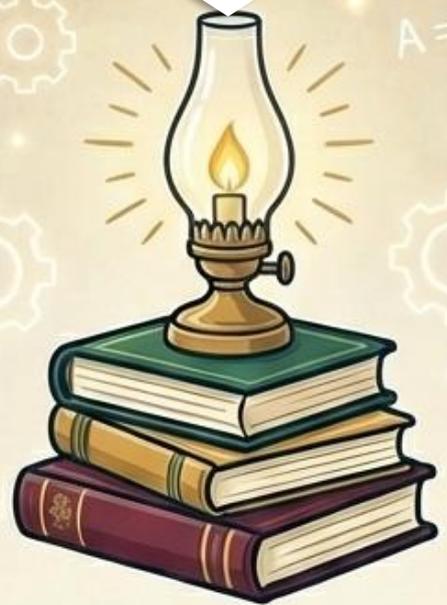




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



# NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

$$\sqrt{h-x^2}$$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2024

Your Path to Success

## SECTION - A

**Q1. Where are Bhimbetka Caves situated?**

- (A) Gujarat (B) Punjab  
(C) Bhopal (D) Bihar

**Answer -** (C) Bhopal

**Q2. What is the style of the painting Vishvarupa-I?**

- (A) Basohli (B) Guler  
(C) Kangra (D) Chamba

**Answer -** (D) Chamba

**Q3. In which of the following caves is the artwork 'Mara Vijaya' located?**

- (A) Cave 9 (B) Cave 1  
(C) Cave 16 (D) Cave 17

**Answer -** (B) Cave 1

**Q4. In which year did J. Cockburn discover the fossilized bones of rhinoceros in the Ken River valley?**

- (A) 1881 (B) 1891  
(C) 1851 (D) 1872

**Answer -** (A) 1881



**Q5. Which of the following paintings is called the lyrical style of painting?**

- (A) Mughal painting
- (B) Pahari painting
- (C) Company school of painting
- (D) Rajasthani painting

**Answer –** (B) Pahari painting

**Q6. In which cave is 'The Prince and The Princess' located?**

- (A) Cave 18
- (B) Cave 14
- (C) Cave 16
- (D) Cave 17

**Answer –** (D) Cave 17

OR

**What is the medium of the work 'Bear, Tiger and Birds'?**

- (A) Mural
- (B) Thumb printing
- (C) Acrylic on canvas
- (D) Watercolour

**Answer –** (B) Thumb printing

**Q7. Choose the correct period for the painting 'Padmapani Bodhisattva'.**

- (A) 2nd-6th CCE
- (B) 5th-9th CCE
- (C) 1st-2nd CCE
- (D) None of the above

**Answer –** (B) 5th-9th CCE

OR



In folk and tribal art, a twig is turned into

(A) palette

(B) mug

(C) brush

(D) pigment

**Answer –** (C) brush

**Q8. Fresco paintings are executed upon**

(A) freshly primed canvas

(B) wet lime plaster

(C) linen cloth

(D) handmade sheet

**Answer –** (B) wet lime plaster

## SECTION - B



Based on the given passage answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 9-12) :

### Prehistoric Painting of India

Rock paintings or early Stone Age paintings are magical and unique. It was one of the oldest forms of art history of human civilization in India that began in the Paleolithic Period or old Stone Age, roughly 2-5 million years ago to 10000 BC. In the Paleolithic Period, early humans lived in caves and used stone for hunting birds and wild animals to save their lives. Early men then started painting and drawing on the walls of caves during the Paleolithic era, some 40000 years ago. Many paintings were found from the Mesolithic Period, around 12000 years ago from the present time. That period was the earliest discovery of prehistoric art in India.

