

Important snaps
by Team PIS
Class- XIIth

SUBJECT: **PAINTING**

CHAPTER: **THE HISTORY OF
INDIAN ART**

TEACHER: ARUNIMA

CH 1 RAJASTHANI MINIATURE PAINTINGS

- Q1 Describe the main features of Rajasthani school of miniature painting?
 - ▶ A .1) *The Indian indigenous style of Rajasthani paintings shows bold outline and brilliant colour in a harmonious pattern.*
 - ▶ 2) *The composition is very clear and simple which based on puranic and epic. Krishna Leela is most popular theme along with some stories of Ramayana and Mahabharat. Paintings are also based on life of common people and local love stories. Love story of Dhola Maru and rupmati Baj Bahadur are also illustrated in this painting.*
 - ▶ 3) *All figures are in same dimension without perspective women figure are duplicate in same manner. Lotus eyes flowing dresses, cylinder waste and Rory hands are the main features.*
 - ▶ 4) *Paintings are two dimensional. Faces are gently shown in profile.*
 - ▶ 5) *Mail use loose fitting garments, embroidered Pataka and turban.*
 - ▶ 6) *Female use loose long Ghagra, choli and transparent odhni.*
 - ▶ 7) *The female figure has been drawn relatively smaller than male.*
 - ▶ 8) *Flat colour scheme has been used.*

- ▶ Q 2 Name the artist who painted Radha Bani Thani?
- ▶ A . Nihalchand
- ▶ Q 3 Write the compositional arrangement of Maru Ragini.
- ▶ A . *The love story of Dhola Maru is very popular in Rajasthan and is both in murals and miniature painting. Maru- Ragini is a Tempera painting done by sahibdin, a famous painter of Mewar School. in this painting, talking and a king his queen are riding on a well decorated camel in desert are, shown background. Foreground is in light green colour. The king is holding the Rings how the camel in his right hand looking toward the queen. The sky is painted in the blue colour to depict night. Two male escorts with stick on their shoulder are running side by side with the camel. One attendant is leading the camel. A white colour racing dog is shown ahead of the scorts. The dresses of the entire figure are in flat transparent colour with the impact of Mughal style. 'Maru Sri Ragini' written on the top of this miniature painting. The whole composition is in the Rhythmic motion, now it is a collection of national Museums, New Delhi.*

- ▶ Q 4 Explain painting Krishna on the swing?
- ▶ A . *This painting is one of the best paintings by Nuruddin. The painting has two parts depicting two different part of scene on the first part Krishna is shown sitting on a swing on the left side. Krishna's upper part is Semi clothed and there is a white flower garland on his neck. There is a Dupatta hanging from his shoulder and he is wearing an orange colour dhoti. The blue complexion of his body has been highlighted. The swing has an ornamental border in a hexagonal shape. Radha sitting in front of him in the balcony is wearing traditional but decorated Ghagra and choli. They are looking each other. Her head is covered with a transparent odhni and she is sitting on a red carpet. There is a pillow supporting the back of both Radha and Krishna.*
- ▶ *In the lower part both Radha and Krishna are sitting at different place under a tree in the foreground. An attendant of Radha is also shown in the painting both Radha and Krishna are sitting on a red carpet supported by pillows.*

CH 2 PAHADI SCHOOL OF PAINTING

- ▶ Q 1 Explain about origin and development of Pahadi school of miniature Painting.
- ▶ A. *Pahari School of miniature painting comes into being after the end of Mughal school. A new style that was developed in the Himalayas, foothill of Punjab, Garhwal and Jammu is known as Pahari school of miniature painting. It is mixed style of Gujrat, Mughal and Rajasthan school. With Aurangzeb prohibition of art, artist from Mughal court took shelter in hilly state of Himalayas like Chamba, Basohli, Guler, Kangra, Mandi, Kulu, Garhwal etc. It is through them, the Pahari style of painting was born in 18th century. In these Himalayan states an indigenous art form based on folk art was already in existence. The first known specimen from Basohli discovered in 1650 was already matured. The Mughal and Rajput painters created a new Pahari style in fusion with the local folk art. The artist was not forced by the kings to draw subject matter chosen by them. Due to the freedom artist leave Mughal style and give new expression to their theme. The main centre of Pahari school was Basohli, Guler, Kangra, Chamba, Mandi, Kulu, Bilaspur, Jammu, Garhwal, Kashmir etc.*

▶ Q 2 Name the artist who painted Krishna with gopis?

