

Syllabus 2025 - 2026

Subject: Art Education (Fine Art)

STD : X (SSC)

Subject Code -

First Term (Theory)

Warli Paintings

Madhubani Painting

Kamakshi (Shiroda)

Saligao Church (Saligao)

Satish Gujral

Dekhni

Second Term: (Theory)

Pablo Picasso

Goph

First Term: (Practical)

Memory Drawing

Market

Any Festival

Landscape / Waterfall etc.

Object Drawing/Still Life

Composition of 2 objects (sports): (**Cricket** - bat and ball,

Hockey - Hockey stick and ball, **Badminton** - racket and Shuttlecock)

Flowerpot

Nature Drawing (Pencil & Colour)

Composition of vegetables in groups
(Potato, Cauliflower, Carrot, Chilli)

Second Term : (Practical)

Study of flower (Sunflower, Lotus)

Design

Geometrical Design (Circle, square, semicircle with warm and cool colours)

Project: (Any One)

1. Warli Art
2. Madhubani
3. Mandala art
4. Fabric painting

Exam: (Practical) (Any One)

Memory Drawing

Nature Drawing

Object Drawing/Still life

Design

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

Warli Paintings



History and Techniques

Warli painting is a style of tribal art mostly created by the tribal people from the north Sahyadri range in Maharashtra, India. This form of art can be seen in 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 is made from a mixture of rice flour and water mixed with gum, which is then applied to the wall using a bamboo stick chewed at one end to make into a paint brush.



The Warli painting tradition originated in Maharashtra where it is still practiced. This is amongst the finest example of folk style of paintings. Warli painting is simple and linear with maximum use of triangular shapes. The most important aspect of the paintings is that it is based on social lifestyle and day to day activities. **Jivya Soma Mashe** was an artist of Maharashtra, who popularized the Warli tribal art forms. The symbol of Warli 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 different 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 where 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 patterns, bright colours and contrasts of patterns. This is painted for particular occasion such as birth, marriage and festivals. Madhubani paintings 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 these 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 style is mainly done by Brahman women in India and Nepal. Their theme were mainly religious and they depicted Gods and Goddesses in their 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 paintings are generally fertility, male-female relation. 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 Kamakshi Temple (Shiroda)



The temple of Shree Kamakshi is located in the middle of the hills in the attractive village of Shiroda, in South Goa, 12 km from Ponda town and 22 Kms from the city of Margao. This was built in the late 16th century.



A huge temple gate leads to the Kamakshi Temple Complex. The Temple is crowned by an octagonal, two-storied tower, with a golden Kalash perched on its Shikhar. The temple of Shree Kamakshi faces east wards and has a large Sabha

Mandap or the traditional open entrance hall. In front of the temple, one can see a tall Deepsthambh and still further is a holy water tank. Inside the temple, there is a square shaped chowk, used for conducting the '**Prasad**' ritual, and the Gabhara or the Sanctum Sanctorum with the deity, Shree Kamakshi.

The Kamakshi temple also has protector deities (God or Goddess) like Shree Vetāl and Shri Kalbhairav. Another shrine in the precinct has deities like Shree Rayeshwar or Lord Shiva, Shree Lakshminarayana or Lord Vishnu with his consort, Goddess Laxmi, and Shri Shantadurga.

Annual celebrations are held at the temple during the Navratri/ Dussehra period and at the time of Jatra during spring season. The idol of Shree Kamakshi at Shiroda is believed to have come from Guwahati in Assam and the original temple of the deity was in Raia village in the Salcete taluka. The Goddess, however, was shifted to Shiroda village in Ponda Taluka between 1564 and 1568. It is believed that a potter from the Raia village, accompanied by some worshippers of the Goddess, smuggled the Idol of deity Goddess Kamakshi across river Kushavati to safety in the Shiroda village.

Church

Saligao Church :

Church of Mae de Deus (Saligao)



Stark, stern and yet with a glamorous charm all its own, the Mae de Deus or Mother of God Church has Gothic spires (triangular shape pyramid) and pristine (clean fresh) white walls. It reminds one of a fairy tale Castle. It is situated amidst picturesque surroundings (in the middle of old buildings) of the typical Goan country side at Saligao in the Bardez taluka and it is attractively illuminated at night. The Church dedicated to the Mother of God or Our Lady came to be built at Bardez in 19th century.



