

**SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF JUNIOR LECTURER IN
SCULPTURE IN KERALA COLLEGIATE EDUCATION (MUSIC
COLLEGES)**

Cat No: 297/2023

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Module I - FUNDAMENTALS OF ART

Elements - Line, colour, form, texture, light and shade, space, volume, movement, balance, and study their characteristics and behavior.

Principles - harmony, balance, rhythm.

Gestalt theory, characteristics of space, volume, dimensions

Knowledge of elements and principles in the Art of sculpture.

Module II - HISTORY OF SCULPTURE - WESTERN PRE HISTORY

SCULPTURE BEFORE HISTORY

Oldest Prehistoric Sculpture- Materials Used in Prehistoric Sculpture- Types of Prehistoric Sculpture- Characteristics of Prehistoric Sculpture- History of Prehistoric Sculpture

Paleolithic sculptures

Mesolithic sculptures

Neolithic sculptures

Materials and techniques

Transitions from Old Stone Age to New Stone Age. From hunting to agrarian form of society, changing needs and forms of art. Beginning of religion, mythology, art, language and writing, Mother goddess cult, images, symbolism and their various forms. Tribal groups, religion and customs. Primitive cultures

THE ANCIENT WORLD - SCULPTURE (Ancient Art and Civilizations)

Egyptian- The Pre dynastic and Early Dynastic Periods
The Old Kingdom the Middle Kingdom
The New Kingdom First Millennium BCE

Ancient near Eastern -Sumer -Akkad -Ur -Assyria ,Neo-Babylonia and Persia

Aegean- Cycladic Art ,Minoan Art ,Mycenaean Art

Greek- Geometric and Orientalizing Periods ,
Archaic Period, Early and High Classical Periods
Late Classical Period ,Hellenistic Period

Etruscan- Early Etruscan ,Later Etruscan

Roman - Pompeii and the Cities of Vesuvius
Early ,High and Late Empire, Portrait Sculpture, Relief Sculpture ,Architectures

Early Christian and Byzantine - Christian Art before Constantine
Christian Art after Official Recognition of Christianity
Early ,High and Late Byzantine Art.

THE MIDDLE AGES -SCULPTURE

Early medieval - anglo-saxon , hiberno-saxon, viking, Carolingian Sculpture
Gothic - France, Germany, Spain - Architecture, Chartres Cathedral ,Sculpture
Romanesque - Architecture ,Sculpture

RENAISSANCE TO ROCOCO PERIOD- SCULPTURE

Concepts, Styles, Master Sculptors / Artists and their Sculptures

Renaissance - The Early Renaissance in Fifteenth-Century, the High Renaissance,
Late Renaissance - Great projects, portraits, free standing, equestrian and tomb sculptures

Mannerism- mobile and ephemeral sculptures, variety of materials and colors, evolution and internationalization, centers and masters

Baroque -concepts ,centers,images and forms, methods and structures of baroque

Rococo – concepts, statues of great men, equestrian statues, funeral monuments, palaces, house facades, sculptures and town planning

THE MODERN WORLD - SCULPTURE

Concepts, Styles, Sculptors / Artists and their Sculptures.

Neoclassicism and Romanticism- themes and styles, political implications, literary inspirations, the picturesque trend, portraits, Public /funerary monuments, sculptures ministering to architecture

Realism and Impressionism –concepts, changes of a new vocabulary in sculptures and public monuments, sculptors and their works from the new social legislation. painters and their sculptures

Post Impressionism, Symbolism, and Art Nouveau –concepts, major sculptors, painters and their sculptures

The Barbizon school – origins, characteristics, major sculptors and works

Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood- key ideas, major sculptors and works

The Arts and crafts movement-concepts, characteristics, inspirations, sculptors and sculptures, architects and architectures

Art Deco – style and themes, influences, sculptors and sculptures, architects and architectures

Sculpture before World War 1

20TH CENTURY SCULPTURE -WESTERN

History and ideas, Beginnings, developments, manifestos, concepts and styles, Prominent Sculptors/ Artists and their Sculptures

Fauvism 1900-1935

Expressionism, German Expressionism 1905-1920

Cubism-1907-1914

Futurism 1909-1944

Suprematism 1913-1920

Constructivism-1915-1930

Dadaism-1916-1924

De-stijl-1917-1931

Bauhaus-1919-1933

Surrealism- 1924-1966

Abstract Expressionism (1940s–1950s)