▶ A .Manku

▶ Q 3 Explain the painting Nand Yashoda and Krishna going with kinsman to vrindavan?

▶ A . *This is a beautiful, attractive and crowded tempera painting of kangra sub school made by Nainsukh. In this painting a journey of nand, Yashoda, Krishna and kinsmen going to Vrindavan has been depicted in a very realistic mode. All the figures painted in this painting are shown in the traditional dresses have profile faces, sloping head, eyes like lotus petals and sharp nose. in the centre of this painting nand baba is shown in a decorated bullock cart having a frilled umbrella above his head. Just behind this bullock cart Yashoda is shown sitting with Krishna. This kinsman is also accompanying nand baba to this devine journey to Vrindavan along with there daily needs. Some kinsmen have milk, curd and butter pitchers on their head. This is a very alive and natural depiction of men, women, children, oxen and cows in this painting. In the background, roadside forest scene adds extra beauty to this miniature.*

CH 3 MUGHAL SCHOOL OF MINIATURE PAINTING

▶ Q 1 Describe origin and development of Mughal school of miniature painting?

▶ A . Mughal miniature painting was originated in Persia and continued for about three centuries in India. The first Mughal emperor Babur established Mughal empire in India in 1526. He was a man of aesthetic sensibilities. His son Humayun patronized the art of miniature painting and brought few Persian artist to India. Notable name were abdu samad, Mir sayyid ali. Humayun and his son Akbar took lesson from these artists. The first major works of Mughal miniature were beginning under Humayun but was completed under Akbar. During his period miniature painting were lively and realistic. Akbar gave lands and high ranks to the artists as reward. This was the reason painters put their maximum efforts, infused their soul in the art of miniature painting. After Akbar his son Jahangir become the emperor. In his time Mughal painters achieved its zenith, both in decorative and natural study. Farrukh baigh, aqa raja and ustad mansoor were main painters during his period. Miskin, Jahangir, abul Hassan, ustad mansoor, ustad faquirullah khan, hazi madni were the famous painters of Mughal school. Miniature painting of the court of Jahangir's son Shahjahan show the first decline.

- ▶ Q 2 Explain the painting Krishna lifting Mount Govadhana?
- ▶ A .Famous artist miskin of Akbar period did this painting on paper in tempera technique. In this painting lord krishna is lifting mount goverdhan. Face of krishna is one eyed profile. Krishna holding the mount goverdhan on his little finger. The mountain has been made to appear realistic by painting massive, rock, large trees and many animals shrubs and grasses are painted between rocky ridges.A little bit of sky is visible above the mountain . Below the mountain people of braj are gathered along with their cattle to take shelter from the deluge caused by angry rain god Indra. Blue is the dominant colour in the painting. lord krishna is painted in his virata-rupa. He is dressed in usual pitamber and a large garland of white flowers hanging from his neck.He stands in a relaxed posture lifting the huge mountain effort lessly.

- ▶ Q 3 Name the painting based upon the marriage of king?
- ▶ A .Haji Madni
- ▶ Q 4 Explain the painting Marriage procession of Dara shikoh?
- ▶ A . *MARRIAGE PROCESSION OF DARA SHIKOH*” was painted by hazi madni on paper in Tempera technique. In this painting, a well dressed dara shikoh is shown riding on a decorated horse back and he is leading his marriage procession. His father shahjahan is also shown on another horse just behind him. A light blue halo around Sahjahan’s head is shown to mark him special. Some of the royal people of the barat are also shown on horseback and on foot. Some women are also riding on elephant in the background. Some drummers are beating their drums on elephant. Large number of men, women and young children of bride’s party is receiving the barat. Most of the figure in profile and few in semi profile. All the people are in dressed in bright colour garments decorated with golden colour. They are dancing, singing and enjoying.

