DETAILED SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF JUNIOR LECTURER IN HISTORY OF ARTS AND AESTHETICS (COLLEGIATE EDUCATION (MUSIC COLLEGES)) - DIRECT RECRUITMENT

CAT.NO. 682/2022

MODULE- I

(5 Marks)

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD AND PRIMITIVE CULTURES

- a) Prehistoric art (Stone Age)
 - Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic period in Europe Cave art, mobile sculptures- Venus figurines, animal sculptures, Painted pottery and Megaliths- Menhir, Dolmen and Cromlech
 - Neolithic period in Near East Jericho and Catal Huyuk
- b) Primitive art

Definition of Primitivism- African, Oceanic and American Indian Art- its characteristic features.

MODULE- II

(5 marks)

ANCIENT NEAR EASTERN CIVILIZATIONS AND FAR EASTERN ART

- α) Ancient Near Eastern civilizations
 - Ancient Mesopotamian civilization- Sumerian culture, Assyrian culture, Akkadian culture, Babylonian culture, Achaemenid (Persian) and Sasanian Empires
 - Ancient Egyptian civilization culture, art and architecturemummification, Colossal sculptures and architecture- pyramids, mortuary temples, temples, palaces, Reserve sculptures- various

types, Round and Relief sculptures, Painting- technique, subject matter, medium

β) Far Eastern Art

- China various dynasties ,elements of Chinese painting and its evolution, its origins and function, techniques and tools, canons of paintings, important painters, impact of Buddhism
- **Japan** Forms of Japanese Art- Ukiyo-e, History of printmaking in Japan, its principle experiments sumi-e, nishik-e, urushi-e etc.

MODULE- III

(30 marks)

A) WESTERN ART HISTORY

From Ancient Western civilizations to the contemporary times

- 1) Ancient Western civilizations
 - **Aegean civilizations** Cycladic, Minoan and Mycenaean- Influence of Egypt, Mesopotamia on the art of these Mediterranean islands
 - Ancient Classical Greek civilization culture, art and architecture – Greek humanism, Idealism, rationalism; Geometric, Orientalizing/Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic periods- evolution of sculptures and paintings and its characteristic features - important works, names of famous artists, Architecture- Doric, Ionic and Corinth
 - Ancient Etruscan civilization similarities and differences from Greek cultures – subject matter, funerary art, necropolis, famous works
 - Ancient Classical Roman civilization Evolution of art and architecture as it transitions from Republic to Empire periods.
- 2) Early Christianity and the Middle Ages
 - **Early Christian art** Rise of Christianity, Life of Christ, Early Christian symbols, Catacomb paintings

 Middle Ages – shifting of Empire's capital from Rome to Constantinople- the contact with the East. Byzantine Art and architecture-Mosaics in Hagia Sophia, Basilica of San Vitalein Ravenna, Basilica of Sant' Apollinare in Classe and Nuovu, Manuscript and icon paintings

Romanesque churches of Western Europe – Painted Murals, Manuscripts and Book covers, Tapestry and decorative objects

Gothic Cathedrals and stained glass- Chartres, Cologne, Salisburythe pointed arch and vault etc. Realism and expressionism in Gothic sculpture and painting in France, Italy and Germany

- 3) From Renaissance to Impressionism
 - Renaissance in Italy and Flanders- Revival of Classical and Ideal;
 Humanism- important artists; Pre- Renaissance, Early Renaissance,
 High Renaissance;

Renaissance in other countries

- General characteristics and important artists of 16th C.Mannerism,
 17th C. Baroque, 18th C. Rococo, 18th C Neo-classicicsm, 18th and
 19th C Romanticism, 19th C. French Realism, 19th C. Impressioism,
 19th C. Pre- Raphaelite Brotherhood
- 4) From Post Impressionism to contemporary art

General characteristics and important artists of the following movements

Movements in Europe - Post Impressionism, Fauvism, Cubism, Futurism, Russian Constructivism, Suprematism, De Stijl, German Expressionism, , Abstract art, Bauhaus, Dada, Surrealism

Movements in America -Mexican Murals, Abstract Expressionism, Pop Art, Op Art, Minimalism, Photorealism, Installation, Video art, Performance, Land art, etc