Foundation stone of the church was laid on 7th February 1867 and the Church was inaugurated on November 26, 1873. It is the finest example of Gothic style. The Church building shows hallmark of Gothic architectural style with its exterior walls supported by **massive buttresses and belfry** (very big structure of stone and bell tower in which bell is hanged). The Church building is stunningly distinctive with its jutting spires, each crowned with a cross.

The courtyard of the Church contains another miraculous statue of the Mae de Deus (Mother of God), this one is made of black stone, which was brought from the ruins of the convent of Mae de Deus at Old Goa. The main portal of the church is almost a full story high with a beautiful domed shape and above this there is a niche (suitable place) in the façade (front of the building facing the street) in which has a statue of Our Lady.

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 Indian 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, and fell into the river and got injured badly. He had head injury, had a leg fracture and due to fever, he lost his hearing, that forced him to miss school. Satish was not accepted at the new school because he was deaf and 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



Tree of Life



Mourning En Masse

Days of Glory: It depicts 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 convey a solidarity that speaks to the power of collective experience. It is oil painting on fibre board.



Days of Glory

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



Dekhni : Folk Dance, Goa



Dekhni is a semi classical Goan folk dance. It is one of the oldest folk dances of Goa. Dekhni means beauty. This dance is a mixture of Indian and western music. **Hanv Saiba Poltodi Veta** is one of the most famous Dekhni song by **Carlos Eugenio Ferreira** that was initially published in Paris in 1895 and in Goa in the year 1926.

The story that is depicted in this song is about temple dancers (Devdasi girls) who want to go for Damu's wedding and they approach the boat man for a favour to ferry them across the river but the boatman says 'No' the river is rough. The dancers offer the boat man their gold Jewellery but still he refuses to take them so the dancers dance for the boat man till he is ready to take them across the river.

Being one of the best and oldest forms of dance, Dekhni continues to be a heart-stirring dance form, the beauty of which continues to charm millions. The traditional folk dance gives an insight into the rich history of the great nation of India.

The dekhni represents an attractive mixture of Goan folk culture and Western music, danced mostly by Christian girls in fully Indian dress.

The gestures in the dance appear to have been borrowed from Kathak and Bharatnatyam. Dekhni in Konkani language means “delightful beauty”. This song-cum-dance performed only by women to the accompaniment of folk drum “Ghumat”, displays a blend of Indian and Western cultures. The dance enacts the life of a “Devdasi” girl, whose job is to perform dance in temples and social ceremonies like weddings. The dance set to western rhythms and Indian melody, is livened up by the conversation between the girl and the boatman in the form of a lilting song, which lingers in the mind for a long time.

The dancers carry pantis. It is surmised that the dance form owes its birth to devdasis singing and dancing for their visitors. The song **Hanv Saiba Poltodi Veta**, popular for its attractive tune, is perhaps the most well-known dekhni song.

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.

As an artist 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 movement. Subjects and objects in cubism are broken up into pieces and rearranged 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 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 feel. 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 at Paris International exposition. The venue of the world exhibition was used to raise funds for Spanish war relief. The painting soon became famous and widely acclaimed and it helped bring worldwide attention to the Spanish civil war.

Girl Before The Mirror



This is an oil on canvas painting by Pablo Picasso which was 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.

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.

Goph



Goph : It is performed in the Phalgun month during the Shigmo Festival which is a popular dance in South Goa in which colorful cloth plaits hang from a point in the ceiling and each dancer holding a plait dances in such a way that a beautiful braid is formed.

Golf dance also called "ribbon dance" is one of the popular folk dances of Goa. Goan peasants mainly practice this dance after the harvest as a manifestation of their enjoyment. This dance has an affinity with tribal dance forms of Gujarat State. The dance is a major attraction during the festive season and it attracts audiences from various parts of the country.



Performance of Goff dance

Generally, this folk dance is performed in a group. The dance can be performed by a group of males or females. Each dancer holds a colorful cord which hangs at the center point of the 'mand', which is the place of dance performance. It is a skilled dance form where cords are used by dancers to form an artistic pattern. Colorful cloth plaits hang from a point in ceiling and whilst dancers hold a plait. The dancers start dancing intricately forming a beautiful, colorful, intricate braid at the end of the first movement. The music begins once again and the dancers reverse the pattern of dancing in such a skilful manner that at the end of the second movement, the braid gets unrevealed and all the cords are loose and single once again.

