Syllabus
Subject: Fine Art (Pre vocation)
STD : X (SSC) 2023 - 24
Subject Code - 1055

First Term: (Practical)

Memory drawing

1. Village life.
2. Flying kite.
3. Landscape / waterfall etc
4. Save Water (Poster)
5. Any Game

Object drawing/Still life
1. Composition with drapery (pencil shading).
2. Composition with drapery (colour).
3 Flowerpot (Colour)
4. Pottery object
5. 2 point Pespective (cube/House)

Craft (Assignment Internal). Any 2
1. Collage making (bunch flower ,fish in pound ,birds on branch etc)
2. Clay Art /cold ceramic
3.Lipan Art

Exam : (Practical)
First Term
Memory Drawing or Object Drawing

First Term   (Theory)

Warli paintings , Madhubani paintings, Principle of design

1. Warli paintings
History and techniques

2. Madhubani painting
History and techniques

3. Principle of design
   Balance
   Repetition
  Proportion

Artist:
a) Goan artist
    1. F.N. Souza
     Paintings:- Two saints in the Landscape
       - The Goa Landscape
       - Still life with Swing machine

    2. V. S. Gaitonde

Exam : (Theory) First Term

_____

Second Term (Practical)

Nature drawing(Pencil & Colour)
  1. Study of vegetables
   (lady finger, onion, brinjal – Colour)
  (capsicum garlic – pencil Shading)
2. Study of Flowers (Hibiscus lotus ,sunflower – Colour)
3. Study of Fishes (prawns-pencil shading) (crab- colour)

Design
1, Saree Design
2. Geometrical Design (Circle ,square, semicircle with warn and cool colours)

Eg.Semicircle of 12 cm radius- 3 circles,2 triangles,2 Nature forms and 1 free line
Background -shades of 2 cool colour /forms –shades of 2 warm colour
Eg. square off 12 cm X 25 cm, circle with 10 cm radius

3 .Typography
4. Pillow cover design
5. Logo design

Craft (Project) Any 2
1. Warli Art, madhubani ,Mandala on cardboard
2. Fabric painting, spray, printing, glass painting
3.Paper Mache ,Paper Craft (Origami) Mosaic

Exam : (Practical)
Second Term
 Nature Drawing OR Design

Second Term: Theory

Indian artist

1. Satish Gujral
                    Days of groly
                     Meerabai
2. M. F. Hussain
                         : - Mother Teresa

International artist

1. Pablo Picasso
                                  : -Guernica
                                    - Girl before a mirror
2. Michaelangelo
                        : Sistine chapel ceiling
                        Sculpture: David

Exam : (Theory)
Second Term

DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER
Final EXAMINATION
Class : X
Subject: Fine Art   Time : 1 hours.   Max. Marks:20
YEAR : 2023-24

The weightage or the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the questionpaper shall be as follows :

1.Weightage to Learning Outcomes :

Sr.No	Learning Outcomes	Marks	Percentage of Marks
1.	Knowledge	06	20%
2.	Understanding	08	25%
3.	Application	04	35%
4.	Skill	02	20%
	Total	20	100%

2.Weightage to Content/Subject Units :

Sr. No.	Ch. No.	Units	Marks
1		Satish Gujral	5
3		M. F. Hussain	5
6		Pablo Picasso	5
9		Michaelangelo	5
		Total	**20**

3.Weightage to Forms of Questions :

Sr.No.	Form of Questions	Marks for each question	Number of questions	Total Marks
1.	Long Answer Type (LA)	3	02	06
2.	Short Answer Type (SA-I)	2	04	08
3.	Short Answer Type (SA-II)	1	02	04
4.	Very Short Answer Type (VSA)	1	02	04
	Total		**11**	**20**

4.The expected time for different types of question would be as follows :

S.No.	Form of Questions	Approx. time for each Question in mins (t)	Number of questions (n)	Approx. time for each form of Questions in mins (n x t)
1	Long Answer Type (LA)	12	02	24
2	Short Answer Type (SA-I)	06	04	24
3	Short Answer Type (SA-II)	03	02	06
4	Very Short Answer Type (VSA)	03	02	06
	Total			**60**

As the total time is calculated on the basis of the number of questions required to be answered and the length of their anticipated answers, it would, therefore, be advisable for the candidates to budget their time properly by cutting out the superfluous words and be within the expected time limits.

