

Sample Question Paper

Folk Art

Time: 2 hours

Marks: 40

Attempt All Questions:

- The question having 1 mark should be answered in about 15 words.
- The question having 2 marks should be answered in about 35 words.
- The question having 4 marks should be answered in 80 words.
- The question having 5 marks should be answered in 100 words.

1. **Multiple choice question (MCQ).**

10×1 = 10 marks

- (i) In the family who is hand over the technique to the next generation?
- (a) Female member (b) Oldest member
(c) Male member (d) Child
- (ii) In which cave the legacy had started from prehistoric rock painting.
- (a) Nasic cave (b) Jogimara cave
(c) Kohdana cave (d) Mahakali cave
- (iii) The only source of entertainment in the life of the folk people was ----- .
- (a) Singing (b) Addas
(c) Cinema (d) Art and Craft
- (iv) In which museum the collection of Chitra Kathi art is found.
- (a) Raja Dinkar Kelakar (b) National Museum
(c) National Gandhi Museum (d) None of them
- (v) Name the important exhibition organised by Stella Kramrisch in America in 1978.
- (a) Tribal Art (b) Bhil painting in India
(c) Modern painting (d) Unknown India
- (vi) What is the award Jivya Soma Mase received in Netherland?
- (a) Mister India Award (b) Prince Claus Award
(c) Great Artist Award (d) All of these
- (vii) Mention any one surface folk and tribal painters use fabric and acrylic colour.
- (a) Canvas (b) Clay
(c) Rock (d) Leather

- (viii) What is the medium of Dhari Patta painting?
- (a) Powder (b) Water
(c) Sand (d) All of these
- (ix) What is the major pigment of Soura icon?
- (a) Black (b) Blue
(c) White (d) Red
- (x) Name the god used in Warli painting.
- (a) Sun (b) Shiv
(c) Lakshmi (d) Mother god

2. **Answer the questions.** 5×1 = 5 marks

- (i) What is magic painting? Which state is it associated with?
- (ii) Write the definition of the Fresco Painting.
- (iii) “The Primitive people were controlled by supernatural power”, Justify in brief.
- (iv) Write the name of famous folk and tribal artists who were recognized by Government of India for their individual styles.
- (v) Who introduced the art movement of impressionism to the Indian art student for the first time? Write in brief about the artist?

3. **Answer the questions (Any three).** 3×2 = 6 marks

- (i) Write three main features of Bhimbhetka rock painting.
- (ii) How does the Jadupatua draw and colour the images?
- (iii) Analyse in brief the changes of materials used in Folk art with changing time.
- (iv) What is Lekhna? Write the technique used for writing on palm leaf.

4. **Answer the questions (Any three)** 3×3 = 9 marks

- (i) What types of brushes are made folk artists for their art work? Name some non-traditional materials of paintings used by tribal painters? What is a Motif?
- (ii) Write in brief about the rock cut painting. Explain any one rock painting of prehistoric period.
- (iii) What is Mithila Painting? Mention the states where the Gond tribe live and how they decorate their houses with Gond art.
- (iv) Name the book by Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay to the field of art. Write her contribution in the field of folk art.

5. **Answer the long questions.**

5×2 = 10 marks

- (i) How do the professional artists make their colours by mixing binder and locally available materials?

Or

Describe any one craft festival organised in your region or any other. Write a few lines about the Patuas in West Bengal.

- (ii) Draw a Madhubani painting along with motifs such as Latpatia Sua, flowers, birds' beaks etc. on a A4 size sheet. Write few lines about any one motif used.

Or

Draw a Warli painting along with human plants and animal figures. Write your own opinion about the significance of the symbols used.

Marking Scheme

Folk Art

1. Multiple choice question 10×1 = 10 marks
- (i) (a) Female member
 - (ii) (b) Jogimara cave
 - (iii) (c) Addas
 - (iv) (a) Raja Dinkar Kelakar
 - (v) (d) Unknown India
 - (vi) (b) Prince Claus Award
 - (vii) (a) Canvas
 - (viii) (b) Water
 - (ix) (c) White
 - (x) (a) Sun
2. Answer the questions. 5×1 = 5 marks
- (i) This painting is a specialised painting of the Santhals of West Bengal. It is a kind of Tribal art in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.
 - (ii) A plaster of lime and sand, or some other materials have been layered on the stone or wall. It is called fresco painting.
 - (iii) Primitive people did not understand the forces of nature like sun, rain, night, hot, cold etc. To save themselves, they had to please these unknown powers and create some symbols.
 - (iv) Honored artists are Warli painters Jivya Soma Mashe, Gond painter Jangarh Singh Shyam, Bhil painter Chitari Bhuri Bai, Lado Bai, Rathawa Pithauri painter Bai Rathwa, Patua painter Gauri Devi, Phad painter Sreelal Joshi and Shantilal Joshi, Madhubani painter Sita Devi.
 - (v) Stella Karamrisc was an Austrian art historian. She became famous for her research on Indian Art and folk art.
3. Answer the questions (Any three) 3×2 = 6 marks
- (i) The style, content and usage of colours for painting depict its prehistoric character. The animals of the virgin jungle and men with their primitive hunting implements, their stones, axes throwing sticks, bows, arrows etc. Pictures of confrontations between men and wild beasts.

