

5. What are primary colours?

Ans:-Primary Colours are those which cannot be obtained by missing any two colours. They are pure and are found in nature as it is. So they are also known as natural colours. The primary colours are Blue, Red and Yellow.

6. What are complimentary colours?

Ans:-The secondary colour which are obtained by mixing two primary colours is also opposite or complimentary to the third for eg. Blue + Yellow = green opposite to Red.

Orange opposite to Blue

Violet opposite to Yellow

7. What are fundamentals of Art.

Ans:-‘Man expresses himself through Art’ The fundamentals of Art are

1. Limbs of Art
2. Elements of Art
3. Principles of Art

8. Write a short notes on principles of Art.

Ans:-Artist must keep in mind principles, elements and limbs of art to create or analyse a work of art Principles of art are a few important terms that we use while Learning and appreciating art they are

- (i) **Balance:-**Balance is the arrangement of art elements to produce visual equilibrium.
- (ii) **Emphasis/Dominance:-**Dominance is the emphasis of one part over another. When the artist manipulates the elements of Art so that your eye is drawn to a particular idea. Artist creates the colour contrast to create desired emphasis
- (iii) **Rhythm/Movement:-** Rhythm is the repetition of Art elements providing progressive and related movement which refers to the suggestion of motion through the use of various elements. Like repetition of the design eg Zebra crossing.
- (iv) **Proportion/Scale:-** Proportion is the size of parts in relation to a whole and to one another. Scale refers to relating size to a constant, such as human body.
- (v) **Harmony/Unity:-**Unity is achieved when work of art are considered to be harmonious , giving the work a sense of competition. Harmony is achieved in any work by using similar or related elements throughout the work.
- (vi) **Abstraction:-** Abstraction is an expression in which subject is not realistically presented or recognized. It is drawing of an object with only basic lines. Abstract art is widely used for any Non- figurative work. It explores the relationships of form and colors completely detached from reality.
- (vii) **Stylization:-** Stylization is addition of artificial elements into an artwork to make it visually attractive. Lines and forms are simplified for the sake of ornamentation eg. A stylized sun and a tree.

9. Write short notes on Elements of Art.

Ans:-When an artist is working on a painting or assessing a painting, one must keep in mind the elements of Art which are:- (i) **Point:-** A dot is the first and simplest element of art.

(ii) **Line:-**“ Line is a dot that went for a walk”. Line is the beginning of art. It is a progressing movement or delineation. The line has the direction as well as position. They can be Horizontal, Diagonal, Conical line, spiral, or Rhythmic.

(iii) **Form and Shape:-**It is a shape of volume or mass. A triangle is a shape and a cone is a form because it has volume as well as mass. The shape is plain 2- Dimensional while form is 3- Dimensional.

(iv) **Space:-**Space is a working area with in which we compose a picture. It is very essential Forms, need space around them to define their shape.

(v) **Colour:-**Colour is a property possessed by an object to produce different sensations with the help of reflection of light. It is a sensation conveyed to the mind through the medium of eyes. Colour has important role in our life. There are the types of colours, Analogous Colours, complimentary colours, hot colours, cold and Neutral colour.

10. What is colour and write its type?

Ans:-Colour is a property possessed by an object to produces different sensations with the help of reflection of light. It is a sensation conveyed to the mind through the medium of eyes colour has very important role in human life. We can divide colours into several types some important types of colours are

(i) **Primary Colours:-** Primary colours are those which cannot be obtained by mixing any two colours. They are pure and natural. So they are also known as natural colours. Red, Yellow and Blue are the primary colours.

(ii) **Secondary Colours:-** The colour obtained by mixing two primary colours is called a secondary colours they are Red + Blue = Violet
Blue + Yellow = Green
Red + Yellow = Orange

(iii) **Tertiary Colours:-**When we mix one primary and one secondary colour we get a tertiary colour. Eg. Violet + Blue = Indigo

Orange +Red = Saffron

Yellow + orange = Golden Yellow

(iv) **Analogous Colours:-**These are the colures of one category such as Yellow, Lemon Yellow, Cadmium Yellow, Naples’s yellow, yellow ochre etc.

(v) **Complimentary or opposite colours:-** The secondary colour obtained by mixing two primary colours is also opposite or complimentary to the third:-
Blue +Yellow = Green, which is opposite to Red.

(vi) **Hot colours:-**The colours which give the effect of heat having maximum wave length are called hot colours. Eg. Red, Yellow.

(vii) **Cold Colours:-** The colours which give the effect of coolness having minimum wavelength are called cold colourseg. Blue, Green.

(viii) **Neutral Colours:-** The colours which are neither strong or bright nor have any hot or cold effect are called Neutral Colours Eg, white & Black.

11. How did invention of wheel and fire influence Art?

Ans:-The Discovery of fire and where thereafter were instrumental in the/ making and baking of pottery. These two inventions bought the beginning of terracotta sculptures.

