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SET A



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND PRE - BOARD EXAMINATION
PAINTING (CODE-049)**

CLASS: X

TERM 2

Max.Marks: 15

MARKING SCHEME		
QN. NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
1.	<p><u>The theme of the painting Padmapani Bodhisattva.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Bodhisattva has been shown holding a Padma (lotus) in his right hand. 2) Bodhisattva's wife and other citizens are looking him in a disappointed manner but he is passing through his way without any disturbance. 3) Monkey and few celestial (celestial means positioned in the sky) are also being shown which are trying to discourage Siddhartha from the path of Buddhism. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Kailashnath Temple is notable for its vertical excavation—carvers started at the top of the original rock and excavated downward. 2) The traditional methods were rigidly followed by the master architect in constructing the temple which could not have been achieved by excavating from the front. 	2
2.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Warli art can be related to Mathematics on the basis of the geometric shapes and lines used in it. 2) They simplified the shape of natural objects into circle and triangle to represented human forms, plants, trees, animals etc. and defined them with the help of lines. 	2
3.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) There is ritual content for particular occasions, such as birth or marriage, and festivals, such as Holi, Surya Shasti, Kali Puja, Upanayana, and Durga Puja. 2) Madhubani paintings mostly depict people and their association with nature and scenes and deities from the ancient epics. 3) Natural objects like the sun, the moon, and religious plants like tulsi are also widely painted, along with scenes from the royal court and social events like weddings. 	2
4.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The shaft was one of the five components of the Lion Capital. 2) The Shaft was made of rock but it is broken in many parts now. 3) A shaft is a column or a pillar, especially the main part between the base and capital. 4) A capital is the distinct, typically broader section at the head of a pillar or column. 5) Here, the Lion Capital with the lotus bell base was the capital of the pillar or shaft which is now in broken condition. 	2

5.	<p><u>Main features of Padmapani Bodhisattva are as follows:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) He has large shoulders which create heaviness but there are also three bents in the body which create movement in the picture space. 2) He stands in a Tribhanga Pose. 3) Outlines are merged with the body volume which creates softness and three dimensional effects. 4) The nose is sharp and straight, the body colour is natural. 5) The Bodhisattva is wearing a big decorated crown; his head is slightly bent to the left. 6) Ribbons have been tied in the upper portion of arms in a special manner. 7) The white beaded necklace attracts the attention of people. 8) The lines are rhythmic, delicate and defining the contours of the body. 9) Each and every part of the body is given equal attention. 10) Light red, brown, green and blue colours are basically used in this painting. 11) The eyebrows, nose, lips and chin contribute to the overall effect of solidity in the figure. <p>OR</p> <p><u>Analysis of The Lion Capital</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The lion capital discovered from Sarnath near Varanasi is called Sarnath Lion Capital. The Lion Capital was built in c. 3rd Century BC by Mauryan King Ashoka. 2) Emphasis of the Lion Capital of Sarnath are the figures of four majestic lions which are sticking their backs and facing four different directions -East, West, North and South. 3) There is a Symmetric Balance in the figures of Four Lions sticking their back. 4) Further we see a pattern and a repetition of hairs in the manes of these lions. 5) Further there is Harmony and Unity between all the five components namely the Shaft, the Four Lions, the lotus bell base and drum base. 6) The crowning wheel or the Dharam Chakra is lying in broken condition. The Dharam Chakra has radial balance in it. 7) Further there is a Symmetrical balance in the Lotus Bell base. 8) There is a Balance in the overall sculpture of the Lion Capital of Sarnath which is almost symmetrical excluding the drum base. 	3
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6.	<p><u>Madhubani Art:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Madhubani art (or Mithila painting) is a style of Indian painting, practiced in the Mithila region of Bihar in the Indian subcontinent. It originated from Madhubani district of the Mithila region of Bihar. Hence its gets the name Madhubani Painting. 2) This painting is done with a variety of tools, including fingers, twigs, brushes, nib-pens, and matchsticks and using natural dyes and pigments. 3) Madhubani Art is characterized by its eye-catching geometrical patterns. 4) There is ritual content for particular occasions, such as birth or marriage, and festivals, such as Holi, Surya Shasti, Kali Puja, Upanayana, and Durga Puja. 5) Madhubani painting (Mithila painting) was traditionally created by the women of various communities in the Mithila region of the Indian subcontinent. 6) Madhubani paintings use two-dimensional imagery, and the colors used are derived from plants. Ochre, Lampblack and Red are used for reddish-brown and black, respectively. 7) Madhubani paintings mostly depict people and their association with nature and scenes and deities from the ancient epics. Natural objects like the sun, the moon, and religious plants like tulsi are also widely painted, along with scenes from the royal court and social events like weddings. 8) Generally, no space is left empty; the gaps are filled by paintings of flowers, animals, birds, and even geometric designs. 9) Madhubani is also a major export center of these paintings. This painting as a form of wall art was practiced widely throughout the region; the more recent development of painting on paper and canvas mainly originated among the villages around Madhubani. 10) It is still practiced and kept alive in institutions spread across the Mithila region. Kalakriti in Darbhanga, Vaidehi in Madhubani, Benipatti in Madhubani district and Gram Vikas Parishad in Ranti (Bihar) are some of the major centres of Madhubani painting which have kept this ancient art form alive. 	4
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