

1

**In which state do you find the tradition of Phad paintings?**

- Bihar
- West Bengal
- Rajasthan
- Madhya Pradesh

2

**Which of the following is an important center of Kalamkari in Andhra Pradesh?**

- Tanjavur
- Srikalahasti
- Kanchipuram
- Nagarjunikonda

3

**Which of the following is the style of painting in Bihar?**

- Pattachitra
- Miniature painting
- Madhubani painting
- Mural painting

4

**What do you understand by the term Meenakari?**

- Writing with [pen](#)
- Decorating with color.
- Decorating metal with enamel.
- Decorating glass with enamel

5

**Which Indian state is famous for the production of Patola?**

- Rajasthan
- Ujjain
- Bihar
- Gujarat

6

**Which material is most favored in North –east India for art and craft?**

- Bamboo and Cane
- Terracotta
- Kaolin
- Glass

7

**The paintings are a part of rich heritage of Orissa, by which name they are known?**

- Pattachitra
- Madhubani
- Phulkari
- Bandhini

8

**By which other name do we know Kinkhab?**

- Baluchari
- Brocade
- Phulkari
- Shnatipuri

9

**Bishnupur in Bengal is famous for its temple made of which material?**

- Shell
- Wood
- Ivory
- Terracotta

**Nataraja images manufactured during Chola period are made from which metal?**

- Copper
- Gold
- Bronze
- Silver

Answers

1.Rajasthan Phad paintings are the traditional craft of Rajasthan and it is a type of folk painting executed on cloth. It is in the form of a scroll that can be carried from one place to other depicting experiences of the local deities

2.Srikalahasti

Kalamkari painting is a type of Indian folk textile art which involves free hand drawing and painting or block printing on cloth, mostly on cotton. The art flourished mainly in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The theme depicted on saris is mainly inspired from the temple murals which are mainly taken from epics Ramayana and Mahabharata.

3.Pattachitra Madhubani is a style of painting that is practiced by women of Bihar and Nepal on the mud walls and floors of the house on auspicious occasions like marriage, festivals and other domestic rituals. Earlier these were done on the mud walls but now a day these are done on paper and cloth also.

4

*Meenakari* is the art of decorating the metals like gold, silver copper etc., by attaching, or fusing pieces made of colored glass powders. This art was introduced to India by the Mughals. Presently, Jaipur is the main centre of *Meenakari* craft production.

5

Gujarat

The word patola is derived from the Sanskrit word *Patta* meaning a spindle shaped gourd or *Pattakula* meaning a silk fabric. Patan in Gujarat is the famous center of production of Patola fabric. In this technique both the warp as well as weft threads are dyed to make patterns like flowers and creepers etc.

6

Bamboo and Cane

7

Pattachitra

*Pattachitra* means painting on cloth or silk or any other fabric. It is related to the cult of Jagannath in Puri. Every year the images of Lord Jagannath, Shubhadra and Balarama are removed from the sanctum sanctorum of Jagannath temple in Puri for applying paint as their color gets faint after a ritual bath and during this time the images are substituted by the paintings of the three deities. These paintings are made on specially designed cloth known as Pattas.

8

Baluchari

Brocade is the ancient weaving technique in which threads of gold plated silver and silver are used for making fabric. This fabric was very much popular during the Mughal period as it was a symbol of royalty

## 9. Terracotta

Bishnupur in West Bengal is famous for its terracotta temples. The temples are made of locally available material like laterite and bricks. The temples are covered with terracotta plaques in high relief, representing mythological stories from Ramayana and Mahabharata, historical events, decorative patterns and figures of birds and animals. The place is famous for terracotta art objects like terracotta jewelry, pottery, plaques and other artifacts

## 10. Bronze

Courtesy:CBSE