

Learner Guide

225 - Painting

Secondary Course

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From the Director (Academic)...

Dear Learner,

Greetings!

It has been our motto to help the self learners attain their educational goals. The Learner's Guide has been designed for the first time to help you learn better. The important points of the study materials have been highlighted in this guide and would give you a glimpse of the whole course at one go. It would assist you in revising the study material in a short time.

I feel this study guide, apart from deepening your understanding of the subject, will also help you in enhancing your performance in the examination.

I hope you will refer to it for revision and find it useful.

Best wishes for a bright future and prosperous life!

*Dr. Kuldeep Agarwal
Director (Academic)*



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INTRODUCTION

Human beings adopt one or the other medium to express their thoughts and feelings to others.

Painting is an art to communicate with others. It is a very interesting medium to express oneself through colours, develop a sense of proportion, appreciate expressive value of lines, texture and sense of rhythm. It has been found that learning of painting enables persons to socialise better, develop a sense of confidence and aesthetic sense in them. It is also believed that art forms such as painting are also helpful in increasing the cognitive and communication skills, psycho-motor coordination, expression, originality and creativity of learners.

In view of the need and importance of Painting in the present day life, modules of Indian, Western and contemporary art have been included in the course to enrich the learners with theoretical as well as practical skills in painting. The practical skills such as Object Study, Nature Study, Drawing of Human and Animal Figures and Composition will be helpful in making the learners professional painters in life.

Objective of the Learner's Guide

1. To facilitate revision of the study materials in a short time
2. To strengthen the learning of the content material
3. To support the learners to enhance their performance in examination
4. To highlight the important concepts and points of information.

Tutor Marked Assignments (TMA)

- **Significance of Tutor Marked Assignments (TMAs) for you**

Needless to say that there is great significance of Tutor Marked Assignments (TMAs) in open learning system. In fact, TMAs are an essential and integral part of open learning system. You will get an opportunity to come into contact with your tutor or teacher through TMAs. It provides you an opportunity to know your shortcomings and improve upon the answers. The suggestions/directions of the tutor help you to make the required improvement in the assignments submitted. This would help you prepare for better performance in your examinations.

- **How to prepare a Good Assignments**

While preparing assignments focus on the question. The questions usually cover the content of a number of lessons. Give required weightage to content from all the lessons. Write the assignments giving headings and sub-headings. Make sure that all the important information is covered. The assignments should be in conformity with the prescribed format. It should neither be too lengthy nor too small.

- **Responding to the comments of Tutors**

Tutors comments will enable you to improve and update your knowledge of the subject. It will help you to correct/rectify your mistakes or lapses. The comments of the Tutors will also help you to prepare yourself for better performance in examinations. It is, therefore, imperative and in your interest to respond positively to the comments of tutors.

Preparing for Examinations

- **Positive side of the Examinations**

The positive side of Examination is that it provides the examinee (the learner) an opportunity to assess his/her knowledge of the

concerned subject and also the level of his competence and capability.

- **Myth about Examinations**

The myth about the Examinations is that it is the only and sole yardstick to measure, assess and Judge the ability, calibre and competency level of Examinee. The truth or reality is that out of many other techniques, examinations are only one such technique.

- **What to Avoid**

While preparing for Examinations avoid putting unnecessary stress on your mind to avoid Examination Fear. Do not waste much time in cramming all the details and concentrate on the main points of each lesson or the study material. We have tried to bring these points to you through this Learners' Guide.

- **Revising for Examinations**

Revising all that you have studied is a must while preparing for Examination. Revision provides an opportunity to recall all that has been studied so far. It also enables you to recollect at least the main points of each lesson or the study material.

- **Tips for preparing for Examinations**

The time before Examinations is the most crucial for every learner. Some tips to help you better prepare for Examinations are:

- (i) Do revise your lesson/study material
- (ii) Maintain the required level of self confidence
- (iii) Do not allow yourself to suffer from Examination Fear

- (iv) Do reach your Examination Centre well in time

- (v) Keep in mind that you have to complete the answers of all the questions well before the allotted time so that there is enough time for revision of the answer book and ensure that all the questions have been answered.

- **Tips for preparing for Practical Examination in Painting**

- The Practical Examination involves Object Study, Nature Study, Drawing of Human & Animal Figures and Composition.

- Sufficient practice in advance by the learner would help them in fairing very well in Practical Examination.

- Do not forget to bring items of material to be used in Practical Examination such as :

- Drawing Board
- Drawing Pins
- Pencils (HB, 2B, 4B, 6B)
- Eraser
- Colours - Pastel, Pencil Colour, Water Colour, Poster Colour, Sketch Pen
- Brushes - Round and Flat of different numbers
- Colour Mixing Pallete
- Water container

Any other material deemed necessary by the learner such as Scissors, Scale, Fevicol, Pencil, Cutter, Portfolio etc.



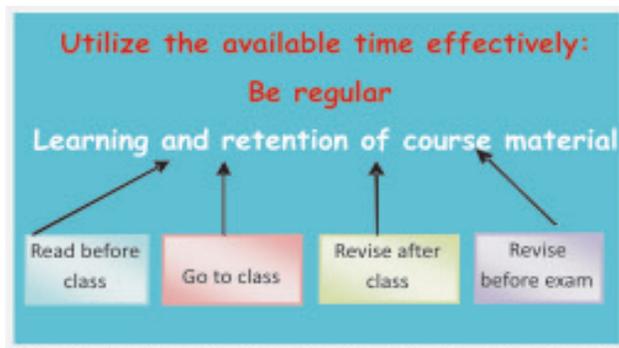
Time management *before and during examination*

Does it sound familiar? Most of students try to postpone the work till last minute and do poor work and also get stressed. Will it help if you plan your time and work systematically?

Ever heard the saying, “Manage your time, or it will manage you”? This is true. On the other hand, you can’t really manage time, because it is at no one’s command – everyone has 24 hours a day, 168 hours a week. So, **you can only manage yourself around the time.**

Parkinson’s Law: Work expands to fill up the available time! You can do lot many tasks if you plan them well.

Benefits of time management	
<p><u>Reduces stress</u></p> <p>Preparing over a period of time is less stressful than trying to cram an entire course in few hours before the exam!</p>	<p><u>Makes life balanced</u></p> <p>Studying all the time does not mean that you are a ‘good’ student. You also have other things to do as well as time to relax is important for all students.</p>
<p><u>Increased output</u></p> <p>Working long hours lead to slow speed and tiredness. Utilize your time more effectively. Plan to complete tasks within specific time period.</p>	<p><u>Meet goals</u></p> <p>Setting goals is a powerful way of motivating yourself to work. It also helps you reduce postponing and stressed over unfinished work.</p>



Studying for exams!: Tips for better time management

Plan in small blocks

E.g., plan for an hour. You will only be able to really concentrate for a maximum of 45 minutes, so plan a 15-minute break after that.

Plan with exactness

- Indicate exactly what you plan to achieve within that time.
- Example of planning without exactness:
 - Painting Theory 2-4pm;
 - Painting Practical 5-7pm.
- Example of planning with exactness:
 - Painting Theory Module 1 (Lesson 1 to 4)
 - Painting Practical – Object Study

Plan with the end in mind

- Start from your goal. Check your exam time table and work backward from there.
- To make to the exam, set specific targets to complete by each week.

Need a weekly planner?

Plan with your strengths in mind

- When are you most productive, or at your mental best – morning, afternoon, or night? Use these times to study your more difficult subjects.
- Use your down-times to do more mechanical tasks, such as washing, cooking, or shopping (but don’t get carried away!).

You probably would not need to divide your time equally between all your subjects. In deciding how much time you want to allocate for each subject, consider the following:

- Amount of study you have done during the term!
- How difficult you perceive the subject to be?
- Weightage of the exam!
- How well you hope to do in it?

Get started with a blank daily planner

Plan with flexibility

- You shouldn't plan a time-table that's so packed, that it leaves you with no cushion time to perform everyday activities (you still need to eat, rest and take bath!) and to deal with unforeseen emergencies.

Reward yourself!

- After you have accomplished each of the tasks you have set out to do, give yourself a break – go for a walk, watch some television, or catch up with your friend.

Writing Exam? Managing time

Allocate Your Time

- **Look at how marks are allocated.** The number of marks given to a particular question will give you an indication of how much time to spend on it. Look at:
 - ✓ the number of marks per question
 - ✓ how they are distributed
 - ✓ how many questions you have to answer

Ration your time accordingly.

Choose 'easy' or 'difficult' questions.

Deciding the order of questions to answer?

- It's individual preference, some students like to answer short answer questions first and there are others like to answer longest question in the beginning.
- If you want to start with longest, then time it. Do not be tempted to spend extra time.
- Leave your worst question until last. BUT ensure you leave yourself enough time to answer it.
- Devote any extra time to your best questions.
- **Make a note of how much time you should give to each question.**

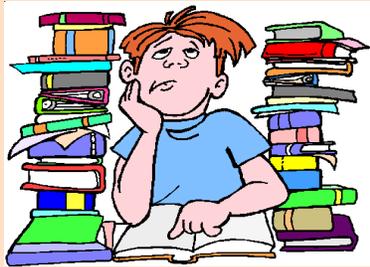
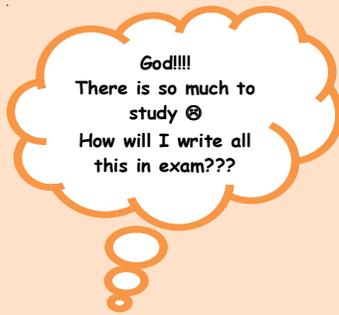
Are you panicking or tired?

Allow yourself brief rests in the exam. Loosen up physically, stretch (if you can do so without feeling awkward), take several deeper breaths; shut your eyes when you are thinking.

Once you decide on your time outline, stick to it. **Watch the clock**, and once the allocated time has elapsed, stop and move onto the next question.

- **If you haven't finished, leave lots of space in the exam booklet.** If you have any extra time at the end (or during the revision period) you can return and answer it more fully.
- Do leave time to check and polish your answers at the very end.
- **Don't leave the exam early.** Use extra time to revise or to think more deeply about one of the harder questions. Make use of all the allocated time - it's worth it.

How to Answer Questions



Strategies for answering questions

1. Read the entire question paper.
2. Read the directions carefully.
3. Plan your time accordingly.
4. Jot down anything that comes to your mind while reading the question, so that you do not forget it.
5. Before answering, read the question thoroughly. Number the parts if any and make an outline of the answer so that you do not miss any point.
6. Restate the question as the first line of your answer
7. Do not go into irrelevant details.
8. If you are unsure or get stuck on a question, move on.
9. Avoid writing duplicate sentence(s).

Questions which require longer answers, whether in the form of paragraph or essay, focus on direction words. A list of possible words and what they mean is given below:

1. Words asking you to state everything you know about the question

- **Describe**- Give an account of; tell about; give a word picture of. Eg. Describe the types of goods we consume
- **Discuss**-Talk over; consider from various points of view; present different sides of. Eg. Discuss the central problems of an economy?
- **Review**-Examine a subject critically, analysing and commenting on the important statements to be made out of it. Eg. Review the economic condition of India before Independence?
- **State**- Present the main points in brief, clear sequence, usually omitting details, illustrations or examples.Eg. State three characteristics of perfect competition?
- **Explain**- Make clear; interpret; tell 'how' to do. Eg. Explain the functions of money?

