

Arts and Crafts

Class Eight



NATIONAL CURRICULUM & TEXTBOOK BOARD, DHAKA

**Prescribed by the National Curriculum and Textbook Board
as a Textbook for Class Eight from the Academic Year-2013**

Arts and Crafts

For Class Eight

Written by

Hashem Khan

Adeline Malakar

A. S. M. Atiqul Islam

Sanjib Das

Edited by

Mustafa Monowar

Translated by

Saima Hasin

Md. Roknuzzaman Murshed

National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Dhaka.

Published by
National Curriculum and Textbook Board
69-70, Motijheel commercial Area, Dhaka.

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Trial Edition

First Edition: 2012

Co-ordinators

Sudarshan Bachar
Sujaul Abedeen

Cover & Illustration

Hashem Khan
Adeline Malakar
A. S. M. Atiqul Islam
Sanjib Das
Sudarshan Bachar
Sujaul Abedeen

Computer Compose

Perform color graphics (Pvt.) Ltd.

Design

National Curriculum and Textbook Board

For free distribution form academic year 2010 by the Government of Bangladesh

Printed by:

PREFACE

Education is the pre-requisite for the holistic development in our national life. To cope with the challenges of the fast changing world and to lead Bangladesh to the doorstep of development and prosperity, a well educated and skilled population is needed. In order to build up a nation imbued with the spirit of the Language Movement and our Liberation War, the secondary education aims at flourishing the talents and prospects inherent in the learners. Besides, the other aims also include expansion and consolidation of the basic knowledge and skills of the learners acquired at the primary level in order to make them fit for entry into higher education.

The aims of secondary education further emphasise on developing these learners as skilled and competent citizens of the country through the process of acquiring knowledge at the backdrop of socio-economic, cultural and environmental settings.

Keeping the aims and objectives of National Education Policy 2010 ahead, the curriculum at the secondary level has been revised. In the revised curriculum the national aims, objectives and contemporary needs have been reflected. Along with these expected learning outcomes have been determined based on the learner's age, merit and level of acquisition. Besides, efforts have been made to raise, starting from the level of moral and humanistic values down to awareness on history and tradition, the spirit of the Liberation War, passion for art-culture and literature, patriotism, feelings for nature and equal dignity to all irrespective of religions, caste, creed and sex. Efforts have also been made to apply science in all spheres of our life in order to build a nation advanced in science. Attempts are also there to make the learner capable of implementing the goals envisioned in Digital Bangladesh-2021.

In the light of the present curriculum almost all the textbooks at the secondary level have been introduced. While introducing the textbooks, the capacity, aptitude and prior knowledge of the learners have been taken into utmost consideration. While selecting the contexts and their presentation special attention has been given on the expansion of the learner's creative faculty. Adding learning outcomes at the beginning of each chapter, hints about the achievable knowledge of the learners have been given. By adding variety of activities, creative and other questions evaluation has also been made creative.

Human being's every sphere of living is encircled by work of art. In building a developed country and prosperous society doctor, engineer, agriculturalist, educationalist and politician play as much important a role as is versed in Fine Arts. Like education system of countries of developed world in developing countries **Arts and Crafts** has been given special respectable position. Special attention has been given on reflection of textbook's syllabus and objectives of the lessons and to teach the subject accurately much emphasis has been given on practical education or hands on activity. I hope the objective is realized in the new Curriculum and syllabus is reflected in the textbook (Arts and Crafts) of class Eight.

Considering the challenges and commitments of 21st century and following the revised curriculum the textbook has been written. Therefore we welcome with our highest consideration any suggestions, both constructive and rationale as well for the further improvement of the book. Amidst huge activities needed for introducing a textbook, this one has been written within a very short span of time frame. We will continue our effort to make the next edition of this book more beautiful, decent and free from any types of errors.

We appreciate the endeavours of those who assisted very sincerely with their merit and hard work in the process of writing, translating, editing, illustration, introducing sample questions and printing of the book. We hope the book will ensure joyful reading and achievement of expected skills from the learners.

Prof. Md. Mostafa Kamaluddin

Chairman

National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Dhaka.

Contents

Chapter	Name of the Chapter	Page
One	Introduction to Ancient Fine Arts and Tradition of Bangladesh	1-5
Two	Emergence of Bangladesh Fine Arts and Artists	6-14
Three	World famous Artists and their Art works	15-20
Four	Fine Arts	21-27
Five	Mediums of Painting	28-31
Six	Subject based Paintings/drawings	32-36
Seven	Arts of Different mediums	37-60
	Color and Colored picture	61-68

Chapter One

Introduction to Ancient Fine Arts and Tradition of Bangladesh

What is the oldest painting of an area called Bangladesh? What is the oldest sculpture? Where to go to see sculptures and Fine Arts? The easy answer to get to see a number of ancient fine arts testimony is- National Museum's Collection -situated in Dhaka; and also in Rajshahi's Borendra Museum, Mohasthangor of Bogra, Moynamoti of Comilla, and Rajshahi's Paharpur Museum. Because of Geographical reason most of the areas of Bangladesh is silted. Soft soil and marshy land surrounded by small and huge rivers and canals. Rain, hail storm and natural disasters are common phenomenon. Dwellers of this land were mostly farmers, labors and poor. Painting and other forms of work of art were patronized and practiced at the Kings' and rulers' palaces. Only their palaces were made of bricks and pillars of stone. General people's houses were made of long grass, hay, clay and bamboo.

This area was ruled by the Mauriya dynasty before the birth of Christ. The most prominent king of this dynasty was the king Ashoka. The emperors of Gupta Dynasty ruled from 400 A.D for a few centuries. The most famous kings of Gupta Dynasty were King Somudra Gupta, Kumar Gupta, Banya Gupta foremost. Afterwards The Emperors of Pal Dynasty ruled for a few centuries. The most dominant emperors of Pal Dynasty were Gopal, Dharmapal, Devpal, Mohipal, Rampal foremost.

After them Bormon and Sen Dynasty came to rule. At that time the Bengal was divided into two. North and north-western area's name was Pundra-Bordhan or Goura Kingdom. The name of south-eastern part was Shomotot or Plain land.

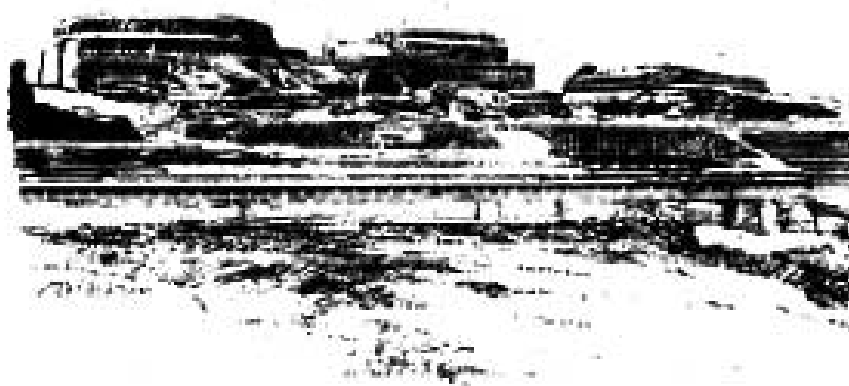
In the year 1204 A.D. Bokhtiar Khilji deposed the king Lakhan Sen and started to rule Bengal. He was Turkey by born. After that a few centuries were ruled by Muslim emperors before the regime of king Akber. That time is known as Sultani regime. The most prominent Sultans of this time were Fokhruddin Mubarak Shah, Shamsuddin Ilias Shah, Sekander Shah, Giasuddin Azam Shah, Jamaluddin Mohammad Shah, Alauddin Hosain Shah, Giasuddin Mahmood foremost. After them Mughals ruled Bengal, in between some independent Kings. The last independent king of Bengal, king Siraj-ud-doula was Deposed from the throne and was killed and British regime began. After two centuries of British regime, in 1947 two countries named as India and Pakistan became liberated. Pakistan had two parts. East Pakistan and West Pakistan. In 1971 we fought against the West Pakistan's Army and liberated East Pakistan as present Bangladesh.

Since last few thousands of years Bangla was ruled as a whole land or divided into small lands by different kings or rulers. There was always rivalry and war against one region to another. It was very normal to do robbery; burning down, and destroying was very normal. For this reason many areas used to become ruined or depopulated. After staying desolate for long time it used to get buried under earth. Because of

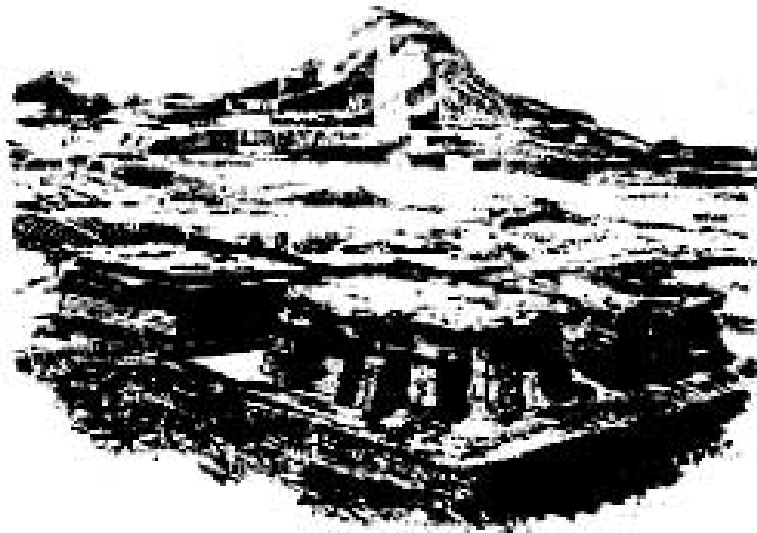
natural disasters like cyclones, earthquakes, it used to go under earth too. After excavation of lumps of earth or digging long ditches in Bangladesh, three ruins of human settlements were found like this. These are in Rajshahi area's Paharpur, Comilla's Moynamoti, Bogura's Mohasthanor.

Many things got destroyed for staying under earth for long time. A few things have been found some weapons made of iron and copper, crockery, Statue, broken earthenware, terracotta plaques, statue of stone, stone inscription, royal decree, arch, Pillar, broken structures of buildings and houses, contemporary coins and ornaments of that time. All these findings are some testimony of ancient fine arts and architecture. We can understand the patterns of ancient architecture from the ruins of buildings and houses, pillars, arches, and walls. Paintings and other works of art made from soft material is impossible to survive under earth and in natural calamities. The only things those survived are decaying iron, copper, gold, silver, stone and some terracotta goods. Which is already earlier mentioned that they are preserved in different museums.

The most prominent among ancient works of art of Bangladesh is statue made of kostipathor or black stone. These famous statues can be observed in the National Museum in Dhaka and in Borendro Museum. Terracotta plaques, Stone engraved nameplates, and stone inscriptions are famous ancient work of art. Those which were found in archaeological excavation are now placed in different museums. Those type of traditional slabs are still on many old buildings, on the walls of mosques, and temples. The famous buildings with this type of plaques are Rajshahi's Choto Shona Mosque, Bagha mosque, Kusumba mosque, Puthia Rajbari's Mosque, Khulna Bagerhat's Shat Gombuj mosque (Sixty domed mosque), and Khan Jahan Ali's token of ancient architecture are also famous. There are more illustration of this type of architecture-Dhaka's Boro Katra, Choto Katra, Lalbag forte, Binoti Bibi's mosque, Khan Mohammad Mridha's mosque, Dhakeswari temple, Tara mosque, Ahsan Monjil, Shatgombuj mosque, Hajigonj forte of Narayanganj, Sonakanda forte, Indrapur forte of Munshigonj, Jora Bangla temple of Pabna, Egar Sindur sadi mosque of Mymensingh, Shah Mohammad mosque, Shahjalal's Majar of Sylhet, Majar of Shah Poran, Megalyth stone of Joyintiyapur, Comilla's Shotero rotna temple, Bayajid Bostami's Majar of Chittagong, and many more buildings and places.



Comilla's Triratna stup in Moynamoti, Kutilamura



Pharpur Boudha Bihar (Buddhist Shrine of Paharpur)



Terracotta Plaque on Moynamoti's Shalbon Bihar

Arts and Crafts in Living

From ancient time many people have dependant their living on fine arts and crafts. They have chosen work of art as their profession. Our folk Artists and crafts men are fulfilling their necessities of life by the money they receive from selling their work of art. For example fancy items like terracotta dolls, fancy crockery, wooden dolls with designs, elephant, horse, Nokshikantha of village women etc. are collected by people in exchange of money since long time ago. Reticulate bag made of jute, different types of bags made of jute are produced, tablemat and many other things are also commercially successful. Earthen potteries of the potters, besides pitchers, many other crafts are produced. For example small and huge flower vase, earthen sculpture, birds made of clay etc. Wood, bamboo and cane are used to make different furniture, musical instrument, to portray picture and design; many artists of fine arts and crafts are working on it.

Handloom saris of Tangail of Bangladesh are famous at home and abroad for its color, design and texture. Efficient craftsmen weave Jamdani's decorative design with colorful threads. Decorative handloom saris are not highly demanded at home only but also by people who live abroad, collect it with great interest. For example Jamdani, Dhakai BT, Tangail Sari and the aborigine people's decorative colorful handloom dresses.

In Bangladesh there are many educational institutions of Arts and Crafts. Many of them are connected with universities, besides, there are many private institutions too. Every year more than four hundred artists pass out from these educational institutions. They contribute in fine arts and crafts in different organizations of the country. For example in advertising firms, drawing pictures for books, newspaper, cinema industry, starting from building sets for television to different work of art, garments industry, pharmaceutical industries and factories, including interior design of many other buildings our artists of Arts and Crafts have designed and completed successfully.

They earn money through drawing and painting, doing exhibition, making sculptures also. At present time in art exhibition many paintings are sold. Many art connoisseurs buy and collect work of art made of bamboo, cane, stone, ceramic to decorate their houses.

However, painters are not working only for living, but also to live a beautiful and sophisticated life, to build cultured society, above all to develop the nation they are capable of contributing.

Sample Questions

1. Tick on the correct five folk arts

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| a. Aluminum bowl | b. Crockery of interest |
| c. Terracotta elephant | d. Plastic bucket |
| e. Designed wooden elephant | f. Basket made of bamboo |
| g. Nokshikantha | h. Terracotta doll made by hand (mother and child) |

2. Tick on the correct five crafts-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Jamdani sari | b. Brass pitcher |
| c. Plastic plate and bowl | d. Brass crockery |
| e. Reticulate bag made of jute | f. Wooden musical instrument Dotara |

3. Give five examples of folk art.
4. Give five examples of craftsmen's work
5. Write ten subjects and names of organizations where artists of Arts and Crafts work for earning money and beautification.

Write the answer:

1. Give short description of Fine arts of Bangladesh or of this area.
2. Why statue made of black stone, terracotta plaque, and stone inscription have come to survive as instance of ancient Fine arts? Where are they conserved at present?
3. Which of the three places or human habitations have been discovered after excavation? Give a description on any one of it.
4. Write in brief about the most prominent sculptures of black stone conserved in Dhaka Museum.
5. Write about any terracotta plaque if you have observed in Dhaka Museum or anywhere else.
6. Write your experience on any one of the places listed below if you have visited:
Moynamoti, Mohasthanor, paharpur, Shatgombuz mosque, Kantonogor temple, Bagha mosque, Temple of Puthia, Mosque of Rajbari, Tara mosque.

Chapter Two

Emergence of Bangladesh

Fine Arts and Artists

One

The emergence of Bangladesh did not happen in one day suddenly. People of Bangladesh have been struggling hard for many years for survival. After two hundred years of British rule, in this country in 1947 India or the whole Indian subcontinent became divided into two independent countries. Muslim inhabited or for followers of Islam was Pakistan - another one got liberated as India.

Pakistan had two parts as East Pakistan and West Pakistan. If you look at the map of Indian subcontinent it will be clearly visible that West Pakistan was in north western corner and East Pakistan was in the most east of Indian subcontinent. The distance between these two lands were 300 miles.

At the time of division of Indian subcontinent, in the name of religion the ultimate form of human disaster took place which resulted in severe communal riot. Hindus were bound to leave India. By killing for no reason, torture, and burning on fire, millions of innocent Hindu-Muslims were killed at that time. This riot of killing human being is the black stain of infamy in the history of India Pakistan liberation.

Though East-Pakistan and West-Pakistan was the same country, but there was nothing common except the religion. Most of the people's language was Bangla. 99 percent people spoke in this language. Only at the time of partition of the country and also during riot some people came away who spoke Urdu or Hindi. Within a short time they learnt Bangla also. Everything was different - dress up, food habit, lifestyle, and culture. Even the climate and natural environment was also different.

Though West-Pakistan was bigger in size than East-Pakistan, but the population there was only 45 percent. And 55 percent was in East-Pakistan. There were four different languages in four different provinces. Panjabi, Shindhi, Beluch Pushtu, and mixed tribal language. Only 15 percent people spoke in Urdu. At that stage one of the prominent leader of liberation of Pakistan and Governor of that time Mohammad Ali Jinnah came to Dhaka and announced that Only Urdu would be state language of Pakistan. The students and the people of East Pakistan protested strongly against it- why only Urdu would be?

55 percent people speak in Bangla language. Besides Urdu Bangla must be a state language too.

But the rulers of West-Pakistan did not give any importance to the reasonable right of the people of East-Pakistan. Rather they neglected it. Though all the people of independent country should have equal rights gradually soon it was noticed that not only about language, but in every sector the people of East-Pakistan were neglected by the rulers of West-Pakistan. The better and higher positions of jobs were given to the people of West-Pakistan even if the Bangalis were eligible and competent they were deprived, insulted by giving the positions to less qualified people of West-Pakistan. In Army and Police most of the people of West-Pakistan were getting employed. In industrial sector, business and educational institutions -in every sphere the people of West-Pakistan were forcibly imposed upon the people of East-Pakistan to be exploited and dominated.

