

NIOS lesson adaptation project

By EMBRACE Volunteers

(A community initiative of Harchan Foundation Trust)

Chapter 9

CONTEMPORARY INDIAN ART

(Printable Version)

- **Previous Year Questions with Answers**
- **Terminal Questions**

This project is aimed at supporting children with different needs. Information provided is adapted to the best of knowledge by the volunteers. For complete information please refer to the NIOS resources in <https://www.nios.ac.in/online-course-material/secondary-courses.aspx>.

LESSON 9

CONTEMPORARY INDIAN ART

Previous Year Questions

The question having 2 marks should be answered in about 30 words

1. The question having 3 marks should be answered in about 50 words

Review the evolution of modern Indian art? *(2 times)

Answer:

- Contemporary art began with the British rule in India
 - Raja ravi varma, Amrita Shergil, Gaganendranath Tagore were the pioneers of contemporary Indian Art
 - Along with western methods like cubism, surrealism etc they also tried the eastern methods of painting
 - Lot of experiments were done in print making (Woodcut, Lithograph, Etching etc.).
 - Progressive artists group (PAG) of Bombay exhibited paintings of F.N. Souza, M.F. Hussain and others in 1947
- Modern art movements were introduced in northern and southern parts of India

The question having 2 marks should be answered in about 30 words

2. **What is Graphics or Print Making? Name some of the printmaking techniques.**

Answer: It is a popular form of art used to produce large number of copies of the same painting

Some of the printmaking techniques are Etching, Intaglio, Oilography, lithography

3. **“Neither his poor eyesight in young age and blindness in later age could stop his creative urge.” Who is this painter? Describe one of his paintings.**

Answer: Painter was Benode Behari Mukherjee. His Famous wall painting was Mediaeval Saints.

- It is a mural (wall painting) depicted in Hindi Bhavan by “Fresco Buono” technique
- This painting depicts the saints of different religions of India.
- Composition is well planned and suits the shape and size of the wall
- Elongated human figures arranged in river like flow
- Largeness of the figures express their spiritual greatness
- Smaller figures represent common people engaged in everyday activities

- Colours are very limited

4. What do you know about the ‘Progressive Artist Group’? Name few artists of this Group.

Answer: ‘Progressive Artist Group’ was formed by modern artists in 1947. F.N. Souza, M.F. Hussain and others were members of it.

5. Write on the technique of Graphics?

Answer: Graphics or Print making is a popular form of art used to produce large number of copies of the same painting. Some of the printmaking techniques are Etching, Intaglio, Oilography, lithography.

6. What is Chola Mandalam? How is it related to Panikar?.

Answer:

K.C.S Panikar established first artist village of India near Chennai called “Cholamandalam” which inspired many painters from south.

He was influential and pioneer among contemporary Indian artists in south india

7. Write in two lines about the techniques of “Fresco Buono”. How did Benode Behari Mukherjee use it?

Answer:

Fresco Buono Technique

- It is a method of wall painting
- In this technique powdered pigment colours are mixed in water and applied to wet freshly laid plaster wall.
- In this method colour becomes part of the wall and lasts long

Benode Behari Mukherjee did medieval Saints as a mural (wall painting) in Hindi Bhavan by “Fresco Buono” technique

- This painting depicts the saints of different religions of India.
- Largeness of the figures express their spiritual greatness

8. Name the famous painter of “Progressive Art Group” and describe one of his paintings.

Answer:

F.N Souza

One of his painting is “landscape in red “

- The painting is an experimental cityscape
- Artist captured the look of a city which is a concrete jungle

- Red colour is predominant with splashes of green
- No rule of perspective is followed
- In Spite of that depth of space is clearly defined in the painting

9. Assess the role of K.C.S Panikar in the development of Contemporary Art in south India.

Answer:

- He was influential and pioneer among contemporary Indian artists in south india
- Student of Bengal school and Madras school of Art
- His style went from realistic to Geometric
- He established first artist village of India near Chennai called “Cholamandalam” which inspired many painters from south

10. Summarise the development of “Print making” Indian art.

Answer:

- Lot of experiments were done in print making
 - Print making is a popular form of art used to produce large number of copies of the same painting
- Some of the print making techniques are
Etching, Intaglio, Oilography, lithography

11. What is print making? What do you know about “Whirlpool”?

Answer:

Print making is a popular form of art used to produce large number of copies of the same painting

Whirlpool

- Masterpiece of Krishna reddy
- Done in intaglio process-where the lines of design are incised in copper or zinc plate.ink is placed on it damp paper is placed on it and print is taken by putting pressure on the machine
- Everything is lost in the cosmic whirlpool
- Images in the painting are non representational though stars,clouds,flowers can be identified
- Medium –Intaglio on paper

12.“In spite of his blindness, he created a huge mural at Kala Bhavan, Shantiniketan” -Identify the artist and specify.

