

MP Board Class 12, 2026 Drawing Painting Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :100	Total questions :38
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The MP Board Class 12 History Exam is of a total of 100 marks, and the duration of the examination is 3 hours.
2. The paper is divided into two sections – Section A (Compulsory) and Section B (Elective).
3. Section A is compulsory for all candidates and generally includes objective-type questions, short answer questions, and long answer questions from the prescribed syllabus.
4. In Section A, candidates are required to answer all questions. The questions will cover topics from ancient, medieval, and modern history as prescribed by the syllabus.
5. Section B consists of elective questions. Candidates are required to attempt questions from the chosen topic according to the provided options.
6. The questions in Section A will be in the form of multiple-choice, short answer, and essay-type questions.
7. Answers to all questions must be written in neat and legible handwriting. Candidates must adhere strictly to the word limit mentioned in the questions.
8. Use of unfair means or electronic devices during the examination is strictly prohibited.

1. Identify the Pahari miniature painting and the artist from the Raga Mala series in

which 'Krishna' is seen as God. Explain it briefly on the basis of 'Atma-Parmatama'.

Solution:

The Pahari miniature painting depicting Krishna as God is part of the Raga Mala series, a collection of Indian miniatures associated with specific ragas of classical Indian music. These paintings, typically produced in the hill regions of India, combine both musical and visual art. In the Raga Mala series, Krishna is often portrayed in a divine light, embodying both his playful youth and his cosmic, godly nature. Specifically, in the painting where Krishna is depicted as God, several artistic elements point to his spiritual stature. This painting can be attributed to the Guler School of Pahari miniatures, a style that flourished during the 18th century in the region of Guler (in present-day Himachal Pradesh).

Key Points of the Painting:

1. The Artist: The Guler School of painting was known for its delicate, detailed works that combined both Mughal and Rajput artistic traditions. The artist behind this particular painting is believed to be Nainsukh, a prominent artist from the Guler School. Nainsukh was known for his skill in depicting religious themes, often portraying gods and goddesses in intimate and divine forms. His use of vibrant colors and delicate brushstrokes helped bring the divine aspect of Krishna's persona to life.

2. The Depiction of Krishna as God: In this miniature, Krishna is not just the playful young flute player; instead, he is seen in his divine form, reflecting his position as both the creator and preserver of the universe. Krishna is often shown with a radiant aura, signifying his divinity. The Raga Mala series blends the visual representation of Krishna with musical expressions, where each raga is associated with certain emotions, times of the day, and spiritual elements. Krishna's portrayal in the Raga Mala series emphasizes his all-encompassing nature — as a personal deity, he is also depicted as the cosmic soul. This aspect aligns with the concept of Atma-Parmatama (the relationship between the individual soul and the Supreme Soul), where Krishna represents the Parmatama (Supreme Soul), and the soul (Atma) is seen as a part of this universal energy.

3. Atma-Parmatama Concept in the Painting: The Atma-Parmatama concept is integral

to understanding the depiction of Krishna in this painting. According to this philosophical idea, the individual soul (Atma) is ultimately one with the Supreme Soul (Parmatama). Krishna, in his portrayal as the Supreme Being, symbolizes the unity of Atma and Parmatama. In this painting, Krishna's divine form signifies the connection between the personal and the universal; while he remains accessible to his devotees in human form, his true essence is boundless, eternal, and omnipresent. This mirrors the core beliefs of the Bhakti movement, which emphasizes personal devotion to a god while recognizing the divine as omnipresent and universal.

The artist's decision to portray Krishna in such a divine and cosmic form helps reinforce this idea — not only is Krishna a god among humans, but he is the very essence of the universe, embodying the unity between the individual and the divine. The painting invites the viewer to meditate on the idea that the soul, like Krishna, has the potential to merge with the divine, to achieve oneness with the Supreme Soul (Parmatama).

Quick Tip

The Atma-Parmatama concept in Hindu philosophy illustrates the relationship between the individual soul (Atma) and the Supreme Soul (Parmatama). In the Pahari miniatures, Krishna's divine portrayal reflects this unity, emphasizing the connection between human devotion and universal divinity.

2. Describe our "Indian National Flag".

Solution:

The Indian National Flag, also known as the Tiranga, is a symbol of India's unity, independence, and diversity. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes, each with its own significance, and a central emblem. Here is a detailed description of the flag:

1. Colors and Stripes: The flag has three horizontal stripes: - Saffron (Top Strip): The

top strip is saffron in color, representing courage, sacrifice, and the spirit of renunciation. It is a color often associated with strength and valor. - White (Middle Strip): The middle strip is white, representing truth, peace, and the path of non-violence. It signifies light, purity, and the significance of harmony. - Green (Bottom Strip): The bottom strip is green, which stands for fertility, faith, and the prosperity of the country. It symbolizes the agricultural traditions of India and the sustainability of life.

