



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

TERM 1 EXAMINATION - 2026

PAINTING (049) SET-B

Class: XII

Date: 09.09.2026

Admission no:

Time: 2 hrs.

Max Marks: 30

Roll no:

General Instructions:

- I. Section-A Attempt all 4 Questions (Each Question will carry 1 mark)
- II. Section-B Attempt all 5 Questions (Each Question will carry 2 Marks)
- III. Section-C Attempt all 4 Questions (Each Question will carry 4 Mark)

SECTION- A

Question 1. Select the right answer from the given options:

(4 Marks)

1. Chand Biwi Playing Polo is the creation of the sub-school of?
a) **Bijapur** b) Agra c) Ahmednagar d) Vijaywada
2. Radhika is a painting of modern period which is painted by?
a) Ram Gopal Vijayvargiya b) **M.A.R Chughtai** c) Nandlal Bose d) Raja Ravi Verma
3. First painting of Bharat Mata was painted by
a) **Abanindranath Tagore** b) Nandlal Bose
c) Kshitindranath Majumdar d) M. A.R. Chughtai
4. Sahibdin was a courtier painter of Mewar. Name the painting of painted by him?
a) **Maru Ragini** b) Krishna on Swing c) Radha (Bani-Thani) d) Chaugan Players

SECTION- B

Question 2. Answer the below questions in about 50 words each.

(10 Marks)

Describe the following briefly-

1. Name the different characters of painting 'Bharat Meets Rama at Chitrakuta' and describe why Bharat went to Chitrakuta?

ANS. The main characters in the painting are **Rama, Sita, Lakshmana, and Bharat**. Bharat went to Chitrakuta to meet Rama and request him to return to Ayodhya. He did not want to accept the throne after Rama's exile. He wanted Rama to become the rightful king of Ayodhya.

2. Write an information of 'Basholi School of Miniature Paintings'?

ANS. The **Basholi School** is an important sub-school of **Pahari Miniature Painting** that developed in Basholi, Jammu and Kashmir, during the 17th century. It is famous for its **bright colours, bold lines, expressive faces, and large, prominent eyes**. The paintings mainly depict **Radha-Krishna themes, Hindu mythology, and religious stories**. Rich red, yellow, blue, and green colours are commonly used. The figures are beautifully

decorated with jewellery and colourful costumes. The school is considered one of the earliest and most distinctive styles of Pahari painting.

3. Write the specialities of the 'Style of Deccan Art'?

ANS. The **Deccan style of art** is known for its rich and decorative appearance. It developed under the royal courts of **Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Golconda, and Hyderabad**. Its main specialities are **bright and rich colours, graceful human figures, luxurious costumes, detailed jewellery, and decorative backgrounds**. Gold was often used to give the paintings a royal appearance. The paintings commonly show **royal life, court scenes, portraits, music, nature, and romantic themes**. The style combines **Indian and Persian influences** and is admired for its elegance, beauty, and imaginative quality.

4. Write the main specialities of the 'Bengal School of Painting'?

ANS. The **Bengal School of Painting** developed in the early 20th century under the leadership of **Abanindranath Tagore**. It aimed to revive traditional Indian art and culture. The paintings are known for **soft and delicate colours, fine lines, graceful figures, and spiritual themes**. Artists were inspired by **Indian mythology, history, literature, nature, Mughal and Rajput miniature paintings, and Ajanta murals**. The school also used some techniques influenced by Japanese art. It played an important role in creating a **distinct Indian style of modern painting**.

5. Discuss the compositional arrangement of the painting 'Shiva and Sati'?

ANS. The painting '**Shiva and Sati**' presents Lord Shiva and Sati as the main figures of the composition. They are placed prominently in the centre, making them the main focus. Shiva is shown in a calm and graceful posture, while Sati expresses love and devotion. The use of **soft colours, delicate lines, balanced figures, and decorative details** creates harmony. The simple background keeps attention on the main characters. The overall composition conveys **love, devotion, peace, and spirituality** and reflects the beauty of traditional Indian painting.

SECTION- C

Question 3. Answer the questions in about 80-100 words each.

(16 Marks)

1. Describe the painting 'Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya and Amir Khusro'?

ANS. The painting '**Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya and Amir Khusro**' depicts the spiritual relationship between the famous Sufi saint **Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya** and his devoted disciple **Amir Khusro**. Nizamuddin Auliya is shown as a respected and peaceful spiritual figure, while Amir Khusro is shown expressing devotion and respect towards his teacher. The painting reflects the values of **love, faith, devotion, and spiritual guidance**. The use of graceful figures, soft colours, detailed costumes, and a balanced composition adds beauty to the painting. It represents the deep bond between a spiritual master and his disciple.

