

4. History of Indian Arts

1. (A) Complete the sentences by choosing the correct option.

(1) The art of painting and sculpting are.....

(a) visual arts

(b) performing arts

(c) folk arts

(d) classical arts

(2) The saw the rise of Mathura school.

(a) Kushana period

(b) Gupta period

(c) Rashtrakuta period

(d) Maurya period

(B) Identify the wrong pair in the following, correct it and rewrite.

(1) Kutub Minar - Mehrauli

(2) Gol Gumbaz - Vijapur

(3) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Railway Terminus - Delhi

(4) Taj Mahal - Agra

Ans: Wrong pair : Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Railway Terminus - Delhi

Corrected pair : Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Railway Terminus - Mumbai.

Q.2 Explain the following concepts :

(1) Art :

Ans. (1) It is a natural instinct in humans to share their emotions, experience and acquires wisdom acquired with others.

(2) This act of sharing, results in beautiful creation, called an Art'.

(3) Art gives us an experience of different elements. These elements are expressed through sculpture, singing, painting and dance.

(4) The crucial factors which are at the root of artistic creation are the imagination power of the artist, his sensibility, state of his emotions and skills.

(2) Hemadpanti style :

Ans. (1) Hemadpanti temples were primarily built in 12th-13th century.

(2) The main feature of this style is its masonry.

The walls are built without mortar, by locking stones, using the tenon and mortise joints technique.

(3) Hemadpanti temples are built in square shaped and star-shaped designs. In the star shaped plan, the outer walls of a temple has a zigzag design which gives interesting effect of alternating light and shadow.

(4) Tourists are attracted to see these beautiful designs. Hemadpanti temples are found at several places in Maharashtra.

(3) Maratha style of painting:

Ans. (1) The Maratha style of painting began to develop in the later half of the 17th century.

(2) This style consists of coloured paintings which are in form of murals and miniatures used in manuscripts.

(3) Murals of Maratha style can be seen at the entrance of old wadas, in drawing rooms and on the ceilings of the temples.

(4) The Maratha style was influenced by the Rajput and European style of paintings. The Maratha style of paintings helps us to understand various things about the times in which it was developed such as lifestyle, attires, customs, etc.

Q. 3. Explain the following sentence with the reason.

(1) An expert with deep understanding of art History is required in the art' market.

Ans. (1) There is an independent market for purchase and sale of art objects.

(2) The authenticity of the object, its standards can only be assessed by an expert.

(3) Only an artist can know the exact value of an art object or ensure if it is genuine or not.

(4) So, when art objects are assessed all the above points are considered. This requires special expertise.

Hence an expert with deep understanding of art history is required for this task.

(2) It is necessary to preserve the tradition like Chitrakathi, which is on the verge of extinction.

Ans. (1) The stories from Ramayana or Mahabharata narrated with the help of wooden puppets and paintings is known as Chitrakathi or Pinguli tradition.

(2) It is preserved by the Thakur community.

(3) The manuscripts of Chitrakathi tradition are deteriorating.

(4) Therefore it is necessary to preserve the tradition like Chitrakathi as it is part of our glorious cultural heritage and is on the verge of extinction.

4. Answer the following question in 25-30 words:

(1) Write about folk tradition of sculptural art.

Ans. (1) The tradition of folk art dates back to the Stone Ages. The custom of making clay images for rituals has been prevalent in India since Harappan times.

(2) It has continued even today in many regions of Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat and Rajasthan.



- (3) During the festival, Ganesh idols are made along with the mask of Goddess Gauri. Bull figurines are made for the festival of Bail Pola.
- (4) Wooden memorials, Veergals (memorial stones), the decorated clay storage bins, etc. are examples of folk tradition of sculptural art.
- (5) The sculptures made for religious and festival reasons became masterpieces of artists' creation.

(2) Write about Gandhara School of Art.

- Ans.** (1) The regions around Afghanistan showed great influence of Greeks and Persians from 2nd century B.C.E.
- (2) Gandhara style of art was a fusion of Greek Roman and Indian style.
- (3) Gandhara school was heavily influenced by Greek methodologies. The materials used to make sculptures were Grey sandstone, Mud, Lime and Stucco.
- (4) Grey sandstone is more prominently used in Gandhara School of Art. The Gandhara school images are known for their anatomical accuracy, spatial depth and foreshortening.
- (5) The sculptures in Gandhara style are at Taxila, Peshawar and North West Frontier.

