



GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 6910434

Name	AAKRITI SINGLA		
Email ID.			
Roll No.	1910080690		
Mobile No.		Date	07/01/2023

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 -

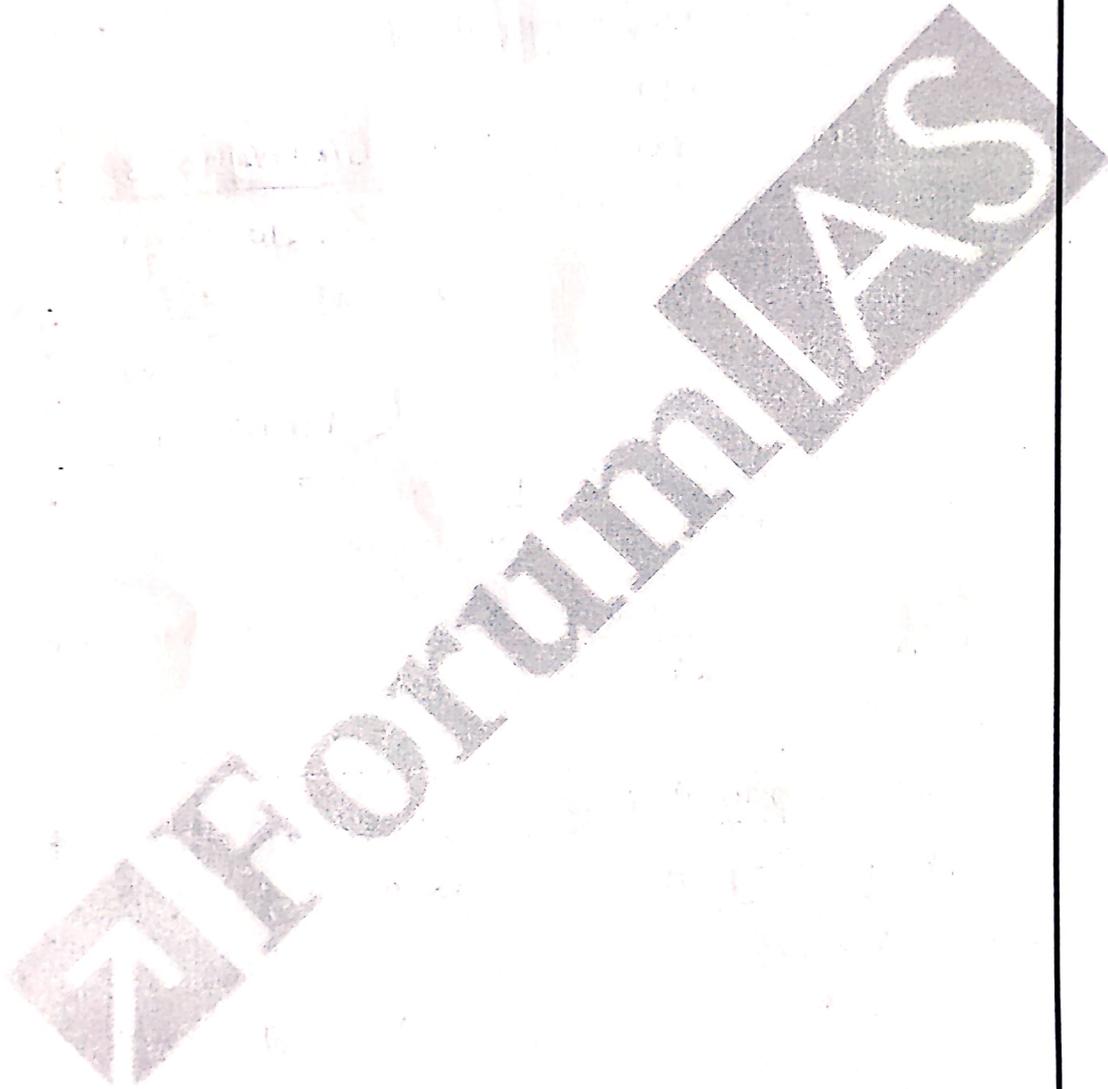
- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on - <https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

(Don't Write anything in this

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Q.1)



Start Writing Here

Q.1)