12. Write a short note on Art of Pre-historic Era - Bhimbetka.

Ans:-Bhimbetka is a natural art gallery and archaeological treasure were discovered in 1957-58 by archaeologist Dr. Vishnu Wakankar. Bhimbetka caves are close to Bhopal on the way to Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh. About eight hundred rock shelters are there out of which five hundred bear paintings. Bhimbetka owes its name to the character of the epic Mahabharat. Seeing the gigantic frame of these rocks they are compared with Bhima 'the second pandav'.

Despite various limitations such as acute working condition. in adequate tools, materials etc., there is a charm in simple rendering of scenes of the environment in which the artists lived. The primitive artists seem to possess passion for story telling in a dramatic way. Where both men and animals are engaged in the struggle for survival. The paintings of individual animals show the skill of the primitive artist in drawing realistic forms in terms of proportion and tonal effect.

Mainly red and white colours are used with occasional use of green orange, red, ochre, purple, brown, black and yellow with themes taken from everyday events the scenes usually depict hunting, dancing. Horse and elephant riders, animal fights, Honey collection. decoration of bodies, disguises. masks and different type of animal.

Animal such as bison, tiger, rhinoceros, wild bear, elephants, monkey, antelopes, lizards, peacock etc. have been depicted in the rock shelters. Popular religious and ritual symbols also occur frequently.

The paintings are super imposed at various places which show that the same canvas was used by different people at different times. The paints were made by grinding various rocks and minerals. They got red from hematite. The green came from a green variety a stone called chalcedony. White made out of limestone and black from wooden charcoal.

The rock of mineral was first ground into powder and then mixed with water and some thick sticky substance such as animal fat and extracts of leaves or gum or resin from trees. Bushes were made of plant fibre. These colours have survived thousands of years Of adverse weather conditions. Bhimbetka paintings portray live records of the development of style, depicting a variety of forms. A study of these paintings gives insight into the activities of the pre-historic man, his clothing, the animals and numerous facets of day to day life.

13. Write a short note on Wizard Dance .

Ans:- Wizard's Dance

Medium = Mineral Colour stone.

Period = 2500 B.C To 1500 B.C

Location = Bhimbethak Cave 50 Km. South of Bhopal (M.P)

Courtesy: - National Museum, New Delhi. Centre of Cultural Resource and Training Centre, New Delhi.

Description = The Painting is on a cave wall in Bhim – Bethak of M.P. In this painting there is a depiction of some joyful celebration or some rites to please a god. It is the earliest evidence of the development of music, dance, and use of masks.

On one side there is a figure standing in a joyful mood and two more figures in the middle with mask having horns on the head can be seen. The figures are simple, elongated, stick like and curved at places showing movement. People are indulged in some ritual dance or a magical healing of a powerful jungle god.

14.What were the main centres of the Art of Indus Valley?

Ans:-The main centres of Indus Valley civilization are (i) Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa, now in Pakistan, (ii) Roopnagar in Punjab; (iii) Lothal in Gujarat, (iv) Kalibangan in Rajasthan (v) Rangpur in Gujarat now in North Bangladesh (vi) Alamgirpur, a village near Meerut in U.P (vii) Banawali in Fatehabad, Haryana; (viii) Dholavira, near Jaipur in Rajasthan (ix) some places in U.P.

15.What were the main motifs depicted on the seals of Indus Valley Civilization.

Ans:-Decorated seals were excavated with mostly a religious images carved with gods, goddesses, women figures and geometrical patterns.

16.Who discovered the ruins of Harappa?

Ans:-Charles Masson, a soldier and explorer from East India Company first discovered the ruin of Harappa in 1842.

17.Which toys were excavated from Indus Valley Civilization?

Ans:-Toys like a jumping monkey and a cart of clay without wheels have also been excavated.

18.Which type of things were found in Indus Valley Civilization depicting its history?

Ans:-Houses, drainage system, public baths, markets etc., were remarkable. People used to make Terracotta figures, sculptures, seals, ornaments, and pottery with fine aesthetic sensibility and clear imagination. The utensils found have been decorated with image of gods, goddesses, women figures and geometrical patterns. Some utensils also have designs made with lines, angles, circles, arcs and with leaves and flower in block ink. Thereafter the surface was smoothed and a glossy finish added which is still intact after thousands of years.

Beads made of terracotta and some beautifully decorated birds, skeleton of some animals such as dog, cow, cat, deer, rabbits, sheep and bulls of two types, decorated seals were also found.

Golden and silver ornaments like nose pin, bangles, ear rings, armlets, bracelets, toys, comb, buttons, ear-rings, hairpins, clips and caps were also found. Male figures wearing a type of printed shawl have been found.

19.Describe the lost Wax process.