2. Words asking for main ideas

- **Enumerate**-Give the points concisely one by one
- **List**-Write an itemised series of concise statements
- **Outline**- Organise a description under the main points and sub- points omitting major details. Eg. Outline the disadvantages of barter system?
- **Summarise**-Give the main facts in condensed form i.e in one or two paragraphs
- **Trace**- Describe the progress, development, or events from some point of origin. Eg. Trace the growth of Indian economy after independence?

- **Analyze-** Discuss the whole in terms of its past. Eg Analyze the need for money in the society?

3. Words asking for specific characteristics or certain limited facts

- **Compare-** Bring out the points of similarity and the points of differences
- **Contrast-** Bring out the points of difference. Eg. Give the difference between a capitalist and a socialist economy?
- **Define-** Give the meaning of a word or concept; place it in the class to which it belongs and set it off from other items in the same class. Eg. Define money?
- **Diagram-** Give a drawing, chart, plan or graphic answer. Eg. Draw the diagram of demand curve?
- **Illustrate-** Use a figure , picture or diagram to clarify a problem
- **Relate-** Show how things are connected or correlated within the answer
- **Interpret-** Translate; give example of; comment on a subject

4. Words asking for your supported opinion

- **Criticize-** State your opinion of the correctness or merits of an item or issue. Criticism may approve or disapprove
- **Evaluate-** Give the good and bad points; give an opinion regarding the value of discussing the advantages and disadvantages

Length of answers

How much to write is most often given in the question. Therefore, reading the directions is absolutely essential.

- In some questions especially essay type, the very fact that it has the maximum marks assigned to it, points to a long answer.
- Where it is clearly stated to write a paragraph or two lines, this should be adhered to.
- Word limit if given is also an indication and should be followed.

Mukta Vidya Vani

The greater use of ICT by the NIOS is helpful in enhancing the accessibility and the quality of programme delivery of NIOS programmes. Launching of Mukta Vidya Vani on World Wide Web by the NIOS is a modern interactive, participatory and cost effective programme. The production of audio and video programmes are one of the most important components of the multi-channel package offered by the NIOS.

The audio programmes in Painting supplement and complement the other channels of learning i.e. printed self learning materials and Personal Contact Programmes. The learner would be able to get a clear understanding and insight into the Painting through the audio programmes.

The learners may log on the NIOS website (www.nios.ac.in) to take advantage of the NIOS Mukta Vidya Vani.

Lesson No.	Title of Lesson	Module No.
1	History and Appreciation of Art (From 3000 BC to 600 AD)	1

Brief introduction

- We see a gradual development in Art and Crafts from **Indus Valley Civilization** (2500 BC - 1750 BC) to **Mauryan** dynasty (Third Century BC).
- Artists of **Harappan** period were extremely skilled.
- Highly polished sculpted pillars from the **Ashokan** period are the precious treasure of Indian art.
- Great **Stupas** and Sculptures of **Sanchi** in Madhya Pradesh came into being during this period.
- Gupta period is regarded as the golden period in Indian Art History.
- **Mathura, Sarnath, Ujjain, Ahichhatra** and some other places became important centres during this period.
- The religious sculptures show a divine quality.
- Famous paintings of Ajanta were done during this period.
- Cave and temple architectures such as **Udaigiri** caves in Madhya Pradesh and **Nachna** and **Bhumara** are famous temple architectures of this period.

1.1

DANCING GIRL

Particulars

Title : *Dancing Girl*

Artist : *Unknown*

Medium : *Metal*

Finding site : *Mohan-jo-Daro*

Period : *Harappan period
(2500 BC)*

Size : *4"*

Collection : *National Museum, New Delhi*



Appreciation of the Sculpture

- The statue is made of Bronze.
- It is one of the finest examples of artistic and technical skills of Indus Valley Craftsmen.
- The figure is lanky, thin and rhythmic in character.
- She has been shown without clothes with bangles till almost her shoulders in her left hand like the tribals of Gujarat and Rajasthan of modern days.
- She stands in a resting posture with her right hand at her waist and her left hand on her left thigh having an elaborate contemporary hair style.
- It is 4" in height.

Develop your understanding about the Sculpture

- The craftsmanship and artistic skills have been blended very successfully in **Dancing Girl**.
- The casting shows accuracy of the artists in metal casting during that period.
- Fine skills of metal casting and artistic refinery are manifested in **Dancing Girl**.

Evaluate Yourself

- 1.1.1 Name the medium of the sculpture **Dancing Girl**?
- 1.1.2 Mention the height of the sculpture?

Answer

- 1.1.1 Bronze
- 1.1.2 4 inches (Approximate)

1.2

RAMPURVA BULL CAPITAL

Particulars

Title : Bull Capital

Artist : Unknown

Medium : Polished
sandstone

Finding Site : Rampurva

Period : Mauryan period
(3rd C.B.C)

Size : 7' (approx.)

Collection : Indian Museum, Kolkata



Appreciation of the Sculpture

- Bull capital is one of the most famous sculptures among the Ashokan capitals.
- It is also known as Rampurva Bull capital, after the name of the place from where it is found.
- This is comprises of a bell-shaped inverted lotus as the base, the abacus and on the top the animal part - a majestic bull.
- There are plant designs around the abacus.
- The figure of the bull dominates over the lotus and the abacus.

Develop your understanding about the Sculpture

- The scholars are of the opinion that the motifs of such sculptures had either come from earlier Middle East or Greek style.
- The design of such sculptures are very minutely and accurately carved.
- The carving of the Bull shows mastery of the Indian Sculptors over their subjects.
- The extremely polished quality of the Bull capital is unique.
- According to the scholars, the technique of high polish was learnt from the sculptors of Middle East.

Evaluate Yourself

- 1.2.1 From where was this Bull Capital found?
 - 1.2.2 What comprises as the base of the Bull Capital?
 - 1.2.3 What is there on the abacus of the Bull Capital?
-

Answer

- 1.2.1 Rampurva
- 1.2.2 The base comprises a bell shaped inverted lotus.
- 1.2.3 Plant design.

Appreciation of the Painting

**1.3
BLACK PRINCESS**

Particulars

Title : *Black Princess*

Artist : *Unknown*

Medium : *Wall Painting (Mural)*

Finding Site : *Ajanta*

Period : *Gupta Vakataka Period (2nd C.AD to 6th C.AD)*

Size : *20ft × 6ft (approx.)*



- This painting is one of the best examples of the Ajanta Paintings.
- There is a lyrical quality in the painting.
- The softness of the body contour, subtle bending of the neck and the simplicity give an heavenly quality to the painting.
- The colours used are earthy and devoid of any loudness.

Develop your Understanding about Ajanta Painting

- The paintings were made in the caves of Ajanta which are situated near Aurangabad District of Maharashtra.
- The caves are 30 in number which served as **Chaityas** (worshipping places) and **Viharas** (monasteries).
- Ajanta paintings were done in two phases-**Hinayana** and **Mahayana**.
- Ajanta paintings have been done in tempera technique.
- The themes of paintings are religious as well as imaginative.

Evaluate Yourself

- 1.3.1 Identify the period in which most of the Ajanta Paintings were done.
- 1.3.2 Determine the phases in which the Ajanta Paintings were done.
- 1.3.3 Specify the type of colours used in the Black Princess.

Answer

- 1.3.1 **Gupta-Vakataka** period (2nd C.A.D to 6th C.A.D).
- 1.3.2 **Hinayana** and **Mahayana**.
- 1.3.3 Earthly colours devoid of any loudness.

Do You Know?

- The main sites of the Indus Valley Civilization are **Mohan-jo-Daro** and **Harappa**.
 - The **Dancing Girl** is 4 inches in height, yet looks much taller than her height.
 - The technique of high polish was learnt by **Mauryan** Sculptors from the sculptors of **Middle East**.
 - Ajanta Paintings occupy a unique position in the history of Indian painting because of its vibrant beauty, subtle grace and tempera technique.
 - Artists of **Harappan** period were extremely skilled.
-

Lesson No.	Title of Lesson	Module No.
2	History and Appreciation of Art (From 7th Century AD to 12th Century AD)	1

Brief Introduction

- The post-Gupta period in India is known for the progress in temple architecture.
- Major dynasties like **Pallavas, Cholas, Hoysalas** in south and **Palas, Senas and Gangas** in the east patronized this progress.
- While **Pallavas** and **Chalukyas** are remembered for their sculptural activities, **Cholas** and **Hoysalas** would always be remembered for their temple projects.

2.1

ARJUNA'S PENANCE OR GANGAVATARANA

Particulars

Title : Arjuna's
Penance or
Gangavatarana

Artist : Unknown

Medium : Stone

Finding Site: Mamallapuram (Chennai)

Date : Pallava Period
(7th C.A.D)

Size : 91 ft × 152 ft (approximately)



Appreciation of the Sculpture

- This sculptural work is in relief made on two huge boulders.
- This relief depicts a crowd of life size human and animal figures mostly in flying positions.
- There is a cleft in the centre of the boulder.
- The animal figures show close observation of the artists. (e.g. The sleeping baby elephant, the monkey figures, deer scratching its nose).

Develop your understanding about the Sculpture

- The name of the relief according to some is **Arjunas's Penance** (Ascetic figure shown in meditating posture) and according to others is **Gangavatarana** where **Shiva** is shown receiving the flow of Ganges in his hair.
- The sculptures have enormous monumentality.

Evaluate Yourself

- 2.1.1 Find out the other name of **Arjuna's Penance**.
- 2.1.2 Indicate the dynasty under which **Arjuna's Penance** was built.
- 2.1.3 Identify the posture in which the ascetic figures in the crowd have been shown in **Arjuna's Penance**.

Answer

- 2.1.1 **Gangavatarana**
- 2.1.2 Pallava dynasty
- 2.1.3 Meditating posture

2.2

KRISHNA SUPPORTING MOUNT GOVARDHANA

Particulars

Title : *Krishna Supporting Mt. Govardhana*

Artist : *Unknown*

Medium : *Stone*

Finding Site : *Belur*

Date : *Hoysala period*

Size : *3ft*



Appreciation of the Sculpture

- This Krishna sculpture is one of the best examples of **Hoysala** period.
- The whole composition is shown in layers with Krishna as the central figure.
- Krishna has been shown in heroic form but his posture and rendering is very rhythmic and soft.
- Animal figures surrounding lord Krishna are lively.

Develop your understanding about the Sculpture

- Temple architecture was one of the most important activity during **Hoysala** period.
- Beautiful sculptures formed an integral part of **Hoysala** architecture.
- **Hoysala** style is named after one of the most famous dynasties of Deccan.
- Earliest major **Hoysala** temples are at Belur.

Evaluate Yourself

- 2.2.1 Identify the place where earliest major **Hoysala** temples are found.
 - 2.2.2 Determine the form in which Krishna has been shown.
 - 2.2.3 Cite an example of the delicate and intricate **Hoysala** carving.
-

Answer

- 2.2.1 Belur
- 2.2.2 Heroic form
- 2.2.3 Krishna supporting mount **Govardhana**

**2.3
SURASUNDARI**

Particulars

- Title* : *Surasundari*
- Medium* : *Stone*
- Date* : *Ganga
Dynasty
(12th CAD)*
- Size* : *Little more,
than life Size*
- Artist* : *Unknown*
- Finding Site* : *Konarka*



Appreciation of the Sculpture

- **Surasundari** is a robust yet delicately carved female figure from **Konarka** sun temple.
- She is shown playing a drum.
- In spite of her broadness, she is extremely graceful and wearing softly carved ornaments between the breasts.
- Posture is rhythmic.