MODULE- IV (40 marks)

- B) INDIAN ART HISTORY
- 1) Art of Ancient India to Gupta period

- Indus valley civilization -Sculpture, Painting and Architecturerelationship with Sumerian art
- Buddhism and its impact

Hinayana and Mahayana period- aniconic and iconic forms of Buddha

Mauryan Period- contact with Achaemenid Empire- stambha, stupa

Development of Buddhist Architecture and sculpture during Sunga, Satavahana and Andhra period

Kushan period- Gandhara and Mathura schools- sculpture, portrait of Buddha

Gupta period- Mathura and Sarnath – icon of Buddha, Cave paintings, sculptures and architecture at Ajanta and Ellora

 Rock cut architecture and sculpture – Buddhist , Jain , Brahmanical at Bhaja, Karle, Bedsa, Nasik, Udaigiri, Khandagiri caves, Mathura, Sarnath , Deogarh and other centres in Western , Central and Eastern India.

2) From Post Gupta to the Rajasthani Painting

Early and Late Medieval period

Hindu art and architecture- Dravida, Vesara, Nagara

 Rockcut and structural temples – Rock- cut – Pallava, Chalukya, Rashtrakuta period- Mahabalipuram, Ellora and Elephanta; Early structural temples at Aihole, Pattadakal, Dravida style evolution– Pallava, Chola, Vijayanagara, Nayak

Nagara style - Orissa (Bhubaneswar and Puri)and Khajuraho

Temples from Western India

Vesara style - Hoysala structures

 <u>Sculptures</u> South India - Bronze images from Chola to Vijayanagara period. Sculptures from Halebid and Belur

Sculptures Pala Sena Period- Stone and Metal sculpture

- <u>Paintings</u> Paintings at Badami, Ellora, Chola Paintings, Pala Manuscript paintings
- Western Indian Paintings- Jain Paintings
- Eastern Indian Painting- Pala Manuscript Paintings (Buddhist)
- Pre- Mughal and Mughal Paintings Origin of Mughal Paintings,
 Mughal paintings under various Emperors- Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan
- Islamic architecture under the Mughals- Saracenic and Persian architecture
- Rajasthani schools of painting- Mandhu, Malwa, Mewar, Kishengarh, Bundi, Kotah, Jaipur, Jodhpur etc
- Pahari painting-, various schools Basohli, Kangra, Guler, Kulu etc literary and religious themes.

3) From 18th C to present day

- Painting during the Company period
- Visiting European Painters
- British art schools- Academic Realism Gentleman artists, Salon -Paintings and sculptures
- Ravi Varma and his followers
- Kalighat paintings
- Advent in Technology and changing values under the influence of the British
- Nationalism Bengal school
- Modernism in art Important artists- Analytical study of their important works.
- Paintings and sculptures in the forties at Madras , Lahore, Lucknow, Calcutta, and Bombay

- Major problems of contemporary Indian art between tradition and modernity
- Contemporary Indian Art in the context of International art scene.

MODULE- V (20 marks)

X) AESTHETICS

1) INDIAN AESTHETICS

Oriental Aesthetics and its scope: Sources and evolution of aesthetic concepts; Concepts of the Rasa Sutra and its commentaries: Rasa, Sadharinakarana, Dhwani, Alankara, Auchitya, Riti, Guna and Dosha; Inter- relationship of literature, visual, and performing arts, nature and function of works of art as understood in Indian Aesthetics, Shadanga – Principles of iconography and painting, Chitrasutra

2) WESTERN AESTHETICS

Western concepts of Art and Beauty during various periods with reference to thinkers such as Plato, Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas, St. Augustine, Leonardo Da Vinci, Alberti, Alexander Baumgarten, Kant, Hegel, Karl Marx, Sartre, Nietzsche, Roger Fry, Clive Bell, Croce, John Dewey, Santayana, Freud, Jung, Beardsley, Susanne Langer, Derrida and Foucault

NOTE: - It may be noted that apart from the topics detailed above, questions from other topics prescribed for the educational qualification of the post may also appear in the question paper. There is no undertaking that all the topics above may be covered in the question paper.