**Q9. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered one of the oldest forms of art history of human civilization in India.**

**Answer –** Rock paintings

**Q10. In which period did the early Stone Age begin?**

**Answer –** Palaeolithic period



**Q11. The early humans lived in caves and used \_\_\_\_\_ for hunting birds.**

**Answer –** Stone

**Q12. The time period of Mesolithic is around \_\_\_\_\_ years ago from the present time.**

**Answer –** 12,000 years

**Fill in the blanks (Q. Nos. 13–16) :**

**Q13. Gond painting is a famous art form of \_\_\_\_\_ State.**

**Answer –** Madhya Pradesh

**Q14. Madhubani painting is a famous art form of \_\_\_\_\_ State.**

**Answer –** Bihar

**Q15. Pattachitra is a famous art form of \_\_\_\_\_ State.**

**Answer –** Odisha

**Q16. Warli painting is a famous art form of \_\_\_\_\_ State.**

**Answer –** Maharashtra

**Based on the given passage answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 17-20) :**

### **Fresco and Tempera in Indian Art**

In prehistoric times man was very dependent on nature. Rock paintings from that period found worldwide show human figures hunting a beast, at war with each other, carrying clubs and projectiles and celebrating a victory with dance and animal figures in the movement. At that time, these paintings represent animals as Gods. In India, prehistoric rock paintings came to light when Archibald Carlleyle of the Archaeological Survey of India discovered rock paintings which he thought dated from the Stone Age at Sohagihat in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh in 1867 and 1868. These paintings today provide an insight into the life of the people who painted them. In 1881, J. Cockburn found fossilized rhinoceros' bones in the valley of the Ken River in the Mirzapur region as well as a painting of a rhinoceros hunted by



three men in a shelter near Roop Village. In 1924, Sir John Marshall, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, Madho Sarup Vats, Rakhal Das Banerji and E. J. H. Mackay led excavations on the banks of the river Ravi and Indus, leading to the discovery of civilization thousands of years old. The seals, coins, statuettes and terracottas found at these sites have animal figures painted or carved..

**Q17. Rock paintings from prehistoric times found worldwide show \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer –** Hunting, war, dance, and animal figures

**Q18. In India, prehistoric rock paintings were discovered by \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer –** Archibald Carlleyle

**Q19. \_\_\_\_\_ found fossilized rhinoceros' bones in the valley of the Ken River in the Mirzapur region in 1881.**

**Answer –** J. Cockburn

**Q20. Various painted or carved artefacts have been found from the bank of \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer –** Indus and Ravi rivers

**OR**

**The rock paintings represent animals as \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer –** Gods



## SECTION - C

A.   
B.   
C. 

**Q21. Write a short note on animal forms found in the Indus pottery.**

**Answer –** On Indus pottery, figures of humped bulls, deer, fish, and peacocks are painted in black colour on a red slip. These figures are natural and lively, and are often depicted decoratively along with geometric patterns and plant motifs.

**Q22. Write about the development of company painting in India.**

**Answer –** Company painting developed during the 18th–19th centuries under the patronage of British officials. It was a fusion of Indian and European art. Artists used watercolours and realistic techniques with light and shade to vividly depict Indian daily life, fairs, and birds and animals.

**Q23. Explain the painting 'Journeys End'.**

**Answer –** “Journey’s End” is a famous work by Abanindranath Tagore. Made using the wash technique, this painting shows a camel collapsing under a heavy load. The reddish-brown colours and the camel’s suffering poignantly express the end of life and struggle.

OR

**Explain the characteristic features of the 'Bhimbetka Rock paintings'.**

**Answer –** The paintings of Bhimbetka depict the daily life of early humans, such as hunting and dancing. Red ochre and white mineral colours were used. Their speciality lies in linear figures and the depiction of movement in animals.

**Q24. Write a brief note on Raja Ravi Varma. Explain his artwork 'Subhadra's Abduction'.**

**Answer –** Raja Ravi Varma is considered the father of modern Indian painting. He popularised Indian mythological stories by painting them in European realistic oil-painting style. His work “Abduction of Subhadra” depicts a dynamic scene from the Mahabharata, showing Arjuna forcefully taking Subhadra on a chariot. The expressions, folds of garments, and movement



of the chariot are extremely lively and dramatic, making it an outstanding example of his realistic art.