3.Weightage to Difficulty level of questions :

S.No.	Estimated difficulty level of question	Percentage
1	Easy	40%
2	Average	40%
3	Difficult	20%

A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual, As such, the assessment in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general anticipation from the group as a whole taking the examination. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in its weightage, rather than to determine the pattern of

marking at any stage.

4. Number of Questions : 11

SKELETON OF MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Sub **: Fine Art (Pre Vocational)**
STD X (SSC)
Time **: 1 hr.**   Marks **: 20**

Q. 1. Maqbool Fida Hussain was born at Pandharpur Maharastra on _____   1

   (17th September 1915/ 25th January 1926/ 25th February 1918)

Q. 2. M. F. Hussain painting were famous for the image of _____.   1

   (Lion / Horses / Elephant)

Q.3 Name the film for which M. F. Hussain got the National film award for

   best experimental film.   1

Q.4 . Write one of the most famous work of Pablo Picasso   1

Q. 5   Match the Pair Colum A With Colum B   **2**

A	**B**
• Picasso	Mother Teresa
• Sastish Gujral	Sistine Chapel Ceiling
• Michael Angelo	Guernica
• M F. Husain	Muralist

Q.6 . Write any two artwork of Michel Angelo?   2

Q.7. Mention any two painting of M. F. Husain?   2

Q.8.When and where was Michel Angelo born?   2

Q.9. Write any two notable wok of Satish Gujral?   2

Q.10. **Explain in brief** Satish Gujral.   3

Q.11. **Explain in brief** Pablo Picasso.   3

                OR

Q.11 .**Explain in brief** Michel Angelo.   3

   ******************THE END***************

Study Material
Subject: Fine Art
STD : X (SSC)
Subject Code - 1055

Warli paintings, Madhubani paintings, Principle of design

Warli paintings

History and techniques
Warli paintings is a style of tribal art mostly created by the tribal people from the
north Sahyadri range in Maharashtra, India. The surrounding places such as
Dahanu, Talasari, Jawhar, Palghar, Mokhada and Vikramgad of Palghar district.
These warli paintings are rudimentary wall paintings that use a very basic graphic
vocabulary: a circle ,a triangle ,and a square. The paintings are usually
monosyllabic.
The technique used to create this art is also as simple as the art itself. A painted
red-ochre background acts as a canvas. Occasionally yellow and red dots
accompany white colour.a white pigment made from a mixture of rice flour and
water mix with gum, which is then applied to the wall using a bamboo stick
chewed at one end to make a paint brush.

The warli painting tradition originated in Maharashtra where it is still practiced. This is among the finest example of the folk style of paintings. Warli painting is simple and linear with maximum use of triangular shapes. The most important aspect of the painting is that of social life Style on day today activities. **Jivya Soma Mashe** was an artist of Maharashtra, who popularized the warli tribal art forms. The symbol of warti paintings represents the circle of life. The triangle Symbolizes mountains and trees. The square indicates a sacred enclosure for the mother goddess, Symbolising fertility, while circle represents the Sun and Moon. They used to paint on occasions like

Dev chowk ,Kanna painting,Muthi painting, Tarpa dance.

1) Dev chowk. –Haldi program during wedding.
2) Kanna painting –Kanna is the only warli image drawn on the ground by the Suvasinis. It is done by newly married bride (wife). Mark of Red hand print or red water foot print.
3) Muthi painting- It is imprinted on the walls of the huts when new rice is brought home from the field..
4) Tarpa dance - It is a folk dance were men and women perform at night [like Dhalo] and also as wedding dance.

