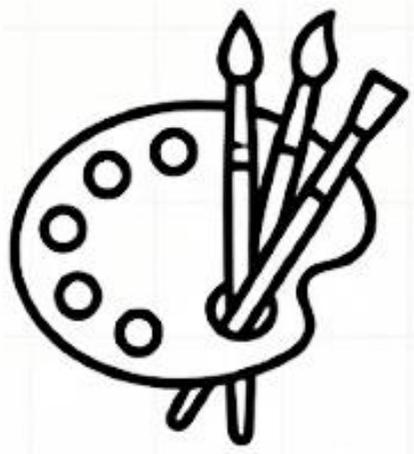




# PAINTING (225)

## CHAPTERWISE NOTES



# PAINTING

Sl. No.	Module	Chapters (Public Examination)	Marks
1	<b>Module 1: . Introduction of Indian Art</b>	L-1: History of Art (3000 BC to 600 AD) L-2: History of Art (7th AD to 12th AD)	12
2	<b>Module 3: Introduction of Contemporary Indian Art</b>	L-8: Pioneers of Contemporary Art L-9: Contemporary Indian Art	10

Component	Details	Marks
<b>Public Exam (Selected Modules 1,3)</b>	Total Chapters : 4	22
<b>Practical Exam</b>	Practical	70
<b>TMA</b>	Tutor Marked Assignment	6
<b>Final Possible Marks</b>		<b>98</b> <b>Marks</b>

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<b>1</b>	History And Appreciation Of Art (From 3000 Bc To 600 Ad)
<b>2</b>	History And Appreciation Of Art From 7th Ad To 12th Ad
<b>3</b>	Pioneers Of Contemporary Indian Art
<b>4</b>	Contemporary Indian Art

## 1

# HISTORY AND APPRECIATION OF ART (FROM 3000 BC TO 600 AD)

## Introduction

The period from 3000 BC to 600 AD was an important phase in the development of Indian art, in which sculpture, painting and architecture gradually attained mature form. From the Dancing Girl of the Indus Valley to the murals of Ajanta, this journey reflects the technical skill, aesthetic sense and creative excellence of Indian artists.

## Dancing Girl

### Basic Information

- **Metal sculpture** of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Place — **Mohenjo-daro**.
- Size — approximately **4 inches**.
- Collection — **National Museum, New Delhi**.

### Title : Dancing Girl

- **Medium** : Metal
- **Time (Period)** : Harappan Period (2500 BC)
- **Artist/Sculptor** : Unknown

### General Description

- Thin, long and rhythmic figure.
- Bangles on hands and distinctive hairstyle.



- Standing posture - one hand on waist.
- Example of technical skill of metal art.
- Impressive presentation despite small size.

### Rampurva Bull Capital

#### Basic Information

- **Example of Ashokan pillar capital.**
- Finding site — **Rampurva.**
- Present collection — **Indian Museum, Kolkata.**
- Size — approximately **7 feet.**

#### Title : Rampurva Bull Capital

- **Medium** : Polished sandstone
- **Time (Period)** : Mauryan Period (3rd century BC)
- Artist/Sculptor : Unknown

#### General Description

- Inverted lotus shaped base.
- Above it abacus and bull figure.
- Extremely fine carving and polish.
- Realistic depiction of strength and beauty of the bull.
- Excellence of Mauryan sculpture.



## Black Princess

### Basic Information

- **Mural painting of Ajanta caves.**
- Place — **Ajanta (Maharashtra).**
- Ajanta caves — approximately 30.
- Use — Chaitya (worship) and Vihara (residence).

### Title : Black Princess

- **Medium :** Mural
- **Time :** 2nd to 6th century AD (Gupta-Vakataka Period)
- **Artist :** Unknown

### General Description

- Ajanta paintings made by **tempera method.**
- Religious themes prominent, but artistic expression also.
- Balance of lines and slight tilt of face.
- Eye detailing and softness of colours.
- Rhythm and beauty in figures.



# TOP 5 QUESTIONS

**Q-1. Write the features of the Dancing Girl sculpture.**

**Answer -** The Dancing Girl is a metal sculpture of the Indus Valley found from Mohenjo-daro. The figure is thin, long and rhythmic. Bangles on hands and distinctive hairstyle are visible. In standing posture one hand is on the waist. It shows the technical skill of metal sculpture.

