

Brain International School

Subject: Painting(049)

Class: 12

Month: July

CH-3 The Pahari School of miniature paintings

Q.1 Write the origin and development of Pahari school of miniature painting.

Ans. The pahari school of miniature painting originated in hill state of Basohli situated on the bank of river Ravi about 1690 A.D. Later, Guler, Chamba, Mandi, Kangra, Garhwal and Kullu became its main centres. Besides these, Jammu, Srinagar, Nurpur, Mankot, Nalagarh(Hindoor) and the plains of Punjab became its sub-centres.

1. Basohli sub-school of miniature painting
2. Gwalior sub-school of miniature painting
3. Kangra sub-school of miniature painting
4. Chamba sub-school of miniature painting
5. Garhwal sub-school of miniature painting
6. Mandi sub-school of miniature painting

CH-4 The Mughal school of miniature painting

Q1. Style of Mughal art was different from Islamic style of art . justify it

Ans. The Mughal art style indeed differed from the broader Islamic artistic tradition in several distinctive ways, primarily due to the unique cultural and historical context of the Mughal Empire in India:

1. **Synthesis of Cultures:** Mughal art blended influences from Persian, Indian, and Central Asian traditions. While Islam provided a cultural framework, Mughal emperors patronized artists who incorporated local Hindu, Jain, and indigenous styles, resulting in a rich and diverse artistic synthesis.
2. **Naturalistic Representation:** Unlike the traditional Islamic prohibition on figurative art, Mughal art embraced naturalistic representation. This was particularly evident in their paintings, which depicted a wide range of subjects including court scenes, portraits, landscapes, flora, and fauna, often with intricate details and lifelike portrayal.
3. **Human-centric Themes:** Mughal art frequently depicted human figures, often in dynamic and expressive poses, which contrasted with the more abstract and geometric motifs commonly found in traditional Islamic art. This human-centric approach reflected the Mughal emphasis on personal authority and imperial grandeur.
4. **Influence of Perso-Islamic Tradition:** While Mughal art departed from strict Islamic conventions, it still drew heavily from the Perso-Islamic artistic tradition that

was prevalent in the courts of Central Asia and Persia. This influence can be seen in the use of intricate floral patterns, arabesques, and calligraphy, albeit adapted to suit Mughal tastes and sensibilities.

5. **Architectural Innovations:** In architecture, the Mughals combined Islamic principles with local Indian traditions, resulting in the creation of iconic structures like the Taj Mahal and Red Fort. These monuments incorporated Persian domes and minarets with Indian elements such as vast courtyards and ornate Hindu-inspired motifs.
6. **Courtly Emphasis:** Mughal art was closely tied to the imperial court and served political and ideological purposes, depicting emperors as powerful and divinely ordained rulers. This differed from the broader Islamic world where art often emphasized religious themes and spiritual devotion.

In conclusion, while Mughal art shared some foundational elements with Islamic art—such as calligraphy and geometric patterns—it evolved into a distinct and eclectic style that reflected the unique blend of cultures, traditions, and artistic expressions within the Mughal Empire in India. This synthesis of influences resulted in a visually striking and culturally significant artistic tradition that continues to be admired and studied today.

Q2. Write about various phases of origin and development of the style of the Mughal art of miniature painting.

Ans. The phases of origin and development of Mughal miniature painting illustrate a journey from Persian influences to a uniquely Indian fusion, marked by innovation, patronage, and artistic brilliance under the Mughal emperors. Each phase contributed to the rich tapestry of Mughal art, characterized by its meticulous detail, vibrant colors, and thematic diversity.

- **Early Phase (circa 1550-1605):**
- **Akbari Phase (circa 1605-1650):** • **Jahangiri Phase (circa 1605-1627):**
- **Shah Jahan Phase (circa 1628-1658):**
- **Later Phase (circa 1658-1707):**

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