<table>
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<th>Section</th>
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| 1 a     | (i) ……………… (iii)  
          (ii) ……………… (iii)  
          (iii)……………… (iv)  
          (iv) ……………… (ii)  
          (v) ……………… (ii)  
          (vi) ……………… (iv) |
|         | (One mark to each correct answer) |
| Section : First | 1x6 |

2 A candidate is expected to write his/her answer in about 30 words each. This is an evaluation based and short answer type question. A candidate is expected to evaluate the compositional-arrangement of any three out of the following five miniature paintings strictly on the basis of the fundamentals of Visual Arts:
(i) **Birth of Salim** (Mughal School): The painting has been composed vertically by Mughal painter Ramdas. He used water colour in tempera technique on paper. In this painting the division of space has been made successfully and more than one episode has been depicted in one painting by using ideal perspective.

(ii) **Krishna Lifting the Mount Govardhana**: The painting ‘Krishna lifting the Mount Govardhana is an exquisite piece from Akbar’s atelier. It has been composed vertically by Mughal painter Miskin. In this painting painter showed emphasis on the Lord Krishna ‘Virata-rupa’ who is holding the Mount Govardhana on his left hand and provided shelter to the Brijvasis.

(iii) **Kabir and Ravidas**. This horizontally and almost symmetrically composed painting done only in few colours (different tones of yellow and brown) with due emphasis of the transcendental communication between the saints are representative by this Mughal Miniature painting done by Ustad Fakrullah Khan successfully.

(iv) **Ragini Pat Hansika** – In this Deccan miniature painting of Ahmednagar sub school is composed vertically and almost in symmetrical manner. Water colour in tempera technique are used. Thin and forceful lines are rendered. Necessary textual effects are given. On the top of the composition some inceptions are done in Devnagri script.

(v) This Hyderabad miniature painting painted in tempera technique is well composed vertically and almost formally shows with the appropriate colour harmony.

**Section : Third**

a. This is a Higher Order thinking skills based’ question. A candidate is expected to identify a 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 initially particular painting accordingly.

On the basis of the said features a candidate may identify following painting, however only one of them may choosen for description.

1. Journey’s end
2. Rasa-Lila

b. This is a ‘Higher Order thinking skills based’ question. A candidate is expected to identify a relevant contemporary (modern) Indian painter included in the course of study, while mentioning the style of his/her work, characteristics,
The painter can be any one from the contemporary period whose works the candidate appreciates, giving the reason why he/she appreciates the artist.

### Section: Fourth

| 4 | This is a question of understanding based and long answer type. A candidate is expected to appreciate any two of the following; a. Bikaner School of Painting b. Basohli Painting c. Amrita Shergil d. Jamini Roy

   Division of marks

   a) Introduction of the topic………… (1 mark)
   b) Name of the painter/s ……………… (1 mark)
   c) Medium & technique …………….. (2 mark) 6 marks
   d) Subject matter/texts………………. (2 marks)

### Section: Fifth

| 5 | This is question of ‘Application Skill’ and long answer type. A candidate is expected to choose any of the following topics and write all its aspects.

   (i) Contribution of Bengal school in promoting nationalism

   - Why Bengal school was established
   - Who were the pioneering artists of Bengal school including Abanindranath Tagore, Raja Ravi Verma (Who was not from Bengal school) etc. in revival of nationalism in India

   Or

   (ii) Candidate will write on the three schools of Deccan - Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Golconda, describing about their characteristic techniques, depictions, influences etc.