2. The Ashoka Chakra: In the center of the flag, there is a navy-blue Ashoka Chakra (wheel) with 24 spokes. This wheel represents the wheel of law (Dharma), and the spokes represent the 24 hours of the day, symbolizing the continuous progress and motion of time. The Ashoka Chakra is derived from the Lion Capital of Ashoka, which is also an important symbol of the Indian state. It symbolizes the movement towards a progressive, peaceful, and just society.

3. Proportions: The flag follows a ratio of 2:3, meaning the length of the flag is twice the height. The proportions are essential for maintaining the visual balance of the flag when displayed.

4. Significance: The Indian National Flag is a representation of the nation's core values: unity, diversity, and a commitment to justice. The flag was adopted in its current form on July 22, 1947, just before India's independence. Each element of the flag reflects the country's rich history, its struggle for independence, and its aspirations for a unified and harmonious future.

The Tiranga not only represents the country in formal settings but also holds great sentimental value for the people of India, symbolizing patriotism, national pride, and the spirit of freedom.

Quick Tip

The Indian National Flag, known as Tiranga, consists of three horizontal stripes (saffron, white, and green) and the Ashoka Chakra at its center, each representing different values integral to India's identity.

3. What is Maru Ragini and which school of painting does it belong to?

Solution:

Maru Ragini is part of the Raga Mala series of Indian miniature paintings that visually depict classical ragas (musical compositions). Each raga in the series is translated into a painting that conveys the mood, emotion, and atmosphere associated with the raga. Maru Ragini specifically refers to a raga in the Maru family, and it is often characterized by themes of longing, separation, and devotion. The painting of Maru Ragini is not merely an aesthetic representation but also an expression of the music's emotional and spiritual tone. The key aspects of Maru Ragini and its artistic significance are:

1. Meaning of Maru Ragini: The term Maru Ragini refers to a raga from the Maru family of ragas. In classical Indian music, ragas are melodies that evoke specific emotions and moods. Ragini refers to the female version or expression of a raga, and Maru indicates the specific musical structure that is linked to this particular raga. The emotional essence of Maru Ragini often conveys feelings of yearning, separation, and devotion. It is typically depicted through the image of a woman who embodies these emotions.

2. The School of Painting: Maru Ragini is associated with the Rajasthani School of painting, particularly the Mewar style of miniature paintings. This style emerged in the courts of Rajasthan during the 16th and 17th centuries and was known for its intricate, vivid depictions of religious and royal themes, courtly life, nature, and music. The Mewar school was heavily influenced by the Rajput rulers and their patronage of the arts. Artists in this tradition focused

on precise detail, vibrant colors, and symbolic representations.

3. Features of Maru Ragini Painting: In the Maru Ragini painting, the central figure is often a woman, representing the essence of the raga. She is shown with specific symbols associated with longing and devotion, such as musical instruments like the veena, which is often played to express the emotions of the raga. The figure may also be surrounded by natural motifs such as trees, flowers, and animals, all contributing to the mood of the painting. The colors used in the painting are often rich and vibrant, characteristic of the Mewar style, and convey the emotional depth of the raga.

4. Artistic Symbolism: The depiction of the female figure in Maru Ragini is symbolic of the raga's emotional impact. The posture, gestures, and expressions of the figure represent the mood of the raga, evoking emotions such as longing, devotion, and transcendence. The landscape elements in the painting, such as serene natural surroundings, further amplify the emotional tone of the raga. This painting, like others in the Raga Mala series, is a blend of art, music, and spirituality, intended to evoke a holistic sensory experience.

Quick Tip

Maru Ragini is a representation of a classical raga through the medium of Rajasthani miniature painting, specifically from the Mewar school, where a female figure embodies the emotions of the raga, often evoking longing and devotion.

4. Who was the artist of the Maru Ragini painting, and during whose reign was it created?

Solution:

The Maru Ragini painting is a prominent example of Indian miniature art. It was created during the reign of Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur, who ruled in the 18th century. Jai Singh II, known for his patronage of the arts, contributed significantly to the development of Indian

art during his reign. He was also known for building the famous Jantar Mantar observatories.

