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FOR HARYANA CLASS 12 PREPARATION

HBSE Class 12 Sample Paper 2027 Fine Arts

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE
Haryana Class 12	2027	Sample Paper

प्रश्न पत्र: ललित कला (FINE ARTS)

विषय (Subject): Fine Arts (ललित कला)	**कोड (Code):** 770
कक्षा (Class): 10+2 (2026-27)	**कुल अंक (Total Marks):** 30
समय (Time): 2.5 घंटे (2.5 Hours)	

SECTION - A

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न (Objective Type Questions) | (8 × 1 = 8 Marks)

प्र० 1. किस शैली को "हिन्दू शैली" भी कहा जाता है?

A) | मुगल शैली

B) | राजस्थानी शैली

C) | दक्षिण शैली

D) | पहाड़ी शैली

प्र० 2. राजस्थानी शैली मुख्य रूप से कब प्रारम्भ हुई?

A) 1500 ई० से

B) 1600 ई० से

C) 1700 ई० से

D) 1800 ई० से

प्र० 3. मुगल बादशाह ---------- के काल में महिलाएँ भी चित्रकार थीं।

प्र० 4. गोलकुण्डा ---------- शैली का केन्द्र था।

प्र० 5. पहाड़ी चित्रों की खोज करने का प्रथम श्रेय किस व्यक्ति को जाता है?

प्र० 6. पहाड़ी शैली की किसी एक उपशैली का नाम बताओ।

प्र० 7.

A (कथन): बंगाल स्कूल भारतीय कला में पुनर्जागरण लाया।
R (कारण): बंगाल स्कूल ने अजन्ता भित्तिचित्रों के साथ-साथ मुगल और पहाड़ी लघुचित्रों से प्रेरणा ली।

A) (A) और (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और (A), (R) की सही व्याख्या है।

B) (A) और (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और (A), (R) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

C) (A) सत्य है किन्तु (R) असत्य है।

D) (A) असत्य है किन्तु (R) सत्य है।

प्र० 8.

A (कथन): देवी मूर्ति को ज्योति भट्ट द्वारा एक प्रतिष्ठित छवि के रूप में केन्द्र में रखा गया है।
R (कारण): देवी के मुख का रेखीय चित्र सामने से बनाया गया है।

A) (A) और (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और (A), (R) की सही व्याख्या है।

B) (A) और (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और (A), (R) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

C) (A) सत्य है किन्तु (R) असत्य है।

D) (A) असत्य है किन्तु (R) सत्य है।

SECTION - B

अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (Very Short Answer Type Questions) | (4 × 2 = 8 Marks)

प्र० 9. | किशनगढ़ शैली की कोई 2 विषय वस्तु बताओ।

अथवा (*OR*)

शाहजहाँ के शासन काल में चित्रकला की अवनति क्यों हुई?

प्र० 10. गोलकुण्डा के चित्रों में भवन सज्जा कैसी की गई है?

अथवा (*OR*)

तन्जौर शैली में किस प्रकार के चित्र बने हैं?

प्र० 11. पहाड़ी शैली की उत्पत्ति कैसे हुई?

अथवा (*OR*)

पहाड़ी शैली के अन्तर्गत बने 2 चित्रों व उनके चित्रकारों के नाम बताइए।

प्र० 12. | बंगाल चित्र शैली की दो कमियाँ बताओ।

अथवा (*OR*)

पटना शैली को कम्पनी शैली क्यों कहा जाता है?

SECTION - C

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (Short Answer Type Questions) | (3 × 3 = 9 Marks)

प्र० 13. दक्षिण शैली में बने पोथी चित्र व चश्म चेहरे का वर्णन करें।

अथवा (*OR*)

चाँद बीबी पोलो खेलते हुए चित्र का वर्णन करो।

प्र० 14. हल्दी ग्राइंडर (Haldi Grinders) चित्र का वर्णन करें।

अथवा (*OR*)

श्रम की विजय (Triumph of Labour) मूर्ति का वर्णन करें।

प्र० 15. "फड़ लोककला" पर प्रकाश डालें।

अथवा (*OR*)

"गोंड कला" की विशेषताओं का वर्णन करें।

SECTION - D

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न (Long Answer Type Questions) | (5 × 1 = 5 Marks)

प्र० 16. भारतीय चित्रकला में राजस्थानी शैली का विशेष महत्त्व है, स्पष्ट कीजिए।

अथवा (*OR*)

मुगल चित्रकला में जहाँगीर के काल को स्वर्ण युग माना गया है, क्यों?