Op Art (1950s–1960s)

Pop Art (1950s–1960s)

Arte Povera (1960s)

Minimalism (1960s–1970s)

Conceptual Art (1960s–1970s)

Important Museums, Galleries, Art Historians, Philosophers and Critics

Module III - HISTORY OF SCULPTURE - INDIAN SCULPTURE

Prehistory - Ancient Art

Prehistoric Art (3rd millennium BCE to 6000 BCE): Earliest rock carvings discovered, estimated to be around 10,000 years old rock art depicting scenes of human life, animals, and hunts with stone implements. Mesolithic rock art at the Bhimbetka rock shelters, Cist Burial Nagarjunakonda, dolmens erected by Neolithic people in Marayur, Stone Age carvings of Edakkal Caves ..etc

Indus Valley Civilization (c. 3300 BCE - c. 1750 BCE):

The civilization showed little interest in large-scale public art but had terracotta figurines and carved seals. Seals depicting figures in yoga-like poses, possibly depicting deities.

The famous bronze "Dancing Girl of Mohenjo-Daro" showcases advanced modeling of the human figure.

Vedic Period (2nd millennium BCE):

Early Vedic religion focused on the worship of natural forces rather than anthropomorphological depictions. Some artifacts with anthropomorphological characteristics emerge during the Copper Hoard culture.

Artistic expressions in abstract pottery designs during the Black and Red Ware and Painted Grey Ware cultures.

Mauryan Art (c. 322 BCE - c. 185 BCE):

Evolution of Early Buddhist art and architecture

Buddhist philosophy - Achaemenid influence. Non Buddhist forms

Small terracotta figurines, often depicting animals and deities.

Colossal Yaksha Statuary (2nd century BCE):

The production of colossal Yaksha statues, around 2 meters or more in height.

Yakshas, nature-spirits, often depicted with weapons or attributes.

Influential style with some Hellenistic influences.

Emperor Ashoka's patronage of large stupas and the famous Lion Capital of Ashoka.

Development of Mauryan polished stone sculpture.

Rock cut caves

Shunga Dynasty (c. 185 BCE - 72 BCE):

Development of Buddhist stupas, including The Great Stupa at Sanchi.

Elaborately molded terracotta plaques depicting women.

Continued patronage of Buddhism and art.

Satavahana /Andhra Dynasty (1st/3rd century BCE - 3rd century CE):

Sponsorship of large Buddhist monuments, stupas, and temples.

Artistic depiction of Buddha and Bodhisattvas.

Focus on the creation of religious sculptures and inscriptions.

Andhra and later periods - Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda, Bodh Gaya ..etc

Kushan Empire (c. 30 CE - c. 375 CE):

Inheritance of Greco-Buddhist art.

Development of Mahayana Buddhism and human-like depictions of Buddha.

Cultural syncretism and spread of Buddhism.

Gupta Art (c. 320 CE - c. 550 CE):

Emergence of iconic carved stone deities in Hindu art.

Sculptures of Hindu deities, Buddha figures, and Jain tirthankara figures.
Early Hindu temple architecture.

Vakataka c. 250 CE - c. 500 CE

Rock-cut Buddhist viharas and chaityas

Chandella and Paramara (Central India, 10th - 12th century)

Bhojpur , Khajuraho

Deccan Art of South-Central India 2d century BC - 17th century

Satavahana (Deccan, 2d century BC - 3d century AD)

Ajanta, Cave 9

Ikshvaku (East Deccan, 3d - 4th century)

Nagarjunakonda, early Buddhist monasteries

Vakataka (Deccan, 4th - 5th century)

Ajanta, later caves

Kalachuri (Deccan, 6th century)

Elephanta, Cave temple of Shiva

Early Chalukya (Deccan, 6th - 8th century)

Aihole, cave and structural temples

Badami, cave and structural temples

Ellora, Buddhist and Hindu cave temples

Pattadakal, structural temples

Rashtrakuta (Deccan, 7th - 10th century)

Ellora, Kailasanatha and later Hindu and Jain cave temples

Late Chalukya (Deccan, 10th - 12th century)

Badami - temples

Kakatiya (Deccan, c. 1050 - 1323)

Hanamkonda - Thousand-Pillared Temple

Warangal - Svayambhu Temple

Vijayanagara (Deccan and South India, 14th - 17th century)

Vijayanagara architecture in Southern India, particularly at Hampi, becomes prominent.

