

IAS Mentorship

With Riyasat Ali Sir

PARAMETERS FOR GS COPY EVALUATION

		VERY GOOD	GOOD	AVERAGE	SUBSTANDARD
1.	Conceptual Clarity on The Topic			✓	
2.	Context of Introduction & Relevance			✓	
3.	Understanding on the demand of Q			✓	
4.	Body Part:				
	Content Relevance			✓	
	Content Enrichment			✓	
	Presentation & Organisation				✓
	Logical Structure & Coherence				✓
5.	Language Competence			✓	
6.	Context of Conclusion & Relevance			✓	
7.					
8.					

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MENTORSHIP
Riyasat Ali

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Shadab Ali Khan

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Riyasat IAS Mentorship

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Q The Mauryan Empire, particularly during the reign of Ashoka, marked a significant turning point in the evolution of Indian art and architecture. (Examine the key features of Ashokan art and architecture) and assess its lasting impact on India's cultural heritage.

→ Introduction is relevant however you can make it more specific

The Mauryan Empire (312 - 185 BC) marked the 1st Reign under Ashoka's reign. It laid down foundation of Indian art & architecture that played key role in its advancement.

→ Political unification
→ Economic prosperity + Buddhism

Ashoka's reign marked turning point

① Political Stability: Under Ashokan rule the Empire was stable

→ Cause of this can be mentioned in intro and you are supposed to address

② Peace & Security: After Kalinga war Bherighosha turned to Dhamma ghosha

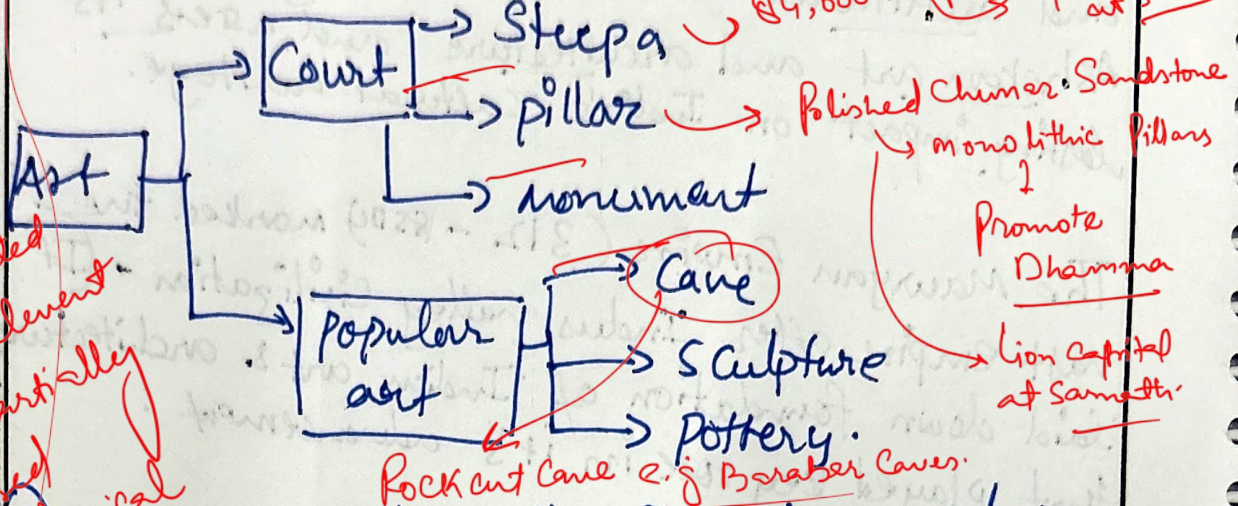
③ State patronage to art: Ashoka patronized art, architecture & literature (ex: Sanchi Stupa in MP)

④ Influence of outside factors: like Persian Empire & Indo Greeks were prominent.