Ans:- The Indus Valley Civilization had made great advances in metal sculptures mainly bronze using a fascinating technique known as the lost wax process. In this process the sculpture were first made out of wax. A layer of clay was then put over the wax, and the sculpture was then heated. This resulted in the melting of wax through a tiny hole made in the clay would, leaving behind a hollow

would. Molten metal was then poured into this mould. After cooling the day was removed, and a metal sculpture remained.

Mother Goddess

Medium - Terracotta (Based Clay)

Location – Mohenjo-Daro

Collection/Courtesy – National Museum, New Delhi

Description

1. It is a large sized terracotta. Preserved in National Museum, New Delhi
2. There is a broad, pan like attachments on either side of the coiffure of the head of the Goddess.
3. The pinched nose, small ball of eyes of clay are laid on to the figure.
4. She is wearing a lion cloth with a girdle.
5. She is also wearing some jewellery
6. She is standing on a pedestal and is an example of a crude idol of Goddess
7. Her one arm is broken.
8. She was worshipped for years for being the bestower of fertility and prosperity.

Dancing Girl

Medium - Bronze
Period - 2500 BC
Location - Mohenjodero
Collection - National Museum, New Delhi

Description:-

1. The Bronze statue is of four inches high.
2. The female dancing figure is standing in a relaxed posture after a dance.
3. Her right hand is resting on her hip.
4. Her left hand is entirely covered with bangles – resting on the left leg forward.
5. Her head is slightly tilted.
6. Her hair are tied up with a ribbon upon her shoulder.
7. Her arms and legs are disproportionate.
8. The lips and nose are thick resembling a negroid features.
9. Her eyes are closed.
10. She is wearing a cowry shell Necklace.
11. It is one of the greatest achievements of the artist of that time.
12. This civilization is believed to be devoted to a power of fertility of woman.

Male Torso

Medium – Terracotta(Red Limestone)

Period – Circa 2500 B.C

Location – Harappa

Size – 9.2 x 5.8 x 3 cms.

Collection – National Museum , New Delhi

Theme/Subject Matter : A realistic Male torso

Description : Male Torso is an impressive example of stone carving and handling of three dimensional volumes at Harappa nearly five thousand years ago. It is surprising that the sculptor of thousands years ago at Harappa could produce a figure as fine as a Greek artisary from 5th century B.C.

The sculpture shows a muscular and robust male in absolutely realistic human details. The chest and stomach are given a perfect shape , giving a feeling of prana/breath in the rounded belly. If it is seen from behind , the roundness of shoulders and hips is incised by the line of spine in the center and a deep head or multiple heads could have been inserted or attached. The drill circles at the shoulders are unexplained and its arms and legs are broken. This study of body shows the mastery of the sculptor in using this medium.

There is a theory that the figure may have had several heads and arms , because the pose of the figure is identical to the pose of shiva, the Lord of Dance , created several thousand years later for worship as well as processions.

Bull Seal

Medium – White Stone/Seatite

Period – Circa 2500 B.C

Location – Mohenjodaro

Size – 2.5 x 2.5 x 1.4 cms.

Collection – National Museum , New Delhi

Theme/Subject Matter : A low relief square seal of a humped bull with engravings on top in a pictographic script.

Description : This Zebu/Humped Bull seal is a fine example of animal study showing great strength and vigor of this bovine animal. Such detailing is a great artistic achievement at much an early date. It is a square seal engraved in a pictographic script. Although the iconography* cannot be properly identified, it is likely that this popular cattle-motif is related to the significance of the bull as a fertility and lunar sybol in ancient Mesopotamia. It could be the leader who stands for their protection and ensures breeding and reproduction or it could just be an animal used to sacrifice/offering to god by a powerful tribe.

The embossed body of the bull is strong with wide curved large horns and a domain hump; the folds of skin hanging from the neck are incised realistically. The seal made in a low relief has all the bodily details from sharp horns to hardened hoofs carved thoroughly. This bull is perhaps a prototype of the Shiva`s bull-Nandi.

Seals are another significant aspect of the Indus art and craft. They were produced for mainly commercial purpose. These are engraved in a 'pictographic script' often used as amulets (tanveez), carried as modern day identity cards. Numerous square seals are found engraved with images of animals (bulls, rhinoceroses, elephants, etc.), fantastic beasts (unicorns) and human or divine figures. The seals are mostly made of steatite (soft stone found in rivers) with a loop for suspension on the opposite side covered with a mineral called natron and fired to obtain white surface.

Painted Earthen Wave(Jar) :-

Medium – Terracotta

Period – Circa 2500 B.C

Location – Mohenjodaro

Collection – National Museum , New Delhi

Theme/Subject Matter : Painted Jar.

Description : - In this Jar , there is a circular design in centre with horizontal lines encircling for roundary the top and the bottom. All pieces of pottery has simple motifs which shows that art has reached the low of abstraction. Jars was first made then baked and then were painted and decorated with lines and angles, circles and arcs with black ink or colour. Then they were finished with a glaze. These jars were usually used for storage of grains in harapa and mohenjodaro period. The quality of jars of those time were much better then today.