They kept on attempting to distort Bangla language in many ways. They not only put restriction on Tagore songs, also practicing on other social, cultural activities of Bangalis but sometimes musclemen of the he rulers were sent to beat the general people.

In 1948, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958 and the whole decade, the people of East-Pakistan or the people of Present Bangladesh have protested, struggled and fought for their reasonable right again and again. As a result many political leaders, educationalist, cultural activists, students and mass people were tortured, jailed by false accusation, many leaders and general people were shot dead and oppressed again and again by the tyrants of West-Pakistan. They burnt down many human habitations. But Bangladeshis never stepped back from their fight for rights even after being tortured severely. After 23 years of struggle or combat, starting from 1948 to 1971, after 9 months' war with weapons ultimately they liberated East-Pakistan - Bangladesh is the new country's name.

And this monumental struggle and ultimate liberation war was successful because of the strong leadership of a person along with the other leaders - he is the greatest Bangali of all time - Bangabondhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman-the father of the nation.

Two

Institute of Fine Arts

Institution for painting- Institute of Fine Arts (at present Faculty of Fine Arts) was established in 1948 in East-Pakistan or Bangladesh. Among the founder artists were Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin, Quamrul Hassan, they had very cordial relationship with Bangabondhu from Kolkata. The founder artists Zainul Abedin, Quamrul Hassan, Safiuddin Ahmed, Khaja Shofiq Ahmed, Shofiquil Amin, Mohammad Kibria foremost, they were very progressive in sense and sensibility, non-communal, and respectful to Bangla language and culture. They did not establish Faculty of Fine Arts to teach painting practically to be an artist only. They wanted that -through this Institute of Fine Arts students will learn painting, sculpture and other work of art besides will learn to develop respect to the practice of culture, language etc. It will help creating awareness about the Bangla tradition among the people of Bangladesh. Since the inception of

Institute of Fine Arts, those who were admitted as students many of them have practiced art following the sense and sensibility of the founder artists.

For this it is observed that from 1948 to 1952's Language Movement, the political change from 1954 to 1958, at the beginning of the of sixty's movement against Aiyub Khan's Marshal Law and the movement against the imposition Hamidur Rahman Education Commission, Bangabondhu Sheikh Mujib's six momentum movement was declared. The huge mass movement in 1968 and 1969, which caused to depose tyrant Aiyub etc- in all these movements the artists of Bangladesh have contributed equally along with the students and mass people. In 1970 by Bongo Bondhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's leadership Awami League of that time or the people of Bangladesh won the election by huge vote. After that not giving of the authority of Pakistan to the people of Bengali and the subsequent non-cooperative movement and at last nine month's liberation war - everywhere the artists took part sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly.

Shilpo Guru or the art preceptor Zainul Abedin, Quamrul Hassan, Qayyum Chowdhury, Hashem Khan, Nitun Kundu, Imdad Hossain, Pranesh Mondol, Profulla Roy, Rafiqun Nabi, Anower Hossain, Golam Sarower, Bijoy Sen, Mahmudul Haque, Nasir Bishwas, Biren Shom, Monjurul Hye, Abul Barok Alvi, Rejaul Karim, Syed Abdullah Khaled, M.A. Khaled, Shahadad Cowdhury, Mahbubul Amin, Swapan Chowdhury, Shahabuddin foremost artists worked directly in movements.

On one side they used their brush as weapon on the other side some of them directly took part in the liberation war with fire arm.

Three

Shaheed Minar and Six Momentums

In 1952's Language movement Potua Quamrul Hassan, and students of that time and later artist Murtaza Boshir, Imdad Hossain, Abdur Razzak, Sirajee, Kazi Abdur Rouf, Abdur Sobur, Aminul Islam foremost had important role. Artist Bijon Chowdhury and Murtaza Boshir drew and engraved Wood portraying the torture of the rulers and language movement, he also made some paintings using linocut. Self educated artist Abul Kashem in the pseudo name Dopeaza drew cartoons on the language movement to inspire people. The paintings of these artists are the part of history in encouraging people to fight for their right and also to fight for liberation of Bangladesh. The architect of Shaheed Minar is also an artist-he is the artist Hamidur Rahman. Sculptor Novera Ahmed assisted him at that time. It was established in 1956.

The political parties those which fought for the rights of the people of Bangladesh - in their propaganda, poster, cartoon, festoons and banners for publicity with pictures were drawn, Stage decoration for lecture and movement, artists were directly involved with these. Staying close with the Progressive political parties like Awami League, NAP, Communist party including Chatra League, Chatra Union, and cultural group-Chayanot, Udichi, progressive drama groups, they helped them in their activities.

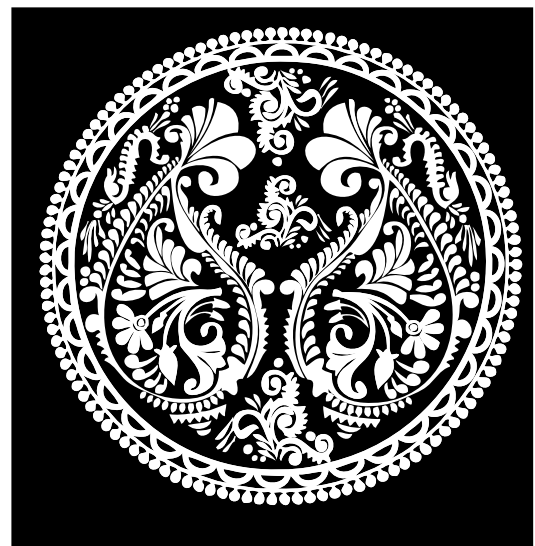
Through children's organization Khelaghor and Kochi Kancha's mela artists through kid's art and other cultural activities they created consciousness among the children about getting their rights and interest in own art, culture, and traditions.

The logo of Bongo Bondhu's six momentums, poster for publicity, stage was designed by artist Hashem Khan. Daily Ittefaq brought out a special edition on Six Momentums using the symbolic design of the stage. From 1967 to continuous five years up to 1971. The artists on the occasion of Ekushe February (21st February) on Shaheed Minar used to arrange exhibition of pictures drawn on big canvasses on -the deprivation and oppression of Pakistani rulers on the people of East-Pakistan at that time or Bangladesh (at present)- the subjects were on people's right, education, commerce, culture and economy etc. Exhibitions of painting were not arranged only in galleries. Exhibitions were arranged for people outdoor also for example -Rebel Alphabet (Bidrohi Sworborn)-in this name 13 sworborn, limericks and painting created huge stirring of inspiration among the people. This type of exhibition created much positive impact on the emergence of Bangladesh.

Four

Alpona

Since 1953 every year on the occasion of Ekushe February, in the early dawn people walk in bare foot in provat feri over the Alpona drawn public highway to the Shaheed Minar to show respect. Pakistani government created barrier. Alpona is a part of Hindu religion, it is forbidden for Muslims to draw Alpona etc. But these were Pakistani ruler's use of religion in creating barrier against practicing Bangali culture. Artists didn't listen to these lame excuses of the Pakistani government. They drew Alpona on special roads though there was ban on it. It is the artists put appropriate importance on drawing Alpona.



Use of Alpona is a special part of Bangali culture. Use of Alpona in social, cultural and national occasions or in any auspicious occasion is now a very normal practice. For example-Victory day, independence day, Eid, wedding, school, college, university and various programs of different organization's gratification program, cultural program, birthday parties - use of Alpona is a source of inspiration to do things accurately and wonderfully. The artists of Bangladesh have established Alpona as part of normal social culture which had important role in the emergence of Bangladesh.

Five

Nobanno and Bangla Noboborsho

12th February of 1970, under the leadership Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin, 10/12 young artists arranged a monumental Nobanno painting exhibition in Shilpakala Academy.

Bangladesh is a country of six seasons. In Agrahayan farmers harvest their crops (paddy). After a whole year's labor there is pleasure in every farmer's home. Rice cakes are made of new rice's flour, rice pudding; arrangement of entertainment like-kobi gan or war of poets, Hadudu, Daria Bandha, Jatra and sometimes village fair. The artists started to celebrate Nobanno celebration of village in town. After painting pictures, extensive exhibitions were arranged. Shilpacharya drew his famous scroll picture on this occasion of Nobanno celebration, which are 60 feet long and 6 feet wide.

The exhibition of Nobanno created much stirring among the people. Just immediately after that the artists arranged an exhibition titled Kalboshekhi .That exhibition of Faculty of Fine Arts (at present) also won people's heart. The subject matter of the pictures painted by the artists were -sorrows and happiness of the people of Bangladesh, thoughts, dream, changes of nature in six different seasons. From that exhibition, later on -the program of Pohela Boishakh and fair has evolved into the present form. At present, people of Dhaka city celebrate regularly the occasion of Bangla Nobo Borsho and Nobanno with great interest and enthusiasm in Faculty of Fine Arts' premises. For this reason it can be easily said that the artists with their paintings and sense and sensibility, have inspired people to celebrate Noborsho Uthshob and Nobanno - which make the people respectful to their own country, culture and tradition; fill their heart with love and pride for their country and still now they are doing it.

At the time of emergence of Bangladesh, painting exhibition of Nobanno was a magnanimous and revolutionary step. Those who took initiative for this exhibition faced many obstacles and threats. The government of that period considered this kind of initiative as against the norms of Pakistan. On the other hand some organization and some individuals did mal propaganda saying that Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin and other artists had some other hidden aim behind it etc. But the artists with utmost attempt got the pictures drawn by all artists and arranged such an exhibition which surprised and impressed all people. The artists brought back the memory of almost lost culture of celebrating the occasion of Nobanno and the pleasure in it. Almost all artists painted their different kinds of pictures on -the sorrows-joys, happiness and sufferings and the struggle against the adversity of nature of the people of Bengal. Besides, there were the pictures of oppression and deprivation of people by the usurers. The pictures of variation of beauty of nature, rivers, canals, fields, meadows, and seasons of Bangladesh. The greatest achievement of the art exhibition Nobanno was Shilpa Acharya's 60 feet long painting.



On the occasion of Bangla Noboborsho 'Mongol Shovajatra' at the Faculty of Fine Arts' premises in the University of Dhaka

He drew the picture in black color with strong strokes of brush. After that he applied a little bit of oil color on it. Though it was drawn in black, because of his master strokes it seems as if it is a color picture. No other artist of Bangladesh has drawn a picture so long like him. The picture is drawn on a paper which is a little bit coarse. That's why it needs to be kept scrolled. The scroll picture "Nobanno" is a precious wealth in the world of art.

Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin is the main advisor and initiator of the Exhibition Nobanno. The other members were - Artist Hashem Khan, Artist Rafiqun Nabi, Writer and artist Bulbul Osman, Artist Monjurul Haque, Artist Abul Barak Alvi, Artist Biren Shom, Matlub Ali, Artist and editor Shahadat Chowdhury, Poet and journalist Md. Akter (became Shaheed in 1971 by the Albodor) foremost.

On the occasion of exhibition Nobanno a pamphlet was published in "Nobanno" name with famous poets' and also of the new poets' poetry.

Six

Independence and the procession of rebellious pictures

In 1970 in both parts of Pakistan together, Awami League got most of the votes in national Parliament election. Under the leadership Bongo Bondhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Awami League will form the government of the whole Pakistan. But the chief of Army government of that time General Yahia and the leader of West-Pakistan Julfiqar Ali Bhutto became dead against it. Illogically argued that they won't let and Awami League form government. The easy translation of it was that though Bangalees won by vote but they won't let them have absolute power of ruling over Pakistan. They will share power of ruling too. Consequently, the whole East Pakistan at present Bangladesh became flared up in protest. The election was held following rules and

regulations. Awami League or Bangladeshi people won most of the posts. None of the Bangalees could accept the announcement of Bhutto and Yahia. On 2nd March, 1971 Bangabondhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declared Non-Cooperative movement.

This country will not be ruled by Pak government's dictation. The people of East Pakistan will follow Sheikh Mujib's directives. And this rule will continue until all right of Bangladeshis' are established.

The artists of East-Bengal sat together in discussion and decided that this non-cooperative movement of Bangalees has to be made stronger by drawing cartoons, pictures and writing big banners. Artist Qayyum Chowdhury and Murtaza Bashir was made joint conveners by forming a committee to make this movement substantial. The artists drew hundreds of pictures and posters for ten days long - on 17th March they brought out a procession of rebellious pictures from Shaheed Minar on Bangabondhu's Birthday - a magnanimous unprecedented procession. There was a painting in artist's hands. And the subject matter of these pictures were oppression, torture on Bagalees, plundering of Bengali's.

Properties and developing West-Pakistan with it, Bangla Language, attack on culture and also neglect, besides there were pictures on protest and struggles of the People of East -Pakistan. Among this procession of rebellious pictures the most important subject was freedom. The four letters of Bangla Shadinota was written beautifully and was hung around neck of four maidens-they walked in the front of the procession. The Army government of Pakistan in many ways and many techniques still then was giving hope that through discussion with Sheikh Mujib a solution could be given. But the favorite leader of Bangalees has already declared to the nation that the movement this time is for liberation and independence. For this, stronghold has to be built in every house. We have to fight with weapons against the Pakistani army. We have to liberate our country.



Poster drawn by artist Pranesh Kumar Mondol

After Bangabondhu's Speech on 7th March there was great stirring in every house of East-Pakistan. There were preparation going on for greater schedule in future in many ways. But they could not say it loud publicly; because there was still Marshall Law.

The artists got the message from Bangabondhu's speech fast. They did not agree to delay. So they through pictures and posters portrayed Independence strongly. According to Marshall Law it is treason against the state. For this they could shoot on sight.

The artists brought out the procession even they knew that they could get killed. The four maiden who hung those four letters of Shadhinota around their neck stayed in the front part of the procession, among them three were students of Faculty of Fine Arts, and one was a student of the Department of English of the University. Her name was Sultana Kamal. At present, leader of human rights and was an advisor of caretaker government. The student of Fine arts Syeda Kamal and Ferdousi Pinu's acquainted painter and another student Samida Khatun became martyr in 1971. This procession was lead by Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin. On that day he was the source of courage and power for the artists. Thousands of people gathered around the roads to see this moving exhibition. Many walked beside the artists to carry the paintings. Receiving the news Begum Sufia Kamal joined the procession. She stayed beside Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin upto the end of the procession. The procession began from Shaheed Minar to Topkhana road of Shegun Bagicha to Bangabondhu Avenue through Nobabpur road through Victoria Park or at present up to Bahadur Shah Park. The Army of the government of Pakistan or the police did not stop the procession or shoot them.

Sample Questions

Put tick mark (✓) on the correct answer:

1. In 1948 The Governor of Pakistan declared the state language in - Karachi/Dhaka.
2. Governor Mohammad Ali Jinnah said- both Urdu and Bangla/ only Urdu would be the state language of Pakistan.
3. To teach how to create painting, Institute of Fine Arts was established at Dhaka - in 1948/ 1952.
4. 55 percent people spoke in Bangla / 45 percent people spoke in Urdu in the whole Pakistan.
5. The founder artists of Institute of Fine Arts -artists Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin, Quamrul Hassan, Safiuddin Ahmed, Khaja Shofiq Ahmed were of -progressive non-communal sense and sensibility / they used to only draw pictures, they did not have any social perception.
6. In the Language movement of 1952- the artists were directly involved/ artists were silent.
7. In the pseudo name Dopeaza - artist Abul Kashem / Bijon Chowdhury drew cartoons on Language movement.
8. The Architect of Shaheed Minar -Architect kazi Mazharul Islam / artist Hamidur Rahman.
9. The logo of poster and the stage of six momentum was designed by- artist Quamrul Hassan/ artist Hashem Khan.
10. The exhibition of thirteen paintings- Bidrohi Sworborna was arranged in- Institute of Fine Arts / in the premises of Shaheed Minar .
11. Alpona is only important for-Hindu religious purposes/ including Ekushey February any auspicious occasion or any program of Bangalees.

12. The occasion Nobanno started first in Dhaka on 12th February of 1969/ 12th February of 1970.
13. The celebration of the program Nobanno with colorful posters, festoons, beating of drums was first started from the premises of Faculty of Fine Arts in a colorful rally /under the leadership of artist Zainul an exhibition of pictures drawn on Nobanno and life in Bangladesh by almost every artist - which was arranged in Shilpakala.
14. A color Picture drawn by Zainul Abedin on- traditional Bangalees festival, music etc/portraying life full of struggle general people, farmers, labors, of rural area- their happiness and sorrows a picture drawn with black ink on a 60x6 feet long.
15. They will be walking in the front part of the procession, will walk with artist Zainul Abedin with this delight - four maidens wore four letters of the word Shadhinota around their neck /to achieve freedom of the country from this belief on 17th March in 1971 four maidens even after knowing that they could be killed wore four letters of the word Shadhinota around their neck on their chest walked through the highways of Dhaka city.

Write in Brief

1. First write about Language movement and also write about the political and economic situation of East and West Pakistan before that time.
2. How was Institute of Fine Arts? or first government Art Institute was established. Give a short description on it mentioning the names of the founders.
3. Write about use of Alpona in Provat Feri of 21st February and the time afterwards.
4. Write in detail about the first Nobanno celebration in Dhaka city.
5. Write what you know about the procession of pictures of Independence and rebellion.

Answer in a few sentences.

1. How much was the distance between two Pakistans and what were the similarities and dissimilarities between these two parts.
2. In which year and when and where was educational institution of Fine Arts and Crafts established?
3. Among first students which two students became renown in the world of Fine Arts? What did they become?
4. In 1952's Language Movement which two artists drew through drawing and print making on the subject?
5. Write the names of a few of the artists who contributed immensely in the development of Institute of Fine Arts in its initial stage.
6. Who is the architect of Shaheed Minar? Who else worked with him?
7. With which political and cultural groups the artists remained attached with to extend their cooperation in the struggle for getting people's rights.

Chapter Three

World Famous Artists and their Art works

Jamini Roy (1887-1972)

In 1887 Jamini Roy was born in West Bengal district's Beliator village. From the very early childhood he had keen interest in painting. He used to draw elephant, horse, bird cat, doll etc. Whatever came to his mind and painted on them whatever he got nearby including wall, floor etc.