**Q-2. Describe the Rampurva Bull Capital.**

**Answer -** Rampurva Bull Capital is an excellent example of Mauryan Ashokan pillar capital. It is made of polished sandstone. Inverted lotus base, abacus and bull figure are its features. Fine carving and glossy polish show the superiority of Mauryan sculpture.

**Q-3. Write the features of Ajanta painting.**

**Answer -** Ajanta painting is based on mural and made by tempera method. Religious themes are prominent. Balanced lines, soft colours, slight tilt of face and expressive figures are visible in paintings. It is considered an outstanding achievement of Gupta art.

**Q-4. Why is the Gupta period called the golden age of art?**

**Answer -** In Gupta period sculpture, painting and architecture developed widely. Artists received patronage and technical skill increased. Representation of human figures improved. Excellent works like Ajanta paintings were created, therefore it is called the golden age of Indian art.

**Q-5. Write the features of Mauryan sculpture.**

**Answer -** In Mauryan sculpture fine carving on stone and glossy polish are prominent. Ashokan pillars are important examples. Figures appear realistic and powerful. Lotus base, abacus and animal figures show its distinctive style.



## 2

# HISTORY AND APPRECIATION OF ART FROM 7th AD TO 12th AD

## Introduction

The period from the seventh to the twelfth century was an important phase of the peak of temple architecture and sculpture in Indian art. During this time, under the patronage of the Pallava, Chola, Hoysala and Ganga dynasties, grand temples, relief sculptures and fine carving developed. The art of this period is especially famous for technical maturity, rhythm and aesthetic expression.

## Arjuna's Penance or Gangavatarana

### Basic Information

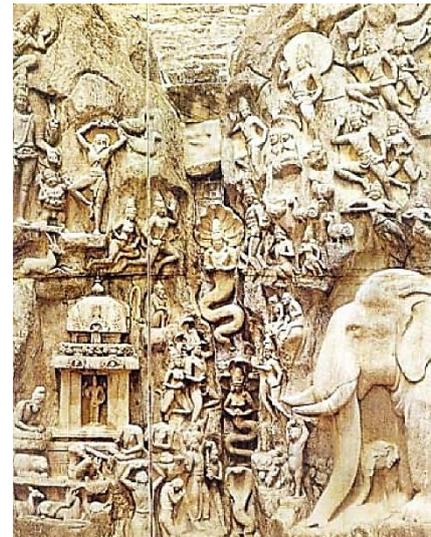
- **Relief sculpture** of the Pallava period.
- Place — **Mahabalipuram (Mamallapuram)**.
- Huge composition created on two rock blocks.
- Group of human, animal and divine figures.

### Title : Arjuna's Penance or Gangavatarana

- **Medium** : Stone
- **Time** : Pallava period (7th century)
- **Artist/Sculptor** : Unknown
- **Size** : 91 feet x 152 feet (approx)

### General Description

- **Motion and flow** in the figures.



- Combination of gods, yogis, animals and humans.
- All figures oriented towards the central cleft.
- Scene of Shiva receiving Ganga / interpretation of Arjuna's penance.
- Fine observation and realistic presentation.

### **Krishna Supporting Mount Govardhana**

#### **Basic Information**

- Example of **Hoysala period sculpture**.
- Place — **Belur**.
- Decorative sculptures associated with temple architecture.

#### **Title : Krishna Supporting Mount Govardhana**

- **Medium : Stone**
- **Time : Hoysala period**
- **Artist/Sculptor : Unknown**

#### **General Description**

- Deep carving and **fine details**.
- Krishna central main figure.
- Scene composition in different levels.
- **Rhythm** and softness of the body.
- Rhythm and softness of the body.



## Surasundari from Konarka

### Basic Information

- Sculpture related to **Konark Sun Temple**.
- Place — **Konarka, Odisha**.
- Ganga dynasty period art.

### Title : Surasundari from Konarka

- **Medium : Stone**
- **Time : Ganga dynasty (12th century)**
- **Artist/Sculptor : Unknown**

### General Description

- Female musician figure — **drum** in hand.
- **Rhythm, movement and beauty** in the figure.
- Deep carving and fine details.
- Soft presentation despite large size.
- Ornaments, costume and posture balanced.



