

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
FOLK ART (244)

Time: 2 hrs.

Maximum Marks: 40

Note:

- i. This question paper consists of 15 questions in all.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Marks are given against each question.
- iv. **Section A** consists of Multiple Choice type questions
Q.No. 1 to 8 – Multiple Choice type questions (MCQs) carrying 01 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions.
- v. **Section B** consists of Objective type questions:
Q.No. 09- Read the passage carefully then Fill in the blanks (6 sub-questions) carrying 1 mark each.
Q.No. 10 -Read the passage carefully then true and false (6 sub-questions) carrying 1 mark each.
- vi. **Section C** consists of Subjective type questions:
Q.No. 11 to 12 – Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each to be answered in the range of 50 to 60 words.
Q.No. 13 –Long Answer type questions carrying 04 marks to be answered in the range of 80 to 100 words.
Q.No. 14 & 15 –Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each to be answered in the range of 100 to 120 words.
An internal choice has been provided in the Section-C.

Section A

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Marks 1x8=8

1. Who introduced the Indian folk and tribal art and culture to the world during the beginning of the 20th Century AD?
 - I. Jagadhisw Swaminathan
 - II. Kamla Devi
 - III. Pupul Jayakar
 - IV. All of them
2. Identify any non-Indian scholar who made efforts to promote Indian folk art along with rural and tribal culture to the world.
 - I. Stella Kramrisch
 - II. Pablo Picasso

- III. Michael Angelo
- 3. Rabindranath Tagore invited Stella Kramrisch to teach art history to the art students of:
 - I. Shantiniketan
 - II. Kolkata Art college
 - III. Delhi college of Art
 - IV. Bangaluru
- 4. Who was awarded by Sahitya Academy for the book 'The Tribal World of Verrier Elwin' in 1975?
 - I. Jangarh Singh
 - II. Pupul Jayakar
 - III. Dr. Verrier Elwin
 - IV. Ganga Devi
- 5. Jangarh Singh painted a huge mural on the assembly building of:
 - I. Madhya Pradesh
 - II. Uttar Pradesh
 - III. Assam
 - IV. West Bengal
- 6. Traditional painting was done using
 - I. Acrylic colours
 - II. Oil colours
 - III. Vegetable and natural colours
 - IV. Water colours
- 7. Brushes used by commercial folk painters are made using hair of tails of
 - I. Squirrels
 - II. Horses
 - III. Donkeys
 - IV. Deer
- 8. Materials used for painting objects of Indus Valley Civilization
 - I. Lime
 - II. Geru
 - III. Lampsoot
 - IV. All of the above

Section B

9. Read the passage and answer the questions: -

Ancient men gradually discovered that the shapes of some stones and sticks were more suitable for some tasks, and they set them aside for future use. Further, they started

sharpening the tools to improve their shape. This was the first craft. Studies have revealed a similarity between the development process of cavemen and that of children. When a child draws he/she reflects his or her feelings along with the surroundings. In the same way, cave art also reflected the feelings through figurative and symbolic drawings of their surroundings. The life of primitive people was governed by the force of nature like the sun, moon and rain that were difficult to understand. They felt that these forces of nature had to be placed and painted or engraved figures and symbols denoting these forces.

Fill in the blanks

- A. _____ started sharpening the tools to improve their shape. **1**
- B. Cave art also reflected the feelings through _____ and symbolic drawings. **1**
- C. The life of primitive people was governed by the force of nature like the _____, moon and rain. **1**
- D. Ancient men gradually discovered that the shapes of some _____ and sticks were more suitable for some tasks. **1**
- E. _____ felt that these forces of nature had to be placed and painted or engraved figures and symbols denoting these forces. **1**
- F. When a child draws he/she reflects his or her feelings along with the surroundings. **1**

10. Read the passage and answer the following questions

The methods and materials are being used by folk and tribal painters even in present times. After coating the wall and courtyard with cow dung and clay mixture, the paintings are done with earth colours and colours extracted from fruits, leaves and tree barks, though there are some changes in the method to prepare colours from clay, minerals and vegetation; these days. There have been some changes in the social system too. Thus the people who used their art and craft commercially came into existence, like goldsmiths, blacksmiths, potters and others. These artists and craft men provided utilitarian objects to society. They added many new methods and materials along with traditional ones.