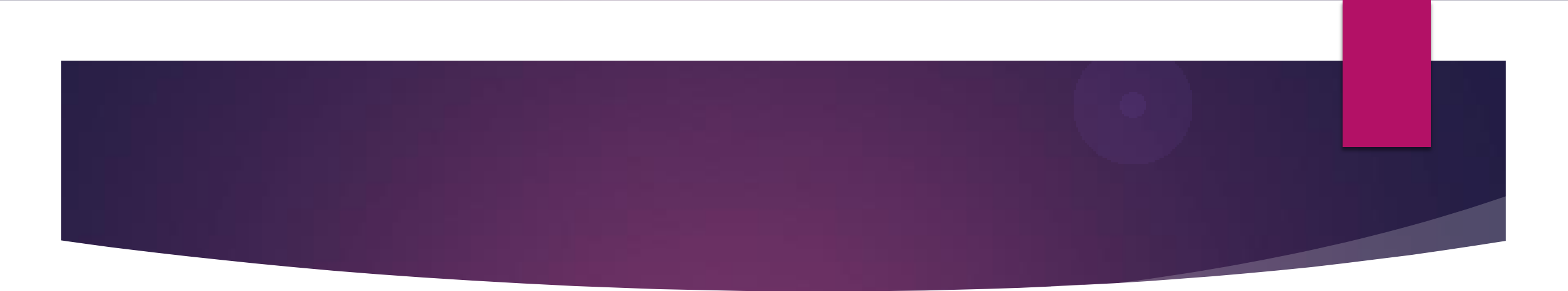
CH 4 DECCAN SCHOOL OF MINIATURE PAINTING

- ▶ Q1 Write main features of Deccan Miniature painting?
- ▶ A .The painting style was influenced by mughal and Persian miniature.
- ▶ Deccani painting show a remarkable style of ragmala paintings. The colour in the painting is mostly dark with typical Persian blue and orange to produce artistic excellence.
- ▶ In human figures, they combined Persian and Indian figure, especially women in their indigenous costume, elongated faces sharp features, wide open eyes broad foreheads high neck over size jewellery, tall and cylinder figure are Deccani inventions.
- ▶ In portrait painting, the Deccani artists were greatly influenced by mughal and European and succeeded to producing a three dimensional effect.
- ▶ The Deccani artist from beginning tended less in realism more towards imaginary.
- ▶ The colour used in the painting is rich and brilliant and golden colour is used for flowering plants, costumes, jewellery and horizon.

- ▶ The caves of Bhimbetka were discovered in 1957–58 by eminent archaeologist V.S. Wakankar and later on many more were discovered. Wakankar spent several years in surveying these inaccessible hills and jungles to study these paintings.
- ▶ The themes of paintings found here are of great variety, ranging from mundane events of daily life in those times to sacred and royal images. These include hunting, dancing, music, horse and elephant riders, animal fighting, honey collection, decoration of bodies



Cave entrance, Bhimbetka,
Madhya Pradesh

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- ▶ Q 1 Explain upper palaeolithic period?
 - ▶ A The paintings of the Upper Palaeolithic phase are linear representations, in green and dark red, of huge animal figures, such as bison, elephants, tigers, rhinos and boars besides stick-like human figures. A few are wash paintings
 - ▶ Q 2 Name the colours used by artist of Bhimbetka.
 - ▶ A The artists of Bhimbetka used many colours, including various shades of white, yellow, orange, red ochre, purple, brown, green and black. But white and red were their favourite colours

- ▶ Q 2 Explain the painting Chand bibi playing polo?
- ▶ A. Chand bibi was the daughter of Husain nizam shah-1 of Ahmednagar. She was the great Muslim female warrior of Indian history and she is best known for defending Ahmednagar against the mughal force of Akbar. This famous tempera painting of Golkonda was painted in early 18th century A.D. In this painting Chand bibi is playing polo with her three companions and a polo master. They all are wearing rich and colourful dress. Chand bibi is sitting on the white horse and her companion is sitting on red, yellow and blue horses. These horses are fully decorated. Chand bibi on the white horse has bent on horse's back to possess the ball. Polo master is standing in the centre of lower portion of the painting and directing the game. The polo ground is unevenly painted in green colour. The costume of horse rider is richly decorated in bright colour. They were wearing multicoloured Ghaghara and choli. The sky has been painted in deep blue colour. In the foreground a pond with flowers and six water birds are painted. White moon in the sky shows evening time. Red, yellow, blue, green and brown colour is used in this miniature.