Indian classical Music got divided into Hindustani and Carnatic music during 13th century. Classical music is one that has achieved highest level of refinement

HINDUSTANI

Geographic spread
Northern part of India

origin → In 12th century
after influence from
foreign. New/Recent

Foreign Influence →
Persian, Turkish, Arabic
influence

subtypes → many Gharanas
due to flexibility
(Lucknow, Awaraz)

Ragas, complexity
There are around 6 Ragas,
less complex

specificity season A time
specificity

Instrument, Music focused

CARNATIC

Southern India

Older than Hindustani
Believed to be of
divine origin (Natya
shaster)

Indigenous

No subtypes as
highly standardized
inflexible

Highly complex,
→ 2 Ragas

No such specificity

vocal are prominent

(2-2)

Prominent performers include the ~~trinity~~ Pt. Ravishankar, Zakir Hussain

Trinity of Carnatic Music (Tyagraja, Shyama shastri, Muthuswami)

AMIR KHOSRAO was a sufi mystic & disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya. He has contributed immensely to music in India.

CONTRIBUTION

- Invented many Ragas (as much as 19 Ragas) include Raga Tarana,
- Credited with ~~the~~ Qawali invention & and enrichment of Qasida, introduction of Khayal music
- Instruments of Sitar & Tabla invented
- New Musicology 'Indraprastha Mata'
- wrote many books on Music as mentioned in his poem (Ghullat-ul-Karnal)

Amir Khosroo's contribution was huge due to which he is called Tut-e-Hind (parrot of India)

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

classical art forms are art having highest refinement while folk art is ~~na~~ under evolution. Both have different origin & meanings.

CLASSICAL ART

ORIGIN → They are considered as divine in origin (Natya Shashtra)

REFINEMENT → high level of refinement

STANDARDISATION
high standardisation which written & established rules for performance

EXPERTS → are involved in classical music who provide training

INVOLVEMENT → trained experts

FOLK ART

Anthropogenic in origin which is of very recent time compared to classical

Low level of Refinement

Low standardisation varies from region & communities & even individuals

No formal training is required

common people / communities

RECOGNITION → by Sangeet Natak Akademi

No such recognition (Constitutional)

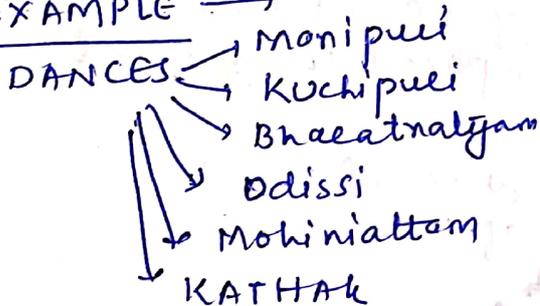
NUMBER → defined number

Large number of folk dances

↳ classical Dances ⇒ 8

↳ classical Music ⇒ 2

EXAMPLE →



Chhau, Bhangra, Giddha etc (Dances)

Music → Rajasthan, Bengali etc

MUSIC → Hindustani & Carnatic

classical & folk art are both expression of human genius but classical is performed by specific people at formal occasions while harvesting & sowing festivals, new year are major folk art events.

