Module Paper 1

Part A: Rajasthan History

• Arts, Paintings and Handicrafts.	
• Major Landmarks in the History of Rajasthan, Major Dynasties, their Administrative and Revenue System. Socio-cultural Issues.	
• Freedom Movement , Political Awakening and Integration	
• Salient features of Architecture – Forts and Monuments	
• Important Works of Rajasthani literature. Local Dilects	
• Fairs, Festivals, Folk Music and Folk Dances.	
• Rajsathani Culture, Traditions and Heritage.	
• Religious Movements, Saints& Lok devtas of Rajasthan.	
• Important Tourist Places.	
• Leading Personalities of Rajasthan	

Part B: Ancient and Medivial History

• Salient features and Major Landmarks of Ancient and Medieval India.
• Art, Culture, Literature and Architecture.
• Major Dynasties, Administrative, Social and Economic system. Socio-cultural Issues, Prominent Movements.
• Ancient Indian Cultural System & Ideals- Varina Vyavastha, Ashram Vyavastha, Sanskar Vyavastha, Doctrine of Purushartha, Rina and Rita.
• Secularism, Religious Tolerance, Religious Unity.

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Part C: Mordern History

• **Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present- significant events, personalities, issues.**
• **The Freedom Struggle & Indian National Movement- its various stages and important contributors /contributions from different parts of the country.**
• **Social and Religious reform movements in the 19th and 20th century.**
• **Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.**

Part D: World History

• **Renaissance and Reformations.**
• **American War of Independence.**
• **Industrial Revolution, French Revolution and Russian Revolution.**
• **Imperialism and colonialism in Asia and Africa.**
• **World War First and World War Second.**

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Part A: Rajasthan History

Arts, Paintings and Handicrafts

Rajasthan Paintings

The style of miniature painting that developed mainly in the independent Hindu states of Rājasthān in western India in the 16th–19th century. It evolved from Western Indian manuscript illustrations, though Mughal influence became evident in the later years of its development.

Rājasthānī painting differs from the Mughal painting of the imperial ateliers at Delhi and the provincial courts in its bolder use of colour, an abstract and conventionalized conception of the human figure, and an orinamental treatment of landscape. In keeping with the new wave of popular devotionalism within Hinduism, the subjects principally depicted are the legends of the Hindu cowherd god Krishna and his favourite companion, Rādhā. To a lesser extent there are illustrated scenes from the two major epics of India, the musical modes (rāgamālās), and the types of heroines (nāyikās). In the 18th century, court portraits, court scenes, and hunting scenes became increasingly common.

Miniature Painting

As Hindu-rulers of Rajputana carry on close political and social links to the Mughal court, one can examine strong Mughal influence paintings here.Influenced by the surroundings, miniature paintings have their own unique style; court assemblies and hunting expeditions, hills and valleys, religious festivals, processions and scenes from the life of Lord Krishna - a widely devoted Hindu God in India.

Miniature paintings are different in size and material. Paper, silk and wood was used, for more precious paintings also marble and ivory. The colours were made from minerals and vegetables, valuable stones as well as pure silver and gold. The mixing and preparing of colour was an elaborate process. It took weeks,

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sometimes months, to get the desired results. The brushes have to be very fine and are therefore prepared by the artists themselves. To get high-quality results, the brush is even today made from hairs of the squirrels, tail- carefully cut without harming the little animal.

Tradition of Miniature Paintings in Rajasthan

The tradition of the miniature paintings in Rajasthan is very rich in its form, colors, texture, and storytelling. The Kishangarh School of miniature Rajasthani Painting is one of the popular and richest forms. Rajasthan is the main center of this art and even today regions of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Udaipur and Kota look after the art schools of miniature paintings. The two chief school of the art are the Mughal School and Rajput School. While Mughal school is obvious by moderate colors to give depth, the Rajput have skills in using colourful exciting shades to make it more showy.

Amalgamation of art, poetry and classical music in medieval India.

The origin of miniature paintings is embedded in the history of Rajasthan. A land known for its artistry Rajasthan has always been famous for these little wonders. The numerous invasions in Rajasthan have left an unforgettable mark on its history and culture.The miniature paintings reflect this too.

Various types of Rajasthani schools of Paintings are prospered in Rajasthan from the 16th century onwards. Some of the Famous School Of Paintings are -The Mewar school, Bundi school, Kota School, Bikaner School, Jaipur School, Marwar School and Kishangarh School. Each Rajasthani school of Painting has its distinct and unique style.

Rajasthani school of Painting remained entirely traditional in its superinatural example of Indian Literature and the Indian epics. Therefore we will definitely say that the expansion of the Rajasthani school of Paintings is the pictorial match of the native literature of India. In this regard Rajasthani School of Paintings may be presented as a mixture of folk art with classic and hieratic traditions.

It is really interesting that in Rajasthan the art of wall painting received a new lease of life with the paintings of Palaces and Havelis which was then in trend in the early 18th century. Among the Rajasthani school of Painting the school of Kota, Bundi and Bikaner adapted some of the typical conventions of the Mughal miniature. The much followed depictions of these wall paintings are battles and the parade and folk deities.

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Folk style art was main in portraying the art. The wall paintings in the Palaces of Bikaner, Udaipur and Bundi are still considered as the classical works of art and artistry of Rajasthani school of Painting which carefully advanced the art and artistry of India.

A number of Hindu Rajput Kingdoms like Bikaner, Jodhpur, Bundi, Kota and Mewar support Indian art in Rajasthan. Many were extremely affected by the Mughal style of Painting while some diverge from the typical style of Mughal miniature.Rajasthani school of painting with its absolute splendor demonstrates a particular school of art which once stood apart in terms of both subject matter and formation from exactly the modern work of the artists attached to the courts of the Mughals.

Various Schools of Miniature Paintings

- **Jodhpur School of Miniature Paintings -** The Jodhpur school of miniature paintings is the heart of Rajasthan. relay. The tourists will be surprised to see the elaborative art work.These paintings are prepared by hand and show love scenes of famous lovers like Dholu and maru on camel back. Hunting scenes with animals like elephants and horses are also seen here which become the most popular figures. A lot of gold and stone colors are used to paint them.
- **Mughal School of Miniature Paintings -** Once upon a time the kingdoms of Amer, jaipur, Bairat and many others have good relations with the Mughals.The latter, too, were well-known for its crafts. Hence the outcome of these two influences Popularized love scenes and the Mughal royal courts as their main themes. These were painted on silk by using golden and stone colors. Bikaner too was known for the Mughal influence on its art. Here the used colors are prepared from precious stones, vegetables, silver, minerals, indigo, and pure gold.
- **Bani Thani Paintings -** Bani Thani Paintings are another Popular school of miniature paintings.Fabulous features are to be seen in this totally different type of painting. This form of painting has derived its name from the singer poet of Nagari Das's (Raja Sawant singh) court, Bani Thani. Miniature Paintings is still done in the regions of Jaipur, Kishangarh and others.
- **Mewar Paintings -** The initial example of Mewar painting is a series of the Ragamala painted in 1605 A.D. at Chawand, a small place near Udaipur, by Misardi. Most of the paintings of this series are in the set of Shri Gopi Krishna Kanoria. One more vital series of the Ragamala was painted by Sahibdin in 1628 A.D. Other examples of the Mewar painting are the illustration to the third book (Aranya Kanda) of the Ramayana dated 1651 A.D., in the Saraswati Bhandar, Udaipur, the seventh book (Uttara Kanda) of the Ramayana dated 1653 A.D. in the British Museum, London and a series

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