There are four different braids of Goff dance. The songs that are sung during the dance performance are mostly devoted to **Lord Krishna**.

Musical Instruments of Golf dance

Ghumat, Samael and Surta Shansi or melodic musical instruments accompany the dance performance.

Costume of Golf dance

The costume of this folk dance is varied however all the attires are traditional. Some male groups prefer to wear **kurta - pajama** and some **kurta dhoti**. On the other hand, some female dance groups wear ghagra-choli while some wear sari.

CALENDER 2025 - 2026

Subject: Art Education (Fine Art)

STD: X (SSC)

Subject Code -

First Term (Theory)

<u>June</u>	Warli Paintings	5 Marks
<u>June</u>	Madhubani Painting	5 Marks
<u>July</u>	Kamakshi (Shiroda)	5 Marks
<u>August</u>	Saligao Church (Saligao)	5 Marks
<u>September</u>	Satish Gujral	5 Marks
<u>October</u>	Dekhni	5 Marks

Second Term: (Theory)

<u>November</u>	Pablo Picasso	5 Marks
<u>December</u>	Goph	5 Marks

First Term: (Practical)

Memory Drawing

<u>June</u>	Market
<u>June</u>	Any Festival
<u>July</u>	Landscape / Waterfall etc.

Object Drawing/Still Life

August Composition of 2 objects (sports): (**Cricket** - bat and ball,
Hockey - Hockey stick and ball, **Badminton** - racket and Shuttlecock)

September Flowerpot

Nature Drawing (Pencil & Colour)

October Composition of vegetables in groups
(Potato, Cauliflower, Carrot, Chilli)

Second Term : (Practical)

November Study of flower (Sunflower, Lotus)

Design

December Geometrical Design (Circle, square,
semicircle with warm and cool colours)

Project: (Any One) (June to December)

(Assessment through Rubric Method)

1. Warli Art
2. Madhubani
3. Mandala art
4. Fabric painting

Exam: (Practical) (Any One)

(Assessment through Rubric Method)

Memory Drawing

Nature Drawing

Object Drawing/Still life

Design

Theory Board Exam

40 Marks

Practical Board Exam 40 marks (Assessment through Rubric Method)
Project 20 Marks (Assessment through Rubric Method)

Total: 100 Marks

Paper Pattern: Theory - 40 Marks

- Choose the correct alternative (6 Marks, 1 Mark each)
- Name the following (5 Marks, 1 Mark each)
- Match the pair (4 Marks, 1 Mark each)
- Answer the following in 2/3 sentences (8 Marks, 2 Mark each)
- Answer the following in one sentence (6 Marks, 1 Mark each)
- Think, visualize and write (5 Marks, 1 Mark each)
- Describe in brief (Given picture) (6 Marks, 3 Mark each)

Total: 40

Assignment Pattern and Rubric

2025 - 2026

Subject: Art Education (Fine Art)

STD : X (SSC)

Subject Code -

Exam (Theory)

(Assessment through Paper pen test)

Exam: (Practical) (Any One)

(Assessment through Rubric Method)

Memory Drawing

Nature Drawing

Object Drawing/Still life

Design

Project: (Any One)

(Assessment through Rubric Method)

Theory Board Exam	40 Marks
Practical Board Exam	40 marks (Assessment through Rubric Method)
<u>Project</u>	<u>20 Marks</u> (Assessment through Rubric Method)
Total: 100 Marks	

Rubrics for Assessment of Practical Exam

STD: X

Art Education: Fine Art

*The following rubric is a teacher's guideline for assessing students' *practical Exam*. It can be used for teacher's assessment.

Criteria	Excellent 04	Good 03	Satisfactory 02	Needs Improvement 01	___/4
Drawing	Excellent drawing skill	Good drawing skill	Basic drawing skill	Poor drawing skill	
Form	Excellent use of different forms	Good used of different forms	Limited use of forms	Very simple use of forms	
Composition	Masterful composition with excellent use of elements	Contains a strong composition with good use of elements	Shows a basic understanding of composition with adequate use of elements	Display poor composition with little understanding of elements	
Texture	Outstanding texture used with different ideas	Good texture used with different ideas	Basic or plain texture applied	Hardly use of any texture	
Perspective	Excellent use of Perspective in artwork	Good use of Perspective in artwork	Basic Perspective in artwork	Poor use of Perspective in artwork	
space	Excellent space managed in work	Good space managed in work	Limited space managed in work	No space managed in work	
Medium/Tools	Outstanding skill and control in the use of media and tools	Good skill and control in the use of media and tools	Basic skill and control in the use of media and tools	Limited skill and control in the use of media and tools	