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Key features of Ashokan art & architecture

① Both Court art & Popular art were present



② Material used: Both Stone & wood were

used. Ex: Kumraha Palace of Mauryas

③ Highly polished & lustrous finishing, Ex:

Pillars were well polished. Ex: Laubhan - Nandgarh pillar

④ Purpose: wide purpose: like victory symbol

or State Summons. Ex: Sarnath pillar →

Dharma Chakra parivartana.

⑤ Blend of indigenous & foreign elements:

Megasthenes, Kumraha Palace was highly

inspired by Persian architecture.

⑥ Carvings & wooden work: Beautiful Carving

were being made in Fabrics on Torans &

Stupas.

Points articulated are relevant but partially addressed lacking explaining logical

Limit your points to word

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⑦ Pottery: was highly polished black ware, highest level of pottery.

⑧ Caves: used mostly as viharas for buddhist & Jain monks.

⑨ Philosophical basis of art: Inspired by religious philosophy [EX] Stupa's and representing world taking refuge in Buddha.

Impact on Indian Cultural heritage

① Precedence & inspiration: For later development of art & architecture [EX] Shunga dynasty added beautiful Toros to Stupas.

② Influence on regional art & architecture: Influenced local architecture [EX] Satvahana architecture.

③ Contemporary influence: National Emblem is the Capital of Parnath pillar.

④ Insight into India's past & society: Edicts, Pillars, Paintings give insight into Indian past society & history.

Mauryan architecture is Indian heritage and it is important to protect it. Article 49 provides for the protection of Indian heritage.

relevant points articulated

relevant points need to be more enriched

conclude with its significance

Symbolism & National Identity

Buddhist influence

State sponsored governance & influence on Indian Pol. Thought

Influence on Indian Pol. Thought

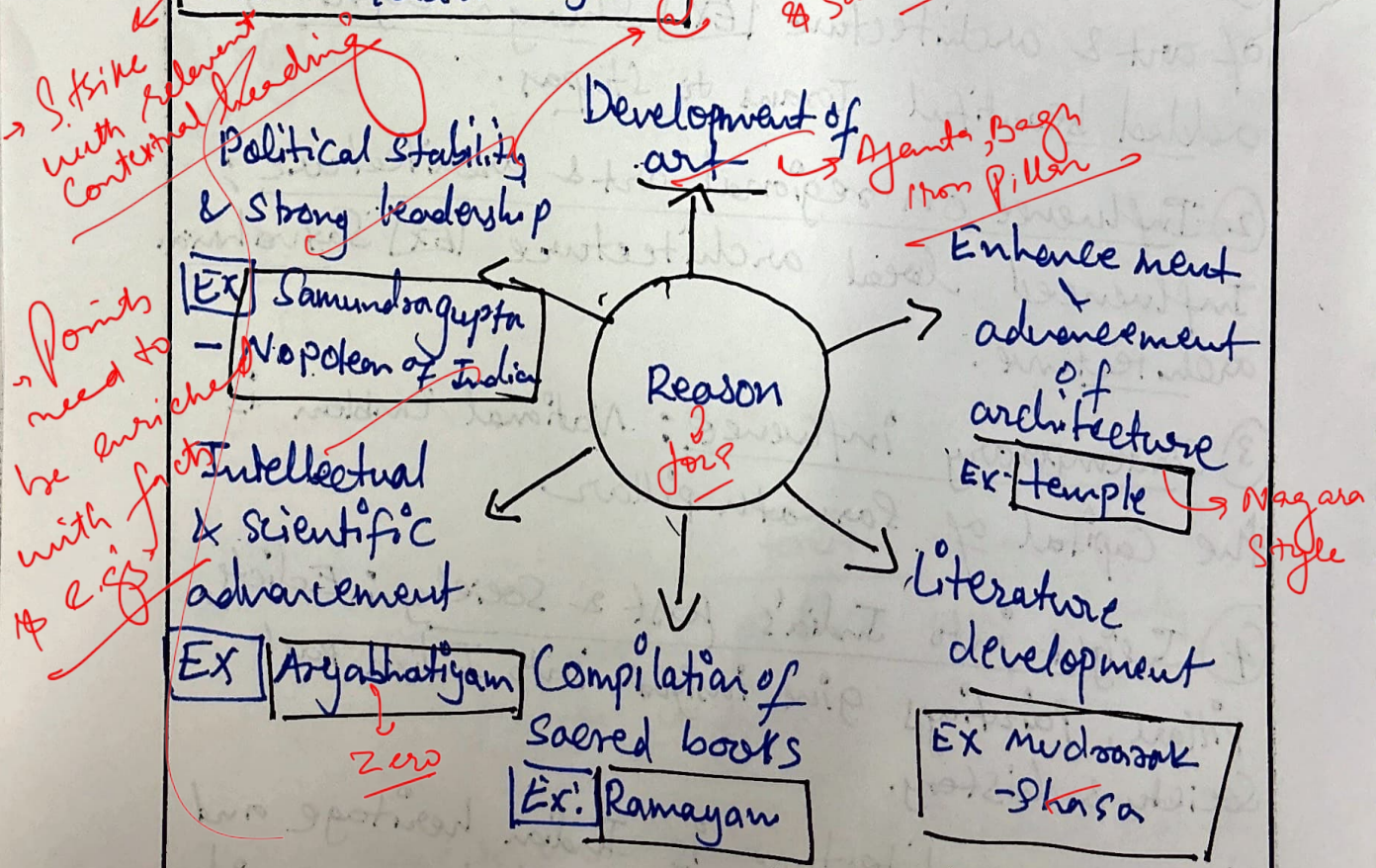
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Q The Gupta period is often regarded as the "Golden Age" of ancient India. Critically examine the developments in art, architecture and literature during the era. How did these cultural advancements shape the identity of classical Indian civilization?