OR

Write the short note of Nand Lal Bose'?

ANS. **Nandalal Bose** was one of the most important Indian artists of the 20th century and a prominent artist of the **Bengal School of Painting**. He was a student of **Abanindranath Tagore** and was deeply inspired by Indian traditions, folk art, mythology, and nature. His paintings are known for their **simple lines, balanced compositions, and Indian themes**. He also contributed to the decoration of the original Constitution of India. His famous works

include 'Sati', 'Dandi March', and paintings inspired by Indian village life. He played an important role in the development of modern Indian art.

2. Describe the origin and development of 'Bengal School of Painting'?

ANS. The **Bengal School of Painting** originated in Bengal in the early 20th century as a movement to revive traditional Indian art. It developed as a reaction against the Western academic style promoted during British rule. **Abanindranath Tagore** was its leading artist. He was inspired by **Mughal and Rajput miniatures, Ajanta paintings, Indian mythology, literature, and Japanese art**. The artists used soft colours, delicate lines, and spiritual themes. The movement spread to different parts of India through art schools and artists. It played an important role in creating a **distinct Indian identity in modern art**.

3. Explain the different phases of the development of the 'Deccan School of the Miniature Painting'?

ANS. The **Deccan School of Miniature Painting** developed mainly under the patronage of the royal courts of the Deccan region. Its development can be divided into four important phases:

1. Ahmadnagar Phase:

This was the early phase of Deccan painting. It developed during the 16th century under the Nizam Shahi rulers. The paintings show strong **Persian influence**, rich colours, and decorative costumes.

2. Bijapur Phase:

The Bijapur School flourished under the Adil Shahi rulers. It is known for **bright colours, graceful figures, luxurious costumes, beautiful landscapes, and decorative designs**. Music and court life were common subjects.

3. Golconda Phase:

The Golconda School developed during the 16th and 17th centuries. It was famous for **rich colours, elegant figures, detailed jewellery, luxurious costumes, and court scenes**. Persian influence was prominent.

4. Hyderabad Phase:

After the decline of the earlier Deccan kingdoms, the tradition continued in Hyderabad. It combined **Deccan, Mughal, Persian, and European influences**. Portraits, court scenes, flowers, animals, and everyday life became popular subjects.

OR

Explain the information of- 'Kangra Sub-School of Miniature Painting' and 'Guler Sub-School of Miniature Painting'?

ANS. The **Kangra Sub-School** is an important branch of the **Pahari School of Miniature Painting**. It developed in the Kangra region of Himachal Pradesh during the 18th century. It reached its height under the patronage of **Raja Sansar Chand**. Kangra paintings are famous for their **soft colours, delicate lines, graceful figures, and beautiful natural scenery**. The main subjects are **Radha-Krishna, Krishna Leela, love stories, and Hindu mythology**. The paintings express love, devotion, and emotions through beautiful landscapes, flowers, trees, rivers, and mountains.

Guler Sub-School of Miniature Painting

The **Guler Sub-School** is another important branch of the Pahari School. It developed in **Guler, Himachal Pradesh**, mainly during the 18th century. It was influenced by Mughal painting and is known

for its **naturalistic style, delicate lines, soft colours, and realistic human expressions**. The paintings commonly depict **Radha-Krishna themes, Hindu mythology, love scenes, portraits, and court life**. **Nainsukh** was one of the most famous artists associated with the Guler tradition. The style is admired for its simplicity, grace, and natural beauty.

4. Explain the painting- 'Bharat Meets Rama at Chitrakuta'?

ANS. The painting '**Bharat Meets Rama at Chitrakuta**' depicts an important episode from the **Ramayana**. Bharat visits Rama in the forest at Chitrakuta after the death of their father, King Dasharatha. Bharat requests Rama to return to Ayodhya and accept the throne, as he does not want to become king in Rama's place. **Rama, Sita, and Lakshmana** are shown with Bharat and the people accompanying him. The painting beautifully expresses **brotherly love, devotion, sacrifice, and respect**. The natural setting of Chitrakuta, with trees, mountains, and the forest surroundings, adds beauty and harmony to the composition.