QUESTION PAPER: FINE ARTS (ललित कला)

Subject: Fine Arts	**Code:** 770
Class: 10+2 (2026-27)	**Total Marks:** 30
Time Allowed: 2.5 Hours	

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions | (8 × 1 = 8 Marks)

Q. 1. Which style/school is also known as the "Hindu Style"?

A) Mughal School / Style
B) Rajasthani School / Style
C) Deccan School / Style
D) Pahari School / Style

Q. 2. When did the Rajasthani School / Style mainly originate?

A) From 1500 AD
B) From 1600 AD
C) From 1700 AD
D) From 1800 AD

Q. 3. Women were also painters during the reign of Mughal Emperor ---------- .

Q. 4. Golconda was the center of ---------- School / Style.

Q. 5. To whom goes the first credit for discovering Pahari paintings?

Q. 6. Name any one sub-school of Pahari School / Style.

Q. 7.

> **A (Assertion):** The Bengal School brought a renaissance in Indian Art.
> **R (Reason):** The Bengal School took inspiration from Ajanta frescoes along with Mughal and Pahari miniature paintings.

A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q. 8.

> **A (Assertion):** The deity idol 'Devi' has been kept in the center as an iconic image by Jyoti Bhatt.
> **R (Reason):** The linear drawing of Devi's face has been made from the front view.

A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C) (A) is true but (R) is false.

D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

SECTION - B

Very Short Answer Type Questions | (4 × 2 = 8 Marks)

Q. 9. State any 2 themes (subject matter) of Kishangarh Style.

OR

Why did painting decline during the reign of Shah Jahan?

Q. 10. How is the architectural decoration (building decoration) done in the paintings of Golconda?

OR

What type of paintings were made in Thanjavur (Tanjore) Style?

Q. 11. How did the Pahari School / Style originate?

OR

Name 2 paintings and their respective painters made under the Pahari School.

Q. 12. Mention two shortcomings (drawbacks) of the Bengal School of Painting.

OR

Why is the Patna Style called the Company School?

SECTION - C

Short Answer Type Questions | (3 × 3 = 9 Marks)

Q. 13. Describe the manuscript painting (Pothi Chitra) and profile faces (Chashm Chehra) in the Deccani School.

OR

Describe the painting "Chand Bibi Playing Polo".

Q. 14. Describe the painting "Haldi Grinders".

OR

Describe the sculpture "Triumph of Labour" (श्रम की विजय).

Q. 15. Throw light on "Phad Folk Art" (फड़ लोककला).

OR

Describe the characteristics of "Gond Art" (गोंड कला).

SECTION - D

Long Answer Type Questions | (5 × 1 = 5 Marks)

Q. 16. "Rajasthani School has a special significance in Indian Painting." Elucidate / Explain.

OR

Why is the period of Jahangir considered the Golden Age in Mughal Painting?

MARKING SCHEME (अंकन योजना)

Subject: Fine Arts	**Code:** 770
Class: 10+2 (2026-27)	**Total Marks:** 30

SECTION - A: MARKING SCHEME

Objective Type Questions

Q. No.	Correct Answer	Marks
1	(B) Rajasthani School / Style	1
2	(B) From 1600 AD	1
3	Jahangir	1
4	Deccan School / Style	1
5	Metcalfe	1
6	Kangra, Guler, or Basohli	1
7	(A) Both A and R are true, and A, R is the correct explanation.	1
8	(D) A is false but R is true.	1

SECTION - B: MARKING SCHEME

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q. No.	Key Points / Model Answers	Marks
9	**Two Themes of Kishangarh Style:** • 1. Depiction of Women (Nari Chitran) :- Explanation (1 Mark)	2 (1 + 1)

Q. No.	Key Points / Model Answers	Marks
	• 2. Courtly Paintings (Darbari Chitra) :- Explanation (1 Mark) *Note: Alternatively, any other two relevant themes described point-wise should be awarded marks.*	
	OR **Reasons for the decline of painting under Shah Jahan:** Shah Jahan was a ruler who strictly adhered to court etiquettes, rules, and protocols. During his reign, painters did not have the freedom to practice independent and spontaneous painting. Artists were bound by court constraints; hence, art could not develop as dynamically or optionally during this era.	2
10	**Architectural Decoration in Golconda Paintings:** The architectural decoration in Golconda paintings is remarkably beautiful. This is evident from a painting depicting 'The Court of Muhammad Qutb Shah'. In this artwork, circular lines are drawn in blue against a light blue sky. White parapets (Munder) and lattice windows (Jali-dar Gavaksha) are crafted atop the buildings. Patterns of flower-sprays/vines (Boote) are beautifully detailed on doors.	2
	OR **Paintings of Thanjavur (Tanjore) Style:** • 1. Paintings of Gods and Goddesses :- Brief explanation (1 Mark) • 2. Courtly Paintings :- Brief explanation (1 Mark)	2 (1 + 1)
11	**Origin of Pahari School:** The Pahari School originated around 1760 AD from Guler. Initially, it developed as a traditional folk art style. Scholars suggest that when the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb exiled and banished all court artists, these painters took refuge under Pahari rulers and began painting freely. This marked the birth of the Pahari Style. The role of King Sansar Chand is notable in its growth.	2
	OR	2 (1 + 1)