2. Madhubani painting
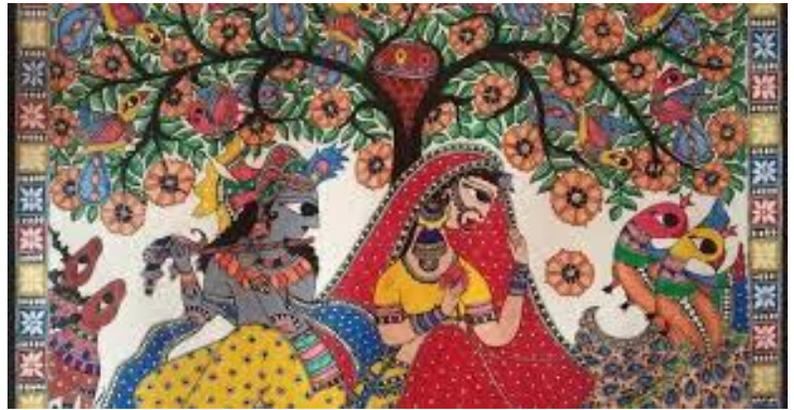
History and techniques

Madhubani art (or Mithilla painting) is a style of Indian painting, practiced in the Mithilla region of the Indian subcontinent .Traditionally this painting is done with a variety of tools, including fingers, twigs, brushes, nib-pens, matchsticks. The paint is created using natural dyes and pigments . Madhubani painting is characterized by eye catching geometrical pattern colours by bright colours and contrasts or patterns. This is content for particular occasion such as birth, marriage and festivals. Madhubani painting use two dimensional imagery and the colours used are from plants.

The background is totally covered by flower and leaf motifs. Forms are defined with two parallel outlines which is a typical characteristic of this style. In this paintings generally no space is left empty, the gaps are filled by flowers, animals, birds and even geometrical designs. Red, yellow and blue are harmoniously used in these paintings. The striking feature of this painting style is big eyes and long chin. These paintings are popular because of their tribal motifs and use of bright earthy colours.

Mithila art has five distinctive styles [Madhubani]

They are as follows:
1)Bharni 2) Katchni 3) Tantrik 4) Godna 5) Kohbar

1. Bharni: This style of Madhubani painting is characterised for its portrayal of Hindu deities from the Hindu Mythology in a very colourful form .The canvas of this painting is filled with art from all corners hence the name Bharni is given.

2. Katchni painting: It is a traditional style of picture coming from the Kayastha community. The images are filled with closely drawn parallel lines or small dots. This art form has a unique individual style, mainly made using a monochrome or only two colours.

3. Tantrik: This styles are mainly done by Brahman women in India and Nepal. Their thing were mainly religious and they depicted Gods and Goddesses paintings.

4. Godna: It is instantly recognizable for its cow dung based backgrounds and black outlined drawings, reimagining the original practice of tattooing. This Godna work is in the form of a Mandala done in concentric circles. The shapes and figures are outlined with black paint using nib-pens.

5. Kohbar:The subjects of Kohbar's paintings are generally fertility, male-female relations The Kohbar paintings draw and decorate the moon, sun, tortoise, snake, as symbol of female and male genitalia. This painting is supposed to have started when the palace of Mithila at Janakpur was painted with this artwork to herald a blissful, conjugal life for bride Sita and groom Ram.

3. Principle of design

Design is all around us. As human beings, we interact with design on a daily basis whether we realize it or not, from your favorite band's album cover, to the packaging of your favorite dress brand, to the poster of that movie screening at your nearest theatre, everything man-made you see has been designed. These principles of design highlight the fundamental aspects of what makes design not only appealing to the eye, but functional and useful for our everyday use.