Artist Jamini Roy

Jamini Roy used to make necessary different kinds of paints in different ways, on his own for drawing. He used to collect paint from different colored soils and trees, plants.

Jamini Roy drew many pictures. At a very early age his name

became known at home and abroad. Outside of own country, there was exhibition of his picture in America, London, Paris, and many other countries. Among his outstanding master pieces were -mother and child, Krishna Lila, three daughters, Shaotal, Mother and son, Gonesh,

mother, Kirtan, two women are incomparable. In 1972 on 24th April at the age of 85 this artist died.



Picture drawn by Jamini Roy



Artist Pablo Picasso

Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)

Picasso was born on 25th October in 1881 in Spain's Malaga town. In his childhood he was first given lesson by his father about drawing. Picasso had great interest in painting. When he was three years old, he used to draw on paper or floor if he got pencil or charcoal nearby. Among his famous works are Guernica, three Dancers, The Graces, Accordionist, Girl

before mirror, Young roadies of Eginon and many more. His sculpture, crafts, stage design, dress design, poster, etching, lithograph, book design whatever he did was outstanding. Picasso was not only an artist but also a poet.

In 1973 8th April Picasso's artist life ended in Paris. Actually Picasso's life itself was a magnanimous art. Even after death that art does not finish.

Vincent Vangogh (1853-1890)

On 30th March of 1853 Vangogh was born in a small village of Holland. His father was a poor clergyman.

After At the age of 27, Vangogh decided to be an artist, he wrote a letter to his younger brother. Since then Vangogh drew many pictures with his brother's help and cooperation. But in his life time he could sell only two pictures. Vangogh believed in heart soul that one day his paintings will be appreciated. His belief has come true. After his death his paintings are sold by millions of dollars. Among his masterpieces are Daily Labor, Self portrait, Postman, Weaver, A tree, scene of light, Ren river of light, Sunflower etc.



Artist Vangogh's drawn Self Portrait

was Purno Chondro Bose. He had great attraction to painting from childhood. He used to make dolls including idols of Gods and Goddesses with clay. Later on by Abanindranath patronization he got the opportunity to get admitted to Kolikata Art School.



Picasso's drawing Guernica

His ugly face and frustration to life gradually made him crazy. Only at the age of 37 he left this world committing suicide.

Nandalal Bose (1882-1966)

Shilpacharya Nandalal Bose was born in 1882 in Munger of Kharagpur. His father's name

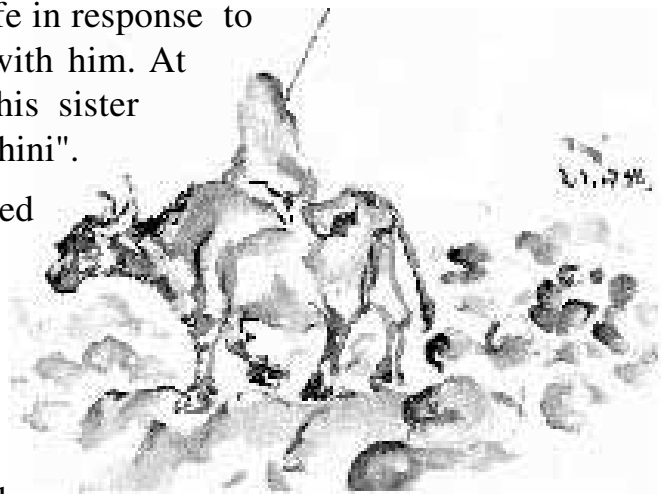


Shilpacharya Nandalal Bose

In 1902 towards the end of his student life in response to Abanindranath Tagore's call he joined with him. At that time he did the book design of his sister Nibedita's book "Hindu- Budha's Pura kahini".

In 1916 Bichitra Shongho was established in Jora Shako's Thakur Bari. Nandalal Bose joined there as a teacher of art.

By creating murals of Shanti Niketan, Nandalal Bose achieved much fame. At the last stage of his life he became specially interested in print making and Ink and brush.



Picture drawn by Nandalal Bose

Among his masterpieces are Koikeyi, Shivmoti, Sowing Seeds of crops by Shaowtals, Dance, Horipur mural etc. In 1954 Indian Government honoured him with Padma Bhushon title. In 1966 at Shanti Niketan Nandalal Bose died.



Artist Abanindranath Tagore

Abanindranath Tagore (1871-1951)

He was born in Kolkata's famous Jora shako's Thakur Bari. From his childhood he had interest in painting. His father Gunendranath was a student of Art School. The family's refined environment and the work of arts hanging on the walls made his mind creative and imaginative.

By the Endeavour of Havel, principal of Kolkata Art school of that time he joined as the vice principal in 1898. After that, through practicing Indian art more he started

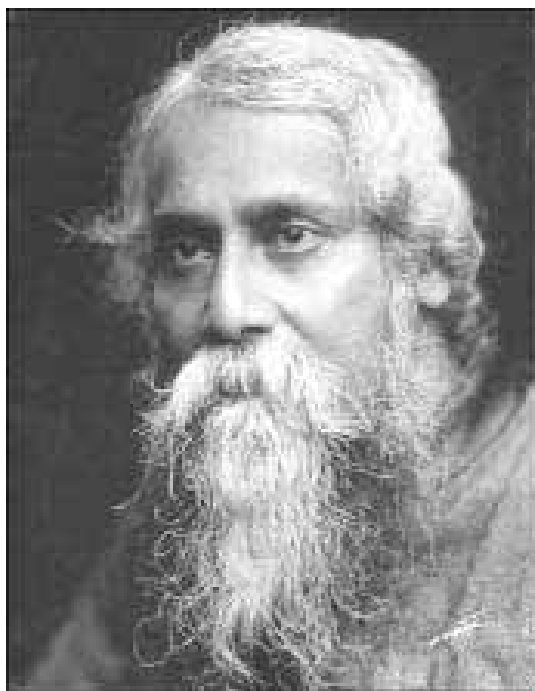
his life as Shilpa Guru in 190. By his influence Jora Shako's Thakur Bari became an art institute.

Not only in creating art but also in literature he had his own view point. His literature is considered as complementary to the creation of art.



'Khiner putul' drawn by Abanindranath

Abanindranath's wrote many books for children and adolescents for example- "Khirer Putul", "Voot-Petni'r desh", "Buro angla", "Ghum parani Dashi" etc. And among his master pieces are- "Budha" and "Sujata", "Padma Hate Raj Kumari". In 1951, this great artist died.



Artist Rabindranath Tagore

Artist Rabindranath (1861-1941)

Up to now Rabindranath has been known to us as Kobi Guru. Today we will know him as an artist. It can be said like this - at his middle age he could draw like artists. The foreword and history of Rabindranath's drawing picture- is not a sudden incident. His desire to draw is of long time. Besides, in Thakur bari elder brother Jotirindranath and Gaganendranath and many more drew pictures. Inside and outside Thakur Bari because of Bichitra Shova and others, Rabindranath himself looked after practice of drawing pictures. From Jibon Smriti -his autobiographical book it has come to known that at midday in a mattress spread in the corner room he was drawing pictures in his drawing

book. He said whatever we have in front of our eyes or we see every day -that is not enough -an artist has to see something special that will make him creative.

Sometimes he also entered into the work of art while writing literary piece, we get proof of it -in the poetry he cut some words and drew some pictures of animals instead.

Rabindranath's first exhibition was in 1930 including Germany and a few more countries of Europe. Names of a few of his drawings are- "Nishorgo", "Prokriti", "Mother and Son", "Mughal", "Adim Prani", "Nrittoroto Romoni", "Oboshor" etc. We see much known picture of nature in a different dimension in a new way because of artist Rabindranath.



Self Portrait drawn by Rabindranath

Sample Question

Multiple choice Questions

1. _____ was born in 1887
 - a. Pablo Picasso
 - b. Vincent Vangogh
 - c. Jamini Roy
 - d. Nandalal Bose
2. First exhibition of Rabindranath's drawing was in
 - a. 1938
 - b. 1922
 - c. 1941
 - d. 1930
3. Pablo Picasso died in -
 - a. 10th April 1975
 - b. 12th April 1972
 - c. 8th April 1973
 - d. 9th April 1970
4. How many pictures of Vincent Vangogh were sold during his life time?
 - a. Five
 - b. Two
 - c. Ten
 - d. Twelve
5. Which of the following writers has written the books -Khiner Putul, Buro Ala, Ghum Parani Dashi-for children and adolescents-
 - a. Jamini Roy
 - b. Nandalal Bose
 - c. Rabindranath Tagore
 - d. Abanindranath Tagore

Descriptive Question

1. 'In the life of age of 37 he has left much priceless work of arts'- mentioning the name of the artist writes about him.
2. Write about Rabindranath's drawings as much as you know.
3. After Leonardo Da Vinci which artist is declared as multi-talented in the history of the world of art? Mentioning the name of the artist write about him.

Match left side items with the right side.

Left	Right
1. Though he was a writer or author of prose or singer	there came a borderline of deep black
2. Not only the creation of art	He got the first part of his education in his life.
3. Since 1903	He could not concentrate.
4. After Spending five years in school for education	There was no other way for him in becoming an artist.
5. Rather than in school from house tutor	in literature also he had his own viewpoint

Sorting

In this question some artist's birthplace and some of their works of art are given below. Beside each of their name, write down the birthplace and work of art work's name.

Jamini Roy, Pablo Picasso, Vincent Vangogh, Abanindranath Tagore, Rabindranath Tagore.

He was born in a small village in of England. He was born in West-Bengal's Bakura district's Baliajore village. He was born on 25th October in 1881 in Spain's Malaga village. He was born in Kolkata's famous Tagore family. Teen Konya, Shaotal, Teen Nortoki, The Graces, Din Mojur, Sunflower, Khirer Putul, Buro Angla, Nishorgo, Oboshor.

Chapter Four

Fine Arts

In this chapter we will discuss in brief the elaborate world of Fine Arts and different classification of art. The relationship of Fine Arts with art and aesthetic art, folk art, and crafts is specially discussed in this chapter.



Artist Quamrul Hassan's Drawing "Naion"

After we finish the chapter we will be able to-

- describe Fine Arts in brief.
- mention different classification of Fine Arts.
- evaluate the relationship of Arts and Crafts with other branches of Art.
- explain aesthetic art, folk art, and crafts.
- to prepare a list of mentioned art's practical fields.

Lesson : 1

Conception about Fine Arts

Inception of Fine Arts began thousands of years ago before today in the hands of primitive man. Homo-sapiens man, whatever he saw tried to make it permanent through their art. The word Homo-sapiens means intelligent human being. It is about 40 to 50 thousand years ago in Europe hunter-men arrived .They have drawn pictures mostly scenes , pictures of hunting and also of animals .From there is the beginning of Fine Arts but now it has become a vast thing. Fine Arts is the total expression of human mind's creativity. Artists with their imagination and talent in combination of efficiency and taste create work of art. As artists create their art for their pleasure of creation, it cannot be put into any kind of strict discipline. It is artist's duty is to enhance our insight through their work of art, to expand the horizon of our imagination.

Different Branches of Fine Arts

The main two streams of Fine Arts are Arts and Crafts. Fine Arts is the creation of an artist's own mind. It does not have any practical need. It is created from the drive of the pleasure of mind from creation. It gives us pleasure of mind, gives pleasure to eye. For example seeing a beautiful natural scene or any work of art your mind becomes full of pleasure. When your mind is fresh you can concentrate well in your studies. You can study with pleasure. In this way Fine Arts is needed for our mental necessity. Though crafts is an art, in many cases its beginning was to earn living and to fulfill the practical needs. So, it can be said that the art that serves the mental needs is Fine Arts, and the art that serves the everyday practical needs, besides giving pleasure to mind is called crafts. The whole Fine Arts is divided into these two streams. All best arts created by human beings are part of Fine Arts. Painting, sculpture, engraving, dance-drama, drama, book of verse, prose literature, music dance etc. are all in Fine Arts. On the other hand in crafts there is pottery, weaving, handloom, leather bamboo, cane, wood, and other different types of metals used in practical art.

Though we consider Nokshi Kantha, Noksha Pakha, toy dolls, as part of folk art, these creations are in the stream of crafts. General people create these arts with pleasure of their mind. Every art that is part of Fine art is somehow related to each other. You can come to know about these in other books.

Task: Form groups of 5/6, and each group will write about the two main streams of Fine Arts. Write two medium of art which is not mentioned in this book.

Lesson : 2

Aesthetic Art

In this lesson we will learn in brief about painting, sculpture, and engraving which are part of Aesthetic art or Fine Arts.

In the previous lesson we learnt about Fine Arts. Aesthetic art is the other name of Fine Arts. Fine Arts gives pleasure in our mind, gives pleasure to our eyes. The art that gives

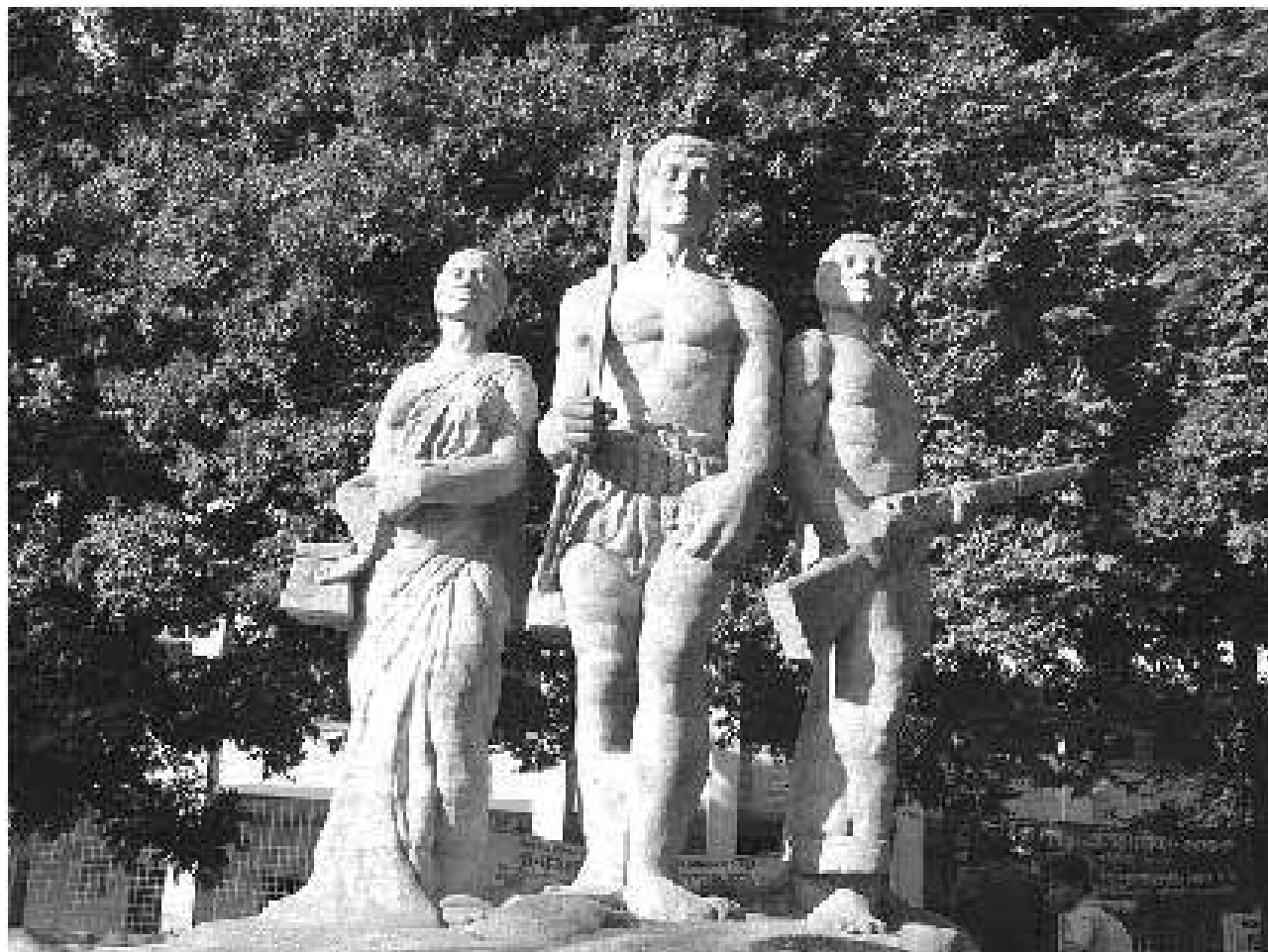
pleasure and is attractive, which feeds our mind, we call it Aesthetic art. From aesthetics the word aesthetic has come. The Bangla word for Aesthetic is Nondon, it has come from the word Nondon Kanon. The word Aesthetic is used in the sense of beauty.

When artists create something at that time their personal life's experience, taste, sense and sensibility, sense of art, their environment, and society etc. remain blended up with their creation. Artist gives the expression of their feelings like emotion, pleasure, sorrow, and grievance into their arts. Art can be created from sorrows and pains also. But the pleasure of creation remains blended with it. Pleasure of expression sorrow in art. Behind the creation of these art remains the root of uncontrollable desire to express themselves. The artist wants that viewer gets pleasure in viewing their work of art, or the observer gets similarity of their thinking with that of the artist's, or the View-point stirs the heart of the viewers. Viewer gets some points to ponder. Artist can choose any medium. It can be painting, sculpture, or any other medium. Like painting also through sculpture, engraving of wood or relief work, aesthetic art could be created. Whatever the medium is we can call this kind of art as aesthetic art. For aexample "Shongram" drawn by Zainul Abedin.



'Shongram' drawn by Shilpacharya Zainul abedin

This picture is portraying the struggle of working class people. As aesthetic art is created through painting, in the same way through sculpture. There are many sculptures based on certain subjects at home and abroad through which the inner feelings of the artists are conveyed to people. For example - Oporajeyo Bangla in front of the Arts building of University of Dhaka. This sculpture besides expressing the feeling of liberation war includes the story of pride of the liberation war, the bravery of the fighters of the liberation war, participation of women in liberation war. In the same way through wood engraving or relief work aesthetic art could be created.