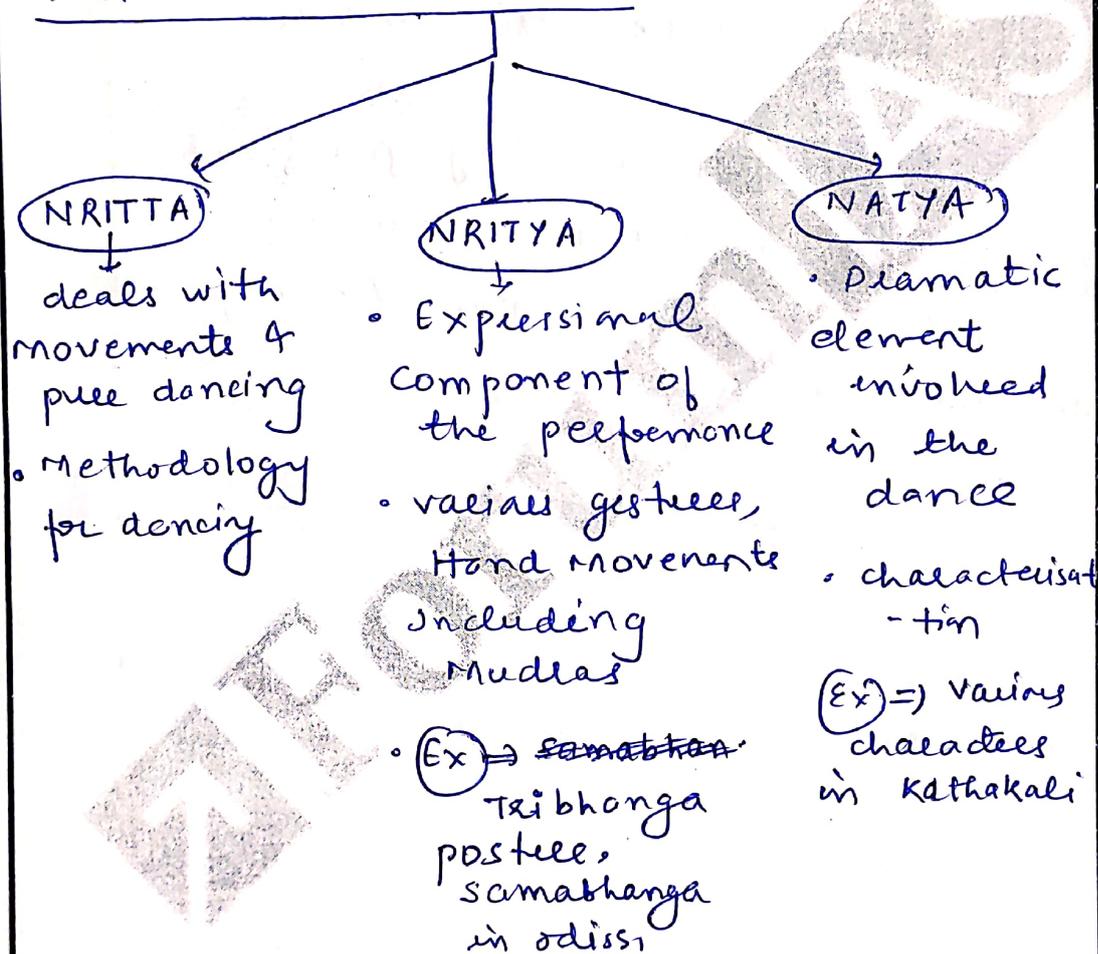
Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

Indian classical dances are recognised by Sangeet Natak Akademi which are 8 in number. These dances have specified rules for performance.

THREE BASIC ELEMENTS



Other components of classical dances

→ Navarasas → 9 different emotions are

crucial for mood of the performance & character.

Tandava & Lasya are another aspects which shows aggressiveness & femininity respectively.

(Ex) Mohiniattom => Lasya
Kuchipudi => fire ~~act~~ => Tandava

Classical dances are highly refined with specific standards & procedures of performance derived from Abhinaya Darpana ; Natya Shashtra

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4)

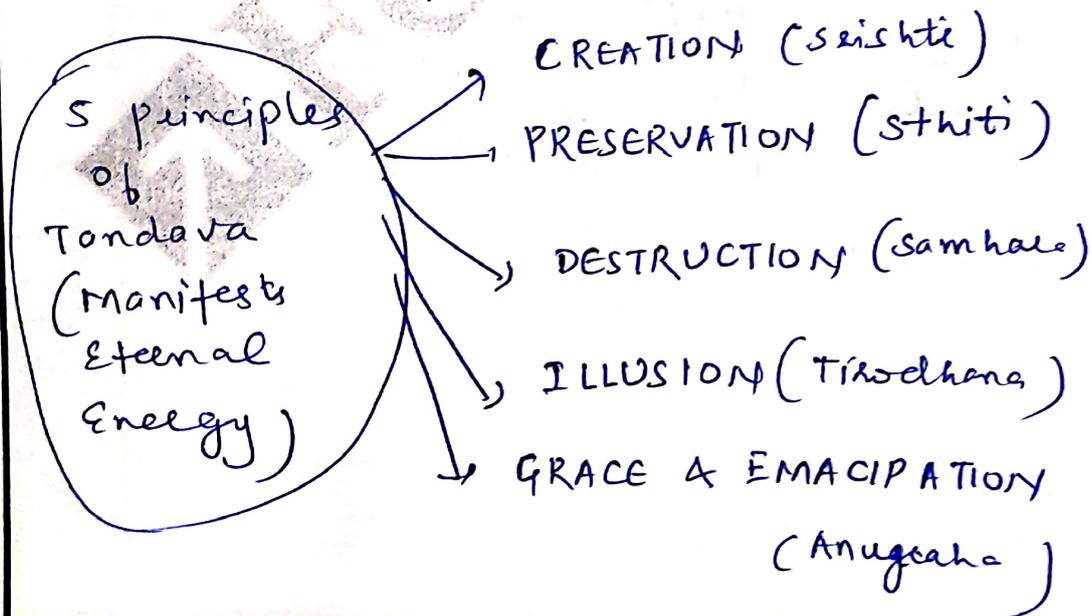
Tandava Dance is considered to be of divine origin associated with Lord Shiva (Nataraj) and passed through Natya Shashtra of Bharatmuni.