Answer : Artist -Benode Behari Mukherjee

- He learnt art of landscaping from Japan and a student of Nandalal Bose, Bengal school of painter
- He used simple lines like Japanese artists
- He suffered from weak eyesight from childhood and became totally blind later

None of this stopped his creative urge

13. What kind of technique is 'Fresco Buono'? Explain the method of this technique.

Answer:

- It is a method of wall painting
- In this technique powdered pigment colours are mixed in water and applied to wet freshly laid plaster wall.
- In this method colour becomes part of the wall and lasts long

14. Write few lines about the Krishna Reddy's creation "Whirlpool".

Answer:

- Done in intaglio process-where the lines of design are incised in copper or zinc plate. Ink is placed on it damp paper is placed on it and print is taken by putting pressure on the machine
- Everything is lost in the cosmic whirlpool
- Images in the painting are non representational though stars, clouds, flowers can be identified
- Medium –Intaglio on paper.

15. Name the Print Making techniques used by artists.

Answer:

Some of the print making techniques are Etching, Intaglio, Oilography, lithography

16. Write on few important qualities of Souza's "The Landscape in Red".

Answer:

- The painting is an experimental cityscape
- Artist captured the look of a city which is a concrete jungle
- Red colour is predominant with splashes of green
- No rule of perspective is followed
- In spite of that depth of space is clearly defined in the painting

17. Write about the technique of Fresco-Buono.

Answer:

- It is a method of wall painting

- In this technique powdered pigment colours are mixed in water and applied to wet freshly laid plaster wall.
- In this method colour becomes part of the wall and lasts long

18. Describe the painting 'words and symbols' by K.C.S. Panikar.

Answer:

- The painting is an experimental work in which space is covered with calligraphy
- Panikar used Mathematical symbols, Arabic Figures, Roman Scripts, Malayalam Scripts
- Design looks like a horoscope
- Tantric Symbols were also used
- Colours play a nominal role
- Medium was oil on board

TERMINAL EXERCISES

1. Describe the influences that helped in the development of contemporary art of India.

Answer:

- Contemporary art began with the British rule in India
- Raja ravi varma, Amrita Shergil, Gaganendranath Tagore were the pioneers of contemporary Indian Art
- Along with western methods like cubism, surrealism etc they also tried the eastern methods of painting
- Lot of experiments were done in print making
- Progressive artists group of Bombay exhibited their paintings in 1947
- Modern art movements were introduced in northern and southern parts of India.

2. Write about two painters of India who settled abroad and became famous

Answer:

F.N Souza, Bakre, Raza

3. What do you know about the Indian painter who became blind?

Answer:

Benode Behari Mukherjee is the painter who became blind .

- He learnt art of landscaping from Japan and a student of Nandalal Bose, Bengal school of painter
- He used simple lines like Japanese artists

- He suffered from weak eyesight from childhood and became totally blind later
- None of this stopped his creative urge
- In spite of blindness, he created a huge mural at Kalabhavan, Shantiniketan

4. Write in brief about the Artist-Souza.

Answer:

- He was one of the young painters to form "Progressive Artists Group (PAG)"
- Later he left India and settled in London
- He was one of the top five artists to represent PAG internationally
- He protested against religious and social superstitions through his paintings
- His own style combines Indian temple sculpture forms with Western Art
- He was compared with Picasso by European critics

5. Describe in brief of Panikar's one of the famous paintings.

Answer :

K.C.S Panikar's famous painting- "Words and Symbols"

- The painting is an experimental work in which space is covered with calligraphy
- Panikar used Mathematical symbols, Arabic Figures, Roman Scripts, Malayalam Scripts
- Design looks like a horoscope
- Tantric Symbols were also used
- Colours play a nominal role
- Medium was oil on board

