

'Art & Culture'

INDEX

Paintings (Pnt)

- Upper Paleolithic Period.
- Pre-historic Period Paintings
- " " " " S. India.
- Bhimbetka Paintings.
- Features of Upper Paleolithic Period Pnt
- Mesolithic Period pnt.
- Chalcolithic " "
- General Features of Prehistoric pnt.



Mural Paintings

- Ajanta Cave pnt 2
- Ellora " "
- Bagh " "
- Aihole " "
- Sittanavasal " "
- Ravan chhaya Rock Shelter
- Jogimara Cave pnt.
- Leepakehi Temple "
- Badami Cave Temples.



Miniature Paintings

- Technique of Miniature Pnt.
- Early Miniature.
- Pala School of Art.
- Apabhramsa School of Art.



Mughal Era Miniature Painting

- Babur
- Humayun.
- Jahangir
- Shahjahan
- Akbar.

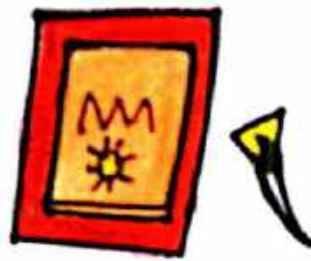
Folk Paintings

- Madhubani pnt.
- Tikuli pnt.
- Pattachitra pnt.
- Patua Art.
- Paithan pnt.
- Kalamkari pnt.
- Warli pnt.
- Thangka pnt.
- Marjusha pnt
- Phad pnt
- Pithora pnt.



FOLK PAINTINGS

- Cheriyaal Scroll pnt.
- Saura pnt
- Folk pnt Map 



Regional School of Paintings (SOP)

- Chaut
- Rajasthani School of pnt (SOP)
- Mewar School
- Amber - Jaipur SOP.
- Mauwar SOP



- ↳ Kishangarh SOP
- ↳ Bundi SOP.

• Difference between Rajput & Mughal Style.

Pahari School of pnt

- ↳ Bashali school
- ↳ Kangra School.



Miniature painting in South India →

- Tanjore Paintings
- Mysore "

Modern India Painting →

- Company pnt
- Bazaar pnt.



- Raja Ravi Varma.
- Bengal School of Art
- Progressive Artists Group.



Indian Architecture Sculpture & Pottery.

Arts of Indus Valley Civilisation

- Stone Statue
- Bronze Casting
- The Dancing girl
- The Buffalo.



- Terracotta
- Seals
- Uses of seals
- Pottery

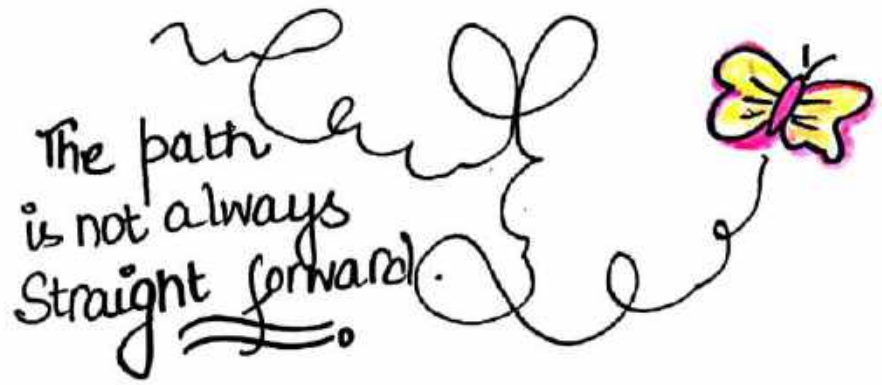
Pottery

- Plain Pottery
- Perforated "
- Painted "
- Beads & Ornaments
- Beads (Chaut)

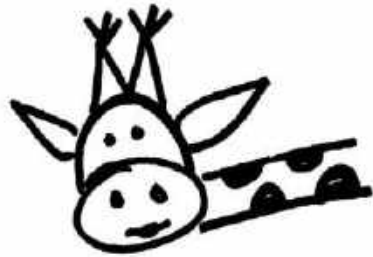


Important Sites (Archaeological Findings)