- ▶ Q 3 Name the painting where two sufi saints are talking?
- ▶ A .Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya and Amir Khusro.
- ▶ Q 4 Explain the origin and development of deaccan school of miniature painting?
- ▶ A. *The plateau region in south between Narmada River and Krishna River is called Deccan. The new era of miniature painting took birth in Deccan after the decline of Behmani rulers. Islamic Behmani ruler were also great lover of art as they belong to Persian and Afghani origin, but they were frantic hence their love for art were confined only to decorative floral and ornamental designs. In the southern part of vindhaya mountain vijaynagar was a powerful Hindu kingdom where Indian art and culture flourished. The murals made on virupaksh temple and virbhandra temple representing the episode of Ramayana and Mahabharata shows the artistic heritage of Vijaynagar Empire. Behmani ruler defeated the great Hindu kingdom of vijaynagar in the battle of talikota. After that, the Hindu artists from vijaynagar and several mughal painters migrated from Aurangzeb's court to develop a new style of miniature painting in Deccan. But Deccan school was mainly originated of the decline of Behmani ruler. Deccan school was developed in plateau region between Narmada Krishna .*

CH 5 BENGAL SCHOOL OF PAINTINGS

- ▶ Q 1 Describe about the origin and development of Bengal school of painting?
- ▶ *A Indian classical art of Rajasthani, Mughal and Pahari miniature painting credited with the establishment of British rule in 1857. The art school of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore which has been established by British the Western art education used to be given in western style. It caused a vacuum and darkness in expressing our views and ideas the first encouragement for revival of Indian art was led by the famous European Artist E.B.Havell, principal, art School, Madras and later on ART School Calcutta. Appreciated Indian art. Attracted the attention of the world toward the Indian great artist tradition. He motivated and inspired Abanindranath to study the technique used in Mughal, Rajasthani, Pahari and Ajanta paintings to create a new style. After that Abanindranath painted series of*
- ▶ *Radha Krishna painting. He also used Indian art, Western art, Chinese art and Japanese art which finally become the style of Bengal school and are known as wash painting E.B.Havell and doctor Anand coomar enhanced the fame of Abanindranath by exhibiting his painting. Beauty of Indian art spreader all over the world. His main student was Nandalal Bose, Asit Kumar Haldar,*

CONTRIBUTION OF INDIAN ARTIST IN THE STRUGGLE OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

- ▶ Q 1 Name the artists involved in Indian national movement?
- ▶ A .Abanindra nath tagore
- ▶ Nand lal bose
- ▶ Gagendranath tagore
- ▶ Gagendranath tagore
- ▶ Q 2 Explain the contribution of Indian artist in Indian National movement?

▶ Q 2 Who is considered as father of modern Indian painting?

▶ A .Abanindranath Tagore

▶ Q 3 Explain the painting The Journey End?

▶ A . Abanindranath Tagore was born in the Tagore family in 1871. He was the creator of Bengal School of painting and restore National Pride by reviving the greatness of traditional Indian painting. 'Journey's end' painted by Abanindranath in new technique which he evolved with the fusion of Tempera and wash. The pain and suffering of a dumb animal be clearly seen due to burden in the half open eye of the animals Red, brown and yellow wash of colours give the background and the sky is filled with the light of sunset. The foreground is painted in the darker tone of the same colours. In this painting he showed of falling camel containing a heavy load tied to his body. The 4 leg are bent and knees along with the head and neck are in the sand and the Hind legs are straight. Pathetic scene make the human heart upset. A massive load on the camel back shows the greed of the master in exploiting the slave to their last breath. His life journey is about to come to an end with the end of the day.