Develop your understanding about the Sculpture

- Sun temple, one of the best Odishan architecture, was built by **King Narsimhadeva - I**.
- This temple is famous for its gigantic sculptures.
- **Surasundari** is a part of female musician group, carved on the temple niche.

Evaluate Yourself

- 2.3.1 Determine the dynasty and the king who built **Sun Temple of Konarka**.
- 2.3.2 Specify the size of sculptures in the **Sun Temple of Konarka**.
- 2.3.3 Identify the instrument **Surasundari** has been shown playing.

Answer

- 2.3.1 **Ganga** dynasty, **King Narsimhadeva - I**.
- 2.3.2 More than life size.
- 2.3.3 **Surasundari** is shown playing a drum.

Do You Know?

- **Pallavas** are famous for their sculptural works.
 - The main centers which flourished during this period were **Mamallapuram** (Mahabalipuram) and **Kanchipuram**.
 - **Pancharathas, Arjuna's Penance, Mandapas** and relief sculptures are seen at **Mahabalipuram**.
 - After **Pallavas**, the important southern dynasties were **Chalukya, Cholas** and **Hoysalas**.
 - **Hoysala** period is remembered for stone sculptures with intricate works.
 - **Ganga** dynasty became prominent in the east. The majestic **Sun Temple of Konarka** in Odisha is one of the best examples.
-

Lesson No.	Title of Lesson	Module No.
3	History and Appreciation of Art from 13th Century AD to 18th Century AD.	1

Brief Introduction

- This period of Indian art was enriched with the treasure of illustrated manuscripts belonging to different religious sects like Hindus, Jains and Buddhists.
- The main centres of the illustrated manuscripts (Punthis) were in Bengal, Gujarat and Bihar.
- **Pala** dynasty patronised the development of manuscripts in Bengal and Bihar with a distinct style known as **Pala style**.
- Jain religious manuscripts were written and illustrated in Gujarat on palm leaf in beautiful calligraphic art.
- Temple architecture was also developed during this period. The marble temple complex of Dilwara at Mount Abu and terracotta temples of Bengal and Odisha are exemplary.
- Rajput paintings and Mughal paintings flourished from the 16th century AD to 19th century A.D. While the Rajput paintings were a combination of folk paintings and Ajanta paintings, the Mughal paintings were a combination of Persian and Rajput paintings.

3.1

SRINGAR

Particulars

Title : *Sringar*

Artist : *Unknown*

Medium : *Tempera*

Style : *Guler School*

Period : *18th century AD*



Appreciation of the Painting

- A bride is being adorned for her wedding.
- A maid is preparing sandal paste in the foreground and another woman is tying an anklet on the foot of the bride.
- There are two standing figures. One is holding a mirror and the other is making a garland of flowers.
- A lady is combing the bride's hair with an assistant under supervision of an elderly lady.
- **Sringar** is a typical Rajput painting.

Develop your understanding about Guler Painting

- **Guler**, a small state in Kangra Valley, was one of the important centres of Pahari School of Paintings flourished between 1450 C.A.D to 1780 C.A.D.
- **Guler miniature** was influenced by folk art and Mughal miniature style.
- **Guler paintings** are characterised by romanticism of the myth of **Krishna** and **Radha** as a symbol of divine love.
- Stories of **Ramayana** and **Mahabharata** are also used as the themes of **Guler paintings** with royal portraits and court scenes.
- The exquisite faces, graceful attitudes and soft harmony of colours are characteristics of **Guler painting**.

Evaluate Yourself

- 3.1.1 Identify the activity being done by the woman in the foreground of the painting Sringar.
- 3.1.2 Specify the main characteristics of **Guler Painting**.

Answer

- 3.1.1 A maid is preparing sandal paste.
- 3.1.2 Guler paintings are characterised by romanticism of the myth of Krishna and Radha as a symbol of divine love.

3.2

KALPASUTRA

Particulars

Title : *Kalpasutra*

Artist : *Unknown*

Medium : *Tempera on
Palm Leaf*

Style : *Jain
Manuscript
Painting*

Period : *15th Century AD*



Appreciation of the Painting

- The given painting is from **Kalpasutra**, a Jain book of rituals.
- In composition of this painting, space is divided into squares and rectangles, and the figures of men, women and animals are set against a red background.
- Each segment narrates a different sequence of the story of “**Kalpasutra**”.
- The style is full of folk elements like flatness of the form, stereotyped expression and lack of perspective.
- The fluent lines for contour and use of decorative dots enhance the beauty of this painting.

Develop your understanding about Jain Miniature Painting

- Jain Miniature Painting developed in India from 7th century AD and reached its maturity between 10th century AD to 15th century AD.
 - Jain scriptures like **Kalkacharya Katha** and **Kalpasutra** are illustrated with images of **Tirthankaras** like **Parsvanath**, **Neminath**, **Rishabhath** & others.
 - The important centres of these paintings were Punjab, Bengal, Odisha, Gujarat and Rajasthan.
 - Human figures show some special characteristics in these paintings.
 - These manuscripts are mainly made of palm leaf, and the colours, predominantly red and yellow, are made from locally available pigments.
-

Evaluate Yourself

- 3.2.1 How is the space divided in the composition of the painting **Kalpasutra**? Specify.
- 3.2.2 Whose images have been illustrated in Jain scriptures? Find out .
- 3.2.3 Specify the period of the development of Jain Miniature Painting in the country.

Answer

- 3.2.1 The space is divided into squares and rectangles.
- 3.2.2 The images of **Tirthankaras** like **Parsvanath, Neminath, Rishabhath** etc.
- 3.2.3 7th century to 15th century A.D.

3.3**BISHNUPUR TERRACOTTAS –
RASLILA****Particulars**

Title : *Bishnupur Terracottas-Raslila*

Artist : *Unknown*

Medium : *Terracotta Tiles*

Site : *Panchmura Temple,
Bishnupur, W. Bengal*

Period : *Around 17th Century AD*

Appreciation of the terracotta art

- Raslila is a celebration of divine love of Radha & Krishna with their friends *Gopis* and *Gopiyans*.
- This beautiful panel is composed of three concentric circles within a square space, and the middle circle is occupied by the figures of Radha-Krishna along with a Gopi.
- In the painting the artist has taken keen interest to depict the contemporary social life. The four corners of the square are decorated with human figures, animal figures and birds.

Develop your understanding about terracotta art

- Bishnupur is a small town in west Bengal.
- There are many temples which are decorated with terracotta tiles.
- Terracotta art reflects various cultural and religious currents of 18th and 19th century AD.
- Most of the temples are dedicated either to **Shiva** or **Vishnu**.
- Figures of **Shiva-Durga, Radha-Krishna** and characters from **Ramayana** and **Mahabharata** are seen in these terracotta tiles.
- The temple architecture is based on the design of Bengali thatched hut type in single or double storeys.

Evaluate Yourself

- 3.3.1 Determine the number of circles in the panel of **Raslila**.
- 3.3.2 How are the four corners of the square are decorated in the panel of **Raslila**?
- 3.3.3 Determine the figures and the characters shown in the theme of Bishnupur terracotta tiles.

Answer

- 3.3.1 Three concentric circles.
- 3.3.2 Four corners are decorated with human figures, animal figures & birds.
- 3.3.3 **Shiva-Durga, Radha-Krishna** and characters from **Ramayana** and **Mahabharata**.

Do You Know?

- The art scene in India from 13th century AD to 18th century AD shows the lack of patrons to patronise the art. However, this period was enriched with treasures of illustrated manuscripts belonging to different religious sects like Hindu, Jains and Buddhists.
 - The temple architecture was also developed in some parts of India during this period. The beautiful marble temple complex of **Dilwara** at **Mount Abu** and terracotta temples of Bengal and Odisha are exemplary.
 - Guler miniature went through different stages of development under the influence of Folk art to Mughal miniature style. In spite of the reduced size, the aesthetic and technical quality of the miniature paintings are of very high standard.
-

Lesson No.	Title of Lesson	Module No.
4	Folk Art of India	1

Brief Introduction

- India has inherited a pre-Aryan culture which is reflected in the folk art.
- Cults like *Tantra Shakti*, *Vaishnav*, *Buddhist* are very important in the life of folk artists.
- The needs of rural society for art and craft objects are supplied by the local artists and craftsmen, which are mainly of three types:
 - Ritualistic
 - Utilitarian
 - Individualistic
- There are many kinds of ritualistic folk arts like *Patachitra*, *Pichuai*, *Alpana*, *Kolam* etc. These are made by rural artists without any formal training and most of these designs are repeated by generation after generation. Started from *Harappa*, there is hardly any change in the motif of *Terracotta* toys.
- Some folk artists have attempted to experiment and develop new styles within the old format.
- These innovations can be found in the motif of *Madhubani Painting*, *Kanthal Design* and *Kalighat Patachitra*.

4.1

KOLAM

Particulars

Title : Floor Painting with "Kalas"



Artist : Unknown House-wife

Medium : Rice Paste and Pigments

Style : Kolam

Period : 1992

Site : A locality near Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu

Appreciation of the Kolam

- Floor decoration is one of the most popular forms of art found throughout the country in different styles like *Alpana*, *Rangoli*, *Kolam*, *Sanjhi* etc.
- *Kolam* is done on the floor in front of the house or before the alter of deity during cultural and religious festivals in South India, especially during the *Pongal* festival, as a symbol of fortune.
- Designs and motifs are traditional in nature and there are both floral and geometrical forms.

Develop your Understanding about Kolam

- The dry coarse ground rice flour is held by the artist between the thumb and forefingers.
- The hands of the artist keep on moving while the rice powder is rubbed to release on the moist floor along the pre-determined design.
- It is very important for the artist to continue the drawing as long as possible without any pause.
- This **Kolam** is painted by a house-wife and it shows the free hand drawing skill of the artist. Young girls learn this from mothers and grandmothers.

Evaluate Yourself

- 4.1.1 Specify the designs and motifs used in **Kolam** paintings.
- 4.1.2 Determine some of the most popular forms of floor decoration found in the country.
- 4.1.3 What does **Kolam** painting symbolise?

Answer

- 4.1.1 Floral and geometrical forms.
- 4.1.2 **Alpana, Rangoli, Kolam, Sanjhi** etc.
- 4.1.3 Fortune.

4.2

PHULKARI

Particulars

Title : *Chadar*

Artist : *Unknown*

Medium : *Embroidery on cloth with coloured thread*

Style : *Phulkari*

Period : *Contemporary*



Appreciation of the Phulkari

- **Phulkari** actually means “Flowered work”.
- A type of embroidery practiced by folk women in Punjab.
- The given work of **Phulkari** is designed with traditional geometrical shapes.
- Star forms are stitched with golden yellow and silvery white thread on red cloth.
- The basic motif consists of a large star surrounded with small stars.
- Basic motifs of the design are geometrical in the form of squares and triangles.

Develop your understanding about Phulkari

- The women artists pick up the outline of each section with a needle before it is worked in a direction that contrasts with the section adjacent to it.
 - The combination of contrasting vertical and horizontal stitches done by the artists results in a beautiful pattern.
 - The artists use simple designs as well as large sized elaborate ones.
-

Evaluate Yourself

- 4.2.1 Mention the shapes used in the given work of **Phulkari** designed by the Artist.
- 4.2.2 Determine the basic motif of the given work of **Phulkari**.
- 4.2.3 Mention the medium used by the artists in **Phulkari**.