- Harappa
- Mohenjodaro
- Surkotada
- Lothal
- Rakhigarhi
- Banawali etc

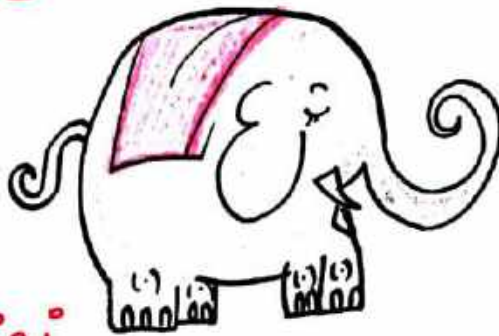


• Architecture in Harappa Civilization.



Mauvyan Art & Architecture.

- Mauvyan Art Chart
- Pillars
- Monolithic Pillars
- Saurath
- Yaksha & Yakshini



Mauvyan Architecture

- Rock Cut Caves
- Udaygiri & Khanderi Caves
- Lomas Rishi Cave
- Stupa - 3 Pages.



Post Mauryan Trends in Architecture →

- Sanchi Stupa

School of Sculptures →

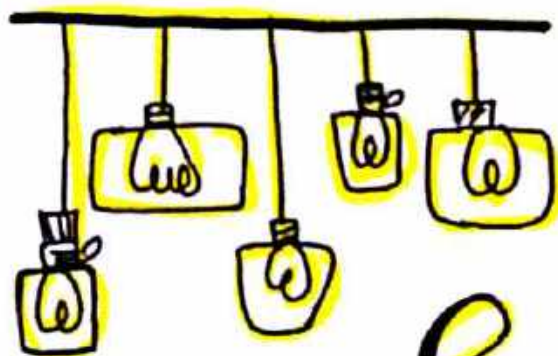
- Gandhara School
- Mathura School
- Saunat School
- Amravati School.
- Difference chart.



Take the time to bloom.

Gupta Age →

- Architecture
- Kaula Cave
- Cave Tradition in Western India
- Ajanta Caves - 3 pages
- Ellora Caves - 2 "
- Bagh "
- Elephanta "
- Junagarh Caves
- Nasik Caves
- Mandapeshwar Cave
- Udaygiri Caves.



Light
and glorify

Temple Architecture

• Chart of Temple Architecture.-3

• Nagara School - 2 Pages + 1.

- Odisha School
- Khajuraho School.
- Solanki School.



• Difference b/w School of Art - 2 pages + 1

• Temple Architecture in South India.

- Mahendra Group.
- Narasimha Group.
- Sculpture at Mamallapuram
- Rajesimha
- Nandivaraman



Chola Art

• Dravidian Style of Temple

• Architecture

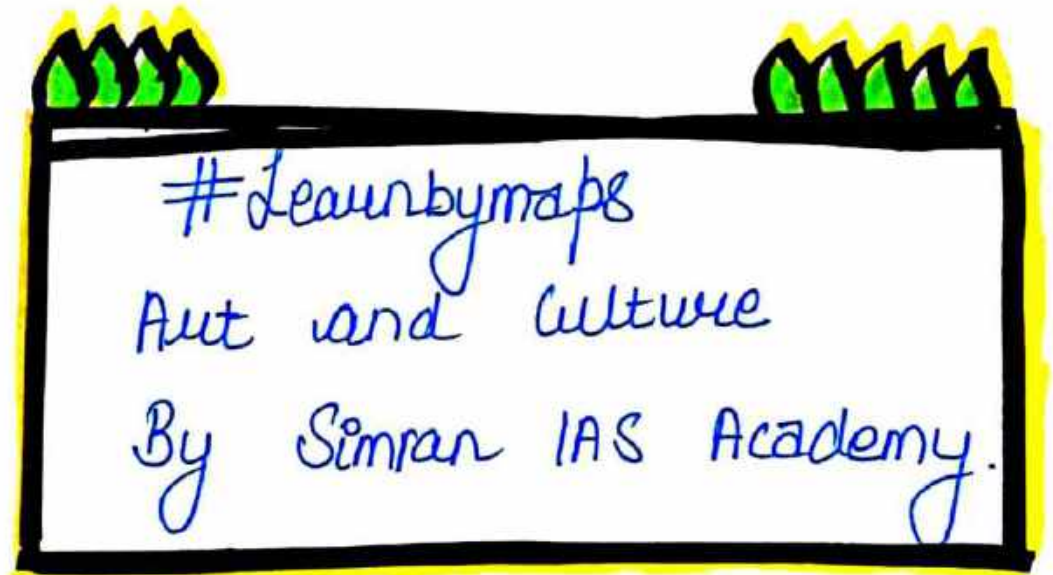
• Chola Sculpture.