OR

**Describe the painting 'Palanquin'.**

**Answer** – “Palanquin” is an excellent example of the Company style (Patna Kalam). It realistically depicts a group of bearers carrying a palanquin. European techniques like light and shade and perspective are beautifully used. As per Patna style, the background is simple, focusing attention on the figures. It is a vivid document of 19th-century Indian life.

**Q25. "Amrita Sher-Gil's paintings reflect a strong influence of the Western modes of painting." Explain the given statement supporting her themes and names of paintings.**

**Answer** – Amrita Sher-Gil’s art represents a unique blend of Western techniques and Indian spirit. Educated in Paris, her style was deeply influenced by Paul Gauguin and modern European art, visible in her use of oil colours, bold strokes, and solid forms.

**Examples:**

- **“Three Girls”** – Indian attire, but colour scheme and facial expressions show Western influence.
- **“Hill Women”** – Simplicity of forms reflects modern European style.
- **“Bride’s Toilet”** – A traditional Indian subject presented through a European realistic viewpoint.

OR

**Differentiate between the painting styles of Bhimbetka Rock painting and Ajanta Cave painting.**

**Answer** – There are fundamental differences between Bhimbetka and Ajanta painting styles. Bhimbetka belongs to the prehistoric period and depicts daily life like hunting and dancing, while Ajanta belongs to the historical Gupta period and focuses on Buddhism and Jataka tales. Bhimbetka uses flat, linear forms with limited mineral colours, whereas Ajanta is refined, using



rhythmic lines, shading, and realistic bodily beauty. Bhimbetka is symbolic and primitive; Ajanta is decorative and emotional.

**Q26. Write about any two styles of Pahari painting. Explain the themes and characteristic features of the styles of the painting.**

**Answer – Two major styles of Pahari painting are Basohli and Kangra.**

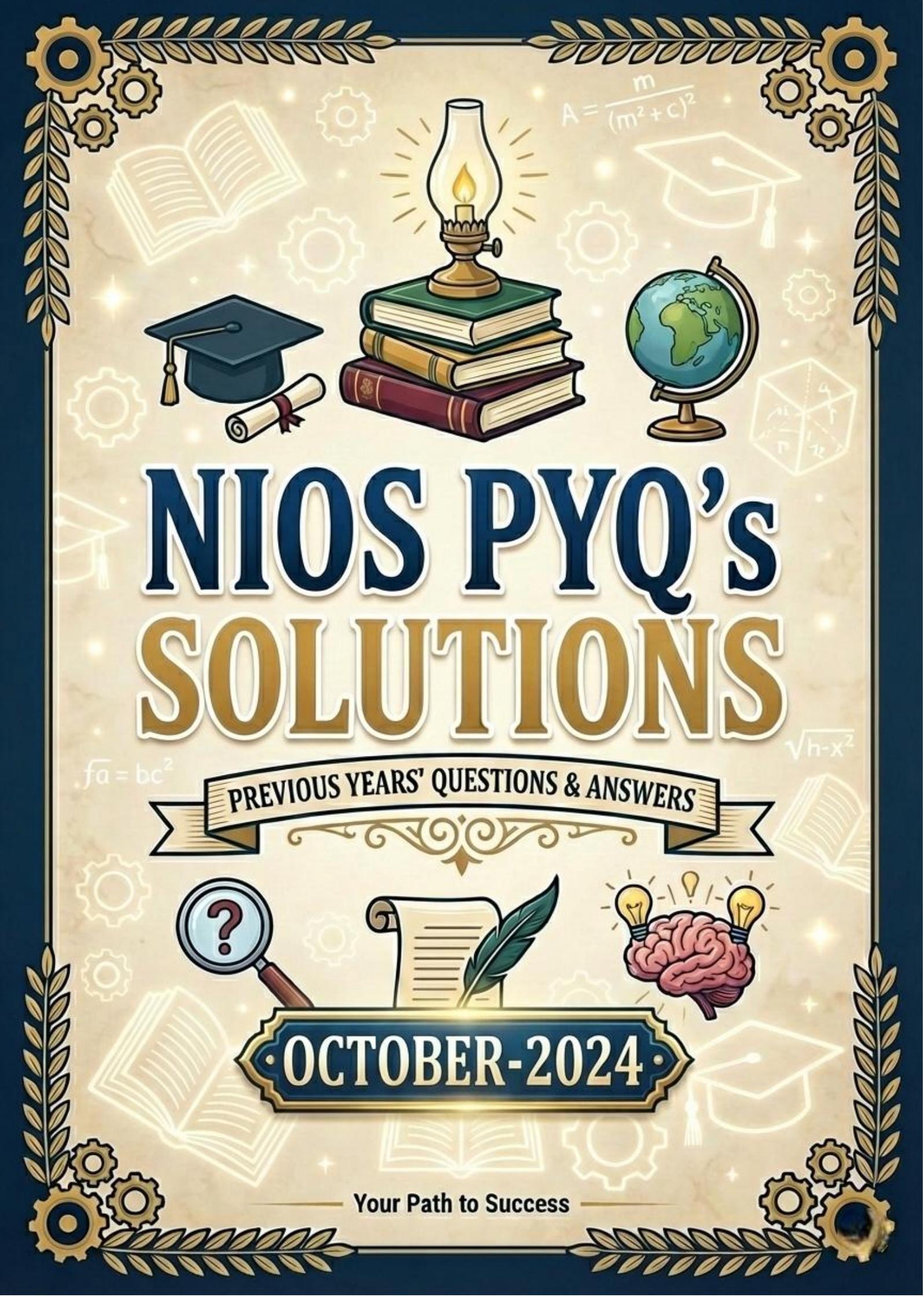
1. **Basohli Style:** The oldest Pahari style of North India, characterised by bright, bold colours like red and yellow, large eyes, and sharp lines. Subjects include Rasamanjari, Gita Govinda, and Vaishnav themes.
2. **Kangra Style:** The most developed and famous Pahari style, known as the “poetry of colours.” It features soft colours, rhythmic lines, and delicate depiction of feminine beauty. Main themes include Radha-Krishna love, Bhagavata Purana, and Nayika-Bheda.

