

015/2024

Total Number of Questions: 20

Max. Marks: 100

Time: 2.00 Hours

- 1. Explain the Prehistoric Art in Europe, emphasising on their cave art, sculptures and potteries. Give suitable examples to support your answer. (5 Marks)**
- 2. State the difference between ancient Mesopotamia art and art of China, in terms of their area, culture, art and architecture, sculpture techniques, tools and examples and Painting-techniques, tools and examples. (5 Marks)**
- 3. What were the developments in the styles of painting in the Renaissance period? (4 Marks)**
- 4. Mention some of the Post Impressionist artist with their famous works. (4 Marks)**
- 5. Describe the evolution of sculptures in the Ancient Greek art. (5 Marks)**
- 6. Why the Medieval periods are called as the Dark Ages and mention some of the characteristics of middle ages art? (5 Marks)**
- 7. Why the Baroque art is dramatic and the Rococo is decorative? Outline the characteristics of Baroque and Rococo period Art. (6 Marks)**
- 8. Define Post Modernism. Discuss the salient features of Post Modern Art. Do you agree the Post Modernist approach is capitalistic and commercial? (6 Marks)**
- 9. Explain the Saranath Seated Buddha as the epitome of the classical in Indian Sculpture. (4 Marks)**
- 10. Using the relief sculpture of Nataraja from Elephanta and Ellora (Cave 16) explain what is understood as post- Gupta dynamism in sculptures. (4 Marks)**
- 11. European artists visiting India Painted the old towns differently from the new British settlements. Explain this colonial perspective in pictorial terms. (4 Marks)**
- 12. Company painting evolved out of the late stages of miniature painting in India, but is also the initial signs of a negotiation with the transforming conditions of the modern. Explain. (4 Marks)**
- 13. The *toranas* from the Mahastupa at Sanchi contain Buddhist narratives from the Satavahana period. Explain narration as evidenced from these sculptural reliefs. (6 Marks)**

- 14. With reference to Mughal and Pahari miniature paintings, describe how realism was not understood as illusion in the Indian pictorial context. (6 Marks)**
- 15. Raja Ravi Varma stands out as the first individual professional artist of Modern India. Explain the significance of his unique status within art history. (6 Marks)**
- 16. The Artists' collectives of the 1940s looked towards internationalism as a marked difference from the articulation of the national in the previous decades. Taking Kolkata or Mumbai as examples, discuss this shift in perception and perspective. (6 Marks)**
- 17. Who is a propounder of shadanga and how does the concept emerge. (4 Marks)**
- 18. Explain the concept of intuition and its cosmic totality by Gore. (4 Marks)**
- 19. Explain the Principle of Kshay Vriddhi as part of creating three dimensionality in pictorial space (6 Marks)**
- 20. Discuss briefly the idea of correlation between the content and its modes of production in art works as advocated by Devida. (6 Marks)**