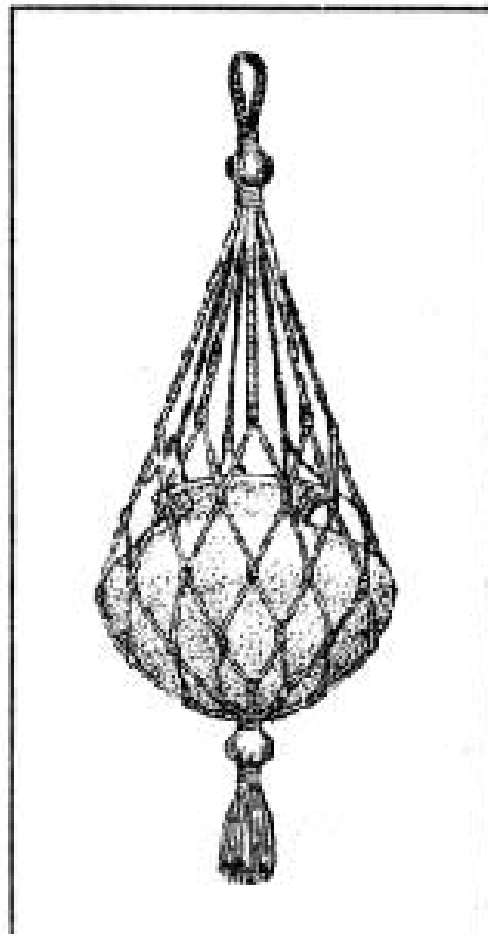
'Oporajeyo Bangla'- Sculptor Syed Abdullah Khalid's creation in front of Arts Building of University of Dhaka

- Task:** 1. It is possible to create art through painting and sculpture,-express your opinion about it.
2. Can we call any painting or sculpture as aesthetic art? Give your opinion.

Lesson : 3

Crafts

We have come to know about Fine Arts and Crafts before this. The inception of Craft was through imposing beauty on any materialistic thing, we know by this time. All materialistic things are not crafts. Only those materialistic things which have artistic value or quality or with ornamental designs or fascinating because of the making of design we can only call them crafts .Whatever people create for the necessity of life, it's prototype is very simple. For example if we look at the pictures of weapons or potteries of the primitive age, we see that those were made in very easy and simple style.



Crafts made of Jute

Made only to serve the practical purpose. But later people made those weapons or potteries beautiful and fascinating as art because of the necessity of sense of beauty and taste. Only then it became a craft.

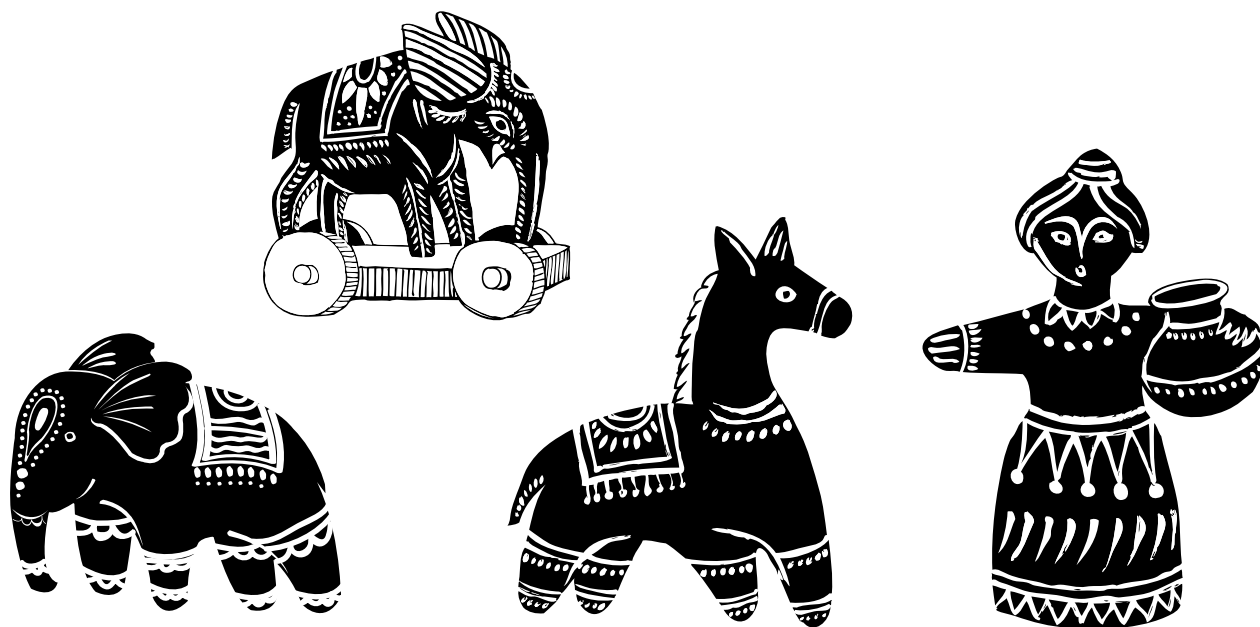
To make their living beautiful, to be live in happiness and pleasure people use work of art in many different ways. Even general poor farmer or labor of rural area try to make their hut beautiful with bamboo, hay and grass. They try to create different types of designs on doors, windows by tying up with cane and bamboo. The reason behind it is that every man has aesthetic sense. And they want to apply it in their lifestyle. Besides, those who are affluent in village, their houses are kept decorated neat and clean. Wooden doors, in windows there is wood engraved, elevated different designs, flower, bird and creepers and herbs. To make gorgeous ornamental designs put on the furniture used in their house - bed, divan, chair, table, and other goods made of wood and wicker. The upper and middle class people of towns use crafts in many ways in their life. Most of the things used in our everyday life belong to crafts. So it is obvious, that crafts are attached with our life inseparably.

Task: Write five crafts' name that are used at your home.

Lesson : 4

Folk Art

Folk art is work of art which belongs to the stream of crafts, for example when the potter makes earthen pots, pitchers then it is folk art. When these pots and pitchers are painted and designed to make the fancy items then it becomes crafts. But the difference between folk art and crafts is - crafts are produced by skilled craftsmen and serves the practical purpose. On the other hand folk art is work of art created by general people. For example Nokshi Kantha created by general women of rural area. The pictures are depicted by each stitches on quilt with much care and their feelings. Nokshi kantha has practical need. On the other hand earthen hand molded elephants, horse dolls or wood made elephant, horse etc. don't have any practical need. So it can be said that folk art may or may not have any practical need. Satronji, Prayer mat, reticulate bag made of jute woven by Color thread, jute or jute thread made by rural women are part of folk art. Different pot, shora etc, besides Nokshi pitha, Nokshi pakha and many more created by folk artists who has enriched our culture.



Task: Write six sentences about the similarities and differences between crafts and folk art.

Sample Questions

Multiple choice questions.

1. Total expression of human mind's creativity is -
 - a. Crafts
 - b. Fine Arts
 - c. Dance
 - d. House building art
2. Man made all best arts are-
 - a. Including crafts
 - b. Including Fine Arts.
 - c. Including germents
 - d. Including Folk Arts
3. Nokshi Kantha, toy doll, Nokshi Pamkha -these are
 - a. Crafts
 - b. Metal art
 - c. Folk art
 - d. Wood craft
4. The word aesthetic is used in the sense of-
 - a. Ugliness
 - b. Beautiful
 - c. Luxury
 - d. Social
5. For the first time human beings create the things to fulfill the necessities of life are-
 - a. Very difficult
 - b. Very beautiful
 - c. Very simple
 - d. Very complex

Essay type questions

1. Give short description of 'Fine Arts'.
2. Fine Arts is divided into how many streams? Draw a table showing the main two streams of Fine Arts and its sub-streams also.
3. What do you understand by Aesthetic art? Write about the differences between Aesthetic art and Crafts.
4. Write about the differences between Folk Art and Crafts.
5. Make a list of Aesthetic art, Folk art, and Crafts' practical field.

Chapter Five

Mediums of Painting

Through any medium drawing or painting could be done. By only pencil or pen as drawing could be done so is possible with the paint, coal, or even by cutting color papers and pasting with glue. Earlier we have come to know about pencil, fountain pen pastel, pastel color, poster color, acrylic color, and water color. In this chapter we will know about oil paint, enamel paint, plastic paint, and other mediums.



Picture drawn in oil paint

After finishing this chapter we will be able to describe -

- Oil paint and its application.
- Oxide color and its application.
- Enamel color and its application.

Lesson :1

Different Mediums of Painting

In the previous classes we learnt many things about different mediums of paintings. There are many different ingredients related with these mediums. For example: paper, pencil, pen-ink, brush, board, clip, easel, canvas and different types of colors.

Paper is one of the most important materials of painting. Different types of papers are available. The papers also vary with the mediums. That means for different mediums different types of papers are appropriate - thin, thick, coarse, smooth, white, brown, etc. for drawing pictures. Pictures are drawn by water color, poster color, ink and brush, pen and ink, pastel or acrylic color.

Pictures could be drawn through use of pencil only, depicting light and shadow in black and white picture and color picture with the use of color pencils.

Pencil and Brush for drawing picture

Pencils could be, including 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B, 6B etc. of many other grade or standard. By using these pencils picture could be drawn on paper. Besides, through the use of ink and brush pictures could be drawn.

Beginning from Rabindranath Tagore, Zainul Abedin, including Quamrul Hassan many more famous artists have drawn pictures with pen and ink, ink and brush. For water color and oil paint different types of brushes are used. For ink and water color usually brush with soft bristle is used. For oil paint or oxide color comparatively brush with stronger bristles is used. There are different sizes of brushes.

The thinnest brush's size is double zero, next one is 0,1,2 like wise gradually it gets thicker up to no. 20-25. By Pencil, charcoal or ink black and white pictures are drawn. But for color picture color is the main medium.

Colors are of different type. For example: pastel color, water color, acrylic color, poster color, plastic color, enamel color, oil color, color oxide etc. In the previous class we learnt about different colors. In this chapter we know in brief about oil color, enamel color, plastic color, and color oxide.

Oil Color

From the name it is clear that its medium is oil that means there is relation with color and oil. Oil paint has to be mixed with linseed oil to draw pictures and also to make liquid. The famous artists of the world have used oil paint to draw pictures and by those transcendental pictures they have become immortal. Including Bangladesh the most favorite medium of painting to the artists around the whole world is oil paint. The basic characteristics of oil painting are that it lasts for centuries and if properly taken

care of it will not fade away. To draw realistic picture this color is incomparable. But for all kinds of pictures oil painting is the best medium. Oil paints are usually available in different sizes of tubes. For oil paint hard bristled brushes are available. To draw picture with oil paint besides oil paint, turpentine oil, linseed oil, and to dilute the paint a piece of hard board, ply board or color palates are needed. Usually, oil paintings are drawn on canvas (a hard cloth stuck in a frame). But it is possible also to draw picture with oil paint on hard board, ply board, or on wood. Even on hard paper oil paint is possible to use. But now special paper is produced for oil painting.

How to Use

If oil paint is used on canvas, then first the canvas has to be prepared for it. White canvas cloth has to be put on a frame stuck with nails around it according to the needed measurement. After that zinc oxide mixed with Aica Glue pasted on the canvas to seal all the holes in the cloth. When the paste dries up, the canvas becomes very tight and smooth, and becomes ready to be used. Then pictures are drawn on it. To draw pictures in oil color - of any hue first deeper shade has to be given then gradually to the lighter shades to depict the picture the darker color is needed to be applied first. After that by applying lighter shade light has to be brought out. Oil needs time to dry up, that's why you have to wait to dry up one color to apply another one above it. When the color becomes dry only then it becomes possible to work on it again. For this reason it takes long time to work in oil color. To make the color liquid it is needed to mix linseed oil and turpentine oil proportionately.

Enamel color

Enamel color is also oil based color. By mixing turpentine oil enamel color is also liquefied. This color is usually used on tin, iron, hardboard, cloth, wood etc. to draw picture. Besides this, it is used on bamboo and wood. But with enamel paint pictures could be drawn on hardboard, cloth, tin, wood etc. The pictures we see behind the rickshaw - which are known as rickshaw painting - are drawn with enamel color. In our country usually signboard, and for other mediums of advertisement this color is used. This color is available preserved in different sizes of tin containers.

Oxide color and plastic color

Oxide color and plastic color is made by mixing glue, water and color. Plastic color is available in different shades in tin containers. Usually it is used on walls of buildings. But it is possible to draw on cloths and hard board with this paint. On the other hand, Oxide color of different shades are available in powder form in the market. By adding Aica glue and water proportionately with it pictures are drawn. When plastic paint becomes thick it becomes acrylic color.

From class six to eight gradually we have come to know about different colors and their way to use. By applying it in real life we can know about them completely.

Sample Question

Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- a. Appropriate pencil for drawing are-2B/H2/HB
- b. For water color- soft bristled /hard bristled/ thick bristled brush is appropriate.
- c. By ink and pen pictures could be drawn on- handmade paper/ smooth paper/ box board.
- d. To use oil paint- kerosene oil/linseed oil /cocoanut oil.
- e. Canvas is made of- wood and board/ wood and tin/ wood and cloth.

Matching

Left	Right
a. A very important element for painting is	drew pictures with ink and brush, pen and ink.
b. The thinnest brush's no is	mixed with water.
c. Pictures can be drawn by plastic paint on	oil color
d. Rabindranath Tagore, Zainul Abedin, Quamrul Hassan	Double zero(00)
e. Enamel color cannot be	paper

Essay type Question

1. Discuss about oil color.
2. Describe how to use oil color.
2. Write about enamel color.
4. Discuss in brief about Oxide color and plastic color.

Chapter Six

Subject based Paintings/drawings

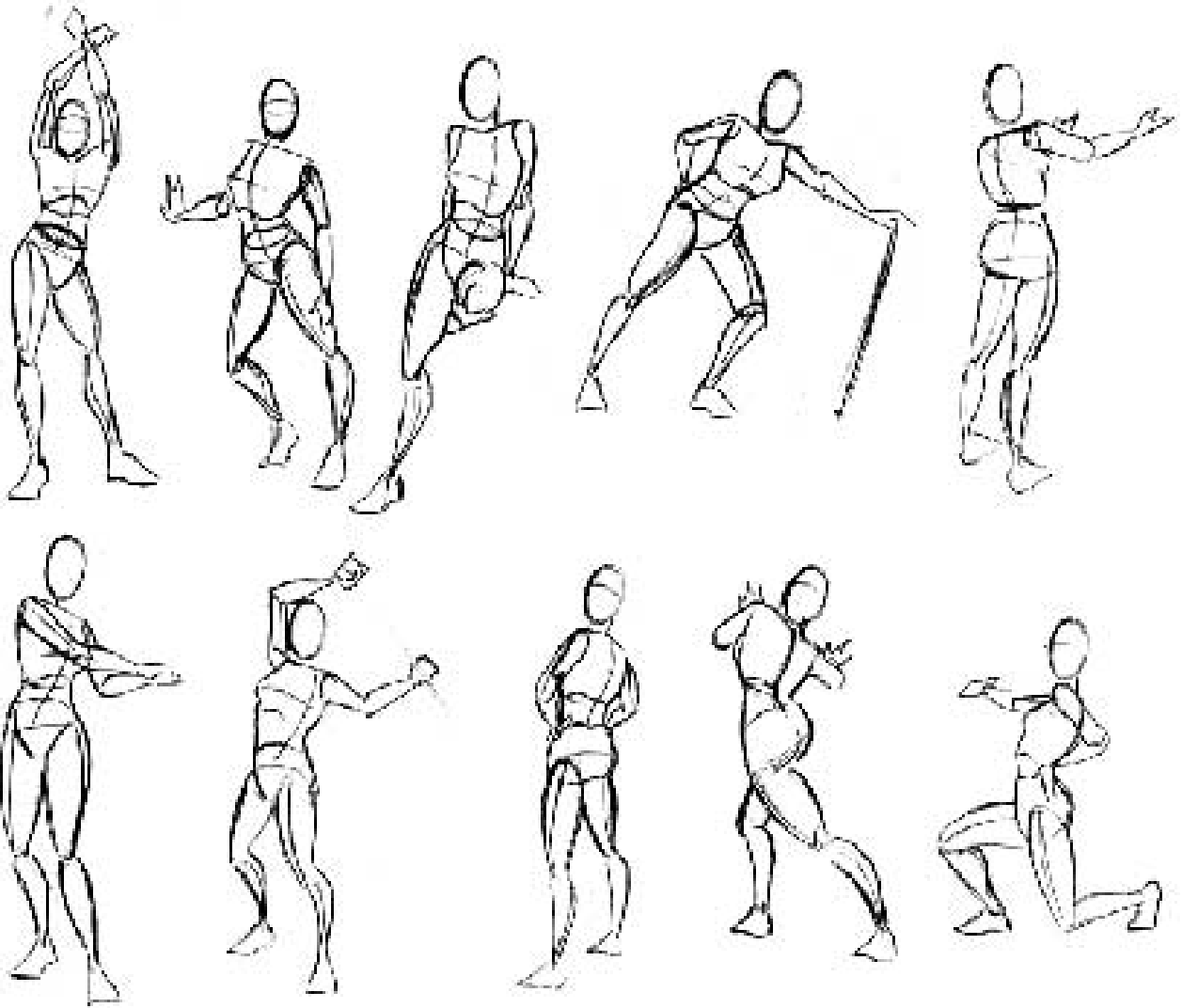
A picture is based on a theme that is its subject. But by subject based paintings/ drawings- we understand when we paint pictures based on a subject or any incident. For example- subject could be liberation war, Victory day, Martyr's day, or Bangla Noboborsho, Boishakhi Mela. To draw -subject based paintings /drawings-the artist needs to have clear conception on the subject. For this at the beginning it is important to understand the subject before painting.

