PAINTING STUDY MATERIAL FOR CLASS 12TH **BASED ON NCERT**

RADHAKISHOR MONDAL. Date: 19.08.21

angular legs of the camel give a sense of movement. The outlines of the riders reciprocate the curves of the camels body while Marvani's veil, the camel tail take up minor rhythm. The colours sparkle like enamel on a neutral blue background.

The paintings commonly show architecture and dresses prevalent in Jahangir style. Paintings of nature are symbolic and poetic.

Jodhpur style shows figure of women as tall, tresses tied-up high in a knot, high forehead, eyes like wagtails. The paintings of Jodhpur style are somewhat larger than other miniatures. There is lack of fineness in the painting which is made-up by gorgeous dresses and use of bright colourful paints. The heads are smaller in comparison to the body, eyes are streched to the ear, noses are sharp like the beak of parrot, waists are slim, breasts and buttock are heavy and the legs are long.

Features of Jodhpur Paintings

- 1. Female figures are tall, tresses tied up high in a knot and have high forehead. The heads are smaller in comparison to the body. Eyes are stretched to the ear in the shape of wagtail. Noses are sharp like the beak of parrot, waists are slim, breasts and buttocks are heavy and legs are long. The moustache and side burns of the male are spectacular.
- 2. Jodhpur paintings are somewhat larger than other miniatures.
- 3. Female figures are somewhat shorter in comparison to males. 4. The pavilions are white and large. There are massed twisted clouds in the sky and a
- dense grove of trees in the background.

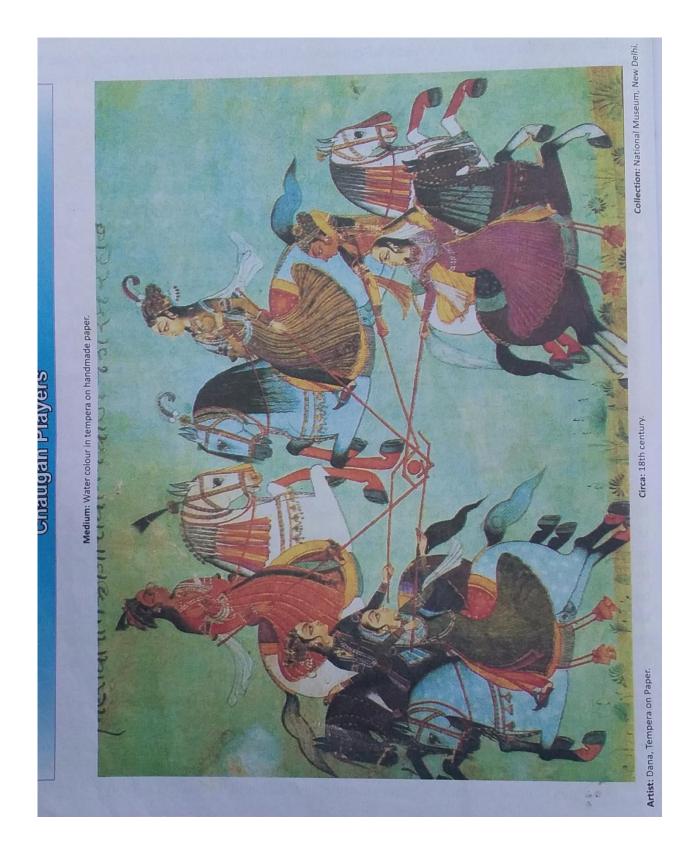
The painting 'Chaugan Players' is of a group of polo players, all mounted on horse-

backs with polo-sticks in their hands. The two princesses are riding side saddles and are bareheaded. They are charging at each other with long polo sticks trying to control the ball. Their lady companions are also on horse-back, riding sidesaddle, running away from the centre but still trying to control the polo ball with long sticks. Their upper bodies are twisted backward trying to face the ball. Heads of the maids are covered with odhnis. They are all dressed in Rajput costumes. A little cluster of foliage and flowers is presented in a stylised manner. Their skirts spread out in bell like fashion with the movement of the horses. The reverse movement of the maids and their horses has lent speed to the movement and highlighted the game with the ball in the middle surrounded by polo sticks, which has been produced by the artist very cleverly. They

Bikaner. Bikaner developed as an important centre of Rajasthani painting in the 17th century, under Raja Raj Singh. The only manuscript of 'Meghdoot' available in his time seems to be in an Apabharansa style. Later on Bikaner accepted Mughal sovereignty. A number of artists from Aurangzeb's court

migrated to Bikaner. It became an important centre with a high Mughal character. Ali Raza painted portraits in Sahjahan style. Ustad Hamid Ruknuddin's 'Lady's Party' is a

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typical genre scene with two ladies sitting on dias and attended by maids conversing. Ruknuddin after the death of Raja Karan Singh, started painting under Raja Anup Singh in pure Bikaner style. He painted on Rasikpriya and Bhagvat Puranas.