Feel it
to heal it.

Others →

- Ancient Inscription & Edicts Map-1
- Famous Universities in Ancient India Map-1
- Historical Monuments.
- Decorative Art
- Jain Architecture.
- Folk Painting / Local (In Short)-3 pages.



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(TA-7)

Under Nagara School Three Sub-School emerged.

1.1 Odisha School

Kalinga empire

Exterior walls lavishly decorated with intricate carvings

Interior walls plain

No use of pillars

Iron girders used instead to support the roof.

Shikhara known as - *rekha devi*

Mandap also known as - Jagamohan

Ground plan of the main temple - square

Temple surrounded by a boundary wall
(as in Dravidian style)



Examples:

- Sun Temple at Konark (Also known as 'Black Pagoda')
- Jagannath Temple at Puri
- Lingaraj Temple at Bhubaneswar

(GA-9)

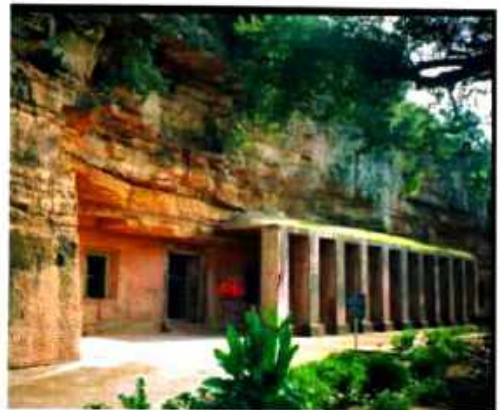
Bagh Caves

Located - Baghni river in Madhya Pradesh

Group - 9 Buddhist Caves

Developed - 6th Cent. AD

Similar - Ajanta Caves



Elephanta Caves

Near Mumbai

Originally - Buddhist Site

later dominated - Shaivite faith

Contemporary - Ellora

Sculptures - Slenderness in the body with
stark light & dark effects

Feministic - Arthnareshwar

Post 6th cent CE - Political patronage



Features of Ajanta Caves

- Inscribed - Buddhist monk
 - Patronaged - Vakataka king
 - Prominent - Harishena
 - Using - Fresco Painting Technique
 - Outlines of the Pnt. - red Colour
 - Striking feature - Absence of blue Colour
 - Cave No. 16 - most elegant specimen
 - Themed around
 - Buddhism - life of Buddha
 - Jataka Story
 - Avadans (Correlate)
 - 29 Caves
 - 5 - Hinyana phase
 - 24 - Mahayana
 - Reference of Ajanta Caves - Fa Hien & Hieun Tsang Travellee Accounts
 - Various Skin Colours used
 - Lines - forceful & full of energy
- Some prominent Sculptures
- Mahaparinirvana of Buddha - Cave. No. 26
 - Naga king & his Consort - Cave No. 19



2. Second stage

Platform – higher or raised

Two storied Temples also

Covered ambulatory passage way around Sanctum (garbhagriha)

Used as Pradakshina path.

E.g. – Parvati Temple at Nachna Kuthara in MP.



3. Third stage

Emergence of Shikharas

Panchayatana Style of temple introduced.