Answer

- 4.2.1 Geometrical shapes.
- 4.2.2 A large star surrounded by the small stars.
- 4.2.3 Embroidery on cloth with coloured thread.

4.3**KANTHA STITCHING****Particulars**

Title : *Kantha from Bengal*

Artist : *Unknown*

Medium : *Embroidery on silk with Coloured Thread*

Style : *Kantha Stitching*

Period : *Contemporary*

**Appreciation of the Kantha**

- The given **Kantha** is a Saree which is stitched in a typical traditional style and technique.
- The motifs are stylized forms of animals and human figures.
- The base pink colour of the *saree* is done in chain stitch with various coloured threads.
- A king like figure is seen sitting on the horse with umbrella in his hand.
- The influence of **Kalighat Patchitra** is very clear on these motifs.

Develop your understanding about Kantha

- Bengal has a delightful folk tradition of embroidery and quilting which is known as **Kantha**.
- The **Kanthas** are made of discarded *Sarees* and *Dhotis* which are sewn together by women of all classes in Bengal particularly old women to use their spare time.
- Motifs and designs are taken from rural landscapes, ritualistic activities, objects from every day life, rural festivals, circus entertainers and even historical figures.
- The folk artists have keen power of observation of day to day happenings around them to pick up designs for the motifs.

Evaluate Yourself

- 4.3.1 Find out the motifs used in the given **Kantha Sarees**.
- 4.3.2 Identify the figure sitting on the horse in the given **Kantha**.
- 4.3.3 Specify the artists engaged in **Kantha** stitching.

Answer

- 4.3.1 Stylized forms of animals and human figures.
- 4.3.2 A king like figure.
- 4.3.3 Folk artists.

Do You Know?

- Some popular and well known folk art forms are- **Kalamkari, Kolam, Madhubani, Kalighat Patachitra, Phulkari, Kantha**.
 - **Kolam** is floor decoration while **Phulkari** and **Kantha** are embroidery on cloth.
 - **Alpana, Kolam, Rangoli** are the most popular art forms of floor decoration.
 - The folk artists use the same motifs and designs generation after generation.
-

Lesson No.	Title of Lesson	Module No.
5	Renaissance	2

Brief Introduction

- **Renaissance** means “Rebirth”. It was a revival of classical culture of Europe, continued from 14th to 17th C.
- Specially art developed in this period with the help of famous artists like **Vinci, Michael Angelo** and **Raphael**.

5.1

BIRTH OF VENUS

Particulars

Title : Birth of Venus

Artist : Sandro Botticelli

Medium : Tempera on canvas

Style : Renaissance

Period : Painted during 1485-1486



Appreciation of the Painting

- Painted by early renaissance painter **Botticelli**.
- It shows **Venus** emerging from sea.
- The figure symbolizes beauty and truth.
- The anatomy of venus is elongated.
- She bears slim and long limbs.

Develop your understanding about the Painter

- Sandro Botticelli was an Italian and belonged to Florentine school.

Evaluate Yourself

5.1.1 What is the nature of anatomy of **Venus**?

5.1.2 What does **Venus** symbolize in this painting?

Answer

5.1.1 Elongated.

5.1.2 Beauty and truth.

5.2

MONALISA

Particulars

Title : *Monalisa*

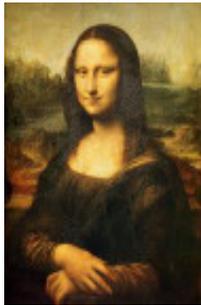
Artist : *Leonardo-da-Vinci*

Medium : *Painted on poplar wood in oil*

Style : *Renaissance*

Period : *Painted during 16th C.A.D*

Collection: *Louvre Museum, Paris*



Appreciation of the Painting

- The most famous painting of **High Renaissance** period painted by **Leonardo-da-Vinci**.
- The mystic smile on the lips mesmerises art lovers.
- Dramatic contrast of light and shade is used and enhances the mystery of man and nature.

Develop your understanding about the Painter

- Italian painter of **High Renaissance**, **Leonardo-da-Vinci** was a man with multi-disciplinary talent.
- He was a scientist, sculptor, engineer, designer of first aeroplane etc.
- His other famous paintings are ‘**Last Supper**’ and ‘**Virgin of the Rock**’.

Evaluate Yourself

5.2.1 How did **Vinci** enhance a mystery in **Monalisa**?

5.2.2 Determine the medium of the painting of **Monalisa**?

Answer

5.2.1 Dramatic contrast of light and shade has been used to enhance the mystery in the painting **Monalisa**.

5.2.2 Medium of **Monalisa** is oil on poplar wood

5.3

PIETA

Particulars

Title : *Pieta*

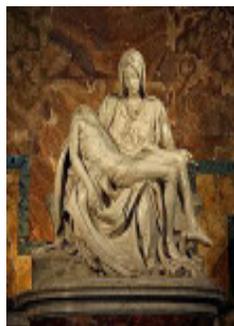
Artist : *Michel Angelo*

Medium : *Marble*

Style : *Renaissance*

Period : *1498-1499*

Collection: *St. Peter, Rome*



Appreciation of the Sculpture

- Famous work of **Renaissance** artist **Michael Angelo**.
- It shows dead Jesus is lying on the lap of virgin Mary.
- The work balances the ideals of classical beauty and the artist’s own creative expression.

Develop your understanding about the Sculptor

- **Michael Angelo** was not only the greatest sculptor of **High Renaissance** but also most famous mural painter.
- He painted the ceilings and walls of **Sistine Chapel** with themes from the Bible.

Evaluate Yourself

- 5.3.1 What is the theme of **Pieta**?
- 5.3.2 What did the sculptor balance in this work?

Answer

- 5.3.1 Dead Jesus is lying on the lap of virgin Mary.
- 5.3.2 The ideal of classical beauty and own creative expression.

5.4**THE NIGHT WATCH****Particulars**

Title : *The night watch*

Artist : *Rembrandt*

Medium : *Oil on canvas*

Style : *Renaissance*

Period : *Painted during 1642*

Collection: *Rijks Museum, Amststudam*

**Appreciation of the Painting**

- **Rembrandt's Night Watch** is one of the masterpieces of world art.
- Excellent use of intense light and shade.
- Symbolic use of colours.

Develop your understanding about the Painter

- Dutch painter of 17th Century.
- He was a realist painter and master of using of heavy colours.

Evaluate Yourself

- 5.4.1 Find the medium used in the painting?
- 5.4.2 Specify the masterpiece painting of **Rembrandt**.

Answer

5.4.1 Oil on canvas.

5.4.2 '**Night Watch**'.

Do You Know?

- **Renaissance** spread from **Early Renaissance, High Renaissance to Baroque period.**
 - Emphasis was given on correct anatomy, perspective and foreshortening.
 - Most famous artists are **Masaccio, Botticelli, Leonardo-da-vinci, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Rembrandt and Ruben.**
-

Lesson No.	Title of Lesson	Module No.
6	Impressionism	2

Brief Introduction

- It was an artistic movement that drew inspiration from the simplicity of life. Some painters followed the style concerned with the effect of light on the objects. Some painters painted in the open and tried to capture the effects of light and colour. They are followed by post impressionist painters who gave more importance to the expressionism.

6.1

WATER LILIES

Particulars

Title : *Water Lilies*

Artist : *Claude Monet*

Medium : *Oil Colour*

Style : *Impressionism*

Period : *1899*

Collection: *National Gallery, London*



Appreciation of the Painting

- The name **Impressionism** was given from a painting of **Monet**. This painting shows a Japanese bridge across the pond.
- There is a brilliant reflection of the sky on the water in many vibrant colours.
- The fresh blossomed Lilies of various sizes add to the beauty of the painting.

Develop your understanding about the Painter

- **Monet** was one of the pioneering artists of **impressionism**.
- He was a leader of the group.
- **Monet** was a dedicated painter and was widely regarded for his enchanting flower-landscape.
- His whole aim was to capture ever changing moods of nature.

Evaluate Yourself

- 6.1.1 Name the artist who painted **Water Lilies**.
- 6.1.2 What is the style used in **Monet's** paintings?

Answer

- 6.1.1 **Claude Monet**.
- 6.1.2 Impressionistic Style.

6.2

DANCE CLASS

Particulars

Title : *Dance Class*

Artist : *Edgar Degas*

Medium : *Oil on canvas*

Style : *Impressionism*

Period : *1876*

Collection: *Museum of Art, Toledo, Ohio (USA)*



Appreciation of the Painting

- The composition is off-centered.
- It gives an impression of spontaneity.
- Unlike other impressionists, he used artificial light.

Develop your understanding about the Painter

- Born in Paris. This painting was created in 1834.
- He was more interested in human figures, particularly the ballet dancers to bring movement in his paintings.
- He used oil pastel colours.
- He also made many sculptures.

Evaluate Yourself

6.2.1 Why was **Degas** different from other impressionist painters?

6.2.2 Which medium of colours did he prefer to use?

Answers

6.2.1 He preferred human figures than landscapes like other impressionist painters.

6.2.2 Oil pastel.

6.3

STARRY NIGHT

Particulars

Title : *Starry Night*

Artist : *Van Gogh*

Medium : *Oil on canvas*

Style : *Post-impressionism*

Period : *Painting during 1889*

Collection: *National Gallery, London*



Appreciation of the Painting

- **Starry Night** is a masterpiece of **Van Gogh**.
- In this painting colours carry greater importance.
- The painting shows a night sky filled with stars.
- Nothing is real but highly symbolic.

Develop your understanding about the Painter

- Born in Holland.
- Life was full of miseries and poverty. In spite of that he was a dedicated artist.
- He committed suicide out of frustration and depression.

Evaluate Yourself

- 6.3.1 Name the style used by **Van Gogh** in his paintings.
- 6.3.2 What is the medium used by **Van Gogh** in his paintings.
- 6.3.3 What does **Starry Night** convey?

Answer

- 6.3.1 Post-impressionistic.
- 6.3.2 Oil colours on canvas.
- 6.3.3 The painting conveys that nothing is real but highly symbolic.

Do You Know?

- The name “**Impressionism**” was given from a painting of **Monet**.
 - **Edgar Degas** painted a series of paintings on ballet.
-

Lesson No.	Title of Lesson	Module No.
7	Cubism, Surrealism and Abstract Art	2

Brief Introduction

- Many styles and theories of art emerged in the beginning of 20th Century. These are **Cubism**, **Surrealism**, **Abstract Art** etc. **Picasso** introduced ‘**Cubism**’ and **Dali** gave shape to ‘**Surrealism**’. **Kandinsky** and **Mondrian** began ‘**Abstract Art**’.

7.1

‘MAN WITH VIOLIN’

Particulars

Title : *Man with Violin*

Artist : *Pablo Picasso*

Medium : *Oil on Canvas*

Date : *1912*

Size : *100 cm × 73 cm*

Collection: *Philadelphia Museum of Art*



Appreciation of the Painting

- It is a fine example of analytical **Cubism** by **Picasso**.
- Form of a man and a violin are divided into parts depicting different viewpoints.
- The forms are in geometrical shapes.
- Colours are brownish and greenish.
- This is a second phase of **Cubism**.

Develop your understanding about the Painter

- Greatest modern painter of the world.
- His development followed through **Blue Period**, **Rose Period** and **Cubism**.
- Picasso created all kinds of art namely sculptures, ceramics, designing etc.

Evaluate Yourself

7.1.1 Name two of his important periods?

7.1.2 What is analytical **Cubism**?

Answers

7.1.1 **Blue Period** and **Rose Period**.

