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**SYLLABUS BREAK-UP: UPSC CIVIL SERVICES MAINS SYLLABUS**

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SYLLABUS BREAK-UP: GENERAL STUDIES PAPER - 1
Indian Heritage and Culture

**Syllabus:** Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.

Salient aspects of Art Forms (Dance, Music, Paintings, Theater, Puppetry, Cinemas etc.)

Importance of studying culture

Contemporary relevance: Infrastructure, Polity, Agriculture, society etc. (*Ex:* Relevance of Indus valley town planning in smart city mission).

**DANCE**

- **Famous works related to Dances:** Bharata’s Natyashastra (Elements like navarasas), Nandikeswara’s Abhinaya Darpana (Three basic elements Nritta, Natya, Nritya).
- Classical Dance forms - **Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Kathakal, Kuchipudi, Mohiniyattam, Odissi, Manipuri, Sattriya** and their salient features and famous personalities associated with them.
- Folk dances like Chhau, Garba, Dandiya Raas etc. their cultural relevance.

**Note:** Origin, cultural and religious significance, chief characteristics (poses, costumes etc.), associated personalities, awards & institutions.

Decline of traditional dance forms and influence of western world on Indian Dance form and evolution of new form dances in India.

**MUSIC**

- History of Indian Music
- Components of Indian Music (Swara, Raga and Tala).

**Classification of Indian Music:**

**Classical Music**
❖ Hindustani
- Features of Hindustani Music
- Types of Hindustani Music: Drupad, Kayal, Thumri, Gazal etc.
- Personalities associated Gangubhai Hanagal, Bhimsen Joshi etc

❖ Carnatic
- Features of Carnatic Music
- Personalities associated like M S Subbulakshmi, Purandarasa, Thyagaraja, Muttuswamy Diskhitar, Syamashatri etc.

Folk Music
- Folk Music like Lavani, Dandiya, Bhagavathi etc.
- Fusion of Classical and Folk music such as Sugama Sangeetha – Thevaram, Keertan etc.,
- Bhajan, Qawwali, Shabad Gana Sangeeth, Haveli Sangeeth etc.,
- Revival of folk music in the wake of globalization.

Modern Music
Different types of music like Rock, Pop etc. its influence on classical and folk music.

Note:
- Compare and contrast between Hindustani and Carnatic music, classical and sugama sangeeta, folk and classical music etc.
- Personalities and their contribution to music traditions.
- Institution, chief characteristics of music and influence of classic music on contemporary music and vice versa.

Musical Instruments
- Percussion instruments/ Awanad Vadya like Tabala, Mrudangam etc.
- Wind Instruments/ Sushira Vadya like flute, shehanayi.
- String Instruments/ Tata vadya like Sarangi, violin, sitar and veena.
- Solid Instruments/ Gana vadya like manjira, jal tarang etc.

Modern Development in Music
- Gandarva Mahavidyala, Sangeet Nataka Academy etc.

PAINTINGS

Classification of paintings:
• Mural Paintings such as Ajanta, Ellora, Lepakshi etc.

**Miniature paintings:**

• Early miniature (Pala and Apabhramsa School of art) and later stages like Delhi Sultanate and Mughal.
• Regional school of paintings like Rajasthani, Kishangad etc.
• Miniature painting in South India – Tanjore and Mysore Painting (Compare and Contrast)

**Modern Paintings:**

• Influence of European school of painting on Indian Painting and its features (Portraiture, Real Images, Oil Paintings).
• Personalities like Raja Ravi Verma, Thomas Daniell, William Daniell etc.
• Reaction to European school of painting (Bengal school), its features and important personalities associated with it. (Tagore, Nandalal Bose)
• Cubist style of painting, progressive artist group such as M F Hussain.
• Comparison between Modern paintings and Mesolithic rock paintings

**Folk Paintings:**

• Madhubani, Paatachitra, Warli, maithali etc. and unique features of it.

**Note:** Please go through the below topics.

• Promotion and preservation of folk arts.
• Commercialization of Tribal art form.
• Compare and contrast between different forms of paintings (Mural & Miniature) etc.
• Personalities and institutions associated with it.

**THEATRE**

• Classical and Folk Theatre.
• Reasons for the decline of both classical and folk theatres.
• Modern Indian theatres.
• National School of Drama.
• Comparison between various Theatres

PUPPETRY
• **Types**: String Puppet (Kathputli, Bombeyata etc), Shadow Puppet (Ravan chhaya, Thogulu gombeyata), Glove Puppet (Pava koothu), Rod Puppet (Yampuri, Putulnach)
• Decline of puppetry in modern times.
• Steps needed to be taken to revive.

LITERATURE
• Canonical and Non Canonical – Religious & Non-Religious.
• Evolution of Literature from Ancient India to Modern times.
• Ancient India – Vedas, Brahamanas, Aranyakas, Upanishads, Mahabharata and Ramayana, Puranas, Classical Sanskrit literature - Drama and Poetry, Literature in Pali and Prakrit.
• Dravidian Literature – Sangam literature, Kannada Literature etc.
• Medieval Literature – Foreign Language influence like Persian, Urdu and Bhakti literature etc.
• Travel diaries by foreign travelers.
• Modern Literature – Personalities, Awards such as Jnanapeeta, Kendra sahitya academy, Saraswati samman etc and Institutions associated with it etc.
• Decline in the quality of literary works among young writers as well as decline in the reading habit among young generation.