Design tip: Within your design system, it's important to create a design style guide to keep track of the colors, fonts, and logos that make up your project. Ideally, each project you design will have a style guide in place to ensure uniformity, especially if you're working within a large team
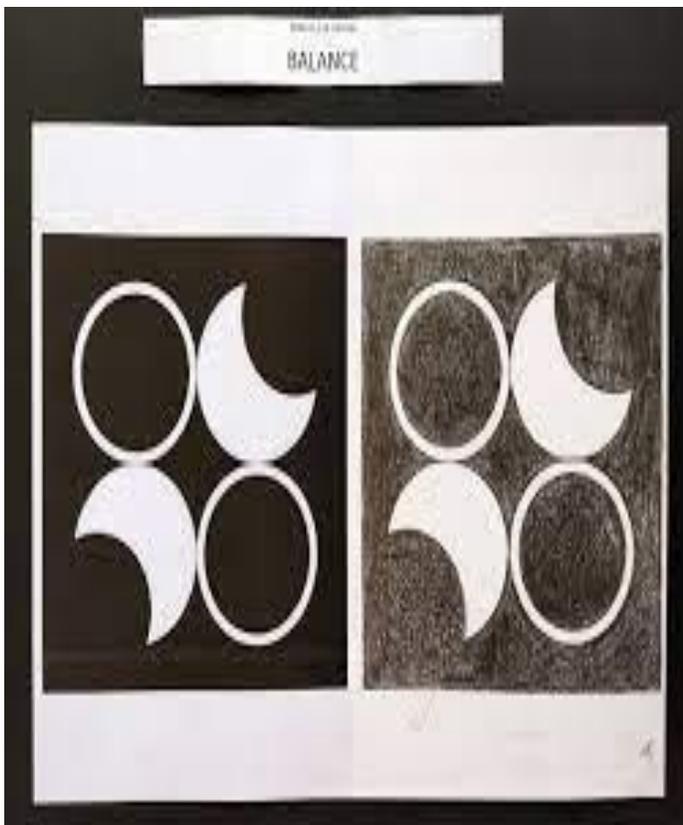
Balance

Objects in design carry weight just like in the physical world, but it's called visual weight. The visual weight of a design needs to have balance. It's like putting two objects on a seesaw: If one side is too heavy, the viewer's eye goes directly to the heavy part. If it's weighted with all things equal, the seesaw is perfectly

suspended without either side touching the ground. Balance can be implied by size, shape, or even contrast. While it can utilize symmetry or equality, balance can also be achieved through asymmetry.

Symmetrical Balance : Symmetrical design uses an imaginary vertical (or sometimes horizontal) line to divide a design into two halves around a central point. Elements of equal visual weight are balanced on each side of the axis to create symmetry.
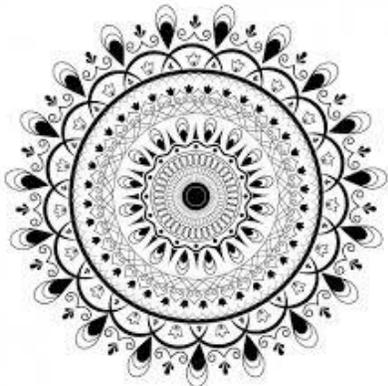
Asymmetrical balance: An asymmetric composition is when a design uses unequal weighted elements. One side might have a visually heavy element, balanced with multiple lighter elements on the opposite side. Asymmetry is often more visually interesting. Where symmetrical designs can be quite static and predictable, asymmetrical balance can give designs a more dynamic feel.
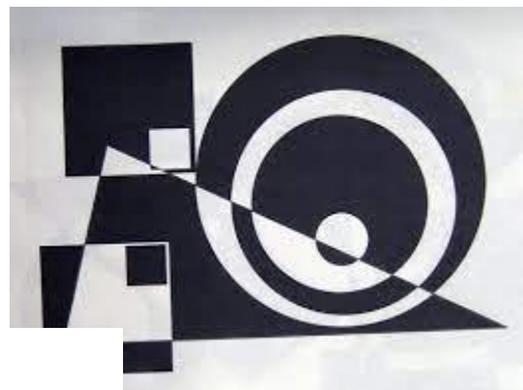
Repetition

Another important principle of design is repetition, which is when one or more design elements recur on a page or throughout an entire site. As you design more complex or larger projects, you will find that repeating certain elements creates familiarity and understanding. In the image above, you can see that each screen belongs together, even though there is a different design and purpose for each. Blending repeating colors, elements, icons, imagery, and styles is all a part of the repetition principle.