Ruknuddin's son Shahibdin painted one of the finest Bikaner masterpieces 'Krishna supporting mount Goverdhan'. In this painting Lord Krishna is seen serenly holding up mount Goverdhan to provide shelter for the cowherds threatened by cosmic downpour instigated by Indra. Semi transparent clouds cover the mountain peaks while Indra on his elephant looks on from the top right hand corner, the shepherds and cowherds look in wonder and the cows graze in complete trust. The fine drawing, clever use of bright colours, details of Landscape and the treatment of cattle show the influence of Deccani style of Golkonda. The Deccani influence came through Prince Anup Singh of Bikaner who served for long time in Deccan and acquired a fine collection of paintings.

Towards the end of the 18th century, Bikaner adopted the mannerism of Late Jodhpur style and ended as practicing lifeless craft.

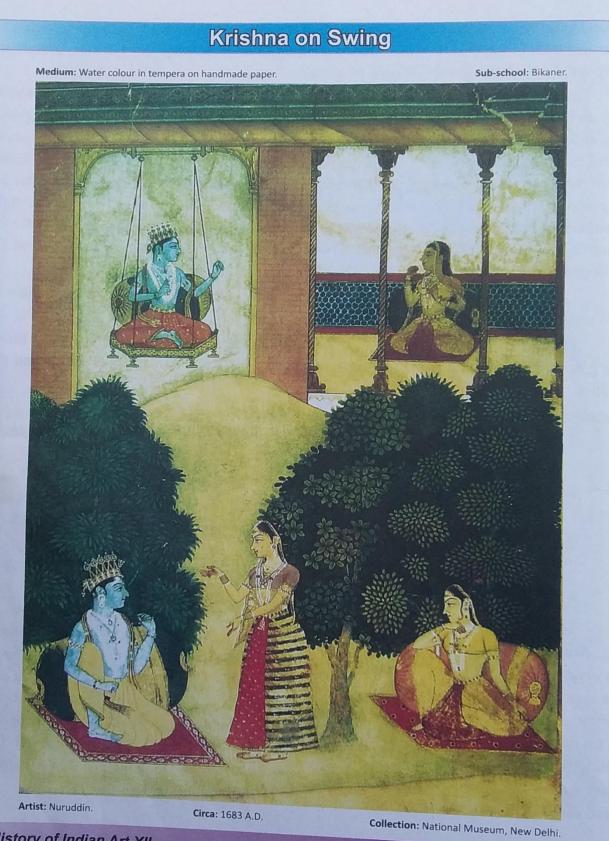
There are both miniature and wall painting done in Bikaner. These paintings are found in the gates of Chandra Mahal and Sujan Mahal and on the decoration of Anup Mahal and Phool Mahal.

Features of Bikaner Paintings

- 1. Main themes of Bikaner paintings are based on Ramayana, Mahabharata, Krishna legends, Ragmala and other love scenes of Radha and Krishna.
- 2. In human figures, a little tight lips are painted, eyes are half open, chin small, wrists are very thin, chest in comparison to other Rajput style seems underdeveloped and moustaches of men, a little downward bent. Ghagras of the women are decorated with diagonal stripes.
- 3. Clouds are painted in special circular style. Hunting scenes have also been beautifully depicted.

The painting **'Krishna on Swing'** is yet another marvellous achievement of this period. The painting has two panels depicting two different parts of scene. On the first part of the panel Krishna is shown sitting on a swing on the left side of the panel. He is wearing a tiara on his head, his upper part is semi-clothed and there is a white flower garland on his neck. There is a dupatta hanging from his shoulders, and he is wearing an orange coloured 'dhoti'. The blue complexion of his body has been highlighted. The swing has an ornamental border in hexagonal shape. Radha sitting in front of him in the balcony, is wearing traditional but decorated 'Ghaghra' and 'Choli'. They are looking at each other. Her head is covered with a transparent odhni and she is sitting on a red carpet. There is pillow supporting the back of both Radha and Krishna.

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To be continues.