# TOP 5 QUESTIONS

**Q-1. Describe Arjuna's Penance / Gangavatarana.**

**Answer -** Arjuna's Penance is a relief sculpture of the Pallava period located in Mahabalipuram. It is a huge composition created on stone in which divine, human and animal figures appear in group form. Motion, flow and fine carving are its main features.

**Q-2. Write the features of Hoysala sculpture.**

**Answer -** In Hoysala sculpture deep carving on stone and fine detailing are prominent. Softness, rhythm and complex decoration are visible in figures. These sculptures have an important place in temple decoration and scene composition is presented in multiple levels.

**Q-3. Describe the sculpture Krishna Supporting Mount Govardhana.**

**Answer -** This is a Hoysala period stone sculpture in which Krishna is shown as the central main figure. The scene is composed in different levels. Rhythm, softness and fine carving are visible in the figures, which makes the sculpture lively and impressive.

**Q-4. Write the features of Surasundari from Konarka.**

**Answer -** Surasundari from Konarka is a stone sculpture of the Ganga dynasty period. It shows a female musician playing a drum. Rhythm, movement and beauty are visible in the figure. Deep carving, ornaments and balanced posture are its main features.

**Q-5. Write the main features of the art from the seventh to the twelfth century.**

**Answer -** In this period temple architecture and sculpture developed widely. Pallava, Chola, Hoysala and Ganga dynasties provided patronage. Fine carving on stone, complex decoration and rhythmic figures remained prominent. Grand temples and relief sculptures are the identity of this period.



## 3

# PIONEERS OF CONTEMPORARY INDIAN ART

## Introduction

In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Indian painting assumed a modern form with new ideas, techniques and styles. During this period artists established a balance between traditional Indian art and Western influences and determined a new direction for contemporary Indian art.

## Hamsa Damayanti

### Title : Hamsa Damayanti

- **Medium** : Oil on canvas
- **Time** : 1899
- **Artist** : Raja Ravi Varma
- **Collection** : National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi

### General Description

- Mythological theme based painting.
- Damayanti listening to Nala's message from the swan.
- Female figure — soft, beautiful, expressive.
- Influence of **Western technique**.
- Colour blending and realism prominent.



## Brahmacharies

### Title : Brahmacharies

- **Medium** : Oil on canvas
- **Time** : 1938
- **Artist** : Amrita Shergil
- **Collection** : National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi



### General Description

- Five male figures — brahmacharies of the ashram.
- Simple structure and static posture.
- Balanced use of colours.
- Depiction of Indian life and faith.
- Emotion and psychological depth in figures.

## The Atrium

### Title : The Atrium

- **Medium** : Water colour on paper
- **Time** : 1920
- **Size** : 12.5 × 9.5 inches
- **Artist** : Gaganendranath Tagore
- **Collection** : Rabindra Bharati Society, Kolkata



### General Description

- Influence of **Cubism style**.



- Structure with geometric forms.
- Use of light and shadow.
- Mysterious effect with limited colours.
- Modern style and experimentation.

## TOP 5 QUESTIONS

### Q-1. Describe briefly the Hamsa Damayanti painting.

**Answer** - Hamsa Damayanti is a famous mythological painting by Raja Ravi Varma. In it Damayanti is shown listening to Nala's message from the swan. The painting is made in oil on canvas. The female figure is soft, expressive and realistic and it shows the influence of Western technique.

### Q-2. Write the features of Amrita Shergil's painting.

**Answer** - Amrita Shergil's painting shows depiction of Indian life, emotion and social reality. Balanced use of colours, simple structure and psychological depth are its features. She gave a new direction to modern Indian art by coordinating Indian and Western styles.

### Q-3. Describe the Brahmacharies painting.

**Answer** - Brahmacharies is a 1938 painting by Amrita Shergil in which five brahmacharies of an ashram are depicted. Figures are in static and simple structure. Balanced use of colours is done. The painting effectively presents Indian life, faith and emotional depth.

### Q-4. Write the features of The Atrium painting.

**Answer** - The Atrium is a painting by Gaganendranath Tagore in which the influence of Cubism style is visible. Structure is created with geometric forms. Use of light and shadow creates a mysterious effect. Limited colour scheme makes the painting modern and experimental.