Repeated elements can range from an icon to colors and more. Applying this principle brings the entire design into a cohesive system.
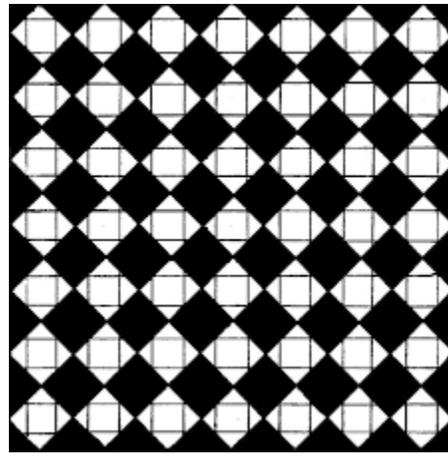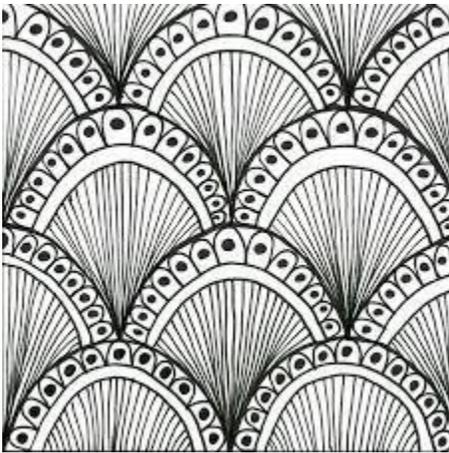
Proportion:

Proportion is the relationship between two or more elements in a design, particularly the size and scale of them. When things are "proportionate", it means there's a coordination between them that makes the design look aesthetically(beautiful) pleasing. For example, when you're reading a blog post you expect headings to be larger than the body text. Or if you were looking at a realistic drawing of a tortoise and a hare, you expect the hare to be larger than the tortoise.

Artist: Goan artists:

F. N. Souza

Francis Newton Souza, Goan artist, was born on April 12, 1924 in Saligao, Goa and died on March 28, 2002 in Mumbai, India. He was a founding member of the Progressive Artists' Group of Bombay and was the first post-independence Indian artist to achieve high recognition in the West. Souza's style exhibited both low life and high energy; characterised in luxury.

Souza studied at the Sir J.J. School of Art, in Mumbai. He was forced to leave a country for his participation in the anti-British Quit India Movement. In 1949 he left India to live in London, where he worked as a journalist to make a living. He also wrote an autobiography, Words & Lines in 1959. In 1967 Souza received the Guggenheim International Award, in 1955 the highest monetary award was given in arts, after which he moved to New York, USA. Here he lived until shortly before his death. His subjects ranged from still-life, landscapes, and figures to Christian themes such as the Crucifixion(in which a person was nailed to a cross) of Jesus Christ.

Famous paintings of Souza:
Two saints in a landscape(1961)
Goa Landscape, Goa (1989)
Still Life with sewing machine

Paintings:

1. Two Saints in The Landscape (1961)

It is painted in acrylic on canvas. The jumble of buildings in the upper part of the painting contrasts sharply with the simple landscape that surrounds the two saints. This marked division suggests the separation of the material and spiritual worlds. Likewise, the formal clarity of the figures compared with the visual confusion of the city may signify a state of grace. It is 128.3 cm x 95.9 cm in size.

2. Goan Village landscape

The painting reflects his bold use of color and line. The reds, browns, yellows, blues, and greens are similar to the palette used in his later works as well. His landscape paintings often had elements of folk art from Goa, western-style and influences from Europe, religious aspects from the Catholic church, as well as his own take on modern Indian art

3. Still Life with sewing machine

It was painted in 1975. This painting is an oil on canvas work.
It shows a sewing machine and a typical Portuguese era oil lamp besides it. A
clock is seen behind to probably denote time and efforts of his mother. Size of this
painting is 64cm x 79 cm.

V. S. Gaitonde

Vasudev S. Gaitonde was born on 2nd November 1924 in Nagpur, Maharashtra and died on August 10, 2001 in New Delhi, India. He was considered to be one of the foremost abstract painters in India. He received scholarship in 1943, he completed his art diploma at Sir J.J. School of Art, Mumbai, in 1948. He was associated to join influential Bombay with the Progressive Artists' Group in 1950 by 6 other prominent Indian artists. He was impressed by traditional Indian painting techniques, he was also influenced by the work of the German Expressionist Paul Klee. He engaged in Zen Buddhism and Chinese calligraphy .Gaitonde received prestigious Rockefeller Fellowship in 1964.