The artist responsible for the creation of the Maru Ragini painting is Nihal Chand, a renowned artist of the Mewar school of painting. Nihal Chand was one of the key figures in the development of Rajput art during this period. His work is highly regarded for its detailed portrayal of traditional themes, and he contributed extensively to the depiction of various ragas and raginis (musical moods). His style often showcased intricate detailing, vibrant colors, and a deep understanding of traditional music.

The Maru Ragini painting, like many other ragini paintings, depicts a specific raga or musical mood. The painting portrays the Maru Ragini, which is a raga traditionally associated with the hot season or the dry desert. The depiction often includes elements that evoke the emotional tone and characteristics of the raga. In this case, the Maru Ragini painting is a representation of a lady playing a musical instrument, expressing the connection between music, emotion, and nature.

This work is part of a larger set of paintings known as the "Ragini Ragini" series, where different ragas are personified as women. The Rajput school of painting, specifically from the Mewar region, is known for such depictions, which often combine themes of music, nature, and the emotional expressions tied to Indian classical music. These works were highly appreciated by the court and nobility, and they continue to be cherished today for their artistic and cultural significance.

In conclusion, the Maru Ragini painting is an important cultural artifact from the Mewar school of painting, created during the reign of Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur, and attributed to the skilled artist Nihal Chand.

Quick Tip

The Maru Ragini painting is an excellent example of the fusion of music and art. The Ragini series uses visual art to convey the emotional tone and mood of classical music, often depicting these emotions through the personification of women playing musical instruments.

5. Which painting school is Radha Bani Thani associated with, and what are its features?

Solution:

Radha Bani Thani is associated with the Marwar School of Painting, which is a significant part of Rajasthani miniature art. The Marwar school emerged during the 18th century in the region of Jodhpur, Rajasthan, and became famous for its depiction of romantic and religious themes, especially related to Lord Krishna and Radha. The Radha Bani Thani painting style is known for its beautiful representation of Radha, the consort of Krishna, in a highly stylized and divine form. Some key features of this school and Radha Bani Thani paintings are:

1. Artistic Style: The paintings from the Marwar school are characterized by delicate lines, intricate detailing, and a focus on facial expressions, particularly the portrayal of emotions in the eyes. Radha Bani Thani paintings depict Radha in a graceful and divine manner, often shown with large expressive eyes and an aura of beauty and devotion. The figures are often portrayed in soft, fluid poses, with an emphasis on the depiction of the beauty of the feminine form.

2. Color Palette: Marwar paintings typically use bright and vivid colors, including red, gold, blue, and green, which are symbolic of energy, royalty, and spirituality. In Radha Bani Thani paintings, the use of gold leaf is common to highlight the divine nature of the figures. The background often features decorative patterns, floral designs, and symbolic elements associated with nature and divinity.

3. Expression of Devotion: The Radha Bani Thani paintings are a reflection of devotion

and love, particularly focusing on Radha's love for Krishna. They represent the spiritual and divine relationship between Radha and Krishna, emphasizing themes of separation, longing, and devotion. The paintings often include symbols of Krishna, such as the flute, peacock feathers, and other divine attributes, to highlight his presence and divine connection with Radha.

4. Influence of Mughal Art: While the Marwar school has its roots in Rajput traditions, it was also influenced by the Mughal miniature painting style, especially in terms of composition, the use of detailed landscapes, and the representation of courtly life. However, the Marwar style has its distinct approach, focusing more on themes of love, spirituality, and devotion.

Quick Tip

Radha Bani Thani is a significant figure in Marwar School of Painting, known for its depiction of Radha and Krishna with expressive emotions and divine beauty, using vibrant colors and intricate detailing.

6. What narrative is depicted in the "Krishna Swinging and Radha in Sad Mood" painting?

Solution:

The "Krishna Swinging and Radha in Sad Mood" painting is an exquisite representation of the emotional turmoil and the beauty of the divine love story between Lord Krishna and Radha. This painting, which is a part of the Indian miniature art tradition, vividly captures the deep emotional connection between the two deities through intricate artwork and symbolism.

The narrative depicted in this painting revolves around Radha, who is portrayed in a sad mood, longing for Krishna. Krishna, who is shown on the swing, represents the divine love and joy that is sometimes elusive. The swing symbolizes the playful, yet fleeting, nature of life and the emotions that accompany it. Radha's sadness is a reflection of her longing and her

separation from Krishna, a theme that is central to many artistic interpretations of their divine love.