Four Subsidiary Shrines along with the principal deity
Main Temple was square and elongated mandap in front of it
Give – rectangular shape
Subsidiary shrines opposite to each other
Ground plan – Cruciform shape



E.g. – Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh, UP, Durga Temple Aihole (Karnataka)

Difference Between Schools of Art

School of Art	Time Period	Patronage	Influence	Style	Features
Vijayanagara School	1335-1565 AD	Vijayanagara Rulers	Indo-Islamic Style of Bijapur	Chola, Hoysala, Pandya, Chalukya (Combined)	• Decoration, geometrical patterns • Gopuram all sides • Monolithic rock Pillars (mythical Creature) • Mandaps more than one • Central Mandaps → Kalyan Mandap • Secular buildings Concept Introduced Ex - Vittalsami, Lotus Mahal, Virupaksha (Hampi), Raghunath, Rock-cut idol of Narasimha on Shesha (Hampi)
Hoysala School	1050-1300 AD	Hoysala Rulers	-	Distinct Style (own developed)	• Multiple Shrines around Central Pillared hall • Star shape → stellate plan • Main Material → Soft Soapstone (Chertite Schist) • emphasis - decoration • Temple - upraised platform - Jagati • Wall & Stairs - zigzag Pattern Ex - Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebidu, Vijaynarayan Temple at Belur.
Pala and Sena (Bengal Region)	8-12th Cent. AD	Pala and Sena Dynasty	Buddhist + Hindu Arch.	-	• Curve or slopping roof (bamboohuts - Bangla Roof) • Terracotta bricks • Tall Curving Shikhara • highly lustrous finish Ex - Siddhesvara Mahadeva Temple (Barakar)

Chola Sculpture

Important feature Temple decorated through sculptures

Important Sculpture of **Nataraja** - Tandava posture

Excavated at → **Ravana Pahadi Cave at Aihole**

{ made - during early Chalukyas }
{ reached Peak - Cholas }

Features of Nataraja

Upper right hand holds → damru
(signifies - sound of creation)

Upper left hand holds → eternal fire
(signifies - destruction)

lower right hand raised, gesture of → Abhaya Mudra
(signifies - Benediction)

lower hand points towards → upraised foot
(Path of Salvation)

Matted & flowing locks of Shiva represent → flow of River Ganga

One Earring (male + female) → **Ardhanakishwar**

Snake twisted around arm → Kundalini power

human shine in dormant stage, if aroused

Surrounded - glowing lights → **Unending Cycle of Time** attain true Consciousness

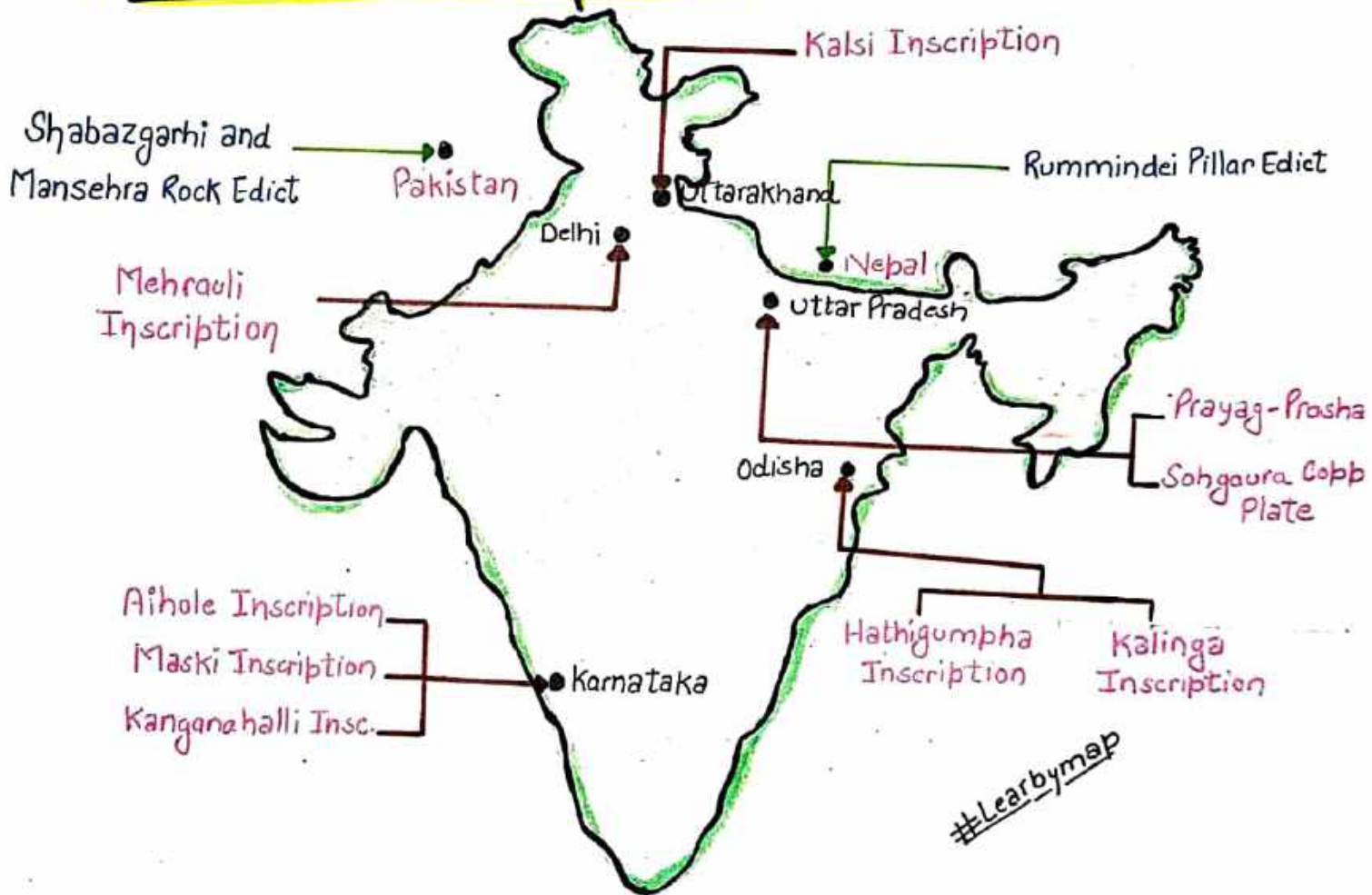
Dancing → Small dwarf → Ignorance & ego of an Individual