7.1.2 Composing after analyzing the forms.

7.2

**PERSISTENCE
MEMORY****Particulars**

Title : Persistence of Memory

Artist : Salvador Dali

Medium : Oil on Canvas

Date : 1931

Size : 9 ½ " 13"

Collection: Museum of Modern Art, New York

Appreciation of the Painting

- The most famous surrealist painting by **Dali**. Different objects are placed on a rocky seaside.
- In spite of photographic realism everything appears to be beyond realism.
- The images are from the nightmares or dreams.

Develop your understanding about the Painter

- Most famous surrealist painter.
- He was also a filmmaker and writer.
- He mastered the academic style.
- His eccentric theatrical manner was as prominent as his art work.

Evaluate Yourself

7.2.1 What are the forms depicted in the painting?

7.2.2 What do you know about **Salvador Dali**?

Answer

7.2.1 Watches, trees, insects.

7.2.2 He was a surrealist painter, filmmaker and writer.

7.3

BLACK LINES**Particulars**

Title : Black Lines

Artist : Wassily
Kandinsky

Medium : Oil on canvas

Date : December 1913

Size : 4' 3" 4' ¾ "

Collection: Solomon R. Guggenheim
Museum, New York

**Appreciation of the Painting**

- Famous abstract painter **Kandinsky** composed this painting with a group of black lines over few patches of warm colours.
- The forms do not represent any real object.
- This painting is only the combination of abstraction and geometry so it is an abstract painting.

Develop your understanding about the Painter

- **Kandinsky** was born in Russia and practised his art in Germany and Paris.
- He is considered as the founder of ‘**Abstract**’ painting.
- He wanted painting to be abstract like music.
- He was also a great art theoretician.

Evaluate Yourself

- 7.3.1 What is the main contribution of **Kandinsky** to the Modern Art?
- 7.3.2 Mention the medium and the date of the painting?

Answer

- 7.3.1 **Kandinsky** is considered as the founder of Abstract painting. His works had an enormous influence on the next generation artists.
- 7.3.2 “**Black lines**” was done by **Kandinsky** in the year 1913 with oil paints on canvas.

Do You Know?

- **Cezanne** was the pioneer of cubism.
 - **Surrealism** is the outcome of **Dadaist’s** revolt.
 - **Picasso’s** most famous masterpiece ‘**Guernica**’ is on Spanish civil war.
-

Lesson No.	Title of Lesson	Module No.
8	Pioneers of Contemporary Indian Art	3

Brief Introduction

- Due to influence of British Raj, there was a general decline in traditional Indian art at the beginning of 19th century.
- Indian artists started looking at their heritage with a positive approach to advance from the earlier European colonial art.
- Famous artists of contemporary Indian art:
 - **Raja Ravi Varma**
 - **Abanindranath Tagore**
 - **Nandlal Bose**
 - **Benode Behari Mukherjee**
 - **Rabindranath Tagore**
 - **Jamini Roy**
 - **Amrita Shergil**

8.1

HAMSA DAMAYANTI

Particulars

Title : *Hamsa Damayanti*

Artist : *Raja Ravi Varma*

Medium : *Oil on canvas*

Date : *1899*

Collection: *National Gallery of Modern Art,
New Delhi*



Appreciation of the Painting

- It is one of the most famous works of **Raja Ravi Varma** painted in 1899 in oil.
- **Damayanti** has been depicted as the most beautiful woman wearing red sari, listening to messages from her lover narrated by the swan (**Hamsa**).
- The standing figure of **Damayanti** and her posture is fascinating.

Develop your understanding about the Painter

- He was the most celebrated artist of India with a revolutionary vision.
- He gained reputation for his oil and water colour techniques.
- Indian mythology is portrayed in a series of his works.
- He is popularly known for his paintings depicting episodes from the stories of **Dushyanta-Shakuntala**, **Nala-Damayanti** and from the epic **Mahabharata**.

Evaluate Yourself

- 8.1.1 Whose influence caused general decline in Indian art in the beginning of 19th century?
8.1.2 What is the medium used by **Raja Ravi Varma** in **Hamsa Damayanti**?

Answer

- 8.1.1 British Raj.
8.1.2 Oil on canvas.

8.2

BRAHMACHARIES

Particulars

Title : Brahmacharies
Artist : Amrita Shergil
Medium : Oil on canvas
Date : 1938
Collection: National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi



Appreciation of the Painting

- The painting is a fine example of the understanding of the artist of Hindu faith which is still prevalent in the traditionalist South India.
- Five male **Brahmacharies** in an Ashram are shown as symbols of devotion in Hindu faith.
- Stress is laid on variety of colours-deep red background against white *dhotis*.
- The painting is composed on a horizontal plane with vertical placement of figures.

Develop your understanding about the artist : Amrita Shergil

- Her appearance is a great event in the history of contemporary 20th century art in India.
- Her visit to South India inspired her to produce the most remarkable works such as – **The Bride's Toilette**, **The Brahmacharies**, and **South Indian Villagers going to Market**.
- Her passion with which she handled the brush and the genius combining the training in west and views of east made her most popular.
- Her paintings show her love for the country and the life of its people.

Evaluate Yourself

- 8.2.1 Which part of the country inspired **Amrita Shergil** to produce her most remarkable works?
8.2.2 Devotion to which faith is shown by **Brahmacharies** in the painting?

Answer

- 8.2.1 South India.
8.2.2 Hindu faith.
-

8.3

THE ATRIUM

Particulars

Title : *The Atrium*

Artist : *Gaganendranath Tagore*

Medium : *Water colour on paper*

Date : 1920

Size : 12.5" × 9.5"

Collection: *Rabindra Bharati Society, Jorasanko, Kolkata*

**Appreciation of the Painting**

- It is a remarkable work and a fine example of cubist influence on the artist.
- **Cubism** is a style in art in which objects are represented in geometrical forms.
- The painting shows a fine blend of light creating dramatic effects with colours.
- The whole composition looks like a combination of various geometrical shapes put together.

Develop your understanding about the artist- Gaganendranath Tagore

- His important works from 1910-1921 were the sketches of **Himalayas**, and the life of **Chaitanya** through art in a sequence.
- Later in his career, he developed a distinct style of his own brand of **Cubism**, the core of which was to express in abstract geometric structures.
- He was also a great critic of his time, best known for his political cartoons and social satires.

Evaluate Yourself

8.3.1 What is the medium of the painting **The Atrium**.

8.3.2 Name the distinct style developed by **Gaganendranath Tagore**.

Answer

8.3.1 Water colour on paper.

8.3.2 **Cubism**.

Do You Know?

- Modern Indian art is very much related to the history of the country and the social conditions.
- The British period produced significant works under the Company School.
- The Bengal School established in Santiniketan served as a centre of artistic development.
- Artists of various background came together to give a new dimension to Indian art.
- The Bengal School provided a starting point to the movement of contemporary Indian art.

Lesson No.	Title of Lesson	Module No.
9	Contemporary Indian Art	3

Brief Introduction

- Contemporary art began with the British rule of India, after the decline of Mughal empire and the end of classical and medieval art of India.
- **German expressionism, Cubism, Fauvism, Dadaism and Surrealism** influenced the Indian painters such as **Raja Ravi Varma, Abanindranath Tagore, Amrita Shergil, Rabindranath Tagore** and **Jamini Roy**.
- A combination of Western technique and Indian spiritualism became the essence of Indian art.
- While some artists were experimenting with western style, others like **Benode Behari Mukherjee, Ramkinkar Vajj** showed indination towards Japanese art and folk art.

9.1

WHIRLPOOL

Particulars

Title : Whirlpool

Artist : Krishna Reddy

Medium : Intaglio on paper

Period : 1962

Size : 37.5cms X
49.5 cms



Appreciation of the Painting

- It is one of the masterpieces of **Krishna Reddy**.
- It has been done in **Intaglio** process.
- In whirlpool painting, the artist has created new forms from known objects and has taken them into abstraction.
- The painting shows that everything is lost in the cosmic whirlpool.

Develop your understanding about the Painting

- He is one of the most famous print makers.
- He was a student of **Kala Bhavan, Visva Bharati, Santiniketan**.
- His early experience of making sculptures helped him to understand the relief type intaglio effects in the prints, which is the main beauty of his work.

Evaluate Yourself

- 9.1.1 Which print making technique has been used by **Krishna Reddy** in whirlpool?
- 9.1.2 Specify the previous experience that helped **Krishna Reddy** to understand the relief type intaglio effect in the prints.

Answer

9.1.1 Intaglio

9.1.2 Sculpture making

9.2**MEDIAEVAL SAINTS****Particulars**

Title : Mediaeval Saints

Artist : Benode Behari Mukherjee (1904-1980)

Period : 1947

Medium : Fresco Buono

Collection: Mural on the Wall of Hindi Bhawan, Visva Bharati, Santiniketan

**Appreciation of the Painting**

- The **Mediaeval Saints** is one of the murals which is painted on the wall of Hindi Bhawan of Santiniketan.
- It has been done in fresco buono technique depicting the saints of different religions of India.
- The largeness of figures express their spiritual greatness, the smaller figures represent common people.

Develop your understanding about the artist : Benode Behari Mukherjee

- He was a student of **Nandlal Bose**, the famous Bengal School painter.
- He loved nature and its beauty.
- He learnt the art of landscaping from Japan.
- He used very simple and rational lines like the Japanese artists.
- He suffered from weak eye sight from childhood and became totally blind in the later part of his life.

Evaluate Yourself9.2.1 Identify the figures depicted in the **Mediaeval Saints**.9.2.2 Where did the artist **Benode Behari** learn the art of landscaping?**Answer**

9.2.1 From different religious sects

9.2.2 Japan

9.3

WORDS AND SYMBOLS

Particulars

Title : *Words and symbols*

Artist : *K.C.S Panikar*
(1911-1977)

Medium : *Oil on Board*

Period : *1965*

Size : *43 cms × 124 cms*



Appreciation of the Painting

- It is a very famous painting from the series of **Words & Symbols** by **K.C.S Panikar**.
- In this painting the space is covered with calligraphy.
- Mathematical symbols, Arabic figures, Roman scripts and Malyalam scripts have been used to create a design.
- This painting looks like a horoscope with tantric symbolic diagrams.
- Colours play a nominal role in the painting.

Develop your understanding about the artist- K.C.S Panikar

- He is one of the most influential and pioneers in the development of contemporary art movement in South India.
- He was a student of **D.P. Roy Choudhary** of Bengal School in the Madras School of Art.
- His style went through many stages from realistic to geometric.
- He established the first artist village of India near **Chennai** called **Cholamandalam**.

Evaluate Yourself

- 9.3.1 Specify the symbols, figures, scripts used by **K.C.S Panikar** to create a design.
- 9.3.2 Identify the role played by colours in the painting of **K.C.S Panikar**.
- 9.3.3 Specify the name of the first artist village set up by **K.C.S Panikar**.

Answer

- 9.3.1 Mathematical Symbol, Arabic, Roman, Malayalam scripts.
- 9.3.2 Colours plays a nominal role in the painting.
- 9.3.3 **Cholamandalam**.

9.4

LANDSCAPE IN RED

Particulars

Title : *Landscape in Red*

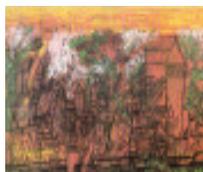
Artist : *F.N. Souza (1924-2002)*

Medium : *Oil*

Period : *1961*

Size : *78.7cms X 132.1 cms*

Collection: *Jahangir Nicholson Museum*



Appreciation of the painting

- It is a cityscape where the artist has tried to capture the city which looks like a concrete Jungle.
- The calligraphic use of lines has been nicely arranged with colours.
- Red is the predominant colour with few splashes of green.
- No rule of perspective has been followed in this painting.