**OR**

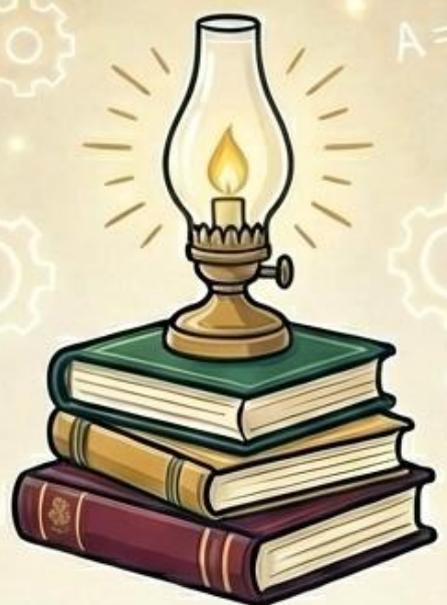
**Write a brief note on Kangra Art, explaining the themes and uniqueness of the paintings.**

**Answer –** Kangra style is the most developed and renowned Pahari painting style of North India. It is called the “poetry of colours” due to its softness and beauty. Its special features include rhythmic lines, delicate depiction, and graceful portrayal of feminine beauty. Main themes are Radha-Krishna love, stories from the Bhagavata Purana, and Nayika-Bheda. This style creates a religious and cultural experience by blending emotion and beauty.





$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$



# NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$\sqrt{h-x^2}$

$fa = bc^2$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2024



Your Path to Success

## SECTION - A

Choose and write the correct answer given below the question.