Studies on moving people

We see many types of working people around everyday. Porter, labor, Rickshaw puller, push cart puller, hawker and many more working people. In the scorching sun, getting wet in rain and in many other natural calamities they have to survive. By observing them keenly we will draw these working people's different expressions of dynamic lifestyle and by portraying the picture of their struggling life we will be able to let everyone know about them.



Working People

Exercise on drawing human being and other animals

What do we see in the above pictures? Different postures of human body's moving motion drawn by a few strokes of lines. That means when people move or run what are the changes of bone structure in their body take place. When we will observe these changes carefully then if we put flesh on it that will give it the correct picture.

To draw picture of moving motion you have to draw lines fast. In this case fast moving lines are needed. Again for still picture slow strokes are needed.

After letting a model or any person sit in a posture like the one given below the picture has to be drawn with slow strokes.



Exercise on drawing different animals

If we can draw pictures of human body then drawing other animals will not be tough. If we can get used to drawing pictures of some animals through observing keenly their movement and knowing shape -stature , nature in different situations we will be able to draw animal's picture.

Pictures of some animals are given below - which will help us drawing animal's picture.



Task : Draw a picture of working man and his surrounding as you have observed.

Task : Draw three pictures of three different human beings in different posturs.

Sample Question

Essay type question

1. What do you know about different sectors of drawing?
2. Decide a field of your choice and draw designs on it - in 8" x 10" size.

Creative question

Anonta and Leona are two sibling. Today is a holiday in their school. They thought they would draw picture. Now the question is what would be theme of their drawing.

- a. Anonta and Leona-What is their relationship?
- b. What did come to their mind on a holiday?
- c. Describe, what is the importance of subject matter in the field of picture?
- d. 'the relation between the depth of the artist's thought and the subject matter of a picture'- explain.

Chapter Seven

Arts of Different mediums

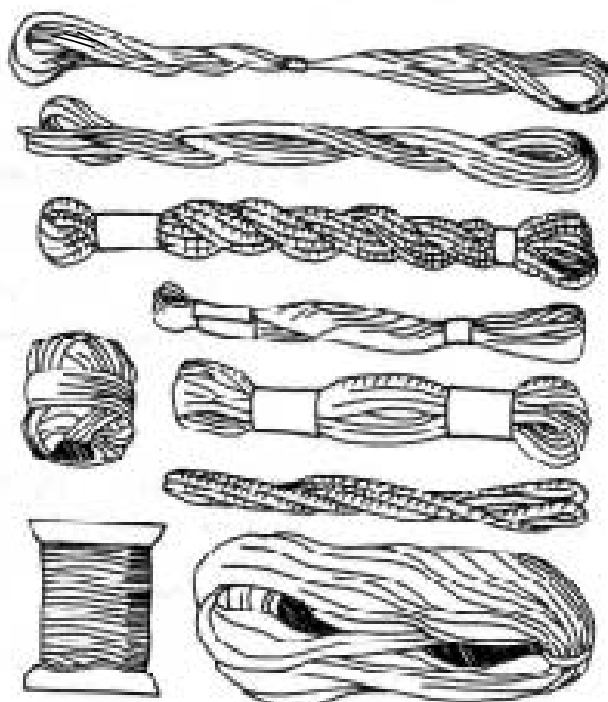
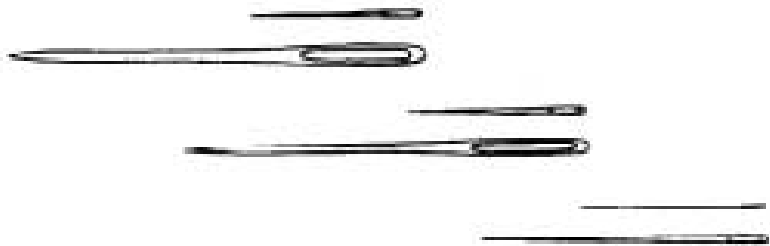
After the end of the chapter we will -

- know about some of the tools for making wooden things.
- be able to make wooden dolls gradually.
- be able to make wooden horse.
- be able to make design by cutting wood.
- know about small tools for clay work.
- be able to make clay coil, vase, doll, and other types of crafts.
- be able to make smooth potteries with clay coil.
- be able to create pictures and design on terracotta plaque.
- be able crate sculpture with clay.
- be able to create dolls by the cover of wood apple or Elephant Apple.
- be able to create designs or portrait with coconut shell.
- be able to create flower with feather.
- be able to create mosaic pictures with the pieces of broken plates.
- to create many other things with the use of your imagination power.
- be able to create flower to decorate house to give gift.
- be able to create ducklings with discarded wool or jute.

Lesson : 1

Work of Art made of paper and board paper

To fulfill the necessity of life we use paper in many different ways everyday .It wouldn't be wrong if we say paper is carrier of civilization. Starting from education to the packet of grocery shops paper is used every day in thousands of need of life. We learnt some work of art made of paper in class six and seven. Now we will learn to make some everyday goods and learn some tasks related to paper. If you learn these skills it will be useful in everyday life, besides it will increase creativity. For different types of activity different types of papers are used. For example- to make an envelope normal paper or offset paper, again to bind books and exercise books according to the need hard paper, board paper, pitch board etc. and to create album brown colored hard board paper, pitch board, designed marble paper etc. What kind of paper we will use, we will select depending on the requirement. The main important thing is to know how to make something with which material.



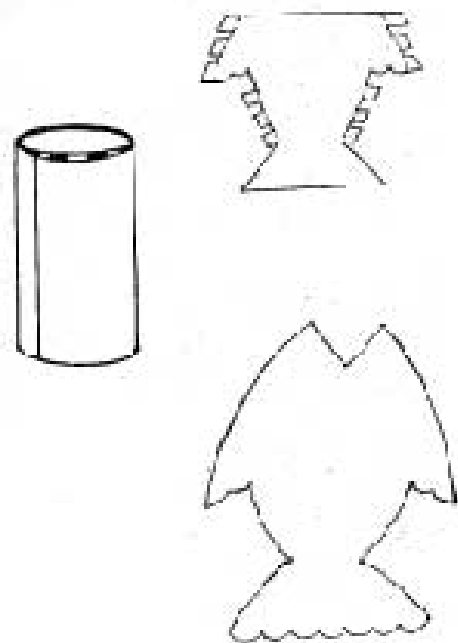
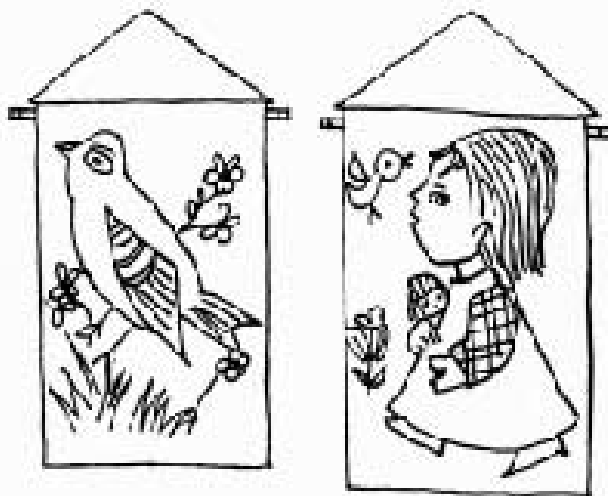
Lesson : 2, 3, 4 and 5

Different work of art with board paper

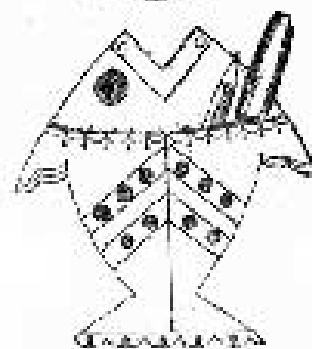
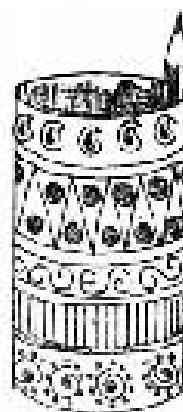
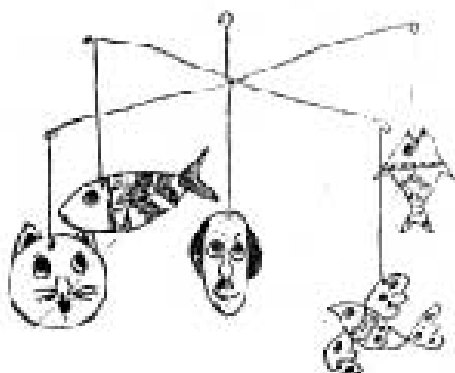
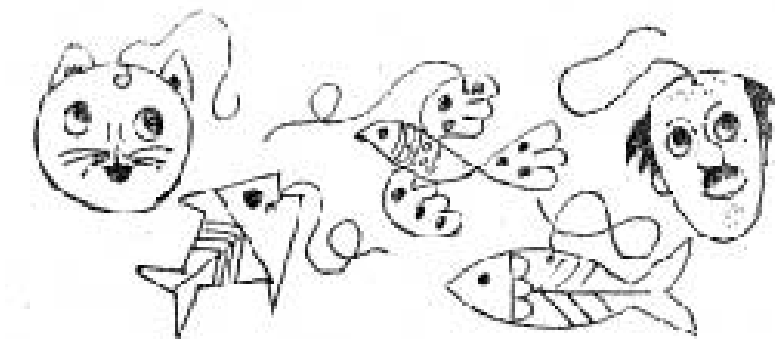
Cut hard white paper after drawing picture of any animal. Color on both the sides of the picture. Now attach a long thread on the upper side of the picture.

Tie up four/five pictures horizontally with the sticks with strong threads or wire. To hold we will keep long thread in upper side.

Materials



Work of art with board paper and cloth



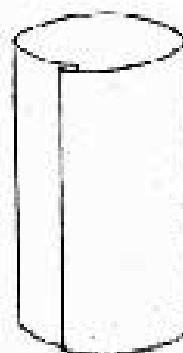
Make these interesting toys like the pictures given above

Lesson : 6

Work of art made with wood

Since the ancient time different types work of arts are made of wood in our country. By terracotta plaque as we get example of work of art of ancient time, in the same way we get wooden statue, ornamental columns, pillars, arch, furniture and other practical necessary things. Our National Museum and in other local historical museums there are these type of testimonies. If we go to any kind of fair we can see many toy dolls, elephant, horse etc. made of wood.

Once in our life we also got much pleasure in playing with them. If we can make dolls, toys of wood or any other beautiful thing by our own hand then it will give us much pleasure. Now let us learn about the procedure of making pencil box etc. with



wood, bamboo. In the first stage it is better to make wooden dolls, animals etc. with very soft wood. We will be able to cut soft wood easily according to our wish. Among the most easily available and cheap priced wood in our country are Shimul and Kodom. Let's collect Shimul and Kodom wood for dolls. For some tasks we will need to use ply-wood. 'Ply-wood' is plank of wood made by putting thin layers of wood stuck one above another.

Ingredients

For wooden work of art wood is the main ingredient it is needless to say. For the tasks we are going to do, for it we need Shimul or Kodom wood or this type of soft wood, Ply-wood poly-gum, Aica glue, sand paper, broken glass, Chinese lacquer or enamel color etc. Hammer, different types of chisels, Sharp strong knife, handcuff, Hack-saw, Frat-saw scale, brush etc. Frat-saw is very thin saw stuck in frame to produce design on thin wood.



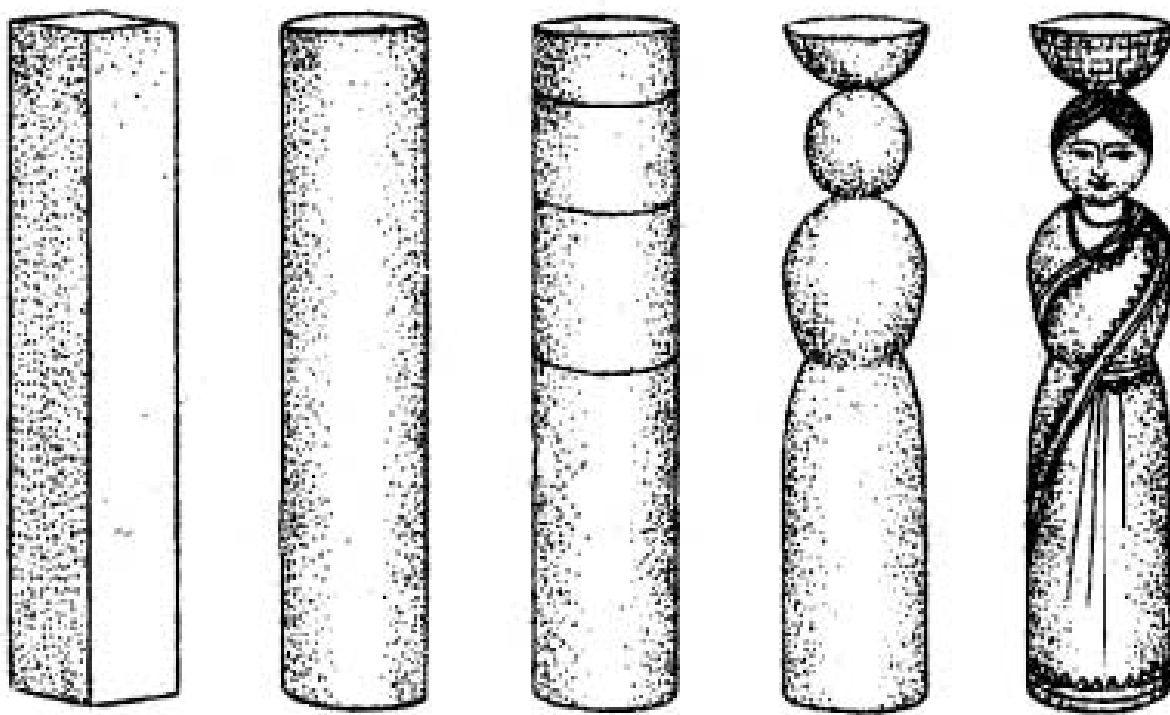
Some tools for wooden work of art

Lesson : 7

Wooden Doll

Let's first make an easy doll by wood. To make it we need to take piece of soft wood of 3 cm thick, 3 cm wide, 15 cm long. Kodom or Shimul is the appropriate type of wood for it. With the sharp chisel we need to cut four edges first of the four corners. Then continually we need to keep on cutting slowly until it becomes smooth long round shaped from top to toe like a thin ruler. After cutting it in round shape it will have the size of 3cm and 15 cm in length. First measure 7.5 cm with a scale and mark it around the wood. The whole wood became divided into two by the mark. Now, from the mark, which is the middle of the wood? measure 3.5 cm and then measure 2.5 cm, mark round the wood. We can see that the with the pencil's mark the wood has become divided into four. In the first part it has 1.5 cm and in the fourth part it has 7.5

cm. With Hack-saw let's cut slightly deep around all the marks given by pencil .The depth of cut around the wood would be same. Notice the picture carefully and cut notch around the wood with a sharp chisel following the picture. To do wood curving we can use sharp knife also if needed. After making all the curves it will almost have a shape of a doll. Like a women with a basket on her head. Make the doll smooth by rubbing the sand paper on it. After making it smooth make the doll free from dust by dusting and wiping, so that no dust or sand remains on it. With the carpenter's sharp chisel turning implementation this type of dolls can be made in five to six minutes. If you can learn about this in future, you will be able to make this type of things and many more within a short time.



The dolls are made from piece of a wood gradually.

Now it's the time to color the doll. What are the colors we are going to apply on the doll? On the face and body light yellow color is needed to be applied, red color for Sari, white color for design on the sari and black and white on the fringe and the loose end of the sari. After that hair, nose and eyes with black color; lips with red color and the basket with brown color. Later if we make more dolls we can color them any other colors. Green sari, blue sari, purple sari many more colors etc. We will use thin and thick two types of brushes. After applying color on basket, hair, face, body and sari with thick brush, we will color nose, eyes, lips, fringe of the sari and weaving of basket with thin brush. If we try to color everything with thin brush, color will not be

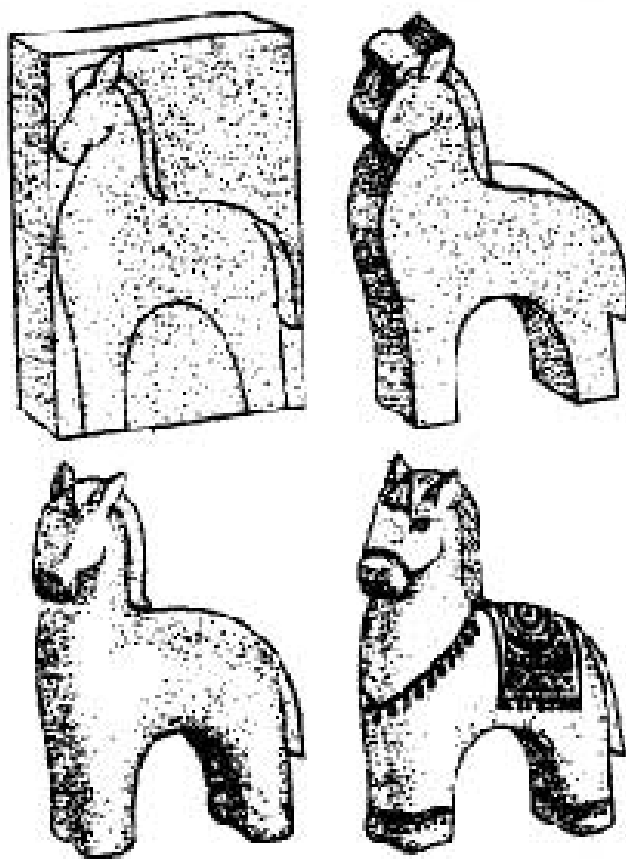
evenly distributed. If the Chinese lacquer or enamel color of tin container gets thick add a little bit tar pin oil to make slightly thinner but not much. After finishing the color see how beautiful the doll has become.

