

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

## GENERAL STUDIES PAPER - 1

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## 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 suguama 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, Arankayas, 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.
  - Nagara – 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, Shakthi 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 Nayanars – 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 Tughlaq, Jai Singh, Firoz Shah Bahmani
- Reasons for the dark period in science and technology from ancient time to modern time.