Creative	Displays outstanding originality/creativity	Shows a good level of originality/creativity	Demonstrates some originality/creativity	The artwork is less creative	
Colour Scheme	Excellent colour scheme with tints and shades	Good colour scheme with some tints and shades	Basic colour scheme with limited colours	Monotones with no tints and shades	
Overall	Excellent overall effect in artwork	Good effect in artwork	Normal, satisfactory artwork	Need more effects	
				Total:	/40

Guidelines for Use:

- 1 Teachers' use the rubric to evaluate each student's practical exam, providing detailed feedback based on the criteria.
- 2 Can be customised as per need.

Rubrics for Assessment of Project/Field Trip

STD: X

Art Education: Fine Art

*The following rubric is a teacher guideline for assessing students' *Assignment/Project*. It can be used for **teacher's assessment**.

Criteria	Excellent 04	Good 03	Satisfactory 02	Needs Improvement 01	___/4
Material used	Outstanding skill and control in the use of Material and tools	Good skill and control in the use of Material and tools	Basic skill and control in the use of Material and tools	Limited skill and control in the use of Material and tools	
Neatness	Excellent neatness and finishing	Good neatness and finishing	Satisfactory neatness and finishing	Poor neatness and finishing	
Originality	Displays outstanding originality	Shows a good level of originality	Demonstrates some originality	The artwork lacks originality	
Creative/Innovative	Displays outstanding originality/creativity	Shows a good level of originality/creativity	Demonstrates some originality/creativity	The artwork is not creative	
Overall	Excellent overall effect in the artwork	Good effect in the artwork	Normal satisfactory artwork	Need more affects	
				Total:	20

Suggestions for Teachers:

1. Can be customised as per need.
2. Add other relevant criteria based on the specific requirements of the Subject.

2025 - 2026

Subject: Art Education (Fine Art)

STD : X (SSC)

Subject Code –

Duration : 2 Hrs

M, Marks : 40

Subject : Art Education (Fine Art)

[illegible]

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
2025 -2026
Sub :Art Education(Fine Art)
STD : X Marks: 40 Time : 2 Hrs

Choose the correct alternative -

6 marks

Q1 which Indian state is primarily associated with the traditional Warli painting?

- A) Rajasthan
- B) Maharashtra
- c) Gujarat
- D) Madhya Pradesh

Q2 The kamakshi Temple of Shiroda in Goa is dedicated to which deity?

- A) Goddess Durga
- B) Goddess Kamakshi
- c) Goddess Saraswati
- D) Goddess Lakshmi

Q3 The Mae De Deus church in Saligao, Goa, is dedicated to which deity ?

- A) St. Francis Xavier
- B) our Lady go the Rosary
- c) Mother of God
- D) on Lady immaculate conception,

Q4 Satish Gujral, a renowned Indian artist is known for his contributions to which field of art?

- a) Sculpture & Painting.
- b) Music & Dance
- c) Poetry & Literature
- f) Photography & filmmaking

Q5 Madhubani paintings originated in which Indian State?

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Bihar
- c) west Bengal
- d) Uttar Pradesh

Q6 In Dekhni dance the what object dancer carry in their hands?

- a) Torch
- b) Pantis
- c) Divli
- d) candles

Name the following (Any 5)

(5 marks)

Q7 Name the famous Spanish artist known as a creator of masterpiece like Guernica?

Q8 Name the traditional tribal art form from Maharashtra, that uses geometric shapes to depict scenes of daily life & nature?

Q9 Name any one famous Painting of Satish Gujral?

Q10 Name the traditional folk dance of Goa which involves dancers weaving and enweaving intricate Patterns?

Q11 Name the place from where the Madhubani painting originated?

Q12 Name the artist who is known as a pioneer & Cubism?

Match the Pairs (

4 marks)

A	B	
Q13 Dekhni.	a) Picasso	-----
Q14 Guernica.	b) Bihar	-----
Q15. Madhubani.	c) Mirabai	-----
Q16. Satish Gujral.	d) folk dance	-----

Answer in two or three Sentences (Any four)

(8 marks)

Q17 who was Pablo Picasso, and what were his major contributions to the world of art ?

Q18 Explain the style of Madhubani painting.