**Q1. Name the caves situated near Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh.**

- (A) Badami (B) Amarnath  
(C) Bhimbetka (D) Borra

**Answer -** (C) Bhimbetka

**Q2. The earliest examples of Pala Miniature Paintings are from \_\_\_\_\_ leaf manuscripts of Buddhist text.**

- (A) Palm Leaf (B) Banana Leaf  
(C) Peepal Leaf (D) Bhoj Leaf

**Answer -** (A) Palm Leaf

**Q3. Who found the fossilised rhinoceros bones in the Mirzapur region?**

- (A) E.J.H Mac Kay (B) J. Cockburn  
(C) Sir John Marshall (D) Carlisle

**Answer -** (B) J. Cockburn

**Q4. Which of the following is not used for making blocks for Printing?**

- (A) Wax (B) Soap  
(C) Tooth paste (D) Rubber

**Answer -** (C) Tooth paste

**Q5. Which of the following is not one of the printing techniques?**

- (A) Linocut (B) Stamping  
(C) Woodcut (D) Wash

**Answer -** (D) Wash



**Q6. Name the colour Pigment derived from natural water soluble substance Glauconitie.**

(A) Green

(B) Blue

(C) Red

(D) Yellow

**Answer -** (A) Green

**Q7. The word Kalamkari has been derived from which of the following language?**

(A) Urdu

(B) Tamil

(C) Malayalam

(D) Persian

**Answer -** (D) Persian

**Q8. In Folk and Tribal Art a twig is turned into which of the following?**

(A) Palette

(B) Mug

(C) Brush

(D) Pigment

**Answer -** (C) Brush

## SECTION - B

**Q9. Read the passage and answer the following questions.**

**Passage -1: Ajanta Caves :** The most famous paintings are found in the Ajanta caves. Ajanta caves are situated over the winding bed of the Waghora River, a small tributary of the Tapti river , sixty miles northeast of Aurangabad district in Maharashtra state. The caves are named after the nearby village Ajintha. Ajanta Caves extends a rocky hill some 260 feet high and cut out of its sides along a stretch of 540 yards. There are thirty caves, including an unfinished one. Caves 9, 10, 19, 26 and 29 are Chaitya halls (worshipping places). Others were used as Viharas (Monasteries) where the monks lived. Ajanta caves were discovered in 1819 by some of the officers of the Madras regiment. One of them is Major John Smith. The first report on the Ajanta caves was sent to the Royal Asiatic Society by Lt. J.E. Alexandra in 1824.

**(a) The Ajanta caves are named after \_\_\_\_\_ village.**

**Answer -** The Ajanta caves are named after Ajintha village.



**(b) Total how many caves are found in Ajanta?**

**Answer** - Thirty caves are found in Ajanta.

**(c) Officers of the Madras regiment discovered Ajanta in \_\_\_\_\_ Year.**

**Answer** - Officers of the Madras regiment discovered Ajanta in **1819** Year.

**(d) The \_\_\_\_\_ society send the first report on Ajanta.**

**Answer** - **Royal Asiatic** society send the first report on Ajanta.

**Q10. Read the passages and answer the following questions.**

**Passage -2: History of Murals :** The history of art is, in a way, the documentation of the aspirations and values of mankind. As evident from the rock paintings, human beings have been painting for more than 30,000 years. Beginning with primitive themes and techniques, mural art (a mural is any artwork painted or applied directly on a wall, ceiling or another large permanent surface.) developed along with the human race. From the early rock paintings depicting a hunting scene, the ancient murals in Ajanta, Ellora, Bagh, Badami and Sittalavasal (100 CE - 600 CE) to contemporary wall art, mural art has come a long way indeed. Mural art now includes large panels later stuck on a wall or ceiling permanently. Its chief mediums are fresco, tempera, oilcolour, watercolour, engraving and glass. Printing is a centuries – old technique which has its roots in folk art.

**(a) Since how many years humans have been painting?**

**Answer** - 30,000

**(b) A \_\_\_\_\_ is any artwork painted or applied directly on a wall or ceiling.**

**Answer** - **Murals** is any artwork painted or applied directly on a wall or ceiling.

**(c) Printing has its roots based on which art form?**

**Answer** - Folk Art

**(d) Mural has come a long way from Ancien murals to \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer** - Mural has come a long way from Ancien murals to **Contemporary Wall Art**.