Temple tradition continues with the expansion of existing temples and large gopurams.

Kanchipuram - Ekambareshvara Temple

Qutb Shahi (Hyderabad, 16th - 17th century)

Golconda - Fort and Royal Tombs

Asaf Jahi (Hyderabad, mid-18th century - 20th century)

Hyderabad - Chau Mahalla Palace

Deccan sultanates use vedic techniques and adopt Persian influences.

Invention of **bidri ware** and the incorporation of Persian styles

Dynasties of South India (3rd century CE - 17th century CE):

Early Cholas, Pallavas 275 CE to 897 CE, Pandyas - pre and post Sangam period
The names of the three dynasties, Cholas, Pandyas, and Cheras, are mentioned in the Pillars of Ashoka (inscribed 273-232 BCE) inscriptions
The rise and fall of kingdoms in South India. Construction of numerous temples and sculptures. Prolific bronze sculptures and temple architecture.

Pallava (South India, 7th - 9th century)

Kanchipuram - Kailasanatha temple Mamallapuram - Pancha Rathas, Shore Temple,
Arjuna's Penance, Varaha Cave Temple, Krishna Mandapa

Chola (South India, 9th - 13th century)

Thanjavur - Brihadeshvara temple
Madras - Chola Bronzes

Western Ganga (South India, 9th - 10th century)

Shravanabelgola - Gommateshvara colossus

Hoysala (South India, 11th - 13th century)

Belur - Chennakeshava Temple
Halebid - Hoysaleswara Temple
Somnathpur - Keshava Temple

Nayaka (South India, 16th - 17th century)

Madurai - Alagar Temple, Minakshi Temple, Tirumalai Nayaka Palace
Srirangam - Ranganatha Temple
Thanjavur - Nayaka Palace

Eastern India:

Maurya (323-185 BC)

Dhauli - Ashoka's Rock Edict

Chedi (2d century BC - 1st century AD)

Udayagiri (Khandagiri) - Jain Cave Temples

Gupta, Early 5th century AD

Varaha cave in Madhya Pradesh.

Pala (7th - 12th century)

Nalanda - Buddhist University

Somavamshi (9th - early 11th century)

Hirapur - Chausath Yogini Temple

Eastern Ganga (10th - 14th century)

Konarak - Surya Temple

Orissan dynasties, 8th - 12th century, and West Bengal dynasties

Kalinga art and architecture in Odisha and West Bengal.

Pala 750 CE-1161 CE Empire's influence on sculpture in ancient Bengal. sculptures and architectures stone and metal sculpture

Sena 1070 CE-1230 CE sculptures and architectures ,stone and metal sculpture

Malla dynasty of Bishnupur - Terracotta temples of West Bengal - Architectural style Theme and motifs, Iconography.

Mughal Art of Northern and Central India (c. 1526 CE - c. 1757 CE):

Mughal art flourishes with the patronage of emperors like Akbar and Jahangir. Persian artists bring their style to the Mughal Empire, incorporating Indian elements.

Delhi Sultanate (13th - 14th century)

Delhi - Qutb Minar

Agra - Itmad-ud-daulah Tomb, Agra Fort and Taj Mahal

Delhi - Humayun Tomb ,Fatehpur Sikri - Palace Complex and Jami Masjid

Sikandra - Tomb of Akbar

British Period (1857-1947):

British colonial rule impacts Indian art, with the establishment of Art Schools. Western styles and Indo-Saracenic architecture.

Bengal School of Art emerges, promoting Indian nationalism through art.

Major Artists and works

Archaeologists and Excavations

Pre-Independence and Modern Indian Sculpture:

Neo-Bengal School ('Revivalism' and early modernists)

Academic / Professional Sculptors

Early modernists

Indian artists embrace Western styles and folk traditions

Major art movements in this period and sculptors/artists

Sculpture in 1940's and 50's,

International Modernism and Indian sculptors/Artists

Module IV - INTERNATIONAL CONTEMPORARY SCULPTURE (1970-present)

History and Ideas, Beginnings, Developments, Concepts and Styles, Prominent Sculptors/ Artists and their Works

The 1970s marked the beginning of contemporary art, which extends through present day. This period is dominated by various schools and smaller movements that emerged.

Contemporary sculptors/artists work in a globally influenced, culturally diverse, and technologically advancing world.

