

MARKING SCHEME
SUBJECT: PAINTING (CODE-049)
CLASS X (2021-2022)
TERM -II

Answers		
1.	<p>The meaning of Padma in the painting Bodhisattva Padmapani is derived from Sanskrit, which means lotus or 'Kamal' in hindi.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>The Lion capital from Sarnath is carved out of a single block of polished sandstone.</p>	2
2.	<p>1. Natural elements based on Madhubani paintings are usually fish, birds, animals, turtle, sun, moon, bamboo trees and flowers, like a lotus.</p> <p>2. Love, valour, devotion, fertility, and prosperity are often symbolized by geometric patterns, which are another elements and an important feature of this art form.</p>	2
3.	<p>1) Warli is a traditional art form of Maharashtra.</p> <p>2) Mostly earth colors and natural elements are used to create this art.</p> <p>3) Bamboo stick is used as paint brush, and the Background is painted with red-ochre which is commonly known as 'geru' also.</p> <p>4) The white color is made up of grounded rice paste with gum.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>1) Warli art can be related to Geometry on the basis of the shapes used in it.</p> <p>2) These shapes represent various elements of nature.</p> <p>3) The shapes are mostly two dimensional.</p> <p>4) Geometrical patterns like the circles, triangles and squares depicted sun, moon, human forms, plants, trees and animals.</p>	2
4.	<p>1) The Lion capital discovered from Sarnath near Varanasi is called Lion Capital.</p> <p>2) It has four lions facing the four cardinal directions—north, south, east and west.</p> <p>3) Below the lions is the Buddhist symbol of Dharmachakra.</p> <p>4) They symbolize power, courage, pride and confidence.</p> <p>5) We can see Lion capital on all Indian coins, notes, government stamps and other official documents.</p>	2
5.	<p>(1) The Kailasanatha temple is in cave 16 of Ellora. It is one of the largest rock-cut temples in the world.</p> <p>(2) The construction of the temple began during the rule of the Rashtrakuta king, Dantidurga (735-757 AD).</p> <p>(3) Unlike the Buddhists who made carvings inside the rock to construct cave temples, this group cut the rock internally and externally, with</p>	3

precision, to build a monolithic rock temple.

- (4) At the entrance there is a huge rock screen with carvings and a two-level doorway with eaves on top.
- (5) A door on the lower level leads into the double-storey gopuram, which has exquisitely carved sculptures on the walls.
- (6) Goddesses Ganga and Yamuna flank the entrance gateway.
- (7) Apart from the gopura, the main temple has a sabha griha (hall), vestibules and a Nandi mandap which leads to the garba griha (sanctum) with the Shiv linga, all of which are profusely carved and with Dravidian shikharas (towers).
- (8) A bridge connects the Nandi mandap to the gopuram.
- (9) The stiff climb up the hill was made worthwhile by the loveliness of the lotus on the roof of the sanctum.
- (10) There are many beautiful carvings: of Durga, Mahishasuramardini, Gajalakshmi seated in a lotus pool, Shiva as Ardhanari and Virbhadr, Ravana shaking the Kailash parvat, and the Mahabharata and Ramayana panels.

Or

Bodhisattva Padmapani is a painting from cave no.1 at Ajanta in central India late 5th century, likely 477.

- 1) This extraordinary mural painting survives from early medieval India, preserved in the interior of the rock-cut Buddhist monastery of Ajanta.
- 2) In this painting, the bodhisattva Padmapani is among a crowd of devotees, both princesses and commoners. With long hair hanging down below a jeweled crown, he stands holding his attribute, a lotus flower known as Padma, in his right hand. Padma is the Sanskrit word for lotus
- 3) Downcast lotus shaped eyes that are half closed.
- 4) A full and sensuous lower lip.
- 5) Neat bow shaped eyebrows.
- 6) Chiseled Nose – White color has been used to show its shape.
- 7) An expansive chest and a narrow waist.
- 8) Arms are a little awkward and two arms look a little different. This is because as per the canonicals of Indian sculpture or Shilpashastras the Mahapurush or the great men are supposed to have arms that look like elephant trunks. Arms are also supposed to be long enough to reach their knees.
- 9) Fingers are long and tapering – making them look very delicate, especially as they hold the lotus.
- 10) An Ekavali or a single pearl string around the neck with a blue sapphire in the middle. The pearls become smaller as they go around – a design that you can still see in practice.
- 11) This painting is made on a dry surface using a technique known as

	<p>Tempera.</p> <p>12)The artist has carefully considered the placement of the painting in the cave. The bodhisattva gazes downward at worshipers passing through the entrance to the shrine on their way to the rock-cut Buddha image in a cell at the back of the cave.</p>	
6.	<p>Madhubani painting has its origins in Mithila region of Bihar.</p> <p>Characteristics of Madhubani Painting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Traditionally these paintings were on freshly plastered mud walls and floors of huts, but now they are also done on cloth,handmade paper and canvas. 2) These paintings include geometrical and natural patterns, floral, animal and bird motifs. Natural forms like tulsi plant is widely used in this painting. 3) These paintings are popular because of their tribal motifs and use of bright earthy colours. The colours used in paintings comprise natural extracts from plants and other natural sources. E.g.: Black colour is obtained by mixing soot with cow dung; blue from indigo; white from rice powder; orange from palasha flowers, etc. 4) It is based on the mythological characters which depict the life of Hindu deities like Krishna, Rama, Lakshmi, Shiva, Durga, and Saraswati. 5) Generally no gaps are left empty, the space is always filled by paintings of flowers, animals, birds and even geometric designs. 6) Madhubani art has 5 distinctive styles, they are bharni, kachni, tantric, godna and kohber. 	4