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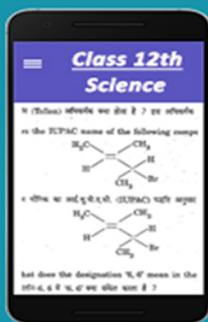


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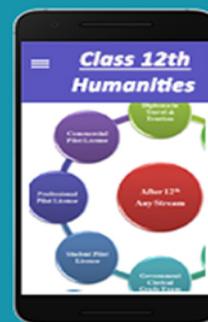
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Sample Marking Scheme
Senior School Certificate Examination – 2018 - XII
SCULPTURE(THEORY) (History of India Art)

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

1. This is an application skill and long answer type question. A candidate is expected to select any of the following 6 contemporary (modern) Indian Sculptures included in the course of study to which he/she may like or dislike most: 5 marks
 - (1) Triumph of Labour (done by D.P. Roychoudhary)
 - (2) Santhal Family (done by Ram Kinkar Vajj)
 - (3) Cries Un-heard (done by Amarnath Sehgal)
 - (4) Ganesha (done by P.V. Janakiram)
 - (5) Chatturmukhi (done by Aekka Yada Giri Rao)
 - (6) Vanshri (done by Mrinalini Mukherjee)

A candidate is expected to give his/her appropriate reasons in details duly based on the aesthetic parameters-viz. the Fundamental of Visual Arts (Elements and Principles).

Division of Marks:

(With regard to his/her liking or disliking a particular sculpture)

- (i) The Elements 2½ marks
 - (ii) The Principles 2½ marks
2. This is a knowledge based and essay type question. A candidate is expected to describe the origin and development of the Rajasthani or Pahari school of Miniature Painting. 5 marks

(a) The Rajasthani School:

Though we may trace the existence of this style in the illustrations of some Jain's literary works of even 13th century AD, however we find its more distinctive form first of all in 'Chaur Panchashika' painted in 1540 A.D. at Pratapgarh (Mewar region). It was originated like to synthesis of indigenous (local) art form with the elements of the Western Indian (neighbouring Gujarat) manuscripts-illustrations. This was a natural outcome of a long sequence of Indian Art Tradition inspired from Ajanta, Gupta and Gujrati Kalpsutra, in which Mughal flavour was also added but at much later stage.

Development:

The school was not only developed and enriched only at one or two places, but at various city-capitals, temples and even at feudal thikanas of whole of the Rajasthan from 16th to 19th centuries. The Rajasthani School of Miniature Painting was flourished in the following sub-schools, having their own distinguishing features, local flavours, but maintaining a common Rajasthani identity and an interaction of style within themselves:

1. Mewar
2. Bundi-Kota
3. Jodhpur
4. Bikaner
5. Kishangarh
6. Jaipur

(b) The Pahari School:

It came into existence during the 17th century A.D. in the Sub-Himalayan ranges especially at Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Garhwal of Uttarakhand, which is collectively known as the Pahari School. It came into existence due to synthesis of indigenous (local) art forms with the Rajasthani School in which Mughal flavour came at later stage with dominance but contributed a lot in developing a new style. It flourished upto the 19th century A.D., through its following sub-schools by evolving their own art styles, idioms and distinguished features but with a common Himalayan-Pahari cultural identity and an interaction within themselves:

1. Basohli
2. Guler
3. Kangra
4. Chamba
5. Kullu
6. Manali
7. Tehri-Garhwal

Division of Marks:

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| (i) Origin | 3 marks |
| (ii) Development | 2marks |

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 miniature-paintings included in the course of study: 5 marks

- (a) Kabir and Raidas (Mughal School)
- (b) Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya and Amir Khusro (Deccan School)

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) Simplicity with purity and high degree spirituality communication through yoga (meditation), ideal family man, who also perform their occupational works for the livelihood of their families, love and respect to each other etc.
- (b) Creation of spiritual environment and calmness through vocal as well as instrumental music. Ideal and high degree respect and love between the disciple and the teacher, great and fruitful personality of the saint, spiritual attainment and wisdom, serenity, peace and delightness etc.

4. This is a question of application skill and short answer type. A candidate is expected to identify and relevant painting of the Bengal School included in the course of study, comprising of the said features mentioned in the question and he/she is to explain these features in that painting accordingly. 5 marks

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

- (a) i. Journey's End (done by Abanindranath Tagore)
ii. Shiva and Sati (done by Nandlal Bose)
iii. Meghdoot (done by Ram Gopal Vijaivargiya)
iv. Radhika (done by NAR Chughtai)
v. Arjuna Detach himself from War (done by Sarada Charan Ukil)
* If any other painting is identify, which is included in the course of study but with appropriate reasons/ features observed by him/her, due weightage may also be given.
- (b) i. Shiva and Sati (done by Nandlal Bose)
ii. Rasa-Lila (done by Kshitindranath Majumdar)
iii. Radhika (done by MAR Chughtai)
iv. Meghdoot (done by Ram Gopal Vijaivargiya)
v. Arjuna Detach himself from War (done by Sarada Charan Ukil)

5. This is an application-skill and short answer type question. A candidate is expected to evaluate the artistic achievements of any of the following contemporary (modern) Indian artist, with special reference to his/her art-work included in the course of study: 5 marks

- i. Kamlesh Dutt Pande (the painting done by him enlisted as 'The Vulture')
ii. Ram Kinkar Vaij (the sculpture done by him enlisted as 'Santhal Family')
iii. Anupam Sud (the graphic print done by her enlisted as 'of walls')

6. This is a knowledge based and objective type question. A candidate is free to mention the names of any five out of the following 8 painter of the Rajasthani and Pahari Schools which are included in the course of study:

(a) The Rajasthani School:

- i. Sahibdin
ii. Utkal Ram
iii. Dana
iv. Nuruddin
v. Nihal Chand
vi. Guman

(b) The Pahari School:

- i. Manaku
ii. Nainsukh

Note: Atleast one name must be taken from the Pahari School.

(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 titles of any five out of the Mughal and Deccani miniature paintings included in the course of study:

(a) Mughal Miniature:

- 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) Deccani Miniature:

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

Note: Atleast one name must be taken from each school.

(One mark to each correct answer)

5 marks

8. This is knowledge based and objective type question, which may be answered in the following manner:

- (1) India Saffron Colour: sacrifice and courage
- (2) White Colour: truth, peace, purity and simplicity
- (3) India Green Colour: faith, chivalry, life, fertility and prosperity
- (4) Ashokan-Wheel: motion and righteous development
- (5) 24 spokes: 24 hours in a day and continuation

(One mark to each correct answer)

5 marks