Develop your understanding about the a Painter

- He was one of the young painters to form the Progressive Artists Group in 1947.
- He protested against all kinds of religious and social superstition through his paintings.
- He was also inspired by post-impressionist and German expressionist painters.
- He was greatly influenced by **Picasso** and **Matisse**.

Evaluate Yourself

- 9.4.1 Specify the look of the city captured by **F.N. Souza** in his painting “**Landscape in Red**”
- 9.4.2 Find the painters who greatly influenced **F.N. Souza**.

Answer

- 9.4.1 Concrete jungle
- 9.4.2 **Picasso** and **Matisse**.

Do You Know

- Contemporary art began with the British rule in India.
- **Raja Ravi Varma, Abanindranath Tagore, Amrita Shergil, Rabindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy** were the pioneers of Contemporary Indian art.
- These young artists were more exposed to western art movement.
- **German expressionism, cubism, Fauvism, Dadaism** and **Surrealism** also greatly influenced these Indian painters.
- These Indian artists continued their struggle to retain Indian identity with Indian spiritualism.

PRACTICAL

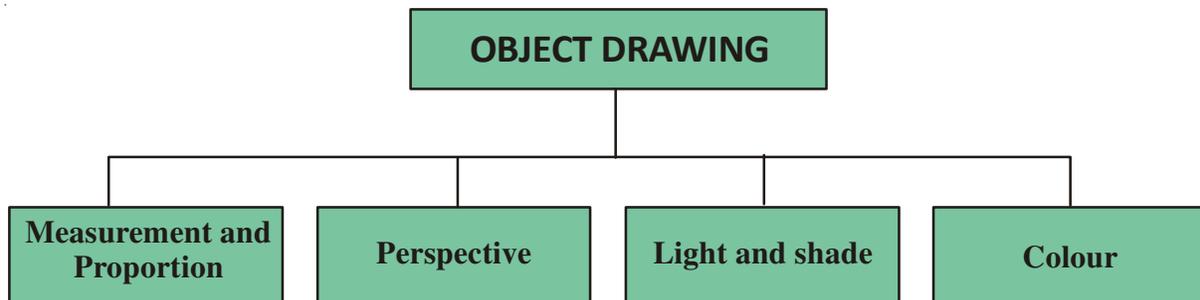
INTRODUCTION

Man has created several objects which we use in everyday life. Among all of these, certain objects such as books and utensils are easily available. The realistic representation of objects in drawing and painting is known as object study.

Materials to be used

1. Drawing board
2. Drawing paper
3. Drawing pin
4. Pencil (2B, 4B, 6B)
5. Eraser
6. Colours
7. Brush
8. Colour mixing palette
9. Objects like books, utensils etc. (non-living objects)

Important Elements to Remember for



Determine the proportion by measurement

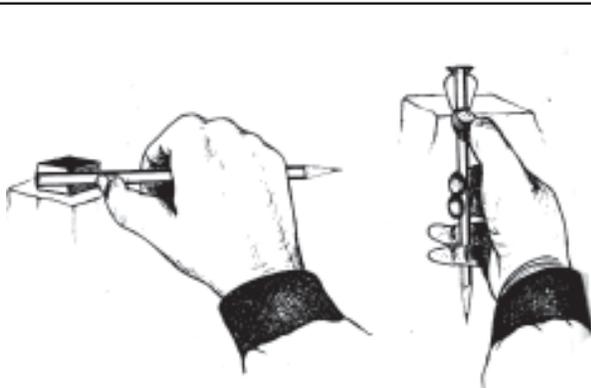


Fig. 1

- Place the pencil in between your fingers as shown in the picture.
- Consider a mark in the pencil as measurement unit of each individual object.
- Sit straight, close one eye, stretch your hand exactly in the line of the shoulder and measure the object.
- Place the hand vertical or horizontal according to the shape of the object for measuring its length, breadth and height.
- Draw the measurement according to the proportion of your sheet.

Know the Basic Rules of Perspective

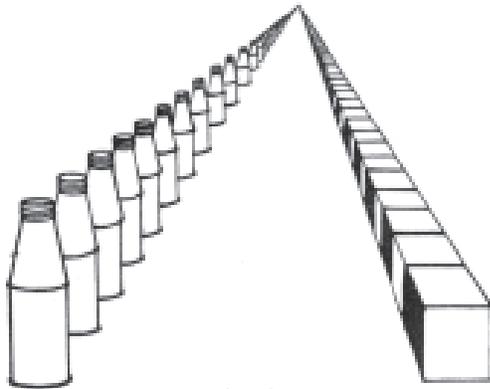


Fig. 2

- Perspective is most essential element in the process of object study.
- The direction and position in which the objects are placed can be shown by increasing and reducing the size of the objects.
- The horizon line can also be moved up and down on the drawing sheet according to the distance and height of the person.

Show the Volume by Light and Shade

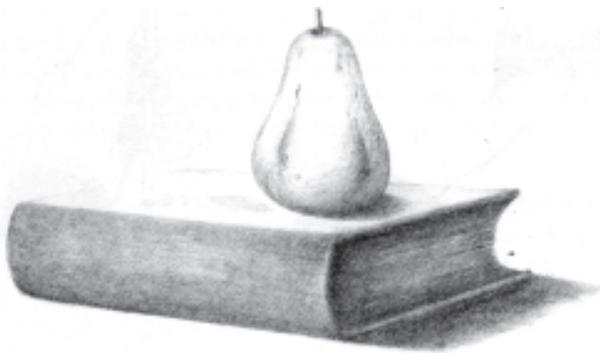


Fig. 3

- Light and shade done on objects give volume and realistic look to the object.
- To show the proper shading, we have to observe the light and dark areas in the given object.
- The initial drawing and shading can be done with 2B pencil.
- For the medium and darker shades, 4B and 6B pencils can be used.
- Shading should be uniform according to the light and shade.

Enjoy the Beauty of Colouring

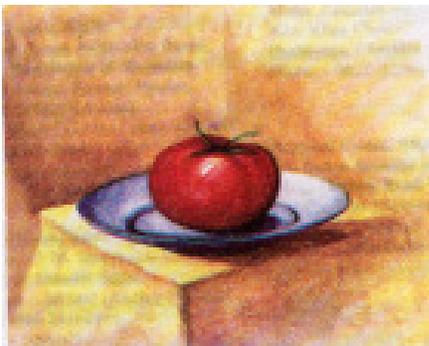
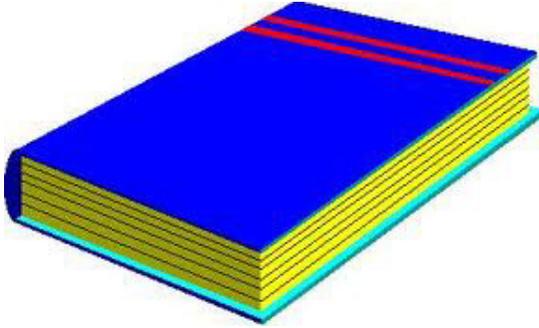


Fig. 4

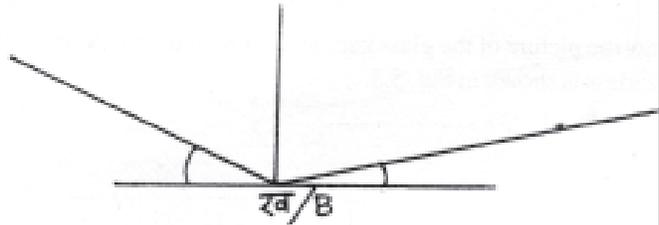
- Paintings look lovely and real after the use of water colour.
- Water colour should also be used like pencil shading i.e. from light to dark.
- We can see different tones of a colour when light and shade falls on an object.
- The realistic look of the objects can be shown by soft and fine blending of the tones.

How to Draw and Paint the Object?



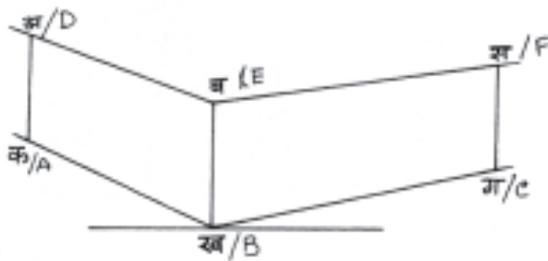
This is the object we will draw and paint.

STEP - 1



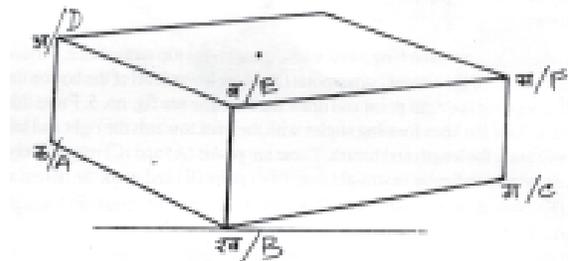
- Keep the object below the eye level at some distance on a surface.
- First of all, we will draw the base line (B).
- After choosing a centrally placed perpendicular line, we draw the two base angles showing two perspectives of the object (Book)

STEP - 2



- After we measure the height of the book, we make the thickness of the book by drawing lines that are parallel to the angle lines.

STEP - 3



- Complete the shape of the book by joining the parallel lines with the angles (or base line of the book).
- For shading, use different pencils No. 2B, 4B and 6B.
- The shading should be uniform.

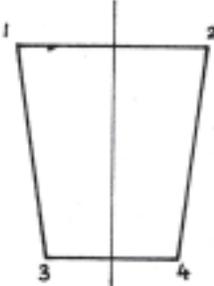
Do You Know

- A student can draw any object if it is practised regularly.
- Visual measurement can also be used to make the drawing most perfect.
- Shading adds volume and reality.

Evaluate Yourself

- Draw a glass on a drawing sheet.
- Use only one object in your composition.
- Try objects of different materials like, glass, steel, wood.

Answer of the Evaluation

 <p>Fig. 1</p>	<p>STEP -1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make a center line to draw a glass.
 <p>Fig. 2</p>	<p>STEP -2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Divide the glass in two equal half with the help of a centre line.
 <p>Fig. 3</p>	<p>STEP -3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Draw the finished glass by creating the mouth and bottom in curved lines.

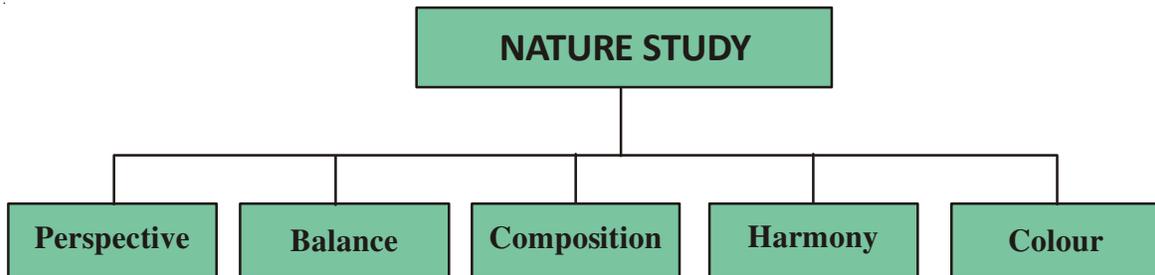
INTRODUCTION

Nature always inspires artists. They want to capture the fleeting beauty of nature. The flowers, foliage, trees, mountains etc. are the most favourite subjects of the painters.

