



केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता के उपयोग हेतु!

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे। प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टि करे।

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)	प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)
1			17		
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कुल प्राप्त

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि एवं अंकों का योग सही है।

निर्धारित मुद्रा : नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं [redacted] के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएं।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

[redacted] के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा



प्रश्न क्र.

3. Akbar

4. Mansoor Architecture

5. Mansoor

B 6. Aurangzeb

S 7. Basoh Basohli (Basohali)

E

Question no. 3

(A)

(B)

1. Basohali

~~Hauz Khas~~

2. Kangali

Maharashtra

3. Garhwal

Sangram ~~hal~~



प्रश्न क्र.

4. Jhel Cruclwana

Folk art ✓

5. Chamba

Patna School ✓

6. East India Company

Patna School ✓

B

Question no. 4.

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1 Ans. In 19th - 20th century.2 Ans. 18th - 19th century.

3 Ans. Britishers were the patrons of Company school

4 Ans. Patna School

5 Ans. Anandnath Tagore

6 Ans. Modern art style.

7 Ans. Yamini Roy has worked in Folk art of Bengal known as Kalighat.



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no.5.

1. ~~True~~ False2. ~~True~~ False

B 3. True

S 4. False

E 5. True

6. True

Question no.6

In Khajuraho, there are 85 temples but in now time there is only 22-33 temples remain. There are four communities are there at Khajuraho temples. The names of Community are:-

प्रश्न क्र.

1. Jain Temple :- Aclinath, Chhantai etc.
2. Mahadev :- Khandariya Mahadev, Lalagaha Mahadev etc.
3. Vishnu temple :- Varaha, ~~Chaturbuj~~ Chaturbuj etc.
4. Shakti temple :- Parvati, 64 fogini, Devi Jagdamba etc.

Question no. 7

The manuscripts of Pal school are related for Lord Buddha. They made printing of Jala Patra which size is $22\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ and some time width is 3 inch.

Some illustrated Books are :- Pragyaparmita
~~Chandayan~~ Shaghanmala
 Panchshika etc.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 8

The origin of Rajasthan painting came in 15th-16th century. The founder of this style was Dr. A. K. Swam. The Rajasthan painting divided into four parts :-

1. Mewar :- Mewar, Nathdwara etc
2. Marwar :- Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur etc.
3. ~~Delhi~~ Dhulian :- Jaipur etc.
4. Hadoti :- Bundi, Kota etc.

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Question no. 9.

The subject matter of Jodhpur school :-

1. Dhola Maru :- Dhola Maru is a folk story of Jodhpur. In Dhola Maru, Dhola is a King and Maru is his wife. This is a love story. One famous painting is 'Dhola and Maru going on Camel'.

प्रश्न क्र.

2. Religious theme :- In this style there is a beautiful depiction of Ramayan and Mahabharat. They also depict Radha and Krishna.

Question no. 10

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The main sub-schools of Patkari school are :-
 1. Guler, 2. Hary Kangra, 3. Basohali, 4. Chamba,
 5. Garhwal, 6. Kulu, 7. Mandi, 8. Jammu
 and the last 9. Kashmir.

Question no. 11

Raja Ravi Verma was a famous artist of oil painting. The subject matter of painting of Raja Ravi Verma are as follows :-



प्रश्न क्र.

1. Shakuntala :- 'Shakuntala' was the famous painting of Raja Ravi Verma in the medium of oil and made on canvas. In painting, two women and Shakuntala is shown. The Shakuntala's one hand on her friend's back and with second hand she removing the throne from her feet, and looking her lover/husband.

2. Raja Ravi Verma made painting of Hindu God and God deities in the medium of European style.

Some famous painting :- Shakuntala, Laxmi, The milk man, Women holding a fruit etc.

Question no. 12.

In Patna, the Britisher start the new technique of art known as 'Wash technique'. They trained Indian artist in 'Wash technique' and

प्रश्न क्र.

then they start selling to painting. They give money or rewards to the artist. In that time Patna was the main centre of Business. They teach realism and wash technique with the subject of Indian stories. In the opposition of Company Art school, Bengal art is also famous and painters are making painting in this style. Some main artist of Bengal style are Swak Ram, Gopal Chand, etc. They compete with company school.

Question no. 13.

Some famous painting titles of Yamini Roy are:-

1. Santhal mother and Child
2. Krishna with Crafies
3. South Indian Villagers going to market

* Santhal Mother and Child :- This is the famous painting of Yamini Roy.



प्रश्न क्र.

by in the folk art of Bengal. In this painting the artist show the beautiful bond of mother and her child. The painting contain 7 main colours :-
Red, blue, grey, white, ochre yellow, green etc.
The mother is holding her child in her hand.

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Question no. 14.

D. P. Raychaudhary was born in 13 June 1899 in Bangladesh. He was fond of art. He is good in painting and sculptures sculpture. He made a famous sculpture of :-

1. A Triumph of Labour :- This sculpture is situated on the Marine beach of Chennai. On the beautiful occasion of ~~Independence~~ Independence day of year 1950. In this sculpture, the four farmer working on the field and this sculpture show the unity of farmers.