Lesson : 8

Wooden Horse

Like doll and bird let's try to make wooden horse easily. For horse take a piece of soft wood cut into 2 cm thick, 10 cm wide and 16 cm long size. Let's make both the side smooth by rubbing. Draw a picture of horse on the wood by copying the picture drawn on a piece of paper of same size. Draw the picture of the horse by using carbon paper copying on the wood. Cut out the outer fringe mark of the horse with Frat-saw. The making procedure of wooden horse is given in picture sequentially. Sequentially look at every picture carefully and following it curve the face with straight and bent chisel by pushing slowly by making it round. After that the horse's mane has to be made by cutting from both side by making it thinner up to two cm. Leaving out two ears we will make the mane thinner. The tail part has to be made 1 cm thin by cutting slowly. Up to forehead of head would remain thick but towards face slightly it would be thinner. After face from neck it would be thinner and slightly round shaped. To make two legs clear we have curve on leg from both sides. Repeat the same with hind legs.

Separate the ears by cutting slightly up to the fringe of mane. Whenever we will cut we have to cut from both sides equally, because if we look at the horse from any side we will see both side equally. Fix the horse on a piece of wood of 1 cm thick, 5 cm wide and 11 cm long by nailing the front leg and hind leg, leaving equal space in the front and back. Now wherever we put the horse it will not fall. After making the horse smooth by rubbing a sand paper on it paint, color it with Chinese lacquer or enamel paint of your choice.



Making of wooden horse

Lesson : 9

Wooden Design

Wooden design by cutting wood can be used in many ways. Once you get the strategy of cutting design on wood, you will be able to apply it on preparing many things. By cutting design on wood as you will be able to apply it for home decoration in the same way on door panels, furniture and other necessary things to enhance beauty.

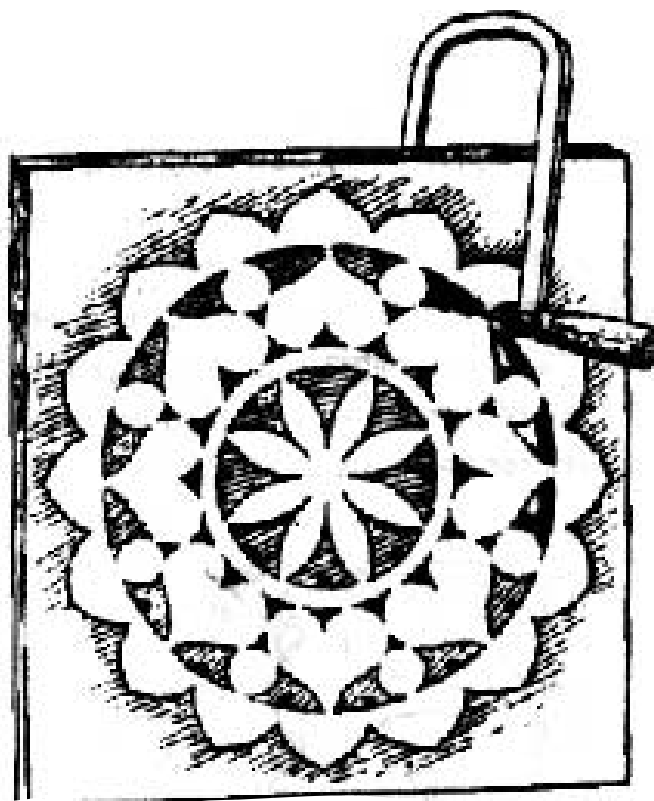
Before cutting for creating ornamental design, first you have to draw the design on piece of paper. We have to draw the design of our choice as large as we want to make it. First time we should start with easy

(thick) designs. Once we get the strategy of work gradually we will be able to do many intricate designs. By cutting out the unnecessary wood of inside and out side the design we will have to create the design on wood. To avoid the cutting of wood that is part of the design inattentively, the unnecessary part of the design has to be filled in by pencil's or ball pen's lines, so that it will become conspicuous, there will be less chance of mistake.

To curve design take three to four layered ply-wood or approximately half cm thick soft wood of good quality. Make it smooth by rubbing sand paper on both the side of the wood. By using a carbon paper make a print of the design on wood we have selected. Mark the unwanted area by filling in with ball pen's lines. By a thin carpenter's drill make a hole in each unnecessary part of the wood so that Fret-saw could be inserted to cut unnecessary wood. All the arrangements have finished. Now it's the time to curve design.

We will learn about the method of using Fret-Saw from the teachers of Fine Arts. Fret-Saw is a kind of very thin saw set in a frame to curve design on very thin wood. The saw in frame could be removed from the frame, again could be set in frame, could be made very tight or could be loosened a little bit also.

By turning the bolt that is placed on both sides, this could be done. Let's try to carve design now. By separating the front head of the saw from frame, insert the saw into



Wooden design by cutting

the hole we have created in design earlier, again frame the saw. By turning the bolts on both sides, make it tight as much as possible. If we try to make it too tight saw may tear up and if we keep it loose saw may break while cutting wood. So we will work very cautiously. Now fixing the Frat-saw exactly at the border line cut out unnecessary part. After you finish cutting one part, loosen the head of the saw from one end and bring it out; and insert and fix the saw to another hole of unwanted part. In this way after cutting out all unnecessary parts, cut out the unnecessary part of outer side of the design by fixing the Frat-saw. The design is fully complete. Now with sand paper make the rough parts smooth and one side of it make particularly very smooth. To keep the wood color applies transparent varnish on it. This design could be used to decorate house or to enhance beauty of furniture.

Lesson : 10

Work of art made of Clay

We see things made of clay every now and then. We also use it in everyday life too. Earthen pans, Shora, bowl, pitcher, Sorai, Khora, Shanki, chari, motki etc many other things are used in our everyday life since ages. Since the ancient time of civilization men have learnt to make earthen potteries and many other things. The structure and making style was of course primitive. With the great length of time generation after generation people's achieved knowledge, intelligence, sense of beauty and technique have brought the primitive potteries to the current stage. Recently the beautiful goods we see made of ceramic are actually made of clay. But they are actually made of flawless pure white clay, in which actually there are no other elements or impurity except white clay. Later we will come to know many things about clay. Among many things men have developed many techniques of making terracotta products by using their intellect up to now to, the use of wheel is of the most revolutionary. In creating terracotta potteries, potter's wheel has added so much speed if you think a little bit you will understand. By this time we have learnt to create Earthen potteries by coil technique. It takes about a whole day to make a pot.

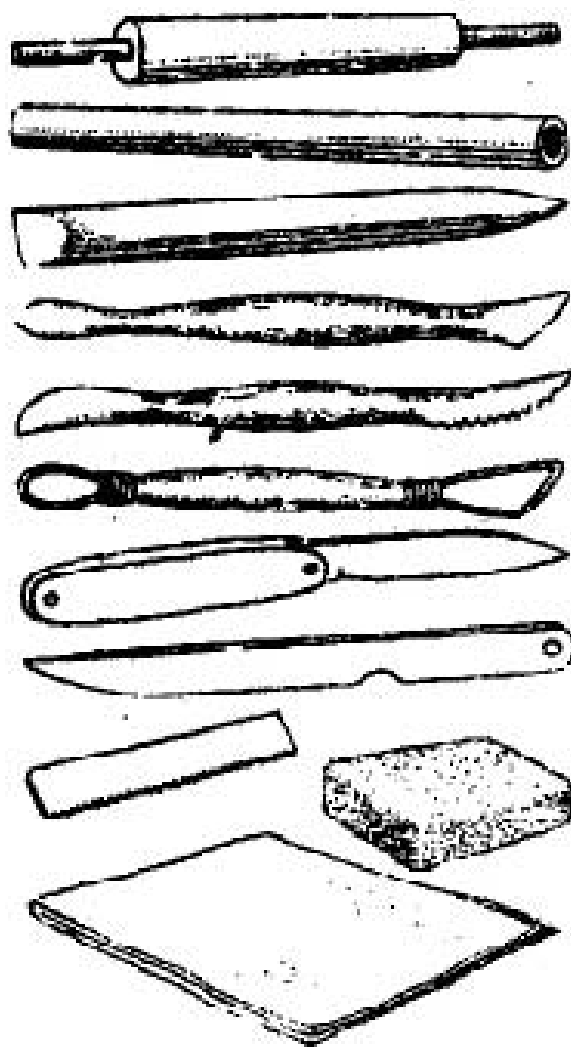
Potters can make hundreds of potteries in that time. If we go to any potter's place we will see that how in a wink they make a pot. For this the coil technique to create terracotta art has become unnecessary and useless? Not at all! There are many small or huge things which can be made by only coil technique, cannot be made by Potter's wheel. That's why this technique has importance also. If we can become efficient in

this technique through work, we will be able to make many beautiful things besides earthen wares. By this time the pots we have made of them inner side is only smooth, the outer side is carved. May be we think that if we make something by coil, outer side will have the carve of coil. No, there is no rule like this. We can make both sides smooth if we want. But for this, dough of clay has to be kept slight thicker than pencil. Clay has to be soft as much as possible. Now let's try to make a pot of smooth surface inside and outside with clay coil.

Ingredients and Tools

As it is earthen ware, so clay would be the main ingredient. To make a pot very simple very few tools are required, which we have used earlier too. This time very simple one or two materials are going to be added .Let know necessary tool's list.

1. A Smooth wooden rolling pin or a hollow bamboo tube.
2. Knife made of thin piece of bamboo.
3. 'Modeling tool' made of thin piece of wood.
4. 'Modeling tool' made by attaching wire on it's head.
5. One sharp headed knife. The knife could be made of broken blade of Hack saw.
6. One scale.
7. The small and large pieces of broken hacksaw blade.
8. One piece of sponge or foam.
9. A piece of old thick cloth.



Some tools for making clay work of art

It will not be difficult for us to collect all these materials. A few of them we will have to make.

Lesson : 11

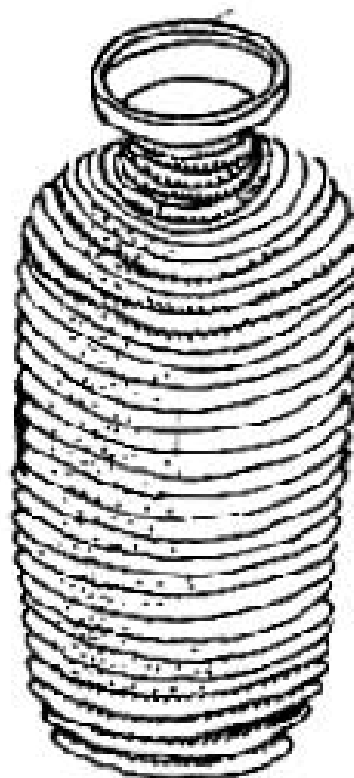
Making of earthen ware by clay coil

We already know how to make clay coil. Before we start making the pot first we should draw the picture and design of the pot on a paper. The picture and design of the picture would be as large as the earthen pot would be. For this during the making



Making of clay coil

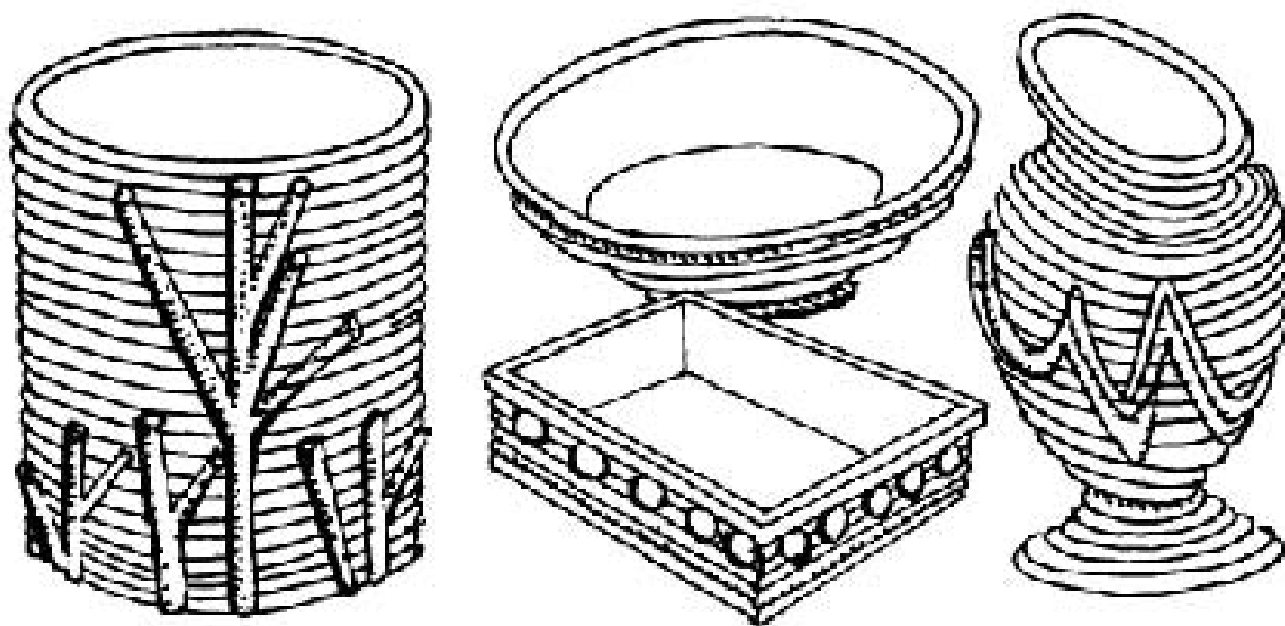
cutting out lower part of vase



It is possible to make very large vase by clay coil also

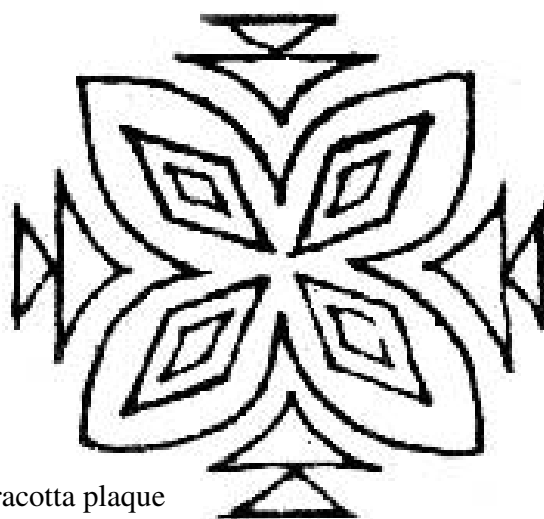
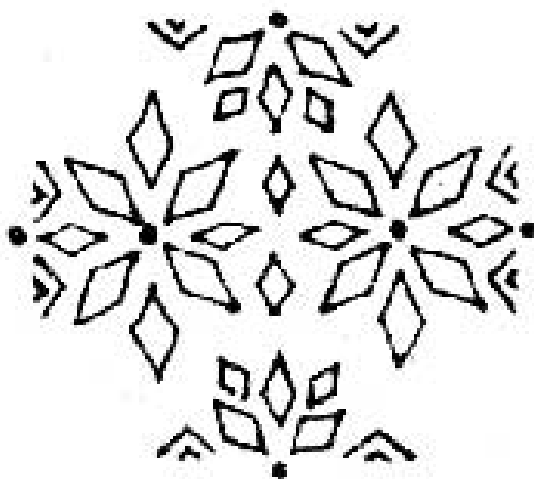
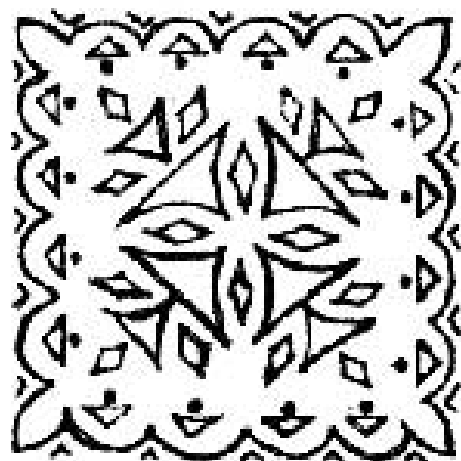
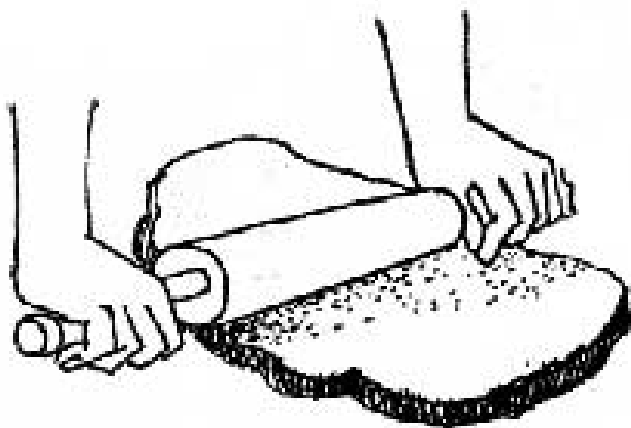
After setting the coil, the creases inside needed to be made smooth

time it would be helpful for us to check measurement and shape with the design. Now let's decide what kind of earthen ware we are going to make. Let's make a flower vase, but not as general tube like shape. The shape of the vase would get thicker from lower part to upper part gradually. After getting much taller, it will become thinner to form like neck. The width of the mouth would be a bit wider than the neck. The overall structure of the vase would be tall. If we draw a garland around the neck it would look very good. Let us first draw the picture and design of the vase and then start making the vase. First take clay of proportionate amount, following the design make a roti of 1



Different work of art made of Clay Coil

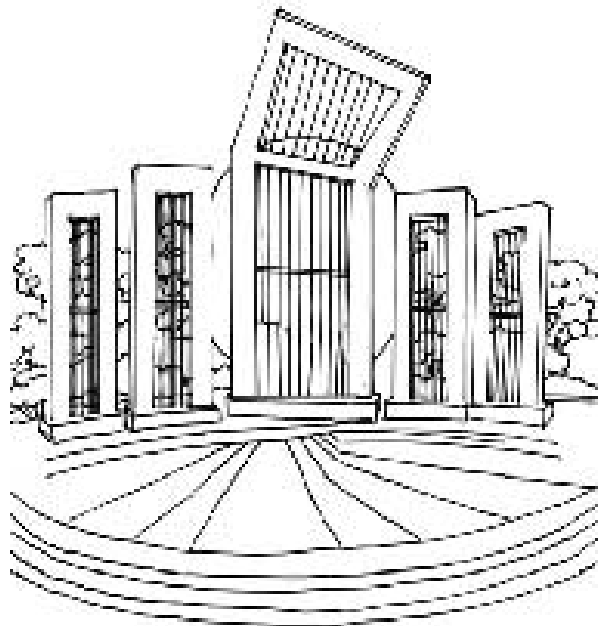
cm by rolling pin or hollow bamboo tube, cut it as bottom of the vase according to the design's measurement. Now make a coil according to the measurement, attach it to the border edge of the bottom. Before we attach it don't forget to make it a little bit wet with water. First place the left hand's middle finger's pressure from outside of the coil, use the head of index finger slowly to drag down clay to join it with bottom of the vase. The coil must stay in round shape. Now place left hand's middle finger set inside the coil, use right hand's index finger's head to drag down the clay of outside to join with bottom part. Thus the coil has become attached with the bottom from both outside and inside. Matching with the measurement of design make the second coil attach it above the first one and following the same way dragging the clay from inside and outside to join. In this way setting one coil above another, make the vase following the design of the vase. After placing a few coils one after another use a wooden modeling tool to make the clay smooth on both side. One things we have to be very cautious about is checking the measurement of each coil which has to be according to the design. Every coil is of different measurement, none is of same measurement. From the lower part each coil became a little bit larger up to it reached to the middle, then gradually it reduced to lesser size, when it reached to the middle of neck then it again started to increase again. Before setting each new coil make the clay a little bit wet by water. After finishing of making, it's time to make it smooth. By the broken blade of Hack Saw we can easily make the vases outside smooth. With the unsmooth



Some illustration of pictures and design on terracotta plaque

part of the Hack Saw's blade by dragging, wiping the uneven clay we can make the outer part of the vase even. Now with the smooth part of the Hack Saw blade holding in a leaning position by dragging make the upper part smooth. After squeezing the wet sponge or foam, when it is still wet rub it on the vase. We will see that the base has become more smooth. At last with knife's sharp head draw a garland around its neck like an ornament. One thing is important to say is that - if you cannot finish vase in one day, keep it wrapped in polythene.