### Q-5. Write the main features of contemporary Indian art.

**Answer** - Contemporary Indian art shows new experiments, diverse styles and techniques. Artists coordinated Indian tradition and Western influences. Social life, emotion and modern themes remained prominent. Composition, colour use and individual style are the main features of this art.



## 4

# CONTEMPORARY INDIAN ART

## Introduction

In the role of contemporary Indian art, artists gave painting a modern form through new techniques, mediums and experimental approach. In this period, through printmaking, mural and experimental style, art gave important place to personal expression and new ideas.

## Whirlpool

### Title : Whirlpool

- **Artist :** Krishna Reddy
- **Time :** 1962
- **Size :** 37.5 × 49.5 cm
- **Medium :** Engraved image on paper

### General Description

- **Printmaking** popular art method
- Technique — **Intaglio.**
- Engraving lines on plate and filling ink.
- Familiar objects transformed into abstract form.
- Attempt to depict the effect of nature.
- Structure like a cosmic whirlpool.



## Mediaeval Saints

### Title : Mediaeval Saints

- **Artist :** Binod Bihari Mukherjee
- **Time :** 1947
- **Medium :** Mural
- **Place :** Santiniketan — Hindi Bhavan wall



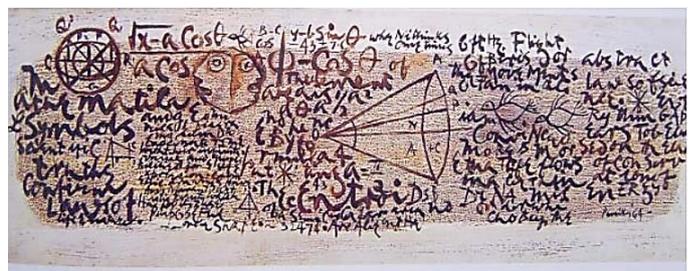
### General Description

- Depiction of saints of different religions.
- Long human figures — rhythmic flow.
- Use of **Fresco Buono technique**.
- Limited colours — **brown, yellow, earth colour**.
- Calligraphic quality in lines.
- Spiritual expression prominent.

## Words and Symbols

### Title : Words and Symbols

- **Artist :** K. C. S. Panikar
- **Time :** 1965
- **Medium :** Oil colour on wooden board
- **Size :** 43 × 124 cm



### General Description

- Part of experimental painting series.



- Filling space with **calligraphy**.
- Use of mathematical signs, scripts and symbols.
- Geometric and abstract structure.
- Limited use of colours.
- Symbolic expression prominent.

### **Landscape in Red**

#### **Title : Landscape in Red**

- **Artist** : F. N. Souza
- **Time** : 1961
- **Medium** : Oil colour
- **Collection** : Jahangir Nicholson Museum



#### **General Description**

- Experimental urban scene depiction.
- Main colour — **red**.
- Combination of line and colour.
- Presentation different from traditional landscape rules.
- Depth and structure clear.
- Expression of socio-religious ideas.



# TOP 5 QUESTIONS

**Q-1. Describe briefly the Whirlpool painting.**

**Answer** - Whirlpool is a famous printmaking work of Krishna Reddy, which is made with Intaglio technique. In it abstract structure is presented through engraved lines. The painting shows the effect of nature and a cosmic whirlpool like structure, which expresses dynamism and experimentation.

**Q-2. What is Fresco Buono technique?**

**Answer** - Fresco Buono is a technique of mural painting in which colours are mixed in water and applied on wet plaster. Colours become part of the wall, due to which the painting becomes permanent and durable. This technique is considered important in traditional murals.

**Q-3. Write the features of Mediaeval Saints painting.**

**Answer** - Mediaeval Saints is a mural by Binod Bihari Mukherjee in which saints of different religions are depicted. Rhythmic flow is visible in elongated figures. Limited colour scheme and calligraphic lines are its features and spiritual expression is prominently visible.

**Q-4. Describe the Words and Symbols painting.**

**Answer** - Words and Symbols is an experimental painting by K. C. S. Panikar. In it structure is created with calligraphy, mathematical signs and scripts. The painting is based on abstract style and symbolic expression is emphasized with limited colour use.

**Q-5. Write the features of Landscape in Red painting.**

**Answer** - Landscape in Red is an experimental painting by F. N. Souza in which urban scene is presented in abstract form. Main colour is red. Structure is created with combination of line and colour and modern style different from traditional landscape rules is visible.

