

Painting Syllabus
ClassXI (THEORY) (2026-27)
(Code No. 049)

M.M. : 30Marks

Time:2Hours

Units		Periods	Marks
History of Indian Art			
1	Pre-Historic rock paintings and art of Indus Valley	24	10
2	Buddhist, Jain and Hindu Art	24	10
3	Temple Sculptures, Bronzes and Artistic aspects of Indo-Islamic architecture	24	10
		72	30

Unit-1	Content	24Periods
	<p>A- Pre-Historic Rock-Paintings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Period and Location • Study and appreciation of following pre-historic paintings: Wizard's Dance, Bhimbethaka • Extension: In about 1500 miles. Harappa & Mohenjo-daro (Now in Pakistan) Ropar, Lothal, Rangpur, Alamgirpur, Kali Bangan, Banawali and Dholavira (in India) 	
	<p>B- Study and appreciation of following: Sculptures in Bronze and Terra cottas: Introduction to Method of Bronze casting</p> <p>i. Dancing girl (Mohenjo-daro) Bronze, 10.5x5x2.5cm. Circa 2500 B.C. a. (Collection: National Museum, New Delhi).</p> <p>ii. Male Torso (Harappa) Redlime Stone, 9.2x5.8x3cms. Circa 2500 B.C. a. (Collection: National Museum, New Delhi)</p> <p>iii. Mother Goddess (Mohenjo-daro) terracotta, 22x8x5cm Circa 2500 B.C. (Collection: National Museum, New Delhi).</p>	
	<p>C Study and appreciation of following Seal:</p> <p>i. Bull (Mohenjo-daro) Stone (Steatite), 2.5 x 2.5 x 1.4 cm. Circa 2500 B.C. (Collection: National Museum, New Delhi). Decoration on earthen wares: Painted earthen-ware (Jar) Mohenjo-daro (Collection: National Museum, New Delhi).</p>	
Unit1 will be assessed in first weekly test in August, 2026		

	Buddhist, Jain and Hindu Art (3rd century B.C. to 8th century A.D.)	24 Periods
1.	General Introduction and understanding of Art during <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauryan Period: Mirror like polish (eg. Chauri Bearer from Didar Ganj/Yakshi called Monalisa of India, Iron Pillar of Qutab Minar that has never rusted. Shunga: • Kushana Period: evolution and mutation of Gandhara, Mathura • Gupta Period: Amalgamation of Gandhara, Mathura into Gupta Style• 	
2.	Study and appreciation of following Sculptures:	
	i. Lion Capital from Sarnath (Mauryan period) Polished sandstone, Circa 3rd Century B.C. (Collection: Sarnath Museum, U.P.)	
	ii. Chauri Bearer from Didar Ganj (Yakshi) (Mauryan period) Polished sandstone Circa 3rd Century B.C. (Collection: Patna Museum, Bihar)	
	iii. Seated Buddha from Katra Mound, Mathura-(Kushan Period-Mathura Style) Red-spotted Sand Stone, Circa 3rd Century AD. (Collection: Govt. Museum, Mathura)	
	iv. Jain Tirathankara (Gupta period) Stone Circa 5th Century A.D. (Collection: State Museum, Lucknow U.P.)	
3.	Introduction to Ajanta Location Period, No of caves, Chaitya and Vihara, paintings and sculptures, subject matter and technique etc. Unit 1 and 2 will be assessed in Half yearly exam	
Unit 2	Temple Sculpture, Bronzes and artistic aspects of Indo- Islamic Architecture	24 Periods
(A)	Artistic aspects of Indian Temple sculpture (6 th Century A.D. to 13 th Century A.D.) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Introduction to Temple Sculpture (6th Century A.D. to 13th Century A.D.) 2) Study and appreciation of following Temple-Sculptures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Descent of Ganga (Pallava period, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu), granite rock Circa 7th Century A.D. ii. Trimuti (Elephanta, Maharashtra) Stone Circa 9th Century A.D. iii. Lakshmi Narayana (Kandariya Mahadev Temple) (Chandela period, Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh) Stone Circa 10th Century A.D. iv. Cymbal Player, Sun Temple (Gangaditya, Konark, Orissa) Stone Circa 13th Century A.D. 	

	<p>i. Mother and Child (Vimal-Shah Temple, Solanki Dynasty, Dilwara, Mount Abu; Rajasthan) whitemarble, Circa 13th Century A.D.</p>	
(B)	Bronzes:	
	1. Introduction to Indian Bronzes.	
	2. Method of casting (solid and hollow)	
	3. Study and appreciation of following South Indian Bronze:	
	<p>i. Nataraj (Chola period Thanjavur Distt., Tamil Nadu) 12th Century A.D. (Collection: National Museum, New Delhi) Period: Circa 12th Century CE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynasty: Chola • Location: Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu • Collection: National Museum, New Delhi 	
(C)	<p>Artistic aspects of the indo-Islamic architecture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction 2. Study and appreciation of following architecture: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Qutub Minar, Delhi ii. Gol Gumbad of Bijapur <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit 3 will be assessed in second weekly test in December, 2026 • All three will be assessed in Annual Exam 	

CLASS–XI (2026-27)
(PRACTICAL)

One Practical Paper

70Marks

Time: 6Hours (3+3)

Unitwise Weightage

Units	Content	Periods	Marks
1	Nature and Object Study	50	25
2	Painting Composition	50	25
3	Portfolio Assessment	48	20
		148	70

Unit 1: Nature and Object Study

25 Marks 50 Periods

Study of two or three natural and geometric forms in pencil with light and shade from a fixed point of view. Natural forms like plants, vegetables, fruits and flowers, etc., are to be used.

Geometrical forms of objects like cubes, cones, prisms, cylinders and spheres should be used.

Unit2: Painting Composition

25Marks50Periods

- (i) Simple exercises of basic design in variation of geometric and rhythmic shapes in geometrical and decorative designs and colours to understand designs as organised visual arrangements. 10Marks25

Periods

- (ii) Sketches from life and nature

15Marks25Periods

Unit3: Portfolio Assessment

20Marks48Periods

- (a) Record of the entire years' performance from sketch to finished product. 10Marks
- (b) Five selected nature and object study exercises in any media done during session including the minimum of two still life exercises. 05Marks
- (c) One selected work of paintings composition done during the year 03Marks
- (d) Two selected works of paintings done during the year 02Marks