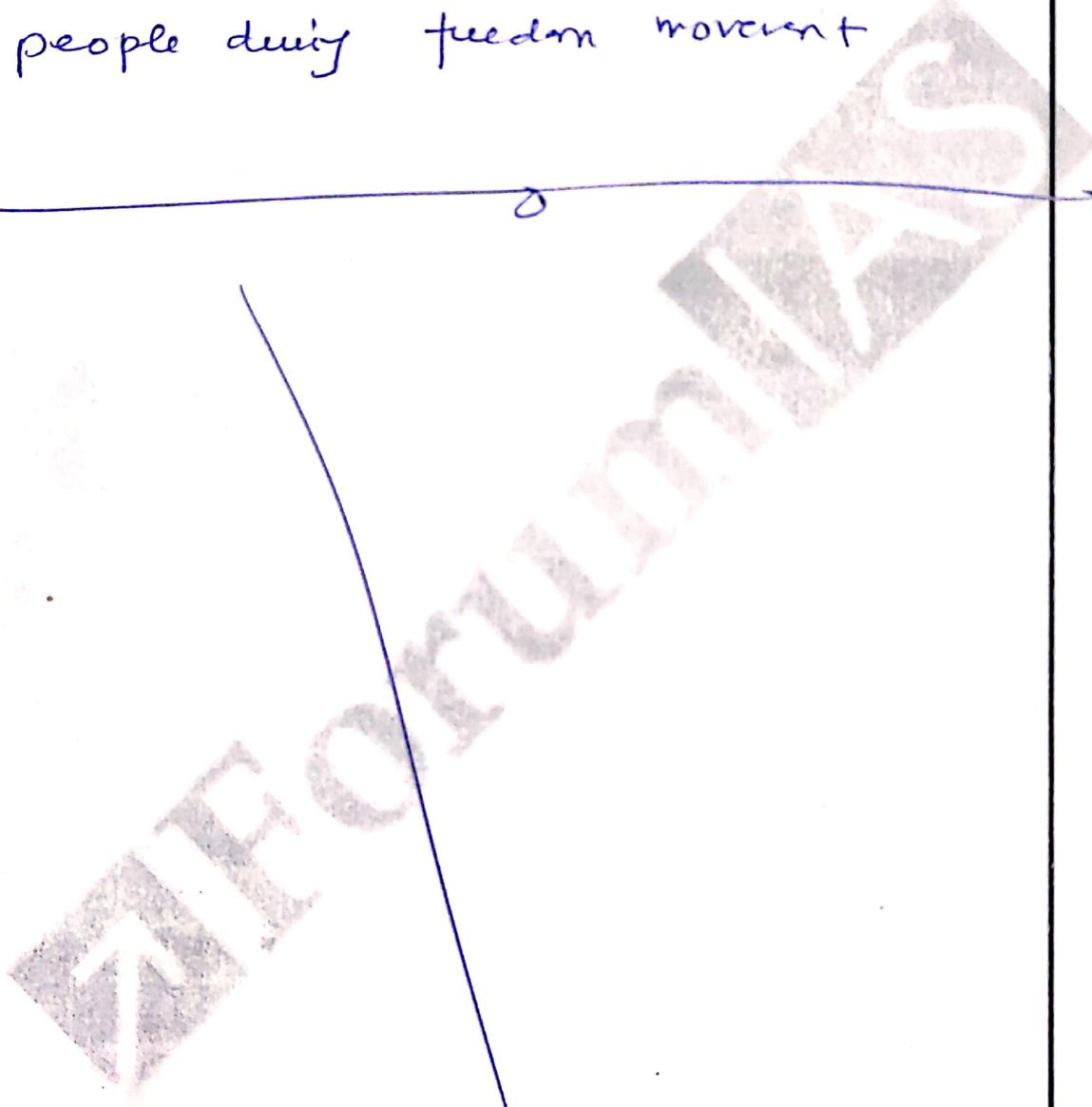
But, this British style also inspired

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Bengal school of art, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore were main patrons who revived the Indian heritage, techniques and also the confidence of people during freedom movement



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