Temple Architecture Naagara	Nagara	Dravida
Characteristics	(1) Series of miniature towers are arranged (2) Towers taper towards the top (3) Tower appears to be continuously rising from the base of the temple to the top.	(1) Temple towers resembled pyramid shape. (2) Gopura entrance was (main large and magnificent than the tower. (3) Mythological stories were carved on walls and ceilings.
Example	(1) Konark Sun Temple (2) Lingraj Temple of Bhubaneswar (3) Kandariya Mahadev temple at Khajuraho	(1) Meenakshi Temple at Madurai (2) Chariot Temple at Mahabalipuram (3) Brihadeeswarar temple at Thanjavur (4) Tirupati Temple

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Dravida	Hemadpanti
(1) Temple towers resembled pyramid shape. (2) Gopura entrance was (main large and magnificent than the	(1) The temple structure was star-shaped with outer walls having zigzag design. (2) The walls were



tower. (3) Mythological stories were carved on walls and ceilings.	built without using any mortar. (3) The stones were locked by using the technique of tenon and mortise joints.
(1) Meenakshi Temple at Madurai (2) Chariot Temple at Mahabalipuram (3) Brihadeeswarar temple at Thanjavur (4) Tirupati Temple	(1) Gondeshwar temple at Sinnar (2) Ambreshwar temple at Ambarnath (3) Aundha Nagnath temple at Hingoli (4) Kopeshwar temple at Khidrapur

6. Answer the following questions in detail.

(1) Write in detail about the folk style of painting.

Ans.



(1) The art of rock painting dates back to Stone Age. These rock paintings have preserved the style of folk painting.

(2) Rock paintings usually depict humans, animals and geometric figures.

(3) The style of rock paintings seems to be changing according to the cultural changes from Stone age to the beginning of agriculture.

(4) Man started depicting flora and fauna in a different style and also figures.

(5) There was difference in color too. Black and Red were used in rock paintings. Colours extracted from natural substances were used.

(6) The man started using the knowledge he got from the surroundings and nature and depicted it in the pictures.

(7) In the later stage of development, man started customs such as decorating the walls and courtyards (Rangawali) by drawing various figures and symbols or using panels of painting to narrate stories. It helped in the development of folk paintings.

(2) What kind of professional opportunities are available in the field of arts?

Ans. Various opportunities are available in different fields of art:

(1) Art historian can work in field of journalism.

Art students can work in museums, archives, libraries. Information Technology, archaeological research and Indology contribute to recently developed fields like Heritage Management and Cultural Tourism.

(2) An expert in art is required to assess the exact value of an art object and also in its sale and purchase. Experts are required in the field of manufacturing of objects for home decoration.

(3) Ornaments, artistic creations of metals, earthen pots with colourful designs, objects made from cane and bamboo, beautiful glass objects, attractive textiles and clothing all come under applied arts.

4) These fields require experts in manufacturing and sales. Hence many opportunities of employment are available in the field of arts.

4. Observe the picture given in the textbook on page no. 23 and write information on Warli paintings based on the following points :

(a) Description of nature

(b) Sketches of Human figures

(c) Occupations

(d) Houses.

Ans. The above picture is of a Warli painting.

The origin of Warli painting lies in the Thane district of Maharashtra practised by Warlis - a tribal community.

(a) Description of nature : The above picture depicts various elements of nature like sun, trees, flowers, birds, branches, etc.

(b) Sketches of Human figures : Pictures of men, women and children are sketched. Warli paintings do not portray the exact object but only a sketch. Human figures are drawn with the help of a triangle, circle and square which are placed at the tip.

(c) Occupations : We can see people cultivating fields and tending cattle.

(d) Houses : Huts are seen made up of mud or earth. Pictures are drawn on it. The pictures reflect the life of the people. We can make out they are poor with limited means of survival. Their pictures depict their experiences, surroundings and reflect a strong bond between nature and humans.