प्रश्न क्र.

2. Martyr's :- This is a famous sculpture made by D. P. Raychaudhary. In the sculpture, they he show the celebration of freedom. The figure is so beautiful carved and they show unity.

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In the history of Indian art their is a special place of D. P. Raychaudhary as a sculpture artist. He made some beautiful paintings too.

Question no. 15.

Folk art is the art originated in the pre-historic age. The pre-historic people made symbolic painting to express their feelings. They made painting on Rock, wall etc.

To express the feeling of heart by the art is known as folk art.

प्रश्न क्र.

to Lord Buddha's birth, Jatak stories and life. Pragyaparmita, Shaghamala, Panchshika are the famous book and subject matter of Pal School.

2. Miniatures :- In Pal school there is the beginning of miniatures. This school is also known as Neg school.

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Characteristic of Pal school :-

1. Depiction of Nature :- They made trees, flowers, buds etc. Banana and Coconut are the main trees depicted beautifully.

2. Figure formations :- In the Order to give dominance to the Lord Buddha they made a little large figures than other figures. The figure space organisation is good in the paintings of Pal school.



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 17.

Characteristic of Bengal art :-

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1. Realism in painting :- The painting of Bengal art got the real charm and grace by adding Realism effect.
 2. Ajanta Effect :- On the art of Bengal, most of the artist is inspired by the mural of Ajanta and Ellora.

Subject Matter of Bengal art :-

1. Religious theme :- In the Religious theme they made the sets of Ramayana, Mahabharat, Radha Krishna, Panch Tantra etc.
2. Historical palaces :- The painter of Bengal art also paint the historical event in their painting. In the art of Bengal there is a beautiful touch of Mughal and Rajasthani.

प्रश्न क्र.

Question no 18.

Nandalal Bose was a famous artist. He was born in a Bengali family. He was the follower of Abanindranath Tagore and very influenced by his art. His family not allowed him to study art but then he agree his family and start drawing art in the school of Kolkata.

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Ajanta effect :- As a new artist he was also influenced by the mural of Ajanta and Ellora, temple in Gaya ji and Mahabalipuram.

Colour and technique :- He use monochrome technique of colour in his painting which made him different from Abanindranath Tagore. He use wash technique in his painting.

Famous painting :- He made a beautiful painting on Gandhi ji while doing protest against the Britisher on apply the tax on salt. His painting become the iconic painting.



प्रश्न क्र.

Painting:- He also decorate the pavilion in Haripur on the order of Congress. That time his painting become famous subject the the painting are farmer (Kisan).

Some famous paintings are:- ~~Beena badini~~, ~~floating samrat~~
Mangal Ghat,
Siva drinking world poison.

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Question no. 19.

Folk art :- The origin of folk art is from the Prehistoric age. The pre-historic man discover the art. They made painting of rock, wall etc. They express their feeling by the art and they made so many painting. They make symbolic paintings.

To express the feeling of heart by some symbole in the local area is known as folk art.

प्रश्न क्र.

Folk art do not contain any academic rule. They made what they want. Specially on any occasion, marriages, festival they made Folk painting on the floor, wall of the house with some natural colour and cow dung.

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In Madhya Pradesh, the Grand art is famous. The Grand art is famous for the dots and the colour scheme.

Their are three types of folk art :-

1. Rangoli
2. Godna
3. Folk painting.

1. Rangoli :- Rangoli is made in Maharashtra by using the different colours like white, red, yellow, green, blue etc. The Rangoli is made on the floor.

2. Godna :- Godna is a art done on the human body. In now time there is a



प्रश्न क्र.

Permanent and temporary Tatto are available.

3. Folk painting :- Kalighat is the famous type of folk painting done in various place of India.

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Long answer type Questions

Question no. 20

The beautiful sun Temple of Konark is built in 1250 CE by the brave and intelligent king ~~Harshab~~ Narasimha ~~de~~ belong to the Ganga dynasty.

Location :- The beautiful sun temple Konark was situated near the 35 km away from Puri district, Odisha, India.

प्रश्न क्र.

Meaning of Konark :- The Konark belongs to the Sanskrit language, in which Kona means center and the Ark mean the God Surya.

Style :- The Konark temple is made in Kalinga style. The Konark temple is made in mammoth chariot form. The Konark sun temple chariot is run by 7 horses. This no. 7 contain so many fact like this 7 horses show 7 days in the week, this 7 horses show the 7 round of Agni in marriage etc.

~~In the wheel~~ It contain 24 wheel in the chariot of Surya. It also contain some fact like this 24 wheels show the 24 hours in the day, 24 lines in the Ashok ~~the~~ chakra in the Indian flag.

There are some more Temple like Nata mandir. It contain 16 pillars and they are carved by figure of dancers, Apsaras etc.

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प्रश्न क्र.

There is a ~~to~~ bhog mandir and a temple of vaishnav culture.

