

**CLASS–XI (2022-23)**  
**PAINTING (THEORY)**  
**(CodeNo.49)**

**One Theory Paper**  
**Unit wise Weightage**

**30 Marks**  
**Time: 2 Hours**

Units		Periods	Marks
<b>History of Indian Art</b>			
1	Pre-Historic rock paintings and art of Indus Valley	18	10
2	Buddhist, Jain and Hindu Art	18	10
3	Temple Sculptures, Bronzes and Artistic aspects of Indo-Islamic architecture	18	10
4	Practical	50	70
		<b>104</b>	<b>30</b>

Unit	Content	18 Periods
1.	A. Pre-Historic Rock-Paintings Introduction 1) Period and Location 2) Study and appreciation of following Pre-historic paintings: i. Wizard's Dance, Bhimbethaka	
	B. Introduction 1) Period and Location. 2) Extension: In about 1500 miles. i. Harappa & Mohenjo-daro (Now in Pakistan) ii. Ropar, Lothal, Rangpur, Alamgirpur, Kali Bangan, Banawali and Dholavira (in India)	
2	Study and appreciation of following: Sculptures and Terra cottas: i. Dancing girl (Mohenjo-daro) Bronze, 10.5 x 5 x 2.5 cm. Circa 2500 B.C. (Collection: National Museum, New Delhi). ii. Male Torso(Harappa) Red lime Stone, 9.2 x 5.8 x 3 cms. Circa 2500 B.C. (Collection: National Museum, New Delhi) iii. Mother Goddess (Mohenjo-daro) terracotta, 22 x 8 x 5 c Circa 2500 B.C. (Collection: National Museum, New Delhi).	
3	<b>Study and appreciation of following Seal:</b>	
	i. Bull (Mohenjo-daro)	

	<p>Stone (Steatite), 2.5 x 2.5 x 1.4 cm. Circa 2500 B.C. (Collection: National Museum, New Delhi). Decoration on earthen wares: Painted earthen-ware (Jar) Mohenjo-daro (Collection: National Museum, New Delhi).</p>	
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- **\* Unit 1 will be covered in Written Test 1 in September, 2022**

<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Buddhist, Jain and Hindu Art (3rd century B.C. to 8th century A.D.)</b>	<b>18 Periods</b>
1.	General Introduction to Art during Mauryan, Shunga, Kushana (Gandhara and Mathura styles) and Gupta period:	
2.	Study and appreciation of following Sculptures:	
	i. Lion Capital from Sarnath (Mauryan period) Polished sandstone, Circa 3rd Century B.C. (Collection: Sarnath Museum, U.P.)	
	ii. Chauri Bearer from Didar Ganj (Yakshi) (Mauryan period) Polished sandstone Circa 3rd Century B.C.(Collection: Patna Museum, Bihar)	
	iii. Seated Buddha from Katra Mound, Mathura-(Kushan Period-Mathura Style) Red-spotted Sand Stone, Circa 3rd Century AD. (Collection: Govt. Museum, Mathura)	
	iv. Jain Tirathankara (Gupta period) Stone Circa 5th Century A.D. (Collection: State Museum, Lucknow U.P.)	
3.	<b>Introduction to Ajanta Location</b> Period, No of caves, Chaitya and Vihara, paintings and sculptures, subject matter and technique etc.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Unit 1 and 2 will be covered in Half yearly exam in December, 2022</b></li> </ul>		
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Temple Sculpture, Bronzes and artistic aspects of Indo-Islamic Architecture</b>	<b>18 Periods</b>
(A)	Artistic aspects of Indian Temple sculpture (6 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D. to 13 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D.) 1) Introduction to Temple Sculpture (6 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D. to 13 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D.) 2) Study and appreciation of following Temple-Sculptures: i. Descent of Ganga (Pallava period, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu), granite rock Circa 7 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D. ii. Trimuti (Elephanta, Maharashtra) Stone Circa 9 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D. iii. Lakshmi Narayana (Kandariya Mahadev Temple) (Chandela period, Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh) Stone Circa 10 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D. iv. Cymbal Player, Sun Temple (Ganga Dynasty, Konark, Orrisa) Stone Circa 13 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D. v. Mother and Child (Vimal-Shah Temple, Solanki Dynasty, Dilwara, Mount Abu; Rajasthan) white marble, Circa 13 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D.	
(B)	<b>Bronzes :</b> 1. Introduction to Indian Bronzes. 2. Method of casting (solid and hollow) 3. Study and appreciation of following South Indian Bronze:	

	i. Nataraj (Chola period Thanjavur Distt.,Tamil Nadu) 12th Century A.D. (Collection : National Museum, New Delhi)		
(C)	<b>Artistic aspects of the indo-Islamic architecture:</b>	50	70
	<b>Unit 1: Nature and Object Study</b> 1. Introduction Study of two or three natural and geometric forms in pencil with light and shade from a fixed point of view. Natural forms like plants, vegetables, fruits and flowers, etc., are to be used. 2. Study and appreciation of following architecture: i. Qutub Minar, Delhi Geometrical forms of objects like cubes, cones, prisms, cylinders and spheres should be used. ii. Gol Gumbad of Bijapur		
<b>Unit 2: Painting Composition covered in Annual exam in March, 2022</b>			

(i) Simple exercises of basic design in variation of geometric and rhythmic shapes in geometrical and decorative designs and colours to understand designs as organised visual arrangements.

(ii) Sketches from life and nature

### Unit 3: Portfolio Assessment

- Record of the entire year's performance from sketch to finished product.
- Five selected nature and object study exercises in any media done during session including the minimum of two still life exercises.
- One selected work of paintings composition done during the year
- Two selected works of paintings done during the year

**70 Marks**

**One  
Practical  
Paper**

### Note:

These selected works prepared during the course by the candidates and certified by the school authorities as the work done in the school will be placed before the examiners for assessment.

- The candidates should be given one hour-break after first three hours.
- The time-table to be so framed as to allow the students to work continuously for minimum of two periods at a stretch.

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Units	Content	Periods	Marks
1	Nature and Object Study	20	25
2	Painting Composition	20	25
3	Portfolio Assessment	10	20