Now observe the vase very keenly from every side. We might see that the vase we made does not exactly match with the design we have created on paper. May be it has become different in shape or some where it is oblique. Let it be like this - what does it matter? You have created a flower vase isn't it worthy, isn't it source of pleasure? For the first time it will be like this, don't get nervous. After many days' practice everything becomes alright. But you have to work with patience. With coil technique



Shaheedminar

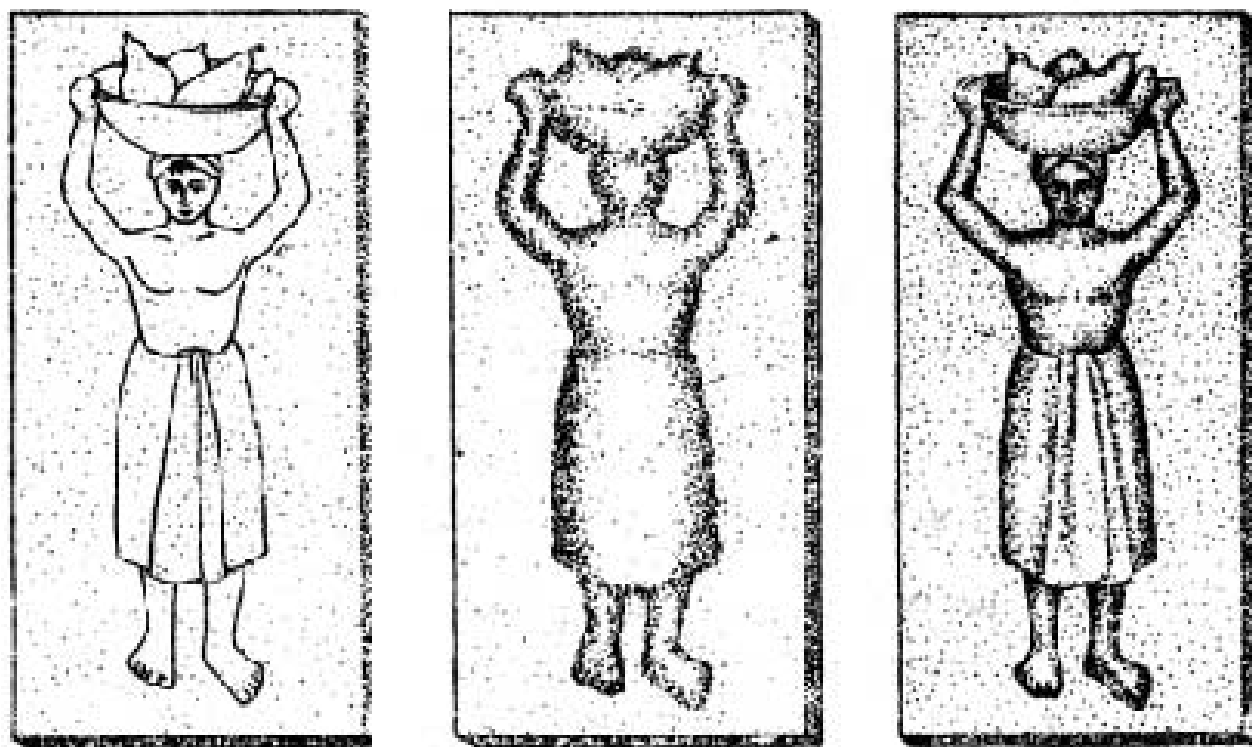
we can make potteries of different shape in different sizes. But before everything you have to get the technique very well. After looking at the picture's design and sample let's try to make them.

Lesson : 12 and 13

Design of Terracotta Plaque

Once, our country was very famous for artwork on terracotta plaque. The testimony of artwork of ancient time still now we witness are mostly terracotta plaque. Terracotta plaque found in Paharpur and Moynamoti Buddhist shrine are testimony of thousand year's old work of art in the same way in Bogra's Mohasthanor, Bagerhat's shat Gombuj mosque, Kushumba Mosque of Nowgaon, and Kanto Jiue's temple of Dinajpur are of three hundred years' gradual testimony of artwork of ancient tradition. We don't see any other illustration of art in any painting or any other medium of art. Now you must have come to understand how much important terracotta plaque is. So let us create a picture on terracotta plaque.

The ingredients and tools needed for this would be same as flower vase. The new tool we will need is only two 1 cm thick long wooden rollers that will make work easier. Before we create the terracotta plaque we need to the picture on piece of paper. We can draw human being, animal, bird whatever we like. Draw the picture as much big as you will draw on terracotta plaque. If we draw man carrying a vegetable's basket on his head. It would be really wonderful. Leaving some space around the man we

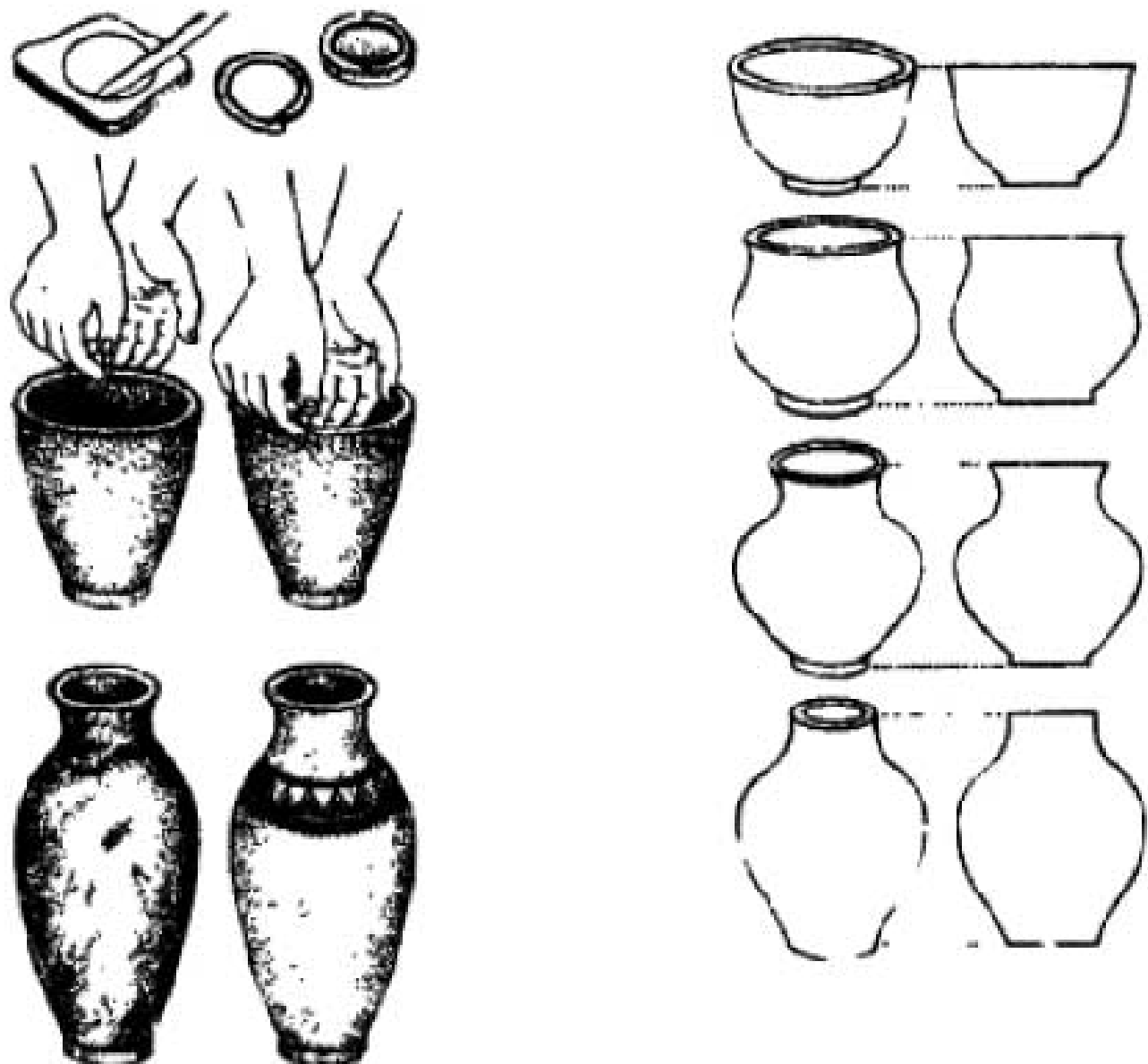


Some samples of Terracotta plaque

will draw a border like frame. Copy the picture including the frame by a carbon paper on a thin paper cutting unnecessary parts of the design from the paper. Now take a 5-6 cm diameter sized soft clay. By placing it on cement floor or on a board make it flat by pressing. By a rolling pin or hollow bamboo tube make this flattened clay into a roti of 1 cm clay slab or plaque. While using the rolling pin on clay put 1 cm thick two wooden rulers placed on both sides of clay, place the carbon copy on it. By fixing the scale following the paper border cut the excess clay from it, now using a sharp pencil over the picture to put mark slightly on the clay. After passing pencil mark over the whole picture remove it from above the clay. We will see that the design got printed beautifully on clay. When we first started to learn to work with clay, we learnt to make dolls, elephant, and horse of different shapes in bare hand by pressing, pulling, pushing us still remember it. We will have to apply that experience now in creating picture on terracotta plaque.

Keep the picture we drew in a paper in front of our eyes. Now let us take soft clay and by following the picture make shapes of a man's head, body, hands, legs, lungi etc. after setting one on terracotta plaque we will make the other. These parts one part would be flat so that they could be set on plaque evenly, but the outer side would have shape like body. When we will set each part of the body on plaque according to the

print at that time that place we will make wet with water, will make scratch, and create mud by a sharp knife of bamboo. After setting it we will give a little bit pressure so that no air bubble remains under it. Notice that after giving pressure some mud is oozing out. By the sharp head of a bamboo knife make the mud even by puling. After putting all the parts on it, finish the picture on terracotta plaque. Let us see how beautiful does the picture of a rural man with a basket on head wearing a lungi on terracotta plaque look. We haven't fished the task of making the picture. Observe the picture carefully. Need to apply clay or apply clay, we will have to apply it after making it wet. After making the shape perfect we will make a frame around



Making of potteries by Slab technique

the picture by attaching 1 cm high 2cm wide clay. Now with a bamboo knife we will make the picture smooth including the frame. After making smooth we will carve eyes, mouth, and check of lungi of the man. By making some scratches we can also show weaving on the basket.

Thus the picture on terracotta plaque has finished. Now we have to make arrangements to hang the plaque. Make two tumblers of finger tip size, make a hole by a broom stick or toothpick to create space to insert a thread. By cutting it partially in one side make those tumblers equalized. From the back side of the plaque attach the tumblers on two opposite corners of upper border. The tumblers should be set in way that the holes don't become close and are set horizontally. We can pass a thread through the holes of tumblers and hang it on the wall or by keep it standing leaning on something. Whatever the way we keep will look good.

We have learnt to make earthen wares and terracotta plaque. It is necessary to dry well before firing. It has to be dried slowly by keeping in shadow is already known. It will take time true but there will not be any fear of deformity or cracking. How can we understand that it has dried up well? By taking something dry in hand if we scratch in the backside or bottom, if we see that it has become whitish then we will understand that it has dried up well. Otherwise it will be needed to be dried more. If we touch it with wet hand or if it gets wet, it will crack, so we will have to be very cautious. If we have potters near our place we get the things fired by the potters that we made. Otherwise we can fire them by saw-dust or rice bran.

Lesson : 14

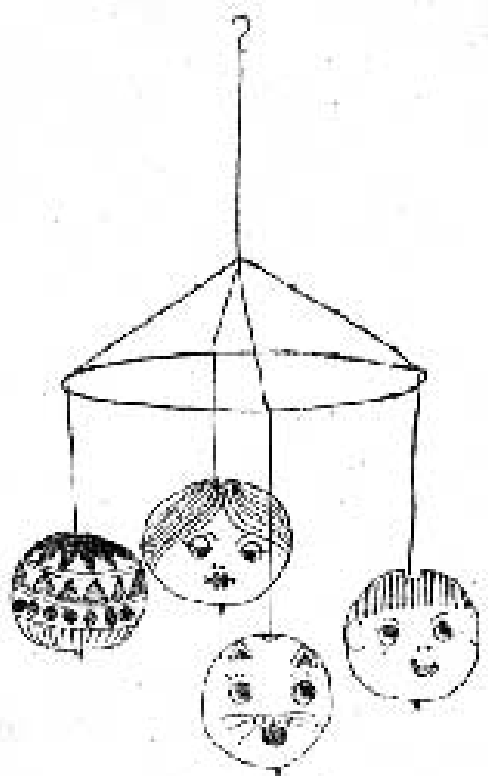
Work of art with discarded things

We discard many things because of their uselessness. We think they are garbage so we discard, what else we can do? We discard the shell of wood apple after eating it. For example -we consider the feathers of poultry as trash. By our power of imagination, fancy and the desire to create beautiful things let us see- can we make something beautiful with these wood apple shell, feathers?

Toys or Dolls by Elephant Apple's shell

In our country Elephant Apple is available. After eating the ripen sour pulp we discard the shell. By making a small hole through the stalk, using a stick cautiously bring out all pulp and if we keep it unbroken we can make a beautiful doll with it. If we keep the unbroken whole shell for a few it will get dried up. Now scrape off the unevenness with a sharp knife. In this way prepare two shells.

After this apply yellow color (varnish color) on one shell. Color the other one any color you wish. In the second shell fill with some sand or with small stone chips to make it heavy. Set the first shell on the second shell with Aica glue. Now draw hair, eyes, face and lips and draw designs on the second shell. See how beautiful the doll has become. We can use it as paper weight or could be given as a gift to a friend.



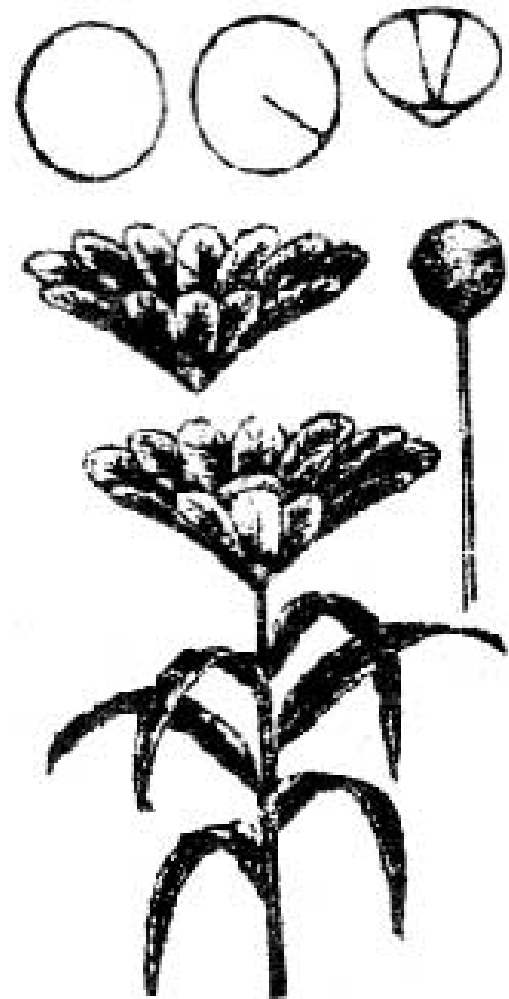
Toy made of Elephant Apple's shell

Lesson : 15

Flowers with feathers

Color small white feathers of poultry by dipping in bowls of colored water of red, yellow, purple etc and dry. Long white feather of chicken has to be colored green and dried. Make some long feathers yellow colored and dry them too. Green, blue, and blackish green feathers have to be sorted and cleaned. Take little bit hard paper of green color to make a one taka coin size piece. If we cannot get appropriate paper we can color a piece of paper green. Cut the coin shaped paper up to the center from one side. Now paste one side above another by applying glue. It will become shaped like cone in the middle part. Now towards the hole inside the cone add some Aica glue and place feathers of any single color like petal of flower one after another. After we finish setting all feathers, see how beautiful it looks. Cut a broom stick (stick of cocoanut leaf) about 19/20 cm long in size. On the head of the stick attach a piece yellow colored cotton in ball shape of 1cm diameter with Aica glue. The head of the stick has to be inside the cotton ball and the ball should be stuck strongly on the head of the stick. The other end of the stick has to be inserted through the flower of feathers, so that cotton ball remains in the middle of the petals of the flower.

