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| **PRE-BOARD 1- (2022-23)** | | | |
| **ANSWER KEY** | | | |
| **Subject: FINE ARTS Max. Marks: 30**  **Grade: 12 Time: 2 hours.** | | | |
| **Q. No** | **Ans** |  | **MARKS** |
| 1. | D | Religious books | 1 |
| 2. | D | Rajasthani or Hindu style | 1 |
| 3. | B | Ustad Faquirullah Khan | 1 |
| 4. | C | 6 Players | 1 |
| 5. | A | Golconda | 1 |
| 6. | C | Nuruddin | 1 |
| 7. | C | Nature | 1 |
| 8. | A | Pala | 1 |
| 9. |  | **Santhal Family**, widely considered to be the first public Modernist sculpture in India, was made by Ramkinkar Baij in 1938. It's a peculiarly familiar work, depicting a mother, father, child and dog from the Santhal tribe, carrying their few possessions with them to a new life. Made from cement and laterite gravel  OR  The **Triumph of Labour**, also known as the Labour statue, is a statue at the [Marina Beach](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marina_Beach), [Chennai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chennai), India. Erected at the northern end of the beach at the [Anna Square](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anna_Square_(Chennai)) opposite [University of Madras](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Madras), it is an important landmark of Chennai. The statue shows four men toiling to move a rock, depicting the hard work of the labouring class. It was sculpted by [Debi Prasad Roy Chowdhury](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/D._P._Roy_Choudhury). The statue is the earliest one to be erected on the beach[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triumph_of_Labour#cite_note-TheHindu_AStroll-1) and is installed close to the site where the country's first commemoration of [May Day](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Workers%27_Day) was held. The statue was installed on the eve of the [Republic Day](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_Day_(India)) in 1959, as part of the [Kamaraj](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kamaraj) government's drive to beautify the beach. | 2 |
| 10. |  | * In this picture, Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya, a leading sufi of Delhi, has been shown in green clothes, tying up a turban around his head, sitting in a pose of deep thinking. * Behind him has been shown a yellow-colored divine aura, halo in form of the sun. His white beard is giving him specialty. * Outdoors scene, fruit bearing tree, depicts calm and peaceful surroundings. * In his left front side has been shown Amir Khusro, a contemporary famous musician, sitting on his knees, playing on a musical instrument. Here we can see Guru and Student relationship, human values.   Amir Khusro’s black beard is the symbol of his being in early younghood.  OR  ‘ Radha -Bani Thani’  The painting Radha -Bani Thani’ of Nihalchand of Rajasthani School has a special place in the treasure of Indian miniature paintings.. The painter was inspired by the poem of Raja Sawant Singh.,who describes the beauty of a lady called  **“Bani-Thani”** painting is characterized by **bold lines, fine detailing, use of fine brush strokes, and use of bright colours** which attracts the attention of every on looker successfully.   * The main colours used are the primary colours (red, yellow & blue),green, brown and white. Other colours in use are golden and silver. The **colours** used by artists were made from minerals, vegetables, precious stones, indigo, conch shells etc. * **Bold lines and powerful, contrasting colors** are hallmarks of the Rajasthani School of painting. * Figures are shown flat, with little attempt to depict perspective in a naturalistic fashion. * To distinguish one scene from another, the painting's surface is sometimes divided into many compartments of different colors. | 2 |
| 11. |  | "Rama Vanquishing the Sea" is a famous painting by the Indian master Raja Ravi Varma Varuna that depicts Varuna, the Lord of ocean, pacifying Sri Rama, angered at the intransigence of the sea to give way to enter Lanka.   * Sri Ram and his army of vanaras, half-human, half-simian forest folk, reach the sea on their way to Lanka but find it too storm-tossed to cross. * Lord Ram calls upon Varuna to calm the waters but he doesn’t respond or appear. Enraged, Lord Ram, picks up his bow and aims an arrow, imbued with Brahma’s strength, at the ocean. * Before he can shoot it though, the Lord of the Ocean appears and asks forgiveness. | 2 |