**Q11. Read the passages and answer the following questions.**

**Passage -3: Folk Art :** Folk art is the art of the people of a specific geographical region. As such, the history of folk art and tribal art in India is as old as the history of Warli tribal painting of India is made by the Warli people of Dahanu and Javhar areas of the Thane district of Maharashtra to celebrate harvest and weddings, this tribal Indian art form is known its people after its practitioners. The speciality of Warli painting is its simple, natural and ancient form. These paintings are similar to the prehistoric cave paintings found all over the country. Human and animal forms are created by joining two triangles at the apex. These unadorned, undetailed figures are brilliantly dynamic and harmonious. The paintings generally represent the environs and life of the Warli. Warli painting is traditionally done on walls. However, for the urban market, Warli painting is nowadays executed on paper and fabric as well.

**(a) Warli tribal painting of India is made by the people of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer -** Warli tribal painting of India is made by the people of Thane and Javhar.

**(b) Warli Paintings are similar to which art form?**

**Answer -** Cave Paintings

**(c) Human and animal forms are created by joining which two shapes?**

**Answer -** Two triangles

**(d) Warli painting is traditionally done on which surface?**

**Answer -** Walls



## SECTION - C

**Q12. Describe about the painting 'A Common Indian Nightjar Bird'.**

**Answer - "A Common Indian Nightjar Bird" Painting :**

The painting "A Common Indian Nightjar Bird" was created in the 18th century in the Company School style, which is known for its detailed and realistic depictions of subjects. The painting showcases a detailed and lifelike representation of the Indian Nightjar bird. It is a prominent piece from the collection of the French soldier Claude Martin. This artwork is painted using watercolors on paper.



- In this painting, the artist has paid special attention to fine details. Each feather of the bird is carefully and intricately painted. The artist used various shades of black and brown to beautifully depict the spots and markings on the bird's body. A luminous ring surrounds the eyes, and parallel lines are repeated to show the rough texture of the bird's feet. The precision and attention to detail in the painting reflect the skill of the artist and the Company School style's emphasis on realistic and intricate depictions.

**Q13. What do you understand by the term Company school? Name any one Painting associated with it.**

**Answer - Company School :** The term Company School refers to a distinct style of painting that developed during the British East India Company's rule in India. This style primarily flourished during the 18th and 19th centuries. It emerged due to the demand of British officials, traders, and Europeans who visited India, who wanted to preserve Indian scenes, customs, costumes, architecture, and wildlife through paintings.

- **Company School Painting Name :** Market Scene



**Q14. Write a note about the famous Painting of 'Kalpasutra'.**

**Answer - Famous Painting of Kalpasutra :**

The Kalpasutra is a sacred text of the Shvetambara Jain community. The paintings of the *Kalpasutra* are an excellent example of Jain palm-leaf manuscript art, depicting various events from the life of Lord Mahavir. The *Kalpasutra* paintings are divided into two parts – on one side, there is a deity with the head of an animal and the body of a human, holding a child in its arms. On the other side, a queen is lying on a bed with her newborn child. This style combines vibrant colors, intricate line work, and beautiful decorations, which bring to life the stories meticulously engraved on palm leaves.



**OR**

**Write a note about the famous Ajanta Cave Painting "Apsara".**

**Answer -** The painting Apsara is a magnificent creation by the artists of Ajanta. In this painting, the apsara's body is painted in a deep brown color. She is adorned with an embellished turban on her head, a pearl necklace around her neck, and earrings in the shape of hoops in her ears. She holds a musical instrument in both her hands and wears beautifully crafted bangles on her wrists. Her dreamy eyes are half-closed.



**Q15. Describe about the development of 'Jain Paintings' during Medieval Period.**

**Answer -** In the medieval period, Jain painting primarily developed in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Bihar, and Bengal. Jain miniature paintings were created on palm leaves and later on paper, depicting the stories from Jain religious texts, particularly the *Kalpasutra*. These paintings are characterized by their vibrant color schemes and large, prominent eyes.