Write True (T) or False (F):

- A. Without coating the surface with cow dung and clay mixture, the paintings are done with the colours extracted from fruits, leaves, etc. (T/F) **1**
- B. The people who used their art and craft commercially came into existence, like goldsmiths, blacksmiths, potters, and others. (T/F) **1**
- C. The traditional methods and materials are not being used by folk and tribal painters in present times. (T/F) **1**
- D. The artists and craftsmen do not produce practical items for society. (T/F) **1**
- E. Potters and others crafts men added many new methods and materials along with traditional ones to create utilitarian objects. (T/F) **1**
- F. These days there are some changes in the traditional method to prepare colours from clay, minerals and vegetation. (T/F) **1**

Section C

Answer the following questions:

11. Write one name of a Fresco painting in India and write a brief about the painting. **3**
- 12(A). What is the area related to Madhubani painting called? Which state is it associated?
Write in brief about Madhubani painting. **3**

Or

- (B). What efforts did Guruppa Chetty to popularise Indian traditional art Kalamkari?

Answer the following questions:-

- 13(A). What is the importance of Warli paintings in the lives of the Warli tribe? **4**
- Or
- (B). "Soura art style varies from region to region, but there are some general similarities", justify.

Answer the following Questions:-

- 14(a). Explain the development of folk paintings from prehistoric art. **5**
(or)
(b). Explain the prehistoric Rock painting along with one example.
- 15(a). Explain the relevance of Soura art. What is the importance of this art? **5**
(or)
(b). How is Warli painting used as a symbol of peace and prosperity in Maharastra?

Marking Scheme
Folk Art (244)

Sl. No.	Answer	Marks distribution	Total Marks
1	<u>IV. All of them</u>	1	1
2	<u>I. Stella Kramrisch</u>	1	1
3	<u>I. Shantiniketan</u>	1	1
4	<u>III. Dr. Verrier Elwin</u>	1	1
5	<u>I. Madhya Pradesh</u>	1	1
6	<u>III. Vegetable and natural colours</u>	1	1
7	<u>II Horses</u>	1	1
8	<u>IV. All of the above</u>	1	1
9 (A)	<u>Primitive people,</u>	1	1
9 (B)	<u>figurative</u>	1	1
9 (C)	<u>sun</u>	1	1
9 (D)	<u>stones</u>	1	1
9 (E)	<u>primitive people</u>		
9 (F)	<u>surroundings</u>		
10(A)	False	1	1
10(B)	True	1	1
10(C)	False	1	1
10(D)	False	1	1
10(E)	True	1	1
10(F)	True	1	1
11	<p>Jogimara Painting is a Fresco painting in India.</p> <p>In Jogimara, most of the paintings have a religious base. The style of drawing was unique. The legacy, which started from pre-historic rock painting, continued through Jogimara, influencing the art of the tribal's and folk people.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	3