Note:
• Themes – Social, Economic and Political relevance of literature in present time.
• Debates over freedom of expression through writing and community sentiments.

ARCHITECTURE and SCULPTURE

• Difference between architecture and sculpture.
• Indus Valley Architecture – Town Planning, Great Bath, Granary, Drainage System, Bronze Sculpture (Dancing Girl) etc.
- Mauryan Architecture – Palace, Pillar (Saranth, Lauria Nandagarh), Stupa (Sanchi, Amaravati) and Cave architecture.
- Post Mauryan Architecture
  - Rock cut caves – Chaitya & Vihara.
  - Sculpture – Gandhara, Amravati and Mathura. (Imp Features and difference between them).
- Gupta Period
  - Cave Architecture – Ajanta, Ellora and Sculpture.

TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE

- Stages of Temple Architecture.
- Styles of Temple Architecture.
  - Nagar – Odisha, Chandela, Solanki etc.
  - Dravida – Pallava, Chola, Vijayanagara and Nayaka school of architecture.
  - Vesara – Chalukayas, Rashtrakutas, Hoysalas etc.,
- Compare and contrast the important features of above style of architecture.
- Famous temples in South East Asia and associated architecture.

Architecture in Medieval India and Islamic Architecture

- Architecture during Delhi Sultanate - Imperial style (Slave, Khilji dynasties etc.) and Provincial style (Bengal, Malwa & Bijapur etc.)
- Mughal Period - Features of Indo-Islamic architecture, contribution by important Mughal rulers
- Sikh and Rajput style of architecture.
- Modern Architecture
  - Iberian style v/s Gothic Style,
  - British influence
    - Indo-Gothic, Neo-Roman style.
- Post-Independence Architecture. (Laurie Baker, Le Corbusier etc.).
- Preservation of Architecture, Institutions (ASI), UNESCO’s World Heritage Sites.

Note: Please go through chief characteristics of different style of architecture, elements introduced by different rulers, cultural significance and utility of temple.
Philosophy

- Schools of Philosophy
  - Astika (Shada Darshanas) Nyaya, Vaisehsika, Samkhya, Yoga, Vimamasa and Vedanta.
  - Nastika - Buddhism, Jainism, Charvaka (Lokayata), Aajeevika School.
  - Astika v/s Nastika school of philosophies.
  - Compare and contrast different philosophies (Basic Principles, Method to achieve salvation, scriptures, origin and evolution, patronage).
  - Jainism and Buddhism – Causes of origin, sects, doctrines, spread, contribution (Caste reforms, political ideology, ethical values, human behavior, literature, art and culture, religious practices and rationality to religion).
- Social impact of Buddhism and Jainism.
- Jainism – Five Doctrines, Three Ratnas etc.
- Buddhism – Four noble truths, teaching and principles, Asthangika marga, Bodhisattvas, reasons for the decline of Buddhism.
- Principles of Ambedkar Buddhism.
- Jainism – Influence on Gandhian ideals of Ahimsa.
- Impact of Sikhism, Islam, Christianity and Zoroastrianism on Indian culture and society.
- Relevance of different philosophies in present times.

Bhakti and Sufi Movements

- Bhakti – Ideology, evolution and salient features.
- Bhagavatism, Puranic Hinduism, Shakti cult etc.
- Bhakti Movement v/s Vedic Tradition
- Significance of Bhakti Movement: Cultural, Social and Economic Impact
- Great and little tradition.
- Difference and similarities between bhakti and Sufi saints

Bhakti Movement in different parts of India:

South India

- Alvars and Naynars – Women devotees, equality, rationality and attitude towards the caste.
- Veerashaiva movement in Karnataka and personalities like Basaveshwara and Akka Mahadevi.
- Dasa movement in Karnataka and personalities like Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa.
• Vaishanava Tradition: Shankara, Ramanuja and Madhava (Compare and Contrast).

North India
• Surdas, Mirabhai, Tulsidas, Parmananda, Kabir, Guru Nanak.

Maharashtra
• Gnanadeva, Namadeva, Ekanatha, Tukaram, etc.

Bengal
• Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Sankaradeva etc.

Sufi Movement
• Origin, characteristics and philosophies – Wahadat Al-wujud – ‘Oneness of existence’ and Wahadat Al-sujud.
• Different Sufi orders – Chisti, Silsila, Suhrawardi Silsila, Naqshbandi Sissila and importance of Sufis.
• Cultural contribution music traditions – Qawwali.
• Orthodox and Sufism – Reason for decline of Sufism.
• Need for promoting principles of Sufism in present times.

Science and Technology

Mathematics
• Aryabhatta
• Bramhagupta
• Bhaskaracharya
• Sreenivas Ramanuja etc and their contribution.

Medicine
• Charaka
• Shusrutha and their contribution
• Saranga deva
• Ayurveda, Homeopathy, siddi, Unani, Sowa rigpa etc

Chemistry

• Nagarjuna
• Akbar
• Tippu (gun powder)

Astronomy

• Aryabhata, Brahmagupta, Varahamihira, Firoz shah tuglaq, jai singh, Firoz shah bahamani
• Reasons for the dark period in science and technology from ancient time to modern time.