Performance (1960s onwards) Emerging in America and Europe in the early 1960s, Performance art is an experimental art form inspired by Conceptual art. Performance is generally supposed to be characterized by its "live" nature - the fact that the artist communicates directly with the audience - and its impact, whether amusing or shocking, must be memorable.

Installation (1960s onwards) Installation art is a new art form which came to attention in the USA during the 1960s

Video Installations (1960s onwards) In the 1960s, artists began to exploit the medium of video in an attempt to redefine art.

Photo-Realist Art (Hyperrealism) (1960s, 1970s) Photorealism was a style of painting /sculpture that appeared in the late 1960s, in which subjects (people or urban scenes) are painted/sculpted in a highly detailed manner, resembling photographs

Earthworks (Land or Environmental Art) (1960s, 1970s) which emerged largely in the United States during the 1960s, uses or interacts with the landscape in order to create artistic shapes or "events." Referred to by a variety of names, it typically re-fashions natural forms or enhances them with man-made materials.

Post-Minimalism (1971 onwards) artists were reacting against the rigid and impersonal formalism of Minimal art by focusing on the physical and creative processes involved.

Feminist Art (mid-to-late 1960s onwards) art made by women about women's issues. It first appeared in America and Britain, where various feminist art groups were inspired by the women's liberation movement, before spreading across Europe.

Transavanguardia (Trans-avant-garde) (1979 onwards) the work of Italian artists working in the style during the 1980s and 1990s. Transavantgarde artists employed a free, figurative style with nostalgic references to the Renaissance and its iconography.

Body Art (1990s) During the late-1960s a type of performance art appeared, called Body art, in which the artist's own body became the "canvas", so to speak, for a passive work of art, or which then "performs" in a shocking way.

Chinese Cynical Realism (1990s) Cynical Realism is a style of Socialist Realism - describes a style adopted by a number of Beijing artists in the post-1989 gloom following the suppression of the Tiananmen Square demonstration. Its ironic, sometimes highly satirical criticism of contemporary society in China, greatly impressed Western art. The movement is related to "Political Pop" - a late-1980s form of Chinese Pop art.

Neo-Pop Art (late 1980s onwards) The terms "Neo-Pop" or "Post-Pop" denote the revival of American interest in the themes and methods of the 1950s and 1960s Pop-Art movement.

Neo Expressionism: Artists sought to revive original aspects of Expressionism and create highly textural, expressive, large works.

Young British Artists (1980s)The Young British Artists (YBAs) first appeared on the scene in the 1980s, and were officially recognized in 1997 in the "Sensation" exhibition. Owing much to early 20th century styles such as Dada and Surrealism, their work is often called "Britart." The group consisted of a number of painters, sculptors, conceptual and installation artists working in the United Kingdom, many of whom attended Goldsmiths College in London.

Young German Artists" (YGAs), is a loose movement of painters and sculptors who received their training at the Hochschule für Grafik und Buchkunst (Academy of Visual Arts) in Leipzig, East Germany, where it was largely isolated from modern art trends in the West. Teaching methods were uniformly traditional, focusing on the fundamentals of traditional fine art, with heavy emphasis on draftsmanship, figure drawing, life drawing, the use of grids, colour theory, and the laws of perspective.

Digital art: The advent of the camera lent way to this artistic practice that allowed artists to use the infusion of art and technology to create with mediums like computers, audio and visual software, sound, and pixels.

Projection Art (21st Century) Projection art - also known as Projection mapping, or video mapping, or spatial augmented reality - is the height of postmodernist artistry. Using computerized projection technology it needs only a surface (like a building, church facade, tree, and so on) upon which to project the finished product.

Module V - CONTEMPORARY INDIAN SCULPTURE

Present-day Indian sculpture becomes diverse, with artists exploring new directions. Increased discourse about Indian art leads to critical analysis and rethinking of contemporary art practice.

Contemporary sculpture, the importance of form, the impact of industrialization, science and technology. Changes in the aesthetic contents of sculpture, new trends in Indian sculpture Comparative study about different arts and problems faced by contemporary sculptors.