Introduction
is fair
Gupta period lasted for over 2 centuries from (320-550AD) and is often regarded as the "Golden Age" of Indian art & culture. Played key role in Indian classical art & literature.

The "Golden Age"



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Development in art & architecture

① Cave art & paintings: Beautiful murals in Ajanta & Ellora Caves [EX] The dying prince

② Sculptures: Development of new schools [EX] Sarnath Buddha in Chunar Sandstone

③ Temple architecture: Advancement of temples architecture & development of [Nagara School]

④ Carvings & Statues: Beautiful Carvings & Sculptures especially in temples [EX] Dashavatara temple in Deogarh

Development in literature

① Compilation of religious texts [EX] Purāna & Mahabharata, Ramayana

② Compilation in playwrights & stories [EX] Mudrasakshasa by Vishnu Gupta

③ Compilation of poetry [EX] Kumar Sambhara by Kalidasa

Madhyajjini, Abichhaka
Deogarh

Gupta painting Cave 1, 2, 16, 17.

Belant bond

Lacking objectivity and other dimensions

Sarnath Buddha

Nagara School

Garbhadra, Mandapa & Shikhara

Carvings & e.g. Vishnu Varaha Temple

Mention about Purāna & Ramayana
Mudrasakshasa
and other literature

Avoid short points
unusual articulation

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④ Development in Scientific literature:

[EX] Bhaskaracharya by Bhaskar Varma & Aryabhata.

⑤ Haven of literary jewel: Kalidasa,

Hansabhatta, Vishnu Sharma etc.

Fact: Kalidasa Abhijanam Shaktuntalam was first Indian work to be translated into European language.

Impact & role in Shaping identity of Indian civilization

① Urban Society: with large towns & urban or city bred people (Nagrik).

② Caste based society: Dalits being shown speaking Prakrit & other caste Sanskrit.

③ Role of women: large patriarchal societies yet condition was not very bad.

④ Advancement in science & for thinking:

Work like Aryabhata's point towards this

⑤ Advancement in material culture: via numismatics & coinage can be seen.

Gupta Empire marks the climax of Indian art & architecture, played an inspiring role in later advancement in the area.

→ Relevant points improve your format

Relevant but partially addressed scope for more impact

Conclude with significant contribution to the world

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