| 12. |  | * In 1958 the sculpture 'cries un-heard' was awarded president of India's 'Gold plaque' by Lalit kala academy, new Delhi. this is a large size bronze statue done by well-known sculptor, Amarnath Sehgal in 1958. This is a symbolic work in which three figures of a family are standing in a deep anguish mood. * The artist uses abstraction, in which three figures are stick-like and shown in flat rhythmical planes, yet it is easy to understand them as a family—husband, wife and child. They are shown flinging their arms above and crying out for help in vain. The artist pays homage to millions of destitute families in need of help, whose cries fall on deaf ears. | 2 |
| 13. |  | Main Characteristic Features of Bengal school of painting:  1.Renaissance: Bengal artists gave a sense of direction to the first art movement of the country. They sowed the confidence in the traditional values & rich heritage of Indian Art.  2. New Technique: The Bengal artists adopted a new Japanese water colour  technique called 'Wash'.  3. Effect of Ajanta: The soul of Ajanta is clearly visible in the Bengal school of  paintings. They introduced linear delicacy, rhythm & grace of Ajanta.  4. Full of Indian tradition: This school is full of Indian traditional style of  paintings, which was the main aim of Bengal School.  5. Soft colour with perspective: The colours were soft with less shadow & conventional perspective giving a mystic sense of space & atmosphere & diluting the impact of colour.  6. Impact of Mughal & Rajasthani School: The impact of Indian miniatures is also there in the paintings at some places. | 2 |
| 14. |  | * Origin and Development of Rajasthani School of Art * Time period= This school was developed from 16th to 19th Century A.D * This school was developed under Rajput kings and gradually emerged out of Western Indian tradition. * This change over is noticed in elimination of angular features, disappearance of further eye and the development of perfect profile face. * This school of art is Pure Indian Art. * INFLUENCE * The Mughal influence came about in a variety of ways. Rajasthani artists trying to adopt the technical excellence of Mughal style Indian paintings. The changed political condition and close connection between the Mughal Lords and Rajasthani Rajas were two major factors of this influence. * SUBJECT MATTER THEME * Religious Paintings: * Central theme of the painting is Bhakti. Love of Krishna and Radha is conceived as a symbol of Union. Krishna had a special appeal in these paintings. Illustrations of Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagwat puran, Geet govinda, Shiv purana were also produced. * HISTORICAL PAINTINGS * The stories of Rajput Bravery and Portraits of Kings, courtiers and their families were produced.Large number of paintings were made on hunting scenes ,wars and victories, picnics , dance and music performances ,rituals, festivals and weddings processions . * RAAGMALA PAINTINGS * Thousands of paintings were produced on Raagmala Series the symbolic representation of * Musical Modes. Various moods and feelings have been expressed by these paintings. * The most enduring climate description of the twelve months of the year has been shown beautifully. * SUBSCHOOL OF RAJASTHAN * Mewar,Bundi,Kishangarh, Jaipur, Bikaner * Famous Painter: Nihal Chand is a painter of the Rajasthani School of Miniature-Painting. * OR * ‘Mughal school of painting’ * Time:1556-Foundation by Humayun * Specialty: Confined to Mughal court: Mughal painting remained confined to the Mughal court and did not reach the people. * A synthesis of Indian and Persian elements * Confined to Mughal court: Mughal painting remained confined to the Mughal court and did not reach the people. * A synthesis of Indian and Persian elements * Famous artist: Mir Sayyid Ali, Basawan, Daswanth, Manohar * Subjects: The Mughal painting under Akbar's patronage depicted a variety of subjects, including, detailed political conquests, seminal court scenes, secular texts, portraits of important men along with Hindu mythologies, and Persian and Islamic themes. * The main themes of the Mughal paintings revolved around the events from Jahangir's own life, along with portraits, birds, flowers, animals, etc. One of the most popular examples of Mughal paintings of this time include the pictorial illustrations of the Jehangir-nama, the biography of Emperor Jahangir. | 6 |