He was awarded with Padma Shri in 1971 by government of India ,and was also awarded the first prize at the young Asian artist exhibition, Tokyo. He had several exhibitions held in India as well as in foreign countries His works were mainly abstracts in oil or acrylic with a very rich use of colour.

Syllabus (First Term)
Subject: Fine Art
STD : X (SSC)

Second Term: Theory

Indian artist

1. Satish Gujral

Satish Gujral was born in Jhelum in undivided Punjab on 25 December 1925 and passed away on 26 March 2020.

He was a Indian painter, sculptor, muralist and writer of the post-independent era.

He was awarded India's second highest civilian honour by the Republic of India the Padma Vibhushan in 1999. In April 2014 he was honoured with NDTV India of the year award.

In 1939, he joined the Mayo School of Arts in Lahore, to study applied arts. He moved to Mumbai in 1944 and enrolled in the Sir J J School of Art.

In 1947, due to a recurring sickness, he was forced to drop out of school and leave Mumbai.

In 1952, Gujral received a scholarship to study at the Palacio de Bellas Artes in Mexico City, where he was apprenticed to the renowned artists Diego Rivera and David Alfaro Siqueiros.

He met with accident when he went hiking while crossing a big bridge fell into the river and got injured badly. Head was hurt, leg fracture and due to fever he

lost his hearing, so could not go to school .Satish was not accepted at the new school because he was a deaf and he was not able to speak correctly as he had hearing problem

From 1952 to 1974, Gujral organised shows of his sculptures, paintings and graphics in many cities across the world such as New York City, New Delhi, Montreal, Berlin and Tokyo, among others..

Gujral was also an architect and his design of the Belgium Embassy in New Delhi was selected by the international forum of architects as one of the finest buildings built in the 20th century. He designed Goa University.

Works:

Days of Glory, Mourning En Masse, Tree of Life, Meera Bai
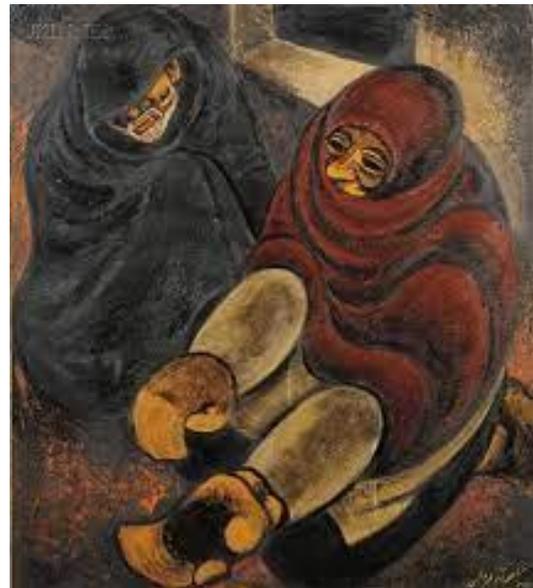
Days of Glory it depict a state of helplessness but also quite dignity. The figures are unidentified and restrained   (without visual auditory or tactile sense)but the complete depth of space conveys a solid depth of space
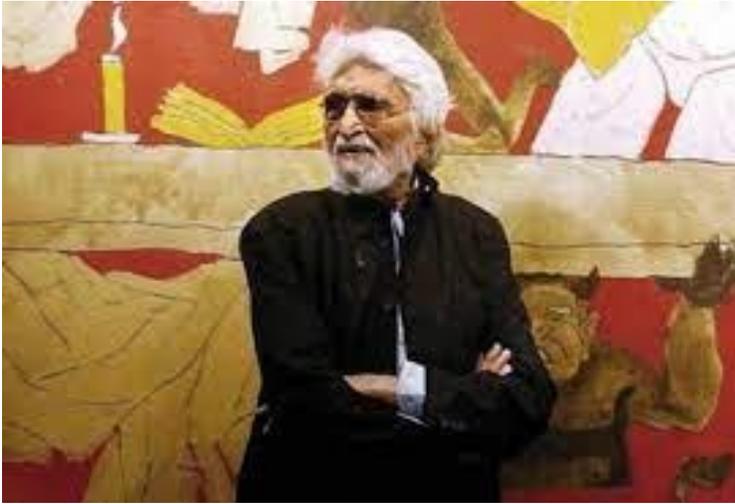
convey a solidarity that speaks to the power of collective experience .It is oil painting on fibre board