- (ii) The figures in a painting are simple on a single flat plane. The stories of the divine love of Radha Krishna are told in a series of simple, clear-cut images in panels divided. Eyes are vastly enlarged. Colour is aged unrealistically, creating dramatic effects and making the pictures attractive. The symbolic use of complexion colour of Krishna as blue, Radha as orange and Gopis as yellow. The figure shows many movements disregarding the archaic equality of tribal art.
- (iii) First folk art done by rural artists by using natural and vegetable colours, old cloths, brushes made of twigs etc. The materials have been changed a lot since the development of the industry. Now this type of art is made with ready-made materials available in the market.
- (iv) The writing and drawing on palm leaf is done with an iron tool called Lekhna in the local language. It is like a long nail with a sharp end. The technique was used for writing on a palm leaf as follows:
 - Once etched on the palm leaf; lines cannot be erased.
 - After etched, a coat of black ink is applied to it. This ink fills the groove of etched lines.
 - Then, the ink on the surface is wiped off with a wet cloth.
 - So the etched lines got black colour.

4. Answer the questions (Any three)

3×3 = 9 marks

- (i) The folk artists make their brushes for colouring. They make two types of brushes. One is made of a stick of bamboo, sharpened on one end. The other one is wrapped with cotton on one end. The brushes are made of different types of hair, which are suitable for the quality of colours and complications of colouring. These hairs are obtained from tails of squirrels, rats, cows, goats etc.

Non-traditional materials are canvas, brushes, ready-made colour, colour pallet and ink. A motif is a design or figure that consists of recurring shapes or colours. Motifs are used in painting as decoration.

- (ii) Prehistoric rock paintings are regarded quantitatively and qualitatively as works of major importance. A contention founded on the knowledge that before farming or early urban communities appeared, the Indian subcontinent was inhabited by hunters and food gatherers.

Bhimbhetka is one of the prehistoric rock paintings. The style, content and usage of colours for painting depict its prehistoric character. In the painting, there are animals of the virgin jungle and men with their primitive hunting implements, stones, axes, throwing sticks, clubs, harpoons, bows and arrows. Also get the pictures of confrontations between men and wild beasts such as hunting scenes, and early allusions to religion-magic practices in different shapes.

- (iii) The entire middle Ganga plain and especially Bihar, was no exception. Like many spars, it also has a distinct place in context to the deep-rooted painting tradition. It is also known as Mithila painting within this area; a rich tradition of ritual and domestic painting has survived from ancient times. The occasion governs the subject matter of any Mithila painting, and for every occasion, a new painting is painted.

Gond tribe settled in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattishgarh. They not only paint their bodies with Gondna painting but also paint their homes with it. The courtyard and wall of their homes are coated with a mixture of cow dung and black clay. White, red, yellow and black clay is painted, known as Thingha. The upper part of the wall doors and windows are given special attention in decoration.

- (iv) Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya has written books about Indian handicrafts, titled 'The Glory of Indian Handicrafts', 'Indian Carpet and Floor Coverings', 'Indian embroidery', 'India's Craft Tradition' etc. Kamla Devi was not only a great scholar, social reformer and freedom activist, but her contribution to reviving India's folk art is also enormous. She took actively participated in the movement to empower woman in their social and economic status. It was due to her initiatives. National School of Drama, Sangeet Natak Akademy, Central College Industries Emporium and Craft Council of India were founded. Smt. Kamla Devi was responsible for establishing a chain of Art and Craft Museum after independence, including National Craft Museum at New Delhi. She was introduced national awards for traditional artists and craftsmen.

5. Answer the long questions. 5×2 = 10 marks

- (i) There are colour pigments and made by mixing binder like gum, mango, neem, betel etc. leaf as bel fruit is also used to make binder.

White colour: Lime and chalk are mainly used to prepare white colour, conch shell is also used. The Conchshell is first cleaned properly and then boiled in a earthen ware. It is pasted and stewed, and then the paste is mixed with gum.

Yellow colour: Haldi, hartal are used. Raw turmeric and arsenical are pasted and mixed with gum and water for painting.

Sindur colour: Orange colour is made from sindur. It is mixed with dry oil to use.

Red colour: This colour is obtained from palash and Gudhal flower. Hingul stone is powdered and mixed with gum and water to make the colour.

Pink colour: Hingul powder and conch powder to be mixed to make pink colour.

Green colour: Green colour is available from any green leaf.

Blue colour: Neel is mixed with gum and water.

Black colour: Black clay and lamp soot are used to draw lines.

Surajkund Mela was held for the first at Faridabad in 1987. The painters, sculptors, weaver and artists came here to show their works. Each state has its separate stall to exhibit artifacts; in the same stall the artist and craftsmen explain and demonstrate their skills. The Mela remains open for 17 days and an award is given to the best stall. Different kind of cultural programmes are also performed. Surajkund Mela is an avenue for both skilled and unskilled craftsmen to show how they have brought prosperity in spite of diversity in Indian culture and art. These artists get opportunities to visit SAARC countries to show their works.

The image marker or Patuas make images of different Gods and Goddesses all through the year to supply for both personal and community worshipping. These Pathas also make painting in their typical style which is known as Patachitra. The painters of Kalighat use very simple materials like cloth and earthen saucer. Though traditionally they used vegetable colours but now-a-days they opt for readymade colours from the market. Patuas are using some themes related to social, political and economical problems. Now-a-days they limit themselves to paint on the images of Gods and Goddesses like Durga, Kali, Saraswati etc.

- (ii) Latpatia Sua is used in Madhubani painting in abundant. The motif is drawn in black and sometimes with colours. This motif symbolise of the enthusiast couple or loving pair of newly married couples. The image of parrots is taken from Kohbar for Madhubani painting. This is main source of Madhubani art.



Or

The symbol used in Warli art represents the circle of life. The triangle symbolizes mountain and trees. The square shape indicates fertility and the circle represents the power of sun and moon. The tree is suggested by their height in relation to men and beasts. Each figure responds to each other. The Warli art symbolize the harmony and rhythm with nature.