Materials to be used

1. Drawing board
2. Drawing paper, canvas
3. Drawing pins and easel
4. Pencil, pen and ink, pastel, crayon
5. Water colour, Poster colour, Acrylic colour, Oil colour
6. Brush
7. Colour mixing pallete

Important Elements to Remember for



Know the Basic Rules of Perspective



Fig. 1

- Object becomes smaller in size from foreground to background.
- Object becomes hazier according to the distance.
- All lines going towards the horizon will meet at a vanishing point.

The Role of Balance



Fig. 2

- Space on the paper should be balanced. If a tree is placed on one side of the space, some other form should be placed on the other side to balance the composition.

Compositional Arrangement on the Sheet



Fig. 3

- The space of the paper should be filled with forms.
- All the forms should be in balance and harmony.
- Perspective is used to bring the depth of the space.
- *All the above points will make a good composition, when these are used perfectly.*

Harmony Enhances the Beauty of Nature Study



Fig. 4

- The relationship of colours, lines and forms in a rhythmic movement bring harmony.
- Harmony helps to bring contrasting elements into unity.

Importance of Colours

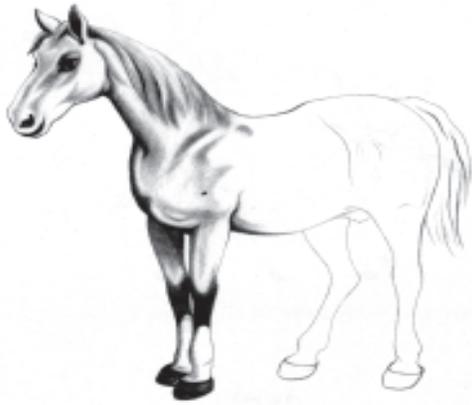


Fig. 5

- Adding of colours in painting not only increases the beauty, but at the same time it gives a realistic touch to the elements.
- Colours have decorative as well as symbolic value.

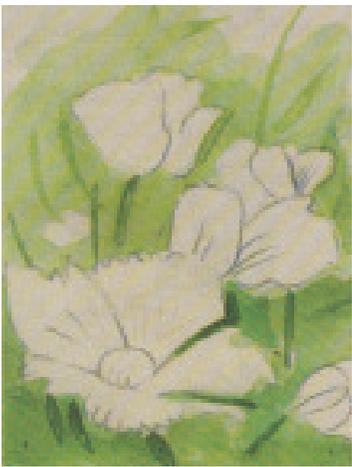
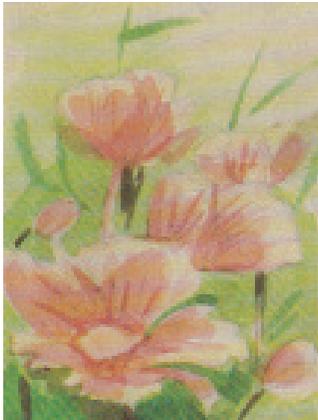
Let us Learn the Steps of Nature Study



Fig. 6

STEP - 1

- You can choose any medium to study the nature.
- You may try water colour (Poster colour or water colour tubes).
- Arrange a bunch of flowers in front of you with leaves and stems.
- Put sturdy paper or handmade paper on the board (size $\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial).
- Draw the flowers with H.B pencil.

STEP - 2	STEP - 3
 <p data-bbox="414 808 487 850">Fig. 7</p> <ul data-bbox="178 861 787 1197" style="list-style-type: none"> ● Choose dark colours and dilute with water in your palette. ● Cobalt blue and crimson red are preferable for the background to project the yellow flowers and green leaves. ● Use brush No. 4 to cover the background with colours in delicate part and No. 8 brush for broader area. 	 <p data-bbox="1063 798 1136 840">Fig. 8</p> <ul data-bbox="828 861 1437 1197" style="list-style-type: none"> ● Colour the flowers with chrome yellow (supposing these are yellow flowers). ● To get soft effect, use yellow ochre on the little damp surface of chrome yellow. ● Colour the stems and leaves with light green. For shading, use darker green and in some places, use brown colour.

Do You Know?

- Sketching is the most important part of nature study.
- It is very important to apply perspective, balance and harmony to make a good composition.
- The nature is full of colours. It is a great joy to capture these colours in your painting.

Evaluate Yourself

- Keep a bunch of flowers on a table. Draw it with pencil.
- Take a photograph and compare with your sketch.
- If satisfied, use colours on the sketches.
- Repeat the same process with street scene, garden, or hilly areas to evaluate your progress.

Answer of the Evaluation



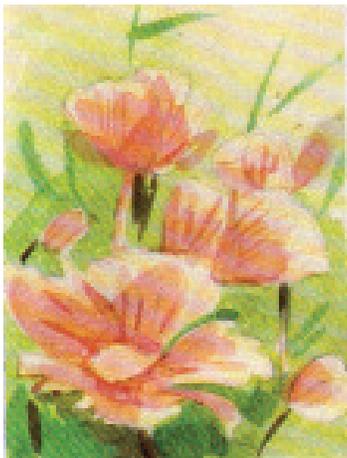
Step 1

- Place the pink flowers on a pot.
- Draw the flowers with H.B. pencil.
- Compare your drawing with the photograph of these flowers.



STEP - 2

- Dilute light green colour with water in the palette.
- Take brush No. 8. Colour the background.
- After few minutes give darker green strokes for stems.



STEP - 3

- Dilute crimson red with water to get light red colour. Use this colour on the flowers.

**STEP - 4**

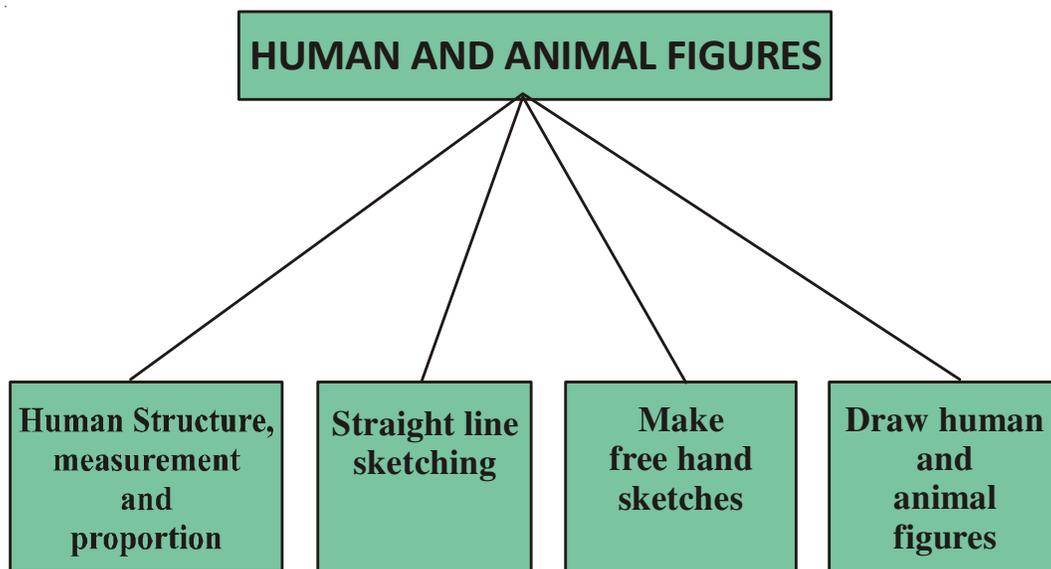
- Finally use dark crimson-red with brush No. 4 to get the fineness.

INTRODUCTION

Our world is full of living creatures of different types. Some stand on their two legs, some on four legs. Few of them can fly and some can swim in the water. So, an artist should be acquainted with the lives of these creatures and should learn to capture them in lines and colours. The most interesting of them are humans, animals and birds.

Materials to be used

- Cartridge paper or newsprint paper sketch book.
- H.B. pencil for fine and hard lines, 2B and 4B pencil for softer fluent lines with different thickness.
- 6B pencil for dark tones.
- Eraser.

**Important Elements to Remember
for**

Human Structure, Measurement and Proportion

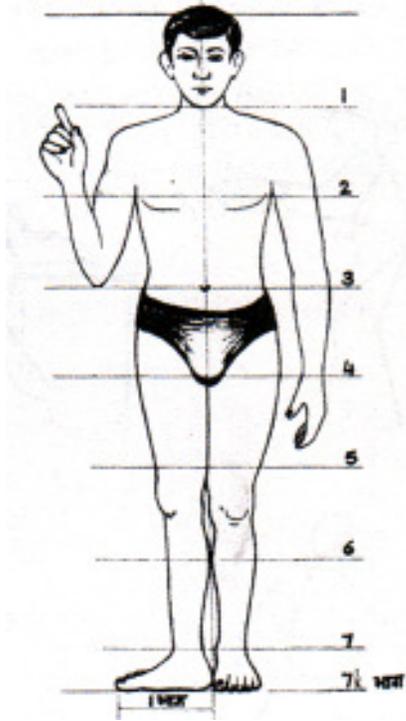


Fig. 1

- Generally body structures keep on changing through the process of age.
- For an example, a young man's measurement, proportion and structure of the body could be divided into $7\frac{1}{2}$ units. (see the figure) head to chin 1 unit, chin to chest 2nd unit, chest to navel 3rd unit, navel to crotch 4th unit, crotch to knee 5th unit, knee to middle of the lower leg 6th unit and from there to ankle 7th unit. Feet should be of $\frac{1}{2}$ unit.

Straight Line Sketching



Fig. 2

- Straight line sketching is very important to understand the structure and movement of the body.
- It also helps to understand the proportion of the figure which later could be developed into a complete sketch with volume.

Free Hand Sketching



Fig. 3

- To sketch from any live model is very important because it helps to capture the movement and characteristics of the model (could be human or animal figures).
- Straight line sketch would help to sketch directly without any predetermined structure drawing.

Difference between the Human and Animal Figures

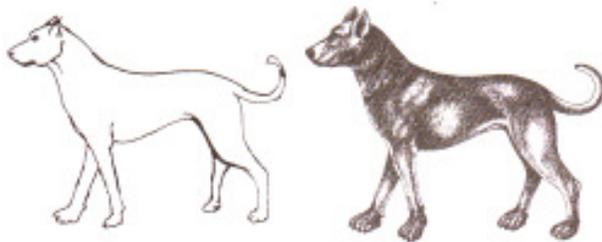


Fig. 4

- The general difference between human and animal figures is that the human figure is mainly vertical while animal figures are horizontal.
- The artist has to be very fast to sketch an animal figure because these creatures do not pose as models like human beings.
- Human figures mostly follow a set rules of proportion and measurement.
- Animals, birds and different species have different set of rules of proportion and measurements because of their different body structure.
- Lot of practice can only enhance the skill.

Let us learn the steps of animal figure drawing

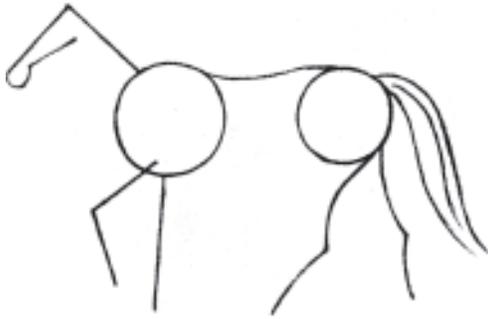


Fig. 1

Drawing of a Horse

STEP 1

- Draw two circles in proportionate distance for the back and frontal part of the body.
- Join the two circles to draw the back of the horse.
- Add four lines for legs.
- Add a triangle for the head and a rhythmic line for the tail.