Mirabai: It is a famous painting painted by Indian artist Satish Gujral. This painting was painted in 1999 on Canvas in oil and marble grains. It portrays the divine devotee of Lord Krishna
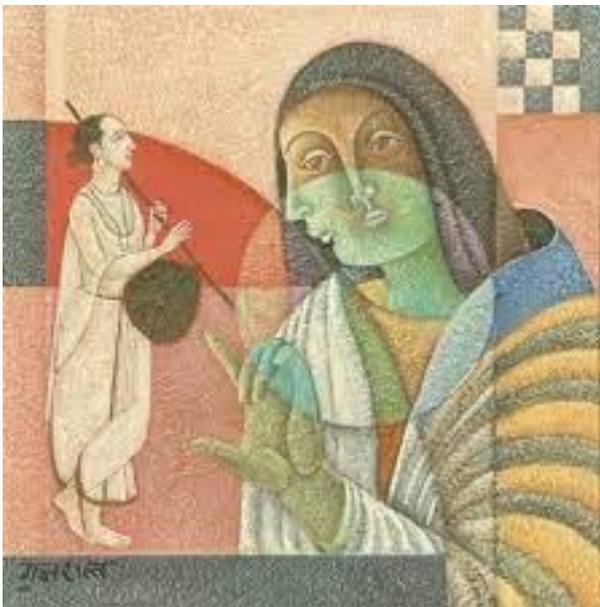
2. M. F. Hussain

M. F. Hussain (Maqbool Fida Hussain)
M. F. Hussain was a world acclaimed painter, who was born on
17th September 1915, at Pandharpur Maharashtra, India, and died
on 9th June 2011, at Royal Bropton hospital, London, United Kingdom.
He is also known as the Picasso of India.
His paintings were considered to be of modified Cubist style
His paintings were also famous for images of horses which represented free spirit
and transition.
His famous paintings include, Horses, Mother Teresa, Battle of Ganga Jamuna,
Zameen, etc.
He was awarded with Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, Padma shri and
National film award for best experimental film   'Through the eyes of a painter'.
His other films include Gaja Gamini and Meenaxi: A tale of three cities.

Mother Teresa', a large painting shows the maturity and the strength that Husain acquired over the years. The painting shows a faceless figure with soft flowing drapes of the blue bordered white saree that was adorned by Mother Teresa, leaning protectively over the body of an sick old man.

Painting is oil on Canvas depicting the figure of mother Teresa is a semi abstract and geometrical style. It is large in size.

International artist

1. Pablo Picasso

Pablo Picasso
Pablo Ruiz Picasso born on 25 October 1881 and died on 8 April 1973 .
He was a Spanish painter, sculptor, Printmaker, Ceramicist and Theatre Designer
who spent most of his adult life in France.

Artists of the 20th century, he is known for co-founding the Cubist
movement, the invention of constructed sculpture, the co-invention of
collage, and for the wide variety of styles that he helped develop and
explore. Among his most famous works are the proto-Cubist
 Guernica a dramatic portrayal of the bombing of Guernica by German and Italian
air forces during the Spanish Civil War. Picasso demonstrated extra ordinary
artistic talent in his early years, painting in a naturalistic manner. He
experimented with different theories, techniques and ideas.

He is regarded as one of the most influential artists of the 20th century. He is
known for co-founding the Cubist movement.
Picasso achieved universal renown and immense fortune for his revolutionary
artistic accomplishments and became one of the best-known figures in 20th
Century. As an artist and an innovator he is responsible for co-founding the entire
cubist moment , subjects and objects in cubism are broken up into the pieces and
rearrange in an abstract form.

Guernica

This is a large oil painting on canvas done in 1937. by Spanish artist Pablo Picasso It is one of his best-known works, regarded by many art critics as the most moving and powerful anti-war painting in history. It is exhibited in the Museo Reina Sofia in Madrid.