Q19 what is Satish Gujral's painting " Day & Glory "and what does it represent?

Q20 What is Pablo Picasso's Guernica, and what is its significance in art and history?

Q21 what is the significance of the Kamakshi Temple ?

Q22. what are Warli painting, and what makes them a unique form of Indian tribal art?

Answer in one sentence (Any Six)

(6 marks)

Q 23. which geometrical shape symbolises mountain and trees in warli painting?

Q 24. write any one distinctive style of Madhubani Painting.

Q 25. In which state Satish Gujral was born?

Q 26. The Painting 'Guernica' is representation of which civil war?

Q 27. Shri Kamakshi temple of Shirdi was built in which century?

Q 28. In which taluka "Church of Mother of God" is located ?

Q 29. which Art movement was initiated by Pablo Picasso?

Think , visualize and write.

5 marks.

Q 30. Madhubani - matchstick

Warli - _____

Q31. Satish Gujral - Indian Painter

Pablo Picasso - _____

Q 32. Picasso - Girl Before the Mirror

Satish Gujral - _____

Q 33. Goph - Ribbon plait

Dekhni - _____

Q 34. Fugdi - ganesh chaturthi festival

Goph - _____

Describe with the help of picture (Any three)

6 marks

Q35



Q36



Q37



Q38



List of Activity (Internal Assignment)

2025 - 2026

Subject: Art Education (Fine Art)

STD: X (SSC)

Subject Code -

Project: (Any One)

(Assessment through Rubric Method)

1. **Warli Art:** This is done using only two colours – Mud Red and White. Red is usually the mud available in the vicinity. However, here we can replace it with commercially available colours such as poster colours etc. White is traditionally made from a mixture of rice flour and water mixed with gum. One can use this mixture or commercially available paint.
Activity: Students can use tinted paper (Brown) and paint the Warli design using white colour. It can be an individual or group activity.
2. **Madhubani:** 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 patterns and bright colours.
Activity: Choose one theme from nature such as peacocks, fishes, trees or village life. Draw a simple Madhubani style border around the paper and create a

central design inspired by the theme adding intricate patterns like lines, dots and circles. Use vibrant colours.

- 3. Mandala Art:** It is a form of geometric art that uses patterns, colours and shapes to create a diagram of the universe using a circle.

Activity: Draw a circle and draw more concentric circles in reducing size. Create four, six or eight symmetrical sections. You can fill the whole circle with one colour or each section with different colours. Draw repetitive patterns or shapes starting from the most inner part of the Mandala.

- 4. Fabric Painting:** This refers to any painting done on a fabric. One can use fabric specific colours suitable for it and available in the market.

Activity: Create a simple fabric painting using handkerchief, T-shirt or cloth bag by using fabric paint, brushes and a stencil (optional). Choose a design such as flowers, animals or geometrical shapes. Paint the design neatly on the fabric using fabric specific paints. Let it dry completely.

Training Module 2025 - 2026

Subject: Art Education (Fine Art)

STD : X (SSC)

Subject Code -

1.N.E.P.

(Learning Outcomes, Pedagogy& Revised blooms level)
Overview

2. Explanation of Syllabus, Rubric and Examination

3. Explanation of Study Material – Theory and practical

Lunch Break

4. Preparing Question and Answer Bank (Group Activity)

5. Paper Format & Setting (Group Activity)

6. Presentation of Question and Answer

7. Question and Answer session

Valedictory function

MAPPING OF SYLLABUS

2025 - 2026

Subject: Art Education (Fine Art)

STD : X (SSC)

Subject Code -

Warli Painting: Understand Indian heritage, culture and tribal art of the past.

Madhubani Painting: Understanding traditional art, developing design and colour sense.

Kamakshi Temple: Knowing our temple heritage and cultural wealth. Identifying local temples and architectural uniqueness.

Saligao Church: Identifying local church structures and its correlation with western architecture. Knowing the origin of this style and the aesthetic beauty hidden in it.

Satish Gujral: Developing interest in contemporary art of India. Introduction to artists. Inspiring young minds.

Dekhni Dance: Introduction to folk dance tradition of Goa. Understanding music developing appreciating abilities.

Pablo Picasso: Introduction to western artists. Knowing the significant movements of art in the era gone by. Developing the art of thinking creatively.

Goph: Introduction to folk dance tradition of Goa. Knowing the importance of team work. Developing quick thinking. Working in sync with teammates.