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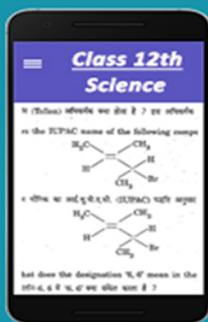


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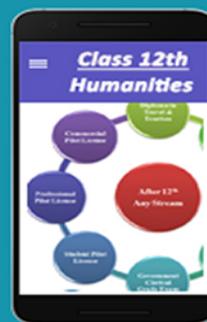
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Sample Marking Scheme
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2018 - XII
COMMERCIAL ART (THEORY) (History of India Art)

All the instructions mentioned in the question paper must be adhered by all the candidates.

1. This is a question of understanding and long answer type. A candidate is expected to appreciate any of following miniature painting of the Rajasthani or Pahari Schools included in the course of study duly based on the given parameters as mentioned in the question: 5 marks
- (a) Radha (Bani-Thani) (Rajasthani School)
(b) Krishna with Gopis (Pahari School)

Division of Marks:

- (a) Name of the painter 1 mark
(b) Medium & technique 1 marks
(c) Subject-matter 1½ marks
(d) Composition 1½ marks

2. This is a knowledge based and long answer type question. A detail account of the origin and development of the Mughal or Deccan School of Miniature Painting is to be given here.

Division of Marks: 5 marks

- i. Origin 2½ marks
ii. Development 2½ marks

(a) The Mughal School of Miniature Painting:

- i. **Origin:** During the 16th century, came into existence due to synthesis of the Persian Painting with the indigenous Indian (local) art elements at Agra, the capital city of Mughal Empire under the technical supervision/ guidance of the two Persian master painters namely Mir Sayyad Ali (Tabrejee) and Khwaja Abdus Samad (Sheerajee) at the imperial atelier established by emperor Akbar.
- ii. **Development:** Development of the Mughal School of Miniature Painting reached its zenith under the patronage of Europe or Jahangir and during the period of Shahajahan showed the sign of declination and during the period of Aurangzeb it almost seized to function. Mohd. Shah Rangeela did some efforts to re-strengthen the school. During the period of Aurangzeb, most of the Mughal painters fled/ migrated to the Pahari States,

Patna and Murshidabad, who further played key roles in developing a new style there. During Shahjahan period, provincial forms of the Mughal School also emerged at Awadh (Lucknow) and some other parts of the country.

OR

(b) The Deccan School of Miniature Painting:

The style emerged in the deccani region at the Sultanate courts of Bijapur, Golkunda, Ahmadnagar and Hyderabad during the 16th century due to synthesis/ intermingling of the Persian and Turkish art elements with the traditional art forms of the Deccan (The plateau of the Southern region). The foreign influence came here directly through sea-routes instead of coming second hand through the Mughal School, which also flourished at the same time at North India, however Mughal flavour was added to it but at much later stage. It also affected central Indian Painting and even the Rajasthani miniatures but upto some extent merely.

3. This is a question of understanding, value-based and short answer type. A candidate is expected to find out the human life values in any of the following paintings of the Bengal School which are included in the course of study: 5 marks

- (a) Shiva and Sati (done by Nandlal Bose)
- (b) Journey's End (done by Abanindranath Tagore)

A candidate may perceive many and different human life values mentioned as following in that particular painting according to his/her own observation, perception and experience and may express accordingly:

- (a) An ideal and extreme love and dedication between wife and husband
- (b) Love, compassion and sympathy with the animals as the whole composition invite a sympathetic look. The gasping and crouching camel in an arid desert in the light hours has relevance to life in general.

4. This is question of application skill and short answer type. A candidate is expected to write a critical note on the compositional arrangement of any of the following contemporary (modern) Indian art works duly based on the aesthetic parameters viz. Fundamental of Visual Arts (The Elements and Principles): 5 marks

- 1. Of Walls (a graphic-print done by Anupam Sud)
- 2. Triumph of Labour (a sculpture done by D.P. Roychodhary)
- 3. Gossip (a painting done by N.S. Bendre)

Division of Marks:

- i. The Elements 2½ marks
- ii. The Principles 2½ marks

5. This is a question of application skills and short answer type. A candidate is expected to identify a relevant miniature painting of the Rajasthani or Pahari School included in the course of study comprising of the said features mentioned in the question at (a) or (b). He/she is expected to explain these features in that painting accordingly. 5 marks

On the basis of the said features a candidate may identify following paintings:

(a) Rajasthani Miniature

- i. Raja Aniruddha Singh Hara
- ii. Bharat Meets Rama at Chitrakuta

(b) Pahari Miniature

- i. Nand, Yashoda and Krishna with Kinsmen going to Vrindavana
- ii. Krishna with Gopis
- iii. Radha and Krishna Looking into the Mirror

6. This is a knowledge based on objective type question. A candidate is free to mention the any title of three out of the 6 following Mughal miniatures included in the course of study:

(a) The Mughal Miniatures:

- i. Krishna Lifting Mount Govardhana
- ii. Babur Crossing the River Sone
- iii. Jahangir Holding the Picture of Madona
- iv. Falcon on a Bird-Rest
- v. Kabir and Raidas
- vi. Marriage Procession of Dara Shikoh

(b) The Deccani Miniature:

Similarly a candidate is free to mention the titles of any two out of the following 5 Deccani Miniatures included in the course of study:

- i. Ragini Pat-hansika
- ii. Sultan Abdulla Qutab Shah
- iii. Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya and Amir Khusro
- iv. Dancers
- v. Chand Bibi Playing Polo (Chaugan)

(One mark to each correct answer)

5 marks

7. This is a knowledge based and objective type question. A candidate is expected to mention the following 5 names of those five painters of the Bengal school who are included in the course of study:

- (1) Abanindranath Tagore
- (2) Nanadlal Bose
- (3) kshtindranath Majumdar
- (4) M. A. R. Chughati
- (5) Ram Gopal Vijaivargiya

(One mark to each correct answer)

5 marks

8. This is a knowledge based and objective type question. The correct answers are as following:

- (1) Magician (a painting done by Gaganendranath Tagore)
- (2) The Vulture (a painting done by Kamlesh Dutt Pande)
- (3) Children (a graphic-print done by Somnath Hore)
- (4) Man, Woman and Tree (a graphic-print done by K. Luxma Goud)
- (5) Cries un-heard (a sculpture done by Amarnath Sehgal)

(One mark to each correct answer)

5 marks

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