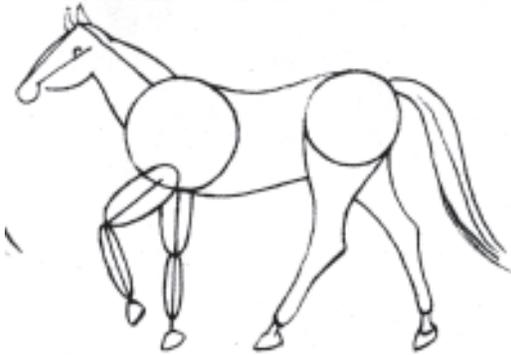


Fig. 2

STEP-2

- Give volume to the skeleton by adding lines around the straight line drawing.

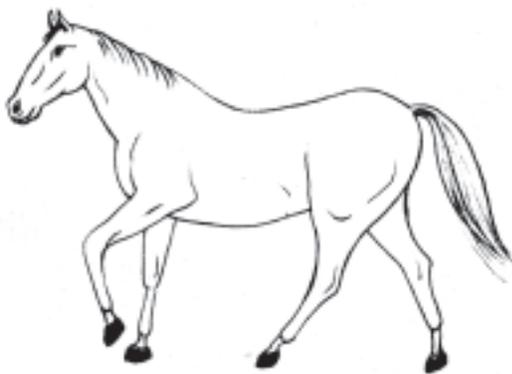


Fig. 3

STEP-3

- Finish the drawing using outlines for the different parts of the body.
- Remove all the skeleton drawing and unnecessary lines.
- Add few lines to give proper details to the figure.

STEPS TO DRAW HUMAN FIGURE FROM STRAIGHT LINE SKETCH



Fig. 1

STEP 1

- Choose a composition of Dandiya dance with two human figures.
- Draw two figures in simple straight lines as the skeleton of the two dancing figures.



Fig. 2

STEP 2

- Give volumes by adding lines on the torso of the figures.



Fig. 3

STEP 3

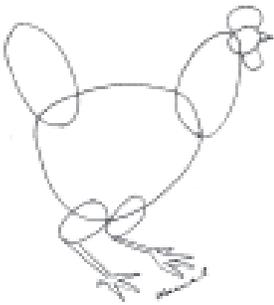
- Now add more lines to complete the human figures considering the characteristics of a boy and girl.

Do You Know?

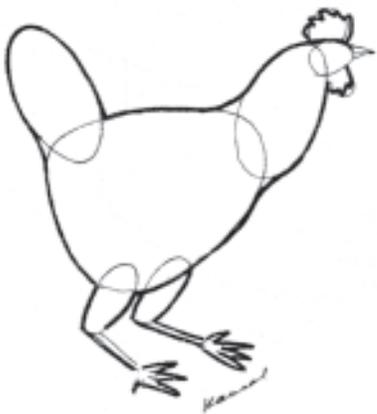
- The proportion of an adult male is of $7\frac{1}{2}$ units of the head.
- The human faces can express many moods in contrast to animal face.

Evaluate Yourself

- Draw a hen by showing different progressive stages of the form.
- Use pastel colours on the drawing.

Answer of Evaluation

I. Simple structure drawing.



II. Bring the form by outlines as the contour of the figure.



III. Red, chrome yellow, brown, white and black oil pastels are used for colouring.

INTRODUCTION

Composition is an expression of emotions and feelings of an artist through colours, lines and forms.

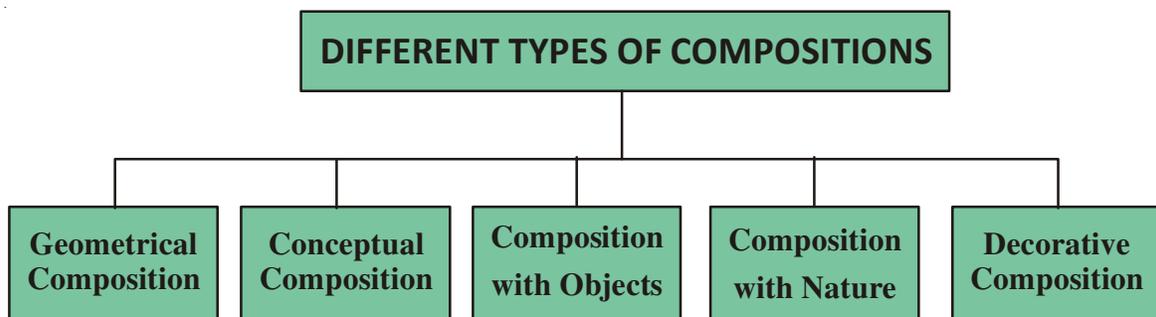
All these elements are applied in such a manner that an impressive composition is created.

All elements should be in balance and harmony in a composition

Composition looks perfect when there is a centre of focus, depth in perspective and colour.

Materials to be used

- Drawing can be made in all mediums.
- Drawing board and pins.
- Drawing paper and canvas.
- Pencil colour, oil pastel, crayon and ink.
- Water colour, poster colour, acrylic colours and oil colours.
- Collage (using coloured papers or waste materials)
- Brush, palette, glue and scissors.

**Important Elements to Remember
for**

Geometrical Composition

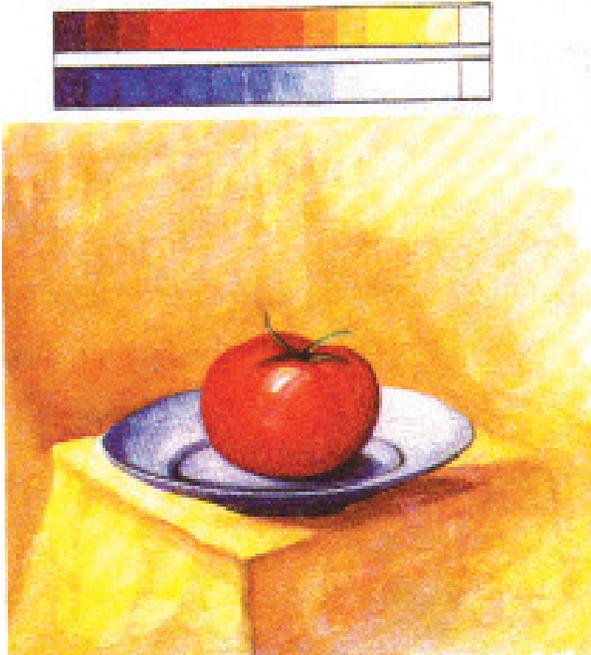


Fig.1

- The composition in which geometrical figures are used is called geometrical composition.
- Take a plain paper.
- Draw different shapes with pencil.
- Use a scale to perfect the shapes.
- Cut a square, triangle or circle to make the shapes look interesting.
- Colour the shapes.
- Colours and shapes should be balanced and look harmonious.

Conceptual composition



Fig.2

- Some times you can express a concept through painting instead of a story.
- Use forms and colours as symbols which are always not identifiable.
- So, conceptual composition some time becomes abstract or non-representational.
- In this particular painting, the sun and the skeleton of fish with other motifs are used as symbols.

Composition with Object



Fig.3

- Select a few objects like fevicol and medicine bottle and keep them on an even surface.
- Hang a curtain from behind for background.
- Draw the objects with visual measurement .
- Mark very lightly the darker areas.
- Arrange water colours in a pallete and keep water container and brushes ready.
- Apply colour from light to dark. Leave paper white for highlight.

Composition with Nature

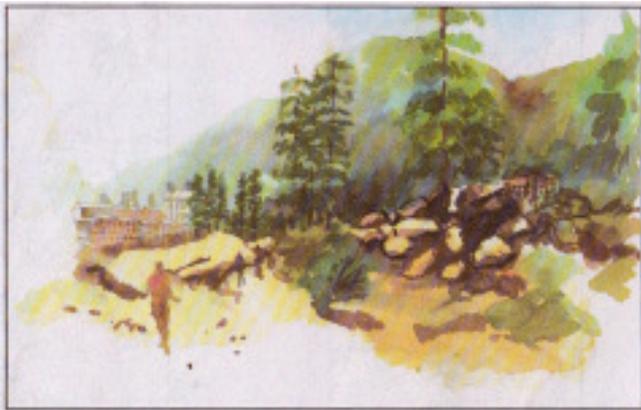


Fig.4

- Paint villages, cities, mountains, rivers, canals, sea, forests to draw nature based composition.
- Normally, horizontal format is used in nature based composition.
- Draw the desired scene.
- Try to keep a centre of focus.
- Mark the dark and light areas with a pencil lightly.
- Colour from top to bottom, keeping the highlight area free from colour.

Decorative Composition

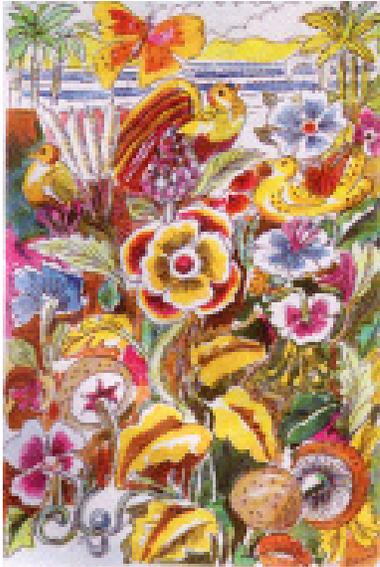


Fig.5

- Draw sketches of any natural object such as flowers, leaves, trees, birds, squirrels etc.
- Arrange them with each other in design form, giving them ornamental shapes.
- For a good composition apply colour with the base concept of balance, rhythm and harmony.

How to Draw and Paint a Composition?



Fig.1

STEP - 1

- Draw any scene of your choice.
- Keep one focal point or centre of attraction.
- The rest of the composition has been made in perspective keeping the boat almost as the centre of focus.
- Mark the light, middle and dark areas.
- Start colouring your composition from the top.

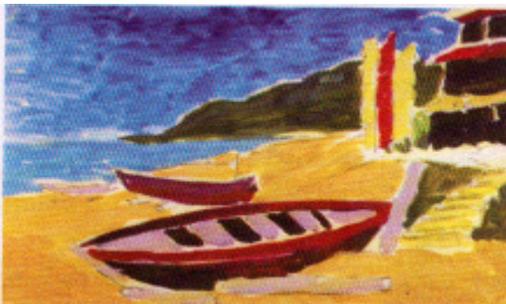


Fig.2

STEP - 2

- You can use brushes of different sizes (both round and flat) according to your need.
- Broader area like sky can be done with flat brush leaving the highlights.



Fig.3

STEP - 3

- Apply the middle tone before the first coat dries completely.
- You have to ensure the colours don't spread.
- Apply the darkest tone.
- Finish the painting with fine brush work wherever necessary.

Do You Know?

- Composition should have one central focal point.
- Interesting elements, use of colours, shades, tones make composition enjoyable.
- Strokes are very important as far as oil and acrylic colours are concerned.

Evaluate Yourself

- Use geometric forms like rectangles, square, triangles and circles to make a composition.
- Apply your imagination and make a composition based on nature.
- Use flowers, leaves, butterflies to make a decorative composition.

Answer of Evaluation

Ans. 1.



Ans. 2.



Ans. 3.