The painting highlights the contrast between Krishna's carefree nature and Radha's sorrowful expression. The swing in the scene serves as a metaphor for the emotional ups and downs that lovers experience, while also alluding to the concept of divine love being both joyful and sorrowful at times.

This artwork is a beautiful portrayal of the complexities of human emotions, love, and the connection between the earthly and the divine. It shows the delicate balance between happiness and sadness, illustrating how love transcends both joy and pain.

The painting is also notable for its vibrant use of colors, detailed expressions, and the soft yet expressive portrayal of Radha and Krishna. These elements of the painting capture the intense emotional depth of the narrative, making it a significant piece in the tradition of Indian miniature art.

In conclusion, the narrative depicted in the "Krishna Swinging and Radha in Sad Mood" painting is a poignant reflection of the themes of longing, divine love, and the interplay between joy and sorrow in the lives of Krishna and Radha.

Quick Tip

In many traditional Indian paintings, the divine love of Krishna and Radha is portrayed with a focus on the emotions of longing, separation, and the complexities of love. The swing is often used symbolically to represent these emotions.

7. What are the artistic features of the "Chaugan Players" painting?

Solution:

The "Chaugan Players" painting is a classic example of Mughal miniature art, showcasing the traditional game of Chaugan, which was a popular polo-like sport played by the Mughal emperors and nobles. The painting is notable for its intricate details, dynamic composition, and vibrant use of color.

Artistic Features:

1. Depiction of Movement and Action: One of the key features of the "Chaugan Players" painting is the depiction of movement and action. The artists skillfully capture the energy and dynamism of the game, with players on horseback seen in mid-action. The horses are depicted with fine details, showing their muscular build and the fluidity of their movement. The players' posture and facial expressions suggest concentration, adding a layer of realism to the action.

2. Use of Rich Colors and Patterns: The painting is known for its vibrant use of colors, which is a hallmark of Mughal art. The rich reds, greens, and golds used in the attire of the players and the horses create a sense of grandeur. The background is often filled with lush landscapes, and the clothing of the players is adorned with intricate patterns, reflecting the elegance and opulence of the Mughal court.

3. Attention to Detail in the Horses and Players: The horses are shown in great detail, with attention to their anatomy, posture, and movement. The players, though smaller in size compared to the horses, are carefully depicted with elaborate clothing, turbans, and facial expressions that reflect the Mughal nobility's penchant for grandeur and refinement.

4. Symbolism of Courtly Life: The painting serves as a depiction of the Mughal court's leisure activity, emphasizing the importance of polo in Mughal culture. The composition often includes a view of the royal court, showing the connection between the game and the nobility's lifestyle.

5. Nature and Architecture: The background often features lush gardens, pavilions, and palace structures, adding to the grandeur of the scene. The natural environment in the painting enhances the royal atmosphere of the activity, reflecting the Mughal love for nature.

Conclusion: The "Chaugan Players" painting is a remarkable work of art that showcases not only the action-packed sport of polo but also the intricacies of Mughal life and culture. It

highlights the blend of realism and elegance typical of Mughal miniature painting, capturing the energy, luxury, and nobility of the era.

Quick Tip

Mughal miniature paintings are known for their detailed depiction of courtly life, action scenes, and the use of vibrant colors, symbolizing both the luxury and culture of the time.

8. Which event is depicted in the "Rama Meets Members of his Family at Chitrakut" painting?

Solution:

The painting "Rama Meets Members of his Family at Chitrakut" is an important scene from the Ramayana, one of the most revered Hindu epics. This painting portrays a significant event during Rama's exile in the forest. The key elements and events depicted in this painting are as follows:

1. Context of the Event: This painting captures the emotional reunion of Rama with his family members at Chitrakut, a place of great significance during his period of exile. After being banished from Ayodhya by his father, King Dasharatha, Rama spent a long time in the forest. The moment depicted in the painting shows the reunion of Rama with his wife Sita, his brother Lakshmana, and Hanuman, a devoted follower of Rama.

2. Significance of Chitrakut: Chitrakut is an important location in the Ramayana, where Rama, Sita, and Lakshmana spent a significant part of their exile. This is where Rama meets his family after a long separation. It is depicted as a tranquil and serene place, symbolizing peace and unity. The painting emphasizes the deep emotions of love and devotion as the family reunites after the hardship of exile.

3. Symbolism of the Reunion: The event depicted symbolizes not just a family reunion but also the themes of duty, sacrifice, and devotion that are central to the Ramayana. Rama's exile is a test of loyalty and faith for all the characters involved. In this moment of reunion, the painting captures the emotional strength and deep connection between Rama and his loved ones. The divine and human qualities of the characters are beautifully expressed in the artwork, with a focus on their emotional states and relationships.