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- ▶ *A. Indian classical art Rajasthani, Pahari and Mughal miniature painting was faded with the establishment of British rule in 1857. The Art school of Mumbai, Madras, Kolkata Lahore which had been established by British the Western art education used to be given in western style. British artist spreaded propaganda that India had no worthwhile traditional fine arts and Indian was incapable of learning it. They did their best to establish the superiority of Western art and culture over the Indians. At this situation famous painter like Raja Ravi Varma, Abanendra Nath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Asit Kumar Haldar and M.A.R Chughtai came out with their excellent art work to establish the purity of Indian art over lifeless Western painting. The great artist gave a tremendous moral boost to Indian National Movement. Indian Society of Oriental art was established in 1907 by renowned people and art lover of Bengal. Abanindranath painted the picture of 'Bharat Mata' which was praised everywhere as patriotic art. He started teaching Indian classical art. Thus he was able to generate Nationalism in young generation and avoid western culture and western style. Indian sentiments were deeply rooted in the Bengal School. They were struggling in an era of independence of self respect and self determination in socio, economic and political sphere. This way the Indian artist contributed in the national freedom movement.*



MODERN TREND IN INDIAN ART

- ▶ Q1 Explain the painting Rama vanishing the pride of ocean?
- ▶ A . *This is a famous mythological painting of Raja Ravi Varma, painted on an important episode of valmik's Ramayana. He successfully shows the Rama's anger at the ocean for his non cooperation to build a bridge to Lanka. Rama wanted to construct a bridge over the Ocean to reach Lanka with his forces for bringing back his wife Sita from Ravana's custody. Rama threatened 'varuna' God of water that he would destroy the ocean from his bow and arrow. Karuna along with his wife is speedly come forward and requested Rama not to dry the ocean. Then he allotted angry Rama to build a bridge on the ocean. This is a realistic painting with western technique. In this painting Rama is shown in only fluttering dhoti which depicts the strength of the Wind blowing from the ocean. The sky is painted in dark colour. The flow of sea waves is painted as they are striking back from heavy sea rocks. Rock is shown in the foreground in dark brown colour. Brown, blue, yellow and light pink are used in this painting. Now it is a collection of the chitrashala Musore.*

▶ Q 1 Explain the painting Mother Teresa?

▶ A . Maqbool Fida Husain was born on September 17, 1915 in Pandharpur, Madhya Pradesh. He painted 'Mother Teresa' in 1979. Mother Teresa, who lived in Kolkata and served the poor and the homeless is a world known personality. This inspired Hussain to paint a series of paintings on Mother Teresa. In this painting Hussain has not shown her face. But left the space dark. The saree with blue border identifies Mother Teresa. The composition is divided into three parts by two uneven vertical pillars. The colours of pillars are yellow and light brown. In the left, mother is talking care of a child on her lap. In the centre there are two mothers like forms. They are faceless. One raised hand shows the gesture blessing. The veil of one of them is extended towards right .The red reclining figures is covering the whole space from left to the right. A devotee is touching the hand of the figure. The dominant colours of the painting are dark purple, white, red, yellow and green.

- ▶ Q 2 Explain graphic prints painting done by Anupam sood?
- ▶ A. *Of wall*
- ▶ *By Anupam Sood*
- ▶ *Anupam Sood is one of the finest print makers of the modern age. She was born in 1944. Of wall is a graphic print in lithograph. In this monochromatic with lithography print, a women is Shown sitting on one side. On her back there is a brick wall with plaster. She is wearing traditional dress of a widow. Her blackface indicates that she has also died after her husband. The brick walls isolate her from social life. Some folk types of white line drawing are also drawn on the wall. In the foreground lower portion of a male figure is shown near the women. Some part of temples like structure is also visible from back of the wall. The Print is a powerful protest by the artist against society creating such a wall on the basis of caste, religion, and status.*

- ▶ Q 3 Identify the sculpture where a family is isolated from society?
- ▶ A . *Cries un-heard*
- ▶ By Amarnath Sehgal
- ▶ Medium-bronze
- ▶ *The wide known bronze casting sculpture 'cries un-heard by Amarnath sehgal won him the president Golden plaque award in 1958. It is a symbolic creation of a family of three figures, the parents and their child, expressing the deep anguish the sculpture at the injustice prevalent in society. the figures are tall and hand raised toward the sky are shouting to the word how through the ages they have been victims of political and social injustice with no one to here to there protest. The Mask like faces of the victims seems to suggest they have been suffering at the hands of unjust people in society, who have been exploiting them.*