Before we set it we should apply some Aica glue on the lower part of the cotton ball so it remains there strongly stuck. In this way with discarded things we can make things by cutting-trimming and applying glue. Now let us wrap the stick with green paper completely. After wrapping is finished, put a few green colored feathers stuck with Aica glue or poly gum from their lower part so that they look like leaves. Besides green feathers, if we add 2/3 feathers. of bluish green, blackish green feathers, will become more attractive. After we finish attaching all feathers we will cover the stem with green paper and glue made of flour. See, how beautiful is flower, leaves and stem made of feathers. In this way if we make feather flowers of different colors it will flower vase a beautiful look. We have learnt to make flowers with feathers. Now by using your own intellect make any other flowers of your own choice or any other things.

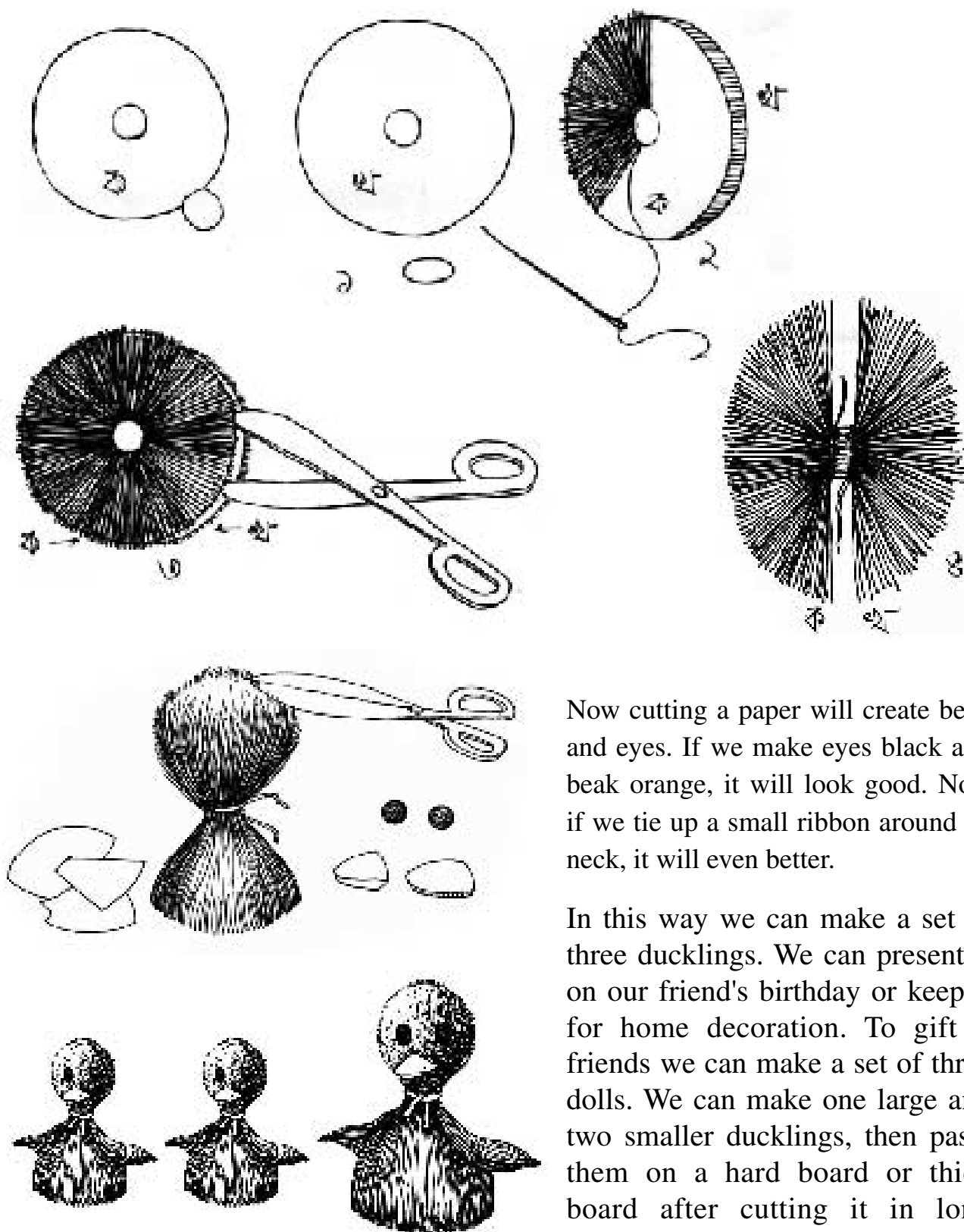


Making of flower with feathers

Lesson : 16 and 17

Making a beautiful duckling by jute fiber or wool

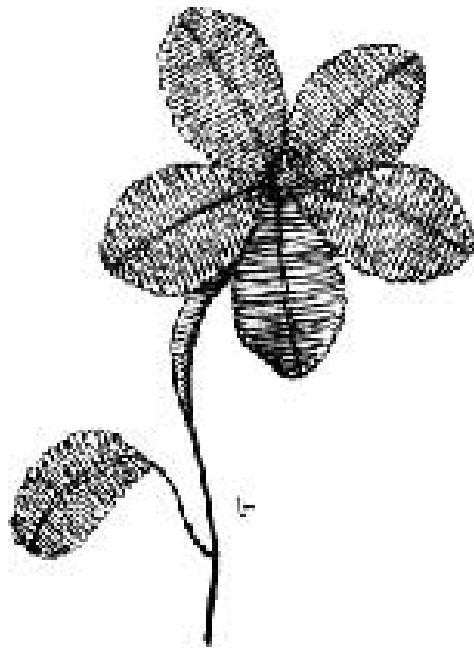
We have made pompom with wool. In the same way we can make a duckling by jute fiber. Simply by looking at the pictures given below we can easily make the duckling. Those who cannot get thick paper, they can easily use old post card instead, cut into 3 inch diameters of two circles. From inside the two circles cut out two holes. After that with a needle inserted in wool or jute fiber cover both the circles together so that no single space remains uncovered. Now with a pair of scissors cut around a little bit, through the gap of paper tie up strongly with thread or wool. Now, tearing off the paper cut one part of it in the shape of a head. And the other part would be the body. (Those who will work with jute fiber will create a needle by folding a wire).



Making of duckling with wool or jute fiber.
By looking at it we can easily make these dolls.

Now cutting a paper will create beak and eyes. If we make eyes black and beak orange, it will look good. Now if we tie up a small ribbon around its neck, it will even better.

In this way we can make a set of three ducklings. We can present it on our friend's birthday or keep it for home decoration. To gift it friends we can make a set of three dolls. We can make one large and two smaller ducklings, then paste them on a hard board or thick board after cutting it in long shape, pasting glue on the duckling's bottom part put one after another.



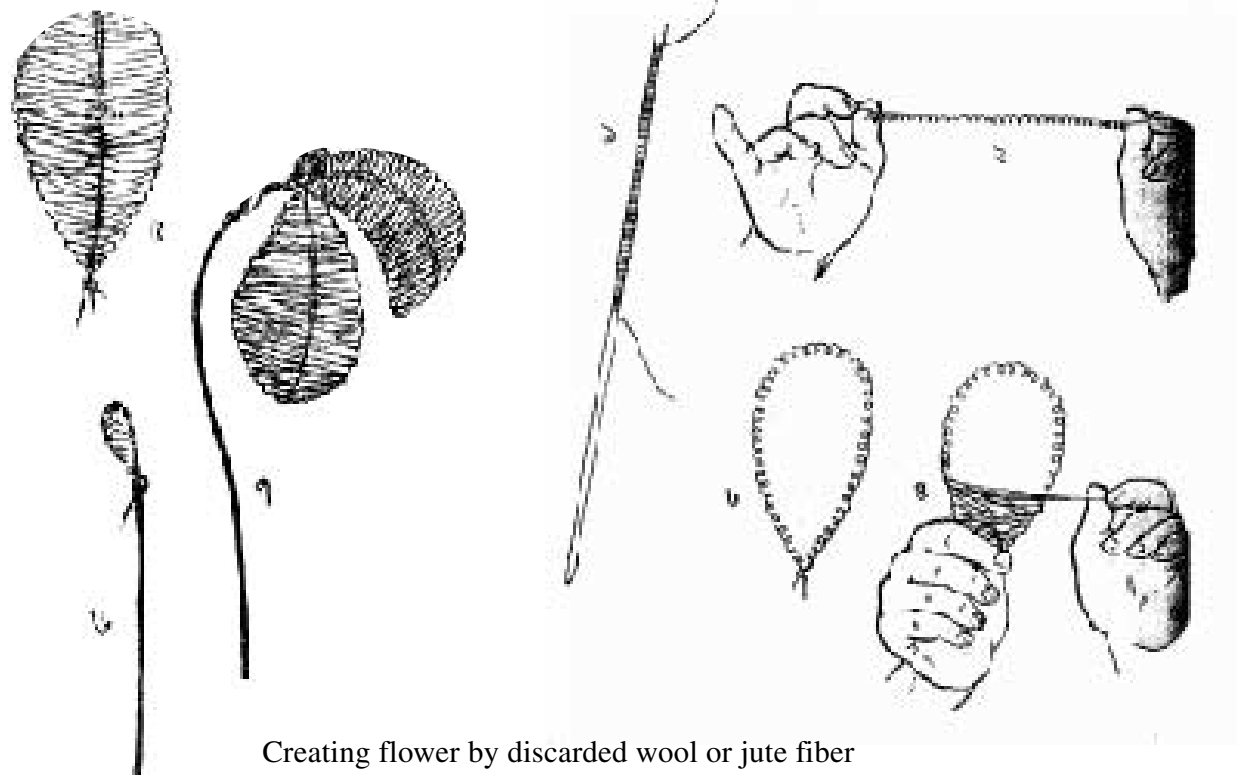
Lesson : 18 and 19

Making flower by discarded wool or jute fiber

Everyone loves flower. Our mind becomes fresh by fragrance and beauty of flower. Now we will learn to make a flower by wool or Jute fiber.

Procedure

First take wire of 24 size, cut it and wind around a wool stick or a wooden stick to create a spring. After we finished making the spring separate it from the stick.



Creating flower by discarded wool or jute fiber

Now holding two ends of the spring in hand make it little bit long according to the proportion, so that the spring does not become too much gap inside the spring. Now as much large as we want to make petals we will take the wire of its double size. We will join the two ends of the wire making the shape like petal. Now we will tie up one end of wool or jute fiber at the root of petal then will keep on winding it up until the last end of petal. The last end of wool or jute fiber at the petal's head will be brought

directly to the root to tie up. In this way we will make five petals. We will cut 20 no. size wire proportionately to create the stem. By bending one end of the wire put some yellow wool or paper in it to create pollen of flower. By tying up those five petals one after another around the pollen of flower make the flower. Green paper or wool has to be wrapped around the stalk. Prepare a leaf following the way we prepared petals. Fix the leaf with the stem of the flower. A beautiful flower with a leaf is thus prepared. In this way we can make many flowers. We can keep these in our room to decorate house or can give to friends as gift.

Sample Question

Multiple choice questions

Put tick (✓) beside the correct answer.

1. The appropriate paper for board work is-
 - a. Color poster paper
 - b. Mount board paper
 - c. Board paper
 - d. Cartridge paper
2. Measurement of board paper-
 - a. 22" x 28"
 - b. 20" x 30"
 - c. 31" x 42"
 - d. 12" x 24"
3. Art work of paper can be done on-
 - a. with anything
 - b. with clay
 - c. with sand
 - d. with board paper.
4. The things could be made with discarded things are-
 - a. terracotta doll
 - b. work of art
 - c. poster
 - d. needle work
5. What can be done with board paper-
 - a. Packets
 - b. Food can be made
 - c. Sweets can be made
 - d. Clothes can be made

6. To create design by cutting thin wood -the Saw that is used for it is -
 - a. 'Hack-Saw'
 - b. 'Hand- Saw'
 - c. 'Frat-Saw'
 - d. General Saw
7. In the initial stage to create dolls the most appropriate wood for it is -
 - a. Shal and Gojari
 - b. Gorjon and Loha wood
 - c. Sheel, Koroi
 - d. Shimul and Kodom
8. Usually Turpun is used for -
 - a. Cutting trees
 - b. Piercing
 - c. Splitting wood
 - d. Bending
9. Which one is right? -
 - a. The products made of Bone China is actually made of clay.
 - b. Porcelain is white, because there is a lot of impurities or contaminants in it.
 - c. Before the invention of potter's wheel earthen wares were not possible to make.
 - d. After the invention of Potter's wheel the coil technique has become useless.

Match the left side with the right side.

Left	Right
With board paper	With wood or clay
Design could be made	Work of art can be made
Kite can be made	Packets could be made
Sculpture can be made	With board paper
With the shell of Wood apple or Elephant Apple	We can make Ducklings
With wool or Jute fiber	Mosaic picture can be made
With broken parts of plate	Beautiful dolls can be made
With wood many different types of	With the paper of kite

Creative question

Read the paragraph below and answer the following questions.

Ruma and Jisan went to Boishakhi mela with their mother. They saw many things in the fair. Different types of terracotta dolls, Pitha's mould etc. Wooden doll, elephant-horse, design, wooden vase, flower made of date leaf, fan made of palm tree leaf, hand made fan of rural women, Nokhshi Kantha and many more. Bamboo flute, flower vase made of bamboo etc. Very beautiful dolls, birds, wall hangings of board paper etc. They saw dolls made of Wood Apple's shell, besides many other interesting things. There were many rides for children. The rode Chorki to have fun. Jisan bought wooden and paper dolls, bamboo flute. Ruma bought Wood Apple's shell's doll and Palm tree leaf fan. They returned home with pleasure.

- a) Where did Ruma and Jisan go with their mother?
- b) Which things Ruma and Jisan saw in the Boishakhi mela?
- c) What type of games did they play?
- d) Which things did Ruma and Jisan buy?

Practical (Activity)

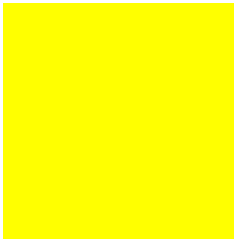
1. With cloth and piece board make a doll of your choice appropriate for wall hanging.
2. Make an elephant with cloth and piece board.
3. Following an easy way make a wooden doll of your choice.
4. Make a beautiful design or plaque with a clay slab.
5. Make a Clay flower vase.
6. Make a Shaheed Minar by Clay.
7. Make a Duckling of wool or jute fiber.
8. Make a toy by an Elephant apple's shell.

Essay type Question

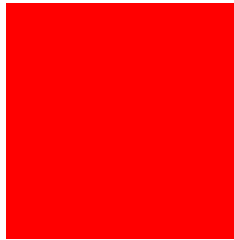
1. Describe the easy method of making a doll by board paper and cloth.
2. Describe the easy method of making an elephant by board paper and cloth.
3. Describe the method of making a bird by wood.
4. Describe the method of making designed terracotta plaque.
5. Describe the method of making flower vase by clay.
6. Describe the method of making a flower by discarded wool or jute fiber.

Color and Colored Picture

Primary Colors



Yellow

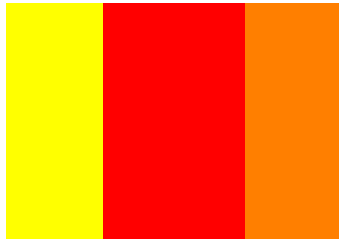


Red

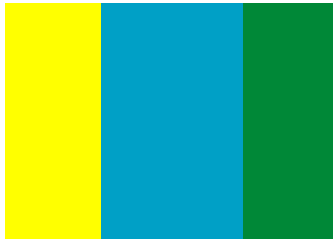


Blue

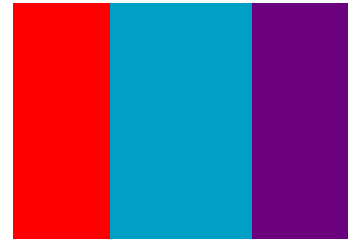
Secondary Colors



Yellow+Red= Orange



Yellow+Blue = Green



Red+Blue = Violet



'Tong Ghar' drawn with water color by Artist Sanjib Das Apu-1988



The picture of Boat Race drawn with water color by Sadia Mahabuba, Age-13



The school picture drawn by Afia Raisa with water color, Age-13



"Halchash" drawn by Tahsin Shariar with water color, age-12



"Hasking Paddy with Hasking Pedal" drawn with water color by Nishat Rahnema, Age-13



The picture "For language movement" drawn with water color by Rahabar Mahmud, Age-13



The above picture has drawn by Rigib with poster color, Age-11



'Durga Bisorjon' has drawn by Maruf Ahmed Shaon with water color, Age-12



Bank of river in outumn, drawn with water color and pastel by Ayon Cony Martin Gomez, Age-14



"Self portrait", has drawn with pastel color by Artist Hashem Khan-1963

End

2013

Academic Year

8- Arts and Crafts

সমৃদ্ধ বাংলাদেশ গড়ে তোলার জন্য যোগ্যতা অর্জন কর
— মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনা

ক্ষমা প্রদর্শন মহৎ গুণ



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