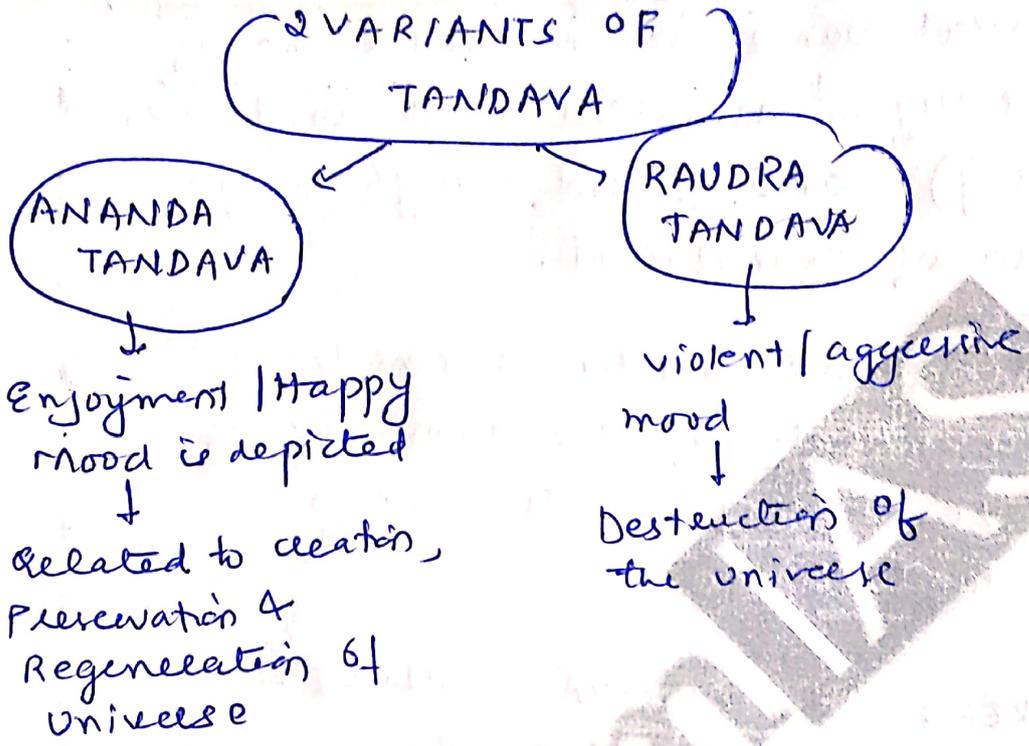
NAME

The attendant 'Tandu' is considered to be accumulator of the knowledge of tandava thereby its name is derived from Tandu.

