

Unit 6 - Week 5

Course outline

How to access the portal?

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

Continuum of the Practice: Ancient Centres, Contemporary Scenario, Method and Material - 1

Continuum of the Practice: Ancient Centres, Contemporary Scenario, Method and Material - 2

Continuum of the Practice: Ancient Centres, Contemporary Scenario, Method and Material - 3

Case study - 1: Gond Art

Case study - 2: Bengal Patachitra

Case study - 3: Madhubani Paintings

Quiz : Week 5 Assignment

Solution Week 5

Feedback For Week 5

Week 6

Week 7

Week 8

LIVE Session

Week 5 Assignment

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2019-09-04, 23:59 IST.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

1) In Orissa Patachitra; the multiple line borders have repeated rhythmic motives known as Kamal or _____ that is Lotus 1 point

- Chandramallika
 Kangura
 Padma

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Kangura

2) In Orissa Patachitra; the multiple line borders have repeated rhythmic motives known as _____ that is a serpent or snake. 1 point

- Nagabanna
 Sharpa
 Takshak

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Nagabanna

3) In Orissan Patachitra; the term for sunflower motif is _____ 1 point

- Chandramallika
 Surajmukhi
 Chandramukhi

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Chandramukhi

4) In Orissan Patachitra the lata or creeper is known as _____ 0 points

- Kangura
 Chandramukhi
 Chandramallika

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Chandramallika

5) _____ and _____ style were mainly done by Brahmin and Kayastha women who belong to upper caste in India and Nepal and the things were mainly religious and they depicted gods and goddesses flora and fauna in that art forms 1 point

- Bharni and Kachni
 Gaddalu and Ranga
 Tana and Bana

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Bharni and Kachni

6) One of the Orissa Patachitra; borders motifs with geometric pattern is known as 0 points

- Gola
 Chauka
 Samantaral

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Gola

7) The Gond painter Ram Singh Urveti belongs to a clan that worships _____ or _____ which are incarnations of Lord Shiva, worshiped all over the tribe 2 points

- Badadev or Thakurdev
 Baladev or Balarama
 Pabuji or Thakurdev

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Badadev or Thakurdev

8) In Orissa Patachitra there is a serpent formation in the paintings which is completely spiral at the top of the frame and then slowly reaches the flowers and the creeper the lata. The colors used in the picture are mandatory and according to instruction from Shastras and ancient texts. There are two kinds of borders floral and geometric. The seven common motifs painted in this border are 1 point

- Prthvi, Agni, Vayu, Antariksha, Chandrama, Nakstrani, Dyaus
 dhaniya, macchi, kangura, lahari macchi, goolai, sapa , chouka
 Dhara, Anala, Anila, Pratyusha, Prabhasa, Soma, Dhruva

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
dhaniya, macchi, kangura, lahari macchi, goolai, sapa , chouka

9) Stories of Dhola and Maru is popular in 1 point

- Rajasthan
 Bihar
 Gujarat

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Rajasthan

10) Cherial painting is popular in 1 point

- Kerala
 Karnataka
 Andhra Pradesh

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Andhra Pradesh

11) Snanyatra takes place during the month of Jaishtha (May-June) in Jagannath temple of Puri. Following which wooden idol is substituted by patachitra due to 1 point