The Madras school of art sculptors

Concepts and styles, prominent Sculptors/ Artists and their Sculptures from 1960's and 70's to present

The Madras school of art and sculptors

Indigenes trends in sculpture

Figurative-Narrative trends in sculpture

Abstraction in sculpture

Development of Installation, Multimedia, Performance

Important Indian Artist's Groups

Important Museums in India

Important Galleries in India

Organizations of Art in India

Major Art centers in India

Major Art events in India
Main Art Education centers in India

Module VI - MATERIALS AND METHODS / TECHNIQUES

a. Clay (Processes and types and techniques) A brief History, Introduction to Clay and

Types of Clay, basic hand building techniques, surface Design Decoration techniques.

b. Plaster of Paris cement/R.C.C. (Process and types, chemical combinations) A brief History ,

various mould making Mould making process and technique

c. fiber glass- process and techniques

d. Wood (Processes and types and techniques) Introduction to various types of wood and its

characteristics, Various method of Carving and Techniques of Joining wood various methods of Sculpting wood , Tools and technique, Waxing or Oiling wood for

preservation qualities/properties

e. Stone/Marble (Processes and types) A brief History ,Formation of stone, nature of stone ,

various types of stone and its characteristics, Various method of Carving and Techniques

and Joining stone, various methods of Sculpting stone, Tools and technique.

f. Metal casting -A brief History (sand casting, traditional Indian, Italian techniques) with

various metals, alloys, their composition, Casting process ,finishing, related tools and

patina recipes in natural and chemical

g. Ceramics (Processes and types and techniques) A brief History ,Different methods, Different

bodies used in ceramics ,Firing of ceramics and its temperature, Glazes, Different techniques

of glazes

h. Embossing (Processes and types and techniques) Embossing of Metals ,A brief History ,

Different Metals, Different methods adopted

i. Mixed media sculpture- Assembling / welding/joining/fixing

Making of sculpture with Recycling of materials, Use of Readymade objects, Glass, Plastics, cloth

PVC pipes Gears, ball bearings, Stainless steel sheets scrap, Pipes, nets, wire mach, scrap of tools

and machinery and auto mobiles scrap parts

j.New media. The advent of the technology lent way to this new media practice.
The infusion of art and technology to create with mediums like computers, audio and visual software, sound, and pixels.

Module VII - HISTORY OF KERALA SCULPTURE TRADITIONS

Edakkal Caves - Dolmens - ancient epigraphic traces - ancient material culture in Kerala - woodcarving traditions - royal and religious materials and cultures of medieval kerala - Budhist and Jain art in Kerala - cave temples, rock-cut recess, temple architectures, Islamic and Christian architecture in Kerala, stone carvings, metal works and face masks and performance art of the region.

Contemporary practicing Sculptors and their works from Kerala

Module VIII - WOMAN SCULPTORS

A brief history

Modernism and Women Sculptors/Artists- concepts /styles / important works

Feminism and Women Sculptors/ Artists - concepts /styles / important works

Indian Women Sculptors - concepts /styles / important works

Module IX - INDIAN HANDICRAFTS,TRIBAL AND FOLK ARTS TRADITIONS

Trace out the history and cultural evolution
Forms and functions

India has a rich heritage of folk and tribal arts, Art forms in India have been exquisite and explicit .Every region in India has its own style and pattern of art, which is known as folk art.

Other than folk art ,there is yet another form of traditional art practiced by several tribes or rural population ,which is classified as tribal art.

Handicrafts- Toys and dolls,wood works ,puppetry,musical instruments,stone carvings,metal ware, terra cotta traditions ,basketry,leather ,papier Mache, Lippan Kaam , Shellcrafts, textile and mat weaving, bamboo and caneetc

Contribution of various scholars to the field of learning folk and Tribal arts

Module X - AESTHETICS AND ART CRITICISM

Relevance of the study of aesthetics in Fine Arts / Visual Arts. The early Philosophical thoughts in Indian Culture. Nature and function of works of art in society. Concepts of Rasa, Sadanga, Dhvani, Alankara, etc., in traditional art. General principles of Indian art, art and beauty, principles of image making (iconometry and other canons)

Western approaches to art and aesthetics: Concept of art and beauty, idea, imagination, intuition form and content, sublime, sympathy, empathy, creativity

allegory, myth. Philosophy and aesthetical views of Plato, Aristotle, Alberti, Vasari, Bellori, Reynolds, Diderot, Wincklemann, Croce, Tolstoy Kant, Hegeletc.

Theory of Avant - Garde. Implication of theories of Semiotics, Structuralism, Post - structuralism, Post - modernism and Feminism on Art thinking and writing.

Important Books on Indian Sculptures/Art

Important Indian Art Historians/Aestheticians/Critics

Important Films and Documentaries on Indian Art and Artists

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