- Jain miniature painting received patronage in Gujarat. The palm leaves were tied with threads and kept inside wooden covers, with the inner parts also beautifully adorned with paintings.
- The style of these paintings was simple and clear, with equal division of space for calligraphy and illustration. This art later influenced wall paintings and local folk art styles.

**OR**



**Write about the compositional beauty of the painting 'Palanquin'.**

**Answer - 'Palki' Painting :** The Palki painting, created in the Company style, depicts a gentleman sitting in a palanquin shaped like a trunk.

**Creative Beauty of the 'Palki' Painting :**

- In the Palki painting, the artist has paid close attention to the finest of details. The painting shows four bearers carrying the palanquin; they are dressed in white kurtas, yellow and brown dhotis, and blue turbans on their heads. They have red cloths tied around their waists. They are walking in synchronized rhythm, carrying the palanquin.
- The palanquin itself is beautifully crafted, with exquisite wood carvings and a design of the canopy that showcases the craftsmanship of that era. The gentleman sitting in the palanquin is supported by pillows, and the focus is prominently placed on the clothing and designs of his attire.
- The shadows of the palanquin and the bearers give a sense of the ground beneath. The geometric shape of the palanquin is drawn with great precision using fine lines.



**Q16. Explain the different types of Rock art with the help of relevant examples.**

**Answer - The different types of rock art are as follows :**

**1) Mirzapur Rock Paintings :** The ceilings and walls of these caves were painted by early humans. The paintings depict various animals such as elephants, boars, and tigers. Both wild animals and domesticated animals are portrayed.

**Example : Primitive Hunter Paintings** - These paintings represent the practical experiences of their life. The paintings show a group of people chasing animals and surrounding them to hunt them with old weapons.



**2) Pachmarhi Rock Paintings :** The word "Pachmarhi" is derived from "Panch-Madhi," meaning a group of five caves, where the five Pandavas are believed to have resided for some time.



**Example : Rows of Cows** - This artwork shows a shepherd leading cows to graze. The style of the cow figures is almost geometric. Red ochre (geru) is used for the background, and white is used for the figures.

**3) Bhimbetka Rock Painting :** The paintings in these caves cover a variety of themes. These were created by the early humans from the Middle Stone Age, who were hunters and gatherers. The artists illustrated the relationships between humans and animals.

**Example : Warrior Paintings** - The depiction of a bow is notable because it was not seen in earlier paintings. This style of painting is still practiced by the Warli tribal artists of Maharashtra. In this painting, four men are attacking different animals and attempting to capture a horse.



OR

**What do you understand by the term Tempera? Write about any one painting done in this technique by Jamini Roy.**

**Answer - Tempera :** Tempera is a painting technique in which colors are mixed with substances like egg yolk, water, or other types of glue and then used for painting. It is an ancient technique that has been used primarily in Western and Indian painting. In this technique, the colors dry quickly, which forces the artist to work within tight constraints. Tempera painting has a high level of brightness and clarity of colors, making it distinctive.

**Description of "Mother and Child" Painting by Jamini Roy in Tempera Technique:**

- Jamini Roy developed his unique painting style based on the folk art of Bengal. He prepared his own colors, using river silt for grey, vermilion for red, and lime for white. He made black color from kajal (coal).
- In his paintings, the use of lines is minimal, the drawing is extremely simple, and the composition is solid. His works have a graphic quality, and they are very intriguing. They represent an appealing combination of modernity and tradition.
- Thick, bold outer lines, large fish-shaped eyes, and small mouths and noses are distinctive features of his paintings. This particular painting, created on canvas using tempera technique, depicts a rounded, graceful figure of a mother holding her child in her left arm, placed centrally in the artwork.



**Q17. Explain in detail the various designs and patterns used on earthen pots found in the Indus Valley Civilization.**

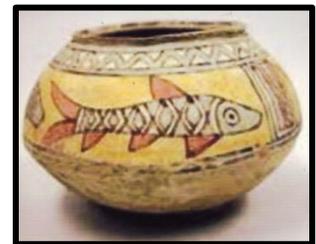
**Answer - Description of Designs and Patterns Found on Pottery of the Indus Valley Civilization:**

**1) Animal Depictions :** The pottery of the Indus Valley Civilization widely featured depictions of animals and birds. These images primarily represented religious and cultural significance.