12	<p>The area related to Madhubani painting is called 'Mithila', so Madhubani painting is also called 'Mithila painting'. It is associated with Bihar state.</p> <p>Though Madhubani paintings are universally famous. It is also known as Mithila Painting. Within this area, a rich ritual and domestic painting tradition has survived from very early times. In Mithila, the tradition of painting is represented by three communities of women Kayastha, Brahmin and Dusadh.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Post-independence Kalamkari art was almost at the stage of extinction still, it was revived by Guruppa Chetty and some other enthusiast painters. Guruppa Chetty not only brought a new contemporary style and technique of hand printing and painting but also created an international market for this art.</p> <p>Kalamkari clothes are also recognised as an environmentally friendly material.</p>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>2</p>	3
13	<p>Warli painting is associated with the Warli tribe of Thane district of Maharashtra. This is a ritualistic painting for peace and prosperity. For the rituals, the women have to undergo traditional training from their early girlhood. Warli painting in Maharashtra is such a kind of community creative painting.</p> <p>Mainly done on the occasion of marriage by two-three 'Savasini women' (a woman whose husband is alive), an image of the goddess is also kept covered and later revealed to the bride and groom. This occasion is celebrated with great aplomb and drinking tadi.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>The Soura painting style varies from region to region, but there are some general similarities. The major pigment of the Soura icon is white, obtained either from rice, ash, chalk or lime mixed with water. These paintings, which function as motif offerings represent of the thoughts and remarkable dramatization of the theological beliefs of the artists. the Soura painter is sincere and doesn't add at any special effects.</p> <p>The painting consists of animate and inanimate objects, indigenous plants, animals, tools, instruments etc. However, some everyday things like trains, cars, and aeroplanes are also introduced due to exposure to the outside world.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>Or</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	4
14	<p>The origin of folk and tribal art finds its roots in prehistoric art. The rock paintings of Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh and fresco paintings of Jogimara, also in Madhya Pradesh are the earliest manifestation of prehistoric Indian art.</p> <p>The fresco paintings were a slight improvement on rock</p>	2	5

	<p>paintings. Here a plaster of lime and sand or some other materials were layered on the stone or wall. On that wet plaster, the artist made the drawing and coloured it. Gradually, the prehistoric hunter and food gatherer opted for agriculture. Some hunters and food gatherers engaged themselves in agriculture and farming, whereas some of them remained as hunters and food gatherers.</p> <p>This unequal lifestyle, growth and other factors reflected in their art. Thus, the cave art gave rise to two different segments:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Folk art (the people who had opted for agriculture) and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Tribal art (the people who remained as hunters and food gatherers).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>India's prehistoric rock paintings are now regarded quantitatively and qualitatively as works of major importance.</p> <p>The Indian subcontinent was inhabited by hunters and food gatherers. Later the archaeological discoveries proved that hunters and food-gatherers were the earliest people known to have existed on Indian soil. Moreover, their presence is attested not only by stone tools and other implements but also, after a given date, by rock painting and rock engravings.</p> <p>At the same time, each picture is valuable in the earliest manifestation of Prehistoric Indian Art. Generally, these paintings were made from the point of the circle, and the circles were filled with geometric figures. Our country contains about seven hundred such sites and each site has one to thirty caves, where people lived.</p> <p>'Bhimbhetka' of Madhya Pradesh is one of them.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>Or</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	
15	<p>Soura art belongs to the Soura tribes of Odisha and derives inspiration from their spiritual and religious beliefs.</p> <p>This form of tribal art acts as a means of worship for the Soura tribe. These paintings, which function as motif offerings, are the representation of the thoughts and wonderful dramatization of the theological beliefs of the artists. As the 'Ittalam' or the painting is made for the spirit only, so the painter is sincere and doesn't aim at any special effects.</p> <p>The Soura art is perhaps India's most intriguing and fascinating tribal art tradition. Like many tribal cultures worldwide, the art of Soura draws inspiration and direction from their spiritual and religious beliefs. It is not just an art form but has great utilitarian value. It functions as a means of worship and medium of invocation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>Or</p>	5

	<p>Warli painting is associated with the Warli tribes of the Thane district of Maharashtra. It is also created in the interior walls of village huts.</p> <p>This painting has a longstanding tradition of ritual painting, mainly done on the occasion of marriages. Conceptually, the figures are given flat shapes of elementary geometric forms of straight lines.</p> <p>In the warli painting the tree symbolises prosperity which is deep rooted under the ground, women are shown busy with ceremonial activities, Sun god and Moon god happily overlook everything. During a marriage generally over three days, an image of the goddess is also kept covered and later revealed to the bride and groom. The figures are painted very fine and light on a dark background resulting in a shimmering effect. So it is said that Warli painting used as a symbol of peace and prosperity.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>3</p>	
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