SOURCES OF TANDAVAS KNOWLEDGE

- ↳ Chidambaram Temple ⇒ set of 108 Karanas depicted
- ↳ Natyashastra & various other Hindu texts
- ↳ Chola temp. sculptures of Nataraj





features →

- masculine / vigorous
- sharp forceful movement
- complements cosmic energy (female → Lasya)

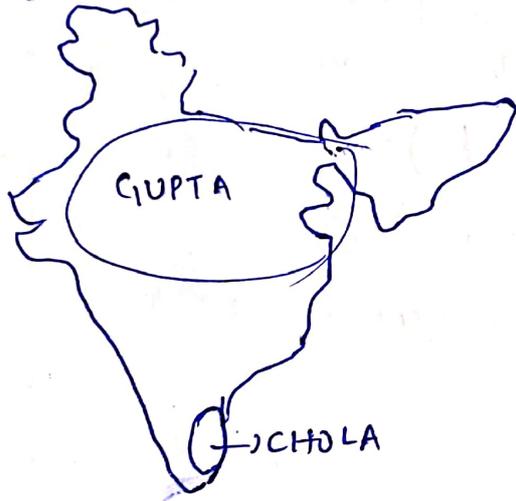
Tandava Dance depicts cosmic cycle of the world with very old origin having inspired various art forms such as sculptures

Overall Grading (√)

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

Q.5)

Both Gupta & Chola period are considered as the greatest empires of their time and contributed to Indian heritage & culture



CONTRIBUTION OF GUPTA PERIOD

- free standing temples ~~of~~ originated during gupta period along with rock cut caves continuation at Ajanta, Ellora, & (Ex) Dashavatae temple (Deoghar, JP)
- Sarnath school of sculpture was patronised by the Gupta's which drew inspiration from Mathura school also Nalanda school was patronised
- The Jems of Chandragupta including Kalidasa, Bhaskari authored various

dramas like Malvikaagniniketan,
Vikramorvasiyam, Kirtajuniyam.

- ↳ Science & technology heritage ⇒
Aryabhata, Brahmagupta made
enormous contribution to science
(trigonometry, astronomy)
- ↳ Sanskrit language zenith
- ↳ Paintings ⇒ especially frescos at
Ajanta (Padampani)

CHOLA EMPIRE CONTRIBUTION

- ↳ Sculptures: Bronze Natarajas are of
highest quality, Also Ardhanarishvara
- ↳ Temples of Dravida style →
Beahadeshwara, Aisateswara temple
with highest Gopurams, engravings,
- ↳ Paintings in the temples of Chola's
depicting narratives of Mahabharata
& Ramayan

Gupta & chola Empire contribution depicts the huge trade & Economic advancement ~~that~~ along with innovativeness & genius of people of that time.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6) Indian classical art such as music & dances, drama have been centuries old as substantiated by scriptures, inscriptions etc.

CLASSICAL ART

ROOTED IN RELIGION

- Divine origin of Art forms → Dance forms are considered to be divine. Sama Veda → a treatise on music is of late vedic age which are ~~are~~ believed to shruti (Heard) literature.

Natyashastra → Bharat Muni ⇒ is also considered to be passed from Gods

TANDAVA ⇒ Shiva

- Associated with Temples ⇒ Since early ages, the classical art forms have been performed & passed on from temples

(Ex) Temple Dancing was common for deities entertainment during chola, vijayanagara. Devadasi tradition

(Ex) Jagannath pui → depicts odissi
mudras

• Inspired from Epics of Religion →

The classical Music & Dances are
devotional in nature & also conveys
religious / mythological stories

(Ex) (Kathak) ⇒ Based on Krishna leela
(Mohiniattam) ⇒ on Krishna's Mohini
incarnation