- Navanna
 Ansar
 Annayatra

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Ansar

12) Mata ni pachedi is popular in 1 point

- Bihar
 Rajasthan
 Gujarat

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Gujarat

A traditional Cherial painter always starts with the painting of lord Ganesh, as it is considered auspicious in Hindu tradition to start any new work with lord Ganesh followed by lord Bhramha, Vishnu and Maheshwara as they are symbolized as the makers of the world in Hindu mythology, which is an introduction to the formation of world, living beings and castes/communities that are described accordingly regardless of the theme. These are considered to be compulsory for a traditional storytelling scroll. In Cherial painting colors play an important role with regards to the appealing and the feel of the overall story. Most often, background is painted with bright red color so that it highlights everything that is painted on it. These paints are made from natural stone colors locally known as "Gaddalu ranga". The color palette is limited to certain colors such as white, black, yellow and green. The shades of these colors are obtained by mixing either black or white to the primary colors. In this scroll painting, characters are easily recognizable depending on the color schemes that are used in portraying the characters of the story. For example: Krishna's face is painted blue, Rama's black, Hanuman as green and all the female characters are painted mostly in red shades. This gives uniqueness to each scroll and also helps to differentiate the scroll from one another. The figures in Cherial paintings are flat in dimension and are facing one another. These figures are narrated in a profile outlook, which gives an idea that there is either a conversation or a war happening between the characters. The perspective and proportion of these characters are given least prominence but the expression in them has a flair of local influence and they represent the characteristics of the localities. Once the painting is completed, it is handed over to the storyteller and they celebrate it by making sacrificial ceremony of an animal to god. Storyteller also gifts the painter a new pair of clothes, rice etc., as a part of the tradition. After receiving the scroll, storyteller continues his journey to wander around the numerous villages where he performs his duty of narrating the story by unfolding the scroll. Musicians and dancers also accompany him to spice up the narration and gain the attention of the audience. All the people involved such as storyteller, painter and the audience are strictly authorized to a particular community and are not supposed to do any of the other job/work which does not belong to their community. A scroll can be generally preserved upto hundred to hundred and twenty years in good condition, after which the storyteller has to order a new one from the painter. In the mean while the painter also produces Cherial masks, small scrolls for decorative purposes that can be framed and decorated at houses. Cherial artisan also does toys of the Cherial theme, Garuda vahana (known as god's chariot, in which procession of god takes place) and the wooden framework with the painting done on it by the painter is also made. Traditionally for mixing the colors, coconut shells were used as the containers and goats and squirrel's hair was made into brushes to paint. Due to the constraints of the caste system, this folklore paintings had lost its existence but in the year 1978 this craft gained a quick popularity and Cherial artisans started exporting the scrolls to "Lepakshi" stores (Andhra Pradesh's handicraft export showroom) and they were also displayed at various exhibitions and stalls. Now a days small scrolls or canvases are made by selecting the theme from Indian Mythology, rural life and much more fusions of contemporary themes. Due to the print media and various other advancement in technologies all the Cherial artisans have evolved in diverting their occupations but an artist named D.Vaikuntam is keeping the tradition of doing Cherial painting alive, who currently resides in Hyderabad which is the capital of Telangana state and lies nearly hundred kilometers away from traditional village of Cherial. He is working on it from past five decades and this art is a hereditarily gift to him. He is also known as the only artisan for this craft form. Mr.Vaikuntam uses various mediums from wall, stone, brass, ply wood to the traditional canvas cloth. Now a days as there are no story tellers to order a scroll due to the film and other entertainment mediums. He generally paints on order, scrolls of smaller size and also prepares masks for interior decorative purposes. In the year 2007 Cherial painting has got a GI (Geographical Indication) tag, for its unique folklore, rich heritage and cultural value.

13) Which Hindu God's image is seen in the beginning of Cherial painting? 1 point

- Lord Shiva
 Lord Vishnu
 Lord Ganesha

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Lord Ganesha

14) What is the local term for the natural stone from which the paintings are made for Cherial painting? 1 point

- Tulika
 Gaddalu Ranga
 Varnika Bhanga

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Gaddalu Ranga

15) What is the name of god's chariot, with the painted wooden framework? in which procession of god takes place? 1 point

- Garuda Vahana
 Pushpak Vahana
 Darunga

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Garuda Vahana

16) What is the name of Andhra Pradesh's handicraft export showroom? 1 point

- Andhra Pradesh State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society (APCO)
 Lepakshi
 Angadi Galleria

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Lepakshi

17) Name the artist who is keeping the tradition of doing Cherial painting alive, who currently resides in Hyderabad which is the capital of Telangana state and lies nearly hundred kilometers away from traditional village of Cherial. 1 point

- K.G Subramanyam
 D.Vaikuntam
 S Elayaraja

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
D.Vaikuntam