(TA-16)



'Ancient Inscriptions'

(20-4)



(MA-4)

Sarnath Pillars

• Finest example of Mauryan Sculpture

Four Animal Represents



Animal	Directions	Symbols (Depict Buddha life)
Elephant	East	Dream of queen Maya Ele. entering her Womb
Galloping Horse	West	Horse Kathaka, going away Princely life
Lion	North	Attainment of Enlightenment
Bull	South	Zodiac sign of Taurus Month - Buddha born

Animals seen follow each other turning the wheel of existence till eternity

Importance of Sarnath Pillars

Abacus & animal part → 'National emblem of India'

Satyameva Jayate

From Mundaka Upanishad

Inscribed the below in → 'Devnagari Script'

Meaning - Truth alone Triumph

Capital Crowned by → Wheel of law (धर्मचक्र)

(MA-10)

Various parts of a Stupa

Core of The Stupa was made → Unburnt bricks

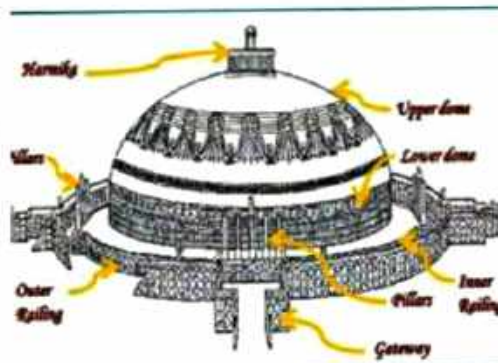
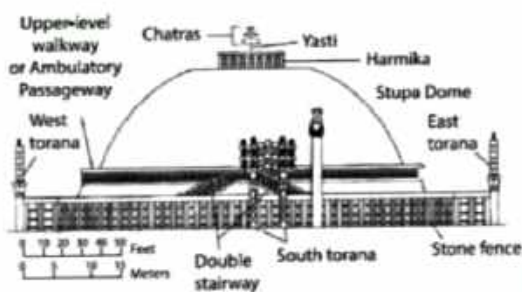
Outer Surface → burnt bricks

Covered Thick layer → plaster

Medi & Torana → Wooden Sculpture

Piprahwa Stupa in Uttar Pradesh is the oldest one.

Basic Structure of a Stupa with different parts



Pottery

- Referred → Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)
- Black Paint highly lustrous Finish
- Used as - luxury items
- highest level of pottery.