Devotional Music → devotional

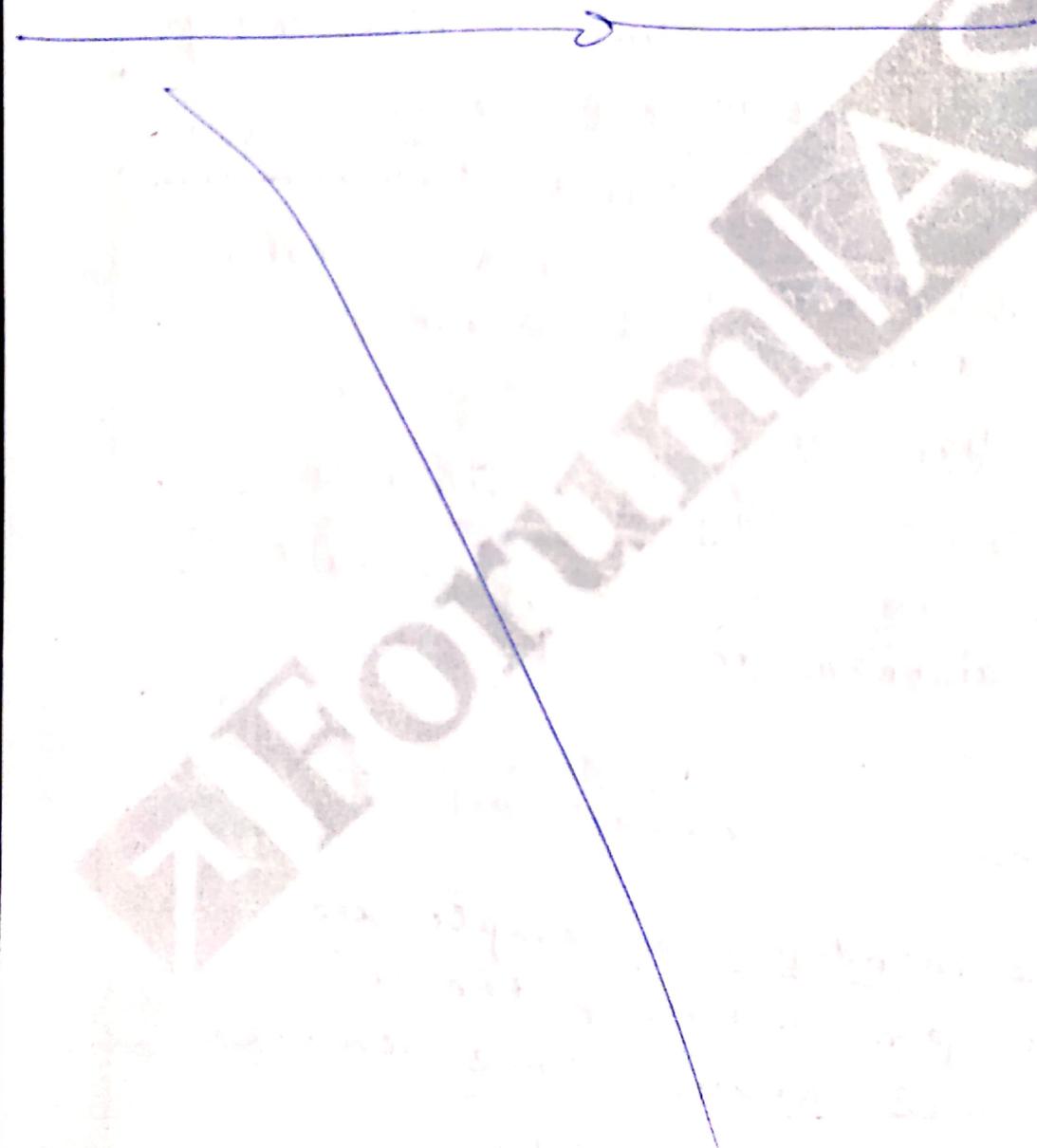
• Related to Religious Movements

(Ex) or Sattaiya ⇒ by Shaktadevi's
Vaishnava movement

• Become intertwined with Religion

The Mandapas of temple were
used for music & dances of
classical nature since temple's
became free standing.

Religion inspires people & devotion to God & made ~~in~~ energies dedicated to music & dance for veneration of beliefs.



Overall Grading (√)

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

Q.7) Vaishnav sect of Hinduism emerged from Bhagvatism & Alvar saints of Tamil Nadu who revered the Vishnu as their God.

Reasons for classical dance forms rooted in Vaishnav sect

→ Bhakti Movement was focussed on dance & music as their expression of devotion to Vishnu.

→ Vernacular language usage inspired diversity & greater richness of dance & music for spreading message

CLASSICAL DANCES

⇒ VAISNAV SECT

- Mohiniattam → reincarnation of Vishnu in female form is depicted with backstory of churning of pot of Nectar or vanishing demon Bahmasur

MANIPURI → on Ras-lela stories of Radha & Krishna
 → purely religious in vaishnav sect with devotional purpose
 → Bhakti movement inspired it

SATTRIYA → vaishnav monasteries 'sattras' are main origin of sattriya
 → Guru Shankardev created this dance form in Assam state
 → uses Bhakti songs of Mirabai, Tulsidas

Hence vaishnav movement during medieval period inspired classical dances