On the front of the chariot the lion, ~~and~~ elephant and one man is carved. the lion represent bravery, the elephant represent the wealth and this both is consume by the man.

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The temple is made by the grey stone that's why some people also say the temple is 'black ~~made~~ pagoda'. The inner the outer walls of temple is beautifully carved by showing the daily life routine, shiva parvati etc.

The first rays of sun and fall in on the main temple in three time a day, firstly in morning, secondly in afternoon and the last on the evening.



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 21

Kishangarh is the sub-school of Marwad in Rajasthan style. The painting reach the climax at the time of Raja Sawant Singh. He was a great devotee of Radha ji and great lover of art.

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Because of some family condition he take 'sanyas' and then he spend his whole life in devoting Radha ji. He write 76 book on Radha Krishna.

He devoted ~~Radha~~ Radha as a beautiful lady 'Bani thani'. The famous painting of Bani thani was made by Nihal Chand in tempera technique. The Government of India made a stamp with the Radha of Rajasthan 'Bani thani'. The Sawant Singh called himself as Nagri das, because Radha is also known as Nagri.

$$\boxed{\text{योग पूर्व पृष्ठ}} + \boxed{\text{पृष्ठ 23 के अंक}} = \boxed{\text{कुल अंक}}$$



प्रश्न क्र.

Characteristic of Kishan Gosh :-

1. Depiction of women :- The women of Kishan Gosh is world famous. The eyes are like Khajur Pakshi, long nose, long chin with slopping forehead, with well cut lips and a lock of hair in the front of the ear. The figure is tall and ~~slim~~ slim.

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2. Garments :- The garments are beautiful and fully ornamented. The women wear chugha, choli with transparent Colhanis. Men wear turban, shobba and Pyajams.

Subject Matter of Kishan Gosh :-

1. Depiction of Nature :- In the painting of Kishan Gosh they made different types of trees like with leaves, shrubs, flower buds etc. They use different shades of green in the depiction of nature.



प्रश्न क्र.

2. Religious theme :- They paint the set of Ramayana and Mahabharat, Bhagwat Puran etc. They also made close scene of Radha and Krishna.

The main artist of Kishan Grah are :- Nihal Chand Mehraj, Chotu Amin Chand etc.

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Question 22

Ans. In Akbar time period :- The painter of Akbar time are both muslim and Hindu. He also follow the vaishnav culture because her wife is hindu. He translate Ramayana, Mahabharat, Panch tantra, etc in the Persian language. Akbar mix the Persian the Rajasthani art form and create his own art form and then name this style as the Mughal Akbar style.



प्रश्न क्र.

The main artist of Akbar are Abbu esammad, Baswant, Daswant, Mir sayyed Ali, Manohar, Miskin etc. Abbu esammad was the head of the Art Gallery of Jahangir Sikri.

In Jahangir time period:- Jahangir was the great lover of art and music.

He was fond of natural beauty. He made some realistic paintings of birds and ~~the~~ Nature. ~~He~~ When he go to hunt he bring his artist with him to make the realism in the painting. Abul Hasan and Ali Raja are the famous painter of Jahangir time. Jahangir time is also known as golden period of art. He give the names to the artist like Nadir - ul - zaman and Nadir - ul - asar.

Shahjahan time period:- Shahjahan is the architecture lover. He built Taj Mahal, Red Fort etc. He fond of architecture. He done work also in painting. Miskin and Mohomand is the best artistic.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 23.

Origin of Kangra :- Some scholars says that the Kangra is originated from Buler. It ~~was~~ ~~Pahari~~ Pahari school is the mixture of Mughal, Rajasthani with the folk art of Pahari.

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The Kangra is the one of the most important sub-school of Pahari. The king of Pahari ~~is~~ Kangra school is Sansar Chand. King Sansar Chand give the climax to this art. This time is known as the Golden age of Kangra.

Kangra is also known as for the best depiction of Nayika Bhed in the history of Indian art.

Rukmudini was the famous women figure artist. Fattu, Khushanlal, Manku are the main artist of this style.



प्रश्न क्र.

Characteristic of Kangra :-

1. Nayika Bhed :- Kangra is famous for Nayika Bhed. There are 8 nayika shown in this style. Abhisarika, Nasya Saiya, Utka etc are the Nayikas of Kangra school. The Nayika is shown as Radha and most of the painting and Krishna is showning as hero (Nayak).

2. Women depiction :- The women of Kangra are also beautiful and graceful, slim and tall, sharp nose, beautiful hair, beautiful jewellery, ornamented garments with kum-kum on forehead. The fingers are long and decorated with rings.

Subject Matter :-

1. Rag and Raginis :- Rag and Raginis are beautifully painted in this style,



प्रश्न क्र.

2. Barah Masa :- The depiction of Barah Masa is beautiful and add charm and grace in the painting. They depicted all seasons like rainy, summer, winter, autumn etc. in the paintings.

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E 3. Night scenes :- Night scenes are beautifully depicted in this style, they also made some portrait of king.