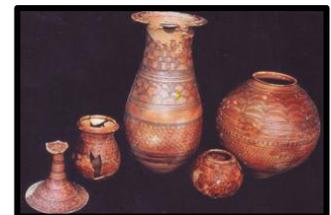


**Example :** Pottery with images of cows, elephants, roosters, fish, and goats have been found. This indicates that these animals held an important place in the lives of the people.

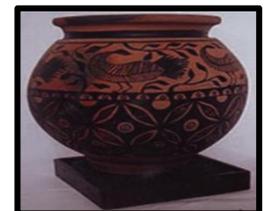
**2) Geometric Fish (Motif) Painted Pottery :** Pottery from the Indus Valley included bowls, plates, and slender-necked vessels, adorned with beautiful geometric patterns and stripes. The motifs on these pots often featured fish, with triangular line patterns beautifully drawn on the fish. The body of the fish is decorated with triangular black lines.



**3) Cone-Shaped or Pointed Edged Mouth Storage Jar :** These jars resemble the shape of fish scales (semi-circular). The repetition of circular patterns suggests that they were likely made on soft clay with the help of threads and needles.



**4) Peacock-Shaped Painted Storage Jar :** On this Harappan-era jar, a peacock with its wings spread is depicted. The design around the neck and base of the jar is encircled with rhythmic black lines of uniform thickness.



OR

**Write a short note on the development of 'Contemporary Art' in India. Explain the contribution of any two contemporary Artist of your choice along with their artworks.**

**Answer - Development of 'Contemporary Art' in India:**

The development of contemporary art in India began in the early 20th century. During this time, many artists created new forms of painting inspired by Indian culture and ancient epics (such as the Ramayana and Mahabharata). Raja Ravi Varma was one such great painter who created beautiful paintings of deities.



- Some artists from Bengal, such as Abanindranath Tagore and Nandalal Bose, initiated the "Bengal School," where paintings were made based on Indian traditions.
- In 1947, the 'Progressive Artist Group' was formed, which included artists like M. F. Husain, Syed Haider Raza, and F. N. Souza. They gave modern form to Indian art.

### Contemporary Artists and Their Artworks :

#### 1) M. F. Husain:

Husain created paintings on a variety of topics. He painted large cities like Kolkata, Varanasi, Rome, and Beijing, and also created an entire series of paintings based on epics like the Mahabharata and Ramayana, as well as on Mother Teresa. His paintings feature simple, bold lines and bright colors.

#### Artwork : Nad Swaram Ganeshyam

In this painting, two-headed Ganesh is depicted. He is playing a musical instrument with one hand while tossing a modak or moon with the other. One of his arms is painted in yellow, and the other in red. The white dhoti and the use of darker colors make the painting stand out.

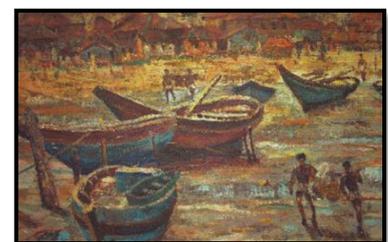


#### 2) K. K. Hebbar:

K. K. Hebbar focused on Indian rural life, landscapes, and dance as the themes of his paintings. He adorned human figures with Indian forms and colors. Hebbar's style of painting is an amazing blend of Impressionistic and Expressionistic techniques. His paintings clearly showcase the simplicity of Indian life, beautiful use of colors, and social concerns.

#### Artwork : Untitled

In this painting, K. K. Hebbar has depicted the coastal town of Kerala. Fishermen and their boats are shown in the foreground, while their huts are visible in the background. To illustrate the morning hustle and the atmosphere, colors like yellow, blue, and brown are wisely used. The transparency of the colors is particularly attractive.





# Thank you!

★ We hope you found this material helpful. We wish you the very best for your examination. ✍️

Strive for Excellence – Your Path to Success