The grey, black, and white painting, which is 3.49 meters (11 ft 5 in) tall and 7.76 meters (25 ft 6 in) across, portrays the suffering wrought by violence and chaos during the Spanish Civil War. Prominent in the composition work are a wounded horse, a bull, screaming women, a dead baby, a cut dead bodies of soldier, and flames.

Nightmarish figures and dismembered bodies fill the painting. Guernica combines Cubist structures with a monochrome palette which renders the painting more realistic. It is however the Surrealist images that create the shocking representation of suffering and war. Guernica was exhibited   at the Spanish display at the 1937 Paris International exposition and then a the venue the word exhibition was used to raise funds for Spanish war relief. The painting soon became famous and widely acclaimed and it helps bring worldwide attention to the Spanish civil war.

Girl Before The Mirror

This is an oil on canvas painting by Pablo Picasso which he created in March 1932. The painting is a portrait of Picasso's muse, Marie Therese Walter. The lady is depicted standing in front of a mirror looking at her reflection. It is considered to be one of his Masterpiece the painting is of Picasso lovers and war relief.

It has an image of a woman looking at her reflection in a mirror, which reveals a darker version of herself. The woman's face has been divided into two halves, one of which is presented in a calm, lilac hue, while the other is painted roughly in bright, yellow paint. The reflection offers another representation of the subject, in which she appears to be older and her face sunken, perhaps as an image of her mortality. In the background a vivid diamond pattern completes the scene.

The composition is a complex arrangement of luminous colours and lines, compartmentalised into sections, which has resulted in the painting being likened to a stained-glass window.

Picasso used elements of Cubism to break apart the form of the woman. She is portrayed from the side, yet her reflection depicts her from the front.

2. Michaelangelo

Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni, known simply as
Michelangelo, was an Italian sculptor, painter, architect and poet of the High
Renaissance born on 6th March 1475, and died on18th February 1564 Caprese
Michelangelo,
Rome, Italy , who exerted an unparalleled
influence on the development of Western art. His work was inspired by modern
forms classical antiquity . Michelangelo was the first artist whose biography was
published while he was alive. During his prodigious career he sculpted the Pieta
in Rome and the David in the Florence and painting the Sistine chapel ceiling and
even design the dome of St. Peter Basilica.

Sistine Chapel ceiling
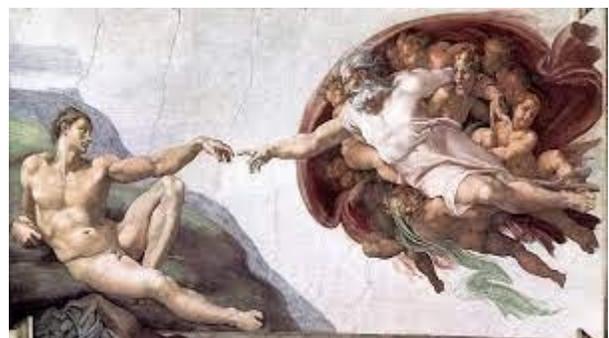
Sistine Chapel ceiling

The Sistine Chapel ceiling, painted by Michelangelo between 1508 and 1512, It is a corner stone work of High Renaissance art. The ceiling is that of the Sistine Chapel, the large papal chapel built within the Vatican between 1477 and 1480 by Pope Sixtus IV, for whom the chapel is named. It took 4 years to complete between the composition sketches over 500 square metres of ceiling and contain over 300 figures among the most famous painting. on the ceiling of the creation of Adam and Eve in the garden of the Eden at the centre there are nine episodes from the book of Genesis on the pendentives (In architecture, a **pendentive** is a constructional device permitting the placing of a circular dome over a square room or of an elliptical dome over a rectangular room.) supporting the ceiling are painted 12 men and women who prophesied see the coming of Jesus.

David is a masterpiece of Renaissance sculpture, created in marble between 1501 and 1504 by the Italian artist Michelangelo. David is a 5.17-metre marble statue of the Biblical figure David, a favoured subject in the art of Florence. The master work definitely established his prominence as a sculpture of symbolic imagination