| 15. |  | JAMIMI ROY: **Jamini Roy** is popularly known as the father of folk art in India. The 20th-century artist travelled to the countryside of Bengal to collect folk paintings (pats) and learn from the folk artisans. Roy made a total of 20,000 paintings in his lifetime  For his artistic skill, he was honoured with Padmabushan award in the year 1955.  Influenced by the simplicity of Kalighat paintings (Indian folk art), Jamini Roy gave up on modern art and stuck to his roots, winning millions of hearts in the process. He also gave up on using European paints and even canvases to replace them with suitable alternatives  He was called the father of the folk renaissance in India, who created an alternative vision of modern Indian identity. In the mid –1920s, he travelled to the countryside of Bengal to collect folk paintings (pats) and learn from folk artisans.  Famous Paintings: Some of his notable creations include Gopini, Mother and Child, Three Pujarans, Krishna Balram, Standing woman, Cat and the Lobster, Santhal Dancers and Bengali Woman among many others. Roy's subjects of choice ranged from the Santhal tribe of Bengal to Jesus Christ, and even the mother-child duo and animals  M.F. HUSSAIN  Maqbool Fida Husain was an Indian artist known for executing bold, vibrantly coloured narrative paintings in a modified Cubist style. He was one of the most celebrated and internationally recognised Indian artists of the 20th century. He was one of the founding members of Bombay Progressive Artists' Group.  His narrative paintings, executed in a modified [Cubist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cubist) style, can be caustic and funny as well as serious and sombre.  His themes—sometimes treated in series—include topics as diverse as [Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohandas_K._Gandhi), [Mother Teresa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mother_Teresa), the [Ramayana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramayana), the [Mahabharata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahabharata), the [British Raj](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Raj), and motifs of Indian urban and rural life.  He was awarded by Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan.  'Mother Teresa', **a large painting shows the maturity and the strength that Husain acquired over the years**. The painting shows a faceless figure with soft flowing drapes of the blue bordered white saree that was adorned by Mother Teresa, leaning protectively over the body of an old man.  OR  **An Essay on the Modern Trends in Indian Art.**  The modern art was initiated by Rabindranath Tagore which he learnt in Europe.  the modern artist was more concerned for the interests of other and came up with new or metaphysical shape to the living or visible objects by their own typical imagination which they called as impressionism.  Modern trends were inspired and developed on superfluous elements made the technique complex and brought in a new aesthetic appeal. the artist had expanded a great deal on the visually level specifically regarding the use of colour in the concept of design and structure, texture, and the use unconventional materials. A painting stood or fell in terms of colour, composition and texture.  Contemporary Indian art has traveled a long way since the days of Ravi Verma, Abanindra Nath Tagore, and his followers   and even Amrita Shergil broadly followed the same pattern.  There are various stages of elimination and simplifications, through cubism, abstractions and a variety of expressionistic trends, the artist reached near nonfigurative and totally nonfigurative levels. the ‘pop’ and the ‘op’ the animal and art have not caught the fancy of our artist except for very minor deviation.   in Indian thought and subjective philosophy, manifested in the so called ‘Tantric’ paintings and in paintings with symbolical import; and more than these, two trends in the new artist approaching the contradictory condition of dream or fantasy.  India, after its independence followed the same pattern of the art movements of the west or the world in general.  Impressionism, Post Impressionism, Expressionism or Post-expressionism, Fauvism, Realism, Pop and Op-art, etc., had a definite effect on Indian Art.  **Famous paintings**   1. **‘Man,woman and tree’**:   **Artist:**K. Laxma Gaud  **Period:** Modern  **Medium:** Lithograph  **Description:** This very graphic print has three trees in the background while in the foreground, a woman in saree blouse, a man in T shirt is seen engaged in talking. They seem to be south Indian. Some flowering plants under small trees. Light blue, green colors are used. Lithograph is the technique of this Graphic Print.  2.**Painting: ‘Mother and child’**  Artist: Jamini Roy  Medium: Tempera (Water colour)  Period: Modern  Subject Matter: This painting depicts a mother holding her child. The subject matter matches totally with the title of the painting  DESCRIPTION: This is a vertical painting by Jamini Roy. A mother is holding her son with her left hand on the left side on her waist. Face is cup shaped, eyes are elongated,  . Influence of the Pala School of Eastern India. The child also has similar eyes with thick eyebrows. | 6 |