4. Artistic Elements: In the painting, Rama is often shown with an aura of divinity, while Sita is depicted with grace and beauty. Lakshmana, Rama's loyal brother, and Hanuman, the devoted monkey god, are also seen in the scene, displaying their unwavering loyalty to Rama. The use of color and facial expressions in the artwork highlights the intense emotional context of the reunion.

Quick Tip

The painting "Rama Meets Members of his Family at Chitrakut" captures the emotional reunion between Rama, Sita, Lakshmana, and Hanuman, symbolizing themes of love, loyalty, and devotion.

9. Where is the Maru Ragini painting currently housed?

Solution:

The Maru Ragini painting, like many other artworks from the Raga Mala series, is currently housed in the National Museum in New Delhi, India. This museum is known for its vast collection of Indian art and historical artifacts, including a significant number of Pahari miniature paintings. The Maru Ragini painting is part of a collection that represents the rich cultural heritage of the Rajasthani and Pahari schools of miniature painting.

Key details about the painting's current location include:

1. National Museum, New Delhi: The painting is part of the museum's collection of Indian miniature art, which includes paintings from various regional schools like Mewar, Kangra, and Basohli. The National Museum houses some of the most important works of Indian art and serves as a central location for preserving and showcasing India's artistic legacy.

2. Cultural Significance: The Maru Ragini painting, which is part of the Raga Mala series, is an important cultural and historical artifact. Its placement in the National Museum ensures its preservation for future generations and its accessibility to researchers, art historians, and the public. The painting provides valuable insights into the fusion of music and visual art during the period of the Rajasthani and Pahari schools.

3. Art Preservation: Museums like the National Museum play a crucial role in the conservation of delicate artworks like the Maru Ragini, ensuring that these paintings are preserved for study and enjoyment. The conditions in the museum are designed to protect the paintings from environmental damage while allowing visitors to experience these works of art up close.

Quick Tip

The Maru Ragini painting is housed in the National Museum, New Delhi, where it is preserved as part of the country's rich artistic heritage.

10. Describe the theme, style, features, and current location of the "Nanda, Yashoda and Krishna" painting.

Solution:

The "Nanda, Yashoda and Krishna" painting is a famous depiction of Krishna's childhood in Indian art, particularly in the tradition of Indian miniature painting. The key aspects of this painting include its theme, style, features, and current location:

1. Theme of the Painting: The theme of the painting revolves around the story of Krishna's early childhood in Vrindavan, where he is shown with his foster mother Yashoda and father Nanda. This painting portrays a moment of maternal affection and divine love, with Yashoda lovingly embracing Krishna. The theme reflects the devotion of Yashoda and the divine nature of Krishna, portraying his innocence and godly attributes even as a child. The painting is symbolic of the deep maternal bond between them, as well as the divine play (Leela) of Krishna in his childhood.

2. Style of the Painting: The painting follows the Rajput style of miniature painting, specifically influenced by the Mewar School of painting in Rajasthan. It features vivid colors, fine detailing, and a realistic yet divine portrayal of figures. The use of gold and bright colors emphasizes the sacred nature of Krishna and his family. The style blends naturalistic depictions of nature with spiritual symbolism, with Krishna's divine aura being highlighted through his facial expressions and the surrounding symbols.

3. Features of the Painting: - The characters of Krishna, Yashoda, and Nanda are central to the artwork, with Krishna depicted as a young child, adorned in traditional attire. - Yashoda's affection for Krishna is conveyed through her tender embrace, capturing the emotional connection between mother and child. - The background often depicts lush landscapes, symbolizing the divine and peaceful environment of Vrindavan. - The color palette includes vibrant hues of blue, gold, and green, giving the painting a lively yet serene quality. - Krishna is often shown playing a flute or in a joyful pose, symbolizing his playful nature and his connection with the divine.

4. Current Location: The "Nanda, Yashoda and Krishna" painting is currently housed in the Victoria and Albert Museum (VA), London. The museum has an extensive collection of Indian art, including works from the Mughal, Rajput, and Pahari miniature painting traditions. The painting is part of the museum's collection of Indian miniature art, reflecting the rich cultural heritage of India.

Quick Tip

The "Nanda, Yashoda and Krishna" painting is a beautiful example of Rajput miniature painting, showcasing the divine bond between Krishna and his foster parents, Yashoda and Nanda.