Q. No.	Key Points / Model Answers	Marks
	Paintings under Pahari School: • 1. 'Krishna Waiting and Skeptical Radha' — Artist: Manaku (1 Mark) • 2. 'Nanda, Yashoda and Krishna' — Artist: Nainsukh (1 Mark)	
12	**Two Shortcomings of Bengal School:** • 1. Lifeless, unrefined imitation of Ajanta, Mughal, and Rajasthani schools. (1 Mark) • 2. Excessive use of hazy, dull, and washed-out colors. (1 Mark) > *Note: Alternatively, any other point-wise descriptions of major drawbacks should be credited.*	2 (1 + 1)
	OR **Why Patna Style is called Company School:** Patna Style is termed the Company School because its origin, style, and evolution occurred under the direct patronage and preferences of East India Company officials. Secondly, the primary clientele and buyers of these artists were British employees and administrative officials of the Company.	2

SECTION - C: MARKING SCHEME

Short Answer Type Questions

Q. No.	Key Points / Model Answers	Marks
13	**Manuscript Paintings and Profile Faces in Deccani School:** • 1. Manuscript Painting (Pothi Chitra) — Brief description (1.5 Marks) • 2. Profile Faces (Chashm Chehra) — Brief description (1.5 Marks)	3 (1.5 + 1.5)
	OR **Chand Bibi Playing Polo:** • **School / Style:** Golconda (Deccan) (0.5 Mark) • **Medium:** Tempera, Water Color (0.5 Mark) • **Artwork Description:** Detailed description of the overall composition (2 Marks)	3
14	**Haldi Grinders Painting Description:** • **Artist:** Amrita Sher-Gil (0.5 Mark) • **Style / School:** Bengal School (0.5 Mark) • **Medium:** Oil Colors (0.5 Mark) • **Composition Details:** Description of the landscape scene, figures, colors, etc. (1.5 Marks)	3
	OR **Triumph of Labour Sculpture:** • **Sculptor:** D. P. Roy Choudhury (0.5 Mark) • **Medium:** Cement and Bronze (0.5 Mark) • **Year:** 1954 (0.5 Mark) • **Full Description:** Artistic analysis of the posture, figures, and meaning (1.5 Marks)	3
15		

Q. No.	Key Points / Model Answers	Marks
	Phad Folk Art: • 1. Major centers and background introduction (1 Mark) • 2. Themes and Subject Matter (1 Mark) • 3. Artistic Features / Characteristics (1 Mark)	3 (1 + 1 + 1)
	OR **Characteristics of Gond Art:** • 1. Depiction of Nature :- Explanation (1 Mark) • 2. Geometric Linework and Patterns :- Explanation (1 Mark) • 3. Vibrant Color choices :- Explanation (1 Mark)	3 (1 + 1 + 1)

SECTION - D: MARKING SCHEME

Long Answer Type Questions

Q. No.	Key Points / Model Answers	Marks
16	**Significance of Rajasthani School in Indian Painting:** • 1. Introduction and names of sub-schools (Mewar, Kishangarh, Bundi, etc.) (1 Mark) • 2. Impact and influence of Rajasthani School on other Indian contemporary schools (1 Mark) • 3. Religious, devotional, and spiritual impacts (Bhakti/Radha-Krishna themes) (1 Mark) • 4. Broad subject matter and canonical themes (1 Mark) • 5. Distinctive stylistic and aesthetic features (1 Mark)	5 (5 × 1)
	OR **Why the Reign of Jahangir is the Golden Age of Mughal Art:** • 1. Brief contextual introduction to Mughal Miniature Art (1 Mark) • 2. Jahangir's personal aesthetic taste, deep love for nature, and personality (2 Marks)	5

Q. No.	Key Points / Model Answers	Marks
	• 3. Prestige, high respect, financial incentives, and encouragement given to royal court painters (1 Mark) • 4. Egalitarian, secular, and unbiased treatment towards Hindu, Muslim, and female painters (1 Mark)	